

How

How do you teach students about Japanese Canadian Internment and Dispossession?

Big Ideas

Conceptual understanding.

Begin the thinking and conversations.

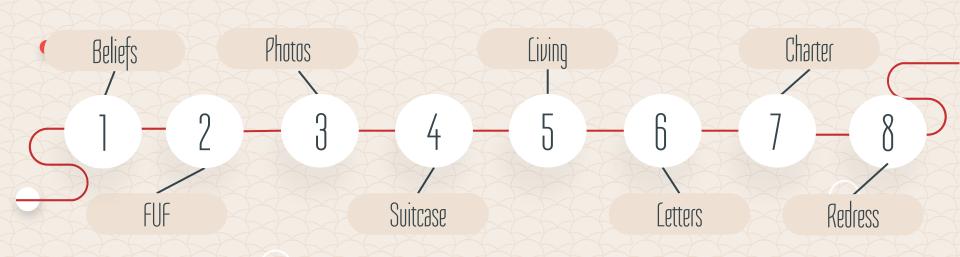
Build empathy skills.

Big Questions

Give a sense of the issues behind dispossession and build critical thinking skills along the way.

DISPOSSESSION LESSONS

CORE DISPOSSESSION ACTIVITY



BELIEFS: INTRODUCING THE ISSUES

Beliefs

Agree or Disagree

Bellefs

STATEMENT		BEFORE DISCUSSION Circle Agree or Disagree then include brief note why.		A "NEW" PERSPECTIVE Circle whether this perspective agrees or disagrees with the statement, then include brief note about this viewopoint,		AFTER DISCUSSION Circle Agree or Disagree then include brief note why.	
L	It is always important to apologize after making a mintake.	Agree	Disagree	Agree.	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
2.	It is skuy to change rules if it you can explain why.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Olugree
3.	Canada is a fair place to live.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
4	"Home" is more about family than place.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
3.	Being safe is more important than being free.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Druger
6.	Everyone should always be treated the same in all situations.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
7.	People come to Canada because it is easier to live here than where they came from.	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Drugree
8.		Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree



Beliefs Sheet

FAIR/UNFAIR GAME

Students play a strange game in which the rules are not clear and do not seem fair.

How

- 1. Divide students into teams and tell them they will be playing a game. Begin the "FUF" Game:
- Note: You might want to arrange the teams beforehand to make sure that eye colour is distributed. One of our test teachers, Lindsay, noticed it was really hard for students to pick up on discrimination based on eye colour when there were too few third eyes students.
- · Go from team to team and have a student give a word.
- Regardless of the word, give the team five points if the player has brown eyes and take off a point if the
 player has blue or green eyes (but do not tell them the criteria for scoring).
- Go through a couple of rounds of this procedure and then have the teams discuss what they think the rules
 are. Keep playing, but increase the scoring or the penalties at your whim erratically (e.g. give 32 points for
 brown eyes and take off 26 points for blue eyes). At this point students may become frustrated. This is a
 good thing since students experience the unfairness of the situation and the confusion about not knowing
 the rules.
- · Eventually, tell students the rules.
- $2. \ {\sf Discuss\ the\ fairness\ of\ this\ game\ and\ how\ this\ relates\ to\ the\ immigrant\ experience\ (racism,\ not\ knowing\ rules)}.$
- 3. Ask students how they felt as they played the game, and also how they felt once they found out the rules.
- Point out the discriminatory overtones of the game because students were not judged on performance, but on a physical characteristic over which the students had no choice or control.
- 4. Discuss. (See suggested questions below in Assessment Considerations).
- Students complete journal reflection. (See suggested journal reflection prompts below in Assessment. Considerations).

FUF Game

	Team A	Team B
		

Property cards

323 Powell Street Hayami Radio repairs



We start by giving each student a property card.



- Residence above
- Business below





Populate

Students populate their properties with people and possessions

DIN

They will pin these into their properties

Attachment

Students develop an attachment to their virtual community, the people and the belongings

Mame Hayami

Age

323 Powell Street

Occupation Radio repairs



Powell Street



Pearl Harbor

After students have built up sufficient possessions and attachment...

