

Members of Peru Shizuoka Kenjinkai during the parade at the Centennial Central Ceremony

On October 14, 1975, the Shizuoka Club was officially established and merged with Perù Fuyokai. The ceremony of its legal incorporation was held at the Wan Wha Restaurant on April 25, 1982. The time had come for the Nisei to assume the responsibility of upkeeping the values, tradition, and customs of their ancestors and pay homage to the elderly.

Young Sansei and scholarship students have participated in the last board of directors and in the activities of the institution. They respect their cultural roots alive and are

proud of their Nikkei identity.

The Shizuoka Prefecture has granted scholarships to Peruvian Nikkei descendants from native people of Shizuoka. There are two types of scholarships, Technical (Kenshu-sei) and College (Kyu Gaku-sei). While in Japan, scholarship students are able to expand their technical and professional knowledge and improve their Japanese. They have a chance of visiting places of interest in their field and also important tourist attractions. From time to time, officials of the Department of International Affairs visit Peru to assess and keep in touch with former scholarship students.

During its lifetime, the Kenjinkai has had distinguished leaders. We can say that we have prominent Nikkei in different fields. They are all grateful for the advice, example of tenacity and sacrifice inherited from their parents.

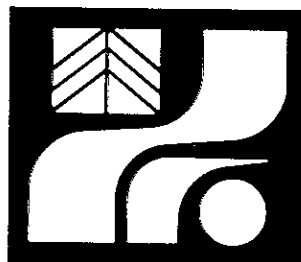
Some of our distinguished members are: In agriculture, Oscar Fukuda, in farming and animal husbandry, Carlos Fukuda; in sports, Nadia Hamamura and Carmen de Oka, scout leader, Daniel Tagata; businessman, Isidro Tagata; industrial entrepreneur, Roberto Doi, fishing businessman, Victor Nishio; painter, Karen Nishimura and Miss Nikkei 94, Cecilia Tagata.

The first citizens from Shizuoka arrived in Peru on November 20, 1906, on board the Itsukushima Maru. This was the 3rd voyage of immigrants to Peru. Most went south of Lima to Cañete, to the haciendas of Cerro Azul and Casa Blanca and the rest settled in the outskirts of Lima.

Ships that brought immigrants from Peru sailed from Yokohama. The route first took them to San Francisco (United States), Manzanillo (Mexico), Balboa (Panama) and finally Callao (Peru). Only one of the ships set off from Kobe, all the rest left from Yokohama.

An estimated 449 people arrived from Shizuoka on 27 voyages between 1906 and 1921.

The Tochigi Prefecture



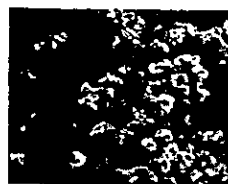
<i>Capital</i>	· Utsunomiya.
<i>Location</i>	In eastern Honshu.
<i>Political Division</i>	: 11 districts
<i>Area</i>	6 419 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	Ashikaga, Sao, Kanuma, Nikko
<i>Flower</i>	: Shimotsuke so
<i>Tree</i>	· Tochi no ki.
<i>Bird</i>	: Ooruri.
<i>Production</i>	: Kampyo, linen, cotton material
<i>Characteristics</i>	Hot water springs (onsen), golf courses.
<i>Festivittes</i>	· Nikko Toshogu matsuri
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Nikko, ski grounds, Kegon no Taki.



Prefecture government office



Prefecture tree Tochi no ki



Prefecture flower Shimotsuke so

Members of
Tochigi Kenjinkai



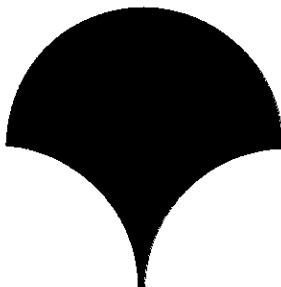
The Tochigi Kenjinkai

The institution was founded on January 27, 1982. Its first president was Tokuko Ikeda. It is a small association and was created to keep in touch with the parent entity, the Peruvian Japanese Association and with other kenjinkai. It was also a way of establishing direct contact with the Tochigi Prefecture in Japan. In April 1996, the institution acquired its own social facility at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center (Jinnai Center). They had the support of Tochigi Governor, Fumio Watanabe.

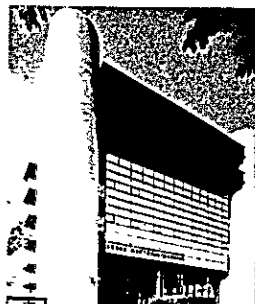
Under the presidency of Fidel Aray, the kenjinkai is at present developing activities with the parent entity. They disseminate Tochigi Culture and descendants have an active participation in the institution. Tokuko Ikeda has a privileged place within the Nikkei community for her extense and long-lasting leadership. She has been President of the Peruvian Japanese Women's Association (Fujinkai), President of the San Francisco Committee and Guardian Angel of the Home for Senior Citizens in Lima.

