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Preservation Projects of Japanese-Canadian Materials at UBC Library

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PRESERVATION PROJECTS OF JAPANESE-CANADIAN MATERIALS AT UBC LIBRARY

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The first preservation project involving Japanese-Canadian historical materials at the University of British Columbia (UBC) Library started in 1987 with the microfilming of Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News) in sixty-eight reels. Over the following fourteen years UBC Library has successfully completed four more such preservation projects on Japanese-Canadian newspapers, archives, and monographs. All the projects have been initiated by the Preservation Office of UBC Library and have been collaboratively conducted with branch libraries such as the Special Collections Division and the Asian Library; journals and archival materials are housed in the former and monographs in the latter. In 1994 our preservation program made the microfilm editions of Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News) and Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People) in one reel each, and also produced in 1999 The New Canadian in four reels, as well as in 1996 Japanese-Canadian Archives in nineteen reels. Aside from these microfilming projects, UBC also has successfully reproduced from 1995 to 2001 sixteen old rare volumes of Japanese-Canadian history books under the series title: Kanada Iminshi Shiryō (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada), Vols. 1-11 and Supplement, jointly with Fuji Publishing, Tokyo.

The purpose of these preservation projects is to protect our published heritage and to make it available to the scholarly community and to the general public. In the following we would like to report in further detail about each of the above projects chronologically.

1) Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News):

This was the leading newspaper of the Japanese-Canadian community during its publication period of 1908-1941. It reported on every aspect of the social, economic and political experiences of Japanese Canadians in those days. In this sense it is an indispensable original information resource for any researcher and for members of the general public who are interested in Japanese-Canadian history. The proposal to produce the microfilm edition was made by Mr. Naomichi Nishimura in 1985. He was then a retired Director of the Hikone Public Library, Shiga Prefecture, from which the largest group of Japanese immigrants to Canada had emigrated in the pre-war days (before 1945). As part of his personal research on his relatives and other Japanese immigrants in Canada, he came to visit the UBC Library in order to examine this voluminous old newspaper. While reading it, he became convinced that some preservation work was necessary immediately because of its deteriorated physical condition. He decided to donate a seed fund for microfilming Tairiku Nippō to UBC Library. His donation bore fruit in July 1987 with the successful production of a microfilm edition, which consists of sixty-eight reels of 35 mm silver...
halide microfilm. Taking into consideration the historically interesting relationships between Vancouver, B.C., Canada, and Hikone City, Shiga Prefecture, Japan, we believe that Mr. Nishimura's thoughtful gift to UBC Library was timely and enhanced greatly the academic and cultural exchanges between Canada and Japan. In fact the Acknowledgement Target of this UBC microfilm set commemorates it as follows:

The master microfilm of this newspaper was made possible by a generous donation to the University of British Columbia Library by Mr. and Mrs. Naomichi Nishimura of Hikone City, Shiga Prefecture, Japan. Mr. Nishimura was formerly Librarian of Hikone City. This donation is an expression of Mr. and Mrs. Nishimura's strong support of the good relations between Japan and Canada, and of their interest in the history of Japanese emigration to Canada.

Mr. Yasushi Yamazaki, a prominent journalist, succeeded to the publication and management rights of Tairiku Nippō on Jan. 1, 1908 from Mr. Dōsa Iida, who had founded it on June 22, 1907 in Vancouver. He continued to run it until December 7, 1941, when the Pacific War broke out and the publication was forced to suspend operation by the British Columbia Security Commission. The paper vividly records the daily life of Japanese-Canadians, the majority (95%) of whom were then residing in the province of British Columbia. It served to report to Japanese immigrants what was happening in their mother country, Japan, as well as in their adopted country, Canada. Because of their English language problem, the first generation of Japanese immigrants, Issei, had to rely on this Japanese newspaper in order to know the current issues relating to their life in their new country, including social and political movements and trends. Various important social and business activities of the Japanese-Canadian community also were recorded meticulously, as well as all vital statistics such as marriages, births, and deaths, and other miscellaneous community daily news like gossip, exposés, speculations, and so on.

