

## EJCA History Project – Data Collection Report Appendix Collection

### Appendix A: Project Guidelines

- 17 pages
- Source: created for EJCA history project Phase 1. 2010

### Appendix B1: View of Life – Interview summary table 1

- 28 pages
- Selected responses sorted by sorted by Era, then Question topic
- Source: table created from Phase 1 interviews (recordings and transcripts)

### Appendix B2: View of Life – Interview summary table 2

- 28 pages
- Selected responses sorted by sorted by Question topic, then Era
- Source: table created from Phase 1 interviews (recordings and transcripts)

### Appendix C: Centennial Year of our Japanese Canadians

- 2 pages
- Source: "Heritage". Vol. 5, No. 3. May-June 1977. Pp14-15 (scan of photocopy)

### Appendix D: Senior Interviews from newsletters

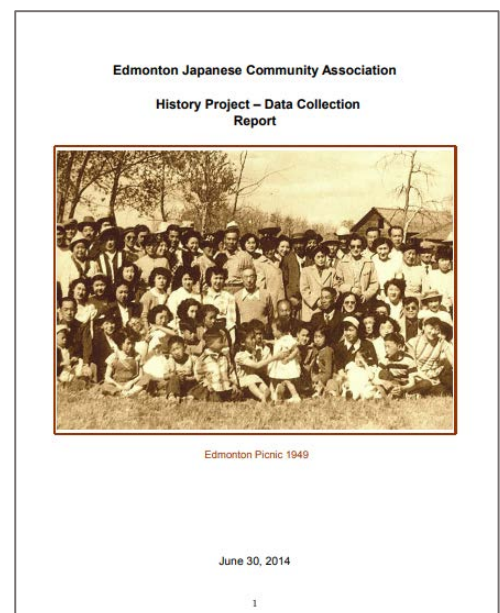
- 15 pages
- Source: EJCC / EJCA newsletter (EJCC is forerunner to EJCA)
- Some include dates but not all

### Appendix E: Sugizo Nakamura from "Heritage"

- 2 pages
- Source: "Heritage". Vol. 5, No. 3. May-June 1977. Pp14-15 (scan of photocopy)

### Notes:

- 1) This document compiled October 2018 from EJCA website:  
<http://ejca.org/history-project.html>
- 2) These are appendices to EJCA history project- data collection report, June 30 2014. Accessible at:
  - a. EJCA website : <http://ejca.org/history-project.html>
  - b. EJCA library (Edmonton Alberta)
  - c. University of Alberta Institutional Repository: ERA
    - i. <https://doi.org/10.7939/R36M33K2W>
  - d. University of Alberta library (and others)



## **Appendix A: Project Guidelines**

- 17 pages
- Source: created for EJCA history project Phase 1.  
2010

## EJCA HISTORY PROJECT GUIDELINES and HANDBOOK

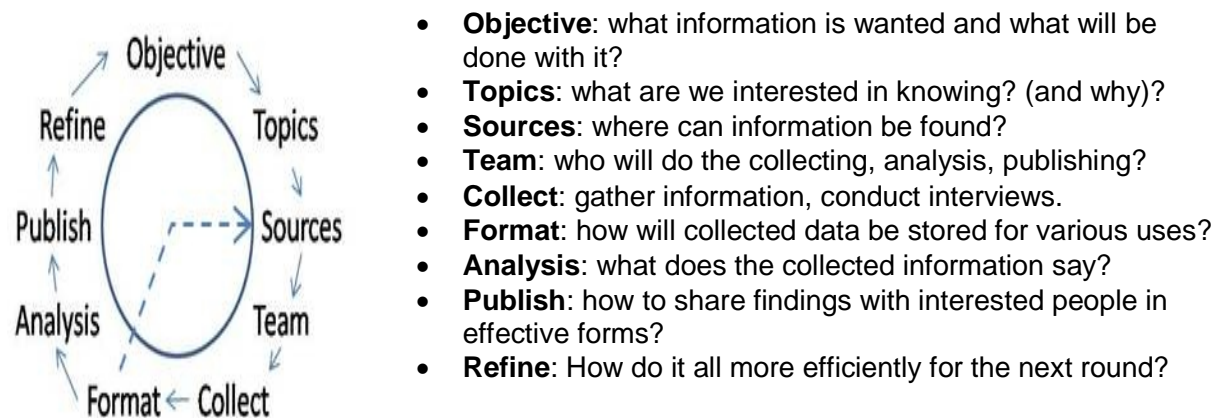
### Project Summary and Timeline

This project will collect and share information about Japanese-Canadian history and contributions in the Edmonton area. It has a 2-year maximum timeline broken down into shorter cycles. Shorter cycles help identify flaws and potential refinements early when they can be easily changed. It also means smaller bits of information will reach a useable form earlier and will still be available should the larger project become stalled.

The main “product” will be a collection of data that can be reformatted in various “output” forms. This data may include: recorded interviews and transcripts, copies of historical information (e.g. books, newspapers, official records, correspondence, photos), or original archival material. The output is limited only by the imagination of creators and may include: books, brochures, webpages, video productions, research papers, or presentations.

Initially, the Edmonton Japanese Community Association (EJCA) will store the data collection and make it accessible. In future, the collection (or copies) may be deposited with other trusted repositories such as the Provincial Archives of Alberta ([culture.alberta.ca/archives/](http://culture.alberta.ca/archives/)) or the Japanese Canadian National Museum ([www.jcnm.ca/](http://www.jcnm.ca/)).

The overall project is broken into 9-steps with sub-cycles for different forms of information (e.g. oral interviews, print records, and personal records) shown by the dotted line in the diagram.

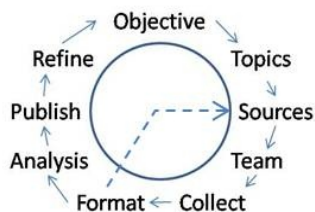


- **Objective:** what information is wanted and what will be done with it?
- **Topics:** what are we interested in knowing? (and why)?
- **Sources:** where can information be found?
- **Team:** who will do the collecting, analysis, publishing?
- **Collect:** gather information, conduct interviews.
- **Format:** how will collected data be stored for various uses?
- **Analysis:** what does the collected information say?
- **Publish:** how to share findings with interested people in effective forms?
- **Refine:** How do it all more efficiently for the next round?

### Roles:

- **EJCA history committee:** overall oversight of project, procuring and managing the project budget, hiring staff and recruiting volunteers (e.g. coordinator, interviewers, researchers), identifying likely interviewees, arranging for storage and depositing of results.
- **Project consultant/coordinator:** creating outline, guidelines, and handbook for project in cooperation with committee, staff, and volunteers. Ongoing advice and troubleshooting.
- **Interviewers and/or Researchers:** conduct oral interviews, find and record archival information (may be paid or volunteer)

- **Transcribers, writers/producers, record keepers:** transcribe oral interviews to print form, ensure records (e.g. recordings, text, documents) are properly saved and stored, create ways of sharing the information collected.

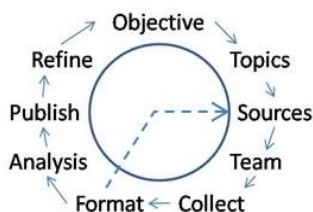


## Objective

Collect and publish information about the Japanese-Canadian history of Edmonton and area.

### Considerations:

- Who are Japanese-Canadians?
  - Canadians with a Japanese heritage
  - Japanese who immigrated or lived/contributed to Edmonton but never became citizens.
  - Japanese who only visited briefly or even contributed from afar but never lived here.
  - EJCA history project committee can decide on case-by-case basis.
- What is Edmonton area?
  - Greater Edmonton and surrounding towns where residents would consider Edmonton their commercial centre.
  - Smaller towns in northern Alberta
- What historical period?
  - Earliest records to early 1940s = “real pioneers”
  - 1940s to 1970s = wartime coastal removal, post-war resettlement, “kika nissei” (born in Canada, to Japan around WWII, returned to Canada)
  - 1970s to present = “new immigrants”
- What are publishing options?
  - Recordings and transcripts of interviews, book, articles, webpages, audio, video.



## Topics

Here are some examples of what social historians are usually interested in. The trick is to figure out which ones will yield interesting answers. Another challenge is whether we want a description of ordinary life or the special events that stick out. If only special events and unique features are collected, it paints a picture of people who live in a bubble within bigger society, which may or may not be accurate.

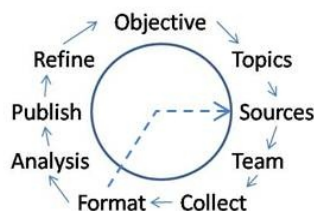
- **ORIGINS** - where they were born, why they came to Edmonton, where else they lived before or after Edmonton and why. (Interesting mapping potential with this topic).
- **FOOD** - gardens, stores, recipes, buying co-ops
- **SHELTER** - neighbourhoods, styles of house, furniture



- **CLOTHING** - styles, influences, where it was bought or ordered
- **RECREATION** - play, leisure, games, hobbies
- **SOCIAL CONNECTIONS** - neighbours, church, associations (e.g. EJCA), contributions to Edmonton's development, interactions with non-Japanese
- **EDUCATION** – schools attended, nationalities of friends
- **JOBS** - what jobs done, pay rates, relations with colleagues
- **LANGUAGE** - spoken at home, dialects, words specific to Alberta or Canada
- **BUSINESSES** – what Japanese businesses existed in Edmonton.
- **POPULATION (size and demographics)** – how big was/is Japanese-Canadian community, what characteristics (e.g. age, income)
- **CULTURE** – what traditions were maintained, modified, or discarded; culture shock memories; family heirlooms and archives,
- **NOTABLE FIGURES** (Important people in the community)
- **IDENTITY** – what makes someone Japanese-Canadian? Personal source of strength and inspiration?
- **ADVICE** to younger and future generations.

n.b.: **INTERMENT**: The internment was significant, memorable, and influential. However, such events can become the sole focus. The Japanese-Canadian WWII internment has been dealt with extensively and overshadows many decades of Japanese-Canadian history before and after. But, there may still be a perception by some that it hasn't been dealt with enough.

Recommendation: This project will only address the internment in relation to such topics as reasons for people moving to Edmonton, later relations with non-Japanese, social connections, or if the interviewee really wants to talk about it.



### Sources: Oral Interviews

Oral interviews typically take place just once so identifying the information to collect ahead of time is very important (there might be opportunities to clarify and elaborate later date but likely not). The goal is collect a good variety of information in sufficient depth but not make the interview too long.

- Oral interview topics have to be prioritized because of limited time and asked through open-ended questions (not a checklist or yes/no questions) by an engaging interviewer to get candid responses.
- Interviewees should be aware of topics ahead of time to allow them to prepare and give their informed consent to participate. Afterwards, they should be encouraged to listen to or read their interview to add details or clarify; however, the original interview itself should not be modified with deletions or changes (without very good reason) – it is difficult to excise and change recordings.
- Might be value in having both individual and group interviews. Pros and cons to each e.g. groups members might stimulate each other but some might over-power others and transcription is hard to identify who is talking.
- Accurate and complete transcriptions are necessary for future access because technologies change and audio recordings are difficult to search.

## Sub-topics

Some topics from the overall list can be greatly enriched, or only answered, with oral interviews. Others are more effectively gathered in written sources such as newspapers, census, local histories, directories, homestead records, etc.

## Team

EJCA History Committee: select interviewers, identify interviewees, make initial contact, supply tokens of appreciation, consult on topics and keep abreast of progress.

History project manager: identify topics of interest, prepare invitation and consent letter drafts, prepare interview guide, consult on interview process and transcription and storage of data.

### Interviewers / project managers

- assist with organisation of project information sessions
- send potential interviewees invitations
- set up interview times and places
- assist with making up the interview guide
- become familiar with DVR (digital voice recorder) - perhaps even recommend a model to purchase
- conduct interviews (including arranging small gift, get informed consent on paper and on recording)
- format recorded interview (i.e. save as audio file in appropriate place, make back-up file, transcribe or coordinate with transcriber, make and forward CD and paper copy of interview and transcription to interviewee)
- provide history committee with updates and blurbs that could be included in Moshi Moshi and/or on website
- make recommendations for, and implement, improvements
- train other interviewers if and when necessary
- other related duties

#### Future:

- gradually assume coordination of whole project
- initiate, coordinate, conduct archival research using other sources (e.g. directories, local histories, newspapers, etc)

Time commitment: 2-10 hours per week depending on stage of project

## Collect

Identify: EJCA history committee or EJCA board members will identify prospective interviewees based on personal knowledge and recommendations from community members.

Recruit: EJCA history committee or EJCA board members will make initial contact with prospective interviewees and will forward an explanatory invitation (see appendix – Invitation to Participate) containing an RSVP. Interviewers will make contact to set up times and locations for interviews and follow-up contacts.

### Consent / Copyright:

Some interviewees may feel uncomfortable signing a legal document and think it is unnecessary. However, academic researchers, museums, and archives are increasingly subject to misunderstandings about what this information might be used for and who might see it. People often

don't realise their recorded comments might be heard by relatives, friends/enemies, or researchers/journalists; published in books or on the web, or put in archives for future generations. Their information will be invaluable to future generations but they usually don't have any way to correct misunderstandings. We have to be careful to respect people's privacy yet somehow get the 'interesting' stories. Above all, we want clarify before spending a lot of time on preparation, interviews, transcription, and follow-ups only to have a participant (or relatives) later realise the implications and ask to have interview deleted. It is better to have them decline early.

**Consent form: modeled on Provincial Archives of Alberta form since we are likely to eventually deposit copies from this project there (see appendix – Consent Form). Verbal consent will be confirmed on recording because paper permission is hard to keep attached to recordings.**

Interview process:

Individual (group might be interesting but really hard to distinguish speakers in recording)  
1-1.5 hours  
Bring snack or gift  
Pre-research – bring photos or some other relevant props  
Post-interview follow-up: clarify, add details, review transcript or recording

Interview guide: (see appendix)

KEY POINTS:

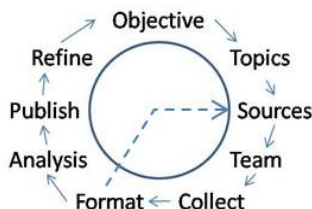
- Record date and interviewer's name
- Ask interviewee for name and age
- Confirm acceptance of informed consent on recording (shorter version of form in case they get separated in future)
- Tips: clarify, probe, follow-up, don't interrupt unless necessary

Recording method:

Digital voice recorder files saved to computer drive (possibly external drive), possibly cleaned up with program like Audacity, and burned to CD (for collection and interviewee)

**Format**

Copies of original recording on CD + transcription + index



**Sources: Archival information**

Newspapers, census data, maps, directories, homestead records.  
(future stage of project)

**Sub-topics**

All topics are potentially to be found in archival sources.

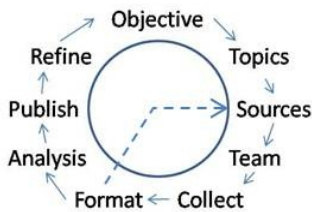
## Collect

Locate: Provincial Archives of Alberta

Recording method (Copyright): Can pages/maps/screens be photocopied? How should they be cited?

## Format

Copies of original information + transcription for word processing/searching + index



## Sources: Personal Archives and Records

Journals, diaries, photographs, recordings, videos, correspondence.  
(future stage of the project)

## Sub-topics

All topics are potentially to be found in personal archives and records.

## Collect

Locate: Provincial Archives of Alberta

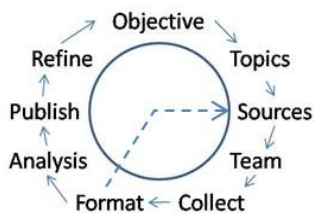
Recording method (Copyright):

Can pages/maps/screens be photocopied? How should they be cited?

Separate form for permission

## Format

Originals or Copies of original information + transcription for word processing/searching + index

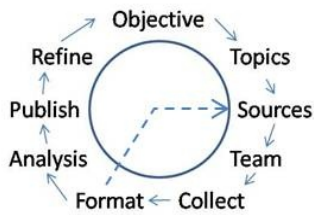


## Analysis

What common topics arise out of various sources? How can this information be re-arranged to tell different stories?

This section will be expanded as necessary in the future

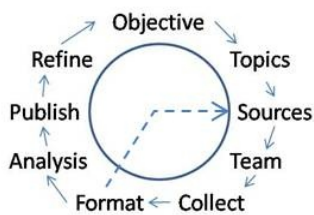
## Publish



How to share the findings. Books, presentations, web pages, video, audio recordings.

The data collected can be rearranged and repackaged in many ways if the information is preserved in a flexible form.

## Refine



Prototyping means “fail early, fail cheaply.” Hours of work will be spent on collecting information with often no opportunity to go back and ask/find more. It is crucial to do this project in short stages so we don’t put in hours of work only to realise we wished we’d identified another interesting topic or the files don’t save properly.

## Appendices

### Recruitment Letter

[Inside Address]  
Edmonton Japanese Community Association  
Edmonton, AB, T6E 5H6  
(780) 466-8166

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

Title: History of Japanese-Canadians in Edmonton Area Project – oral interviews

The Edmonton Japanese Community Association is documenting the history, experiences, and contributions of the Japanese-Canadian (and Japanese) communities in the Edmonton area from pioneer times to the present. Using various sources like oral interviews, newspapers, census, directories, photos, local histories, we would like to investigate topics such as:

- **ORIGINS** - where born, why they came to Edmonton, where else they lived before or after Edmonton and why.
- **FOOD** - gardens, stores, recipes, buying co-ops
- **SHELTER** - neighbourhoods, styles of house, furniture
- **CLOTHING** - styles, influences, where it was bought or ordered
- **RECREATION** - play, leisure, games, hobbies
- **SOCIAL CONNECTIONS** - neighbours, church, associations (e.g. EJCA), contributions to Edmonton's development, interactions with non-Japanese
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- **NOTABLE FIGURES**
- **IDENTITY** – what makes someone Japanese-Canadian? Personal source of strength and inspiration?
- **ADVICE** to younger and future generations.

The goal is to collect this information in one place so community members, future generations, and researchers can learn about local history and create a variety of publications such as books, articles, presentations, web pages, and who knows what else.

We would like to interview you to discover your memories and thoughts on these topics. The interview would take 60 – 90 minutes at a time and place convenient for you. It will be recorded and transcribed. The interviewer will ask some specific questions and will also let you share information you feel is important.

You don't have to answer any questions you don't want to and can stop the interview at any point. We will give you a recorded copy of your interview to share with whoever you wish.

IMPORTANT: it is very possible that whole interviews (or parts) might be used for various forms of research, publication, broadcast, theatre performance, display, lecture or other uses in the future. It is also likely that the results of this project will be deposited in other locations such as the Provincial Archives of Alberta or Japanese Canadian National Museum.

Therefore, you will be asked to sign a consent form and verbally acknowledge your consent for the interview before it begins. This is common in historical research to make sure people are well-aware of who might have access to the interview and what it might be used for. It might seem too formal for a project like this but we want to make sure there are no hard feelings or surprises in the future.

We hope you will participate in this important project especially since very little work has been done on the history of Japanese in northern Alberta. It will be greatly appreciated by current and future generations.

If you are willing to be interviewed or have any questions, please contact:

\_\_\_\_\_.

Thank you very much.

### **Informed Consent**

## **ORAL HISTORY /AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDING RELEASE FORM**

I acknowledge that I am providing the information in this recorded interview so that it may stored and shared with others. Initially, it will be kept by the Edmonton Japanese Community Association but will likely be deposited at the Provincial Archives of Alberta or similar trusted repository (e.g. Japanese Canadian Museum and Archives). I understand and acknowledge that once deposited, that archive has legal custody and control of the information I am providing in my recorded interview, including all proprietary rights.

Once the recording and transcript have been deposited, researchers will routinely be allowed to listen and view. Use in whole or in part of any form for research, publication, broadcast, theatre performance, display, lecture or other uses will be allowed at the discretion of the repository. Reasonable efforts will be made to ensure proper credit and acknowledgment is given to you for your contributions.

I understand and accept the conditions stated above and I have no concerns regarding the release of the information contained in the recorded interview.

Name, address, telephone number and email address of interviewee:

\_\_\_\_\_

I **agree / do not agree** (circle one) that my name, address and phone number may be shared with researchers if requested and approved by repository holding my records. (Optional)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Interviewee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Interview Guide

### Preparation

- ☐ DVR (adaptor, headphones, SD card)
- ☐ Extension cord
- ☐ Informed consent form (2 copies)
- ☐ Blank paper / pens
- ☐ Small gift

### Meeting interviewee

**[NEED TO DETERMINE PROCEDURE HERE]**

### Recorder Set-up

- 1) Attach base, adaptor, headphones
- 2) Place DVR between people
- 3) Select front + rear mics ("surround 2ch") – use ← → buttons
- 4) Test recording:
  - a. press orange • once (blinking red) to hear sound levels through headphones
  - b. press orange • again (solid red) to record – test 'front' mic then 'rear' mic
  - c. adjust recording level to max (without loudest sound exceeding limit)
  - d. press orange • again (no light)
  - e. press →/|| to hear test recording

### **File recording times:**

#### **Stereo Mode**

REC Format		SD/SDHC Card Capacity				
		1GB	4GB	8GB	16GB	32GB
<b>MP3</b>	128kbps	17hrs 21min.	69hrs 26min.	138hrs 53min.	277hrs 46min.	555hrs 33min.
	320kbps	6hrs 56min.	27hrs 46min.	55hrs 33min.	151hrs 6min.	342hrs 13min.
<b>WAV</b>	16bit / 44.1kHz	1hr 34min.	6hrs 17min.	12hrs 35min.	25hrs 11min.	50hrs 23min.
	16bit / 48kHz	1hr 26min.	5hrs 47min.	11hrs 34min.	23hrs 8min.	46hrs 17min.
	24bit / 96kHz	28min.	1hrs 55min.	3hrs 51min.	7hrs 42min.	15hrs 25min.

#### **4-Channel Mode**

REC Format		SD/SDHC Card Capacity				
		1GB	4GB	8GB	16GB	32GB
<b>WAV</b>	16bit / 44.1kHz	47min.	3hrs 8min.	6hrs 17min.	12hrs 35min.	25hrs 11min.
	24bit / 48kHz	28min.	1hrs 55min.	3hrs 51min.	7hrs 42min.	15hrs 25min.