- Pearl Harbor
- The Evacuation Order

JAPANESE PERSONS AND PERSONS OF JAPANESE RACIAL ORIGIN

TAKE NOTICE that under Orders Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 of the British Columbia Security Commission, the following areas were made prohibited areas to all persons of the Japanese race:—

LULU ISLAND
(including Steveston)
SEA ISLAND
EBURNE
MARPOLE
DISTRICT OF
QUEENSBOROUGH
CITY OF
NEW WESTMINSTER

SAPPERTON
BURQUITLAM
PORT MOODY
IOCO
PORT COQUITLAM
MAILLARDVILLE
FRASER MILLS

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that any person of the Japanese race found within any of the said prohibited areas without a written permit from the British Columbia Security Commission or the Royal Canadian Mounted Police shall be liable to the penalties provided under Order in Council P.C. 1665.

AUSTIN C. TAYLOR,
Chairman,
British Columbia Security Commission

5

Avatars go from this...



Overnight

To this



Incarceration continues

Possessions start to disappear from the Powell Street display





Letters of protest by our students

Dear sir,

- Due to the amount of work and effort to make it liveable and the investments, you only sold it for little of what is actually cost.
- I worked really hard on my property and I have finished it with dedication.
- All our money was in the tailor shop.
- We seem to be treated as a lesser kind of human.
- My uncle and I made them [radios]...please return the stuff to me...we don't need the cash just memories.
- ...what I went through in those camps.
- I turned that house into a home.

What are some ideas or skills that might result from teaching about challenging times in Canada's history?

How can teaching and learning about Japanese Canadian internment and dispossession fit in to your grade's curricula?

Can you think of 3 big questions students may have/wonder about? What connections might they make with what they already know?

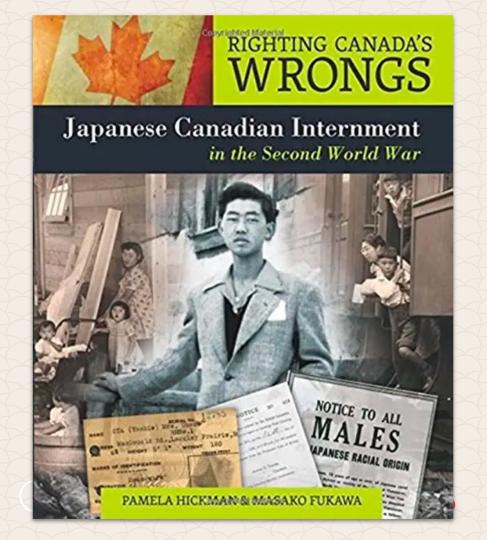


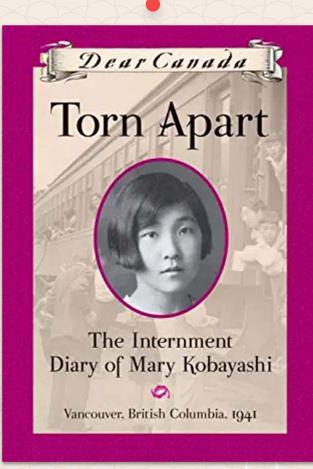
A Child in Prison Camp

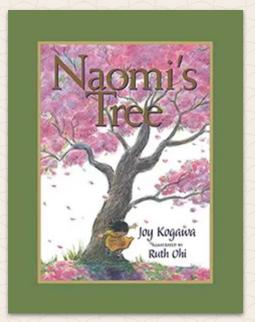
TAKASHIMA

When Shizuye Takashima, "Shichan" as she was called, was eleven years old, her entire world changed forever. As a Japanese-Canadian in 1941, she was among thousands of people forced from their homes and sent to live in internment camps in the Canadian Rockies. Although none had been convicted of any crime, they were considered the enemy because the country was at war with Japan. In this true story of sadness and joy, Shichan recalls her life in the days leading up to her family's forced movement to the camp, her fear, anger, and frustration as the war drags on, and the surprising joys in the camp: a Kabuki play, holiday celebrations, and the ever-present beauty of the stars.

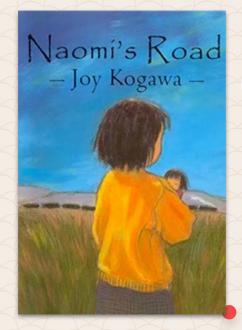
From the Penguin/Random House website



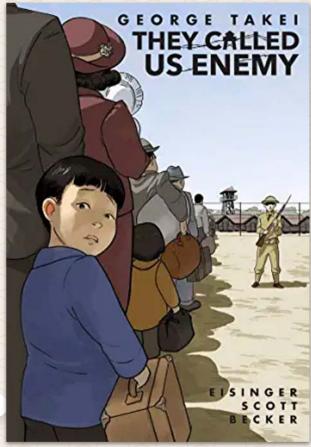




Picture book for older readers/listeners due to "heaviness" of the story.