Some of its distinguished members are: Dr. Augusto Ikeda, a surgeon, specialized in Traumatology and Orthopedics, renowned professional and member of the board of *Deportivo AELU*, 1st category football team. Dante Aray, economist, executive of Intradevco. At present, he is president of the ABACO Cooperative. Miteko Tenya, teacher of Japanese language. She has had long experience in the matter at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. She is mother of Francisco Tenya, a diplomatic who worked as Secretary of the Peruvian Embassy in Japan. He worked very closely with Ambassador Victor Arizumi. If we go back in time, we cannot fail to mention Nakataro Aray, one of the founders of Jishuryo in 1928. Today, it is the Santa Beatriz School.

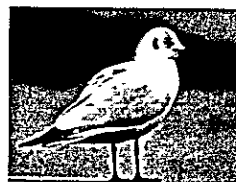
The Tokyo Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	· Shinjuku
<i>Location</i>	: In eastern Honshu
<i>Political Division</i>	49 districts.
<i>Area</i>	· 2 166 26 Km ² .
<i>Major cities</i>	· Chuo, Chiyoda, Minato, Shibuya
<i>Flower</i>	Somei Yoshino
<i>Tree</i>	Ichu
<i>Bird</i>	· Yuri kamome
<i>Production</i>	Asakusanori, computers.
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	Tokyo Tower, Kokyo, Yasukuni-jinja, Meiji-jingu, Tokyo Disneyland
<i>Festivities</i>	Asakusa-sanya Matsuri, Kanda-myōjin Matsuri
<i>Characteristics</i>	: Capital of Japan, political, economic and information center



Entrance to Tokyo mall



Prefecture bird Yuri kamome



Prefecture tree Ichu



Members of Tokyo Toyukai



The Perú Tokyo Toyukai

Tokyo Toyukai Association was enthusiastically created on September 22, 1983, by Kazuko Miki, Sachiko Mishima and Kasuko Noda. Its first president was Kinshiro Shimura.

Upon investigating the history of the immigrants, it was discovered that four pioneers had arrived from Tokyo to Callao on April 3, 1899, on the ship Sakura Maru: Renjiro Asaga, Umejiro Kusuda, Chikara Igarashi and Sanjiro Hosonuma. No direct descendants are known, so it is presumed they returned to Japan.

The number of immigrants that arrived later on was not large enough to form an association. There were some prominent members of the community such as Dr. Sejiro Tabata, successful businessman and manufacturer, Doro Hasegawa, manufacturer, who made the first DIHA

lightbulbs in Peru and was also founder of the newspaper *Peru Shunpo*. Kotaro Noda, Ryoji Hori and Nobuyoshi Kassai Another distinguished member was Florentino Tabata

The institution has 30 families registered as members. Most came to Peru during the post-war period, therefore, they are Issei who are residents of Peru.

One of the greatest achievements of the association is the fact that they received offers for scholarships for Tokyo in 1996. This was possible thanks to Premier Ryutaro Hashimoto's wife's concern during an official visit to Lima.

A typical activity consists in planting Sakura trees throughout Peru. The tree is a symbol of Peruvian-Japanese friendship. Some trees have been planted at a shantytown soup kitchen in Comas, at the Deaf and Mute School in Magdalena, in Emmanuel, at the Home for the Senior Citizen's, at the Honorio Delgado Hideyo Noguchi Hospital, at the Ann Sullivan School, among others.

The Tokyo Toyukai joined other similar institutions during the 90th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru.

Some goals for the future are to disseminate the Japanese language, culture and customs of our ancestors and to watch over the health and welfare of our members.

Diro Hasegawa, a Japanese immigrant was a pioneer in the box seat casting and manufacturing industry (1925), and later in manufacturing



Tokyo Toyukai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week



Doro Hasegawa

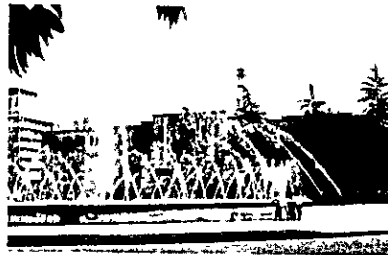
light bulbs (1931) that employed numerous Issei and Nisei. He also sheltered many people in his home at Santa Helena and San Narciso of Huambucho, 400 km from Chimbote. He is remembered much more as the founder of today's prestigious daily paper *Perú Shimpō*.