Most importantly, Tairiku Nippō served as the instrument through which the Japanese learned to interpret the issues and events of the Canadian society within which they were residing as immigrants. In the columns of the paper, the Japanese readers were advised of all important current issues such as new immigration policies, ethnic labour problems, and the role of the "Japanese-Community" in the multicultural society of Canada. We can observe in the daily articles of the Tairiku Nippō that the paper functioned as a vigorous social and political conscience in the Japanese-Canadian struggle to build a better society, and that the paper also tried to maintain a high level of ethno-journalistic competence and informed analysis. At the outbreak of the Pacific War, the paper was banned from publication. After the War it was re-established in 1949 in Toronto as Tairiku Jihō (The Continental Times), published from November 1949 to March 1982 by Mr. Yoriki Iwasaki, husband of a niece of the second founder, Mr. Yasushi Yamazaki. In April 1982 Mr. Harry Kunio Taba, Toronto, became publisher of the paper and operated it under the new title of Kanada Taimusu (The Canada Times) until mid-1998, when the publication ceased because of management and financial difficulties.

2) Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News) and Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People) :
Our first preservation project was successful and resulted in full cost recovery, which enabled us to undertake a second microfilm project on the two rival Japanese-Canadian newspapers of Tairiku Nippō. In order to obtain unbiased information regarding the Japanese community in pre-war days, these three newspapers should be examined comparatively at the same time. To meet such research needs, issues of these two daily journals were filmed in 1994. As Norman Amor, Preservation Microfilming Librarian at UBC Library, has pointed out in his introductory article in Kanada Iminshi Shiryō (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada): Supplement (Tōkyō: Fuji Shuppan, 2001):

The tremendous importance of preservation work in safeguarding our heritage is not to be underestimated, because important research sources can be very easily lost or destroyed. The case of the newspapers Nikkan Minshū and Kanada Shinbun is a good example. Like Tairiku Nippō these two papers were flourishing publications in Vancouver through the 1920s and 1930s. By good fortune a virtually complete run of Tairiku Nippō has survived—but the other two papers were not so lucky. Today only scattered issues remain, aside form the final six months of Nikkan Minshū and the final three months of Kanada Shinbun in 1941. The loss to modern researchers is simply enormous. Having a complete run of all three papers would have been a boon for the study of many areas of history and the social sciences through these years, especially because each paper had its own distinctive point of view on events.

We need to be aware of the dangers of losing such essential parts of our cultural history, and we need to keep preservation issues at the forefront of scholarship and librarianship. Present-day and future researchers in all areas of Japanese-Canadian culture and history will be indebted to the libraries and private publishers who are working today to protect and make available the printed heritage of the Japanese-Canadian community.5)

Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News) was founded in 1923 by Jūzō Suzuki, under the original title of Kanada Nichinichi Shinbun (The Canada Daily News): the exact time when the Japanese title changed is not known. Like the other two Japanese-Canadian daily newspapers in Vancouver, it carried a mixture of current domestic news from Japan and articles on daily social and political events in Japan Town. However, compared to the other two papers, Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News) provided rather more coverage of domestic Japanese news, as well as church news. Its readers were mostly Japanese Christians. On the other hand, most readers of Minshū and Tairiku were labour union members and members of the Japanese Buddhist temples respectively. The issues of Kanada Shinbun published in the latter half of
1941 well reflect the approaching war. We see many articles on Japanese military news from Japan, Chinese political news dispatched from Hong Kong, and international reporting from Europe, the Middle East, and the U.S.A. There also were news items on the Japanese community, such as the Japanese Farmers' and Fishermen's Associations, and the Asahi Baseball Team. It also carried a series of contemporary novels entitled "Ren'ai Tokkyū," contributed by Chiyo Uno, a best-selling women's writer in those days, as well as a serial of a famous work of English juvenile literature, Little Lord Fauntleroy, 6) which was translated into Japanese by Kan Kikuchi, a prominent Japanese novelist in pre-war Japan.

Reports and news of organizations and professional associations were rather brief, but sports news items on the Asahi team warranted long articles, occupying almost 1/4 of the front page. The box scores were in the paper for every reader to see. More than anything else, the Asahi team was a focal point, the pride of Japan Town in Vancouver, B.C. The Asahi was a light hitting team and relied on speed and defence in their games with the bigger Canadian players. Love of the Asahi's game helped people in Little Tokyo along Powell Street to forget their everyday hardships. The superb plays and good sportsmanship demonstrated by the Asahi team members also brought mutual respect and a sense of goodwill between them and rival Canadian players as well as among full house spectators. Through the Asahi Ball Club, the Japanese in Vancouver began to participate in Canadian society with more self-assurance. Thus, the Asahi Baseball Team,7) for these above reasons, will always remain in Japanese-Canadians' fondest memories.

Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People) was founded in 1924 by Kanada Nihonjin Rōdō Kumiai (Japanese Workers Union) in Japan Town, Vancouver, B.C. The Union was organized in 1920 by Etsu Suzuki and Takaichi Umezuki (both became editors of Minshū later). A variety of workers such as sawmill and papermill workers, loggers, fishermen, day labourers, and laundry workers became members of the Japanese Union. As one of the major activities of the Union, they started publishing the weekly newspaper, Rōdō Shūhō (Labour Weekly) on August 11, 1920, providing Japanese workers with much information on current labour issues and the labour movement in Canada. The paper aimed at educating the Japanese workers in democratic procedures for equal payment and status. It had great influence upon Japanese workers who learned that the function of the union was to protect the workers against exploitation by management and that discrimination in any form was against union principles. Insufficient funds always plagued the Union and the Rōdō Shūhō. Therefore, the Union bravely undertook to publish the daily newspaper, Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People), with the hope of increasing revenue. Its first issue appeared on March 21, 1924 under the editorship of a prominent Japanese journalist, Etsu Suzuki (formerly Yorozu Chōhō and Asahi Shinbun). He was invited in 1918 to be the editor-in-chief of Tairiku Nippō, which was a very conservative paper concerned mainly with Japanese community affairs at that time. Its pages did not discuss progressive ideas until he wrote about Taishō democracy, a new social trend in Japan after the First World War (1914-18). Suzuki was also concerned with the labour movement in the 1920s, which motivated him to move from Tairiku to Minshū. Although Minshū was published by the Japanese Workers Union, it was intended to be a general newspaper for members of the Japanese
communities in B.C., not merely a house organ of the Union. The contents of some representative issues of Minshū in 1941 consisted of domestic labour and industrial news, gloomy reports of W.W. II in Europe, fishery news reporting good harvest of salmon in B.C., glorious news of the Asahi Baseball Team's five consecutive wins, religious and educational issues, etc. Etsu Suzuki's wife, Toshiko Tamura (who lived in Vancouver from 1918 to 1936), a prominent novelist and essayist, contributed many articles and essays on women's issues to Minshū. She encouraged Japanese women in Canada to be more active in both their private and public lives by organizing a discussion group where the women could express their opinions freely and gain mutual understanding. Miyoko Kudō (a Japanese non-fiction writer once living in Vancouver in the 1970s and 80s) and her friend, Susan Phillips (a Canadian free-lance writer) conducted intensive research about Toshiko Tamura and Etsu Suzuki by checking the aforementioned three Japanese-Canadian newspapers and successfully published a book entitled Bankaibā no Ai 9 (The Love of Toshiko Tamura and Etsu Suzuki) in 1982. In 1932, after Suzuki returned to Japan, Takaichi Umezuki, a conscientious newspaperman with experience in all levels of Japanese-Canadian journalism, from type-setter to editor, took charge of printing Nikkan Minshū until its termination on Dec. 6, 1941.

The above-mentioned three newspapers competed in the small Japanese community in Vancouver, where a large number of Japanese organizations, companies, shops, Christian churches, a Buddhist temple, and the Japanese Language School were concentrated. However, circulation figures for these Japanese-Canadian dailies 10 in 1941 are remarkable. Among the three papers, the long-established Tairiku Nippō (1908-41) led the field with 4,000; Kanada Shinbun (1923-41) was the second largest in terms of circulation, with 2,500 readers; and third, Nikkan Minshū (1924-41) sold 1,500 copies. Interestingly, the total circulation of the three papers was therefore about 8,000. At the same time, according to the Canada census, the total number of Japanese-Canadian families in the province of British Columbia in 1941 was only about 7,000 (total Japanese population: 23,000). Therefore, we can safely conclude that the average family was subscribing to at least two of these daily papers, and not relying on just one. This means that the readers were getting balanced information from these papers with different characters and editorships.

3) The New Canadian:

After cost recovery of the three previous preservation projects this fourth project also was successfully realized in 1999, producing a microfilm edition of this English language newspaper published between 1938 and 1948. When the War started on December 7, 1941, the Canadian government banned the publication of all Japanese-Canadian newspapers, except this newspaper. It had been founded in 1938 by UBC Japanese-Canadian students whose first language was English. In the Japanese community in the 1940s, the Issei (the first generations of Japanese immigrants) read Japanese newspapers and the Nisei (the second generations) read English ones. Therefore, it was usually difficult to have a fruitful conversation between them. Roy Itō, a Nisei, described how the Asahi Baseball Team contributed towards narrowing this communication gap based upon his own experience in his book entitled Stories of My People 11) "Did Asahi get a win
today? What’s their score?” were the usual questions at the dinner table in a Japanese home. The Asahi team playing in Powell Grounds was a common subject in conversations between father and son. In this sense, Asahi played an important role in resolving the generation gap.