### **Pre -Interview**

Remember!: clarify, probe, follow-up, interrupt only if necessary

- 1) Start DVR (same buttons as test recording):
  - a. \* note folder, file number, and interviewee name on paper
- 2) Record date and interviewer's name
- 3) Ask interviewee for name and age.
- 4) Confirm acceptance of informed consent [about 1½ minutes]
  - a. "You already signed the consent form but just in case it gets separated from the recording, I need to confirm it on tape."
    - i. Your interview will be stored and shared with current and future generations including researchers. **Do you agree?**
    - ii. For now, it will be kept by the Edmonton Japanese Community Association. It might eventually be deposited at another trusted site like the Provincial Archives of Alberta or the Japanese Canadian Museum which will then have custody and control of this interview. **Do you agree?**
    - iii. Researchers will be allowed to listen, view, and potentially use your interview for a variety of purposes including but not limited to: research, publication, broadcast, theatre performance, display, lecture or other uses at the discretion of the repository. Reasonable efforts will be made to ensure proper credit and acknowledgment is given to you for your contributions. **Do you agree?**
    - iv. OK, let's start the fun part!

### **Interview**

(occasionally note time on recorder and current topic – for later checking)

### **[NEED TO DECIDE ON INTERVIEW QUESTIONS AND ORDER HERE]**

***\*Note folder, file, and time on paper at end of interview***

### **Post-interview (on-site)**

1. Thank interviewee, tell them we will send a recording copy and transcript when prepared.
2. Ensure DVR is off and all pieces packed

### **Post-interview (off-site)**

Transfer DVR file to external hard drive? Computer drive?

*Naming convention = lastname\_firstname\_date (e.g. sulz\_david\_21April2010.wav)*

1. USB method (might have to download new driver for windows7 or H2 system update: (save to desktop, right click to extract, double click application to install):  
<http://www.zoom.co.jp/english/download/software/h2.php>
  - a. Connect DVR with USB cables
  - b. Press (menu) then →→| until "USB"

- c. press orange ●, choose “storage”, press orange ● again
  - d. Removable disc icon will appear in “my computer”
  - e. Save to ??? and rename with naming convention
  - f. Delete recorded files from DVR when safely transferred
  - g. Eject DVR from computer USB
2. SD card method
- a. Make sure DVR power is off then remove SD card.
  - b. Insert SD card into computer and use as removable drive.
  - c. Save to ???

Burn CD using windows media or other program

**[NEED TO DETERMINE PROCEDURE]**

Transcription of file

**[NEED TO DETERMINE WHO WILL DO THIS]**

Thank you letter (with copy of recording and transcript, if available)

## Job interview situations

### Oral interviewer position

Previous interviewing skill is not as important as a friendly manner and ability to engage interviewees in conversation. They need to be able to guide the conversation and recognise if they need to contribute more to keep it going on track or sit back and let the interviewee talk if they are already on track. They also have to be interested in organising the 'data' afterwards and think about how it will be accessible in the future.

Applicants should be given questions ahead of time so they have a chance to think about them – the interview is not necessarily a test to see what they already know off the tops of their heads.

### Job interview questions

- This position relates to an EJCA project to collect information about the history of Japanese-Canadians in the Edmonton area. There are several places we could get information about this history - what are some of the potential sources you can think of?

- What sorts of topics do you think would be interesting to collect information on? That is, what sorts of things might historians and other researchers as well as younger and future generations be interested in knowing about the history of Japanese-Canadians in the Edmonton area?

- The major task of this job for now will be conducting oral interviews and organizing the information afterwards. Could you walk us through the steps you think are necessary to get this done? You can assume we will already have a list of people to contact.

- What qualities or techniques do you think help make a successful interview?

- Here are a few topics of interest from our draft interview guide. Take about 2 minutes to look it over just outside the door then we'll ask you to come in and start an interview with one of us. You can pretend this is the interviewee's house or apartment and you are knocking at the door. We only want this to take about 5 minutes so don't worry that it is abrupt and shorter than the real interview - we just want to see how you would start the interview, ask questions, and end the interview. We know this is artificial situation and you would be better prepared for the real interviews.

**ORIGINS** - where were you born, why you came to Edmonton, where else you lived before or after Edmonton and why.

**RECREATION** - play, leisure, games, hobbies

## Background Materials and Samples

### **Informed Consent:**

The academic 'gold standard' in Canada is the Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Research Involving Humans but there are many concerns about its rigidness especially by humanities scholars including historians. In short, this policy is based on medical research where anonymity, confidentiality, and eventual data destruction are the norm and seen as essential to privacy and dignity. This is exactly opposite to historical research where:

- goal is to document and archive the lives of *individuals* (not groups) to highlight contributions people make in social and political life, to explore fissures within groups, and map the changing boundaries of "community."
- Data retention is the whole point of the exercise! (data destruction destroys the project)
- initial research questions may be outlined but specific questions and shifts in focus often occurs during interviews with individuals.
- consent to participate can take a variety of forms, written being only one of them
- asking questions about sensitive issues is part of the historical inquiry into private life (subject to interviewee's right to not answer any question)
- some individuals and communities find anonymity offensive to their religion and culture (e.g. some Mennonites and First Nations.)
- identifying individuals can give power a face: anonymity limits ability associate individuals with their actions or acknowledge the of power by certain people over others

More Background:

- Tri-Council Policy Statement: Ethical Research Involving Humans:  
<http://pre.ethics.gc.ca/eng/policy-politique/tcps-eptc/readtcps-lireeptc/>
- Historians' comments on Tri-Council Policy Statement ([http://www.cha-shc.ca/en/Advocacy\\_51/items/14.html](http://www.cha-shc.ca/en/Advocacy_51/items/14.html))
- Oral History Association's Evaluation Guide:  
[http://www.oralhistory.org/wiki/index.php/Evaluation\\_Guide](http://www.oralhistory.org/wiki/index.php/Evaluation_Guide)

### **Sample 1: Provincial Archives of Alberta**

Courtesy of Tom Anderson, Private Records archivist)

### **ORAL HISTORY /AUDIO/VIDEO RECORDING RELEASE FORM**

*(To be used by non-government employees when conducting interviews with the intent of depositing the interviews at the Provincial Archives of Alberta)*

I acknowledge that I am providing the information in this recorded interview so that it may be deposited at the Provincial Archives of Alberta. I also understand and acknowledge that once deposited, the Provincial Archives of Alberta has legal custody and control of the information I am providing in my recorded interview, including all proprietary rights.

Once the tape has been deposited in the Provincial Archives of Alberta, researchers will routinely be allowed to listen to/view the tape in the Reading Room at the Provincial Archives of

Alberta. Use in whole or in part of any form for research, publication, broadcast, theatre performance, display, lecture or other uses will be allowed at the discretion of the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

I understand and accept the conditions stated above and I have no concerns regarding the release of the information contained in the recorded interview.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Interviewee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Name, address, telephone number and email address of interviewee:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

I agree that my name, address and phone number may be shared with researchers if requested by researchers. (Optional)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Interviewee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Revised January 2009

Sample 2: UofA: Invitation and informed consent: anonymous and confidential

Courtesy of Dr. Tanya Berry

a) information sheet / invitation

Title: Evaluation of the Healthy U initiative – refocus on seniors.

Principal Investigator: [Name and inside address]

Dear Participant,

This is a group discussion to find out how you think about some TV commercials about healthy eating and exercise. We are interested in knowing more about your opinions about these commercials because many people don't pay attention to commercials but a lot of money is spent making them.

If you want to be in this group, it will take about 60 – 90 minutes. You will be asked questions about some TV commercials and will be shown some commercials to comment on. We will audio-tape the focus groups. You might not want to answer questions and you are free to not answer any questions you don't want to. You are also free to stop participating at any time without consequence. If you want to stop, please just tell xxx. Also, other people might talk about what you said when the group is over, but it is important that everyone respect each other's opinions and not discuss what was said during this meeting. By participating you might learn something about health promotion advertising and about physical activity or healthy eating. You can choose to end your participation at any time with no questions asked.

You answers will be kept private by the researcher. The tapes will be kept in a locked room and no one will hear them except xxx or xxx. After the data have been copied from the tapes into a written document, the tapes will be erased. Everyone will be assigned a code number and names will not be used. Normally data are kept for seven years after we have published any papers, after which it may be destroyed.

If you have any questions about this project, please feel free to call Dr. xxx at (xxx)-xxx-xxxx. You may also e-mail any questions you might have. If you have further concerns about this study, you may contact Dr. xxx, Chair of the Faculty Research Ethics Board, at (xxx) xxx-xxxx. Dr. xxx has no direct involvement with this project.

Thank you

b) Consent Form

Title of Project: Evaluation of the Healthy U initiative – refocus on seniors.

Principal Investigator and contact info: xxx

Do you understand that you have been asked to be in a research study?	Yes	No
Have you read and received a copy of the attached Information Sheet	Yes	No
Do you understand the benefits and risks involved in taking part in this research study?	Yes	No
Have you had an opportunity to ask questions and discuss this study?	Yes	No
Do you understand that you are free to refuse to participate, or to withdraw from the study at any time, without consequence, and that your information will be withdrawn at your request, if you ask within two weeks of this group meeting?	Yes	No
Has the issue of confidentiality been explained to you? Do you understand who will have access to your information?	Yes	No
Do you consent to being audio-taped?	Yes	No

This study was explained to me by: \_\_\_\_\_

I agree to take part in this study: yes / no

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Research Participant

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

I believe that the person signing this form understands what is involved in the study and voluntarily agrees to participate.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Investigator or Designee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

THE INFORMATION SHEET MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS CONSENT FORM AND A COPY GIVEN TO THE RESEARCH SUBJECT

### **Appendix B1: View of Life – Interview summary table 1**

- 28 pages
- Selected responses sorted by sorted by Era, then Question topic
- Source: table created from Phase 1 interviews (recordings and transcripts)



Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Pre-war	Origin	Family	Ken Tanaka	1940s	Ken's oldest sister Mary was born in BC in 1941, while Ken and his younger sister and brother were all born in Lethbridge.			
Pre-war	Origin	Family	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Outline of father's businesses in Prince Rupert. Father's first marriage Henry's step family.	Shotaro Shimizu, Shoji (Andy) Shimizu, George Nishikaze.		
Pre-war	Origin	Life in other locations	Diane Nawata	1922	Father came to Canada in 1922 and worked at a paper mill in Ocean Falls, B.C. He went back to Japan, married and came back.	Father born in 1903.		Japanese were not treated well in B.C. before the war.
Pre-war	Origin	Life in other locations	Diane Nawata	1933	Born in 1933, went to two-year kindergarten. Started elementary school. Japanese family lived in isolated area from other Canadians. But children played together.	Have one brother.		Diane went to a Japanese Language school at the Ocean Falls.
Pre-war	Food	Japanese food	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Nakamura market gardening, food co-op.			
Pre-war	Shelter	Grandma Uyehara	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Grandma Uyehara's rooming house.	Mrs. Uyehara. Dr. Taro Yoneda and Yoneyamas, Kay, Albert, and Henry Shimbashi stayed the rooming house.	Henry Shimbashi is still in Edmonton. May be interview him about the rooming house?	Many University students from Japanese families lived at the rooming house to go to U of A. It was only University in Alberta.
Pre-war	Social	Opal	Lucy and John Takahashi	1930 - 1940	Previous Opal family.	Ben and Flo Shikaze, Chizuko Kimura, Kiyooka, Kay Nakamura, Bruce/Jim/Frank Kimura.		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Pre-war	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Matsuba family.	George Matsuba, (nisei) Walter Matsuba.		George and Walter Matsuba might know about Uyehara rooming house.
Pre-war	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi		Original Edmontonians - George and Tami Tsujikawa. Reg and Tiki Miyashita.	George and Tami Tsujikawa. Reg and Tiki Miyashita.	Get more information from Tami and Tiki.	
Pre-war	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered		Miyagishima family.	Can get information from Taxi Miyagishima.	
Pre-war	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Retired and living in Edmonton.	Shoz (Shozo) and Mitzi Yasui.		
Pre-war	Education	Education	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	In Raymond, she attended Japanese Language School. After Raymond, she went to Calgary for education.		When did she moved to Calgary for education?	
Pre-war	Language	Japanese school	Aki Nawata	1937-42?	Aki went to Japanese school in Vancouver before the war - classes were held after regular school hours. Meiwa Gakuen was the name of the school.			
Pre-war	Language	Language	Joyce Kiyooka	1930 -	Parents spoke Japanese and mom taught Joyce "broken Japanese". Joyce still speaks a little Japanese but understands more.			
Pre-war	Business	Barber shop	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Barber shop .	Sugizo Nakamura, Hanako Nakamura, Mrs. Saito.		
Pre-war	Business	Barber shop	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Nakamura barbershop.	George Nakamura.		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Pre-war	Population	Opal	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Japanese pioneer families in Opal (Kimura, Yamauchi, Kinoshita, Kiyooka, Nakamura).	Kimura, Yamauchi, Kinoshita, Kiyooka, Nakamura.		
Pre-war	Culture	Experience living in Japan	Isao Yamamoto	1934	No problems adjusting because in BC there was sort of a Japanese community, and spoke Japanese.			
Pre-war	Culture	Living in Japan	Tom Sando	1926-1938?	Long discussion of growing up in Japan pre-war before coming back to Canada.			
During War	Origin	Work life	Lucy and John Takahashi	1942?	John moved to sugar beets farm at McGraw in southern Alberta. John came to Edmonton for attending U of A in 1950.			
During War	Origin	Kika-nisei: Life in Japan	Sachiko Nagata	1934 - 1958	Stayed in Sakai Minato, Tottori-ken.			Grandmother was sick and Sachiko's family looked after her grandmother in Sakai Minato.
During War	Origin	Life in Japan	George Tsuruda	1942	Went to Japan with father, step-mother and brothers. (Mother died when he was 8 years old). Graduated from high school and worked for Mitsubishi. Supported step-mother and three brothers..			
During War	Origin	Life in other locations	Diane Nawata	1942	Sold most of belongings and moved to sugar beets farm in southern Alberta.			Family supported CCF (NDP) as CCF only stood up for Japanese.
During War	Origin	Internment	Tom Sando	1941	Long discussion of internment at Angler			
During War	Origin	Internment	Henry Shimizu	1942	Lived in New Denver internment camp			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
During War	Shelter	Grandma Uyehara	Tamiko Tsujikawa	1945	Hard to find place to live in Edmonton so rented one of two upstairs room in Mrs. Uyehara's mother / mother-in-law's house. 2 rooms she rented to Japanese.	Mrs. Uyehara.		
During War	Social	Gordon Hirabayashi	Lucy and John Takahashi	1942?	Gordon Hirabayashi went to a prison as he refused to go to camp in USA. He became a Sociology professor at U of A. USA cancelled his criminal record with apology in year (?).	Gordon Hirabayashi.	Which year?	
During War	Education	University	Lucy and John Takahashi	1944?	Restriction to Japanese during the war in Alberta - Lucy's sister wanted to do medicine at U of A but they did not allowed her to enroll.			
During War	Culture	Life during War	Joyce Kiyooka	1940 -	Still has a fingerprint card. Remembers being called "Jap"; very hurtful; mom and dad were Canadian citizens.			
During War	Culture	Internment	Tom Sando	1941	Many references to his book about wartime POW camp in Japanese with sketches. Also "Misty Skeena River". "Christmas in New Denver".		Collect his books/articles.	
Post War to 1969	Origin	Returning to Canada	Dick Shimoda	1962	Canadian law changed so that those born in Canada were able to get Canadian citizenship. Dick was able to get his Canadian citizenship and return in 1962 (Toronto). Noriko was able to immigrate in 1963 because they were married. They lived in Toronto.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Origin	Experience Returning to Canada	Isao Yamamoto	1950	Wasn't easy coming back because he didn't speak English so had to start all over again. Immigrants were coming from Europe so they had a night schools where he learned English. Came to Edmonton from Winnipeg because the Lutheran pastor was moving the Edm.			
Post War to 1969	Origin	Marriage	Sachiko Nagata	1958	Came back to Tabor, Canada, to get married.			The marriage was arranged between Sachiko's and Takeo's mothers.
Post War to 1969	Origin	Marriage	Sachiko Nagata	1958	Wedding was held at a church in Tabor. Moved to Edmonton October or November (it was snowing on the move day)			
Post War to 1969	Origin	Marriage	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Met Yoshihiro at a concert, got married, and decided to stay in Canada.	Yoshihiro.		Felt Edmonton was very empty compared to Kyoto.
Post War to 1969	Origin	marriage	Jim Hoyano	Not Answered	Met Yumiko at university in Chemistry department. She came to work for 1 year in lab of Prof Masamune.			
Post War to 1969	Origin	Edmonton post-war	Henry Shimizu	1946	Parents worked at Misericordia Hospital. Henry and sister lived in basements suite and worked as relief elevator operators.	Grace Shimizu.		
Post War to 1969	Origin	Life in the North	Akiko Ito	1963 - 1969?	Child birth - While she lived in the North, Akiko came to Edmonton for delivery of three children, Sally, Daniel, and Cathy.		Was this special or fairly common for people in the North?	
Post War to 1969	Origin	Education	Joyce Kiyooka	About 1954	Moved from Opal to go to Alberta College in Edmonton.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Origin	Family	Daiyo Sawada	1945-1960	Daiyo and 5 older brothers and sisters grew up in Pincher Creek, Alberta. His father was a barber and married twice.			
Post War to 1969	Origin	Why came to Canada	Keiko Frueh	1961	She wanted to have challenge and explore Canada.			
Post War to 1969	Origin	Transportation	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Came to Canada as a visitor, by Canadian Pacific Airline.			She came to Canada with six-month visa.
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese food	Sachiko Nagata	Not Answered	Bought Japanese food from Nakagama in Lethbridge.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Food	Heidi Matsune	1965? -	Sushi, New Year's food, Mochi, Christmas gathering.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese food	Keiko Frueh	1961 - 1970?	First, she ordered rice and soy sauce at Nakamura's Barbershop. After the Barbershop closed, purchased through Sugiura at Silk-O-Lina.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese food	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Co-op and Silk-O-Lina: Kind of fabric store. Mr. Sugiura ordered Japanese food and became like a co-op. Mr. Sugiura stocked extra rice and other Japanese food.	Mr. Sugiura, father of Jackie Sugiura, Shimizu, Inoue, Katayama, Mrs. Iwashita.		Mr. Inoue ran Silk-O-Lina in Calgary. Then, moved to Edmonton.
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese Celebrations	Joyce Kiyooka	1950's, 1960's	Mom used to cook things to celebrate oshogatsu. Mom used to cook mostly western food.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese Ingredients	Dick Shimoda	Not Answered	Obtaining ingredients was a problem, even salmon. They had theirs sent from Japan and when Dick went to Toronto on business, he brought ingredients back.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Food	Food	Toshiko Yamamoto	Not Answered	Cooked many kinds of Japanese food but the kids didn't like it. There weren't very many Japanese food available but Mr. Sugiura ordered rice, shoyu and miso from Vancouver. We ordered from Mr. Sugiura and the shipments came to Mr. Nakamura's barber shop.		Fill in the reason why ... "*****" in the transcript. Check spelling of names.	
Post War to 1969	Food	Food	Isao Yamamoto	1950's	Missed Japanese food because he was living with a non-Japanese family before he got married. Missed fresh fish (sashimi) the most.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese food	Diane Nawata	Not Answered	Mother was a good cook. She cooked Shogatsu Japanese food.			
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese food	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	from Sugiuras - order rice, shoyu, Japanese produce.		Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Food	Japanese Businesses	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Grocery store and tofu maker - Philip Shimbo and wife. He later moved to Vancouver.	Philip Shimbo and wife.		
Post War to 1969	Shelter	living in Edmonton	Tamiko Tsujikawa	late 40s	Rented little place next to Mrs. Nakamura's barber shop on 95 st and 97 st. Then bought house at Forest Heights.	Nakamura.		
Post War to 1969	Recreation		Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Saturday night dances, games and pot-luck at Bissell Centre.			
Post War to 1969	Recreation	Church	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	United church across from the Bissell centre. Used downstairs gym for Christmas party, badminton, table tennis, chow mein suppers and Christmas concert. From this gathering, Curling club and golf tournament started and lasting for over 35 years.	Nakamuras and Saitos.	Year?	

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Recreation	Picnic	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Japanese store "picnic".		Where was it, what things did she buy there she couldn't get elsewhere, was picnic a social gathering spot.	
Post War to 1969	Recreation	Curling Club	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Curling club - Curling club had bonspiels at Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton.		Year of the first curling club.	
Post War to 1969	Recreation	Sports	Joyce Kiyooka	1960's	Used to curl in the Japanese league but didn't really associate much with the Japanese community except for things like the Christmas party because she was around "hakujin" people more.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Oldest members of the Edmonton community	Isao Yamamoto	1950's/1960's	Mr. Nakamura was the oldest person in the group. Mrs. Uyehara had some kind of rooming house or boarding house on 96th or 97th Street, very close to City Hall.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Opal	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Got to know old-time families from Opal at community picnics.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Sachiko Nagata	Around 1958 -	Japanese had meetings at the Bissell Centre. Sachiko cooked and sold Chowmein.	Mrs. Nakamura Mrs. Tsujikawa.		Takeo looked after accounting of the club from the beginning.
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell centre?	Keiko Frueh	Not Answered	Had a pot luck gathering for welcome Toshiko Yamamoto.	Shikaze, Takahashi.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	The Bissell centre: get-together was at the Bissell centre always. All Japanese resided around there.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Joyce Kiyooka	Not Answered	Used to be a Japanese young people's group (in their 20's) that used to get together at the Bissell Centre on 97th Street to have parties (like Christmas).	Yamauchi's, Florence (Ingham?), Shikaze's.		



Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Isao Yamamoto	1960's	People used to meet at the Bissell Church for a fundraising supper once a year and for chow mein.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	We made chowmein and the money went to the Bissell church. It was a big event open to the public. The noodles were made from scratch and fried them; Mr. Nakamura was always kneading.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	The Bissell church was a United church that celebrated their 100 anniversary in the spring of 2010. The Japanese people were not necessarily Christians but it was more a community social gathering place. The church helped Japanese people.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell centre	Diane Nawata	1953 - ?	Attended activities there. Japanese families were very kind to students.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Aki Nawata	1950's	Japanese had a social group at the Bissell United Church. Activities included dinner, dances, playing basketball, and other social things. The group numbered about 40 people.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Bissell Centre	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Big hall, international suppers, homemade chow mein. People went to church there. Minister nice to Japanese.		Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Social	Church	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Catholic church.		What church, any comments on being only Japanese in congregation, other nationalities or was that even an issue, where did other Japanese go to church, Which year?	
Post War to 1969	Social	Church	Sachiko Nagata	1960?	Sachiko did not attend church or temple gatherings.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Social	Christmas party	Keiko Frueh	1961	Attended a Christmas Party in December and a picnic in July, may be held at the Bissell centre.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Christmas party	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Had Christmas gathering with over 20 university students at Lucy's parents place. This gathering expanded to Christmas parties at the Bissell centre where about 100 people got together.		Year of Christmas party at Lucy's parent house.	
Post War to 1969	Social	Christmas party	Jim Hoyano	1960s	community had an annual picnic and Christmas party - we always went to meet other community members.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Christmas party	Tamiko Tsujikawa	1948	1948 Japanese community Christmas party at Bissell church.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Chowmein supper	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Chowmein supper - held every year at the United church. Usually about 50 Japanese including children came to the gatherings.		Year of the first Chowmein supper.	
Post War to 1969	Social	Picnic	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	There was a picnic once a year.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Picnic	Jim Hoyano	1960s	community had an annual picnic and Christmas party - we always went to meet other community members. Regular field games and races. Everyone brought their own bento and shared.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Picnic	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Sugiura's staying at farm with big field for Japanese picnics.		Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Social	Other Kika Nisei	Isao Yamamoto	1950's ...	Had Kika nisei friends.	Mr. Fukoshima; Sachiko Nagata.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Sachiko Nagata	Around 1958	She knew one family.	Isao Yamamoto.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Sachiko Nagata	1960?	Japanese names Sachiko remembered are: Mr. & Mrs. Shimizu, Dr. Taro Yoneda, Dr. Shimizu.			At early Edmonton, there were about 20 Japanese.

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Not belonged to Japanese community and knew only one Japanese family.	Mr. and Mrs. Matsuba.	Are Mr. & Mrs. Matsuba.	
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Keiko Frueh	1961		Mr. Shimpō, Isao Yamamoto		
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Keiko Frueh	1968		Nakamura, Sugiura, Miyagishima, Nagata, Matsuba, Tujikawa, John/Jun Yamamoto, Katayama, Ebata, Shinbashi, Bill Kikuchi.		Keiko mentioned that Mrs. Uyehara had one son. He died young.
Post War to 1969	Social	Change in Japanese Canadian population	Joyce Kiyooka	1960's	Younger immigrants started coming but only saw them at the Christmas party; lived all over the city.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmonton community	Isao Yamamoto	1950's.	Japanese Canadians came to attend the university and also students from Japan.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmonton community	Isao Yamamoto	1950's ...	Met many Japanese people when they first came to Edmonton.	Mr. & Mrs. Shimizu, Mr. & Mrs. Nakamura, Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, the Miyagishima's, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Kikuchi, Mr. & Mrs. Kiyooka.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Edmonton - post war	Diane Nawata	1953 -	Had a lots of friends outside of Japanese Community.			No contact with Japanese required

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Social	EJCA	Diane Nawata	1960? -	Aki was a president. They were active at EJCA.			
Post War to 1969	Social	EJCA	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Got involved through meeting Mrs. Shimizu and George Tsuruda.			
Post War to 1969	Social	EJCA		Not Answered	Henry's mother was secretary of fujinkai and kept minutes in Japanese. Minutes passed on to Aiko Murakami.	Aiko Murakami.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Farming trainees	Keiko Frueh	1968	Farming trainee program started. Trainees came to Lethbridge areas. Many moved to Edmonton areas as they received a landed immigrant status after two years.	Demachi, Oda, Hayakaze, Shigemitsu.		Many trainees moved to Edmonton, refer to "Tomo no Kai".
Post War to 1969	Social	New Immigrants	Jim Hoyano	1960s	"we knew there weren't many Japanese families in Edmonton at the time".			
Post War to 1969	Social	Japanese in Edmonton	Jim Hoyano	1960s	About 50 or 60 families.			
Post War to 1969	Social	University	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	U of A graduates.	Aki and Diane Nawata.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Mrs. Shimizu	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Mrs Shimizu new all Japanese in Edmonton. When someone new came, she invited them over and introduced herself. Very involved in EJCA. Met her through wife Yumiko.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Friends and relatives	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Nakamura children - Bill, Lillian, Irene, Eddie, Rosie, Jeannie.		Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Social	Friends and relatives	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Mrs. Saito acquaintance. Later Mrs. Kiyooka, Mrs. Yamauchi.		Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Social	Friends and relatives	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	No obvious acts of racism at University of Alberta.	Eiko Iwashita, Kaie Shimizu.		
Post War to 1969	Social	Home Doctors	Keiko Frueh	1961		Dr. Yoneda, Dr. Kato.		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Social	Prince Takamado	Keiko Frueh	1967	Prince and Princes Takamado visited Edmonton when they came to Lethbridge for the opening of the Japanese Garden.			
Post War to 1969	Social	Prince Takamado	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Consul general's office had some picnic when the opened and Prince Takamodo and wife were there.			
Post War to 1969	Social	language program	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	John Ito (famous actor) in Japanese school, cute little fellow tap dancing.	John Ito.	Dates?	
Post War to 1969	Education	University	Diane Nawata	1953	Moved to Edmonton after finished high school in Lethbridge. Completed Education degree. There were not many female students, most of them were in Education.			There were shortage of teachers.
Post War to 1969	Education	University	Aki Nawata	1950's	When Aki was at the U of A in the early 1950s, he remembers that there were about 7 or 8 Japanese, all Nisei.; Shozo Yasui, Ben Shikaze, Henry Shimizu, Hiro Naka, and others whose names he couldn't remember.			
Post War to 1969	Education	University	Daiyo Sawada	1962-1971	Graduated from the U of A in 1964. After teaching for one year, came back to U of A for a Masters degree which he obtained in 1966. Became a faculty member after that, getting his PhD from Penn. State in 1971. After that Daiyo taught at the U of A.			
Post War to 1969	Education	University	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Came to U of A 1963 to study chemistry. BA 1966, PhD 1971.			
Post War to 1969	Education	Education	Henry Shimizu	1946	Henry and Grace attended Garneau school.			
Post War to 1969	Education	Education	Henry Shimizu	1950	Entered U of A medical school in 1950.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Education	Education	Henry Shimizu	1948	Many Japanese Canadians (nisei) came to University of Alberta.	Ben Shikaze, Sho Yasui, Nick Yoshida, Aki Nawata, Henry Hasegawa, Alberta Shimbashi, Roy Tsuyuki, Yoi Sugiura, Taro Yoneda, Joe Kato.		
Post War to 1969	Education	Life in other locations	Diane Nawata	1949	Moved to Lethbridge and finished high school.			Diane attended 7 different schools. There were no oriental children around.
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work life	Sachiko Nagata	Not Answered	Did baby sitting for two years.			She said that she was not good in English, who did she baby sat in which year?
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work life	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	Husband worked at Silk-O-Lina, Calgary and Edmonton.	Sugiura.		
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work Life	Joyce Kiyooka	Not Answered	Worked for the Alberta Government and legal firm.			
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work life	George Tsuruda	1952	Back to Canada and joined to the Air Force.			
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work life	Diane Nawata	1957? - ?	She taught at elementary school, grade 2 and 3.		Where and how long did she taught?	Jim Hoyano was her students.
Post War to 1969	Jobs	Work life	Tom Sando	1963	Got job with foundation company. \$350 a month. Same company till retirement in 1987 - forman, superintendent, building foundation specialist.			
Post War to 1969	Language	Language program	Jim Hoyano	1950s	learned some Japanese language in Coaldale when young.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Business	Grandma Uyehara	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Uyehara barber shop and rooming house.			
Post War to 1969	Business	Barber shop	Tamiko Tsujikawa	late 40s	Younger Mrs. Uyehara was a barber and had a shop. Also a rooming house with her husband.	Mrs. Uyehara.		
Post War to 1969	Business	Work life	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Chick-sexing business ( George, Reg, and George Matsuba), went to Japan and learn technique.	George, Reg, and George Matsuba.	Get more information from Tami and Tiki.	
Post War to 1969	Business	Work life	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Ike was a chauffeur for a family.	Ike and Betty Ebata, both deceased.		Their daughter Donna is in Abbotsford.
Post War to 1969	Business	Edmonton Businesses	Isao Yamamoto	Not Answered	Mrs. Uyehara's boarding house; Mr. Sugizo had a barber shop, Mr. Inouye had a clothing store, fabric called Silk-lina, then son (Tak/ Takushi? Came from Vancouver.			
Post War to 1969	Business	EJCA	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Mr. Kikuchi was a Nisei and president; Mr. Katayama was president too. A number of professionals: Henry Shimizu went into medicine and Katayama-san's son was a doctor, Shikaze san was an accountant.			
Post War to 1969	Business	Consulate Office	Keiko Frueh	1967	Consulate Office of Japan opened.	The first consul was Mr. Date		
Post War to 1969	Business	Restaurants	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Mikado was the first one; change of owner and moved to different location.			
Post War to 1969	Business	Japanese Businesses	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Silk-o-lina (Inouye), Nakamura's Barber Shop.			
Post War to 1969	Business	Japanese Businesses	Henry Shimizu	1948	Father bought rooming house on 97th street.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War to 1969	Business	Japanese Businesses	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Silk-o-Lina store on Jasper Ave.	Mr. Inoue and his son Fred. Mr and Mrs Sugiura. Yoi and Lucy Sugiura.		
Post War to 1969	Business	Japanese Businesses	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Chick-sexing business (George Tsujikawa, Reg Miyashita went to Japan to learn technique. Joined by George Matsuba in 1945.	George Tsujikawa, Reg Miyashita.		
Post War to 1969	Population	Opal	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Most Opal families relocated to Edmonton in post war.	Henry and Florence Yamauchi, Ben Shikaze, George Matsuba, Iwashita girls, Nakamura boys (Bill and Edward) and girls (Lydia, Rosie, Irene, Jessie)		
Post War to 1969	Population	Edmontonians post-war	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	many Japanese lived around Bissell United Church area - 95-97 street Jasper to 105th Ave.			
Post War to 1969	Culture	Experience coming to Canada	Toshiko Yamamoto	1962	Did not speak English but she heard it many times. She was able to adapt to the culture but found it cold.			
Post War to 1969	Culture	Travel	Isao Yamamoto	1950	Mr. Yamamoto was the first Japanese passenger on CP Airline from Tokyo to Canada. Isao and parents who came to see him off, had to get permission to get into Haneda because it was all occupied by the U.S. (military?).			
Post War to 1969	Culture	Japanese Traditions	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960'a	Practiced Japanese traditions like New Year's Day.			



Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Origin	Kika Nisei	Dick Shimoda	1962	Considers himself a nisei since father was born in Japan; only kika nisei he knows is John Ito.			
Post War after 1970	Origin	Marrige	George Tsuruda	1969 - 1972	Transferred to France, got married with Ruby. (He met with Ruby in Montreal).	Ruby.		
Post War after 1970	Origin	Life in Edmonton	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Living in Edmonton is nice.			"I'm so satisfied in living in here", "Japan is visiting country, not living country"... "our home town is here", "Kyoto was too crowded, polluted, too many cars and did not feel relaxed", "cost of living and education is very reasonable here".
Post War after 1970	Origin	Life in the North	Akiko Ito	1962 - 1968	Lived in Fort Smith, Reilly, Hey River, then in Edmonton since 1968.	(Keiko Frueh).		
Post War after 1970	Origin	University	Yumiko Hoyano	1964 - 1972	Came to Edmonton with a work permit as a research assistant (University issued a permit), finished PhD in Chemistry.	Jim and Other Japanese Canadians.		In Japan at that time, it was difficult for women to find jobs in science fields.
Post War after 1970	Origin	Visiting Japan	Sachiko Nagata	1973	Visited Sakai-minato for attending a niece's wedding.			
Post War after 1970	Origin	Citizenship	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2005?	Received a Canadian Citizenship status.			
Post War after 1970	Food	Japanese food	Kyoko Nishiwaki	early 1970	Japanese grocery store - Shimpo at Park Allen area.			At the store, there were home made tofu.
Post War after 1970	Food	Japanese food	Kyoko Nishiwaki	early 1970	Co-op purchase rice, miso, and dry goods from Vancouver.	Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura coordinate the purchases		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Food	Japanese food	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970-2010	Japanese food: Kyoko's and Yoshihiro's parents sent them food twice a month.	Parents in Japan.		Kyoko never worried about how to get Japanese food. But missing Sashimi and fresh vegetables.
Post War after 1970	Food	Japanese food	Yumiko Hoyano	1978	On small Japanese food store owned by a kika-nisei. Ordered rice to Vancouver through co-op. Did not much craving for Japanese food.		There was one Japanese restaurant - Fujiyama before Shogun.	
Post War after 1970	Food	Japanese Food	Ken Tanaka	1980s	Ken recalls the Japanese food store called Fumiya located on Calgary Trail, where he remembers buying nori, tsukemono. He recalls when he was growing up, his mother cooked mainly Japanese food.			
Post War after 1970	Shelter	House	Keiko Frueh	1968 - present	Lived in a house at Aspen Garden, Bearspaw, and a current location.			
Post War after 1970	Shelter	House	Daiyo Sawada	1972-2011	Daiyo likes to design houses. Of the 4 houses his family has lived in during 40 years in Edmonton, he has designed the last 2 houses they lived in. One of the houses had a Japanese tea room.			
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Curling Club	Ken Tanaka	1966- present	Joined the Japanese Curling Club in about 1966 and met a lot Japanese people like Ben Shikaze, John Takahashi, Joyce Kiyooka.			
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Japanese books	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 2010	Japanese books - 30 years ago, not much Japanese books were available in Edmonton.			Now, EJCA has good selection of Japanese books.
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Baldwin Community League	Heidi Matsune	1971 -	Attended bingo, camps and hockey at the near by community league.	Jamie and Jonathan Iwabuchi.		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Hobbies	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	Like to make sushi, futomaki, and to visit museums, Citadel, dinner theater, and Muttart. Did clogging, golfing (good opportunity to meet people), line dance till two years ago.			
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Hobbies	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Lucy played curling.	Sam and Ricky Higa, Moriyama, Paul, Sat , and Aki Jane Maruyama.	More details of Japanese curling members.	
Post War after 1970	Recreation	Hobbies	Tom Sando	Not Answered	Devonian garden crafts, longboarding for seniors, painting, tai chi. Not through Japanese community.		Dates?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Church	Akiko Ito	? - current	Belongs to Japanese Christian group.		What activities at the church/group? Who were the churches members?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Church	Heidi Matsune	1975 -	Sunnyside Bible camp, family started to go to a church. Children and Heidi attended church activities.			
Post War after 1970	Social	Events	Dick Shimoda	1980's	When they came to Edmonton the only event was the New Year's at the Japanese Consulate. The Shimoda's belonged to the Japanese Church, so attended events there when they came to Edmonton.			
Post War after 1970	Social	Christmas party	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Attended the Japanese Community Christmas party. Cooked turkey for Christmas party for 7 years.			She cooked turkey.
Post War after 1970	Social	Christmas party	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1980?	Community Christmas Party.			Attended only some years.
Post War after 1970	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Fumi Kinoshita passed away in spring of 2010(?), she was closed to 100 years old.	Fumi Kinoshita.		

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Higa family.	Tom and Janice Higa, Sam and Rick Higa.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Nisei group	Tsuruda, Ruby	1970's	Other Nisei.		Who were some Nisei friends, what sorts of things did they do, any activities that were strictly or majority Japanese people.	
Post War after 1970	Social	Edmontonians - post war	Akiko Ito	1968 - 1970	Edmonton people she knew at early years.	Hatano, Machida, Hiratsuka.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Japanese community	Dick Shimoda	1980's	Mr. Kawashima was the leader but there was no EJCA yet. We used to participate in Heritage Days. Martin Shukuda will know a lot.		Consider interview (by phone ... is in Lethbridge).	
Post War after 1970	Social	Edmonton community	Dick Shimoda	1981	A lot of Japanese started immigrating. Some with people John Ito started the Japanese community (association).	Hiratsuka, Junichi & Michiko Kawashima.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Japanese population in Edmonton	Isao Yamamoto	1960's/70's	Started seeing more Japanese in the community since the immigration law changed (shin-ijusha". Rented a community club for the New Year's party before they had a building and had a picnic every year.			
Post War after 1970	Social	Obon dance	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Obon dancing.	Other people?	Which year, who organize it? Who else Danced?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Centennial parade	Tsuruda, Ruby	1977	Parade in centennial year.		Who designed, who rode, why, who decorated, what were decorations.	
Post War after 1970	Social	Centennial parade	Lucy and John Takahashi	1977	Japanese Centennial. Joined the Klondike exhibition parade. Worked on it for months. Keiko Frueh's odori group on the float.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	Centennial Parade	George Tsuruda	1977	Centennial Parade.	Many EJCA members.		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	EJCA (husband President).		When was George president, why 3 times, what events and activities did they participate in, changes in EJCA over the years, Japanese Canadians vs Japanese expectations of EJCA, Ruby was like secretary – what sorts of issues.	
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2010 -	Member of the EJCA Chorus Club.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Joined quilt exhibitions.		When?	
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Kyoko Nishiwaki	recent year	Japanese community is growing and it is nice.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	EJCA active members, Ken and Midori Tanaka.	George and Ruby Tsuruda, Noriko and Aki Fujino, Flo Ingham, Bob Motokado.		Grace is Noriko's daughter.
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Joyce Kiyooka	1990-	Mother used to go to "Japanese seniors things) ...karaoke, Christmas parties.	Chizuko Kimura, Tammy (Tsujikawa(?), Nakamuras, Lucy Nishimoto (Takahashi).		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Toshiko Yamamoto	1980's	Got involved 30 years ago to make chow mein and craft items. There was the Heritage Festival. The Japanese school and EJCA worked together for fundraising.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	George Tsuruda	1977 - current	Joined EJCA and active in playing curling, starting Karaoke Club, President of EJCA, Building the Centre.	Curling club members, Karaoke members.		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	George Tsuruda	1990 - 1994	Arranged a rental office for get together.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	George Tsuruda	1992 - 1994	Worked as a EJCA building committee. Getting fund, finding a suitable locations (found the Argyll Community League that was just about closing down.), legal arrangements, and renovated/added the building.	EJCA Building committee members.		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	George Tsuruda	1994	Move to the new centre and official opening ceremony held in September 1994.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Yumiko Hoyano	1978 -	Started typing of Moshi Moshi.	Gordon Hirabayashi, Lucy Takahashi, Flo Shikaze, Haruko Hiratsuka.		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA Craft Club	Yumiko Hoyano	1980? - 1993?	Made Japanese craft items and displayed/sold at Heritage Festival, Bazaar, and South gate shopping centre craft day. The profits were saved for a senior drop-in centre. A drop-in centre was not built but the EJCA Centre.	Hideko Kaneda and about 24 ladies. Hubbihoca, Toshiko, Mrs. Shimizu.		
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Yumiko Hoyano	2002? - 2006	EJCA president, tried to activate EJCA with monthly activities.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Aki Nawata	1988-90	Served as EJCA President 1988-1990, and was a Board Member for about 6 years during that time period.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Ken Tanaka	1988-2002	Ken was an EJCA Board member for about 6 years until 1994. He was the treasurer for the building committee from 1990-1994. He was the first Centre Manager from the opening in September 1994 to 2002.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Daiyo Sawada	1980-2011	Daiyo and family first began attending EJCA events such as the Christmas Party and picnic in the early 1980s, and gradually became more involved with the community. Daiyo served on the EJCA board and was a member of the building committee for the Centre.			
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA Craft club	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	used to have bazaars, Tamiko was secretary for awhile.		Dates?	
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA social events	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	keiro-kai. Went to Lingnans quite often.		Dates?	
Post War after 1970	Social	EJCA	Henry Shimizu	1979	Increased funding needed for EJCA so started casino - 5 people put up \$5000 each as a bank bond to run the casino.	Alberta Shimbashi, Ben Shikaze, Aki Nawata, Kei Miyashita.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Moshi Moshi	Lucy and John Takahashi	before 1990?	Started Moshi Moshi.	Gordon Hirabayashi, Lucy Takahashi and Flo Shikaze.	Which year?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Heritage Festival	Tsuruda, Ruby	1976/77 ?	Involved in Heritage Days from start.		What did she do at the Heritage?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Heritage Festival	Akiko Ito	1977 - 1980?	Attended the Heritage Festival.		What did she do?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Heritage Festival	Ken Tanaka	1980-2000	Helped with the Japanese Pavilion during the 1980s and 1990s. Recalls some of the main leaders for the Heritage Festival Japanese pavilion such as John Ito, John Takahashi			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	Heritage Festival	Henry Shimizu	1977	Henry and Gordon Hirabayashi's involvement in Nikkei Centennial Festival and origins of Edmonton Heritage Day Festival.	Gordon Hirabayashi		
Post War after 1970	Social	New Immigrants	Dick Shimoda	1970	There were already a lot of immigrants, especially related to education like the university.	Waida.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Visiting Japan	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 2010	Visiting Japan.	Relatives and friend in Japan.		Recently, with parents getting older, she visit Japan more often, like twice a year.
Post War after 1970	Social	Japanese bible study group	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Japanese bible study group, stopped once.	Started by Hiratsuka & Waida, other members were Akiko Ito, Pastor Hatano, Pastor Akutagawa.	When did the first group start and stop? This group was the processor of the Japanese Christian Group in Edmonton?	Met every week
Post War after 1970	Social	Japanese bible study group	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2003?	Japanese bible study group restarted about 7 years ago.	Hiratsuka, Waida, Tsuneda.	When did the group restarted?	Each member goes to own church.
Post War after 1970	Social	Mrs. Shimizu	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1990	Mrs. Shimizu had leadership role in the Japanese ladies.	Kimiko Shimizu		
Post War after 1970	Social	Friends and relatives	Heidi Matsune	1971	Her husband's sisters were in Edmonton and visited each other often. Heidi's sister graduated from nursing in 1967 and in Edmonton. So, they visited each other.	Sue & Jack Iwabuchi Own sisters		Iwabuchi's son, James, was four years old and was a friend of Heidi's son.
Post War after 1970	Social	Other families in Edmonton	Dick Shimoda	<1980's		Matsune's, Shimesa (?), Shukuda's, Iwabuchi's , Toyama's.		



Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Social	Children	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1990	Children's friends.			Mostly Canadian friends. But Her son still keeps communication with
Post War after 1970	Social	Language program	Keiko Frueh	1972	Japanese Language program started at U of A.	Sonja Arntzen, Dr. Jones, Miyagawa, Mrs. Hiratsuka, Ohta, Terakura. Kawashima.		
Post War after 1970	Social	Yokohama Yamate High School	Keiko Frueh	Not Answered	6 students came here every year as exchange.		When the exchange started?	
Post War after 1970	Social	Exchange students	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Japanese exchange students in Edmonton or from Edm to Japan.		How common, who organized, culture shock for Japanese girl in Canada, culture shock for daughter going to Japan (maybe talk to daughter).	
Post War after 1970	Social	Odori group	Keiko Frueh	1970 - 1973	Japanese Odori group was founded by Keiko. Performance at the Jubilee Auditorium held.	Keiko Frueh, Kikuchi, Katayama, Takahashi.	Get the first name of dancers from Keiko.	
Post War after 1970	Social	June Yamamoto scholarship	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	"June Yamamoto Scholarship".	June Yamamoto (maiden name is Hasegawa) married to John Yamamoto.		Ann Yamamoto is June's daughter, John Yamamoto is a son. Mrs. Frueh will know Ann. Ann was a dancer.
Post War after 1970	Social	Transportation	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Onetime, there was a direct flight between Narita and Edmonton.			Check the years when there were direct flights
Post War after 1970	Social	NAJC	Yumiko Hoyano	1998 - 2002	Board member of NAJC.			
Post War after 1970	Social	NAJC	Henry Shimizu	1982	Talks about founding of NAJC and redress.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Education	MEJCS	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1977 - ?	Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School.		Contact Mrs. Ohki for details of the school.	Son, Akito, started school in 1977, he was about 7 years old.
Post War after 1970	Education	MEJCS	Keiko Frueh	1977	Language school started.	Kawashima, Ohki.		
Post War after 1970	Education	MEJCS	Akiko Ito	1977 - 1990?	Children went to the Japanese Language School.	Husband John was a president in 1982(?)	Refer to "Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School".	
Post War after 1970	Education	University	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970	Returned Yoshihiro's student loan.	Yoshihiro.		Yoshihiro's parents paid the half of the loan.
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Tsuruda, Ruby	1973 - 1992	Working for ATCO (Canadian Utilities).		Wage, working conditions, social life in company (she mentions sukiyaki parties in Japanese company), other Japanese, how she got the job, how long she worked there in which year(s).	
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Kyoko Nishiwaki	? - present	Teaching piano to children as private lessons.		Which year did she start a private piano lesson?	Currently, all students are Canadians.
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Heidi Matsune	1975?	Heidi had a part time job when the youngest son was Grade two.		What kind of part time job she did? How long?	
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	George Tsuruda	1972	Transferred to Edmonton, Aerospace engineer.	Ruby worked for ATCO 1972 - 1992.		
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	George Tsuruda	1984	Retired from the Air Force.			
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Yumiko Hoyano	1978	Went to Stanford and UBC, then came back to Edmonton in 1978. Worked as a post-doc research associate.	Mrs. Shimizu, Mrs. Kiyooka, Mrs. Matsuba.		
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work Life	Ken Tanaka	1963-1994	Worked for AGT (now Telus) for 31 years, retiring in 1994.			

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Jim Hoyano	1970s	left Edmonton in 1971 - to California, then Vancouver, then London, ON. Came back in 1978 to work at U of A.			
Post War after 1970	Jobs	Work life	Tom Sando	Not Answered	Came to Edmonton from Winnipeg for foundation specialist job. Last job at Canada Place - foundations.		Dates?	
Post War after 1970	Jobs	MEJCS	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1980 - 1993	Taught at the language school.	Mrs. Waida, Ohki, Inoue, Young, Hiratsuka.		Kyoko enjoyed the teaching at the school: Undo-kai, Hinamatsuri, Kodomono-hi, book reading..
Post War after 1970	Language	Language School	Toshiko Yamamoto	1980's	one daughter went for less than 2 years; was hard because she didn't speak it.			
Post War after 1970	Language	Language School	Isao Yamamoto	1980's	It was not a necessity since had all English speaking friends.			
Post War after 1970	Language	MEJCS	Yumiko Hoyano	1980?	Daughter went to the language school for a short period.			
Post War after 1970	Business	Early Japanese in Edmonton	Dick Shimoda	1981	Sugiura was one of the first because he was the one who used to order a lot of Japanese food then distribute it. Probably before the war.			
Post War after 1970	Business	Work life	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Iwabuchi's : I & S Produce (food wholesale company).	Jack, Bill, Bob Iwabuchi, Mush and Betty Kadonaga.		Jack's wife is Sue Ito. Bill's wife is Sophie Ito (sisters)
Post War after 1970	Business	Edmontonians - post war	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1980	Number of immigrants, researchers (post doc), and Japanese company employees from Japan increased.	Companies: Hitachi, Taiho Pharmasuitical, Bridgestone, Sankyo Pharmasuitical.		At the language school, about 3 out of 7 were children of people from Japan.

Appendix B1 - Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Era, then by Question

Era	Interview question	Topics	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Post War after 1970	Business	New Immigrants	Akiko Ito	After 1969	New immigrants – dental technicians, chemists, researchers, etc.	Names?		
Post War after 1970	Business	University	Akiko Ito	1970 - 1980	Many Japanese people were working at the University in 1970 – 1980.	Names?		
Post War after 1970	Business	University	Keiko Frueh	1970?	Japanese professors and researchers started to come to U of A. Many post-doc were at U of A.	Fujinaga, Masamune, Takahashi, Umezawa, Hiruki		
Post War after 1970	Business	JETRO	Akiko Ito	1980(?) - (?)	There was a JETRO office.		Check the years JETRO existed.	
Post War after 1970	Business	Japanese restaurant	Keiko Frueh	1973 - 1975	Japanese restaurants opened: Mikado, Japanese Village, and Fujiyama (Shogun).			
Post War after 1970	Business	Japanese Restaurants	Dick Shimoda	1980's	Shogun and Mikado.			
Post War after 1970	Business	Japanese Store	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1990's	Mr. Fukushima owned a Japanese store on Calgary Trail.			
Post War after 1970	Culture	Visiting Japan	Jim Hoyano	1970s	1971 when I graduated went to Japan with Yumiko. Charter flight with "Asian American Recreation Club" - only way to get a cheap flight.			
Post War after 1970	Identity	Marriage	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Child marrying white American.			
Post War after 1970	Identity	Immigration	Keiko Frueh	1973	Five ladies got a immigration status after they stayed in Canada for one year.	Takayanagi, Makiko Yoshimura, Yumiko Watanabe.		
Post War after 1970	Identity	Immigration	Keiko Frueh	1974 - 1975	Technical immigration started.	Shukuda.		
Post War after 1970	Identity	Family	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	One son is in Japan. Another son, Paul, is married to Japanese. Sons studied Japanese at the University.			Speak Japanese to grand children (14 and 18) in Japan. Also, they speak to her in English.

## **Appendix B2: View of Life – Interview summary table 2**

- 28 pages
- Selected responses sorted by sorted by Question topic, then Era
- Source: table created from Phase 1 interviews (recordings and transcripts)

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Origin	Work life	During War	Lucy and John Takahashi	1942?	John moved to sugar beets farm at McGraw in southern Alberta. John came to Edmonton for attending U of A in 1950.			
Origin	Kika-nisei: Life in Japan	During War	Sachiko Nagata	1934 - 1958	Stayed in Sakai Minato, Tottori-ken.			Grandmother was sick and Sachiko's family looked after her grandmother in Sakai Minato.
Origin	Life in Japan	During War	George Tsuruda	1942	Went to Japan with father, step-mother and brothers. (Mother died when he was 8 years old). Graduated from high school and worked for Mitsubishi. Supported step-mother and three brothers..			
Origin	Returning to Canada	Post War to 1969	Dick Shimoda	1962	Canadian law changed so that those born in Canada were able to get Canadian citizenship. Dick was able to get his Canadian citizenship and return in 1962 (Toronto). Noriko was able to immigrate in 1963 because they were married. They lived in Toronto.			
Origin	Experience Returning to Canada	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950	Wasn't easy coming back because he didn't speak English so had to start all over again. Immigrants were coming from Europe so they had a night schools where he learned English. Came to Edmonton from Winnipeg because the Lutheran pastor was moving the Edm			
Origin	Kika Nisei	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1962	Considers himself a nisei since father was born in Japan; only kika nisei he knows is John Ito.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Origin	Marriage	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	1958	Came back to Tabor, Canada, to get married.			The marriage was arranged between Sachiko's and Takeo's mothers.
Origin	Marriage	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	1958	Wedding was held at a church in Tabor. Moved to Edmonton October or November (it was snowing on the move day)			
Origin	Marriage	Post War to 1969	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Met Yoshihiro at a concert, got married, and decided to stay in Canada.	Yoshihiro.		Felt Edmonton was very empty compared to Kyoto.
Origin	marriage	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	Not Answered	Met Yumiko at university in Chemistry department. She came to work for 1 year in lab of Prof Masamune.			
Origin	Marrige	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1969 - 1972	Transferred to France, got married with Ruby. (He met with Ruby in Montreal).	Ruby.		
Origin	Edmonton post-war	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	1946	Parents worked at Misericordia Hospital. Henry and sister lived in basements suite and worked as relief elevator operators.	Grace Shimizu.		
Origin	Life in Edmonton	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Living in Edmonton is nice.			"I'm so satisfied in living in here", "Japan is visiting country, not living country"... "our home town is here", "Kyoto was too crowded, polluted, too many cars and did not feel relaxed", "cost of living and education is very reasonable here".
Origin	Life in the North	Post War to 1969	Akiko Ito	1963 - 1969?	Child birth - While she lived in the North, Akiko came to Edmonton for delivery of three children, Sally, Daniel, and Cathy.		Was this special or fairly common for people in the North?	

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Origin	Life in the North	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1962 - 1968	Lived in Fort Smith, Reilly, Hey River, then in Edmonton since 1968.	(Keiko Frueh).		
Origin	University	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1964 - 1972	Came to Edmonton with a work permit as a research assistant (University issued a permit), finished PhD in Chemistry.	Jim and Other Japanese Canadians.		In Japan at that time, it was difficult for women to find jobs in science fields.
Origin	Visiting Japan	Post War after 1970	Sachiko Nagata	1973	Visited Sakai-minato for attending a niece's wedding.			
Origin	Citizenship	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2005?	Received a Canadian Citizenship status.			
Origin	Education	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	About 1954	Moved from Opal to go to Alberta College in Edmonton.			
Origin	Family	Pre-war	Ken Tanaka	1940s	Ken's oldest sister Mary was born in BC in 1941, while Ken and his younger sister and brother were all born in Lethbridge.			
Origin	Family	Pre-war	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Outline of father's businesses in Prince Rupert. Father's first marriage Henry's step family.	Shotaro Shimizu, Shoji (Andy) Shimizu, George Nishikaze.		
Origin	Family	Post War to 1969	Daiyo Sawada	1945-1960	Daiyo and 5 older brothers and sisters grew up in Pincher Creek, Alberta. His father was a barber and married twice.			
Origin	Why came to Canada	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1961	She wanted to have challenge and explore Canada.			
Origin	Transportation	Post War to 1969	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Came to Canada as a visitor, by Canadian Pacific Airline.			She came to Canada with six-month visa.
Origin	Life in other locations	Pre-war	Diane Nawata	1922	Father came to Canada in 1922 and worked at a paper mill in Ocean Falls, B.C. He went back to Japan, married and came back.	Father born in 1903.		Japanese were not treated well in B.C. before the war.



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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Origin	Life in other locations	Pre-war	Diane Nawata	1933	Born in 1933, went to two-year kindergarten. Started elementary school. Japanese family lived in isolated area from other Canadians. But children played together.	Have one brother.		Diane went to a Japanese Language school at the Ocean Falls.
Origin	Life in other locations	During War	Diane Nawata	1942	Sold most of belongings and moved to sugar beets farm in southern Alberta.			Family supported CCF (NDP) as CCF only stood up for Japanese.
Origin	Internment	During War	Tom Sando	1941	Long discussion of internment at Angler			
Origin	Internment	During War	Henry Shimizu	1942	Lived in New Denver internment camp			
Food	Japanese food	Pre-war	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Nakamura market gardening, food co-op.			
Food	Japanese food	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	Not Answered	Bought Japanese food from Nakagama in Lethbridge.			
Food	Food	Post War to 1969	Heidi Matsune	1965? -	Sushi, New Year's food, Mochi, Christmas gathering.			
Food	Japanese food	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1961 - 1970?	First, she ordered rice and soy sauce at Nakamura's Barbershop. After the Barbershop closed, purchased through Sugiura at Silk-O-Lina.			
Food	Japanese food	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Co-op and Silk-O-Lina: Kind of fabric store. Mr. Sugiura ordered Japanese food and became like a co-op. Mr. Sugiura stocked extra rice and other Japanese food.	Mr. Sugiura, father of Jackie Sugiura, Shimizu, Inoue, Katayama, Mrs. Iwashita.		Mr. Inoue ran Silk-O-Lina in Calgary. Then, moved to Edmonton.
Food	Japanese Celebrations	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	1950's, 1960's	Mom used to cook things to celebrate oshogatsu. Mom used to cook mostly western food.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Food	Japanese Ingredients	Post War to 1969	Dick Shimoda	Not Answered	Obtaining ingredients was a problem, even salmon. They had theirs sent from Japan and when Dick went to Toronto on business, he brought ingredients back.			
Food	Food	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	Not Answered	Cooked many kinds of Japanese food but the kids didn't like it. There weren't very many Japanese food available but Mr. Sugiura ordered rice, shoyu and miso from Vancouver. We ordered from Mr. Sugiura and the shipments came to Mr. Nakamura's barber shop		Fill in the reason why ... "*****" in the transcript. Check spelling of names.	
Food	Food	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950's	Missed Japanese food because he was living with a non-Japanese family before he got married. Missed fresh fish (sashimi) the most.			
Food	Japanese food	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	Not Answered	Mother was a good cook. She cooked Shogatsu Japanese food.			
Food	Japanese food	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	from Sugiuras - order rice, shoyu, Japanese produce.		Dates?	
Food	Japanese food	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	early 1970	Japanese grocery store - Shimpo at Park Allen area.			At the store, there were home made tofu.
Food	Japanese food	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	early 1970	Co-op purchase rice, miso, and dry goods from Vancouver.	Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura coordinate the purchases		
Food	Japanese food	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970-2010	Japanese food: Kyoko's and Yoshihiro's parents sent them food twice a month.	Parents in Japan.		Kyoko never worried about how to get Japanese food. But missing Sashimi and fresh vegetables.
Food	Japanese food	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1978	On small Japanese food store owned by a kika-nisei. Ordered rice to Vancouver through co-op. Did not much craving for Japanese food.		There was one Japanese restaurant - Fujiyama before Shogun.	

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Food	Japanese Food	Post War after 1970	Ken Tanaka	1980s	Ken recalls the Japanese food store called Fumiya located on Calgary Trail, where he remembers buying nori, tsukemono. He recalls when he was growing up, his mother cooked mainly Japanese food.			
Food	Japanese Businesses	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Grocery store and tofu maker - Philip Shimbo and wife. He later moved to Vancouver.	Philip Shimbo and wife.		
Shelter	Grandma Uyehara	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Grandma Uyehara's rooming house.	Mrs. Uyehara. Dr. Taro Yoneda and Yoneyamas, Kay, Albert, and Henry Shimbashi stayed the rooming house.	Henry Shimbashi is still in Edmonton. May be interview him about the rooming house?	Many University students from Japanese families lived at the rooming house to go to U of A. It was only University in Alberta.
Shelter	Grandma Uyehara	During War	Tamiko Tsujikawa	1945	Hard to find place to live in Edmonton so rented one of two upstairs room in Mrs. Uyehara's mother / mother-in-law's house. 2 rooms she rented to Japanese.	Mrs. Uyehara.		
Shelter	living in Edmonton	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	late 40s	Rented little place next to Mrs. Nakamura's barber shop on 95 st and 97 st. Then bought house at Forest Heights.	Nakamura.		
Shelter	House	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1968 - present	Lived in a house at Aspen Garden, Bearspaw, and a current location.			
Shelter	House	Post War after 1970	Daiyo Sawada	1972-2011	Daiyo likes to design houses. Of the 4 houses his family has lived in during 40 years in Edmonton, he has designed the last 2 houses they lived in. One of the houses had a Japanese tea room.			
Recreation		Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Saturday night dances, games and pot-luck at Bissell Centre.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Recreation	Church	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	United church across from the Bissell centre. Used downstairs gym for Christmas party, badminton, table tennis, chow mein suppers and Christmas concert. From this gathering, Curling club and golf tournament started and lasting for over 35 years.	Nakamuras and Saitos.	Year?	
Recreation	Picnic	Post War to 1969	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Japanese store "picnic".		Where was it, what things did she buy there she couldn't get elsewhere, was picnic a social gathering spot.	
Recreation	Curling Club	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Curling club - Curling club had bonspiels at Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton.		Year of the first curling club.	
Recreation	Curling Club	Post War after 1970	Ken Tanaka	1966-present	Joined the Japanese Curling Club in about 1966 and met a lot Japanese people like Ben Shikaze, John Takahashi, Joyce Kiyooka.			
Recreation	Japanese books	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 2010	Japanese books - 30 years ago, not much Japanese books were available in Edmonton.			Now, EJCA has good selection of Japanese books.
Recreation	Baldwin Community League	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	1971 -	Attended bingo, camps and hockey at the near by community league.	Jamie and Jonathan Iwabuchi.		
Recreation	Hobbies	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	Like to make sushi, futomaki, and to visit museums, Citadel, dinner theater, and Muttart. Did clogging, golfing (good opportunity to meet people), line dance till two years ago.			
Recreation	Hobbies	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Lucy played curling.	Sam and Ricky Higa, Moriyama, Paul, Sat , and Aki Jane Maruyama.	More details of Japanese curling members.	

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Recreation	Hobbies	Post War after 1970	Tom Sando	Not Answered	Devonian garden crafts, longboarding for seniors, painting, tai chi. Not through Japanese community.		Dates?	
Recreation	Sports	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	1960's	Used to curl in the Japanese league but didn't really associate much with the Japanese community except for things like the Christmas party because she was around "hakujin" people more.			
Social	Oldest members of the Edmonton community	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950's/1960's	Mr. Nakamura was the oldest person in the group. Mrs. Uyehara had some kind of rooming house or boarding house on 96th or 97th Street, very close to City Hall.			
Social	Opal	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	1930 - 1940	Previous Opal family.	Ben and Flo Shikaze, Chizuko Kimura, Kiyooka, Kay Nakamura, Bruce/Jim/Frank Kimura.		
Social	Opal	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Got to know old-time families from Opal at community picnics.			
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	Around 1958 -	Japanese had meetings at the Bissell Centre. Sachiko cooked and sold Chowmein.	Mrs. Nakamura Mrs. Tsujikawa.		Takeo looked after accounting of the club from the beginning.
Social	Bissell centre?	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	Not Answered	Had a pot luck gathering for welcome Toshiko Yamamoto.	Shikaze, Takahashi.		
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	The Bissell centre: get-together was at the Bissell centre always. All Japanese resided around there.			

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	Not Answered	Used to be a Japanese young people's group (in their 20's) that used to get together at the Bissell Centre on 97th Street to have parties (like Christmas).	Yamauchi's, Florence (Ingham?), Shikaze's.		
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1960's	People used to meet at the Bissell Church for a fundraising supper once a year and for chow mein.			
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	We made chowmein and the money went to the Bissell church. It was a big event open to the public. The noodles were made from scratch and fried them; Mr. Nakamura was always kneading.			
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	The Bissell church was a United church that celebrated their 100 anniversary in the spring of 2010. The Japanese people were not necessarily Christians but it was more a community social gathering place. The church helped Japanese people.			
Social	Bissell centre	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1953 - ?	Attended activities there. Japanese families were very kind to students.			
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Aki Nawata	1950's	Japanese had a social group at the Bissell United Church. Activities included dinner, dances, playing basketball, and other social things. The group numbered about 40 people.			
Social	Bissell Centre	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Big hall, international suppers, homemade chow mein. People went to church there. Minister nice to Japanese.		Dates?	

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Church	Post War to 1969	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Catholic church.		What church, any comments on being only Japanese in congregation, other nationalities or was that even an issue, where did other Japanese go to church, Which year?	
Social	Church	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	1960?	Sachiko did not attend church or temple gatherings.			
Social	Church	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	? - current	Belongs to Japanese Christian group.		What activities at the church/group? Who were the churches members?	
Social	Church	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	1975 -	Sunnyside Bible camp, family started to go to a church. Children and Heidi attended church activities.			
Social	Events	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1980's	When they came to Edmonton the only event was the New Year's at the Japanese Consulate. The Shimoda's belonged to the Japanese Church, so attended events there when they came to Edmonton.			
Social	Christmas party	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1961	Attended a Christmas Party in December and a picnic in July, may be held at the Bissell centre.			
Social	Christmas party	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Had Christmas gathering with over 20 university students at Lucy's parents place. This gathering expanded to Christmas parties at the Bissell centre where about 100 people got together.		Year of Christmas party at Lucy's parent house.	
Social	Christmas party	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	community had an annual picnic and Christmas party - we always went to meet other community members.			
Social	Christmas party	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	1948	1948 Japanese community Christmas party at Bissell church.			

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Christmas party	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Attended the Japanese Community Christmas party. Cooked turkey for Christmas party for 7 years.			She cooked turkey.
Social	Christmas party	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1980?	Community Christmas Party.			Attended only some years.
Social	Chowmein supper	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Chowmein supper - held every year at the United church. Usually about 50 Japanese including children came to the gatherings.		Year of the first Chowmein supper.	
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Matsuba family.	George Matsuba, (nisei) Walter Matsuba.		George and Walter Matsuba might know about Uyehara rooming house.
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi		Original Edmontonians - George and Tami Tsujikawa. Reg and Tiki Miyashita.	George and Tami Tsujikawa. Reg and Tiki Miyashita.	Get more information from Tami and Tiki.	
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered		Miyagishima family.	Can get information from Taxi Miyagishima.	
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Retired and living in Edmonton.	Shoz (Shozo) and Mitzi Yasui.		
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Fumi Kinoshita passed away in spring of 2010(?), she was closed to 100 years old.	Fumi Kinoshita.		
Social	Edmontonians - pre-war	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Higa family.	Tom and Janice Higa, Sam and Rick Higa.		
Social	Picnic	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	There was a picnic once a year.			



