

World Events

1924 The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was acknowledged by the Governments of England and France
Lenin died.

1925 Hindenburg was elected as President of Germany.

1926 Spanish aviator, Ramón Franco Bahamonde, flew over the Atlantic on his Plus Ultra hydroplane.



Charles Lindbergh

John Logie Baird publicly demonstrated a television broadcasting system.

1927 Charles Lindbergh made a non-stop transatlantic flight from New York to Paris on "The Spirit of Saint Louis".

1928 John Logie Baird invented the video disk.
Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin.

1929 U.S. Stock Exchange crashed unleashing a worldwide economic depression.

Hans Bulger invented the electroencephalograph.

The first color TV message was broadcast between Washington and New York.

The Treaty of Letran creating the State of the Vatican was signed

1930 Planet Pluto was discovered.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, famous author of the literary character Sherlock Holmes, died.

1931 Alphonse XIII lost his throne and the Republic of Spain was established.

1932 The Armed Forces of Japan invaded and occupied Manchuria.

The puppet state of Manchukuo was established.

The Chaco War broke out.

Japanese Events

1931 Camilo Galdós Vargas, became the newly appointed Consul of Peru to Japan.

Two Coups d'Etat in Japan failed.

1932 The Japanese Army declared the independence of Manchuria, which had been previously invaded by them in 1930.

The Manchukuo puppet state was established.

1933 Japan withdrew as member of the League of Nations when it was asked to cease hostilities in China. War spread in China.

Prince Akihito was born

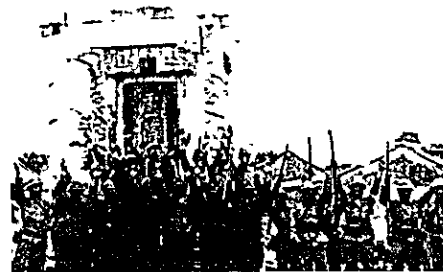
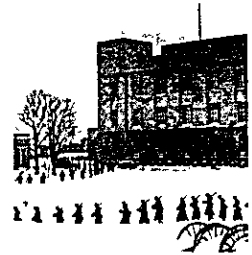
1934 Marquis Togo Heihachiro, Commander in Chief of the Japanese Fleet, died.

1935 A census was carried out in Japan that included the Japanese citizens living abroad.

1936 A Coup d'Etat failed in Japan

1937 After a clash between Japanese troops and a Chinese patrol near Beijing, Japan moved its troops towards Nanking precipitating another Chinese-Japanese War, although it was never actually declared

1938 The Japanese army advanced throughout eastern and southern China occupying several cities



Capture of Nanking, 1937

World Events

- 1933 Adolph Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the Reich
Franklin D Roosevelt became President of the U S and launched economic and social reforms
- 1934 The Nazi Putsch to annex Austria to Germany failed
- 1935 Hindenburg died and Hitler became Chancellor and later, Fuhrer of the 3rd Reich of Germany
- 1936 The Spanish Civil War broke out.
George V died and was succeeded by Edward VII who later abdicated as King of Great Britain
- 1937 Japan invaded part of China.
Chester Carlson exhibited the first photocopying machine
Pablo Picasso painted "Guernica".
Spanish poet, Federico Garcia Lorca was assassinated



Guernica by Pablo Picasso

- 1938 Hitler invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia
The Munich Pact was signed between Germany, Italy, France and Great Britain
Lazlo Biro invented the ballpoint pen
Physicist Otto Hahn produced a nuclear reaction by fission
- 1939 World War II was declared
The German battleship Graf Spee was torpedoed and capsized near Montevideo

Japanese Events



Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor

- 1939 The Government of Japan controlled the price of sugar, liquor and silk
Conflicts began with the Soviet Union.
- 1940 Japan joined Germany and Italy and formed the "Axis"
- 1941 Japan declared war on the United States and England with a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.
Japan invaded Southeast Asia.
- 1942 Tokyo was bombed
Prisoners were exchanged between Japan and the United States
- 1943 Admiral Yamamoto, Chief of the Imperial Fleet, died.
The Peruvian Japanese Association was founded
- 1944 Japan lost all islands it had conquered in Southeast Asia.
- 1945 The United States dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan surrendered
World War II ended.



Atomic bomb over the Hiroshima Chamber of Commerce Building August 5, 1945

World Events

The Jet Age began with the German gas turbine engine airplane
Pope Pius XI died.

1940 Leon Trotsky, a Russian politician, was assassinated in Mexico.

1941 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.
Germany declared war against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

1942 The Allies invaded North Africa.
Fermi, the creator of the nuclear reactor, tested his invention.

1943 The United States implemented the first atomic reactor.
The German Armed Forces stopped the siege on Leningrad.

1944 The Allies occupied Rome
The Allied troops landed on the shores of Normandy.

1945 Harry Truman became President of the United States.
The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan.
World War II ended
The United Nations Organization (UNO) was created.
Ho Chi Min proclaimed the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

1946 The Nuremberg Court sentenced several Nazi war criminals to death.
The United Nations held its First General Assembly.
The Fourth French Republic was constituted.

1947 The British Commonwealth of Nations was founded.
The Paris Peace Treaty was signed.
Marshall Plan was launched to help Europe recover its post war economy.

Japanese Events



Hironoshin Furuhashi

1946 The Agrarian Reform Law in Japan was passed.

1947 Swimmer Hironoshin Furuhashi broke the 400 meter free style world record

The new democratic constitution granted women rights.

1948 General Tojo was sentenced by an 11-nation tribunal for war crimes and executed.

1949 Dr Yukawa was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
The Science Council was created.

1950 The Civil Defense Institute was established.

1951 The Peace Treaty was signed at the Peace Conference in San Francisco attended by the representatives of 55 western nations
The Tokara Archipelago was restituted
The Era of Television began

1952 Japan recovered its sovereignty
The free market sale of rice began.

1953 The Immigration Department was created at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
The United States returned the Amami Oshima Island to Japan

1954 The first group of Japanese immigrants arrived to Bolivia
The Nippon Kaigai Kyokai was founded

1955 The Overseas Students Federation was founded

1956 Peace Treaty was signed with the USSR

1957 The first meeting of foreign Nikkei was organized.

1958 The TV Tower was inaugurated in Tokyo.



General Tojo's Trial (1948)

World Events

The famous Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered



Mahatma Gandhi

1948 The United States developed the first transistor radio.

The Organization of American States (OAS) was legally incorporated

The USSR blockaded West Berlin

Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated.

The State of Israel was established.

1949 Mao Tse-Tung established the People's Republic of China

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established.

The Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic Republic of Germany were established

The State of Israel became a member of the United Nations.

1950 North Korean and UN troops clashed.

The Republic of India was created.

1951 The Peace Treaty between Japan and the United States was signed

1952 The United States tested the first hydrogen bomb

Sony sold its first pocket transistor radio

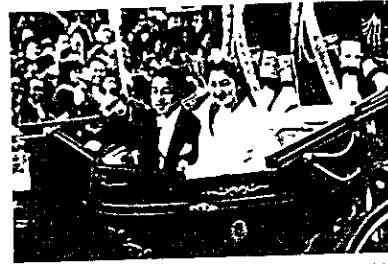
1953 USSR dictator, Joseph Stalin, died

Elizabeth II was crowned Queen of Great Britain.

Edmund Hillary and Tensing Norkay conquered the Everest.

1954 The States of North Vietnam and South Vietnam were created.

Japanese Events



Wedding of Prince Akihito and Michiko

1959 Prince Akihito married Michiko

1960 Prince Hironomiya was born.

Japan and the United States signed the New Security Pact in Washington D C

1961 The Commercial Treaty was signed between the Government of Japan and the Government of the United States of America.

1962 The Asian Flu spread and killed 6,000 people

1963 The Ijyu Jigyodan was founded

1964 The Tokyo Olympic Games were inaugurated.

1965 A Cooperation Agreement was signed between South Korea and Japan.

1966 Prominent Japanese people in Peru were awarded special distinctions

1968 The United States and Japan subscribed an agreement on the restitution of the Ogasawara Islands.



World Events

- 1955** The Warsaw Pact was signed.
The Federal Republic of Germany assumed its full sovereignty
- 1956** The Government of Egypt nationalized the Suez Canal.
- 1957** The European Economic Community Treaty was signed.
Russia launched the Sputnik: Earth's first artificial satellite
Arthur Toscanini, Italian musician and conductor, died
- 1958** Explorer I was launched the first artificial American satellite.
Archbishop Roncalli was elected as Pope John XXIII of the Roman Catholic Church.
The United States NASA (National Air and Space Administration) was established
- 1959** The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) was founded.
The USSR first landing of an unmanned spacecraft on the moon.
Satellite Lunik III circled the moon and sent photographs of the dark side.
Twelve Nations became party to an International National Agreement declaring that the Antarctic will specifically and solely be used for scientific and peaceful purposes
- 1960** The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) was established.
Japan and the United States signed a Security Treaty.
- 1961** John F. Kennedy, President of the United States, announced the creation of the Alliance for Progress.
Russian astronaut, Yuri Gagarin, became the first astronaut launched into space
- 1962** Pope John XXIII opened the 2nd Ecumenical Vatican Council.

Japanese Events

Writer Yasunari Kawabata was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

The Imperial Palace was renovated and reopened.

- 1969** The Latin American Association printed a book about immigrants in Peru

The United States and Japan signed an agreement to return the Okinawa Base to Japan

- 1970** Author Yukio Mishima committed suicide.
An emergency aid committee was established for the victims of the earthquake that hit the *Callejón de Huaylas* in the Department of Ancash, Peru, killing 70,000 people.

- 1971** Hirohito became the first Emperor of Japan to travel abroad. He visited Alaska and Europe.

The restitution of Okinawa was signed



Sargent Yokoi (1972)

1972 Sargent Yokoi, survivor of World War II, was found stranded in the jungles of Guam Island

1973 Kachigumi arrived from Brazil

1974 The Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) was founded

- 1975** Queen Elizabeth of England paid an official visit to Japan.

Emperor Hirohito made his first trip to the United States.

- 1976** The Okinawa Marine Exhibition was opened

- 1977** The first satellite was launched into space

- 1978** The Narta International Airport was opened

A Peace Treaty was signed between Japan and China

- 1979** The G7 held a meeting in Tokyo

The DLP political party was defeated



Yukio Mishima

World Events

- 1963 His Grace, Pope John XXIII died.
President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas
- 1964 China exploded its first atomic bomb.
Nehru, Prime Minister of India, died
- 1966 Indira Gandhi was elected Prime Minister of India.
Young Chinese, members of the Red Guard, protest against traditionalism
- 1967 Sixty-two countries signed the Space Treaty restricting military activities in outer space
Fourteen American countries signed the Anti-Nuclear Treaty in Mexico.
A Soviet spaceship landed on Venus
Dr. Christian Barnard, a South African surgeon, successfully made the first heart transplant
- 1968 Dr Martin Luther King, an Afro-American leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, was assassinated.
The Treaty of Non-Proliferation was signed restricting the use of nuclear weapons

The United States launched the first manned flight around the moon.



Armstrong on the moon
June 16, 1969

1969 American astronauts Armstrong and Aldrin became the first men to step on the moon.

1970 Philosopher Bertrand Russell died

Expo-70 was inaugurated in Japan.

1971 The great Aswan Dam of Egypt was built.

Japanese Events

- 1980 A Japanese scientific expedition planned to sail from Japan to Peru on a double canoe



His Holiness the Pope in Japan
(1981)

The term "Nisei" was accepted as a proper name by the *Real Academia de la Lengua* of Spain.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Oohira died.

- 1981 Pope John Paul II visited Japan

- 1983 Premier Nakasone paid his first official visit to Korea.

- 1984 The NHK began broadcasting via satellite

- 1985 The Seikan Tunnel was built, the longest underwater tunnel in the world (54 kilometers), connecting Honshu and Hokkaido

- 1986 Prince Charles of England and Lady Diana visited Japan

- 1987 Noboru Takeshita succeeded Nakasone as Premier.

The first state-of-the-art rocket launched a geo-stationary satellite from Tanegashima into space orbit

Emperor Hirohito underwent an emergency operation.



Japanese Parliament 1987

World Events



Mother Teresa of Calcutta
Nobel Peace Prize 1979

Prior approval of the United Nations, China launched its first space satellite

Pablo Neruda was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.

1972 The United States agreed to give the Ryū Ryū Islands back to Japan

1973 The Vietnam War ended.

1974 Richard Nixon was impeached by the US Congress because of the Watergate Scandal

1975 General Francisco Franco died. The Monarchy in Spain was reinstated under Juan Carlos I.

1976 Chinese leader, Mao Tse-Tung, died

1977 Panama accepted the New Panama Canal Treaty through a plebiscite.

1978 The first "test-tube baby" in the world was born in England

1979 Mother Teresa of Calcutta was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

The USSR launched an unmanned space-ship, Venus II, into space

John Paul II became the Pope Elect.

1980 The XXII Olympic Games were held in Moscow.

1981 Prince Charles of England married Lady Diana.



Wedding of Prince Charles to Diana of Wales

Japanese Events

1988 Japan and the USSR agreed to create a High Level Commission to negotiate territories in dispute and to sign a treaty.

The great bridge linking Shikoku and Honshu was inaugurated.



Emperor Hirohito

1989 Emperor Hirohito died in Tokyo Prince Akihito succeeded him.

Prime Minister Takeshita resigned as a result of the Recruit Co scandal

The United States accused Japan of unfair trade practices

The Government of Japan announced a US\$43 billion foreign aid program.

Prime Minister, Sosuke Uno resigned
Toshiki Kaifu was elected Prime Minister.

The Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) won the elections of the Upper Chamber of Parliament

1990 Prime Minister Kaifu promised one billion US dollars in aid for Poland and Hungary.

The PLD won the general elections

Kaifu met with US President George Bush and promised to remedy the trade unbalance between both countries

Emperor Akihito publicly apologized for the Japanese occupation of Korea

Akihito officially ascended the Chrysanthemus Throne

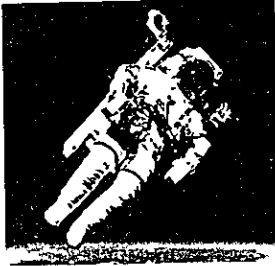
1991 Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada, accepted the apologies of Premier

World Events



Seoul Olympic Games

- 1982 Colombian author Gabriel García Márquez was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature.
- 1983 Granada was invaded by US troops and by other Caribbean countries



Space Walk 1984

- 1984 Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi, was assassinated
- Challenger astronauts made the first space walk.
- The Seoul Olympic Games were inaugurated
- 1985 The British Antarctic Survey discovered a "hole" in the ozone layer over the Antarctic.
- 1986 Spaceshuttle Challenger exploded in mid air killing its seven member crew.
- Javier Pérez de Cuéllar was reelected UN Secretary General
- 1987 Susumo Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize in Medicine for his research on human gene antibodies

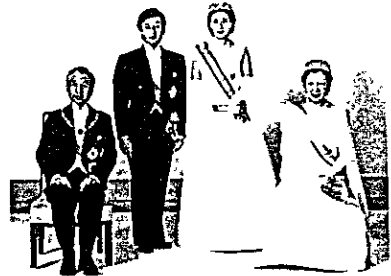
Japanese Events

Kaifu Toshiki for the treatment of Canadian POWs during World War II

Japan provided financial aid to the multi-national forces in the war against Iraq

President Miyail Gorbachov visited Japan to discuss the restitution of the four islands

- 1992 US President Bush had a dizzy spell during an official dinner in Tokyo
- During the UN General Assembly, the Governments of Japan and Germany demanded a permanent seat at the UN Security Council
- Japan announced the reestablishment of its economic relations with Vietnam.
- 1993 Prince Naruhito, heir to the Imperial Throne of Japan, married Masako Owada
- The government earmarked economic aid for developing countries

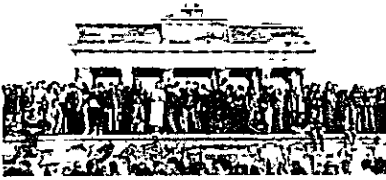


Wedding of His Imperial Highness Naruhito and Masako Owada

US President Bill Clinton and Japanese Prime Minister Kichu Miyazawa met in Tokyo and reached a framework agreement on trade.

A 7.8 degree Richter Scale earthquake shook Northern Japan

World Events



Fall of the Berlin Wall 1989

- 1988** Mijail Gorbachov, President of the USSR and advocate of the Perestroika, was elected.
George Bush was elected 41st President of the United States
- 1989** The Dalai Lama was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.
Catalan painter, Salvador Dali, died
The Berlin Wall was torn down on November 9.
- 1990** Nelson Mandela was freed after serving 27 years in prison
- 1991** The Gulf War broke out.
- 1992** Bill Clinton was elected the 42nd President of the United States.
The XXV Olympic Games were held in Barcelona.
- 1994** UNESCO declared the Nazca Lines as a Cultural Heritage of Humanity.



Mijail Gorbachov and Pope John Paul II (1989)

Japanese Events

The Democratic Political Party (DLP) lost the elections ending its political era.

Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa announced open trade with the West to hedge against a fall of the US dollar under 100 yen

- 1994** The first missile designed and built in Japan was launched into space
Kenzaburo Oe was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature
The Parliament elected Tsutomu Hata as Prime Minister
Tomuchi Murayama was elected Prime Minister after Tsutomu Hata ended his term in office
- 1995** Shoko Asahara, the spiritual leader of the Supreme Truth Sect, was accused of murdering several citizens in the Tokyo Subway
The city of Kobe was badly hit by an earthquake (7.2 degrees on the Richter Scale).
- 1996** Tomuchi Murayama, Prime Minister, resigned unexpectedly. Ryutaro Hashimoto succeeded him
An agreement was reached to return the US Okinawa airbase to Japan
Japanese Premier Ryutaro Hashimoto paid an official visit to the Government of Peru.
- 1997** An agreement was reached with Russian President Boris Yeltzin to sign a peace treaty in the year 2000 and put an end to problems on the Kurils.