The foundry, where barber chairs, movie theater seat boxes, faucets and DIHA incandescent light bulbs were produced, was forced to cease its activities when Hasegawa was deported to the United States during World War II.

When he returned, he continued at the head of his company, Técnica Industrial, together with his son Shiguehiro. He has also worked in other fields such as agriculture.

He shared his life with obaachan Chieko, a petite and delicate woman of great knowledge and personality. Doro Hasegawa was an extraordinary man who taught us a lesson in solidarity while throughout his life.

The Toyama Prefecture



Toyama Prefecture Office Building

<i>Capital</i>	: Toyama-shi
<i>Location</i>	: Central part of Honshu.
<i>Political Division</i>	: 9 districts.
<i>Area</i>	: 4 252.35 Km ² .
<i>Major cities</i>	: Oyama, Yatsuo, Yamada, Takaoka.
<i>Flower</i>	: Chuurip pu.
<i>Tree</i>	: Tateyama sugi.
<i>Bird</i>	: Raicho
<i>Production</i>	: Chemical-pharmaceutical industry, electronics and agriculture.
<i>Characteristics</i>	: It is located on the coasts of the Sea of Japan and surrounded by a mountain belt
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Mountain climbing, skiing



Prefecture tree Tateyama sugi



Prefecture flower Chuurip pu



Members of Toyama Kenjinkai



The Perú Toyama Kenjinkai

The 9th voyage of immigrants arrived aboard the Manshu Maru on July 13, 1909, with 16 people from the Toyama Prefecture.

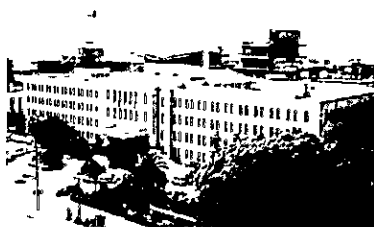
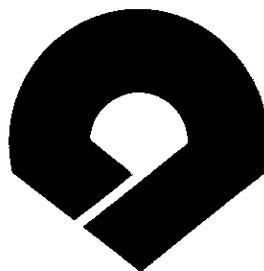
The Perú Toyama Kenjinkai was founded on November 13, 1971. A cultural delegation from Toyama Prefecture arrived in Peru on October 19, 1987, as part of the club's activities. They presented the Mugiyu Odori dance and a play. There were also Shodo (Japanese calligraphy) demonstrations by professor Shiro Aoyagi and Ikebana (flower arrangements) by members of Soketsu, directed by Professor Seishu Okazaki. These took place at the Dai Hall of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. Non-Nikkei personalities and members of our community attended the event.

In reference to the history of the Toyama Prefecture, it is important to mention Teishi Tanaka, of the Morioka Company and promoter of the Japanese immigration to Peru.

Teishi Tanaka was director of Toyama Shyan Gakko, and later the Director of Secondary Schools of the Toyama Prefecture before traveling to Peru.

There is also Kannosuke Iida, who worked as an agricultural engineer at the Toyama Prefecture

The Wakayama Prefecture



Wakayama Prefecture Office Building

<i>Capital</i>	: Wakayama shi.
<i>Location</i>	: Southernmost part of Honshu
<i>Political Division</i>	: 20 districts
<i>Area</i>	: 4 418.69 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	: Kainan, Gobo, Shingu, Tanabe, Hashimoto
<i>Flower</i>	: Ume.
<i>Tree</i>	: Ubame gashi
<i>Bird</i>	: Mejiro
<i>Production</i>	: Wood and fishing industry, citric fruits, steel, petroleum by-products, silk.
<i>Characteristics</i>	: Forests and mountains, coastline with wide beaches and temperate weather
<i>Festivities</i>	: Hinanagashi, Aoba Matsuri, Hi Matsuri, Kazagawa, Mifune Matsuri, Onimai, Warai Matsuri, Shishimai
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Natural History Museum, Koya San, Nagora Temple



Prefecture flower Ume



Prefecture tree Ubame gashi



*Sakata and Sakaguchi Family
Members*



The Perú Wakayama Kenjinkai

The first 101 immigrants from Wakayama set off from the port of Yokohama on April 7, 1908, on the steamboat, Itsukushima Maru, and arrived at the port of Callao on May 21 of that same year.

Toshio Yamamoto and Antonio Shimohira founded the Peru Wakayama Kenjinkai on September 29, 1991. The following people attended the meeting: Kaichi Sakata, Haruji Murakami, Mitsue Saito, Alfredo Sakata, Rodolfo Sakata, Carlos Saito, Jorge Yamamoto, Akemi de Yamamoto, Ricardo Kosaka, Luis Dotemoto, Angélica Shimohira, Margarita Funato and Marco Tamura. Its first president was Alfredo Sakata.