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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Picnic	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	community had an annual picnic and Christmas party - we always went to meet other community members. Regular field games and races. Everyone brought their own bento and shared.			
Social	Picnic	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Sugiura's staying at farm with big field for Japanese picnics.		Dates?	
Social	Nisei group	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	1970's	Other Nisei.		Who were some Nisei friends, what sorts of things did they do, any activities that were strictly or majority Japanese people.	
Social	Other Kika Nisei	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950's ...	Had Kika nisei friends.	Mr. Fukushima; Sachiko Nagata.		
Social	Edmontonians - post war	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	Around 1958	She knew one family.	Isao Yamamoto.		
Social	Edmontonians - post war	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	1960?	Japanese names Sachiko remembered are: Mr. & Mrs. Shimizu, Dr. Taro Yoneda, Dr. Shimizu.			At early Edmonton, there were about 20 Japanese.
Social	Edmontonians - post war	Post War to 1969	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1969	Not belonged to Japanese community and knew only one Japanese family.	Mr. and Mrs. Matsuba.	Are Mr. & Mrs. Matsuba.	
Social	Edmontonians - post war	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1961		Mr. Shimpo, Isao Yamamoto		
Social	Emontonians - post war	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1968		Nakamura, Sugiura, Miyagishima, Nagata, Matsuba, Tujikawa, John/Jun Yamamoto, Katayama, Ebata, Shinbashi, Bill Kikuchi		Keiko mentioned that Mrs. Uyehara had one son. He died young.

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Change in Japanese Canadian population	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	1960's	Younger immigrants started coming but only saw them at the Christmas party; lived all over the city.			
Social	Edmonton community	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1550's.	Japanese Canadians came to attend the university and also students from Japan.			
Social	Edmonton community	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950's ...	Met many Japanese people when they first came to Edmonton.	Mr. & Mrs. Shimizu, Mr. & Mrs. Nakamura, Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura, the Miyagishima's, Mr. & Mrs. Bill Kikuchi, Mr. & Mrs. Kiyooka.		
Social	Edmonton - post war	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1953 -	Had a lots of friends outside of Japanese Community.			No contact with Japanese required
Social	Edmontonians - post war	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1968 - 1970	Edmonton people she knew at early years.	Hatano, Machida, Hiratsuka.		
Social	Japanese community	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1980's	Mr. Kawashima was the leader but there was no EJCA yet. We used to participate in Heritage Days. Martin Shukuda will know a lot.		Consider interview (by phone ... is in Lethbridge).	
Social	Edmonton community	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1981	A lot of Japanese started immigrating. Some with people John Ito started the Japanese community (association).	Hiratsuka, Junichi & Michiko Kawashima.		
Social	Japanese population in Edmonton	Post War after 1970	Isao Yamamoto	1960's/70's	Started seeing more Japanese in the community since the immigration law changed (shin-ijusha". Rented a community club for the New Year's party before they had a building and had a picnic every year.			

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Obon dance	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Obon dancing.	Other people?	Which year, who organize it? Who else Danced?	
Social	Centennial parade	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	1977	Parade in centennial year.		Who designed, who rode, why, who decorated, what were decorations.	
Social	Centennial parade	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	1977	Japanese Centennial. Joined the Klondike exhibition parade. Worked on it for months. Keiko Frueh's odori group on the float.			
Social	Centennial Parade	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1977	Centennial Parade.	Many EJCA members.		
Social	EJCA	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1960? -	Aki was a president. They were active at EJCA.			
Social	EJCA	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Got involved through meeting Mrs. Shimizu and George Tsuruda.			
Social	EJCA	Post War to 1969		Not Answered	Henry's mother was secretary of fujinkai and kept minutes in Japanese. Minutes passed on to Aiko Murakami.	Aiko Murakami.		
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	EJCA (husband President).		When was George president, why 3 times, what events and activities did they participate in, changes in EJCA over the years, Japanese Canadians vs Japanese expectations of EJCA, Ruby was like secretary – what sorts of issues.	
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2010 -	Member of the EJCA Chorus Club.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Joined quilt exhibitions.		When?	
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	recent year	Japanese community is growing and it is nice.			

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	EJCA active members, Ken and Midori Tanaka.	George and Ruby Tsuruda, Noriko and Aki Fujino, Flo Ingham, Bob Motokado.		Grace is Noriko's daughter.
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Joyce Kiyooka	1990-	Mother used to go to "Japanese seniors things) ...karaoke, Christmas parties.	Chizuko Kimura, Tammy (Tsujikawa(?), Nakamuras, Lucy Nishimoto (Takahashi).		
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Toshiko Yamamoto	1980's	Got involved 30 years ago to make chow mein and craft items. There was the Heritage Festival. The Japanese school and EJCA worked together for fundraising.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1977 - current	Joined EJCA and active in playing curling, starting Karaoke Club, President of EJCA, Building the Centre.	Curling club members, Karaoke members.		
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1990 - 1994	Arranged a rental office for get together.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1992 - 1994	Worked as a EJCA building committee. Getting fund, finding a suitable locations (found the Argyll Community League that was just about closing down.), legal arrangements, and renovated/added the building.	EJCA Building committee members.		
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1994	Move to the new centre and official opening ceremony held in September 1994.			

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Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1978 -	Started typing of Moshi Moshi.	Gordon Hirabayashi, Lucy Takahashi, Flo Shikaze, Haruko Hiratsuka.		
Social	EJCA Craft Club	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1980? - 1993?	Made Japanese craft items and displayed/sold at Heritage Festival, Bazaar, and South gate shopping centre craft day. The profits were saved for a senior drop-in centre. A drop-in centre was not built but the EJCA Centre.	Hideko Kaneda and about 24 ladies. Hubbihoca, Toshiko, Mrs. Shimizu.		
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	2002? - 2006	EJCA president, tried to activate EJCA with monthly activities.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Aki Nawata	1988-90	Served as EJCA President 1988-1990, and was a Board Member for about 6 years during that time period.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Ken Tanaka	1988-2002	Ken was an EJCA Board member for about 6 years until 1994. He was the treasurer for the building committee from 1990-1994. He was the first Centre Manager from the opening in September 1994 to 2002.			
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Daiyo Sawada	1980-2011	Daiyo and family first began attending EJCA events such as the Christmas Party and picnic in the early 1980s, and gradually became more involved with the community. Daiyo served on the EJCA board and was a member of the building committee for the Centre.			
Social	EJCA Craft club	Post War after 1970	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	used to have bazaars, Tamiko was secretary for awhile.		Dates?	

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	EJCA social events	Post War after 1970	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	keiro-kai. Went to Lingnans quite often.		Dates?	
Social	EJCA	Post War after 1970	Henry Shimizu	1979	Increased funding needed for EJCA so started casino - 5 people put up \$5000 each as a bank bond to run the casino.	Alberta Shimbashi, Ben Shikaze, Aki Nawata, Kei Miyashita.		
Social	Moshi Moshi	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	before 1990?	Started Moshi Moshi.	Gordon Hirabayashi, Lucy Takahashi and Flo Shikaze.	Which year?	
Social	Farming trainees	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1968	Farming trainee program started. Trainees came to Lethbridge areas. Many moved to Edmonton areas as they received a landed immigrant status after two years.	Demachi, Oda, Hayakaze, Shigemitsu.		Many trainees moved to Edmonton, refer to "Tomo no Kai".
Social	Heritage Festival	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	1976/77 ?	Involved in Heritage Days from start.		What did she do at the Heritage?	
Social	Heritage Festival	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1977 - 1980?	Attended the Heritage Festival.		What did she do?	
Social	Heritage Festival	Post War after 1970	Ken Tanaka	1980-2000	Helped with the Japanese Pavilion during the 1980s and 1990s. Recalls some of the main leaders for the Heritage Festival Japanese pavilion such as John Ito, John Takahashi			
Social	Heritage Festival	Post War after 1970	Henry Shimizu	1977	Henry and Gordon Hirabayashi's involvement in Nikkei Centennial Festival and origins of Edmonton Heritage Day Festival.	Gordon Hirabayashi		
Social	New Immigrants	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	"we knew there weren't many Japanese families in Edmonton at the time".			
Social	Japanese in Edmonton	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	About 50 or 60 families.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	New Immigrants	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1970	There were already a lot of immigrants, especially related to education like the university.	Waida.		
Social	University	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	U of A graduates.	Aki and Diane Nawata.		
Social	Visiting Japan	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 2010	Visiting Japan.	Relatives and friend in Japan.		Recently, with parents getting older, she visit Japan more often, like twice a year.
Social	Japanese bible study group	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	Not Answered	Japanese bible study group, stopped once.	Started by Hiratsuka & Waida, other members were Akiko Ito, Pastor Hatano, Pastor Akutagawa.	When did the first group start and stop? This group was the processor of the Japanese Christian Group in Edmonton?	Met every week
Social	Japanese bible study group	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	2003?	Japanese bible study group restarted about 7 years ago.	Hiratsuka, Waida, Tsuneda.	When did the group restarted?	Each member goes to own church.
Social	Mrs. Shimizu	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Mrs Shimizu new all Japanese in Edmonton. When someone new came, she invited them over and introduced herself. Very involved in EJCA. Met her through wife Yumiko.			
Social	Mrs. Shimizu	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1990	Mrs. Shimizu had leadership role in the Japanese ladies.	Kimiko Shimizu		
Social	Friends and relatives	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Nakamura children - Bill, Lillian, Irene, Eddie, Rosie, Jeannie.		Dates?	
Social	Friends and relatives	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	Mrs. Saito acquaintance. Later Mrs. Kiyooka, Mrs. Yamauchi.		Dates?	
Social	Friends and relatives	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	No obvious acts of racism at University of Alberta.	Eiko Iwashita, Kaien Shimizu.		

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Friends and relatives	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	1971	Her husband's sisters were in Edmonton and visited each other often. Heidi's sister graduated from nursing in 1967 and in Edmonton. So, they visited each other.	Sue & Jack Iwabuchi Own sisters		Iwabuchi's son, James, was four years old and was a friend of Heidi's son.
Social	Other families in Edmonton	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	<1980's		Matsune's, Shimesa (?), Shukuda's, Iwabuchi's , Toyama's.		
Social	Children	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1990	Children's friends.			Mostly Canadian friends. But Her son still keeps communication with
Social	Home Doctors	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1961		Dr. Yoneda, Dr. Kato.		
Social	Language program	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1972	Japanese Language program started at U of A.	Sonja Arntzen, Dr. Jones, Miyagawa, Mrs. Hiratsuka, Ohta, Terakura. Kawashima.		
Social	Prince Takamado	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1967	Prince and Princes Takamado visited Edmonton when they came to Lethbridge for the opening of the Japanese Garden.			
Social	Prince Takamado	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Consul general's office had some picnic when the opened and Prince Takamodo and wife were there.			
Social	Yokohama Yamate High School	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	Not Answered	6 students came here every year as exchange.		When the exchange started?	
Social	Exchange students	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Japanese exchange students in Edmonton or from Edm to Japan.		How common, who organized, culture shock for Japanese girl in Canada, culture shock for daughter going to Japan (maybe talk to daughter).	



Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Social	Odori group	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1970 - 1973	Japanese Odori group was founded by Keiko. Performance at the Jubilee Auditorium held.	Keiko Frueh, Kikuchi, Katayama, Takahashi.	Get the first name of dancers from Keiko.	
Social	June Yamamoto scholarship	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	"June Yamamoto Scholarship".	June Yamamoto (maiden name is Hasegawa) married to John Yamamoto.		Ann Yamamoto is June's daughter, John Yamamoto is a son. Mrs. Frueh will know Ann. Ann was a dancer.
Social	Gordon Hirabayashi	During War	Lucy and John Takahashi	1942?	Gordon Hirabayashi went to a prison as he refused to go to camp in USA. He became a Sociology professor at U of A. USA cancelled his criminal record with apology in year (?).	Gordon Hirabayashi.	Which year?	
Social	Transportation	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	Not Answered	Onetime, there was a direct flight between Narita and Edmonton.			Check the years when there were direct flights
Social	language program	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	Not Answered	John Ito (famous actor) in Japanese school, cute little fellow tap dancing.	John Ito.	Dates?	
Social	NAJC	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1998 - 2002	Board member of NAJC.			
Social	NAJC	Post War after 1970	Henry Shimizu	1982	Talks about founding of NAJC and redress.			
Education	MEJCS	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1977 - ?	Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School.		Contact Mrs. Ohki for details of the school.	Son, Akito, started school in 1977, he was about 7 years old.
Education	MEJCS	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1977	Language school started.	Kawashima, Ohki.		
Education	MEJCS	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1977 - 1990?	Children went to the Japanese Language School.	Husband John was a president in 1982(?)	Refer to "Metro Edmonton Japanese Community School".	
Education	University	During War	Lucy and John Takahashi	1944?	Restriction to Japanese during the war in Alberta - Lucy's sister wanted to do medicine at U of A but they did not allowed her to enroll.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Education	University	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1953	Moved to Edmonton after finished high school in Lethbridge. Completed Education degree. There were not many female students, most of them were in Education.			There were shortage of teachers.
Education	University	Post War to 1969	Aki Nawata	1950's	When Aki was at the U of A in the early 1950s, he remembers that there were about 7 or 8 Japanese, all Nisei.; Shozo Yasui, Ben Shikaze, Henry Shimizu, Hiro Naka, and others whose names he couldn't remember.			
Education	University	Post War to 1969	Daiyo Sawada	1962-1971	Graduated from the U of A in 1964. After teaching for one year, came back to U of A for a Masters degree which he obtained in 1966. Became a faculty member after that, getting his PhD from Penn. State in 1971. After that Daiyo taught at the U of A.			
Education	University	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1960s	Came to U of A 1963 to study chemistry. BA 1966, PhD 1971.			
Education	University	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970	Returned Yoshihiro's student loan.	Yoshihiro.		Yoshihiro's parents paid the half of the loan.
Education	Education	Pre-war	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	In Raymond, she attended Japanese Language School. After Raymond, she went to Calgary for education.		When did she moved to Calgary for education?	
Education	Education	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	1946	Henry and Grace attended Garneau school.			
Education	Education	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	1950	Entered U of A medical school in 1950.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Education	Education	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	1948	Many Japanese Canadians (nisei) came to University of Alberta.	Ben Shikaze, Sho Yasui, Nick Yoshida, Aki Nawata, Henry Hasegawa, Alberta Shimbashi, Roy Tsuyuki, Yoi Sugiura, Taro Yoneda, Joe Kato.		
Education	Life in other locations	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1949	Moved to Lethbridge and finished high school.			Diane attended 7 different schools. There were no oriental children around.
Jobs	Work life	Post War to 1969	Sachiko Nagata	Not Answered	Did baby sitting for two years.			She said that she was not good in English, who did she baby sat in which year?
Jobs	Work life	Post War to 1969	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	Husband worked at Silk-O-Lina, Calgary and Edmonton.	Sugiura.		
Jobs	Work Life	Post War to 1969	Joyce Kiyooka	Not Answered	Worked for the Alberta Government and legal firm.			
Jobs	Work life	Post War to 1969	George Tsuruda	1952	Back to Canada and joined to the Air Force.			
Jobs	Work life	Post War to 1969	Diane Nawata	1957? - ?	She taught at elementary school, grade 2 and 3.		Where and how long did she taught?	Jim Hoyano was her students.
Jobs	Work life	Post War to 1969	Tom Sando	1963	Got job with foundation company. \$350 a month. Same company till retirement in 1987 - forman, superintendent, building foundation specialist.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	1973 - 1992	Working for ATCO (Canadian Utilities).		Wage, working conditions, social life in company (she mentions sukiyaki parties in Japanese company), other Japanese, how she got the job, how long she worked there in which year(s).	
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	? - present	Teaching piano to children as private lessons.		Which year did she start a private piano lesson?	Currently, all students are Canadians.
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	1975?	Heidi had a part time job when the youngest son was Grade two.		What kind of part time job she did? How long?	
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1972	Transferred to Edmonton, Aerospace engineer.	Ruby worked for ATCO 1972 - 1992.		
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	George Tsuruda	1984	Retired from the Air Force.			
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1978	Went to Stanford and UBC, then came back to Edmonton in 1978. Worked as a post-doc research associate.	Mrs. Shimizu, Mrs. Kiyooka, Mrs. Matsuba.		
Jobs	Work Life	Post War after 1970	Ken Tanaka	1963-1994	Worked for AGT (now Telus) for 31 years, retiring in 1994.			
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Jim Hoyano	1970s	left Edmonton in 1971 - to California, then Vancouver, then London, ON. Came back in 1978 to work at U of A.			
Jobs	Work life	Post War after 1970	Tom Sando	Not Answered	Came to Edmonton from Winnipeg for foundation specialist job. Last job at Canada Place - foundations.		Dates?	
Jobs	MEJCS	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1980 - 1993	Taught at the language school.	Mrs. Waida, Ohki, Inoue, Young, Hiratsuka.		Kyoko enjoyed the teaching at the school: Undo-kai, Hinamatsuri, Kodomono-hi, book reading..

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Language	Language School	Post War after 1970	Toshiko Yamamoto	1980's	one daughter went for less than 2 years; was hard because she didn't speak it.			
Language	Language School	Post War after 1970	Isao Yamamoto	1980's	It was not a necessity since had all English speaking friends.			
Language	MEJCS	Post War after 1970	Yumiko Hoyano	1980?	Daughter went to the language school for a short period.			
Language	Japanese school	Pre-war	Aki Nawata	1937-42?	Aki went to Japanese school in Vancouver before the war - classes were held after regular school hours. Meiwa Gakuen was the name of the school.			
Language	Language program	Post War to 1969	Jim Hoyano	1950s	learned some Japanese language in Coaldale when young.			
Language	Language	Pre-war	Joyce Kiyooka	1930 -	Parents spoke Japanese and mom taught Joyce "broken Japanese". Joyce still speaks a little Japanese but understands more.			
Business	Grandma Uyehara	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Uyehara barber shop and rooming house.			
Business	Barber shop	Pre-war	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Barber shop .	Sugizo Nakamura, Hanako Nakamura, Mrs. Saito.		
Business	Barber shop	Pre-war	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Nakamura barbershop.	George Nakamura.		
Business	Barber shop	Post War to 1969	Tamiko Tsujikawa	late 40s	Younger Mrs. Uyehara was a barber and had a shop. Also a rooming house with her husband.	Mrs. Uyehara.		
Business	Early Japanese in Edmonton	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1981	Sugiura was one of the first because he was the one who used to order a lot of Japanese food then distribute it. Probably before the war.			

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Business	Work life	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Chick-sexing business ( George, Reg, and George Matsuba), went to Japan and learn technique.	George, Reg, and George Matsuba.	Get more information from Tami and Tiki.	
Business	Work life	Post War to 1969	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Ike was a chauffeur for a family.	Ike and Betty Ebata, both deceased.		Their daughter Donna is in Abbotsford.
Business	Work life	Post War after 1970	Lucy and John Takahashi	Not Answered	Iwabuchi's : I & S Produce (food wholesale company).	Jack, Bill, Bob Iwabuchi, Mush and Betty Kadonaga.		Jack's wife is Sue Ito. Bill's wife is Sophie Ito (sisters)
Business	Edmonton Businesses	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	Not Answered	Mrs. Uyehara's boarding house; Mr. Sugizo had a barber shop, Mr. Inouye had a clothing store, fabric called Silk-lina, then son (Tak/ Takushi? Came from Vancouver.			
Business	Edmontonians - post war	Post War after 1970	Kyoko Nishiwaki	1970 - 1980	Number of immigrants, researchers (post doc), and Japanese company employees from Japan increased.	Companies: Hitachi, Taiho Pharmasuitical, Bridgestone, Sankyo Pharmasuitical.		At the language school, about 3 out of 7 were children of people from Japan.
Business	EJCA	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Mr. Kikuchi was a Nisei and president; Mr. Katayama was president too. A number of professionals: Henry Shimizu went into medicine and Katayama-san's son was a doctor, Shikaze san was an accountant.			
Business	New Immigrants	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	After 1969	New immigrants – dental technicians, chemists, researchers, etc.	Names?		
Business	University	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1970 - 1980	Many Japanese people were working at the University in 1970 – 1980.	Names?		
Business	University	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1970?	Japanese professors and researchers started to come to U of A. Many post-doc were at U of A.	Fujinaga, Masamune, Takahashi, Umezawa, Hiruki		

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Business	JETRO	Post War after 1970	Akiko Ito	1980(?) - (?)	There was a JETRO office.		Check the years JETRO existed.	
Business	Consulate Office	Post War to 1969	Keiko Frueh	1967	Consulate Office of Japan opened.	The first consul was Mr. Date		
Business	Restaurants	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Mikado was the first one; change of owner and moved to different location.			
Business	Japanese restaurant	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1973 - 1975	Japanese restaurants opened: Mikado, Japanese Village, and Fujiyama (Shogun).			
Business	Japanese Restaurants	Post War after 1970	Dick Shimoda	1980's	Shogun and Mikado.			
Business	Japanese Businesses	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Silk-o-lina (Inouye), Nakamura's Barber Shop.			
Business	Japanese Businesses	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	1948	Father bought rooming house on 97th street.			
Business	Japanese Businesses	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Silk-o-Lina store on Jasper Ave.	Mr. Inoue and his son Fred. Mr and Mrs Sugiura. Yoi and Lucy Sugiura.		
Business	Japanese Businesses	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Chick-sexing business (George Tsujikawa, Reg Miyashita went to Japan to learn technique. Joined by George Matsuba in 1945.	George Tsujikawa, Reg Miyashita.		
Business	Japanese Store	Post War after 1970	Isao Yamamoto Toshiko Yamamoto	1990's	Mr. Fukushima owned a Japanese store on Calgary Trail.			
Population	Opal	Pre-war	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Japanese pioneer families in Opal (Kimura, Yamauchi, Kinoshita, Kiyooka, Nakamura).	Kimura, Yamauchi, Kinoshita, Kiyooka, Nakamura.		

Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Population	Opal	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	Most Opal families relocated to Edmonton in post war.	Henry and Florence Yamauchi, Ben Shikaze, George Matsuba, Iwashita girls, Nakamura boys (Bill and Edward) and girls (Lydia, Rosie, Irene, ...)		
Population	Edmontonians post-war	Post War to 1969	Henry Shimizu	Not Answered	many Japanese lived around Bissell United Church area - 95-97 street Jasper to 105th Ave.			
Culture	Experience living in Japan	Pre-war	Isao Yamamoto	1934	No problems adjusting because in BC there was sort of a Japanese community, and spoke Japanese.			
Culture	Living in Japan	Pre-war	Tom Sando	1926-1938?	Long discussion of growing up in Japan pre-war before coming back to Canada.			
Culture	Life during War	During War	Joyce Kiyooka	1940 -	Still has a fingerprint card. Remembers being called "Jap"; very hurtful; mom and dad were Canadian citizens.			
Culture	Experience coming to Canada	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	1962	Did not speak English but she heard it many times. She was able to adapt to the culture but found it cold.			
Culture	Visiting Japan	Post War after 1970	Jim Hoyano	1970s	1971 when I graduated went to Japan with Yumiko. Charter flight with "Asian American Recreation Club" - only way to get a cheap flight.			