World Events



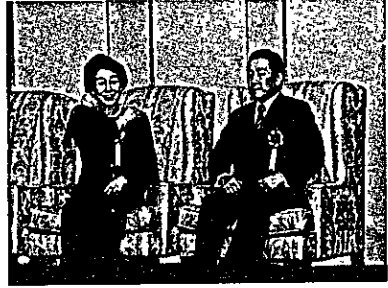
Gulf War

- 1995** The International Women's Conference was held in Beijing and the Beijing Declaration was adopted.
- 1996** The Galileo Space Explorer sent the first data on planet Jupiter.
- 1997** Canada was chosen as the venue Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Summit Meeting (APEC)
- 1998** After decades of border disputes, the Governments of Peru and Ecuador signed a Peace Treaty on October 26.
China was hit by the worst floods recorded in the century
- 1999** NATO and U.S. forces bombed Yugoslavia.
Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights.
The Latin American, Caribbean and European Union Summit was held in Rio de Janeiro.



NATO and U.S. forces bomb Yugoslavia.

Japanese Events



Visit of Ryutaro Hashimoto to Peru 1996

- The Tokai electrical power plant had a nuclear accident
- The intervention of special military forces ended the hostage crisis of the Residence of the Embassy of Japan in Peru on April 22. His Excellency, Ambassador Morihisa Aoki returned to Japan
- 1998** Japan had a severe economic recession.
Akira Kurosawa, the famous Japanese film director, died
Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto resigned and was succeeded by Keizo Obuchi.
The Akashi Bridge was officially inaugurated.
- 1999** A North Korean missile flew over the territory of Japan in September.
Celebrations began for the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru.



Visit of Ambassador Morihisa Aoki and Mrs. Naoko 1999



The Peruvian Japanese Community

- 1899** On April 3, the first group of 790 Japanese immigrants aboard the “Sakura Maru” arrived at the Port of Callao. The 1895 Treaty entered into force. Eduardo López de Romaña became President of Peru.
- 1900** Ryoji Noda, Secretary of the Japanese Delegation in Mexico, arrived as assistant to the Honorary Consul. Ninety Japanese immigrants traveled to Bolivia to harvest caucho trees. Tanaka Teikichi hired 16 Japanese immigrants to work in the Maravilla mines and failed.
- 1901** Mr. Sato, a Japanese diplomat stationed in Mexico was transferred to Peru.
- 1902** Luis Bryce was appointed as Honorary Consul of Japan in Lima.
- 1903** The second group of 1,177 Japanese immigrants to Peru arrived on board the Duke of White. Japanese diplomat Suguimura arrived in Mexico and was in charge of Japanese affairs, both in Mexico and Peru.

Meeting of the first immigrants who arrived to Peru on the ship *Sakura Maru* (1899) fifty years later
1949

- 1 Sato Sasaburo
- 2 Suzuki Yoshitaro
- 3 Hosoi Chioko
- 4 Miyashita Tsuruso
- 5 Yamaguchi Shunkichi
- 6 Kunihara Sokichi
- 7 Miyajima Tosaku
- 8 Tamura Taichi
- 9 Sadami Otokichi
- 10 Fujii Tasaku
- 11 Saiku Fukumatsu
- 12 Sato Koichiro
- 13 Hosoi Michihara
- 14 Orishiro Tomatsu
- 15 Harada Kenoshin
- 16 Kanda Heikichi
- 17 Kabouchi Uchitaro
- 18 Oshige Tsunekichi
- 19 Otani Chukichi
- 20 Motonishi Hatsutaro
- 21 Uchida Hisanoyo
- 22 Sugai Kumazo
- 23 Igarashi Kumakichi
- 24 Ito Kojiro
- 25 Ueda Mamoru
- 26 Ichijima Junshio
- 27 Matsumoto Wajaci
- 28 Suga (Kan) Sawajiro



Typical Japanese barber shop

- 1904 Manuel Candamo became President of Peru.
José Pardo became President of Peru
- 1905 A statue of Francisco Bolognesi was built and placed on a square named after this Peruvian national hero
- 1906 A third group of 774 Japanese immigrants arrived on the "Itsukushima Maru"
- 1907 Japanese diplomat, Mr Arakawa, arrived to Peru
A fourth group of 452 Japanese immigrants arrived on the "Kasato Maru"
- The Association of Japanese Barbers of Lima was founded
One hundred Japanese immigrants traveled to Tambopata, a rubber producing area.
Edward Clarence Davis was appointed as Honorary Consul of Peru in Yokohama
- 1908 The first Japanese school was founded at the Buddhist Temple at Santa Bárbara, Cañete
Augusto B Leguía became President of Peru
Eki Hioki was accredited as the diplomatic representative of the Government of Japan to Peru and Chile
The fifth group of 889 Japanese immigrants arrived to Peru
- 1909 Sentei Yakı opened the first Japanese store in Lima
Oscar Heeren, first Honorary Consul of Japan to Peru, died.
The Association of Japanese Barbers of Callao was established
Aiba Tsuneji was appointed as Vice-Consul to Peru
- 1910 The Japanese Doshikai (Japanese Fraternal Association) was founded
The Okinawa Youth Association was established Sentei Yakı was elected as the first President of the Association that established the tanomoshi.
"Jiritsu" the first mimeographed handwritten newspaper was published by Keichi Ito and Kakumei Kasuga The last issues were published in 1913
- 1911 Four groups of Japanese immigrants arrived to Peru
- 1912 Guillermo Billinghurst became President of Peru

The Japanese Association was founded in Lima (Nihonjin Kyokai).

Francisco Aristides Loayza was appointed as Consul of Peru to Japan

200 Japanese settlers went to Chanchamayo as coffee farmers

1913 The first Assembly of the Japanese Association was held
“Andes Jiho” (Andean Chronicles), the oldest newspaper in Japanese published in Latin America was issued regularly until 1929.

1914 950 Japanese immigrants arrived to Peru
General Oscar R. Benavides became President of Peru.
The Japanese Association of Household Appliance Salesmen was founded

1915 Dr Hideyo Noguchi arrived to Peru to conduct scientific research.

The Japanese Association of Businessmen of Lima was founded.

The Miyagi Kenjinkai was founded

1916 The Japanese Chamber of Commerce was founded in Lima
1,100 Japanese immigrants arrived
The Kagoshima Kenjinkai was founded
The Kumamoto Kenjinkai was founded
The Fukushima Kenjinkai was founded.
The Association of Japanese Coffeeshops was founded
The Japanese Association of Businessmen of Callao was founded.

1917 1,600 Japanese immigrants arrived
The Central Japanese Society was founded Kannosuke Iida was elected as its first President.

Consul Kazu Saito arrived at Lima

The Yamagata Kenjinkai was created

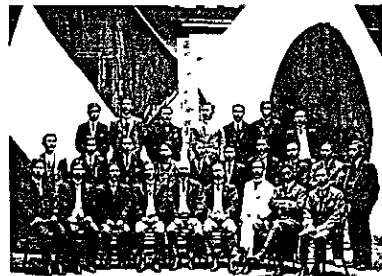
The Japanese Association of La Libertad was founded

The Japanese Association of Huacho was founded

1918 1,660 Japanese immigrants arrived
The Japanese Trade Association of Callao was founded

1919 Six groups of Japanese immigrants arrived
Ota Kenjinkai was founded

*Board of Directors of the Japanese Central Society together with Minister Tatsuke
1917*





*Goro Yokose first director
of Lima Nikko*

- The Japanese Association of Restaurant Owners was founded
- The Association of Merchants of the Central Market was founded
- 1920** The Lima Nikko Japanese School was founded on Zamudio Street. Its first director was Professor Goro Yokose
- The Ehime Kenjinkai was founded
- The Shizuoka Kenjinkai was founded
- The Shiga Kenjinkai was founded
- The Hiroshima Kenjinkai was founded.
- A tombstone was placed on the grave of Japanese sailor Eitcho Kojima in the British Cemetery of Callao.
- The Japanese Association of Chiclayo was founded.
- 1921** 644 Japanese immigrants arrived
- The Nippi Shimpo daily newspaper was founded.
- Mr. Seizaburo Shimizu was appointed Plenipotentiary Minister of Japan in Peru. He became the first accredited diplomat to Peru Japanese diplomats, Takahiko Wakabayashi and Haruo Washizawa arrived to organize the Japanese Embassy in Peru
- Two Japanese Naval Training Ships, the "Azama" and "Iwate", called at a Peruvian port in honor of the 100th Anniversary of the Independence of Peru
- The members of the Central Japanese Society agreed to donate a monument in honor of Manco Cápac.
- 1922** 41 Japanese immigrants arrived.
- The Japanese Society of Callao was founded
- The Japanese Womens Association, Hijyowakai, was founded
- The La Victoria Japanese Club was founded in Lima
- Guillermo Rosenthal was appointed as Consul of Peru to Japan.
- The Peruvian Government repealed the 1895 Trade and Navigation Treaty.
- 1923** 200 Japanese immigrants arrived
- The Japanese Association of Nepeña was founded.
- The Japanese Community donated 210,000 Soles in cash and 30,000 Soles worth of goods to aid the victims of an earthquake in Japan

*Immigrants on the ship Rakuyo Maru
1923*



The Government of Peru forbade immigrations through work contracts Yobiose "by summons" immigration was established

1924 The Chimbote Japanese Society was founded
The Peace, Friendship, Trade and Navigation Treaty was signed between the Governments of Peru and Japan

1925 Keiichi Yamasaki, was appointed as Plenipotentiary Minister of Japan to Peru.

An Honorary Consulate was established in Trujillo. Carlos Larco Herrera was appointed as Honorary Consul.

1926 The Japanese Community of Peru donated a monument of Manco Cápac to the Government of Peru.

The Central Japanese Society bought 30,400 m² of land to build the Lima Nikko School and sports field

The Japanese Society of Callao founded the José Gálvez School.

1927 The Central Japanese Society of Chancay was founded
The Bocho-Kaigai-Kyokai (Yamaguchi Kenjinkai) was founded

1928 The Jishuryo School was founded
The Association of Coal Merchants was founded
The Lima Nikko School Building was inaugurated.

1929 Saburo Kurusu, Plenipotentiary Minister took office in Peru.

Tilsa Tsuchiya Castillo, one the greatest Peruvian artists, was born.

Peru and Chile signed a Peace Treaty
The *Peru Jiho* newspaper was published.

1930 Decrees restricting immigration were promulgated
Between 1924 and 1930, around 8,000 immigrants arrived without official immigration papers.

The 1924 Treaty with Japan entered into force.

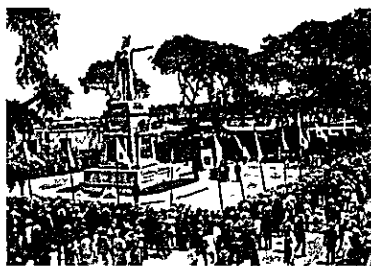
The Yamanashi Kenjinkai was founded

The Sánchez Cerro Revolution took place.

The Association of Japanese Dairy Salesmen was founded.

The Central Japanese Society built a shrine in Cañete

The Japanese Society of Barranca was founded.



The Manco Cápac Monument a gift from the Japanese community 1926

- 1931 Japanese property was plundered and damaged during street riots under the Presidency of Sánchez Cerro
 The Japanese Society of El Rimac was founded
 The Bank of Peru and London went bankrupt
 The Central Japanese Society was legally incorporated
 The Association of Japanese Drivers was founded.
 Japanese immigrants started to settle at Punizas
 The Japanese Cemetery of Casa Blanca, Cañete, was built
 Through Saburo Kurusu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, “Perú Takushoku Kumiai” was established to sponsor settlements in the jungle
- 1932 A border conflict arose between Peru and Colombia in the Amazon Region
 The Government of Peru bought weapons from the Okura Company of Japan
 A law was enacted mandating that 80% of workers hired by companies had to be Peruvian by birth.
- 1933 President Sánchez Cerro was assassinated. General Oscar R. Benavides took office
 The Central Japanese Society initiated a Peru-Japan Sports Festival. Six Japanese athletes were invited to this competition
 The Kasei-Jyogakko, forerunner of technological institutes, was founded
 An Honorary Consulate was established in Arequipa
 Kakumei Kasuga, Consul of Japan in Peru, took office
 Japanese textile products were exhibited in Lima.
- 1934 A law was passed prohibiting co-education
 Through Supreme Decree, fees were established on Japanese cotton imports
 The Japanese Society of Mutual Assistance was founded in Chiclayo.
 The Governments of Peru and Colombia signed a Peace Treaty in Rio de Janeiro
 Citizens from Okinawa made their disagreements known and, as a result, separate representative entities were established
 Peru annulled the Peace, Friendship, Trade and Navigation Treaty with Japan and claimed default of the 1924 Treaty.

*Colonization of Punizas
 1931*

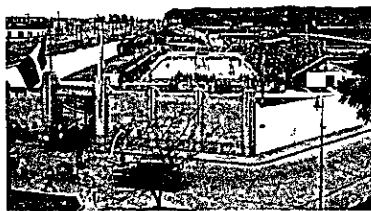


The *La Prensa* newspaper started an anti-Japanese campaign backed by Peruvian politicians and intellectuals.

1935 Consul Kasuga intervened to resolve the Okinawan problem.

Nobuo Fujimura arrived as Consul of Japan to Peru
Humberto Fernández Dávila was appointed as the Peruvian Consul to Japan.

The Central Japanese Society agreed to donate an Olympic pool to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of the Founding of the City of Lima.



Lima Nippon Swimming Pool
1935

1936 The Lima Nikko Women's Pavilion was inaugurated.
The Peruvian Japanese Community donated the Nippon Swimming Pool located in the former National Stadium
The General Assembly of the Central Japanese Society was established to discuss laws that harmed the interests of the Japanese immigrants.

The Association of Japanese Bakers was established
During the Panamerican Assembly, Peru submitted a request to disregard Nikkei as Peruvian nationals

1937 A Decree Law was passed that suspended the registration of children born from foreign residents, insofar as the child was born before June 26, 1936.

Japanese diplomat Masamoto Kitada arrived to Peru.
The Peruvian Japanese Cultural Association was established under the Chairmanship of Aurelio Miró Quesada Sosa.

1938 The Central Japanese Society donated two warplanes to Japan, one to the army and the other to the navy
The Japanese Community continued to show an interest in favor of Japan.

A Peruvian Japanese Cultural Association was established in Tokyo.

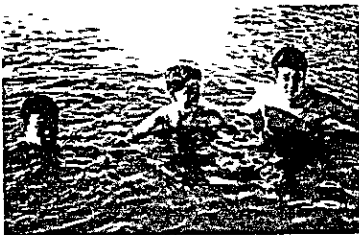
1939 The Honorary Consulate of Arequipa was closed
The Nambuzan Chuoji Buddhist Temple was built in Lima
Manuel Prado became President of Peru.
Mr. Sato was appointed Consul of Japan to Peru
Differences of opinion of the Barbers Association lead to the Furuya Case.

1940 The San José de Lima Nikko Chapel was built upon request of Mother Francis.

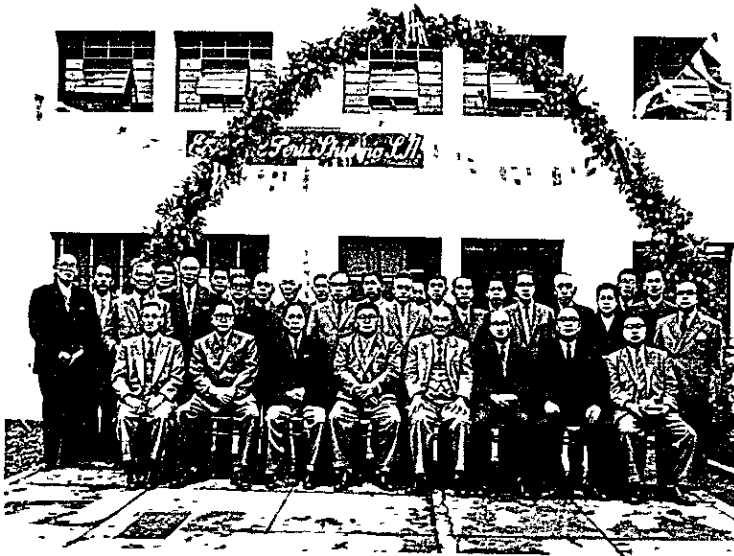


World War II extends to the Pacific 1941

Japanese Olympic Swimmers Hashizume Hamaguchi and Peruvian swimming champion Mario Gensollen 1950



- Anti-Japanese rioters plundered shops and homes. Damages amounted to six million Soles of that time.
A severe earthquake hit Lima
Itsuki Sakamoto was appointed Plenipotentiary Minister to Peru
- 1941 The *Perú Hochu* newspaper was published in Japanese and Spanish
The Government of Peru acknowledged an estimated one million four hundred thousand soles worth of damage caused by the riots and plundering to Japanese property.
The Mamoru Shimizu Case.
World War II spread to the Pacific
Masaki Yodogawa was appointed as Consul of Japan to Peru.
A resolution was issued that froze the funds of Japanese entities and individuals.
- 1942 The Government of Peru broke diplomatic relations with Japan, Italy and Germany
The Embassy and the General Consulate of Japan were closed
Distinguished members of the Japanese Community were sent to concentration camps in the United States of America
A decree forbade the members of the Japanese Community to speak freely in their native tongue, or to gather in groups of more than three
Japanese shops and companies were put under surveillance Property and possessions owned by the Japanese Community were frozen.
- 1943 Certain members of the Japanese Community decided to change their names to avoid deportation
Other Japanese immigrants sought refuge in the highlands and jungle
- 1945 The Government of Peru officially declared war on Japan.
José Luis Bustamante y Rivero became President of Peru
World War II ended.
One hundred deported Japanese people returned to Peru.
The Kachigumi Group was founded
- 1947 The Japanese Association of Barranca was founded.
The Okinawa Association was reestablished.
Restrictions against the Japanese were annuled
- 1948 Meetings were held to discuss the reopening of Japanese newspapers.