Because of English language printing, The New Canadian continued to be published after 1941, providing a week-by-week detailed account of events during these turbulent migration years. During the war years, 1941-45, The New Canadian relocated to Kaslo, B.C., one of the internment camps for Japanese-Canadians, and was closely censored by the B.C. Security Commission. Later the authorities realized the need for a Japanese section in this English paper (1938-42) because they had difficulty in communicating with the Issei and they had to let Japanese-Canadian internees know of notices and orders issued by the government. Therefore, The New Canadian became a bilingual paper in 1942 - as it is today - and its total circulation jumped to about 4,000 copies during the war years. The newspaper proved of great value to the Canadian authorities as well as to the Japanese Canadians. After the war, The New Canadian was published in Winnipeg from 1945 to 1948, and in 1949 it moved to Toronto where it is still being published. It has become the longest running Japanese-Canadian newspaper (Year 2001 marks 63 years since it was established in 1938). UBC Library has the complete back numbers of The New Canadian in its original form as well as in the microfilm edition of 1938-1948 in four reels. Later issues of The New Canadian are also available on microfilm from Commonwealth Microfilm Products, 202 Amber Street, Markham, Ontario L3R 3J8 (Phone: 905-415-9498 Fax: 905-415-9616), or West Canadian Industries Group, 901-10th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2R 0B5 (Phone: 403-245-2555 Fax: 403-244-6426). For exact cost, please make your inquiry to either of the above agents. Our microfilm set ensures that the earliest years of this important newspaper are preserved from the best surviving issues in a complete and compact set.

4) Japanese-Canadian Archives:

The Special Collections Division of the National Diet Library (NDL) of Japan in Tokyo has been vigorously collecting historical materials of Japanese immigrants in North and South America over the past two decades by dispatching their specialized librarians to these two continents. In 1995 one such representative of NDL came to visit the University of British Columbia and expressed interest in purchasing microfilm copies of three archival collections housed at UBC Library, the Japanese-Canadian Research Collection, the Yasutarō Yamaga Papers, and the Pitt Meadows Farmers' Association Collection, at a price which enabled us to recover most of our filming and production costs at once. This generous proposal allowed UBC Library to proceed immediately with this fourth preservation project and successfully produce a set in 19 reels in 1996.

UBC Library has been collecting various ethnic Canadian materials as part of its multi-cultural collection policy, among them Japanese-Canadian historical materials. As I described in an earlier article,

A memorable meeting was held in Fall 1970 when, I, together with Mr.
Basil Stuart-Stubbs (UBC Head Librarian), Dr. John F. Howes (Professor of Japanese Studies at UBC), and Dr. Mitsuru Shinpo (Sociology Professor at the University of Waterloo) met with Mr. Tsutae Sato, former principal of the Vancouver Japanese School. Based on his experience as a teacher and writer, Mr. Sato earnestly requested that historical documents as well as published books relating to Japanese-Canadians should be collected in an organized manner. In response, Mr. Stuart-Stubbs at once appointed me to serve as the liaison between UBC Library and the Japanese community.

Dr. Shinpo collected materials in Ontario and sent them to UBC, and I was in charge of gathering materials from B.C. and any other provinces. Dr. Shinpo should get great credit for this project because he paved the way for UBC by first getting in touch with people in the Japanese community. This was the beginning of the present Japanese-Canadian Research Collection 12) at the UBC Library.

Today, the Japanese-Canadian Research Collection is comprised of sixty-three collections from various donors, most from Ontario and B.C. The collections vary in size from one or two folders to the National Japanese Canadian Citizens Association Collection, which comprises approximately 30 linear cm. As indicated, the range of topics covered is very broad, and the period of coverage is mainly from pre-war days up to the early 1970s, with some later documents. Some government documents are included, and these are now of considerable historical interest, as are personal documents such as letters, diaries, and memoirs. About 70% of the materials are in Japanese.13)


Subject areas covered in this Japanese-Canadian Research Collection are: Business and Commerce, Farming, Fishing, Forestry, Mining, Religious Activities, Reminiscences and Biographies, Community, Education, and Wartime Evacuation.