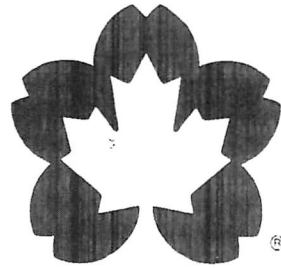
Appendix B2- Life of Japanese Canadians in Edmonton area - Sorted by Question, then by Era

Interview question	Topics	Era	Name	Date/year of topics	Topics	Related people names	Follow-up	Notes
Culture	Travel	Post War to 1969	Isao Yamamoto	1950	Mr. Yamamoto was the first Japanese passenger on CP Airline from Tokyo to Canada. Isao and parents who came to see him off, had to get permission to get into Haneda because it was all occupied by the U.S. (military?)			
Culture	Japanese Traditions	Post War to 1969	Toshiko Yamamoto	1960's	Practiced Japanese traditions like New Year's Day.			
Culture	Internment	During War	Tom Sando	1941	Many references to his book about wartime POW camp in Japanese with sketches. Also "Misty Skeena River". "Christmas in New Denver".		Collect his books/articles.	
Identity	Marriage	Post War after 1970	Tsuruda, Ruby	Not Answered	Child marrying white American.			
Identity	Immigration	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1973	Five ladies got a immigration status after they stayed in Canada for one year.	Takayanagi, Makiko Yoshimura, Yumiko Watanabe.		
Identity	Immigration	Post War after 1970	Keiko Frueh	1974 - 1975	Technical immigration started.	Shukuda.		
Identity	Family	Post War after 1970	Heidi Matsune	Not Answered	One son is in Japan. Another son, Paul, is married to Japanese. Sons studied Japanese at the University.			Speak Japanese to grand children (14 and 18) in Japan. Also, they speak to her in English.

### **Appendix C: Centennial Year of our Japanese Canadians**

- 2 pages
- Source: "Heritage". Vol. 5, No. 3. May-June 1977.  
Pp14-15 (scan of photocopy)

# CENTENNIAL YEAR OF OUR JAPANESE CANADIANS



**M**ANZO NAGANO might have ended up in the United States or Britain or almost anywhere. When this bold young adventurer stowed away on a British ship sailing from Yokohama, Japan, in 1877, he had no idea of its destination. But the ship docked at Victoria, B.C. and Nago stepped into history as the first known Japanese to settle in Canada.

In 1977, 100 years after Nagano's arrival, some 40,000 Canadians of Japanese ancestry will proudly celebrate the growth and accomplishments of their community scattered across the country. Though smaller in numbers than most ethno-cultural groups, the Japanese Canadians have a justifiable pride and a sense of achievement in their accomplishments and contributions to this nation's development.

The strength of Canada lies in the multi-national background of its people who are immigrants or descendants of immigrants. The Japanese Canadians are an integral strand in the intricate pattern of the multi-racial fabric which is Canada. In a country enriched by diversity, they believe it is vital to Canada's continued growth and stability that Canadians learn more about each other.

Manzo Nagano symbolizes the first generation of Japanese in this country, the *Issei*, the hardworking immigrant pioneers who met the formidable challenge of a raw frontier, not to mention a strange language and an alien culture. Coming here mainly from 1895 to 1925, they cleared virgin land, cut timber, dug for coal, and helped build the railways that opened up Canada. They played an undeniable and vital role in the development of Western Canada. They brought with them the rich and traditional heritage and philosophy of the Orient, much of which was adapted and became part of the Canadian mosaic.

While they are a forward-looking people, their Centennial also provides an opportunity to pause and look back, to honor the men and women whose courage, sacrifice, perseverance, patience and industry enabled them to overcome great obstacles and establish homes for their families and their descendants.

Their descendants, the *Nisei* (the born-in-Canada or second generation) and the *Sansei* (the grandchildren of the immigrants or third generation) do not forget their Japanese heritage, but they are Canadians, first and foremost.

A black chapter in the story of Canada's Japanese was the forced evacuation of thousands from B.C. coastal regions in the frightening months after Japan entered World War II. The bewildered Japanese, the majority of whom had been born and raised in Canada and most of whom thought of themselves only as Canadians, suffered the loss of their homes and businesses and were removed to inland internment camps.

That the Japanese Canadians survived this traumatic experience is a tribute to their character and to their genuine love for their country. They put bitterness behind them, built new lives after the war and have made a considerable contribution to Canada throughout its length and breadth.

The Japanese Canadians conclude their first century with a quiet sense of pride. They have suffered but they have overcome.

The year 1977 is the Japanese Canadians' moment in history to rejoice and to ask their fellow Canadians to share in this celebration—to learn about the cultural legacy and history of the Japanese Canadians and their considerable role in Canada's development, and to understand their hopes and aspirations.

## The Centennial Program

Saturday, May 14 has been designated Centennial Day. In communities across Canada, Japanese Canadians will conduct dedication ceremonies or hold Centennial dinners attended by government and civic authorities.

Centennial Day will also launch a series of events to celebrate the first 100 years of the Japanese Canadians.

The main purpose of the continuing Centennial Program will be to reach beyond communities which happen to have a sizable Japanese Canadian population by planning projects and staging events which will encourage the involvement of the general public.

Thus, 1977 is a special opportunity to arouse the interest of Canadians generally and, hopefully, lead to greater awareness and appreciation of the contribution of Japanese Canadians to Canada.

Many Japanese Canadian communities plan a commemorative gift to their respective towns and cities which will benefit all their citizens. As well, many plan specific events in conjunction with local happenings to highlight the Centennial.

For example, Japanese odori dance groups, located in several Canadian centres, will join in regional festivals, fairs, pageants and other events to present their unique cultural heritage for the enjoyment of the public. There will also be displays and demonstrations of many aspects of Japanese culture, such as martial arts, flower arranging and Japanese landscaping.

A touring photographic exhibit will visit many Canadian centres to "show" vividly and dramatically 100 years of Japanese Canadian history. As well, a pictorial history of the Japanese Canadians will be published.

In addition, the Centennial planners are aiming to create special events and celebrations that reflect the essence of the Japanese Canadians beyond the familiar and the folkloric.

#### Funding

Obviously, financial backing is essential to the success of the Centennial. The Japanese Canadian Centennial Society hopes to raise much of the money from individuals, organizations and businesses within the Japanese Canadian communities. But because this is a singular, once-only event and because the overall program is national in scope and of interest and benefit to all Canadians, the Society is seeking financial assistance from governments, foundations, corporations and other sources.

#### The Future

Although relatively few in number, Japanese Canadians have distinguished themselves in the arts, in architecture and in the academic, medical and science-research fields. They hold responsible positions in many other areas, including government, communications, commerce and industry.

Unlike their parents who had to prove their Canadian-ness, today's *Sansei* know that they live in an enlightened social climate where they are judged for their talents and abilities alone. Fear of rejection or racial discrimination has all but been erased among them. About 90 per cent of them intermarry.

There has been little emigration from Japan to Canada since the end of World War II. Consequently, the large majority of Japanese Canadians today are Canadian-born or prewar residents of Canada.

On the eve of their Centennial, Japanese Canadians look forward optimistically to their second century, confident that they will continue to play a significant role in fulfilling the promise of Canada's great future. □

## ALBERTA'S WILD ROSE



submitted by Jean Leslie

**P**ERREN BAKER, member of the Alberta Legislature for Cypress Hills from 1910 to 1935, was education minister when the wild rose became the province's official floral emblem. At the age of 93 he wrote to his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Bert Baker of Calgary, to tell how the emblem was chosen.

Dear Agnes:

"... it came about through the initiative of the women's organizations—probably the United Farm Women of Alberta or the Women's Institute, and I rather think it was the latter—who pointed out that Alberta had no floral emblem and requested that the deficiency be made good.

Though, like me, not many Albertans even knew that we were so backward, the request was reasonable and more easily complied with than many submitted by earnest reformers, so the women were assured that Alberta would get its emblem.

Alberta was to have its emblem, but what would that emblem be and who was to make the choice? From someone came the happy idea that it should be made by the children of the province. So the Department of

Education polled all the schools, and in the wide vote the little wild rose won out.

For the implementary legislation however, its more precise name was required and this was beyond me. Why I did not get it from a botanist I do not remember, but it was from Dr. Broadus, head of the Department of English at the university that I got the assurance that the botanical name of our wild rose was *Rosa Acicularis*. And it is under this name that it is enshrined in the statutes of Alberta.

Never in any Parliament anywhere can any piece of legislation have had a smoother and more expeditious passage.

No voice was raised in opposition, no delaying amendment moved, first reading, second reading, committee of the whole, third reading, and then the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and the wild rose became the official floral emblem of Alberta.

I think it was a very good choice. Its shape, though simple and less voluptuous than that of its sophisticated sisters, is pleasing; its delicate color beautiful and when the rose patches are in full bloom the prairie air is flooded with its lovely fragrance.

Moreover, and more significant, it is native. How it came or how long it had flourished on the semi-arid plains of southern Alberta before the settlers arrived I do not know. But there it was.

Neither heat nor cold nor raging winter nor devastating prairie fire or droughts had been able to dislodge it. It had firmly thrust down its roots and when man, the ruthless, came with his plow, the oxen and horses had to strain in their collars to cut through the dense masses of the patches of wild roses.

How fittingly it typified some of the qualities that would be needed if, in due time, men and women were to succeed in putting down their roots and enduring to make homes and civilized communities in that wide, empty and stubborn land.

A modest little flower, but oh! so lovely, and yet so hardy, tough and strong to endure. *Vive Rosa Acicularis*, the wild rose, worthy official emblem of Alberta." □

## **Appendix D: Senior Interviews from newsletters**

- 15 pages
- Source: EJCC / EJCA newsletter (EJCC is forerunner to EJCA)
- Some include dates but not all

Abe-san, continued good health and happiness, from the EJCC!



## JIHEI ABE

This issue's SPOTLIGHT ON A SENIOR is focussed on a much travelled bachelor. MR. JIHEI ABE'S birth date was September 27, 1900, in the prefecture of Fukuoka, Japan. In 1922 he came to Canada, sponsored by a cousin in Vancouver. He worked in his store for three years, (it was compulsory to stay with the sponsor for at least 3 years).

In 1925 he moved on west, to the Chateau Lake Louise where he worked for one season, before he left. Abesan returned to the coast where he was employed at the Fraser Mills, for a short time. This man not only travelled a lot but also had a variety of jobs. Mr. Abe's next stop was Queen Charlotte Islands, just off the coast of B.C. Here he spent two years at Naden Harbour, later at the south end, Rose Harbour, where he worked at a whaling station. Oil was extracted from the blubber of the whale, then exported to Europe. The bones of the mammal were used for bone meal, a common fertilizer.

Off once again, the year 1929, to Prince Rupert, B.C. Here, Mr. Abe worked at the Box Mill. Boxes were made for packing fish products. After spending five years there he moved back towards Vancouver and was employed at a cedar shingle camp, in Hatzic. After a time war broke out! The much travelled man was about 40 and still a bachelor. Rumour had it that all single Japanese men would be sent east so he decided to go into Vancouver and spend some of his hard earned money. While there he learned he could go to Raymond, Alberta but first had to obtain permission from the R.C.M.P. to purchase a train ticket. It had to be witnessed saying that indeed he did have a place to go to in Raymond. Abesan boarded the train at 10:00 p.m. and at midnight the Canadian Government put a curfew on all Japanese living near the coast.

Mr. Abe worked on a farm, on which, sugar beets, potatoes and grain were grown. He passed the winter, but because it was so severe, his health was impaired. The Issei was hospitalized for a year. At this point in the

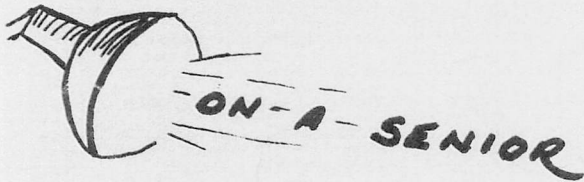
Mr. Abe worked on a farm, on which, sugar beets, potatoes and grain were grown. He passed the winter, but because is was so severe, his health was impaired. The Issei was hospitalized for a month and forced to rest for a year. At this point in the interview, he wanted it to be known that a MR. & MRS. MASAO MATSUKI were very kind to him, during his stay in Raymond.

The pioneer citizen's next stop was a sheep ranch where he stayed for two years. At first he was a helper but later was given full responsibility. More and better quality lambs were produced, hence the ranch prospered, but again the cold was injurious to Mr. Abe's health, therefore, he moved to MacLeod. He washed dishes in a cafe for a few months then later, became a pastry chef and short order cook.

In 1951, the Issei went to Calgary, the Empress Hotel, was his place of employment. There he did all phases of cooking. After seven years, wander lust again took over, His next stop, Edmonton. He worked as a janitor at the old Mills Motors. After only one year, the north beckoned him. He was at the Penguin Hotel in the Yukon for three years but life there was not to Mr. Abe's liking, the men were coarse and rough. He returned to Edmonton, did a few a odd jobs then back on the road again, to Fort McMurray, for two years as a cook. Mr. Abe. then went to Sherwood Park, worked for a time in a coffee shop, then back to this city, to Tokyo Restaurant until his retirement in the 1970s.

Mr. Abe remained a bachelor. He has nieces and nephews in Toronto, San Francisco and New York. This Pioneer Issei Senior Citizen enjoys fairly good health. He makes his home in a Senior Citizen's Lodge in the west end. Some impressions and thoughts on this "foot loose and fancy free" man: he is meticulous, always well groomed, dressed smartly in a dress shirt and tie, clothes that are well co-ordinated. He speaks with a smile and very friendly. Although Abesan will be celebrating his 83rd birthday this fall he has a remarkable memory, as you can tell by the accounts and dates in this interview.





## MRS. K. IWABUCHI

KIYOSHI MOTOYOSHI was born in Miyagi-ken, Japan on May 13, 1894. In 1919 she became the bride of Kiyosuke IWABUCHI and came to Canada.

The newlyweds settled in MacLeod, Alberta where they became proud parents to their first child. The following year they moved to Raymond and greeted baby number two. After a year, Brandon, Manitoba beckoned the pioneer family, and then Mr. & Mrs. Iwabuchi added eight more children. Mr. Iwabuchi worked at the Railway lines Roundhouse and as a gardener.

In 1939, Mr. & Mrs. Iwabuchi and family left Manitoba and headed west to Taber, Alberta. There, they grew vegetables for the first year, on a 30-acre plot. They grew their own tomato plants in hot beds (all the pioneers of that time will recall this tedious job), tenderly transplanted them to the field, along with corn, beans and other vegetables. There were no tractors for them, all was done by hand. The water they used for the new plants was hauled by buckets from nearby ponds and ditches. The following year they farmed in Vauxhall, a little distance from Taber.

During the Canadian Centennial in 1967, Mr. & Mrs. Iwabuchi were presented to Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Takamatsu, when the Nikka Yuko Garden was opened in Lethbridge. In June of 1969 they celebrated their Golden Wedding Anniversary and later, in Autumn, they moved to this city. In May of the following year, Mrs. Iwabuchi was widowed.

This May, to celebrate their Mother's 88th Birthday the family is planning a Gala Get Together. During the summer, a daughter, Dorothy Doi, and her husband are hoping to come from Japan.

Mrs. Iwabuchi's family consists of 3 sons and 7 daughters: BILL, JACK and BOB (all of I & S Produce); KATHLEEN with whom the Mother lives; BETTY Anderson, Taber; DOROTHY Doi, Japan; HELEN Konno, Vulcan; VERA Cassel, Edmonton; VERNA Moe, Prince George; and JOYCE Powers of Edmonton. Among the descendants are also 15 grandchildren.

Mrs. Iwabuchi is enjoying good health and her hobbies are reading, especially biographies and watching T.V. She is deeply religious and we noted there is an air of peace and serenity about her. Mrs. Iwabuchi is looking forward to her 88th birthday which, for the Japanese is a very important milestone. The EJCCS wishes her continued Good Health and Happiness!

-Lucy & Flo

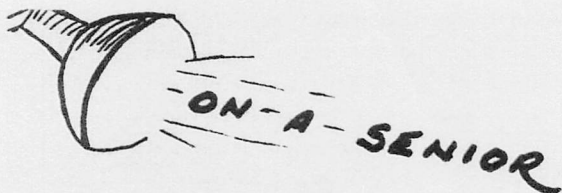


## FAREWELL TO TWO GALLANT NISEI

George Tanaka, Toronto, died with his wife in a car accident while on holidays in the States, April 4. A nationally-recognized landscape architect, he was a leader among the Japanese Canadians during the war and the early postwar period. As the first executive secretary of the National JCCA, he applied his skills and energy toward getting our franchise in 1949, helped to get a partial property rebate, and anchored the NJCCA History Committee which produced Ken Adachi's book. He supported innumerable worthy community projects, one of the most recent being the organization of historical materials for archival preservation.

Kunio Shimizu, Ottawa, passed away on February 17. He was one of the young Nisei during WWII who tried hard to negotiate with gov't officials to alleviate distress in the Japanese community. Very active in business and community arenas, he helped, along with Tom Shoyama, et. al., to start the first Japanese Canadian organization in Vancouver. After he moved to Toronto, he joined forces with Geo. Tanaka, Roger Obata, and others, on many post war urgencies. In Ottawa since 1948 he was math-statistician with Energy, Mines and Resources when he retired.

The death of these two Nisei leaders mark in many ways the passing of a special Nisei era. They will be missed by friends from coast to coast, but their good works will live on.



### MRS. KIKUCHI

KIJU OTA was born in Kumamoto-ken, Japan on February 3, 1895. At age 23 she became the picture bride of MATAO KIKUCHI, came to Canada, landing in Victoria and then on to Vancouver with her bridegroom. Later they moved to New Westminister where Mr. Kikuchi worked at a sawmill and Mrs. Kikuchi was a barber for a short time. On Saturdays and Sundays, the husband helped out. Their children were all born in New Westminister. When war broke out the family was forced out of this city. All went together to the relocation camps: Kaslo, Roseberry and Popoff. In 1946, the family (except for one daughter who went to Toronto) moved to Edmonton.

In May of 1966, Mrs. Kikuchi was widowed when her husband passed away after a lengthy illness. She then had been spending many of her summers in Toronto and area where all her daughters now live. She has one son Bill (who lives next door to her) and six daughters: Nobuko Sakai, Fumi Yasuda, Kay Tsujiuchi, Sue Michibata, Chris Shiozaki and Shirley Petgrave. Among her descendants too are 18 grandchildren and 9 great grandchildren.

Mrs. Kikuchi suffered from a severe lower back ailment a couple of years ago, but as she put it to us, when we inter-

viewed her, it was because of her daughter-in-law Setsuko's tender care that she regained her health. She does go out for little walks, with the aid of a walker, she assured us that she is enjoying good health now. For hobbies she does beautiful handicrafts: crocheting doilies and also makes novelties, which you've probably seen and even bought at the EJCCS bazaars and Heritage Days. She is a very avid hockey fan and of course her favourite team is our own OILERS. Her other past times are GAJI, as the pioneer Isseis call this Japanese card game, more recently known as HANA FUDA, and other card games.

Mrs. Kikuchi has some well known grandchildren. Among them, AMY KIKUCHI now Mrs. Bob Tajiri, Vauxhall. Amy was on the EJCCS executive, a member of the Moshi Moshi staff and of course she was a very important part of the EJCCS Sakura Odori Group. A very famous grandson, GLENN MICHIBATA of Toronto is the top ranking tennis player in Canada. He competed in the Junior Wimbledon and more recently in the Davis Cup classic. He is in California attending Pepperdine College on a tennis scholarship. And more for the already proud grandmother! Brothers, DANNY and WAYNE TSUJIUCHI were among the 22 third generation Japanese Hockey Players on TEAM SANSEI CANADA. All the stars were chosen not only on the basis of skill and ability, but also for their character.

The EJCCS wishes MRS. KIJU KIKUCHI continued good health and happiness! We are looking forward to helping her celebrate her all-important 88th birthday next year!

-Lucy & Flo

TO OUR FRIENDS IN EDMONTON:

WE WISH TO THANK ALL OF YOU IN EDMONTON FOR THE FRIENDSHIP, WARMTH AND KINDNESS YOU HAVE SHOWN US DURING OUR SHORT STAY IN YOUR CITY. WE HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO CALGARY. WE SHALL MISS YOU. GOOD LUCK TO ALL.

THE MITSUGI FAMILY  
SAM, SHIRLEY, ALAN

### FINAL REMINDER FOR MISSION CITY REUNION

Remember the dates: August 21 & 22/82  
For applications or inquiries  
Please contact:

Ben Shikaze  
9104 - 71 Street  
EDMONTON, Alberta  
T6B 1Y2 ph 466-1059





JIM TADAO KIMURA was born in Edmonton, on May 15, 1916. The place where his home stood is now the downtown Eaton's parking lot, a remarkable change from the days of the wooden sidewalks! 101st Street from the subway to Jasper Avenue was cobbled with blocks of wood covered with tar. The young lad's first school was the old Queen's Avenue School where now stands the CN Tower.

In 1927, the Kimuras moved to a farm four miles southwest of Opal so Jim attended the nearby Maybridge School. When he was 15, he left school to help his father with farming. During his younger years, he was active with the Community Young People's Club, as organizer and its President. He was the captain of the local baseball team and was the pitcher for many local teams during the tournaments.

In 1946, Jim married CHIZUKO MATSUNO from Raymond. They have a family of three children, who are married and living in Edmonton. After they left home, Chizuko taught school and worked in the School Library for many years.

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#### THE ANNUAL BAZAAR at SOUTHGATE was held on

October 17, 18 and 19th with proceeds totaling \$1456.83. Of this, approximately \$200 will be retained as a starter for next year's projects, and the remainder was deposited to the Drop In Centre Account. The craft committee was headed by MRS.es: FUJINAGA, HUBBIHOCA, TATEISHI, KANEDA and HOYANO, netted \$1130.70. A new feature for this year, were velvet shoe bags. The Flea Market, popular at the Heritage days was again successful at the Bazaar. There were more than 20 volunteers helping in the craft section during the three days.