*Directors and founders of
Peru Shimpō Publishers
1950*

The Pacific Club was founded.

Manuel A. Odría staged a Coup d'Etat against President Bustamante y Rivero.

1949 The San José Church in Jesús María was built under the guidance of the Canadian Rev. Yonekawa

1950 The *Peru Shimpō* newspaper was published.

The Japanese Association of Huacho resumed its activities

The San Francisco Committee was founded.

Japanese Olympic swimmer Hironoshin Furuhashi and members of his team gave a demonstration of their skills at the Lima Nippon swimming pool

1951 Celebrations in honor of the Emperor's birthday began with sports tournaments at the Club Pacífico

The Mutual Aid Society was founded in La Libertad

Peru signed a peace treaty with Japan in the city of San Francisco (U.S.A.).

The Shokyokusai Tenkatsu Group of Magicians toured Peru.

1952 The Supe-San Nicolás Japanese Cooperative was founded.

Takeo Ozawa was appointed Chargé d'Affaires

A Committee was established to build the La Unión Stadium

Club Pacífico was officially registered.

Pedro Paulet was appointed as General Consul of Peru to Japan



Luis Shimazaki, director of Nikko magazine and family

1953

The last Undokai was held at the former Lima Nikko Japanese School

The Sakura Magazine was published

The Governments of Peru and Japan resumed their diplomatic relations.

Provisional Ambassador Takeo Ozawa and Consul Minoru Takada arrived.

The La Unión Stadium purchased 100,000 m² of land for its sports field

The cornerstone of the La Unión Stadium was placed

The Peruvian Japanese Community participated in a carnival parade for the first time

1954

The Nikko (El Sol) Magazine was published. Its editor was Luis Shimazaki.

Carlos Larco Herrera was appointed Honorary General Consul of Japan in Trujillo.

Luis Okada participated in the Junior Football Championship at Caracas, Venezuela

1955

The Government of Peru decreed that all possessions of Japanese in Peru be returned

Hiroshima Kenjinkai was founded.

The Japanese Association was founded in Huancayo.

The Japanese Friendship Club was founded in Tarma.

The Farm Cooperative was founded in Lima

The Peruvian Japanese Women's Association (Fujinkai) was founded

The Central Japanese Society resumed its activities

The *Perú Asahi Shimbun* newspaper was founded.

1956

Plenipotentiary Minister Kohei Teraoka arrived to Peru

The Japanese Society of Ica resumed its activities

The Cañete Nikkei Kyokai was founded

The Yamanashi Shimbokukai resumed its activities.

1957

The Japanese Diplomatic Mission changed category and became the Embassy of Japan

Kohei Teraoka was appointed Ambassador of Japan to Peru.

Julio Fernández Dávila was appointed Ambassador of Peru to Japan.

The Fukushima Club was founded.

Mother Francisca Gros died.

1958 The Fukuoka Club resumed its activities.
 His Excellency Ambassador Kazuichi Miura arrived.
 His Highness, Prince Mikasa, visited Peru
 The Government of Peru authorized the immigration of 150 people per year
 Yamaguchi Kenjinkai was founded.
 Dr. Eiichiro Washida arrived to Peru as the head of a team of researchers from Tokyo, Japan.



Premier Kishi Nobusuke 1959

1959 The Industrial Floating Exhibition of Japan arrived at Callao on board the Atlas Maru.
 Celebrations for the 60th Anniversary of the arrival of Japanese immigrants to Peru were held at the La Unión Stadium.
 Japanese Prime Minister Kishi Nobusuke arrived on an official visit to Peru.

The Friendship Club of Chancay was founded
 A religious ceremony was held to bless the mausoleum in honor of the 164 immigrants of Paramonga.

1960 The Japanese Association of Callao resumed its activities
 Jaime Luis de Orbegoso Alvarado was appointed as Honorary Consul in Trujillo.

A group of archaeologists sent by the University of Tokyo and headed by Doctor Seichi Izumi, excavated the Kotosh Ruins in the Department of Huánuco

The Okinawan Fraternal Association was opened commemorating its 50th Anniversary.

First Convention of the Central Japanese Society was held

1961 His Excellency Ambassador Fumio Miura arrived to Peru
 President Manuel Prado paid an official visit to Japan
 The spiritual monument in San Vicente was inaugurated.
 The Governments of Peru and Japan signed a trade treaty
 The Nisei Association of Callao was founded.

The Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru was founded

The La Victoria School began to function

The first Nisei bullfighter Ricardo Mitsuya Higa made his debut at the Plaza de Acho bullring in Lima

1962 The property and funds that had been seized and frozen were restituted to the Japanese Community

First nisei bullfighter Ricardo "Mitsuya" Higa





Amano Museum 1964

Yoshitaro Amano founder of
the Amano Museum



The Restitution Commission of Japanese schools and businesses was established.

The mausoleum in honor of the first immigrants of the Cañete Valley was inaugurated

President Prado was destituted from office through a Coup d'Etat. A Military *Junta*, presided by General Ricardo Pérez Godoy, assumed control

1963 The Urasenke branch of Lima was established

Fernando Belaúnde Terry was elected as President of Peru.

1964 The Construction Committee for the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center was established.

His Excellency Ambassador Yamatsu arrived to Peru

The Amano Museum was inaugurated

The Government of Peru awarded a medal to Dr. Seichi Izumi for his contribution to Peruvian Archaeology

Daniel Tagata was appointed as National Executive of the Peruvian Scouts Association.

1965 The Central Japanese Society received 10,000 m² of land in compensation for the expropriation of Japanese schools of Lima.

The foundation stone of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center was officially laid

The Bank of Tokyo opened its branch office in Lima

The Japanese External Trade Organization (JETRO) opened its offices in Lima

1966 The Sansuikai was founded

Peri Shimpō published a directory of the Japanese Community.

The Japanese Consulate and the Central Japanese Society carried out a population census

Humberto Sugumizu won the 15th South American Billiard Championship in Bolivia.

1967 Their Highnesses, Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko paid an official visit to Peru

The Prince and Princess inaugurated the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center.

His Excellency Ambassador Kasuga arrived

Matsuoka, the Okinawa (Ryu Kyu) Chief of State arrived

The Central Japanese Society celebrated its Golden Anniversary

1968 The Nisei Kyokai in Chancay was opened

Takeshi Furukawa was appointed Honorary Consul of Peru in Tokyo.

Four ships of the Japanese Self-Defense Navy arrived in Peru

1969 The Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established.



*Visit of Prince Akihito and
Princess Michiko to Peru
1966*



Placing of cornerstone at the Japanese Garden 1974

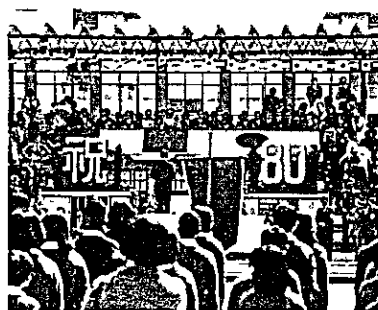


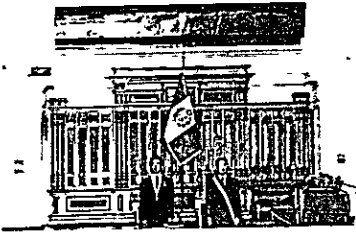
Tea House at the Japanese Garden 1974

- 1970 The Historic Ship Sakura Maru visited Callao.
The Lima-San Nicolás Club was established.
JETRO organized the Exhibition of Japanese Plastic Industries
The Peru Fuyokai was opened.
- 1971 His Excellency Ambassador Tatsuo Ban arrived.
The Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center of La Libertad was established.
The Okinawa Economic Mission was established
José Carlos Mariátegui Arellano was appointed Peruvian Ambassador to Japan.
The Toyama Kenjinkai was founded
- 1972 The La Unión School inaugurated its high school classrooms
Ceremony was held to commemorate the restitution of Okinawa to Japan.
His Excellency Ambassador Shugeto Nikai arrived in Peru
- 1973 Chobyo Yara, Governor of Okinawa visited Peru.
100th Anniversary of the First Peruvian Japanese Treaty
The Peruvian Navy Ship, *Independencia*, visited Japan as part of the celebrations
Creation of the Alumni Association of the Lima Nikko School.
The 5th International Sports Fellowship Championship was held at the La Unión Stadium. Nikkei athletes came from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru.
The Amano Museum Foundation was created
- 1974 The Association of Nisei Doctors was established.
Celebrations were held for the 75th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru
The Japanese Garden and Tea House were donated to the City of Lima as part of the celebrations for the 100th Anniversary of Peruvian-Japanese relations
- 1975 The Association of Japanese Teachers was founded.
Kichiji Koseki was appointed Consul of Japan to Peru.
- 1976 His Excellency Saburo Kimoto was appointed Ambassador of Japan to Peru
- 1977 The new Jionji Temple was inaugurated in Cañete
His Excellency César Espejo Romero was appointed Ambassador of Peru to Japan.

- The Kagawa Kenjinkai was founded.
- 1978** The Okinawan Women's Association was founded
 The Commission of the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru was established.
 His Excellency Hiroshi Nagasaki was appointed Ambassador of Japan to Peru.
 The Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies was established.
 Dr. Shozo Matsuda and his group of researchers began ethnographic studies in southern Peru
- 1979** The Japanese Immigration Museum started to be built at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center.
 Tsunao Sonoda, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan visited Peru.
 Celebrations were held for the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru
 The Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco was founded
- 1980** The Japanese Consulate changed category and became the General Consulate of Japan
 Seiro Kawasaki was appointed General Consul.
 The fence around the San Nicolás Cemetery was built.
 The Chapel of Puerto Maldonado in the Department of Madre de Dios was built
 The spiritual monument on Tomashiri's tomb in Tacna was presented.
 The Japanese spiritual monument in Jauja was presented.
 The Commemorative Museum of the Japanese Immigration to Peru was opened.
- 1981** The Sports Facilities of the Okinawan Fraternal Association of Peru were inaugurated on its 70th Anniversary and the 75th Anniversary of the Okinawan Immigration.
 The AELU Youth Movement Commission was formed
 The Jesús María Medical Center was officially opened during the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru
 The Immigration Museum was formally opened to the public.
- 1982** Prime Minister of Japan, Zenko Suzuki inaugurated the Honorio Delgado-Hideyo Noguchi Mental Health Hospital.
 The Central Japanese Society of Peru changed its name to the Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru

Celebration of the 80th Anniversaries of the Japanese Immigration to Peru 1979



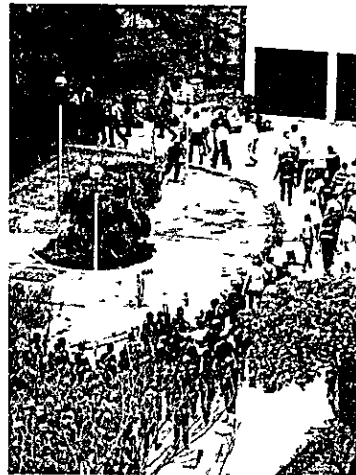


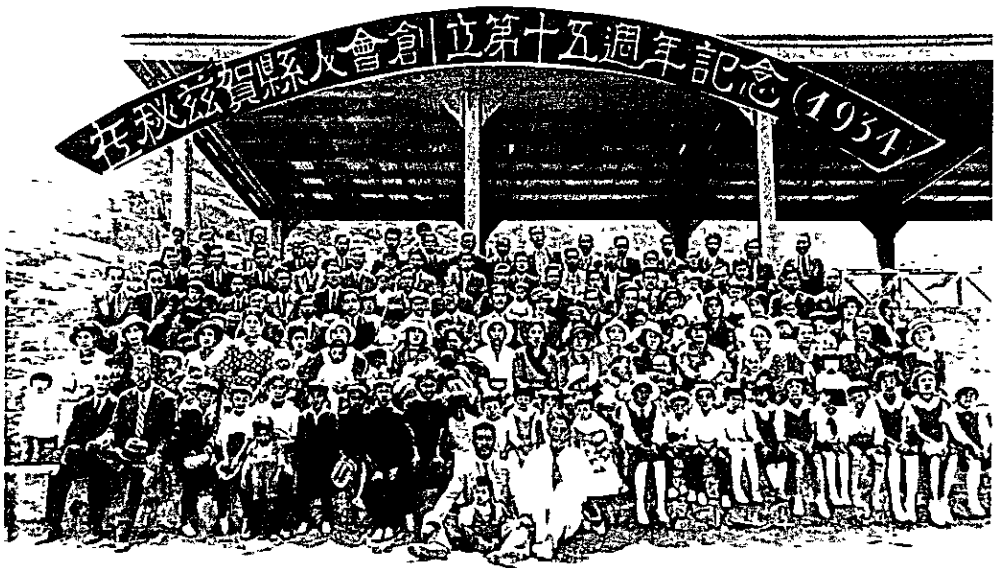
Alberto Fujimori elected
President of Peru in 1990

- 1984 A Cultural Agreement was signed between the Governments of Peru and Japan.
- 1985 An economic crisis and hyperinflation was unleashed during the President Garcia Administration.
The dekasegi process began
- 1987 The Hideyo Noguchi School in Chacra Cerro was established
Olga Shumazaki was appointed Director of the National Ballet
Gerardo Maruy was appointed Head of the IPD (Peruvian Sports Institute) and President of the National Sports Council
- 1988 *Deportivo AELU* rose to the topmost category in the Football League of Peru
The Peruvian Japanese Parliamentary Association was established
The “Boom” of the year The Dekasegi Phenomenon
- 1989 90th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru was celebrated
“The Peruvian Japanese Friendship Day” was established
- 1990 Alberto Fujimori was elected President of the Republic of Peru.
The Nikkei Social Solidarity Campaign was established.
The Peruvian Japanese Association held its First National Poetry Contest.
- 1991 Jaime Yoshiyama became the first Nikkei Prime Minister of Peru
Victor Aritomi was appointed Ambassador of Peru to Japan
Elena Kohatsu, became the first female President of the Peruvian Japanese Association
- 1992 The Ryoichi Jinnai Recreational Center was inaugurated.
The Peruvian Japanese Association held its First National Story Contest.
President Alberto Fujimori closed the Congress and ignored the 1979 Constitution
- 1993 The Peruvian Japanese Theater was inaugurated
The Democratic Constituent Congress was established to enact a new Constitution.
120th Anniversary of the Peace, Friendship, Trade and Navigation Treaty between Peru and Japan was celebrated.

- 1994** Peru became Pre Junior South American Baseball Champion.
- 1995** Alberto Fujimori was reelected as President of Peru.
His Excellency, Ambassador Morihisa Aoki arrived to Peru.
The Peruvian Japanese Parliamentary League was established.
14th Nikkei International Fellowship Sports Championship and 8th Nikkei Panamerican Convention (COPANI) were held in Lima
Ryoichi Jinnai, a Japanese philanthropist visited Peru and the Tower of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center was inaugurated.
The 75th Anniversary of Lima Nikko and 45th Anniversary of *Perú Shūmpo* were celebrated
- 1996** Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, paid an official visit to Peru.
Celebrations were held for the 90th Anniversary of the Okinawan Immigration to Peru.
The Commission of the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru appointed the members of the 100th Anniversary Golden Book Commission
Members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) seized the Residence of the Embassy of Japan in Lima
- 1997** The 72 hostages of the Embassy of Japan were freed by the "Chavín de Huantar" military action
His Excellency, Yoshizo Konwashi became the new Japanese Ambassador to Peru
The distinguished billiard player Humberto Sugumizu, died
- 1998** Elena de Kohatsu, Vice-President of the Centennial Commission passed away
The "Yamaguchi" School in Santa Anita was inaugurated
The "Perú-Okinawa" School was inaugurated
The Government of Japan gave the Government of Peru modern research facilities.
The Project to build the Clinic of the 100th Anniversary was presented.
- 1999** The Peruvian Japanese Community celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru

Liberation of 72 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's Residence by armed soldiers 1997





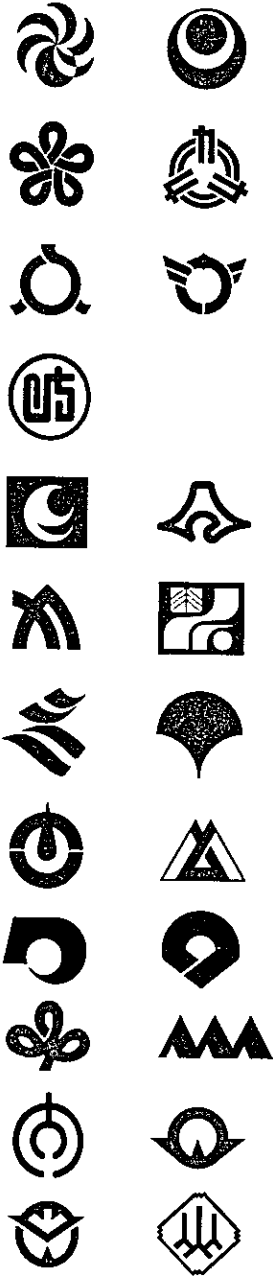
Kenjinkai

As is only natural, the Japanese established groups as a means of providing each other with mutual help and protection against mistreatment once they arrived to Peru. They did not understand Spanish or the customs of their new country and grouped together to share memories of their fatherland. These were disciplined people and kindled their millenary customs and tradition. From the beginning, they passed their traditional customs to their children with the hope that someday they would all go back to Japan.