The kenjinkai's main activities are Shinnenkai, Mother's Day, a Buddhist ceremony, visits to the Home for Senior Citizens, participation in the Cultural Week.

A Wakayama descendant who excelled as leaders and businessmen was Kaichi Sakata, promoter of Club Pacifico and the La Unión Stadium.

There is also Rodolfo and Alfredo Sakata, who together with their sister Irma, successfully head the companies Sakata Electric and Sakata Comunicaciones.

The founding member Toshio Yamamoto, Rapporteur, registered the Wakayama descendants Likewise, he was the promoter of the first scholarship granted to Fernando Koide

Eulogio Nishiyama is a distinguished photographer from Cuzco, a pioneer in national movie making and a member of the Cuzco School of Photography He is known worldwide for his film Kukulí.

Dr Carlos Saito Saito, director of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, former President of the *Banco de la Nación* and the Aelucop Cooperative

Faustino Sakata is still remembered in Callao Most ships of the port of Callao maintained their ships at this dockyard Likewise, he had a prosperous hardware store and a factory where they made squirters that were a delight at carnival parties

His children became prominent members of society Alberto, Augusto, Lidia. His son Ernesto, worked for the International Petroleum Company for many years He played baseball for the Panthers Club The club's pitcher, Ferretti, was very popular for his skill His daughter Yolanda was one of the first Nikkei women surgeons of the port

The Women's Committee

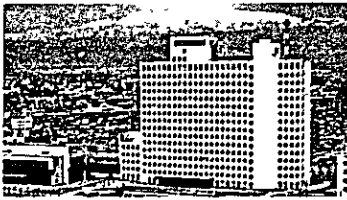
Inés Murakami Coronado heads the committee The other members are Bertha de Yamamoto, Mercedes de Kanashiro, Margarita Funato, Luisa de Morisaki, Angélica Saito, Hilda de Kosaka, Ana de Kawanishi, Rosa de Asai, Francis de Sakata, among others

The women's committee had the responsibility of organizing Mother's Day celebration, requiem mass for those who passed away from Wakayama, visits to the Senior Citizens Home participation on Japan's Cultural Week and Matsuri at the La Unión Stadium

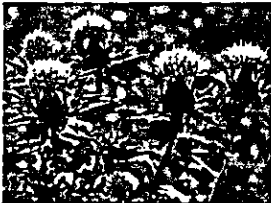


*Members of Peru Wakayama Kenjikai
parading at the Centennial
Ceremon*

The Yamagata Prefecture



Yamagata Prefecture Office Building



Prefecture flower Benibana



Prefecture tree Sakurambo



Capital	· Yamagata – shi
Location	In northern Honshu.
Political Division	44 districts
Area	9 327 Km ² .
Major cities	Sakata, Yonezawa, Shinjo, Tsuruoka
Flower	: Benibana
Tree	: Sakurambo
Bird	· Oshidori
Mammal	· Antelope (kamoshika).
Production	Rice, fruit, sheep, oil, canned foods, sewing machines, silk worm, sake
Festivities	Hanagasa, Shinjo Yuki Matsuri, Tenjin Bakemono
Characteristics	Chain of mountains with beautiful valleys Great Nogami River



Members of Yamagata Club



The Yamagata Club

The Perú Yamagata Kenjinkai del Perú was founded on November 3, 1917, by a commission headed by Saburo Suzuki

In 1917 (sixth year of the Taisho Era), more than one hundred Japanese citizens from the Yamagata Prefecture had immigrated to Peru. Loneliness and homesickness for their country's customs triggered in them the spirit of fraternity and the mutual desire to unite. On November 3, 1917, the Perú Yamagata Kenjinkai was created. Saburo Suzuki was the first president of the organization committee and president of the institution as well.

Sato was another distinguished member of the institution. He introduced the Japanese candy-making technique (okashi). He set up his shop called Kotobuki on Cuzco Street that was well known in its day.

Keijitaro Asay also established a candy shop by the name of Toichiya, also located on Cuzco Street.



Members of Yamagata Club
1999

Another prominent member was Hyokichi Sato, who graduated from the Photographic Art Academy, "Toyo Gijyutsu Sashin Gakko", in Tokyo. He opened a photo studio, which he named TOYO-Oriente, in honor of the academy. The rest of the name was Oriental Photo Studio.