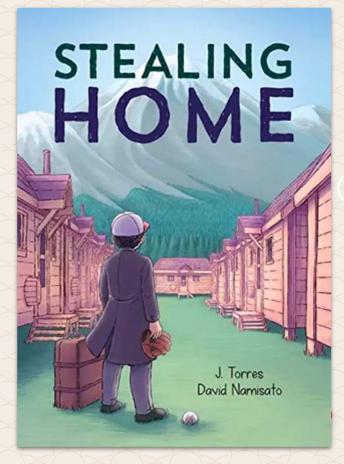


Naomi's story in a chapter book for grade four and up.

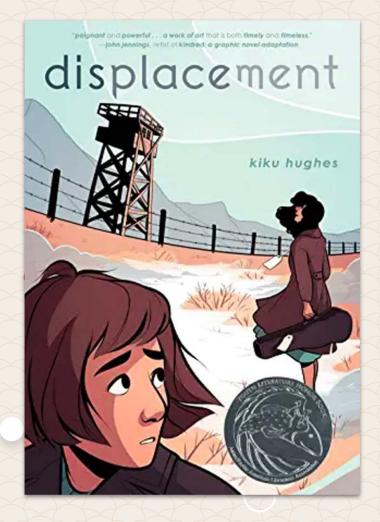


Japanese American Experience

Graphic Novels



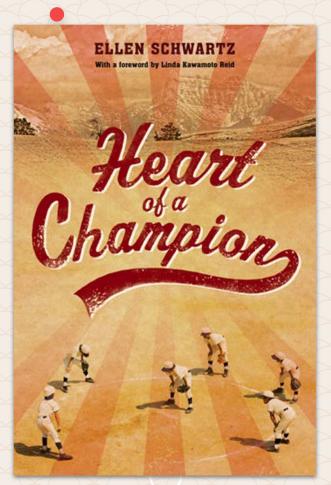
Japanese Canadian Experience



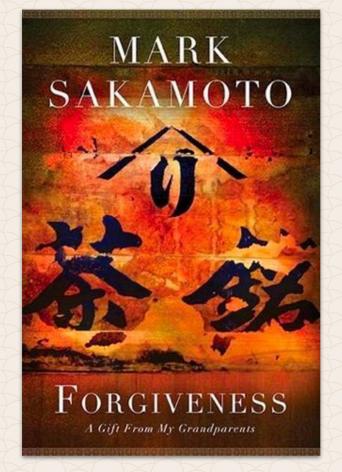


Kiku Hughes hopes that readers will:

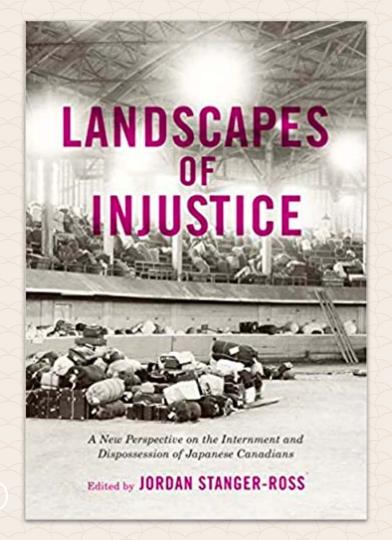
- get a broader understanding of Japanese American incarceration
- gain an understanding of community trauma caused by racist targeting can persist for generations
- see the power that memories can have



Novel for grades 4-7, MYRCA List 2018



Adult, CBC Canada Reads Winner 2018



National Association of Japanese 06 Landscapes of Injustice Canadians Landscapes of Injustice-elementary Japanese Cultural Association of 07 Manitoba lessons Landscape of Injustice-high school 03 08 Canadian Museum for Human Rights lessons Nikkei National Museum & Cultural Landscape of Injustice-Lessons in 09 04 French Centre 05 10 2019 Field School website Library and Archives Canada

What are you wondering?





Thank you

Lindsey Griffin: lgriffin@wsd1.org

Clara Kusumoto: ckusumoto@wsd1.org

Grace Sheppard: ksheppard@wsd1.org