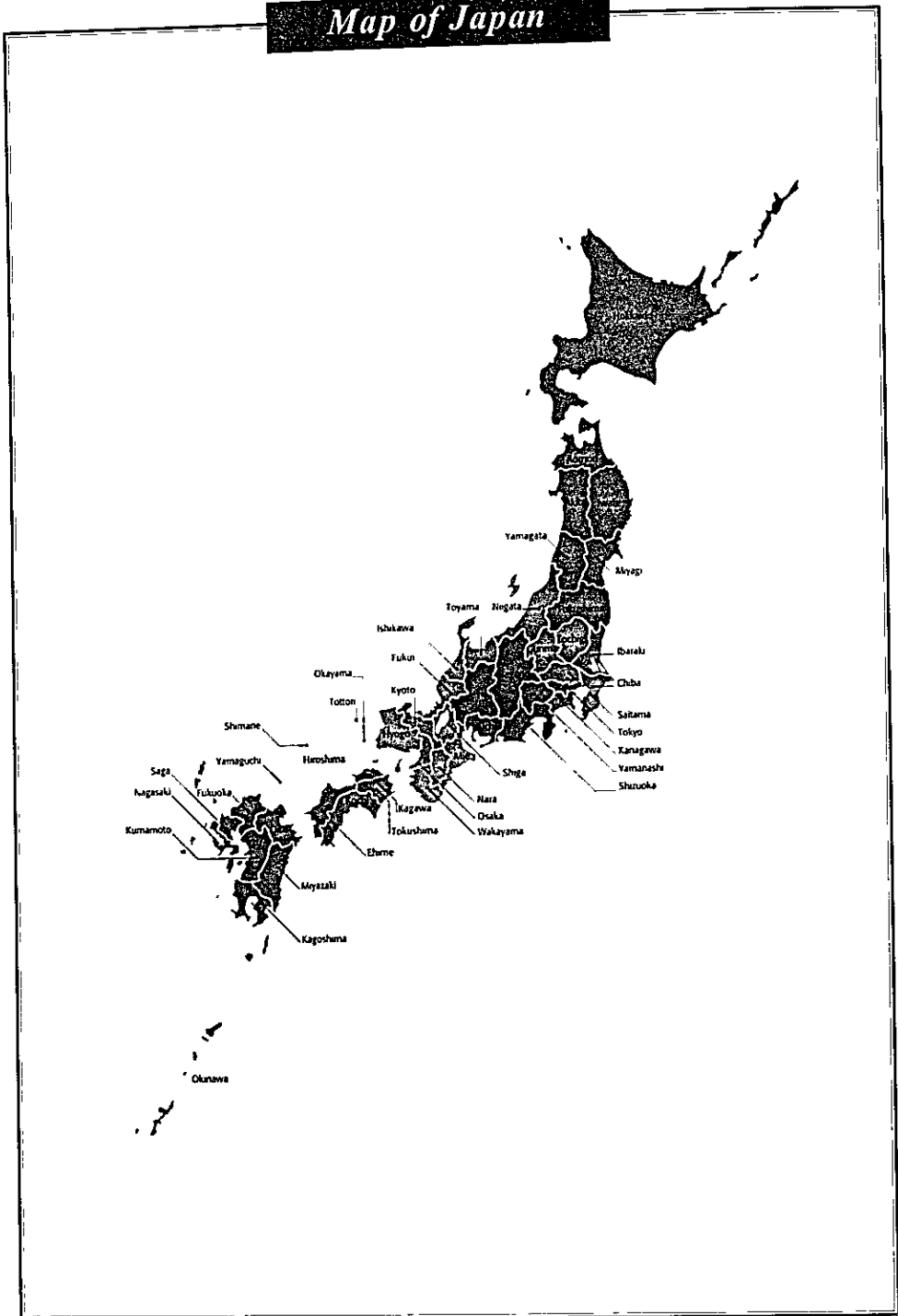
But the years rolled by and eventually they prospered and settled in this their new homeland that had given them shelter. Meetings were held according to prefectures and the respective local customs. Clubs were established as places where they could share common customs with their families.

The following pages contain a brief description of the origin of each prefecture and kenjinkai in Peru, its beginning, most outstanding members and events for the enjoyment of future generations.

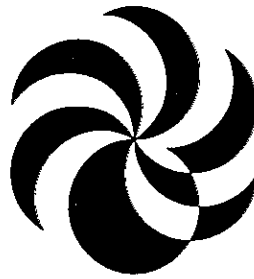
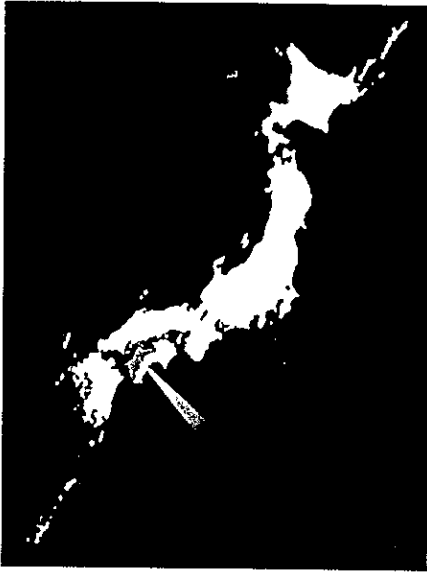
The texts are somewhat different in style. Each kenjinkai sent its own information and no modifications have been made.



Map of Japan

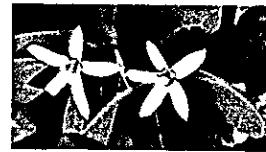


The Ehime Prefecture



Office Building Ehime Prefecture

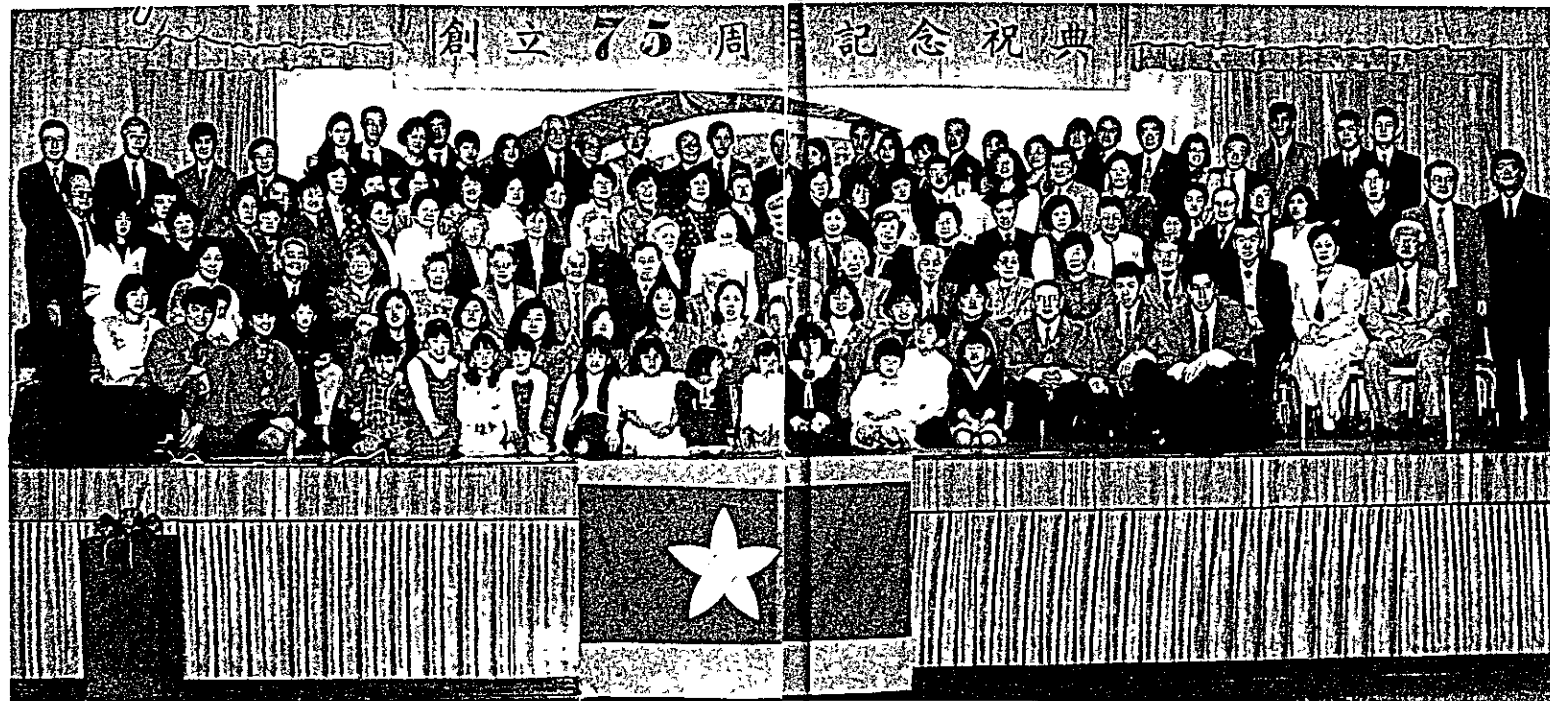
<i>Capital</i>	Matsuyama
<i>Location</i>	: In eastern Shikoku
<i>Political Division</i>	: 12 districts
<i>Area</i>	5,672 Km ² .
<i>Major cities</i>	Imabari, Uwajima, Yawatahama.
<i>Flower</i>	: Mikan no hana
<i>Tree</i>	Matsu.
<i>Bird</i>	· Komadori.
<i>Production</i>	: Tangerines, juice and canned foods Ceramic production (tobeyaki), towels, pearl cultivation
<i>Characteristics</i>	Rural and urban areas, placid sea and countryside landscapes.
<i>Festivities</i>	Matsuyama matsuri, Taiko matsuri
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Ehime Castle, Shiki Do (museum house of writer Matsucka Shiki), Dogo onsen (hot spring waters).



Prefecture flower Mikan no hana



Prefecture tree Matsu



Ehime Kenjinkai celebrating its 75th Foundation Anniversary 1995

The Peru Ehime Kenjinkai

Founded on January 6, 1920, by Tomimaga Shintaro (First President), Yoshioka Kotaro and Taniguchi Tadao

After World War II, activities were resumed on March 18, 1957

Brief History

The Peru Ehime Kenjinkai appeared in Peru with the arrival of the second group of Japanese immigrants (Dai Ni Kokai) in 1903. They went through a long period of adaptation before they became economically stable and grew accustomed to living in Peru. The institution was founded thanks to the efforts of the above-mentioned people.

There are two important periods in the history of this institution: pre and post World War II. From 1920 to 1941, foundations were laid for meetings of most of the families who came from Ehime Ken. Unfortunately, from 1941 to 1957, the war had a deep effect on the institutional life of Ehime Kenjinkai. Simple meetings were held among the closest families. The second most important stage of the institution began in 1957, when the position of the Issei within Peruvian society allowed them to work and make progress without the shadow of the war's aftermath. Senichi Sasaki became the first president of this kenjinkai.

Ehime Kenjinkai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week



The Peru Ehime Kenjinkai assumed a greater responsibility before the Ehime Kencho Prefecture and its associates. It carried out various cultural, sports and social welfare activities. This line of work was established at the institution. In 1976, a Nisei became President of this Kenjinkai. The most important feature of the Peru Ehime Kenjinkai is that its board of directors is mainly made up of young people. Many young people have assumed the responsibility of teaching future generations the traditions and customs brought by their ancestors. Young and old are together in a joint effort to develop the institution and successfully face the 21st century.

Distinguished Persons

Senichi Sasaki (Business), Toshikazu Miki (Business), Manuel Kawashita (Politics)

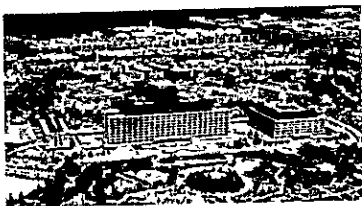
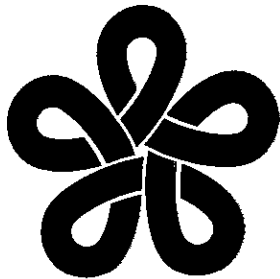
Special distinction granted by the Governments of Peru and Japan

Senichi Sasaki and Manuel Kawashita

Honorary Presidents

Senichi Sasaki, Toshikazu Miki, Masaharu Oda, Hiroshi Yamamoto

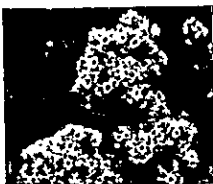
The Fukuoka Prefecture



*Fukuoka Prefecture
Office Building*



Prefecture tree Tsutsuji



Prefecture flower Ume



<i>Capital</i>	:	Fukuoka – Shi.
<i>Location</i>	:	In northern Kyushu.
<i>Political Division</i>	:	20 districts.
<i>Area</i>	:	4,934 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	:	Kurume, Igawa, Yanagawa, Amagi.
<i>Flower</i>	:	Ume.
<i>Tree</i>	:	Tsutsuji
<i>Bird</i>	:	Ugu-isu.
<i>Production</i>	:	Steel, fishing, agriculture, chemical industry.
<i>Characteristics</i>	:	Shinkansen Terminal, which starts in Tokyo.
<i>Festivities</i>	:	Hakata Dontaku, Oni usube.
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	:	Dazaifu, Harazuru Onsen.



Celebration of the 5th Anniversary of the foundation of Zaiji Fukuoka Kenjinkai



The Fukuoka Club

Before World War II, the club's name was Zaiji Fukuoka Kenjinkai. All fraternity, cultural and sports activities were suspended during the war.

Noboru Kitahara, Teikichi Hayashi, Yutaro Tanaka, Yoshizo Fujiki, Zenkichi Yukitake, Seiichi Fukushima and Hanji Akiyama, among others, were part of the organization and installation committee in 1920.

The club took the name of "Fukuoka Ken Kaigai Kyokai Peru Shibu"; later, the Overseas Department was created at the Fukuoka Prefecture to establish relationships and communications with entities abroad. The club then decided to increase its activities and set up the Sports Department to strengthen body and mind. A second department, the Social Welfare Department, was established to provide a life insurance policy with the funds collected through the membership fees. A department to learn how to speak in public was also established.

These contributions have also helped support the education of their children at the Japanese schools of Lima and Callao.

As concerns sports, the baseball team won many victories for the Kenjinkai. Pitcher, Manuel Onokuchi and catcher, Masaichi Ishida, composed the team, among others. They won the Japanese Sports Association Trophy in 1934, after being champions for three years in a row.

Yoshito Ishii and Rokuro Kinoshita made an outstanding performance in Kendo. Kinoshita's "kote" was clean and precise. There were also excellent representatives in athletics, ping-pong and speaking in public.

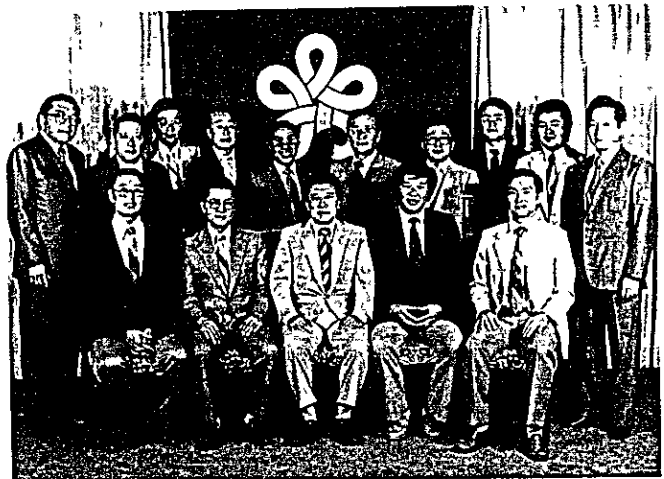
During the post-war era and thanks to the initiative of Jintaro Sakaguchi, Masaki Takuma, Masao Baba, Tasuke Nishimura and others, all from Fukuoka were asked to resume the Club's activities. A meeting was held to restructure the club on February 27, 1959. On March 15, 1959, at a General Assembly, Jintaro Sakaguchi was elected as the 1st post-war President. The institution was named Fukuoka Club.

The following are the club's objectives: fraternity, solidarity and cooperation among its members. The club also carries out social welfare work and provides mutual assistance for its members. It promotes the professional, physical and moral development of its members who keep in close touch with the Fukuoka Prefecture and its branches.

Different departments have been created to reach the club's goals. The directors of each department carry out generous and voluntary work for the benefit of the institution.

The club and the Prefecture enjoy a close relationship. Scholarship students and postgraduate students are sent to Japan. Likewise, the club entertains officials and other citizens of the Fukuoka Prefecture.

The institution's major and minor baseball leagues have won many championships since 1934. There also is a men's and women's softball



Board of Directors of Fukuoka Club

team Since 1990, the club participates in the Gateball Championship

The Women's Department was created in 1986 It has a Women's Committee The Youth Committee was founded in 1993 Both committees perform their own activities and actively participate in the club's events and activities

Distinguished people

Jaime Yoshiyama, Former President of Congress

Luis Baba, President of COFIDE

Carlos Tsuboyama, Former Vice-Minister of the Ministry of the Presidency.