In Vancouver, Powell Street was the main street of Japan Town, full of small stores and business operated by Japanese immigrants. Early immigrants often began by working for five or ten years at nearby Hastings Mill; then they would open their own small stores in this area, often with their living quarters or a boarding room upstairs. Along the Fraser River, agriculture was a key industry for Japanese immigrants in pre-war days. There were fourteen Japanese agricultural communities in the Fraser Valley. One of the outstanding leaders of the Japanese farming
community in those days was Yasutarō Yamaga,\(^\text{16}\) whose papers have been collected by UBC. Fishing also was a very common profession for Japanese immigrants. Many Japanese fishing villages were scattered along the Fraser, Skeena and Nass Rivers, and along Vancouver Island. One prominent Japanese-Canadian fisherman was Rintarō Hayashi,\(^\text{17-18}\) who wrote two books in his retirement days: his papers are also in our archives. In pioneering days many Japanese Issei people worked for logging companies, sawmills, or pulp and paper companies along the B.C. coast. One prominent figure in forestry was Eikichi Kagetsu,\(^\text{19&49}\) who operated in the Cumberland-Comox area, logging and transporting timbers by his logging railway. Another prominent figure was Kantarō Kadota,\(^\text{20}\) Head of Millwright and Superintendent of the Japanese mill workers. Arichika Ikeda\(^\text{21}\) was the owner of a copper mine on Moresby Island in Queen Charlotte Islands, which was located on "Ikeda Bay." This is apparently the first time a Japanese name appeared on a Canadian map. All these pioneers are represented in our archives.

There are also many personal memoirs and biographies. Mrs. Ito Imada depicts details of her early life in Japan and her new life in Canada in her memoir: Bearing the Unbearable.\(^\text{22}\) Medical Dr. Masajirō Miyazaki writes his reminiscences in Canada, entitled My Sixty Years in Canada.\(^\text{23}\) Sokuseki (Footprint),\(^\text{35}\) a biography of Yasushi Yamazaki, publisher of Tairiku Nippō, was a collection of interesting articles about respected elder Yamazaki contributed by many influential Japanese in Vancouver in pre-war days. The first immigrant from Japan was Manzo Nagano\(^\text{24}\) of Nagasaki, who landed in B.C. in 1877. There were two large groups in the Japanese community - those originally from Shiga Prefecture, and those from Wakayama Prefecture. The Shiga people\(^\text{25&43}\) usually ran stores in Japan Town or engaged in farming in the Fraser Valley. The Wakayama people\(^\text{26-27&42}\) tended to settle in Steveston and to engage in fishing.

There were about fifty Japanese schools for immigrants from Japan in British Columbia at the end of 1941 at its peak time. They had typically changed from strictly Japanese education as Nippon Kokumin Gakkō (Japanese Citizens' School) in the 1910s, then to teaching English in addition to Japanese in the 1920s, and finally to teaching Japanese language only in the 1930s, supplementing attendance at Canadian public schools. Mastering English was absolutely necessary for Japanese children, but learning their parents' mother tongue at the same time was also essential in Canadian multicultural society for them to keep their ethnic cultural background. Strong advocates of this bilingual education for Japanese-Canadian children were Tsutae and Hanako Satō,\(^\text{28-29}\) long time principal and teacher respectively of the Vancouver Japanese Language School on Alexander Street in Japan Town.

The Pacific War broke out on December 7, 1941. The British Columbia Security Commission was established on March 4, 1942 to plan and supervise the mass evacuation of Japanese-Canadian citizens, regardless of whether they were Canadian-born, naturalized, or landed immigrants, to security areas set up in the interior more than 100 miles from the B.C. coast. Rev. Yoshio Ono, Cumberland Japanese Mission, United Church of Canada, wrote the following moving farewell letter to the residents of Comox District, B.C. just before they were leaving in April 1942 for evacuation camps:
"Sayonara"
The Japanese People of Comox District wish to say a word of farewell to all residents of this area... For many of us, this has been our HOME for over thirty years. Here our sons and daughters were born and brought up. They received their training in Canadian citizenship in the local schools and institutions and for this we are thankful. Our life here has been a happy one which we [will] remember for the rest of our life. We are sorry to have to say GOODBYE ("Sayonara") to all our friends - people we have known so long - and we earnestly hope that [when] this trouble is over (which we hope will be soon) we shall return to our HOMES and take up our associations where we now leave off. The difficult business of moving the whole community of Japanese people has been made as easy as possible by the local [people].... We are grateful for all such assistance... Again we wish to say "Sayonara," and may God be with you all till we meet again.30)

Note: Specifications of the Microfilm Editions:

Details and specifications of the UBC microfilm editions of the above newspapers and archives are as follows.