At present, our institution has many members who have businesses or industries. The following are well known professionals: university professors, Hiroshi Shoji and Victor Honma, doctors, Sotero Higarashi and Pedro Shoji, dentist, Victor Suda; accountants, Julio Ishizawa, Celsa de Ishizawa and Felipe Onojima, engineers, Jorge Ishizama, Luis Onuma, Pablo Wagatsuma, Pedro Wagatsuma and Gonzalo Watanabe; pharmacist, Silvia Sato de Sugano, architect, Jose Sato Onuma and teachers, Elena Tsuchiya and Juana Togashi.

Special distinction bestowed by the Government of Japan

Kazo Wagatsuma from the city of Lima and Sadao Ichikawa from Lima

The Yamaguchi Prefecture



<i>Capital</i>	Yamaguchi – Shi
<i>Location</i>	: In southern Honshu
<i>Political Division</i>	37 districts
<i>Area</i>	: 6,108.62 Km ²
<i>Major cities</i>	: Hagi, Bofu, Tokuyama, Iwakuni
<i>Flower</i>	Natsu mikan no hana
<i>Tree</i>	Aka matsu
<i>Bird</i>	: Nabe zuru
<i>Production</i>	- Automobile and electronic industry, rice, tangerine, fish, handicrafts
<i>Characteristics</i>	: The coast is washed by the Sea of Japan, abundant rivers and fertile lands.
<i>Festivities</i>	: Akiyoshiday Yamayaki, Tsubaki Matsuri
<i>Tourist Attractions</i>	: Kintai Bashu, Akiyoshi Day, Art Museum.



Prefecture tree Aka matsu



Prefecture bird Nabe zuru



Prefecture flower Natsu mikan no hana



Members of Bocho Kaiga Kyokai
branch in Peru curvants the Peru
Yamaguchi Kenjinkai



The Yamaguchi Kenjin Association of Peru

On February 27, 1899, 187 immigrants from the Yamaguchi Prefecture set sail on the Sakura Maru bound for Callao and arrived on April 3rd of that same year. The day after arriving to Callao, the Sakura Maru headed north and disembarked immigrants at the different sugar haciendas along the coast. They were distributed as follows: 150 immigrants disembarked at the port of Chancay in Lima and taken to the San Nicolás Hacienda. Thirty-seven immigrants arrived at *Puerto Eten* in Lambayeque and were assigned to the Pomalca Hacienda. Other immigrants from the prefecture continued to arrive on the next voyages.

Members of the Yamaguchi Ken formed the Bocho Overseas Association (Bocho Kaiga Kyokai Peru Chuo Shibu) on October 6, 1927. The founding fathers were: Seguma Kitsutani, Satoshi Ishimaru, Tanesu Nagami, Umenoshin Yamamoto, Hisao Fujiyama, Mineo Sato, Keinoshin Suetomi, Toishi Ito, Zenshichi Tamura, Takeji Nakano, Hizatchi Yamada, Hikoma Arita, Yisaku Shinkai, Kikujiro Inoue, Fukurichi Ikeda, Makoto Tsuneshige, Yoshikazu Nakamoto, Yuiji Yamamoto, Yoshizuke Aburatani, Matsuchi Hiromoto, and Kosuke Kitsutani.

Most prefecture associations were constituted in the fifties. On October 23, 1958, the Yamaguchi Kenjin Association of Peru was founded

Thanks to the constant support of the Women and Youth's Committees, the Association has developed a series of institutional activities such as Shinnenkai, welcome and farewell parties for scholarship students, Mother and Father's Day, among others. The institution was finally able to purchase its institutional facility at the Jimnai Center, which was inaugurated on November 5, 1995

A formal reception took place during the 70th Anniversary of its foundation with the presence of His Excellency, the Governor of the Yamaguchi Prefecture, Sekinari Ni and the President of the Yamaguchi Prefecture Assembly, Horoyuki Kawano

Board of Directors

Between 1958-1998, there have been 41 Board of Directors in charge of an outstanding institutional life

The descendants of the Yamaguchi Prefecture were proud presidents of the Peruvian Japanese Association: Shinsuke Kitsutani (1919), Seguma Kitsutani (1923-1927), Harumi Suenaga (1977) and Doctor César Tsuneshige (1996). Numerous youngsters have been benefited with college and technical scholarships offered by the Yamaguchi Prefecture.