GAYLE SHAW once again convened the BAKE SALE, which took place on Sat. October 19th. Through the generous donations of a variety of goodies by the EJCA lady members, the intake totalled \$326.13.

We thank all the volunteers in making this another successful Bazaar!

The farm could not support two families, therefore, when the oil-boom hit Redwater, Jim went to work in the oilfields. 15 years later when his father retired at age 80, he returned to work on the land. During his farming days, he took an active part in the local Farmers' Union as president and secretary.

Unfortunately in 1977, Jim injured his hand in a farm accident at which time he and his wife made a difficult decision. They retired from active farming and rented out the farmland.

In 1978, Jim and Chizuko fulfilled a promise to his late mother, to rest her ashes in her family plot in Fukuoka, Japan. After completing this task they enjoyed the wonderful opportunity of meeting all the relatives and did a lot of sightseeing. It was indeed a thrill of a life time for them, and fortunately to be re-experienced again last fall.

The KIMURAS are enjoying their retirement in good health and hope to do as much travelling as possible.

Jim's famous last words are "retirement is having the choice of doing what you want to do, when you want to, IF you want to."

POST SCRIPT: It was Jim's father, Mr. TOYO-MATSU KIMURA after whom the lake eight kilometers west of Redwater is named.



#### ATTENTION, YOUNG SENIORS !!

Lots of goodies come with senior citizenship, including special bus pass, rates for golf season tickets, free ski tows at several ski lifts, discount at cinema, among others. DID YOU KNOW THAT YOU ARE ALSO WELCOME TO HONORARY MEMBERSHIP TO Edmonton Japanese Community Association? We have many on our roster, but we know there are more of you "out there".

Please contact Flo Shikaze, 9104 - 71 Street, Edmonton T6B 1Y2, or call 466-1059 for the honorary membership, and get on our Seniors mailing list.



## FUMIYE KINOSHITA

Our first nisei is spotlighted this month. FUMIYE TAKAOKA was born in Vancouver (her parents were from Yamaguchi-ken), on May 24, 1913. When she was a youngster of six the family moved to a homestead near Langley, B.C. Here they cleared the land and grew berries, hot house tomatoes and raised a few chickens. Fumi attended school in the Fraser Valley town. SEICHI KINOSHITA of Fukui, Japan, arrived in Canada at age 15. He served in the First World War in the P.P.C.L.I. and fought on the European front.

Fumi became the bride of Seichi on March 31, 1931. The newlyweds made their home on a farm in Coughlan, B.C. In succeeding years they had four children (one unfortunately passed away).

Again, as happened to so many of our seniors, war uprooted the Kinoshitas. Since the father was a war veteran, they were moved to a rooming house, Sun Rooms, on Powell Street, in Vancouver. Because of his status, he became a guard at Hastings Park, where many other Japanese were interned. Fumi was pregnant at the time but did make occasional visits to the Park to see her Mother.

In 1944, the family of six were moved to Tashme, the interior of B.C. They were living in very crowded quarters, sharing cooking facilities, bathroom...the only privacy was obtained from hanging curtains. Later they were given a little house of their own. During the stay, another child arrived.

In September of 1946, the Kinoshitas left Tashme for Raymond, Alberta. During the eleven years in Southern Alberta, they lived alternately in Barnwell and Taber, where they worked in the sugar beet and vegetable fields. There were tents set up on the farms for the children while the parents toiled in the fields. An addition of three more children completed their family.

Mr. Kinoshita suffered a stroke in 1957 and was hospitalized in the Col. Belcher, Calgary for several months. In the meantime their eldest son came to Edmonton to work but an unfortunate accident put him in hospital. It was at this time the whole family moved to this city. Mr. Kinoshita was still not well (the stroke left him paralyzed on one side and unable to speak). He was in and out of the Col. Mewburn Hospital. His faithful wife visited him twice daily, wheeled him up and down the corridors then waiting at home, the children, who also needed her. In June of 1961, Mr. Kinoshita passed away.

To honor their father's memory the Kinoshita family sponsored a beautiful low net challenge trophy in 1962 to the Edmonton Japanese Golf Club. This year's recipient is Terry Nagata.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kinoshita did some baby sitting in the Hazeldean Housing complex. She found time to be a helper to the Girl Guide leaders and also a badge secretary. At Sandy Lake Camp she cooked for the Girls. The Guide mother attended Conventions at Banff, Calgary, Red Deer and many here in this city. She was also active in the Friendship Club at Bonnie Doon until its closure.

Mrs. Kinoshita has travelled quite extensively; going to Toronto many times, west coast, Hawaii, New York, California, Connecticut and in 1974, to Japan. She met her second eldest brother for the first time.

Christmas 1982 saw a happy family reunion. Mrs. Kinoshita proudly showed us a picture of her five sons: TAK, MAS, TOM and TED of this city and KIM of California. Also three daughters: SUE KIMURA, Edmonton; PATSY BOUMAN, Redcliff, Alberta and DEBBIE KINOSHITA (BEVINGTON) of Toronto. Included in the picture were sons-in-law, daughters-in-law and children. As we were chatting in the comfortable living room, our eyes rested on a prominently displayed plaque, with a red rose, with words inscribed "WORLD'S GREATEST GRANDMA." This would be the sentiments of six grateful grandsons and six granddaughters.

--Flo Shikaze/Lucy Takahashi





## MRS. KIYOSHI KIYOOKA

MRS. KIYOOKA was born KIYOSHI OIYE in Kochi-city, Kochi-ken on August 16, 1896. She was the daughter of an Educator hence she completed High School and went on for five more years. She planned to teach but instead became the bride of SHIGEKIYO KIYOOKA. He came to Canada first and she joined him later in Victoria, in 1917. They settled there for the next 7 years, where they had their first child. While there, Mr. Kiyooka worked for the exclusive Union Club. This young couple lived next door to a very kind older couple who took them under their wing. They were the Isseis, for whom 1977 was proclaimed the J.C. Centennial Year....Mr. & Mrs. MANZO NAGANO. When their son was 2 years old, Mrs. Kiyooka went to Japan with him, and 5 months pregnant with their next child. At this time the Naganos, who had a gift shop in Victoria, pulled up stakes and returned to Japan on the same boat. As Mrs. Kiyooka told us, they were very helpful, in those days they were sea borne from 12 to 14 days, before reaching Kobe. There, they bid farewell, and the young mother proceeded to Kochi-city where she had her baby and stayed on for 2 years. She returned alone to Victoria, the paternal grandparents could not be parted from the little boy, and the maternal grandparents from the little girl.

The pioneers then moved on to Moose Jaw, Sask. where their third child was born. Mr. Kiyooka worked for a hotel, and after 7 years, time to move on. The destination, Calgary, for the next 25 years. Here they added four more children to their family. At first, the father worked for a hotel then they obtained a shop in the City Hall Market and sold fresh produce. When the war in the Pacific began they were boycotted so they moved to Opal, Alberta, purchased a farm, a completely new experience for the city dwellers. To help out with household finances, Mr. Kiyooka and their eldest son (who returned to Canada at age 13) went to Slave Lake to work during the

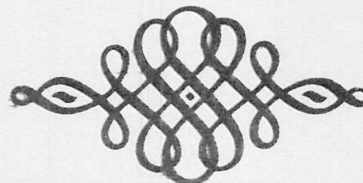
winters. In 1952, Mr. & Mrs. Kiyooka moved to Edmonton and lived in the Strathearn area. He worked at the 7 Seas Restaurant and she at White Stag Ladies Wear or Toni Lynn as it was known then. At age 73, after working for 15 years, Mrs. Kiyooka retired. In March of 1974, her husband passed away.

There are three sons and four daughters in this pioneer's family: GEORGE, of Sherwood Park; ROY, of Vancouver; HARRY, of Calgary; FRANK, of Valemont, B.C.; MARIKO (who came to Canada 19 years ago); JOYCE, and IRENE, all of Edmonton. Mrs. Kiyooka's three sons are well known in world of Art. Roy received the ORDER OF CANADA from the late Governor General Jules Leger in 1977 and is an Art Instructor at the U.B.C. Harry too is artistic and has been teaching at the University of Calgary. Both brothers are in the abstract field. Frank studied pottery in Kyoto, had Galleries in Jasper and Hinton and now resides in Valemont and teaches at the Tete Jeanne School. George, upon retiring, it seems will resume his hobby, what else? but Art!

Among Mrs. Kiyooka's descendants are also nine grandchildren and two great grandchildren.

We asked Mrs. Kiyooka, being the mother of so many talented sons, if she were creative too but she said "No". Her husband enjoyed and did do beautiful calligraphy. For past-time this lady enjoys knitting, watches T.V. (especially the news) and listens to Japanese music on her cassette. She has a remarkable memory, enjoys excellent health and for this reason is able to travel often. She goes to Japan almost every other year, visits in Vancouver, Calgary and Valemont. She and daughter Joyce have a home in the Ottewell area. We wish MRS. KIYOSHI KIYOOKA continued good HEALTH and much HAPPINESS!

- Lucy and Flo







MRS. YUKIYE MATSUBA

## ON-A-SENIOR

A very young great grandmother has the spotlight for this MOSHI MOSHI. She was born YUKIYE NISHI on September 20, 1915, in Wakayama-ken. She finished Junior High then later attended, for a year, a school to learn to make kimono. The Nishis were rice farmers, so like most of the other children, Yukiye took off two weeks from the schools to help harvest. In later years she remembered the hardship, and so vowed her children would not be absent from school except in extreme circumstances. Then to further her education, in homemaking, she worked for awhile in Osaka.

On February 5, 1934, Yukiye became the bride of Mr. KANICHI MATSUBA. The groom was a Canadian but his parents were from the same village as the Nishis. In May, the newlyweds sailed on the Hikawamaru, and after two weeks, and severe seasickness, arrived in Steveston, B.C. on June 4th. They settled on the senior Matsuba's farm home with all the members of their family, which numbered twelve. Steveston is a fishing center so that Ken and the other men were gone to sea from April-May to October. The farm work was left to the women and children. They raised strawberries, raspberries and loganberries. The work was very hard but Mrs. Matsuba said it was enjoyable, working together with the family, in a large group. There was always loads of laundry, to be done by hand, sewing and usual cooking and cleaning. Ken enlarged the house to accommodate the growing numbers. Then as time went on the sister-in-law and some of the brother-in-law started to go off on their own. By then the young couple had three daughters and a son of their own.

Then came the war, first the blackout then orders to leave. The Matsubas had a friend in Edmonton so they came, in April, 1942, bringing their four children. The family stayed in the old Royal George Hotel for five days while the father looked for a house with their friend. They finally found a little one, with no running water and for fuel, they burned coal. Their water was obtained from a pipe in the back, but in winter it would freeze. They had to thaw it by lighting a fire. The street car ran six blocks away. For the first year, Ken could not find employment, later he worked as a carpenter.

There were several times when Ken was ill but fortunately his wife was well. He built on to the "little house" and they lived there, added to the family. They retired to Courtenay, B.C. in 1975. He loved it there, beside the water but although it was beautiful the mother missed Edmonton and the rest of her family and friends.

In 1979, again, ill health overtook Ken. He suffered a stroke. The following year they decided to return here to be close to most of their family and medical help was more readily available. The Matsubas lived in the St. Andrew's Centre, where they were quite happy, and he was regaining his strength somewhat. But sadly, it did not last long, as Ken passed away quite suddenly on December 21st, 1981. He was predeceased by a daughter.

While Ken was still well they made two extended trips to Japan. Now Mrs. Matsuba goes to Kelowna to see her son and his wife and also to Courtenay to visit a daughter and her family. This Christmas will be spent in Mexico with son George, Jan and their family.

Mrs. Matsuba is living at the St. Andrew's Centre and looks forward to the many activities planned there. She sometimes goes to Coronation Park to watch football games and she also enjoys hockey. Through the years she became interested in sports because of her children's participation. Curling also played a part in her life, as Ken was an ardent curler, and there was a trophy named in his honour. Mrs. Matsuba enjoys making handicrafts for the Japanese Bazaar as well as for St. Andrew's.

To say "Mom" are four sons: Ernie, Kelowna; George, Walter and Michael, Edmonton. Kay Miyagishima, Lil Smandych and Kathy of this city, and Bernice Takahashi, Courtenay. She is also Grandma to 16 youngsters and Great Grandma to two wee girls.

To this lady who has been through so much, the EJCC wishes her Good Health and Happiness!



Obasan: Where are going? You look so happy!

Child: To the EJCC Xmas Party! Santa's going to be there too.

--REMEMBER DECEMBER 11th--



## SANJIRO GEORGE and KAY NAKAMURA

Born on August 19, Meiji 37 (as he put it) or 1904 as we know it, in Fukuoka-ken, Japan, SANJIRO NAKAMURA and his wife KAY are the honoured seniors this time around.

As a young lad of 18, Sanjiro came to Canada as a yobiyose of his uncle, MR. SUGIZO NAKAMURA and subsequently adopted by him. The youth attended Public School for four months, but he soon realized that he must be a burden to the family so he left his studies and worked at a series of jobs. He was employed in a coal mine, the Banff Springs Hotel, dug a line ditch for natural gas, which was just coming, a boarding house and in several restaurants between here and B.C., and a part owner of one. During one of these, misfortune struck! Some hot grease splattered into his eye. After prolonged treatment, and even threat of removal, a different doctor told him to go to where there are no electric lights.

In 1930 NAKAMURA-SAN arrived at MR. TOYO-MATSU KIMURA'S farm in Opal, Alberta. For the next 10 years, he worked there and at a neighbouring farm owned by MR. T. SAITO. In 1940 he bought his own place, which was all bush. As the saying goes "with blood and sweat," SANJIRO-SAN toiled with an axe and grub hoe to clear the land. His first crop was oats. In six years the pioneer had 70 acres cultivated and added wheat, raised hogs, turkeys and chickens which he ordered from the hatcheries as pullets. After many years of labour he finally obtained clear title in 1946.

KAY ITO was born on May 23, 1914 at Acme Cannery, B.C. After the tragic loss of a brother, the family were going to Japan but en route there was an outbreak of cholera on board ship. It docked at an island, in quarantine, where many lives were lost. Two year old KAY was stricken but miraculously she survived! After the danger of more sickness past, the ship continued on to Japan. Word had been sent on to the grandparents, that there would be no hope for the little girl's life. But

the sadness turned to jubilation when the whole family arrived during the memorial service being held for KAY. Plans were to leave the young children; a brother and two sisters, in Japan, but the plucky little girl did not want any part of being left behind so she returned to Canada with her parents.

When KAY was 15, the family moved to Surrey, B.C. to a fruit farm and a few years later she married MR. K. IMAHASHI. During the war they were evacuated to Slocan and Popoff, then later went to the Okanagan. In 1948 MR. IMAHASHI passed away so KAY went to Southern Alberta to be near her family.

On April 6th of 1950 SANJIRO-SAN and KAY were married, settled in Opal and continued farming. In addition to the cholera, KAY had more severe health problems at different times in her life, but a real GAMBARI she is now well and pursuing her hobbies: knitting, sewing and tending her plants.

MR. NAKAMURA retired 10 years ago and has his farm rented. During the <sup>growing</sup> summers they enjoy gardening, especially strawberries. They watch T.V. and listen to music on their cassette for pastime. To keep them company the NAKAMURAS have a little dog, Patty, a cross between a poodle and chihuahua. They went to visit his homeland three times, in 1972, 1977 and early this spring. He still has three sisters and a brother living there.

When we arrived at JOHN (Kay's nephew) and AKIKO ITO'S home, KAY was not there. As we began this interview, one of the first things SANJIRO-SAN said not just once but several times, in his words "I have the best woman in the world," the highest tribute a man can give to his "bride" of 34 years. When KAY returned we told her what her husband said and she smiled shyly, looked across at him and with her eyes, conveyed to him her feeling of love and tenderness.

We wish MR. & MRS. SANJIRO NAKAMURA continued HAPPINESS and GOOD HEALTH, a ruby (40th) and then a golden (50th) anniversary together!



*Edmonton*

JAPANESE COMMUNITY CLUB

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# MOSHI MOSHI

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VOLUME 6, NUMBER 3

NOVEMBER 1981

## THOMAS SHOTARO SHIMIZU

### THE PASSING OF A CANADIAN PIONEER

Since knowing Mr. Shimizu for a long time and being like a father to us, we always called him "Ojisan". Our family will always be indebted to him especially in our early years when we had health problems. He was always there when we needed him. This applied not only to us but to many others.

On the morning of October 12, 1981, Ojisan passed away peacefully in his sleep. When we heard the sad news that very morning, things did not seem the same in our household and brought tears to our eyes.

Ojisan was blind for over thirty years but never complained. His interest in world events, politics, economy, particularly Alberta Oil Industries since the boom days, was kept by radio or Obasan reading the newspapers to him. His memory and visualizing things around him was something that amazed us all. He always looked at the brighter side of life. This was his outlook of everyday life.

Even at the young age of eighty five, Ojisan and Obasan took a European vacation

and every year since, they travelled somewhere. He had tremendous energy and a happy outlook, so we were hoping that he might live beyond one hundred but this was not to be and we are very sad.

On November 9th, 1886, Ojisan was born in Nara, Japan. In 1906 he landed in Seattle, Washington. Within two years he came to Canada. Ten years later, he owned and operated a Restaurant and Hotel at Prince Rupert, B.C. for over twenty five years. During the war his family was evacuated to New Denver, B.C., staying for approximately four years. From 1946 until now, he lived in Edmonton. Ojisan always said how much he loved this city, so we hope he left us with happy memories.

Ojisan talked of many things but one of his major contributions in his life was a donation of three thousand Japanese cherry trees to the City of Prince Rupert, and two thousand Japanese lilac plants to the City of Edmonton. His dreams finally came true.

We share our feelings with the family. Ojisan leaves to mourn his loss, Obasan; Shoji of Toronto; Henry of Edmonton; Kaen of Vancouver; Grace of Toronto and eleven grandchildren.

-Kei and Ticki Miyashita

### TWO NEW JAPANESE CANADIAN BOOKS:

#### OBASAN and POLITICS OF RACISM

Joy Kogawa's Obasan (Lester & Orpen Dennys) and Ann Gomer Sunahara's Politics of Racism (Lorimer) both came off the press recently. They will be reviewed in the next issue.

ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PARTY

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1981

See announcement inside  
for particulars



Mr. & Mrs.

SAMPEI SUGIURA

ON-A-SENIOR

Our featured Isseis are both from the same Prefecture, GIFU. SAMPEI SUGIURA was born on May 9th, 1898. He was working in a shipping office in Yokohama when he was transferred to Vancouver in 1918. He spent the next several years at the coast city. Then in 1926, he went back to Japan where he married TSUNE FURUYA who was born on August 24th, 1906 and lived only 20 miles away from her husband's home. The bride and groom came to Vancouver where Mr. Sugiura was in business with two other Japanese men. The Nikko Company was the first merchant to introduce Japanese goods. Being something new and very different, the merchandise sold extremely well. They had an excellent location, where the Hotel Vancouver now stands. As depression set in, (the firm name was changed to Toyo), business began to take a downward plunge.

At this time MR. SATORU KUWAHARA from Calgary (who was owner of Nippon Silk) met with Mr. Sugiura and begged him to come to work for him. Finally he consented and the family moved to the Foorthill City, in 1934. Here they added two more children and stayed on until 1939 when Mr. Kuwahara offered Mr. Sugiura the position of branch manager in a new Vancouver store. The business was located in the Vancouver Block where Eaton's stands now. Sales were very good for two years! Then war broke out! Being Japanese, they were treated very badly. During the evacuation, Mr. Sugiura said he would go to either Calgary or Edmonton to work for Silk-O-Lina, formerly Nippon Silk. In 1944 the family, with the addition of their 6th child moved again, into a house just bordering Beverly, called Sturgeon. (Japanese were not permitted in Beverly yet). Here they settled down, life was not easy, they were near the city but did not have the necessary utilities. Their last little one was born here, a little Edmontonian!

The Sugiuras have been a very big part of the Edmonton Japanese Community Club. They looked after the "CO-OP" for 25 years. At first the three staples,

rice, oshoyu and ajinomoto were brought in, then Mr. Sugiura started to take orders for other Japanese foods. The merchandise was sold at a 10% profit which was all turned over to the EJCC. The handling of all these goods was a tremendous amount of work but we're sure the Edmontonians were very grateful to them!

Although Mr. Sugiura's eyesight is poor, his health is generally good. He still enjoys watching the sporting events and QUINCY on T.V. In his youth this Issei enjoyed all types of active sports: kendo, swimming, tennis, running etc. He was an avid golfer and the golfing seniors will recall, he was known as "SAMMY SNEAD". He introduced the sport to Mr. Kuwahara, of Calgary, which lead to the first Alberta Golf Tournament in 1948, which in turn lead to the 34th Annual Tournament in Edmonton this past August. We learned that Vancouver's favourite, STAN LEONARD, used to caddy for a Mr. Isogai, who was in Mr. Sugiura's group at the Jericho Golf & Country Club. "Sammy" had "every golfer's dream" come true, in the early 1950's, a HOLE-IN-ONE at the Riverside Golf Course!

Mrs. Sugiura too, enjoys reasonably good health. She takes pleasure in the Art of Ikebana and attends the sessions regularly and in the summer, she takes pride in her garden. We spent a very pleasant afternoon interviewing this fine couple, and during that time felt she is indeed very creative. The living room was most comfortable and tastefully decorated.

The Sugiuras have two sons: WOICHI of Toronto; PATRICK of Sherwood Park and five daughters: LUCY ITO of Los Angeles; NELLIE KITAGAWA and EVELINE MORTENSEN of Toronto; JACQUELINE of this city and JESSIE HOOGEWOONINK of Sherwood Park. There are also 11 grandchildren among their descendants. Mr. & Mrs. Sugiura have as their son-in-law, ROBERT ITO, you'll know him as SAM FUJIYAMA in QUINCY and the Chef in the Real Remon commercials. When Robert and Lucy make their next visit to her parents, we shall try to get a story on them.

The EJCC wishes MR. & MRS. SUGIURA continued Health and much Happiness!