Filming has been performed to the high standards established by the Canadian Cooperative Preservation Project (1900-1993), of which UBC Library was a member.

* The set of Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News), covers issues from January 1, 1908 to December 6, 1941 and consists of 68 reels of 35 mm silver halide microfilm.

* The set of Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News) covers issues from September 2, 1941 to December 6, 1941 and consists of one reel of 35 mm silver halide microfilm.

* The set of Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People) covers issues from May 2, 1941 to December 6, 1941, with two missing issues - May 28 and October 17 - and consists of one reel of 35 mm silver halide microfilm.

* The set of The New Canadian covers issues from Nov. 24, 1938 to Dec. 22, 1948 and consists of four reels of 35 mm silver halide microfilm.

* The three research collections of Japanese-Canadian archival materials cover the period of 1877 to 1945 and consist of 19 reels of 35 mm silver halide microfilm.

* All films are polyester base.

* The filming procedures and microfilm stock conform to relevant ANSI (American National Standard Institute) standards.
* The Japanese-language newspapers have been filmed in position 1B, Oriental style, at a reduction of 18:1.

* We have included targets in both English and Japanese and organized the file in accordance with Specifications for the Microfilming of Newspapers in the Library of Congress.

5) Kanada Iminshi Shiryô (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada):

In addition to microfilming newspapers and archives, we also have been engaged in reproducing historically valuable old books as one alternative way among many technically possible preservation methods. The joint publication project for preserving important Japanese-Canadian historical books was begun in 1994 between UBC Library and Fuji Publishing Company in Tôkyô, in the preparation of facsimile editions in twelve volumes of Kanada Iminshi Shiryô (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada) Series I - II. We provided our Library's rare resources (marked thus*) in support of this international project. The two series consist of the following titles:

Series I:
Vol. 1) Kanada Dôhô Hatten Shi, 1-3 (History of the Development of the Japanese in Canada, Vols. 1-3) Note: Vol. 1 only*
Vol. 4) Sutebusuton Gyosha Jizen Dantai 35-Nen Shi (Thirty-Five-Year History of the Steveston Fishermen's Benevolent Society)
Vol. 5) Sokuseki (Footprint)

Series II:
Vol. 6) Kanada Zairyû Hôjin Jinmeiroku (Directory of the Japanese in Canada)*
Vol. 6) B.C. Shû Nihonjin Denwachsô (B.C. Japanese Telephone Directory)
Vol. 6) Zaika Kanada Hôjin Jinmeiroku (Directory of the Japanese in Canada)*
Vols. 7-8) Kanada Dôhô Hatten Taikan: Zen (pt. 1-2) (Encyclopaedia of the Japanese in Canada: Complete (pt. 1-2)
Vol. 9) Zaika Dôhô Rôdô Chôsa (Labour Survey of the Japanese in Canada)*
Vol. 9) Kanada Nihonjin Nôgyô Hattengô (Development of the Japanese Agricultural Industry in Canada)*
Vol. 9) Kanada to Nihonjin (Canada and the Japanese)*
Vol. 11) Kotô Imin Mura no Kenkyû (Research on Emigration Villages in the Kotô Area of Shiga Prefecture)
Vol. 11) Kuroshio no Hateni (At the End of the Black Current)
Supplement) Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada: Supplement 45)

The volumes selected for these series reflect the dynamic, articulate community of Japanese Canadians in British Columbia, and their broad subject coverage is remarkable. In Summer 1994, UBC librarians Suzanne Dodson and Norman Amor of the Preservation Office, Main Library, and I, T. Gonami, of the Asian Library had the first consultation meeting with Prof. Toshiji Sasaki of Ritsumeikan University, Kyōto, who is an authority on Japanese-Canadian history and was acting on behalf of Fuji Publishing Company, about this reproduction plan. In order to add more value to this historical series and to make it more usable among a broader range of non-Japanese readers, we decided to create a supplementary volume, which consists of English translations of all the tables of contents of the original sixteen volumes contained in these series, plus a complete translation of Kanada to Nihonjin (Canada and the Japanese). In Summer 1999, I was appointed as the editor and translator for Series II, and since then this co-operative preservation project has been progressing rapidly. Prof. Sasaki contributed a substantial Japanese explanatory preface for each of these two series. Norman Amor wrote a note on the preservation projects of UBC Library and I did an English introduction and also made translation to the whole reproduction series. The main Japanese sections of Series I: Vols. 1-5 and Series II: Vols. 6-11, were successfully published in 1995 and in 2000 respectively. The English supplement, composed mainly of translated tables of contents and Canada and the Japanese, has just been published in February, 2001. This international cooperative preservation project is one of a few good examples of forming a trinity: a scholar, librarians, and a publisher working together in a collaborative and interdisciplinary manner to reproduce historically valuable books (mostly published in Canada) on Japanese immigrants in Canada. We hope that the production of this series will reflect the spirit of Canadian multiculturalism and Japanese internationalism, both of which goals aim to the progress of globalization in the new millennium. In this context we believe that our project also reflects the strategic vision of UBC Library:

the UBC Library will be a provincial, national and international leader in the development, provision and delivery of outstanding information resources and services that are essential to learning, research, and the creation of knowledge at UBC and beyond.46)

Mr. Osamu Funabashi, President of Fuji Publishing, and his 14 staff members as well as Prof. Toshiji Sasaki of Ritsumeikan University, with which UBC has an academic exchange program, came to visit UBC on December 5, 2000. (They originally made the trip to Canada as a holiday in celebrating the 20th anniversary of their publishing company). Janice Kreider, Assistant University Librarian for Collection Development, Koerner Library, UBC; Brenda Peterson, Head of Special Collections Division, Main Library; Eleanor Yuen, Head of Asian Library; Tomoko Goto, Japanese Cataloguer; Norman Amor and I as well as other librarians and faculty members of Asian Studies, received the Fuji delegation. The official presentation ceremony of two sets of the above eleven reprint volumes (with the total value of about C$ 6, 000) was held at the Asian Centre on the morning of December 5, 2000. Vancouver Shimpō, the Japanese weekly newspaper, reported on this presentation ceremony in its issue of December 14, 2000 (page 28) with a group photo of UBC and Fuji Publishing people.
Major information on the early Japanese immigrants can be found in two voluminous books totalling about 3200 pages entitled Kanada Dōhō Hatten Taikan (Encyclopaedia of the Japanese in Canada) written by prominent journalist Jinshirō Nakayama. These are contained in Kanada Iminshi Shiryō (Historical Material of Japanese Immigration to Canada) Series I: Vols. 2-3 and Series II: Vols. 7-8. Nakayama spent considerable time laboriously compiling these original volumes in the 1920s. They contain a cornucopia of details of every way of life of Japanese Canadians in early years. He also lists all immigrants living in Canada in 1920, and their place of origin in Japan. The activities of Japanese professional associations, churches and temples, Japanese schools, Kenjinkais (associations of people from the same prefecture) and many other cultural and athletic organizations are meticulously recorded as well. They are amazing works.

In one of the prefaces of Kanada Dōhō Hatten Taikan: Zen (pt. 1) (Encyclopaedia of the Japanese in Canada: Complete, pt. 1) Series II: Vol. 7, Gunpei Yamamuro, the author of Heimin no Fukuin (Happiness of the Common People), 47) (which reached 500 editions, printing altogether half-million copies from 1899 to 1969) and Lieutenant General of the Japan Salvation Army, takes the following lines from "The Two Sisters" in Legend of Vancouver by Pauline Johnson:

It was many thousands of years ago that a great Tyee [Chief of Squamish Indian Tribe in Vancouver] had two daughters that grew to womanhood... [They] were young, lovable, and oh! very beautiful. Their father, the great Tyee, prepared to make a feast such as the Coast had never seen... The only shadow on the joy of it all was war, for the tribe of the great Tyee was at war with the Upper Coast Indians, those who lived north... But the great Tyee, after warring for weeks, turned and laughed at the battle..., for he had been victor in every encounter... and he prepared... to royally entertain his tribesmen in honour of his daughters. But these two maidens came before him, hand clasped in hand. 'Oh! our father', they said, 'may we speak?' 'Speak, my daughters.' 'Some day, Oh! our father, we may mother a man-child, who may grow to be just such a powerful Tyee as you are, and for this honour that may some day be ours we have come to crave a favour of you - you, Oh! our father.' 'The favour is yours before you ask it, my daughters.' 'Will you, for our sakes, invite the great northern hostile tribe - the tribe you war upon - to this, our feast?' they asked fearlessly. 'I can deny you nothing this day, and some time you may bear sons to bless this peace you have asked, and to bless their mother's sire for granting it.' Then, he commanded, 'Build fires at sunset - fires of welcome.' And when the northern tribes got this invitation they flocked down the coast to this feast of a Great Peace. ...two powerful tribes which had been until now ancient enemies, for a great and lasting brotherhood was sealed between them - their war songs were ended forever. Then the Sagalie Tyee smiled... 'I will make these young-eyed maidens immortal,' He said. In the cup of His hands he lifted the Chief's two daughters and set them forever in a high
place, for they had borne two offspring - Peace and Brotherhood.\textsuperscript{48}