Other distinguished descendants of the prefecture are: His Excellency, Victor Arimoto Shinto, Peruvian Ambassador to Japan, Victor Yoshimoto, a "Yohersa" entrepreneur, Fernando Suenaga, carrier of "América-Amin Tour", Héctor Suenaga, President of the Peruvian Japanese Association in Cuzco; Teodoro Hiramoto, surgeon-oncologist and Fernando



Members of the Yamaguchi Kenjin Association of Peru

Furukawa, José and Maximo Umemoto, Luis and Francisco Ito, among others

List of Presidents of the Peruvian Yamaguchi Kenjin Association

Toichi Ito (1958), Harumi Suenaga (1959,1970,1974), Nobuichi Hironaka (1960,1971), Shigeeo Kagami (1961), Yoosuke Tominaga (1962), Umetaro Aoki (1963,1972), Masao Akimoto (1964), Masaichi Hirota (1965), Takematsu Nagatomi (1966), Tsuyoshi Matsuo (1967), Hiroshi Yoshimoto (1968, 1969), Tokio Matsumura (1973), Hisaji Harima (1975, 1976), Yoshio Hironaka (1977), Alejandro Tominaga (1978), José Aoki (1979, 1988), Jiro Oshigoe (1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984), Fernando Furukawa (1985), José Umemoto (1986), Pedro Shiroya (1987), Juan Kagami (1989), Víctor Yoshimoto (1990), Luis Kitsutani (1991), Augusto Maesaka (1992), Pedro Aritomi (1993, 1994), Takahiko Fujii (1995, 1996), Teodoro Hiromoto (1997, 1998) and Fernando Suenaga (1999, 2000)

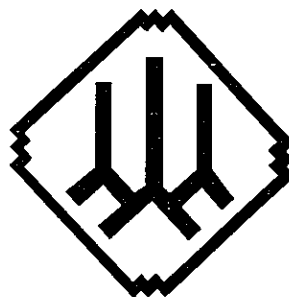
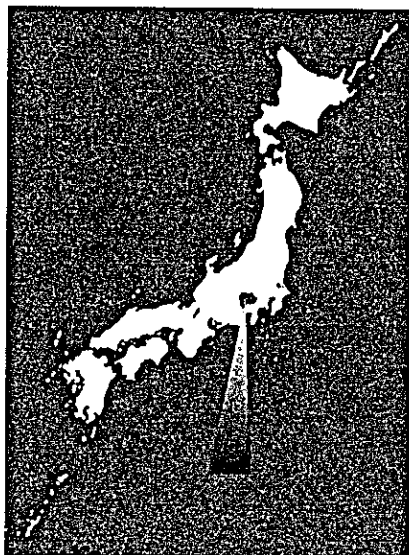
Special distinction bestowed by the Government of Japan

Masuichi Watanabe, from the city of Piura; Kyuichi Uchiyama, from Huancayo, Shimichi Hironaka, from Lima, Harumi Suenaga, from Lima, Torau Okugawa, from Huancayo, Umetaro Aoki, from Lima and Luis Okamoto, from Lima



Members of the Yamaguchi Kenjin Association of Peru during the parade of the Centennial Ceremony

The Yamanashi Prefecture



Capital	Kofu shi
Location	· Central part of Honshu
Political Division	15 districts
Major cities	Yamanashi Otsuki, Enzan
Flower	· Fuji Sakura
Tree	: Ubame gashi
Bird	Ugu isu
Production	Agriculture (grapes, peaches, kaki, rice) glassware, deer leather handicrafts, electronic and precision products
Tourist Attractions	: Moa Museum, Hakone National Park, Nihon Daira
Festivities	Minobusan, Shinguen Ko Matsuri, Fuji Goko Matsuri, Kofu bonchi Budokan
Tourist Attractions	· Mountain climbing, skiing



Prefecture flower Fuji Sakura



Prefecture tree Ubame gashi



Prefecture bird Ugu isu



Members of the Peru Yamanashi Shinboku-kai during a family picnic



The Perú Yamanashi Shinboku-kai

The history of the Perú Yamanashi Shinboku-kai began on July 1st, 1930, when Yamanashi Kenjinkai was founded. It grouped 230 families and its first president was Yajiro Furuya.

On February 12, 1955, at the suggestion of Hisashi Amano, father of the Governor of the Prefecture, it changed its name to the Perú Yamanashi Shinboku-kai. Yoshisada Muramatsu was elected first president.

The first immigrants from the Yamanashi Prefecture were 271. They arrived on the fourth immigration trip on the ship, Kasato Maru. It left Japan on January 5, 1907, and arrived at Callao on February 8 of that same year. Of those passengers, 41 were native of Yamanashi. Some distinguished people were Horiuchi Denzyu, from Misako Cho and Tsunehei Mitsumori who became the 8th president of the Japanese Central Society, now, the Peruvian Japanese Association. In total, 271 native Yamanashi citizens arrived in Peru.

Even though they endured much hardship and suffering because they did not know how to speak Spanish and were unfamiliar with the local customs, they overcame these inconveniences. They participated in many private and public activities and established businesses and industries.