- Lucy & Flo

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# MOSHI MOSHI

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VOLUME 10, NUMBER 7

JUNE-AUGUST 1986

## SAMPEI SUGIURA AND THE KEIROKAI

Our annual EJCA KEIROKAI was held on Sunday, April 20th at the Shogun Restaurant. There were 62 in attendance. We were honoured by the presence of the CONSUL GENERAL OF JAPAN and MRS. FUNAKOSHI and 17 Senior Citizens. After a delicious Japanese brunch (it was more a dinner), TAK OHKI capably M.C.ed, commencing with an explanation of KEIROKAI, a day set aside for honouring our Senior Citizens. Welcome addresses were given by President DR. HENRY SHIMIZU and the CONSUL GENERAL OF JAPAN. The Japanese Ladies Choral Group delighted us with several songs, and George Tsuruda, Nori Kokaji, Kyu Otaki and Terry Nagata favoured us with karaoke songs.

The head table guests, of Seniors, were introduced and presented with a gift of pottery, a plate designed and made by AKIKO KOHANA. She offered to reserve the pattern for the EJCA. Special presentations were made to MR. SAMPEI SUGIURA by the EJCA and the Century Old Timers' Club, for his 88th or BEIJU birthday. Several members of his family were in attendance: LUCY (Mrs. Robert Ito) of Los Angeles, PATRICK, JACQUIE SUGIURA and JESSIE HOOGOOWONINK, her husband and two girls.

GEORGE NAKAMURA thanked the EJCA on behalf of the Seniors. To complete the afternoon, video tapes, taken by SUSAN CARNAHAN, of the Heritage Days and Christmas Party were shown.

Our grateful thanks to GAYLE SHAW and all who assisted her in making the afternoon such a happy event!

**WANTED** a Japanese Chef who can also make sushi. Please Call MR. SHIBATA at (604) 381-6141 collect or write FUTABA RESTAURANT 2717 Quadra Street VICTORIA, B.C. V8T 4E5

## NATIONAL CONFERENCE, Winnipeg, May 16-19

The NAJC conference was the most exciting and productive conference that we have ever attended. (Details of our accomplishments are available in the NAJC Newsletter inserted to Edmonton-area subscribers; NAJC Newsletters are available in all NAJC Centres.)

We had debates, but we presented arguments, listened to rebuttals, and then made decisions that were best for NAJC and the constituents the delegates represented. Look over the redress proposal; when it was finally formulated, it was adopted unanimously and with enthusiasm. When we dispatched our president and his strategy committee to seek a format where we can discuss and negotiate a resolution to the difficult redress issue, we gave the president carte blanche authority to resolve this issue without having to say to the gov't: I'll have to check it out with our group.

That was the spirit and morale that guided the NAJC meetings. Even though the responsibilities were heavy, the time and work demands overwhelming, Art Miki consented to stand for another term in order to provide continuity toward resolving the redress matter. Art as president, Roger Obata as VP, Harold Hirose as Treasurer were unanimously and appreciatively re-elected by acclamation.

Even the difficult problem of fund-raising benefitted by the high morale, and NAJC is progressing favorably on this as well, under the leadership of Charlie Kadota (for the west) and Roger Obata (for the east) as co-chairs.

--A. Hoyano & G. Hirabayashi

## EDDIE NAKAMURA AND HERITAGE DAYS COMMITTEE

As MOSHI MOSHI went to press, the Heritage Committee was busily engaged in their planning of the Japanese Pavilion & program.





## ON-A-SENIOR

After a brief absence the SPOTLIGHT is once again on. For the first time, we are focussed on a Nisei and his wife (who will become a senior, come next April).

GEORGE HIDEJIRO TSUJIKAWA was born in Vancouver on February 8, 1914. He attended school in the Japanese area, around Cordova Street, and also attended Japanese School. In 1936, Tsujikawan went to Nagoya, Japan to study chick sexing. He returned to Canada the following year and spent 1938 in Cornwall, Ontario. While in Nagoya, he met MR. REGGIE MIYASHITA. The two men were the first chick sexers in Canada. They remained close friends until the latter passed away last year. Since the employment was seasonal George went to Japan in the summers to visit his parents who had returned there in 1932. Life for George was not all work. He enjoyed golfing and fishing, and, by his own admission, the Canadian dollar was quite valuable compared to the Japanese currency).

The war did curtail George's travels during the off-season, so that he remained in Edmonton.

ENTER TAMI. TAMIKO SARAYAMA was born in Cumberland on Vancouver Island, on April 14, 1921. Her father had been working in a coal mine, and because of a cave-in, the parents decided they should leave to avoid any tragedy to them. When Tami was three, the family settled in Red Gap (14 miles from Nanaimo), where Mr. Sarayam worked in a sawmill. Some years later another move was made to Vancouver. There, she attended school. Summers were spent picking berries in Haney, in her words "it was a lot of fun."

During the evacuation, the Sarayama family moved to Picture Butte, Alberta, to work on the sugar beet fields. Berry picking was child's play compared to the back breaking job of beet farming.

AND THE TWO BECAME ONE: On Boxing Day of 1944, George and Tami were married in the Picture Butte Buddhist Church, then settled in Edmonton. George continued his work as a sexer, and in 1964 they bought a chick hatchery in Athabasca. The couple commuted

until 1977 when they made their home permanent home there...where business flourished! The Tsujikawas ordered hatching eggs, to become broiler chickens and leghorn (a breed of chicken) for laying eggs, from Georgia, USA and Ontario. Often times they would arrive at the International Airport for 6:00 a.m. pick-up, by the time they returned to Athabasca, it was very late at night. There were times when the demands of the chicks were more than they could meet...quote Tami "some farmers thought baby chicks were as readily available as corn flakes on a store shelf!"

In 1979 there was an offer to buy their property, the couple thought it best to sell and retire. They continued to live in their trailer. He worked at Nova, located conveniently across the road, as a janitor. Meanwhile, he enjoyed trout fishing in the surrounding lakes. Tami pursued her varied interests: pottery, swimming, gardening and was a member of the United Church Group. They assisted the "meals on wheels" volunteer group.

In July of this year the Tsujikawas sold their trailer home and returned to their Edmonton residence, which they are redecorating.

The highlight of their retirement so far, was their trip to Japan, two years ago. They accompanied their son Dave and Aino Ketonen, on his Dental Convention. For George, it was "go in back" but, for Tami it was a first, and she was very impressed! She was thrilled to meet, for the first time, an aunt in Osaka.

Both the Tsujikawas have been active EJCA members. He, at one served as President. Tami, with her creativity has contributed greatly to the Bazaar and Heritage days. She has made the popular Barbie Doll kimonos and a variety of baking, in particular Hallowe'en goodies, EJGC members beware! He plans to return to golfing next year!

The Tsujikawas have two sons. RON is a General Practitioner in Lethbridge. He and his wife SHARON have two girls, 10 year old LAURA and 15 month old KRISTIN. Aforementioned DAVE is a Dentist in the city and a one time secretary for the EJCA.

We wish the MR. and MRS. GEORGE TSUJIKAWA Good Health and Happiness and a fulfillment of a dream of another trip to Japan in the very near future!

- Lucy & Flo



MRS. TATSUE YAMAGAMI

A charming shin-issei lady dressed in a delicately patterned kimono with co-ordinating obi and burgundy haori greeted us, for this interview for our MOSHI MOSHI.

TATSUE TAMURA was born January, 22nd, 1902 in Takamatsu-shi, Kagawa-ken. She was the third member of a family of seven children. This little ojosan attended school in Takamatsu-shi and graduated from Meizen-koto Jogakko at age 18. Then with her sister, she went to Osaka, to her maternal grandparents to learn the arts. At that time young maidens did not take on a job outside the home. They studied tea ceremony, flower arranging and samisen. Tatsue enjoyed the three-stringed instrument so much that she wanted to become a professional. But, that was not to be! Her parents upon hearing her wishes objected very strongly!

They decided that since she was 20, it was time for marriage. An arrangement was made for her to become the bride of an older man, whose family had been Masters of the SOJU SCHOOL tea ceremony, dating back to the 17th century. Mrs. Yamagami's life was completely changed! She lived a very restricted life! The men were the masters and the women looked after the "oku" or the affairs in the back, the men performed the tea ceremony while the women looked on. When she married the new bride not only became a dutiful wife, but also was dictated to, by the elder servants; butlers, housekeepers, etc. who had been with the family for generations. She could not be herself, to play the samisen or partake of anything which would detract from the reverence of the tea ceremony.

After ten years of marriage a daughter was born to the Yamagamis and two years later a son. Unfortunately, he passed away in his fourth year. Although they lived in Tokyo, Mr. Yamagami travelled extensively as a tea ceremony Master, above him was the Grand Master.

During the war, the family moved many of the valuable chanoyu cups to Takamatsu, thinking there would be less danger of bombings than Tokyo, but, the reverse was true. The ones in Tokyo were undamaged. She has brought some with her to the west

but many remain in Japan in a fire-proof, humidity controlled vault. During the war, the family did not encounter hardships for food. They knew many influential people... in fact many were the times when Mrs. Yamagami made obento, up to 18 batches at a time, and gave them to the victims of the bombing attacks. After a time, they moved to Kamakura, a rural area, and spent the remaining duration of the war, there.

The family returned to Tokyo, when her husband became blind. With the aid of servants, and her help they managed. After the war, Mrs. Yamagami's own life became more relaxed for a number of reasons. The older servants who really kept a tight rein on her passed on and because of blindness she was more of helpmate to her husband. He ceased to travel, and in his place the younger men went. Mrs. Yamagami began teaching the tea ceremony in Tokyo and resumed playing the samisen.

Mr. Yamagami passed away in 1964, his wife continued to live in Tokyo. Her only daughter and son-in-law were abroad in Europe and the U.S. Then Mother decided to be with her family in the U.S. therefore travelled back and forth. She has been in Edmonton for the past 8 years with Tamaye and her husband Dr. Umezawa and their two sons. She enjoys the relaxed way of life here.

This delightful senior, by her own admission, (several times) said she was an otemba, a tomboy, therefore enjoyed playing the samisen, apparently it is more of a man's instrument. She accompanies herself while she does the "Joruri" a narration for Bunraku or puppet theatre. We were fortunate in enjoying this at one of our Keirokai. During the interview we were shown her prized instrument, dating back to 1899, which belonged to her instructor. It comes in a wooden box in three pieces, then assembled, with one of ten bridges, (depending on the pitch of a particular person's voice), and three strings. She uses a large ivory pick which is surprisingly heavy. This very talented lady also plays the taiko or drum, tsuzumi, an hour glass shaped drum and her first love, the yokobue or flute. Because of certain circumstances she could not pursue this interest. To fill her days, this little okusama also knits, does origami and enjoys watching video tapes.

cont'd

Mrs. Yamagami cont'd

We spent a most enjoyable afternoon doing this interview. Mrs. Yamagami, with her twinkling eyes, has a marvelous sense of humour, and looks much younger than her 82 years. It is hard to imagine that such a vibrant personality was so suppressed for a number of years!

The EJCC wishes YAMAGAMI OKUSAMA continued good health and happiness and we look forward to having her entertain us at some of our functions.

- Leo S.



#### CURLING UPDATE:

For members of the Edmonton Japanese Curling Club, it's nearing the time to say "That's it for the 1983-84 Curling Season. It's gonna be my turn next year!" However, the battle for the League Championship rages on and will not be known until the final games of the Sectional Playoffs.

Based on the League Standing after 13 games, the Rinks were divided into 3 Sections, a change from past years, with the top six competing in the Premier Section A for the Turbo Refineries Trophy, the next four in Section B for the Marvel Sheet Metal Trophy, and the last four in Section C for the Club Trophy.

By some strange calculations, in the A Section are the Rinks of Alan Sugiyama, Doug Miyagishima, Don Arndt, Grant Shikaze, Gord Miyagishima, and Marv Huff.

Section B contenders are Sat Maruyama, Ron Malach, Mas Okamura, and John Takahashi.

And in the forefront are the Tim Byrne, Darryl Horne, Joyce Kiyooka, and Ben Shikaze Rinks battling for the honors in Section C.

Presentations to the League and Play-off winners and runners-up will be made at the Banquet and Dance to be held in conjunction with the Club's 19th Annual Mixed Bonspiel, Saturday, March 31.

An open invitation is extended to all readers of Moshi Moshi and their friends to this gala event and help celebrate the completion of another successful and much enjoyed Curling Season.

The next edition will carry the final results of League play and the Play-offs, plus who 'snatched home' the goodies at the 19th Annual Mixed.

--John Takahashi --

#### YOU ARE INVITED....

There will be a lecture-demonstration of the tea ceremony by MR. SÔ'OKU SEN, iemoto of the Mushakoji School of Tea, March 19, 7:00 p.m. at the University of Alberta, Humanities Center, Lecture theater 1. The Mushakoji school of cha-no-yu traces its lineage back to the eldest grandson of Sen no Rikyu (1522-1591) and has had over its 300 years of history a close relationship with the Imperial Household. Mr. Sô'oku Sen is coming from Japan and will be bringing with him several highly treasured utensils for the ceremony. It will be a rare opportunity to view a demonstration by a foremost practioner of the art.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If you have moved, or are not receiving the MOSHI MOSHI, please send us a Change of Address card (available at the Post Office) with your presently correct address, including the postal code.

For many of you (where there is room) the number in the upper right corner of the address sticker says '84 or '85; that means you are paid up for this year, or for next year too. (In some cases, non-delivery might mean you have been delinquent for more than a year. That's easy to correct):

Membership rates (includes M M):

Family . . . . . \$5.00

Single . . . . . \$3.00

MOSHI MOSHI only . . . \$3.00

It was a small, intimate wedding confined to the Edmonton relatives (about 10 from both sides) and a dozen Quakers, under whose care the wedding was held, at the Faculty Club. "We did not invite a single friend, because inviting one meant 175; there was no way to draw a line."

The silence of the worship period was broken from time to time, first by Gordon and Susan, and later by members of the family and friends. A theme that emerged was captured by this line from Rainer Maria Rilke: "And this more human love ... the love that consists in this, that two solitudes protect and border and salute each other."

Gordon is known to us, but who is Susan? She is someone that Gordon's family thinks might be too good for him. Brother Jim wrote from S.F.: "So you are thinking of marrying Susan? I'd better warn her." His twin daughters, Sharon Yuen and Marion Oldenburg, after meeting Susan, asked: "Where did you ever find her? She's wonderful!"

In recent years Susan has been engaged in discovering and establishing her own personhood, personally and occupationally. Toward that end she had legally changed from the former married name of Secord to her professional name, Carnahan (after her favorite great grandmother's maiden name). She is a free-lance writer in radio and TV, mostly in areas of health, peace and women's activities/aspirations.

When son Jay asked what was on the minds of many others: "Where are you going for the big honeymoon?" Gordon was heard to say, "... we hope to take a number of honeymoons for the rest of our lives."

888 888 888

excerpted from Muriel Kitagawa, THIS IS MY OWN, edited by Roy Miki. Letter to Wes Fujiwara, March 4, 1942:

We are Israelites on the move. The public is getting bloodthirsty and will have our blood Nazi-fashion. Okay we move. But where? Signs up on all highways . . . JAPS KEEP OUT. Curfew. "My father is dying. May I have permission to go to his bedside? "NO!" Like moles we burrow within after dark, and only dare to peek out of the window or else be thrown into the hoosegow with long term sentences and hard labor. Confiscation of radios, cameras, cars and

and after May 24,

### INTRODUCING MR. & MRS. GORD ARIZA.....

On a lovely sunny afternoon in Drayton Valle SANDI SHIMBASHI, daughter of HENRY and SUNAO and GORD ARIZA, son of ISAO and PAT of Winnipeg exchanged wedding vows at the United Church. The alter was decorated with basket of spring flowers and sprays of the same marked the guest pews.

A radiant Sandi entered the church on the arm of her father. She wore a taffeta gown, with a slight train and a short veil was held in place by lilies of the valley. she carried a white bouquet. The bride was attended by CORINNE SELIN, MICHAELLE MERAW and RHOBIN BURELLE, who wore dusty rose cocktail dresses. Flower girls, in white gowns were the HIROSE sisters, KIM, KRISTA and JENNIFER. Attending the groom were: DOUG CHRISTIE, BRIAN ARIZA and GORD MIYAGI-SHIMA. Ushering the guests were BLAIR SHIMBASHI and KEN, Gord's cousin.

A sumptuous buffet was served at the reception in the Elk's Hall. The M.C. for the evening was uncle of the bride, WALTER KOY-ANAGI. The toast to the newlyweds was proposed by MICHAEL SHIMBASHI. Thanks were given by both bride and grooms families.

After the first waltz, the evening continued with a lively dance...a melding of music both dance-able and listen-able, appropriate for the mature and others.

A late evening snack was served to replenish the energy of the delighted dancers.

MR. and MRS. GORD ARIZA are honeymooning on a cruise ship on the blue waters of the Caribbean.

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trucks. Shutdown of all business. No one will buy. No agency yet set up to evaluate. When you get a notice to report to RCMP for orders to move, you report or be interned. "Who will guard my wife and daughters?" Strong arm reply. Lord, if this was Germany you can expect such things, but this is Canada, a Democracy! And the Nisei, repudiated by the only land they know, no redress anywhere.... On the coast in the States, 120,000 Japs on the move inland. But they don't have to join Gangs, or go to Camps . . . which may be better or worse I don't know.

### **Appendix E: Sugizo Nakamura from “Heritage”**

- 2 pages
- Source: “Heritage”. Vol. 5, No. 3. May-June 1977.  
Pp14-15 (scan of photocopy)



# ALBERTA PIONEERS

## SUGIZO NAKAMURA

by Johanna Wenzel



IT WAS SPRING in 1908 when Sugizo Nakamura started for Vancouver where he was happy to learn there was employment with Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. Nakamura is 99 this year. When he arrived on this continent he had his sights set on making his fortune. Along with countless other immigrants before and since he hoped to line his pockets with gold and then perhaps return home. Home was the island of Kyushu, Japan, where his parents and four brothers were eking out a meagre living from growing rice.

Gold rolled in slowly. Sugizo's job with the CPR was to cut railroad ties at eight cents a tie. On a good day, he said, he was able to do about 40. It was hard work. Several months later he moved on to the B.C. interior. Finally he took a job as a lumberjack for a sawmill company in the Cranbrook area. It wasn't long before the foreman realized Sugizo needed no supervision. He had proven himself to be an exceptionally reliable worker. Thus, in addition to his regular \$2.00 daily pay, he received a bonus of 50c to \$1.00. All the while Sugizo was concerned about the welfare of his family in Japan, and sent a good portion of his income to them.

Although he had some problems with the English language, Canada did not intimidate him. He had come over with the motto, "I'm not afraid of anyone." Part of his self-confidence stemmed from a pastime in his youth. As a young man in Japan he and his brothers had fought wrestling matches in the surrounding towns and villages. Sugizo was of medium height, strong and resilient.

By now, his wife had joined him in Canada. But when she became ill she wanted to return home. Sugizo took her back, and she died shortly afterwards.

Returning to Canada, he decided that four years as a lumberjack were enough. He opened Sam's Barbershop in Edmonton in 1912 and operated it for nearly 60 years. Another marriage had been arranged for him in Japan. Once again he travelled home and brought back his bride, the happy, vivacious Hana. She too became a barber, working right along with her

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husband. One day she had a brainwave. Business could be much better if she had her own shop; the competition would be good for both of them. Hana got her shop, also charging 15c a shave, and 35c a haircut. Often her income was the higher of the two. She had proven to herself whatever it was she wanted to prove, and after two years she sold the place, content once more to assist her husband.

The Shimizu family, good friends of the Nakamuras, remember that barbershop well. Lively cardgames were played in the front area when business was slow. Often Sugizo would play the *sakuhaci*, a beautiful large flute, similar to a recorder, but made of one piece of bamboo trunk. He still is very fond of music; in fact at parties and gatherings he would usually volunteer to sing his native songs. The rich, near-baritone voice never failed to take the Japanese in the audience back 5000 miles over the ocean and into their childhood, while Canadians were invariably enchanted and touched by the mystery of the sounds of the East.

During the depression years of the '30s the Nakamuras found it hard to make ends meet. The family had seven children, plus one adopted son, a nephew from Japan. Food was supplemented by a large vegetable garden; tended with devotion by Sugizo. His special pride were the fine crops of snow peas, the large white radishes and rows of corn. George, his oldest son, remembers his mother working half through most nights at canning and bottling time. Other nights, when she wasn't sewing wardrobes for all the children, she would mend and repair.

Some of the Japanese food specialties, quite essential to their way of cooking, were not available in Edmonton then. The Nakamuras, therefore, started importing canned vegetables, soya sauce and large quantities of rice from Japan through a Vancouver co-op. The cost was reasonable. It was the Nakamuras' job to handle the monthly distribution of these goods to nearly 500 people in the city. That not so small volunteer work was theirs for 20 years, and handled in spare time.

Sugizo, luckier than most Japanese Canadians during the Second World

War, was not interned in a camp, but able to go about his business as usual. He says he felt no discrimination against himself or his family. His son George joined the Canadian army and was stationed in England.

Even though Sugizo worked hard to get established, he had no special ambitions for his children. All he wanted for them was to become financially secure. That they achieved. The sons are all university graduates, one being in educational psychology, one a teacher, and the third a welfare worker. One daughter learned dress-making, while the other three became secretary-bookkeepers. With 10 grandchildren in the family now, Sugizo is happy that the perpetuation of his family in Canada is assured.

Today Mr. Nakamura is still in relatively good health; however his eyesight is failing. Luckily he sees well enough to enjoy himself at the horse races. That, in fact, is his passion and he goes whenever someone will take him. Usually he bets on one horse per afternoon, and then only to show. A recently acquired wheelchair makes getting around a lot easier outside his home. Another favorite pastime is *hanafuda*, a card game he will play for hours with his wife and friends.

The Nakamuras joined the United Church in their early days in Edmonton. Formerly known as All People's Mission, the name was later changed to Bissell United Church. Both Hana and Sugizo were Buddhists in Japan. They found that certain concepts of that faith are quite compatible with the liberal United Church thinking. Hana, the more philosophical of the couple, said they were never asked to shed their basic belief, which indeed would be impossible to take off like a robe. In fact, the Buddhist belief in man's fundamental goodness stands them in good stead. The values of gratitude and brotherliness, Hana added, are basic values, which she has found to be a bridge between the two religions.

There is no doubt that the senior Nakamuras are honored members of their church and the Japanese community. Sugizo's cooking skills came in handy at the numerous social functions. He and his wife are best

remembered, however, for their hospitality, which they have extended to dozens of Japanese university students for many decades, offering them home-cooked meals, companionship and good counsel.

All indications are that Nakamura roots do well in Canadian soil. □