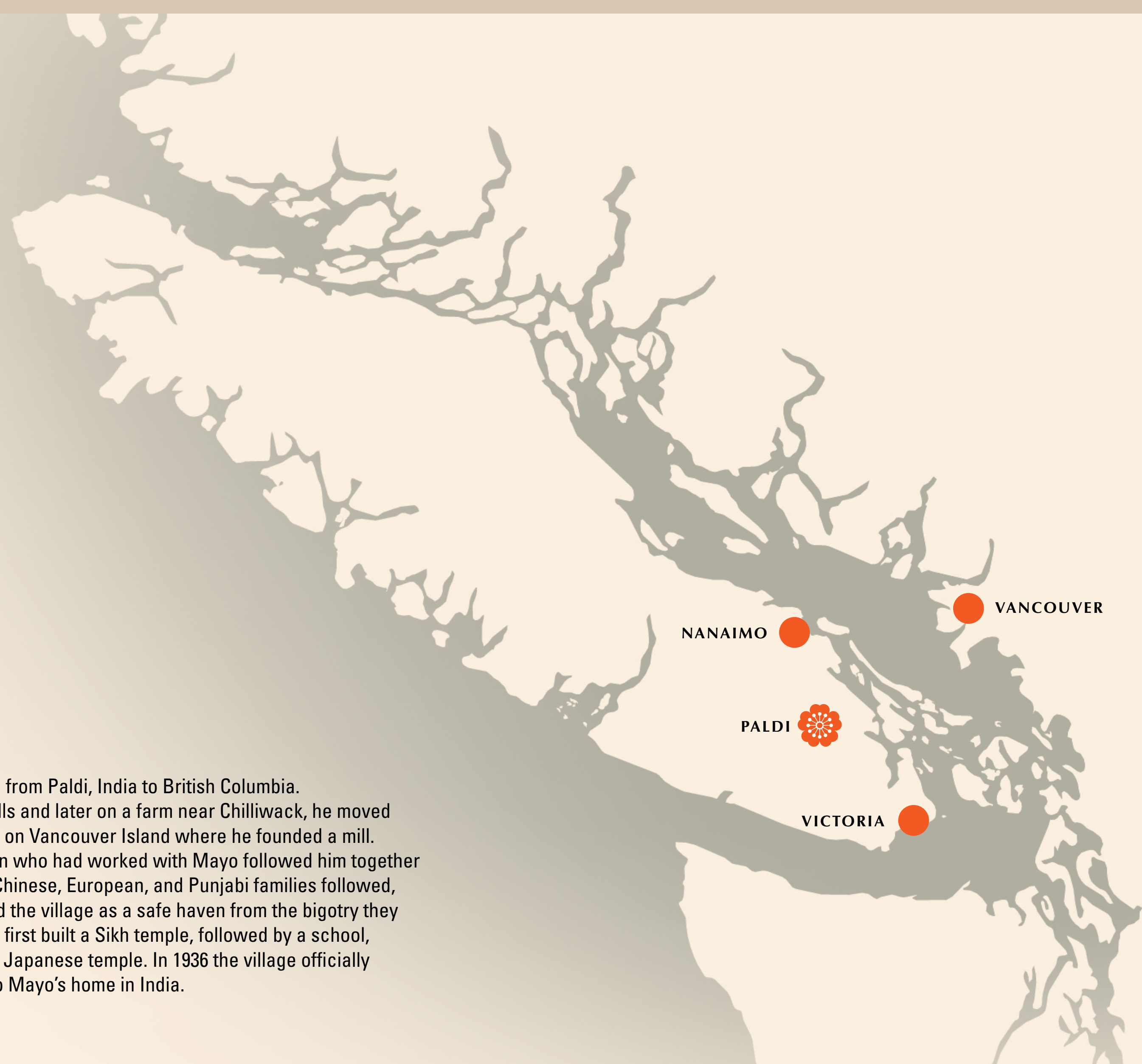


40年間の定住の崩壊



Disruption of 40 Years of Settlement



Mayo Singh immigrated from Paldi, India to British Columbia. After first working in mills and later on a farm near Chilliwack, he moved to an area near Duncan on Vancouver Island where he founded a mill. Japanese Canadian men who had worked with Mayo followed him together with their wives. Soon Chinese, European, and Punjabi families followed, many of whom regarded the village as a safe haven from the bigotry they faced elsewhere. Mayo first built a Sikh temple, followed by a school, store, post office, and a Japanese temple. In 1936 the village officially became Paldi, an ode to Mayo's home in India.

Japanese Canadian Paldi Stories

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor and Canada's declaration of war on Japan, anyone of Japanese ancestry in Canada was treated as the enemy despite no evidence to back it.

In 1942 the Urabes were one of the first to be sent to Hastings Park from Paldi. Mayo Singh pleaded to the government on their behalf vouching for their innocence but to no avail.

Neighbours to the Toyotas, the Rosses remember the confusion and loss that Paldi had felt when anyone of Japanese ancestry seemingly disappeared overnight with their possessions being stolen and with how cheaply they were auctioned off. The Rosses kept a few pieces of furniture as safekeeping for the Toyotas for when they returned but like many Japanese Canadian families they never came back.

When government restrictions were finally lifted, only eight Japanese Canadian families returned to Paldi in the 1950s. The Yanos were one of them.

日系カナダ人 パルディの話

真珠湾攻撃のあとカナダが日本に宣戦布告すると、カナダ国内で日本人の血を引く人はすべて、なんの根拠もなく敵として扱われました。

1942年、ウラベ一家はパルディの町からヘイスティングスパークに送られた最初の一団の中にいました。マヨ・シンは一家の無実を訴える嘆願をしましたが、聞き入れられることはありませんでした。

トヨタ一家の近所に住んでいたロス家の人たちは、パルディの町の人々の困惑と喪失感を覚えています。日本人家族たちは、まるで一夜にして消えてしまったようでした。財産は盗まれ、安く競売にかけられました。ロス一家はトヨタ家の人たちが戻ってきたときのために、トヨタ家の家具をいくつか保管していましたが、多くの日系カナダ人家族と同様に、一家が戻ってくることはありませんでした。

戦時中の制限がついに解除されたあと、1952年代にパルディに戻ってきた日系カナダ人はたったの8家族でした。ヤノ家はその中の一家族でした。



Group of children sitting on steps outside of a wooden building in Paldi (1949-1959).
Cowichan Valley Museum and Archives/ South Asian Canadian Digital Archive.

Mayo Lumber Company pick-up truck parked in front of a house in Paldi (1940s).
Cowichan Valley Museum and Archives/ South Asian Canadian Digital Archive.

The Mayo Lumber Company mill in Paldi after it was rebuilt following a fire in 1919 (1921).
Cowichan Valley Museum and Archives/ South Asian Canadian Digital Archive.



Group of Japanese Canadian men at a road camp after being forcibly removed from their homes by the Canadian government (1942-1949).
Cowichan Valley Museum and Archives/ South Asian Canadian Digital Archive.