We cannot forget their outstanding participation in acts that contributed to Peru's well-being as a sign of gratitude to the land that sheltered them. The Government has duly recognized these people.

The following are some of the distinguished members: Shozo Kitsuta, who was awarded the medal *Comendador de la Orden al Merito por Servicios Distinguidos*, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru on August 18, 1989, Naoyuki Nabeta and Kazuyuki Okuyama, who received the acknowledgement of the Ministry of Education in 1980 for their valuable help in benefit of Peru, Yoshimura Yehikawa, founder of the Ichigokai Cultural Association and Shuatsu Tomonokai, who was acknowledged by the Ministry of Health for promoting the dissemination of *Shuatsu* in Peru. All along its existence, the institution has performed its traditional annual activities such as New Year's Day, Mother's Day, Seiyukai, Inter-kenjinkai Gateball Championship and monthly meeting of senior citizens, Issai.

Commemorative acts took place on the 25th and 35th Anniversaries of the institution's foundation. Officials from the Prefecture participated in the celebrations. During the last event, their dream of having a facility of their own came true. It is located on the sixth floor of the Jinnai Building.



The Peru Yamanashi Shimbokukai Stand during Japan's Cultural Week



Members of the Peru Yamanashi Shimbokukai during the parade of the Centennial Ceremony

影揚念紀念組業同髮理人本日才力
1923



Institutions

*W*hen most immigrants ended their contracts as field workers at the large haciendas or plantations on the coast of Peru, they eventually moved to the cities, mainly Lima

During the time they had worked at these haciendas, the Japanese immigrants wove bonds of friendship with their fellow countrymen and forged a close knit group. This spirit of unity encouraged them to gather often and, in this way, they steadily built up many institutions that have been the pillars of support for members and their families in this their new homeland. Most of these institutions still operate to this day and cling to their traditions. They also are devoted to works of charity for the benefit of their community.

Their descendants, inheritors of a millenary tradition, established other institutions to contribute towards the progress of Peru.

Presidents of the Peruvian Japanese Association

1	Kannosuke Iida	1917
2-4-5-6-9-24	Ichitaro Morimoto	1918-20-21-22-25-40
3	Shinsuke Kitsutani	1919
7-11	Seguma Kitsutani	1923-27
8	Kohei Mitsumori	1924
10-15-25	Motozo Nonomiya	1926-31-41
12	Sentei Yaki	1928
13-21	Tatsujiro Kurotobi	1929-37
14	Rokuichi Kudo	1930
16	Tajuemon Nishii	1932
17	Saburo Suzuki	1933
18	Heitaro Hayashi	1934
19	Masayoshi Sato	1935
20	Rinuemon Takahashi	1936
22	Sadajiro Yumoto	1938
23	Tadao Taniguchi	1939
24	Naonosuke Muroto	1940
26	Yoshisada Muramatsu	1955
27	Gonsuke Sugimaru	1959
28-32	Masaki Taguma	1960-64
29	Senshun Yagi	1961
30-31-35	Sueo Kanamori	1962-63-67
32	Eicho Higa	1964
33	Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro	1965
34	Satoru Watanabe	1966
36	Zensei Toyama	1968
37	Kakuichi Nishimata	1969
38	Ryoshin Onaga	1970
39	Hideo Sato	1971
40	Toshio Nakasone	1972
41	Chyoteru Hiraoka	1973
42	Ginyu Igei	1974
43	Tamato Chuba	1975
44	Masao Nakachi	1976
45	Harumi Suenaga	1977
46	Fumio Oshiro	1978
47	Shuso Tosa	1979
48	Shozo Kitsuta	1980
49	Yoshito Suekawa	1981
50	Tetsusho Tokuyama	1982
51	Soei Yamakawa	1983
52	Mamoru Kawamoto	1984
53	Eisho Nakachi	1985
54	Kishiro Hayashi	1986
55	Zenjuro Akamine	1987
56	Manuel Kawashita	1988
57-67	Gerardo Maruy	1989-99
58	Augusto Ikemiyashiro	1990
59	Elena Kohatsu	1991
60	Juan Kanashiro	1992
61-62	Enrique Mayeshiro	1993-94
63	Luis Sakoda	1995
64	César Tsuneshige	1996
65	Florentino Tabata	1997
66	Luis Tamamoto	1998



*The Board of Directors
of the Central Japanese Society
Shinsuke Katsutani in 1919*

The Peruvian Japanese Association

The institutions that govern the Nikkei group of Peru emerged from two entities: Nihonjin Kyokai, the elite of the colony in those days, and the Perú Nihonjinkai, an institutional group of Nikkei.