Gerardo Maruy, President of the Peruvian Japanese Association and the Centennial Commission.

Alfonso Yamamura, Former President of the Association La Unión Stadium (AELU)

Juan Masato Yoshikai and Enrique Akira Baba, former presidents of the institution published the book on the Fukuoka immigration to Peru in 1993.



Fukuoka Kenjinkai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week

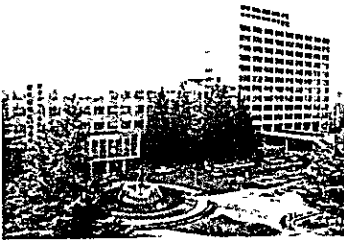
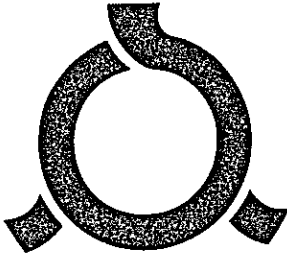
Special distinction granted by the Government of Japan

Ukichirō Ishii, Ichijirō Yoshizumi, Shigē Ishii, Tane Yasuda, Masae Adachi, Jyuntarō Araki, Sukeo Isayama, Masaki Takuma, Tomekichi Kuriyama, Teigoro Noda, Denji Enomoto, Chirori Kuroiwa, Masao Baba, Masae Takuma, Taki Tagami, Moshichi Ishibashi, Saito Inouye, Hajime Shibata and Alicia Isayama

Special distinction granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during celebration of the 90th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru

Koshiro Higuchi, Hideo Uehara, Shoji Oksuka and Seiyu Namisato

The Fukushima Prefecture



Fukushima Prefecture
Office Building



Prefecture flower Nemoto shakunage



Prefecture tree Kevaki

<i>Capital</i>	Fukushima – shi
<i>Location</i>	· In northern Honshu
<i>Political Division</i>	14 districts
<i>Area</i>	13 782 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	Aizu wakamatsu, Koriyama, Iwaki, Shirakawa
<i>Flower</i>	: Nemoto shakunage
<i>Tree</i>	· Keyaki
<i>Bird</i>	Kibitaki
<i>Production</i>	Rice, farm produce, fruits, meat, fish, lacquered products
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	· Bandai-Asahi National Park
<i>Festivities</i>	· Kumano Temple Festivity, Aizu Tajima Guion Matsuri



Members of Fukushima Kenjinkai
1930



The Perú Fukushima Kenjinkai

On January 5, 1907, the steamship, "Kasato Maru" set sail from Yokohama to Callao. Fifty-two men from the Fukushima Prefecture were on board. They had decided to emigrate with the hope of working and remitting money to their families back home.

After a 34-day journey, they arrived at Callao on February 8, 1907. They were sent to different haciendas of the coast as field laborers on these sugar plantations, an extremely harsh work.

The final destiny of those first 52 immigrants is unknown. But, it is not difficult to imagine what their plight might have been. They labored under difficult conditions without being able to speak Spanish, unfamiliar with Peruvian customs and helpless since they could not ask their family or friends to help them.

On November 10, 1915, a group of 15 immigrants of the Fukushima Prefecture had the wonderful idea of forming an association that would allow them to make their lives far from Japan and from their families.



*Gastronomic Festival during
Japan's Cultural Week*



more bearable and hence, the Perú Fukushima Kenjinkai was born. Jube Shimoyama headed the first board of directors.

The Peru Fukushima Kenjinkai carried out its activities constantly until 1940, when they were suspended when World War II was declared. Activities were resumed on January 6, 1958. On this occasion Julio II Sato, a Nisei, was elected as the first Nisei president. Later in 1971, Sato again became the first Nisei president of the former Japanese Central Society of Peru, now called the Peruvian Japanese Association.

In 1978, Prefect Matsudaira visited Peru as part of a tour to inquire about the situation of the South American kenjinkai. Councilman Sakurada paid a visit in 1994 and brought donations for the kenjinkai.

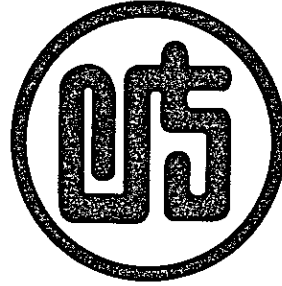
The kenjinkai acquired a locale at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center in 1995. It was opened on November 18 of that same year during the celebrations of the 80th Anniversary of the Kenjinkai. In 1995, the Fukushima Prefecture organized the Kokutai 95 Games. Two young people and four adults from the Fukushima Kenjinkai were invited to participate in this event.

In 1997, the 80th Anniversary of the Brazil Fukushima Kenjinkai was celebrated. A Peruvian delegation composed of four people traveled to Brazil to participate in the event. Eisaku Sato, Prefect of Fukushima was a special guest. After his visit to Brazil, the Prefect came to our country to celebrate the 90th Anniversary of the arrival of the Fukushima immigrants to Peru. As a result of his visit, a delegation of 13 people from the Hideyo Noguchi School were invited to participate in the Cosquin 98 Folklore Festival in Japan.

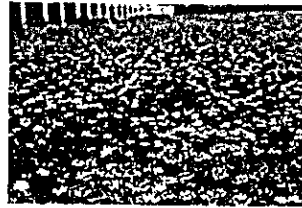


*Board of Directors of Peru
Fukushima Kenjinkai during the
Presidency of Guillermo Takano*

The Gifu Prefecture



Capital	· Gifu
Location	Located near in the central part of Japan, 3000m. Tall mountains and fertile fields at sea level
Political Division	: 12 districts
Area	10 595 75 Km ² .
Major cities	Takayama, Tajimi, Nakatsugawa
Flower	Renge so
Tree	· Ichii
Bird	Raicho
Production	Textiles (kimonos), ceramics, industries, robot electrical machinery and equipment, pharmaceutical products, wooden sculptures ichi-ittobori, mino yaki
Characteristics	Wonderful natural scenery with rivers and mountains Chubu Sangaku.
Festivities	Traditional ancestral festivities, Takayama Festival
Tourist Attractions	· Hakusan National Park, Hida Kiso-gawa-Ibi Sekigahara, Yoro Quasi National Park



Prefecture flower Renge so



Prefecture tree Ichii



*Board of Directors and members
of Peru Gifu Kenjinkai*



The Peru Gifu Kenjinkai

Founded on September 16, 1983, under the name of Gifu Kenjinkai, by initiative of Kinjiro Komori, Jingo Ichiyanaqi, Toomatsu Sato, Takeshi Kawai, Sumio Ichiyanaqi and Taiyi Ota

In August 1983, the Prefect of Gifu, Hirano and his wife were invited to Brazil, together with Suguiyama, Director of the Gifu Newspaper Nichi Nichi Shimbun, to celebrate the 70th Anniversary of the Gifu immigration. While in Brazil, Hirano found out that members of the Gifu Prefecture also lived in Peru and decided to visit Lima. Members of the Japanese Embassy in Lima informed Dr. Sumio Ichiyanaqi about this decision and he gathered the members of the prefecture in this city and organized a welcome reception.

In September 1983, a group of journalists from Gifu visited Peru. At their suggestion, the Gifu Kenjinkai was founded on September 16, 1983. The first president was Doctor Sumio Ichiyanaqi who held office until 1987.

At the proposal of Mutco, Yun Tanaka and Ayumi Morimoto, journalists of the Nichi Nichi Shimbun who were visiting our country, during an assembly held in April 1987, a decision was taken to change the name to Peru Gifu Kenjinkai.

The Peru Gifu Kenjinkai is a small club of approximately 120 people. To date, there are only three Issei over 80 years old. Takeshi Kawai, Harue Ichiyonagi and Chio Habaue. Despite being a small group, they are very close. It holds monthly meetings and organizes special celebrations on important anniversaries and carries out social work.

The Peru Gifu Kenjinkai keeps in close touch with the Gifu Prefecture in Japan through letters, cultural exchange and official visits. The Prefect of Gifu, Yoosuke Uematsu visited Peru once. He even sent gifts with journalist Mikio Suguiyama, for Taiyi Ota, Miyoko Amano, Takeshi Kawai, Harue Ichiyonagi and Chio Habaue.



Exhibition at the Immigration Museum

Distinguished people

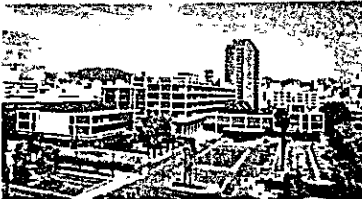
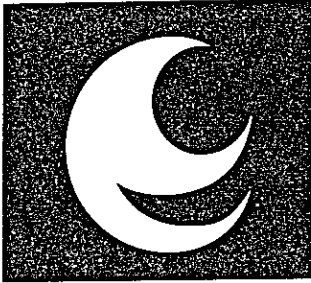
The following are some of the most distinguished members of Peru Gifu Kenjinkai: Doctor Sumio Ichiyonagi, pediatrician, first Peruvian doctor of Gifu ancestors; Yoshiro Kojima, production manager of Matsushita ceramics; Mario Habaue, accountant; Eduardo Habaue, successful businessman; Santos Kawai, distinguished businessman and current Mayor of Puerto Maldonado; and José Sato, manager of the Aji no Moto plant at Ventanilla.

Miyoko Watanabe de Amano is in charge of the Amano Museum named after distinguished Japanese researcher, Yoshitaro Amano. Amano dedicated great part of his life to study the Chancay culture. His contribution has a particularly important historical meaning for our country, Peru. Scholars from all over the world, especially young researchers from Japan, North America and Europe, have benefited from the institutional support of the museum. At present, Miyoko together with her brother, Augusto Masaharu Watanabe, manage the Foundation.

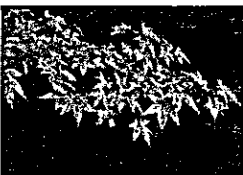


Parade at the Centennial Ceremony

The Hiroshima Prefecture



Hiroshima Prefecture Office Building



Prefecture flower and tree Momiji

Capital	: Hiroshima – Shi
Location	: Central part of Honshu
Political Division	: 14 districts
Area	: 8,467.33 Km ²
Major cities	: Miyajima, Mihara, Fukuyama, Onomichi
Flower	Momiji.
Tree	Momiji
Bird	Abi
Production	Oranges, rice, matsutake (mushrooms), automobiles
Characteristics	It was the first city that was hit by an the atomic bomb
Festivities	Minato Matsuri, Fukuyama, Bara Matsuri
Tourist Attractions	Hiroshima Peace Park, Miyajima



*Members of Hiroshima Kenjinkai during
the farewell party for Ambassador Akura
1966*

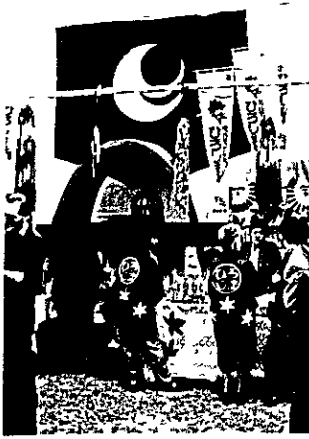


The Perú Hiroshima Kenjinkai

Of the 790 immigrant pioneers who arrived at the port of Callao on the Sakura Maru on April 3, 1899, 176 came from the Hiroshima Prefecture. Seventy-six disembarked at Ancon (50 went to the Caudevilla Hacienda and 26 to Puente Piedra). At Supe, 50 were assigned to the Huaito Hacienda. Fifty went ashore in Eten, bound for the Cayalti Hacienda.

The institution was founded before the war, in July 1920, with the name of Hiroshima Kenjinkai. Its first president was Kanae Okada. It was re-activated during the post-war period on March 27, 1955, under the name of Hiroshima Koyukai. The new president was Gen-Ichi Araki. It changed its name to Perú Hiroshima Kenjinkai in March 1972.

The founders were Shinsaku Kiso, Kameichi Ishimiya, Tesyo Tokuyama, Kazunori Hirota, Jimmatsu Tanimoto, Kaoru Hirata, Isamu Kawaguchi, Kameichi Kohira, Tokuchi Haji, Ryoko Kiyohiro, Hideto Suekawa, Tokutaro Tanimoto, Iwazo Nakao, Shorichi Mishima, Gen-Ichi Araki, Tsutomu Araki, Sanju Uematsu, Kiyohisa Kohira, Shiro Kubota, Takashi Hamada, Toshiro Tomimaga, Isamu Tomotaki, Torakichi Hamano, Nakajiro Kohira, Tadashi Kaje and Shuso Tosa.



*Gastronomy Festival during
Japan's Cultural Week*



*Parade during the Centennial
Ceremony*

Milestones

In 1990, Hiroshima Kenjukai participated in the Mount Hiba Ski Competition. Two athletes were chosen from all over the country for this event held each May. The institution acquired a 60-square meter facility at the Jinmai Tower on September 15, 1996

Distinguished people at a national level

Luis Hirota, Director of Centromin, Gerardo Maruy, President of the Peruvian Japanese Association and President of the Centennial Commission of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, Rodolfo Matsuda, Vice-Minister of Agriculture, General Marcelo Nakamura, member of DINCOTE of the Peruvian National Police; Venancio Shinki, world famous painter and Susana Seto, Vice-Minister of Education

Special distinction granted by the Government of Japan

Ikumatsu Okada, Koichi Doi, Tatsujiro Kurotobi, Konobu Yoshikata, Kiyotaro Ugamoto, Shoichi Mishima, Sekitaro Shigemoto, Ginzo Ono, Shigematsu Zuiko, Yoshikazu Okeda, Seigoro Kawamoto, Kuchi Onari, Akimitsu Kiyohiro, Tetsujiro Takagaki, Ayako Ichikawa, Kayimasa Kawauchi, Yoshito Suekawa, Sanjyu Uematsu, Tetsuaki Tokuyama, Kaoru Hirata, Yukio Morita, Simón Shinke, Gerardo Maruy, Leonardo Adachi and Mamoru Kawamoto

Special distinction granted by the Government of Peru

Jyoji Doi, Santa Cruz. 1974

Presidents of the Peruvian Japanese Association

Tatsujiro Kurotobi (1929 and 1937), Tamato Chiba (1975), Shuso Tosa (1979), Yoshito Suekawa (1981), Tetsuki Tokuyama (1982), Mamoru Kawamoto (1984) and Gerardo Maruy (1989 and 1999)

At present Nisei and Sansei members manage the Association. They have an active participation in the affairs of the Peruvian Japanese Community.

At the La Union Stadium, their children's team, and their men's and women's teams participate in different sports. They are always present in the cultural, social and charity events.

The institution celebrates Mother's Day and Father's Day, Keirokai, plans visits to the Home for the Elderly and holds a Buddhist ceremony in memory of those who died during the atomic bomb explosion.

The Kagawa Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	Takamatsu
<i>Location</i>	: In Northwestern Shikoku
<i>Political Division</i>	7 districts
<i>Area</i>	· 1 863 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	Sakaide, Marugame, Kannonji
<i>Flower</i>	· Oribu no hana
<i>Tree</i>	· Oribu
<i>Bird</i>	Hototogisu
<i>Production</i>	: Shoyu (soy sauce), salt, oranges, olives, gloves.
<i>Characteristics</i>	: It is next to the inner sea, Seto Naikay, established as a national monument
<i>Festivities</i>	Kompira Sakura Matsuri, Gempei Yashima Matsuri, Zentsuji Matsuri.
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Ritsurin and Kotohira Parks; Seto Bridge.



Prefecture bird: Hototogisu



Prefecture flower and tree: Oribu



Reception given by Kagawa Kenjin of Peru to Japanese Andes rescuers here 1939



The Kagawa Kenjin of Peru

The history of descendants from the Kagawa Prefecture in Peru started when the first immigrants from this prefecture arrived at our shores on July 29, 1903. The prefecture is located on the northwestern part of the island of Shikoku, in Japan.

These pioneers left from the port of Kobe-Hyogo on June 20, 1903, on the British ship, "Duke of Fire." Forty-four people arrived at Callao in search of an adventure that has continued up to present. They were assigned to work at the San Jacinto Hacienda.

All of these immigrants were men. Since the beginning, they went through many ordeals and difficulties and often pain. With a great effort, despite the intense day's work, they clung to their will to succeed. Little by little, their goal became true and consolidated into the group they are today.

Other inhabitants from the Kagawa Prefecture arrived on later voyages. These were less in number as compared to the other prefectures.

A group of 179 immigrants from Kagawa were sent to the following haciendas: Esquivel, San Jacinto, San Agustín, Tuman, Roma, San Nicolás, Naranjal, Cañete and Paramonga.

A group from the Kagawa Ken arrived on the 8th immigration trip on board the "Hong Kong Maru." They went to Cañete. So did those who arrived on the Manshu Maru on the 9th and 12th trip.

The immigrants who arrived on the 13th trip on the "Kiyō Maru" headed for the Naranjal Hacienda, in the jungle area of Chanchamayo, Department of Junín, another group who arrived on the "Hong Kong Maru" on the 10th trip, settled at the San Nicolás Hacienda.

Of the 82 immigration trips made from Japan to Peru, very few of the people came from Kagawa. Only two immigrants arrived on the 72nd and 77th trips.