Yamamuro states that this is the Indian legend he heard from Rev. Yoshimitsu Akagawa of the Japanese community. Beautiful twin peaks, once called "The Twin Sisters," are visible from downtown of Vancouver and are well known nowadays as "The Lions" among Vancouverites. He sincerely hopes that the spirit of this old legend will also be realized in the international friendship between the Japanese immigrants in Canada and other peoples in Canada and the world. The very reason why he strongly wishes for it is that until we can see that the golden principles of "Eternal Peace and Brotherhood" as well as "Do as you would be done to" are practiced, neither the true development of a people of a country nor the true welfare of the whole human being will be able to be realized. We believe that this pacifist's wish for "Happiness of the Common People" in the world synchronizes with what we stated earlier in this article: i.e. "we, as editors, hope that the production of this series: Kanada Iminshi Shiryō (Historical Materials of Japanese Immigration to Canada) Series I-II: Vols. 1-11 and Supplement will reflect the spirit of Canadian multiculturalism and Japanese internationalism, both of which goals aim to the progress of globalization in the new millennium."

As the translator of this preservation series, I sincerely hope that this translation will be useful to English readers. No translation is perfect. Nor is this one. In particular, translation between the Japanese and English languages is very difficult, due to the different cultures and ways of thinking behind each of these two languages.

Speaking of Japanese Canadian historical materials in a broad perspective, it would be desirable if the Japanese contents of all the books and archival materials of this sort existing in Canada could be translated into English so that more Canadians and English-speaking people of other countries could utilize them. However, it is easy to wish so, but difficult to achieve it. I am hoping once more that this trial will be the first small step toward that target and that many attempts in the future will be made by followers as translators with this same goal.

- Acquisition Information -

1) Notable preservation projects of UBC Library saw the microfilming of the above-mentioned Japanese-Canadian newspapers and historical archival collections. Altogether we have successfully produced the following five sets of microfilms as of Feb. 2001, and are all available for purchase from UBC Library at a price (shipping extra) indicated below:

i) \textit{Tairiku Nippō (The Continental Daily News)}, 1908-1941  
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ii) \textit{Kanada Shinbun (The Canada Daily News)}, 1941  
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iii) *Nikkan Minshū (The Daily People)*, 1941 (Produced in 1 reel in 1994) C$ 125

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6) Frances Hodgson Burnett, Little Lord Fauntleroy (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart, 1922).


12) University of British Columbia Library, Special Collections and University Archives Division, An Inventory to the Papers and Records in the Japanese Canadian Research Collection, prepared by Terry Nabata and others, with a new introduction by Tsuneharu Gonnnami (Vancouver, B.C.: The Division, 1996).


20) Yoshiharu Nishio, *Kadota Kantarô Shi Ichidaiki* ([Matoba, Tottori-shi]: [s.n.], 1974).


28) Tsutae Satô and Hanako Satô, *Kodomo to tomoni Gojûnen: Kanada Nikkei*
Kyōiku Shiki; Fifty Years with Children: Our Personal Accounts on the Japanese-Canadian Education (Tōkyō: Nichibō Shuppan Sha, 1969).

29) Tsutae Satō and Hanako Satō, Zoku Kodomo to tomoni Gojūnen; Fifty Years with Children, Vol. 2 (Tōkyō: Nichibō Shuppan Sha, 1976). In Japanese & 34 pages in English.


41) Jinshirō Nakayama, Kanada to Nihonjin ([s.l.]: Kanada Nihonjinkai, 1940).
Also in Kanada Iminshi Shiryō, Vol. 9.


44) Rintarō Hayashi, Kuroshio no Hate ni (Tōkyō: Nichibō Shuppan Sha, 1974). Also in Kanada Iminshi Shiryō, Vol. 11.


47) Gunpei Yamamuro, Heimin no Fukuin (Tōkyō: Kyūseigun Nihon Honei, 1899).