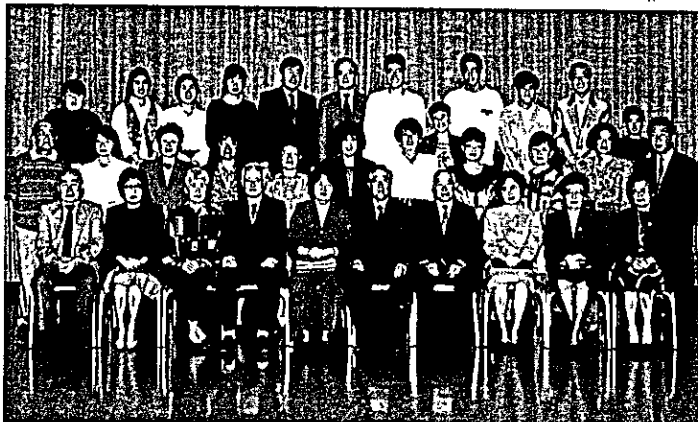
The Kawaga Kenjin of Peru was founded on November 7, 1977. The first president was Masanobu Oka. The institution organizes several activities, such as the celebration of Mother's and Father's Day, welcome and farewell parties for scholarship students, New Year's Day and Christmas parties, summer and winter trips, cultural visits, welfare activities, Japan's Cultural Week, among others. At all of these meetings, a spirit of brotherhood is always present.

Members of the Peru Kagawa Kenjin keep a close relationship with the prefecture. They have had the honor of receiving visits from distinguished personalities such as the former prefects, Mackawa and Jioichi Hirai, philanthropist Ryoichi Jinnai, who has given valuable help to the Nikkei community in Peru.



Opening of social facilities

Board of Directors of Kagawa





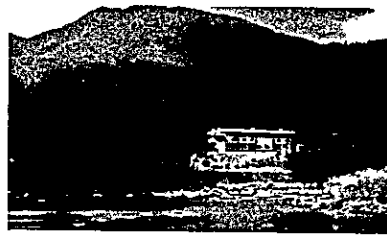
*Reception for philanthropist Ryoichi
Jinnai 1995*

At present, there are 65 families and approximately 250 members who gather at the club located in the Jinnai Building. Ryoichi Jinnai, who inaugurated it on November 13, 1995, donated the building.

The experience of the descendants of ancient Sanuki, as Kagawa was formerly known, has a positive balance. They have contributed to the development of Peru and to the Peruvian Japanese Community.

All Kagawa descendants keep the memory of their ancestors alive. It is a way of paying homage to those who left them a legacy of values such as honesty, work, love for tradition and honor. These form part of their qualities and are handed down from one generation to the next.

The Kagoshima Prefecture

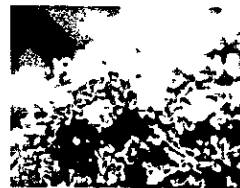


"Jomon waters environmental industry by Greenworld"

<i>Capital</i>	Kagoshima-shi
<i>Location</i>	: In southern Kyushu
<i>Political Division</i>	: 14 districts
<i>Area</i>	: 9 143 26 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	: Kanoya, Sendai, Ookuchi, Makurazaki
<i>Flower</i>	Miyama Kirishima
<i>Tree</i>	Kaikoze
<i>Bird</i>	: Ruri Kakesu.
<i>Production</i>	: Hogs (kurobuta), sweet potato, satsumayaki, (gold), Oshima tsumugui (textiles)
<i>Characteristics</i>	Semi-tropical weather, attractive beaches
<i>Festivities</i>	: Ohara Matsuri, Sendai tsunahiki, Hatsuuma sai, Katsuo matsuri
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Sakurajima Volcano, Shiroyama Koen, Tanegashima (Space Industry)



Prefecture tree Kaikoze



Prefecture flower Miyama Kirishima

ヘルー鹿児島県人会'99



Board of Directors and members of
Kagoshima Kenjinkai
1999



The Perú Kagoshima Kenjinkai

On February 7, 1916, a group of immigrants from the Kagoshima Kenjinkai Prefecture of Japan lit a small candle of hope that has continued to illuminate the descendants of this kenjin throughout time. They founded the Kagoshima Association. Their first president was Yonosuke Suenaga.

The three great senior members among the immigrants from Kagoshima were Minosuke Yoshimoto and Ichitaro Matsuda, who arrived in 1908, and Kintaro Ichiki, who also arrived in 1908, in the second group from Kagoshima. They occupied a privileged place within the Japanese Community of that time and worked to help strengthen the institution together with other members of the Association.

During World War II, they suffered from persecution and hardship. All the association's activities were suspended. In 1952, Kintaro Ichiki rekindled the institutional flame, a task which his descendants continue.

At the initiative of Jorge Matsuda, President of the Organizing Commission, Pedro Nishimata was appointed first president of the

Kagoshima Nippi Club (Kanji). Scholarships for descendants of Kagoshima in Peru were established during José Kozono's presidency. Since 1979, there has always been one scholarship student studying in Kagoshima

Elena Kohatsu was a distinguished representative of the institution. She has been the director of the Ryoichi Jinnai Recreational Center and the first woman to be President of the Peruvian Japanese Association in 1991

Atsuko Uehara was president of the Peruvian Japanese Feminine Association (1995) and Director of the Language Department of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. Luis Sakoda was president of the Peruvian Japanese Association in 1995. He has also held posts in the Association La Unión Stadium (AELU) and the Panamerican Nikkei Association. Mary Fukumoto was the author of the book *Hacia un Nuevo Sol* (Towards a New Sun), the most complete work on the Japanese immigration to Peru. She has been a distinguished guest speaker at all Nikkei Panamerican Conventions. Unfortunately, she died shortly after she finished writing her book. Julio Higashi is a well-known journalist. His daughter, Pilar, is following his footsteps both in the written and TV press.

There are still memories of Kintaro Ichiki in the port of Callao. He bred dairy cows and supplied the old dairy stores of the port. He also delivered milk door to door. He was an outstanding entrepreneur and one of the founders of the newspaper *Perú Shimpō*.

Tokishi Maezono, father of leader Luis Maezono, became president of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao in 1963.

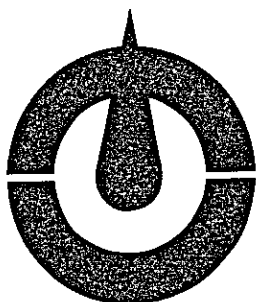


Centennial Parade of the Japanese Immigration to Peru

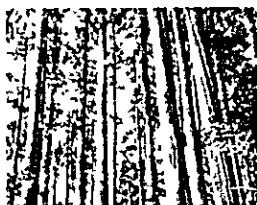


Celebration of the 80th Anniversary of Kagoshima Kenjinkai 1995

The Kochi Prefecture



Prefecture flower - Yama Momo



Prefecture tree - Yanase Sugi



Prefecture bird - Yairo Cho

- Capital** : Kochi - shi
- Location** : Shikoku
- Flower** : Yama Momo
- Tree** : Yanase Sugi.
- Bird** : Yairo Cho
- Production** : Fishing, garden produce, paper manufacturing
- Major cities** : Muroto, Tosa, Aki, Susaki
- Tourist Attractions** : Ashizuri Uwakai National Park, Japanese Paper Museum and Gallery, Katsurahama Beach, Kochjo Castle, Kochi Art Museum, Ryugado Cave, Tosajinja Sacred Place
- Festivities** : Akiba Matsuri, Ekin Matsuri, Manga Koshien, Yosakoi Matsuri, Fuba Hachimangu, Tontoko Matsuri, Ichino Tenmangu Matsuri, Chindon Festival



Yamamoto and Kosabe Families



The Kochi Ken Daihyo

Historically, 17 people came as immigrants from this prefecture. Years later, they decided to travel to Brazil and settle down.

Descendants of the late brothers, Iwao, Noboru and Teruyoshi, are the representatives of that prefecture. They have no institution.

In 1975, Iwao had the pleasure of welcoming a Japanese Consul, born in the Kochi Prefecture, upon his arrival to Peru.

The Yamamoto and Kosabe families received Daijiro Hashimoto, Prefect of Kochi and his wife, during their visit in 1996. Doctor Victor Yamamoto, was their host on that occasion.

Victor Yamamoto is a surgeon and founder of *Movimiento de Acción Social (MAS)*. He is former Minister of Health and was appointed as Ambassador of Peru to Honduras in 1998.

Alberto Yamamoto Miyakawa is an agricultural engineer. He teaches at the Agrarian University and has been the head of *Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo INADE* since 1991.

Felicitá Yamamoto is a pharmacist.

The Kumamoto Prefecture



Kumamoto Prefecture Office Building

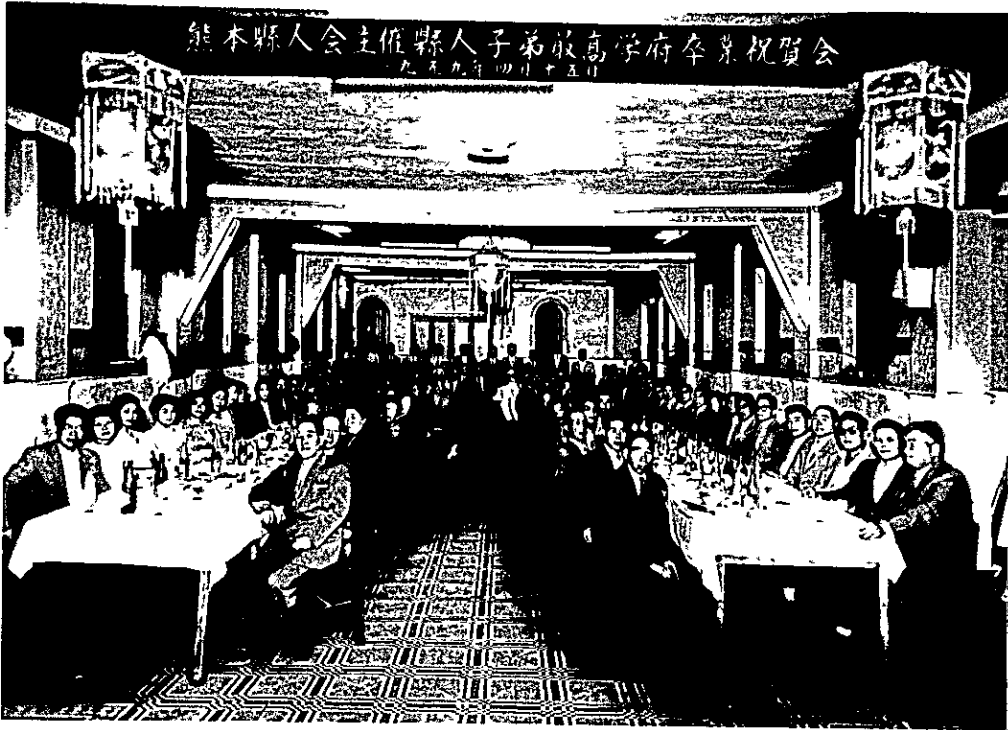


Kumamoto Castle



Prefecture flower: Rindo

<i>Capital</i>	Kumamoto-shi.
<i>Location</i>	In western Kyushu.
<i>Political Division</i>	: 12 districts
<i>Area</i>	: 7 399 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	: Yatsushiro, Arao, Hotoyoshi, Minamata
<i>Flower</i>	Rindo
<i>Tree</i>	· Kusu no ki
<i>Bird</i>	: Hiban.
<i>Production</i>	: Agricultural products (rice, vegetables, tangerines), fishing products, Honda motorcycle factory.
<i>Characteristics</i>	Pleasant weather, beautiful beaches.
<i>Festivities.</i>	Hi no Kumi Matsuri, Yamaga Toro, Fuyusaki, Hachiman gu, Myoken Festival.
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Kumagata River rapids, Kawachi Machi, Kumamoto Castle, Aso Volcano



Members of Peru Kumamoto Kenjinkai

The Perú Kumamoto Kenjinkai

Kumamotans in Peru 1903-1994

The first group of immigrants from the Kumamoto Prefecture left Kobe in June 1903 and arrived at the port of Callao on July 29, 1903. This group was made up of 202 people who were distributed at the following haciendas along the Peruvian coast. San Nicolás, Cañete, Estrella, Tuman, San Jacinto, Laredo and others. Additional groups arrived on board ships such as: America Maru, Itsukushima Maru, and Hong Kong Maru. On April 15, 1912, the Kiyō Maru arrived with a group of immigrants, all from Kumamoto.

By 1923, 2,695 Kumamotans had arrived. They had been hired to work on Peruvian haciendas. Harsh working conditions made them move from one place to another. Many felt lost because they did not know the

language nor the customs of the country. In addition, they fell ill with disease. A group decided to create an association to help and guide their fellow countrymen. On June 22, 1919, forty-eight people gathered to form the Kumamoto Association. The following year, they established contact with Kumamoto Kaigai Kyoikai and set up the organization's Peruvian branch. Saburo Nakashima became the first president and later Kengo Nakao, who had arrived in Peru with the second group of Kumamotans.

The association kept in touch with its headquarters in Japan and cooperated in circumstances such as the 1923 floods and the 1927 hurricane that hit Kumamoto. It sent donations through its Social Welfare Department. It ceased its activities during World War II, after twenty-one years of operation.

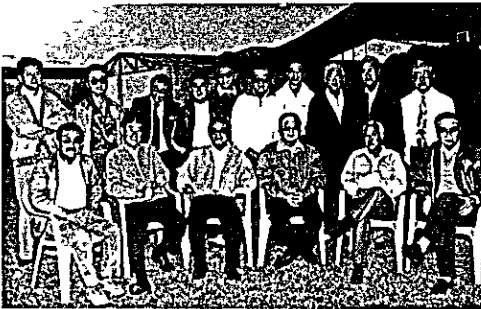
After the war, Kumamotans again felt the urge to gather. Kengo Nakao proposed to reestablish the Kenjinkai. Shiguo Nishimura was put in charge of organizing the association. An assembly was called on October 26, 1958, and Nishimura was elected as the first president of the second stage of the Peru Kumamoto Kenjinkai.

Two distinguished Kumamotans, Chiyoteru Hiraoka and Sueo Kanamori, are past presidents of the Central Society Japanese, today, the Peruvian Japanese Association. During Sueo Kanamori's administration, the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center was created. Prince Akihito and his wife Michiko paid a visit during 1967.

Prominent professionals who have excelled in various fields have been formed within the Nikkei Kumamotan Community, such as, His Excellency, Alberto Fujimori, engineer by profession, elected President

of Peru in 1990 and re-elected in 1995. Other distinguished people are José Hamaguchi, General Manager of the Fujita Gumi Construction Company, who was awarded a medal by the Japanese Government, Augusto Iwamoto, distinguished leader, Director of the Peruvian Japanese Medical Center in the District of Jesus Maria and Vice-President of the Peruvian Japanese Association, Ernesto Tsuchikame, entrepreneur and director of the Press and Public Relations Department of the

Members of Peru Kumamoto Kenjinkai



Peruvian Japanese Association, Raúl Ishiyama Cervantes, first Nikkei biologist graduated in Peru, awarded with the prize called *Palmas Magisteriales*, Bernardo Ishiyama Cervantes, former rector of the Hermilio Valdizan University of Huánuco

There are also notable sportsmen who have represented Peru in Olympic and International Games. Erika Hayashida, Humberto Suguimizu and Teofilo Toda



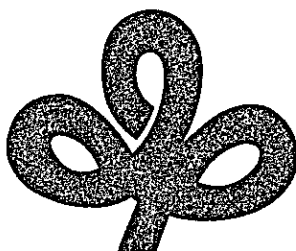
*Gastronomic Festival during
Japan's Cultural Week*

The Perú Kumamoto Kenjinkai has an annual Regular General Assembly to elect the new president. Some of the activities are: the Summer Seiyukai, Mother's Day, Keirokai, the inter-Kenjinkai Gateball Championship, visits to the senior citizens home and assistance for the sick people of the Kenjinkai. It also participates actively in the annual Cultural Week organized by the Peruvian Japanese Association.

The institution is in permanent communication with authorities of the Department of International Affairs of the Kumamoto Prefecture. It receives annually financial aid to help pay Issei Kumamotans' expenses. Every year, the prefecture awards medals and diplomas and pays homage to the elderly on their 80th and 88th birthdays. Medals and diplomas are also awarded to those members who have excelled in working for this institution.

The prefecture grants three kinds of scholarships to its associates each year. A one-year scholarship is granted to study at a university of Kumamoto. The second is a 9-month professional training scholarship at different jobs. The third is for young students between 15 and 18 years old who are brought to Japan for one month during which time they brush up on Japanese Language at a specialized school. From time to time, a delegation from the Department of International Affairs visits our country to evaluate the benefits of these scholarships and to establish contact with former scholarship students.

The Miyagi Prefecture



Prefecture bird Gan



Prefecture flower Miyagi no hagi

<i>Capital</i>	: Sendai.
<i>Location</i>	: In northwestern Honshu.
<i>Political Division</i>	: 10 districts.
<i>Area</i>	7 191 37 km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	Ishii no maki, Furukawa, Kesen numa, Shiogama.
<i>Flower</i>	Miyagi no hagi.
<i>Tree</i>	Keyaki.
<i>Bird</i>	: Gan
<i>Production</i>	: Rice, fruit, garden produce
<i>Characteristics</i>	: It is famous for its Kokeshi dolls
<i>Festivities</i>	: Aoba Festival, Donto-sai Festival, Tanabata Festival.
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Matsushima



Members of Peru Miyagi Kenjinkai

The Perú Miyagi Kenjinkai

It was founded on February 18, 1973, by initiative of Koji Takahashi, Shigeo Watanabe and Motohiko Ishimori under the name of Perú Miyagi Kenjinkai.

Brief History

The first group of immigrants from the Miyagi Prefecture was composed of 25 people who arrived to Peru on November 14, 1908, on the ship *Carabelas*, the 6th vessel that brought Japanese immigrants. From that date and until June 9, 1921, 453 Japanese from the Miyagi Prefecture arrived with working contracts.

Peru Miyagi Kenjinkai was officially born as an institution on February 18, 1973. However, its beginning goes back to 1947. At that time, after the fear of World War II had vanished, a group of people from the Miyagi Prefecture decided to get together and form a friends' club called "Aobakonshaikai". The name Aoba refers to the



Exhibition at the Immigration Museum

place where the historic Aoba Castle is located in Sendai, the capital.

Later and upon the initiative and enthusiasm of its members and directors lead by Koji Takahashi, Shigeo Watanabe and Ishimori, Director of Nihongo Gakko, it was considered necessary to reactivate and officially incorporate the club. A session was held on February 18, 1973, to draft and adopt Peruvian Miyagi Kenjinkai's bylaws.

In 1973, commemorative medals were awarded during the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the foundation of the Miyagi Prefecture. That same year, a Japanese Navy fleet arrived to Peru to commemorate 100 years of Diplomatic Relations between Peru and Japan. Many of the members of the crew came from the Miyagi Prefecture.

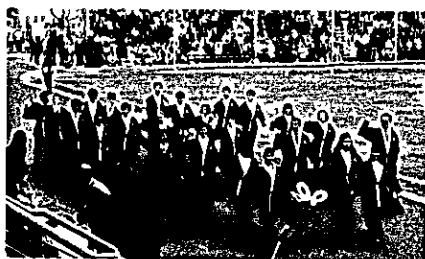
Thanks to the effort of the board of directors and the permanent support of the Miyagi Prefecture, Issei are

obtaining benefits through programs such as Keironenkai and Satokacai. The Miyagi Prefecture offers special scholarships to its direct descendants every year.

Presidents

Honorary President Kuni Hoshiyama (1975-1991), Motohiko Ishimori (1991), Koichi Suzuki (1973-1975), Shigeo Watanabe (1975-1976), Hideo Ohara (1976-1977), Hideo Sugajara (1977-1980), Aquiles Omura (1980-1981), Felix Sato (1981-1983), Esteban Kasuga (1983-1985), Jorge Shibuya (1985-1987), Mario Akama (1987-1989), Augusto Higuchi (1989-1991), Francisco Omura (1991-1993), Jorge Yamasaki (1993-1995), Jorge Okada (1995-1997), Ricardo Sugajara (1997-1999), and Victoria Yamasaki de Nakagawa (1999-2000)

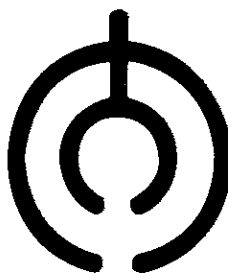
Miyagi Delegation during the Immigration Centennial



Special distinction bestowed by the Government of Japan

Koji Takahashi and Hideo Ohara

The Oita Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	: Oita.
<i>Location</i>	Northeastern Kyushu.
<i>Political Division</i>	: 58 cities and villages
<i>Area</i>	: 6 332 Km ²
<i>Population</i>	: 1 227 000 inhabitants (1995 census).
<i>Major cities</i>	Beppu, Utsuki, Usa
<i>Flower</i>	Bungo Ume
<i>Bird</i>	Mejuro
<i>Tree</i>	: Bungo Ume
<i>Production</i>	: Agriculture, cattle, forestry production of Nitta cedar Shiitake (dried mushrooms). Steel industry, medicine, machinery, electronic circuits, energy, ceramics
<i>Characteristics</i>	: Varied weather, hot water springs
<i>Festivities</i>	: Tsurusaki Odori Fire Festival at Lake Shidaka, Kijima Jazz Festival
<i>Tourist attractions</i>	Kumano Magai Butsu (great Buddha statues) Takasakyama population of wild monkeys Marine Palace, aquarium, 61 meters in circumference and with 3,500 fish specimens from all over the world



Prefecture flower Bungo Ume



Prefecture bird Mejiro



*Families of Peru
Oita Kenjinkai*



The Perú Oita Kenjinkai

The history of the Peru Oita Kenjinkai in Peru is not well known because there are no names, birthplaces, koseki, or spouses registered. There is no exact information about the immigrants of that time and even less of the families, addresses, jobs or work contracts.

Certain documents mention November 14, 1908, as the date of arrival of 36 people from Oita on the 6th immigrant ship "Carabelas". Of these 36 people, 25 went to the San Nicolás Hacienda and the rest to the Oquendo Hacienda.

The Oita Kenjinkai was founded on July 25, 1919. The number of members and the name of the board of directors were not registered. The 20th anniversary of Oita Kenjinkai was celebrated on June 25, 1939, but the number of participants is not known. There are no records either. There is no data of the kenjinkai during World War II or post-war until 1951. It was reactivated in 1952 under the presidency of Hajime Minami. Since then, it has participated in the Japanese Community's activities.

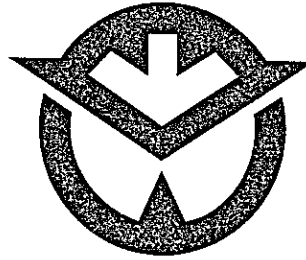
Presidents

Hajime Minami (1952-1953), Gonsuke Sugimaru (1954-1955), Yoshio Hirose (1956-1957), Kakuichi Hiraoka (1958-1959), Hajime Minami (1960-1961), Gonsuke Sugimaru (1962-1963), Yoshio Hirose (1964-1965), Umekawa Higuchi (1966-1985), Masaji Sugimaru (1986-1987), Francisco Uyeyama (1988-1995), Raymundo Suga (1996-1997), and Masanori Sugimaru (1998-1999).

*Oita Kenjinkai during the parade of the
Centennial Ceremony*



The Okayama Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	: Okayama shi
<i>Location</i>	: In southwestern Hyogo
<i>Area</i>	: 7 111 Km ² .
<i>Population</i>	: 1 936 140 inhabitants (1992 census)
<i>Major cities</i>	: Kurashiki, Yuhara, Seto
<i>Flower</i>	: Momo no hana
<i>Bird</i>	: Hototogisu
<i>Tree</i>	: Aka matsu
<i>Production</i>	: Agriculture, melon, strawberries, tangerine, orange and mushroom Steel industry, textiles, energy, ceramics
<i>Characteristics</i>	: Temperate weather
<i>Festivities</i>	: Kibi matsuri, Yasaka Matsuri, Kurashiki Festival, Tsuyama Sakura Matsuri, Momotaro Matsuri
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Yubara Onsen, Okutsu Onsen, Hiruzen Bara, Seto, Hayashibara Art Museum



Prefecture flower Momo no hana



Prefecture tree Aka matsu



Prefecture bird Hototogisu



Members of the Okayama Club



The Okayama Club

The first 50 immigrants from Okayama arrived to Peru aboard the Sakura Maru on April 3, 1899. Two hundred and twenty-three more immigrants from the prefecture arrived on the next 32 sea voyages from Japan. The last voyage ended on May 6, 1923. The rest of the immigrants arrived either by invitation of their families or on their own. There is no record on the total number of people who arrived.

In 1915, Ihei Tanimoto opened the first "shoyu" factory in Peru. It was later transferred to Nishii. The name was then changed to Kawakami, its present name. Its members prospered in trade. After World War II, the Okayama Club was founded in 1954. Its first president was Yuchi Hasegawa. The Okayama Cooperative was founded in 1956. The club has a renowned baseball team that has participated in the Pacific Club Cup, among other championships. The club celebrated its 40th anniversary in 1994. Five Issei founding members were present.

Prime Minister of Japan, Ryutaro Hashimoto and his wife were welcomed in 1996. The year 1999 marks the 100th anniversary of the Okayama immigration to Peru and the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the Club. Nakada Katsuno is the only Issei founder who is still alive. The Okayama Club participates in Japan's Cultural Week and other activities of the community.

Distinguished People

Nishii Tajiemon, former president of Chunichikai, Moritani Taiji, founder of Moritani S.A., Enrique Kuzuma, former president of Lima Nikko; Sueko Nishi de Noda and Shiroko Nishii de Kuzuma, former presidents of Fujinkai, Augusto Akagui, President of the Kendo Federation of Peru, president of Okayama Club (1999)

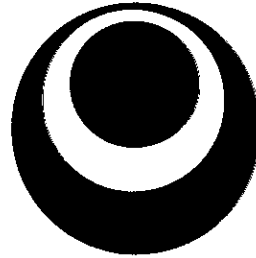
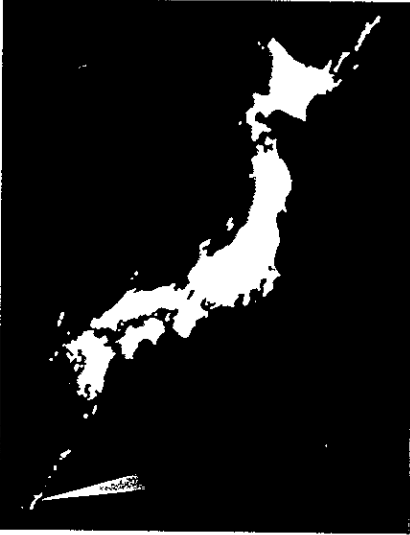


Okayama Board of Directors at the reception for Consul Keichiro Kurase and wife



Delegation of Okayama Club during the parade of the Centennial Ceremony

The Okinawa Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	· Naha shi
<i>Location</i>	Southern tip of the Japanese territory
<i>Political Division</i>	10 main cities, 15 small ones and 28 towns
<i>Area</i>	· 2 266 6 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	: Okinawa-Shi, Yonabaru, Shuri
<i>Flower</i>	: Deigo
<i>Tree</i>	Ryukyu matsu.
<i>Bird</i>	Noguchi gera
<i>Production</i>	· cattle breeding, agriculture, beer industry, awamori (an alcoholic rice liqueur beverage distilled from rice), cement, oil, iron, lacquered ceramic
<i>Festivities</i>	Eiza Matsuri, Tanabata, Tsunahiki, Haari



Prefecture bird - Noguchi gera



Prefecture flower - Deigo



Prefecture tree - Ryukyu matsu



*Blessing of social locale grounds
in Barrios Altos*



The Okinawan Association of Peru

The Okinawan immigration began with the arrival of the ship *Itsukushima Maru* on November 21, 1906, with 774 passengers, 36 of which were from Okinawa. Okinawa gradually became the *Ken* with the largest number of immigrants in the land of the Incas.

The flow of immigrants from Okinawa was noticeable. They settled in the sugar plantations of our coast and then little by little, found new horizons in urban areas.

Three years after the arrival of the first Okinawan immigrants, youthful ardor became evident under the leadership of Sentei Yaki. He founded the Okinawan Youth Association on July 27, 1910, with the purpose of integrating young people through sports.

After two years of activities, the Okinawan institution was officially incorporated. It was called the Okinawan Fraternal Association and its main activity was to perform community work to integrate its members and as a means of serving others. The organization solved problems that arose as a result of not knowing how to speak or read Japanese because of the difference in dialects. Some people of the Peruvian Community thought that this was inexplicable.

During this period of adaptation, the presence of these associations in our community was beneficial. They had the noble task of guiding and helping newly arrived Japanese immigrants in a land strange to them that had different customs and languages. During this stage many problems were solved thanks to teamwork and solidarity. It was basically a true social welfare service.

Tanomoshi, based on mutual support and trust, was initially established during difficult times faced by the first Okinawan immigrants. The first tanomoshi appeared within the Okinawan Community under the leadership of Sentei Yaki. The first collections of these tanomoshi were used to help the sick, bury the dead and for emergencies in general, in addition to setting up a small capital fund for new enterprises. This practice, full of mysticism and mutual support, helped to overcome numerous problems that otherwise would have been practically impossible to cope with on an individual basis.

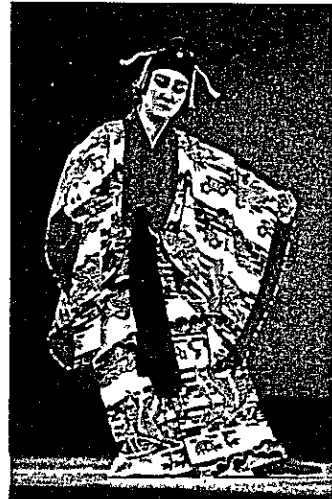
The first stage of Okinawans in Peru lasted four decades, from the arrival of the first immigrants in 1906 to the beginning of World War II. The first immigrants had to adapt themselves as hired laborers. Later, they became self-employed. Once settled, they summoned their families thus spurring a massive immigration from Okinawa. Immigrants from the Ryu Kyu Island composed approximately 60% of the Nikkei population.

There were many differences between Okinawans and the rest of the immigrants from other prefectures, for instance, customs, language, folklore, tradition, to mention a few. Since Okinawans made up the largest part of the Nikkei Community, this sparked a series of clashes, grudges and disappointments that fortunately today are part of the past.

The association that belonged to the Japanese Community interrupted its activities as a result of the tragic events of World War II. The community endured extremely difficult times. It stoically endured an anti-Japanese campaign, plunder, deportations, expropriations, mistreatment and other abuses, and this actually united them and made them forget their internal differences and conflicts. They decided to join efforts and work hard to put the Nikkei Community back on its feet again.

In 1949, a group of Okinawans formed the Okinawa Kyuen Renmeikai to help the survivors of World War II. Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro headed the Association. Both financial and material help was sent to victims in Okinawa.

Typical dance from Okinawa





Women of the Peruvian Okinawan Association during the parade of the Centennial Ceremony



Members of the Peruvian Okinawan Association during the parade of the Centennial Ceremony

The association changed its name to Okinawa Jin Renmei in 1950. The president was Yoshitsune Uchima. Its purpose was also to organize activities to collect money, clothing, tools, medicine, etc., to aid in the reconstruction of post-war Okinawa, as a moral commitment to their homeland. In Peru, the lesson was also assimilated by the generations that lived and witnessed this noble gesture. In Okinawa, they still remember this demonstration of solidarity.

In 1952, it changed its name to Peru Okinawa Kenjinkai. Its first activity was the acquisition and construction of the facility located on the 10th block of Miró Quesada Street in Barrios Altos. This particular place was chosen because at that time, most members of the Okinawan Community had their businesses in this area. The newspapers *Perú Shūmpo* and *Asahi Shūmbun*, and the cultural center of the Nikkei Community had their offices there. There were also movie theaters such as the Apolo and Bolívar, preferred by the community. Another reason why this particular place was chosen was that it was near the Central Market. Every day, Japanese merchants who had shops, restaurants, bazaars or other businesses, gathered there. The first construction stage of the club

was inaugurated in 1960, during the celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the Okinawan Fraternal Association. The second stage was completed in 1969.

The premises in Barrios Altos operated for two decades. Numerous social, cultural, artistic and even sports activities took place there. Many people went there to enjoy the artistic festivals. The club became the emporium of the rich Okinawan folklore. There were also various social gatherings, anniversaries, receptions, birthday celebrations, weddings, farewell parties, etc. This reception facility replaced others such as Jardín Perú, Jardín Ancash, Chinese restaurants on Capón Street, etc.

In 1979, the foundation stone was placed at the new Cultural Sports Complex in the Mayorazgo Ate-Vitarte Estate on the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, and Junji Nishime, Prefect of Okinawa attended the ceremony. It was inaugurated in 1981, on the 75th Anniversary of the Okinawan immigration. The facility was built thanks to the leadership and enterprising spirit of our beloved Seihan Tokumura.



Young people from Okinawa dancing the traditional EISA

The Ate-Vitarte Cultural and Sports Facility replaced the institutional premises at Miró Quesada. Cultural and artistic activities are held in the modern and well-equipped auditorium that has a capacity for 800 people. Several sports activities have been carried out there. There are two football fields, two volleyball and small football fields called *fulbito*, four gateball courts, and an Olympic size pool, among other facilities.

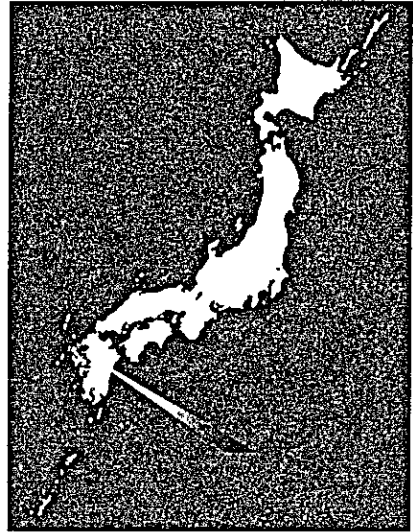
En 1996, the Okinawan Association in Peru celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the Okinawan immigration to Peru. A savings and loan cooperative called AOP COOP was created in 1998. A vast institutional development project is underway to guarantee its self-support. This necessary process will reap its best results in the medium term.

Presidents

1	Sentei Yaki	(Shuri)	1910, 1911, 1919, 1920
2	Kichigun Higa	(Nago)	1912, 1915, 1925, 1934
3	Siray Nashiro	(Naha)	1916 a 1918
4	Sinyu Yamashiro	(Shuri)	1921
5	Seisui Kamisato	(Izena)	1922
6	Riokan Higa	(Kunigami)	1923
7	Choey Kanashiro	(Itoman)	1924
8	Shinguen Kanashiro	(Kunigami)	1926
9	Shodo Yamakawa	(Motobu)	1927
10	Masao Kamisato	(Izena)	1928
11	Seikichi Gabe	(Naha)	1929, 1956
12	Hosei Higa	(Tomigusuku)	1930
13	Koki Miyahira	(Nishihara)	1931
14	Rensuke Higa	(Nago)	1932
15	Munekatsu Yaka	(Naha)	1933
16	Zentoku Chinen	(Ozato)	1935
17	Gasaku Tokeshi	(Kunigami)	1936
18	Jinhiko Kamisato	(Izena)	1937
19	Shosio Maesato	(Naha)	1938
20	Tokuke Irei	(Motobu)	1939
21	Shuney Goga	(Chatan)	1940
22	Yoci Arakaki	(Kunigami)	1941, 1947, 1948
23	Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro	(Naha)	1949
24	Rioko Uchima	(Yonabaru)	1950
25	Zenko Gushiken	(Motobu)	1951
26	Senshun Yagui	(Yonabaru)	1952
27	Eisuke Yoshimoto	(Nago)	1953
28	Shinchi Yagui	(Gushikami)	1954
29	Kasey Maeshiro	(Naha)	1955
30	Eicho Higa	(Nago)	1957
31	Kanesuke Toyama	(Tamashiro)	1958
32	Rioshun Onaga	(Nago)	1959
33	Matsusaburo Nakasone	(Motobu)	1960

34	Gosuke Guibu	(Haebaru)	1961
35	Chiku Eda	(Yonashiro)	1962
36	Fumio Oshiro	(Chinen)	1963
37	Zensey Toyama	(Okinawa)	1964
38	Seiei Yonamine	(Nago)	1965
39	Zensuke Kanashiro	(Yonabaru)	1966
40	Toshio Nakasone	(Motobu)	1967
41	Ginyu Igey	(Ginohan)	1968
42	Taro Tamashiro	(Itoman)	1969
43	Kanmey Unten	(Nago)	1970
44	Shotaro Tengan	(Gushikawa)	1971
45	Shuei Chinen	(Chinen)	1972
46	Shozen Maesato	(Naha)	1973
47	Shinko Okuhama	(Nishihara)	1974
48	Ansey Nakada	(Kin)	1975
49	Seiey Toguchi	(Motobu)	1976
50	Eitoku Kobashigawa	(Nishihara)	1977
51	Seihan Tokumura	(Nago)	1978 a 1981
52	Fusao Yamaguchi	(Naha-Yonabaru)	1982
53	Seitoku Sueyoshi	(Izena)	1983
54	Zenjuro Akamine	(Naha)	1984
55	Shingui Moromisato	(Gushikami)	1985
56	Rioshin Katekaru	(Nishihara)	1986
57	Saburo Guibu	(Yonabaru)	1987
58	Kisey Higa	(Kita Nakagusuku)	1988
59	Naoyoshi Arashiro	(Nago)	1989
60	Manuel Matsuda	(Kunigami)	1990
61	Ryowa Uehara	(Yonabaru)	1991
62	Augusto Hiseo Irej	(Motobu)	1992
63	Masakazu Tamashiro	(Izena)	1993
64	Yoshikazu Oyakawa	(Motobu)	1994
65	Yasushi Higa	(Nago)	1995
66	Yukihiro Nakada	(Izena)	1996
67	Enrique Mayeshiro	(Naha)	1997-1999

The Saga Prefecture



Saga Prefecture Office Building



Prefecture tree Kusu no ki



Prefecture flower Kusu

Capital

Saga – Shi

Location

· In northwestern Honshu

Political Division

37 districts

Area

: 2 438 76 Km²

Major cities

Karatsu, Imari, Tosu, Takeo

Flower

Kusu.

Tree

Kusu no ki

Bird

· Kasasagi

Production

· Aita porcelain, Ureshino tea

Characteristics

Ariake-kai Bay

Festivities

Takezaki Kannokisai, Porcelain Festival

Tourist Attractions

Yoshinogari Iseki (tombs and excavations of over 2000 years old); cities of Arita and Imari, famous for their porcelain



Members of Saga Kenjinkai during their visit to Hideo Noguchi School



The Perú Saga Kenjinkai

The Saga Kenjinkai was founded in 1980 when authorities of that prefecture decided to summon Japanese of Sagan origin.

In 1981, the members of the first board of directors were elected Carlos Yumi (President), Juan Tokushima (Vice-President), Manuel Hachiya (Secretary), Jorge Yumi (Treasurer) Other board members were, Yoshio Yumi, Mitsuyoshi Furukawa and Jiro Hachiya

Authorities of the Saga Prefecture arrived on July 1990 to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of the Saga-Peru Association

The name of the institution was changed to Perú Saga Kenjinkai on February 1994

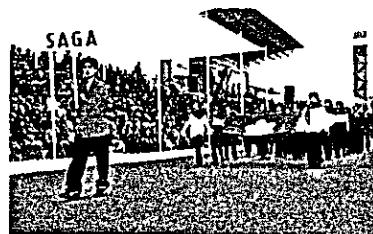
In August 1995, the 15th Anniversary of the Peru Saga Kenjinkai was celebrated A delegation of dignitaries of the Saga Prefecture came for the occasion

The following are the past presidents of this institution Carlos Yumi, Alberto Nakano, Ernesto Furukawa, Jorge Inouye, Rigoberto Eguchi, Luis Yumi and Antonio Furukawa, respectively The present board was reelected. The members are Antonio Furukawa (President), Manuel Hachiya (Vice-President), Jorge Yumi (Treasurer) and César Hachiya (Secretary)

One of the members of this institution is distinguished businessman Mitsuyoshi Furukawa, who has been acknowledged as one of the most outstanding Nikkei entrepreneurs of Peru

The institution is made up of the board of directors, the women's committee and the youth committee

Members of Peru Saga Kenjinkai during the parade at the Centennial Ceremony



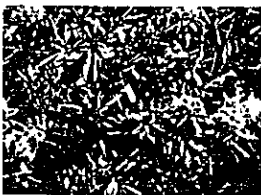
The Shiga Prefecture



Prefecture bird Kai Tsuburi



Prefecture tree Momiji



Prefecture flower Shakanage

Capital

Otsu shi

Location

The central part of Honshu.

Political Division

21 districts

Area

4 017 km²

Major cities

Hikone, Nagahama, Yokkaichi

Flower

Shakanage

Tree

Momiji

Bird

Kai Tsuburi

Production

Farming products, electronic products assembly plant

Characteristics

Biwa Lake, the largest in Japan

Festivities

Biwako Matsuri, Sagicho, Sanno Sai and Manto Sai Festivals.

Tourist Attractions

Hikone Castle, Hiei Mount, Shizugatake, Shigaraki pottery center



Members of Shiga Kenjinkai
1957



The Perú Shiga Kenjinkai

Foundation Date May 9, 1920

Founding fathers. Asahei Tanaka, Tatsuzo Wakabayashi, Uzou Kawazone and Yanosuke Taki

First President: Heitaro Takahashi

During World War II, they were forced to suspend their activities. These were resumed in October 1958 under the name of Shinbokukai. In 1973, the name was changed to Perú Shiga Kenjinkai.

Brief History

Seventy-nine pioneers from this prefecture arrived on the 4th sea voyage of immigrants from Japan in 1907. Sixty went to the Department of Madre de Dios and the rest remained on the coast. The following year, sixty-seven more arrived.



Shiga Kenjinkai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week

The Association started granting scholarships for university studies in 1973. Scholarships for technological studies began in 1979 and are still granted.

People deported to the United States during World War II

Hisao Fujii, Kishiro Hayashi, Shinbou Sanekata, Takao Kanekawa, Ango Matsushita, Kajuro Nakamura, Shinichi Ohashi, Kanejiro Ota, Tokumatsu Otani, Karoku Utsumi, Youjiro Sawao, Rinemon Takahashi, Yoshitaro Tsuchida, Seichi Ueda, Masao Yoshida, and Tejiro Yumoto

Presidents

Takahashi Heitaro, Terashima Kijyuro, Wakabayashi Tatsuzo, Yumoto Tejiro, Takahashi Rinemon, Ueda Yoshitaro, Hayashi Heitaro, Izeri Gouichi, Iwasaki Yazaemon, Matsushita Yasukichi, Otani Tokumatsu, Makino Seisuke, Katsuragai Jyutaro, Miyasaki Shiro, Takeuchi Torachi, Tanaka Heiji, Okamoto Seiji, Hayashi Seichi, Hayashi Kishiro, Wakabayashi Tatsuo, Komori Seiroku, Yagai Saburo, Yoshida Guisaburo, Katsuki Yukiji, Nishikawa Torakichi, Makino Victor, Hayashi Tomás, Oga Manuel, Suga Juan, Yoshizawa Jorge and Makino Alejandro

The Peru Shiga Kenjinkai has its own cooperative, founded in 1928. It was closed in 1941 during the war but resumed its activities in 1956. At present, it has approximately 86 members.

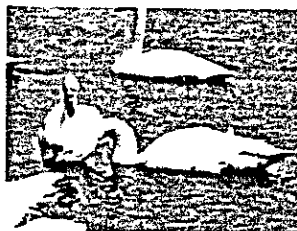


Members of Peru Shiga Kenjinkai during the parade at the Centennial Ceremony

The Shimane Prefecture



Capital	:	Matsue-shi
Flower	-	Botan
Tree		Kuro Matsu
Bird		Oo Hakucho
Major cities	:	Iwami, Tsuwano, Izumo
Production	-	Condensers, machinery, metals, metal products, steel, etc
Tourist Attractions		Adachi Museum, Iwami Ginzan, Izumo Taisha, Kojin dan and Kamoiwakura, Okı Kuniga coastline, Shinji Lake, Tamatsukuri Onsen, Tsuwano castles
Festivities	:	Takuno Children's Kagura, Iwami Ginzan Ume Matsuri, Okı Kokubunji Renge-emaı, Daikonyama Botan Matsuri, Gakuenji Benkei Matsuri, Sagi Mai, Matsue Suigo Matsuri, Hassaku Ushitsuki, Izumo Taisha Kamiarisaı, Matsue Do-Gyoretsu, Morotabune Shinji



Prefecture bird Oo Hakucho



Prefecture flower Botan



Prefecture tree Kuro Matsu

*Members of Perú
Shimane Kenjinkai*



The Perú Shimane Kenjinkai

The history of this institution in Peru is very brief. On October 31, 1908, the ship *Itsukushima Maru* left Yokohama arriving at Callao on December 10, 1908. It was the 7th sea voyage of Japanese immigrants. Only two people from the Shimane Prefecture were passengers on board: Ishihara Toranosuke and Tane Zeizo, who worked at the San Nicolás Hacienda. After these two Shimane citizens immigrated, about forty more arrived. Years later, when immigration was opened without the pre-requisite of a mandatory contract, many more people from the prefecture disembarked in Peru. There is no list of immigrants from this prefecture and therefore there are no precise figures. They simply joined the nearest prefecture, Hiroshima. That is why in the history of immigration of the institution *Perú Shimane Kenjinkai* many were initially recorded in other prefectures. At present, the institution is well organized and performs its own activities.

In 1997, Itagaki Noriyuki, employee of a Japanese restaurant, returned to his native land. There, he got in touch with officials of the Shimane Prefecture and explained to them the need to create an entity in Peru that would group the descendants of Shimane. And thus, the Shimane Departmental Club was founded on August 16, 1997. Yoshitaro Tokuda was elected president and is still at the head of the institution.

Members of the Board of Directors

President, Tokuda Yoshitaro; Vice-President, Morisaki Alfredo; Secretary, Onchi Emilio; Treasurer, Hayauchi Kanac; Public Relations, Itagaki Noriyuki; Culture, Yamasaki Shigueru; Assistance, and Sakaguchi Eiko.

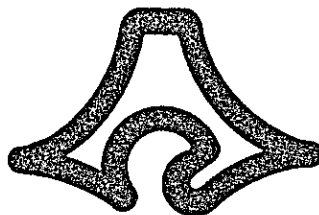
*Shimane Kenjinkai Stand during Japan's
Cultural Week*



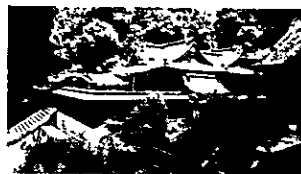
The Shizuoka Prefecture



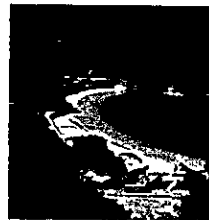
<i>Capital</i>	: Shizuoka – shi.
<i>Location</i>	The central part of Honshu.
<i>Political Division</i>	21 districts
<i>Area</i>	: 7 773 Km ² .
<i>Major cities</i>	: Hamamatsu, Numazu, Shimizu, Atami
<i>Flower</i>	: Cha Tsutsuji.
<i>Tree</i>	: Mokusei
<i>Bird</i>	: Sanko cho
<i>Production</i>	: Fish, green tea, oranges, wasabi, shitaki, machinery, sake, wood, paper, synthetic textiles, musical instruments
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Moa Museum, Hakone National Park, Nihon Daira
<i>Festivities</i>	Akiba Fire Festival, Anjin Festival, Tea Festival
<i>Characteristics</i>	: Mount Fuji and beautiful landscapes.



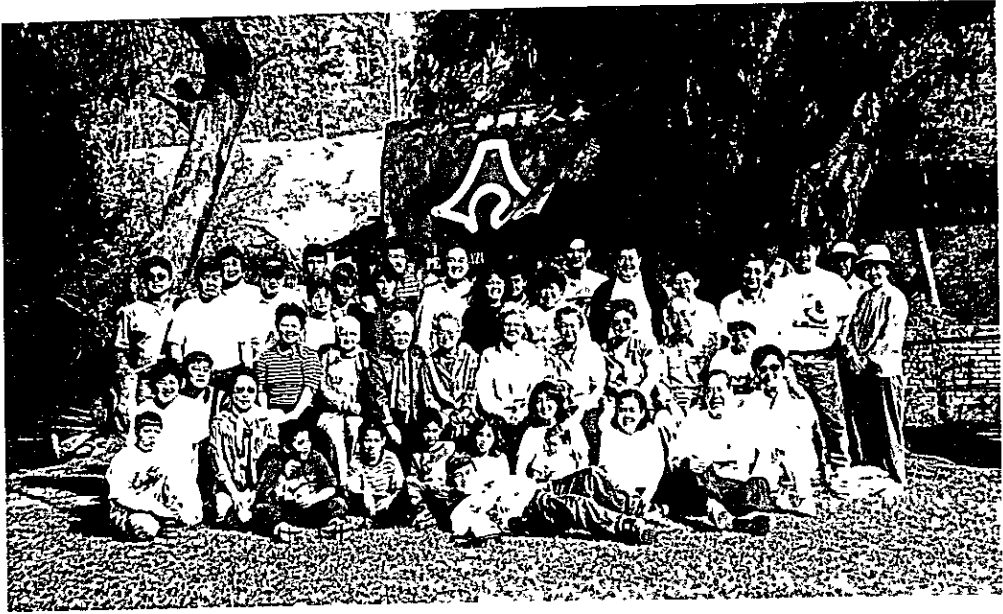
*“Fuji” Japan’s most representative mountain
seen from Nihondaira*



Kinosan Toshogu



Iwachu Beaches



*Members of Peru Shizuoka Kenjinkai
at a picnic*



The Perú Shizuoka Kenjinkai

Historical background

The official immigration of Shizuoka representatives to Peru began on April 3, 1899, upon the arrival of the *Sakura Maru*. Two nurses traveled with the 790 immigrants. One of them, Fishikawa Taki, came from a well-to-do family and belonged to the Red Cross. She decided to stay in Peru. She is buried in Santa Eulalia, Chosica.

The first citizens of Shizuoka got together to help each other. They helped those who did not have a job, took care of the sick, celebrated special occasions and remembered their beloved land. In 1922, the association *Zai Perú Koku Shizuoka Kenjinkai* was founded. It took the name of *Perú Shizuoka Kenjinkai* in January 1933. Later, on November 3, 1936, it changed to *Shizuoka Kenjinkai*.

In 1938, it changed its name to *Shizuoka Ken Kaigai Kyokai Perú Chuo Shibu* or the Peruvian Branch of the Overseas Central Shizuoka Association.

The mission of the *Perú Shizuoka Kenjinkai* is to safeguard the overall welfare of its members, strengthen bonds between Peru and Japan,

contribute to the development of the country, maintain friendship among its members, exchange information and knowledge to further the Association's progress, help its members become model citizens and provide their descendants with a proper education

The Peru Shizuoka Kenjinkai basically involves social and recreational activities with a focus on sports and to provide assistance whenever needed. It fosters mutual relations with similar institutions at national and international levels.

During World War II, the institutional activities ceased for obvious reasons. Social activities were cancelled from 1939 to 1948 due to the political ordeals inflicted upon most of its members.

After World War II, when social and economic problems were solved, its members sent financial support to Japan. Japan's economy had been destroyed and its people were enduring great difficulties.

Members of Shizuoka Ken Shushin Sha No Kaigoo gathered often without a well-defined organization during 1948.

In 1950, descendants of the prefecture met to receive Olympic Swimming Champions Furuhashi, Hamaguchi, Murayama, Hashizume and coach Yusa who had come to Peru on a good will tour. The last two were from Shizuoka. The organization meetings were held at the house of Julio Furuya, where social and cultural gatherings usually took place. Lunch was held at the Jardín Perú Restaurant.

On February 28, 1970, Sosaku Fukuda, Tokijiro Furuya, Shoichi Takahashi, Yonosuke Endo and Hyotaru Okamura got together to decide on scholarship issues and to define the board of directors. That same year, in April, activities of the kenjinkai were resumed with new spirits under the name of Peru Fuyokai. More than 40 people attended the event.

The Club

The idea of the Shizuoka Club arose during a winter excursion on September 28, 1975. During the trip, it was noticed that very few Nikkei had participated and the number of Issei had also dropped. Julia Sano and Daniel Oscar Tagata saw the need to form an association to encourage the second generation to become involved in the activities. They requested authorization from the President of Peru Fuyokai, Takashi Saito.

Peru Shizuoka Kenjinkai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week