Both groups constantly clashed against each other. After eight months of negotiations, Kazuo Saito, the Consul of Japan to Peru, reached a decision disregarding Perú Nihonjinkai and recognizing Nihonjin Kyokai as the social entity that represented the Japanese immigrants. And thus, the Central Japanese Society of Peru was born in 1917.

The Central Japanese Society of Peru became actively involved in social work, culture, education and public relations, and later on, sports as well.

Consul Saito felt the need to create a modern institution because the *Beneficiencia Pública* had asked the Japanese Colony to donate funds for the Hospital Dos de Mayo. The Central Japanese Society agreed to allocate two thousand soles per year for this purpose, a commitment that

was way beyond the possibilities of the members, since in those days the membership fees were

Special members A	·	5 soles per month and 200 soles as a special contribution
Special members		3 soles per month and 30 soles as a special contribution per year
Common members	:	1 sol per month.
Cooperant members	.	50 cents per month

The sliding scale of membership fees was hardly enough, and what is more, many Japanese immigrants were unable to earn enough money and decided to return to Japan. Under such circumstances, there was no stable budget and the Central Japanese Society was unable to fulfill its commitment and the difficulties persisted.

Under the Presidency of Kohei Mitsumori, efforts were displayed to try to cope with this problem and a special quota was collected that allowed for the partial payment of the outstanding debt.

During the Pre War Era, the Central Japanese Society was barely able to do large activities since, as an entity, it failed to group together the entire Japanese Community. There were many groups, each had its own opinion and objectives and furthermore, in those days, the Japanese Diplomatic Corps behaved differently as compared to the present. In those days, diplomats did not speak directly to the members of the Japanese immigrants nor listen to their expectations, and arrogance was customary. Class differences, antagonism and rivalry prevailed amongst the immigrants, particularly those of a higher intellectual status. The Peruvian Japanese newspaper, *Andes Jihó*, managed by the Peruvian Japanese Association, did not receive much support either.

The Bare Facts in Difficult Times

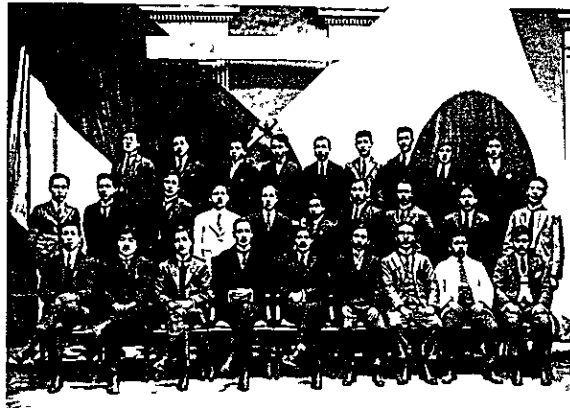
During the pre-war days, one of the main objectives of the Peruvian Japanese Community was the education of children born to Japanese immigrants in Peru. In 1918, a Preparatory Commission was established to set up a Japanese School. This school was opened in 1920 under the name *Escuela Japonesa de Lima* or the Japanese School of Lima.

In order to enhance the language skills of the members of the colony, the school opened a night shift and hired the services of Professor Algoda and a Spanish teacher.

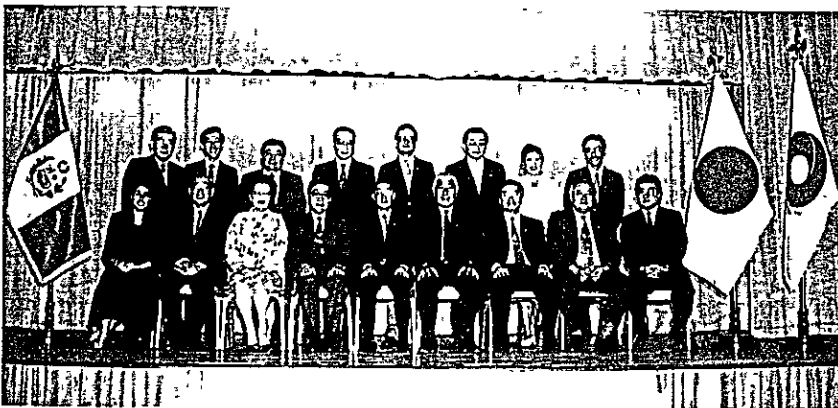
The Central Japanese Society also became involved in another important activity, the 100th Anniversary of the Independence of Peru. To honor this historic event the members of this Society decided to build a monument in honor of Manco Cápac, the first Inca, and donate it to the Government of Peru.



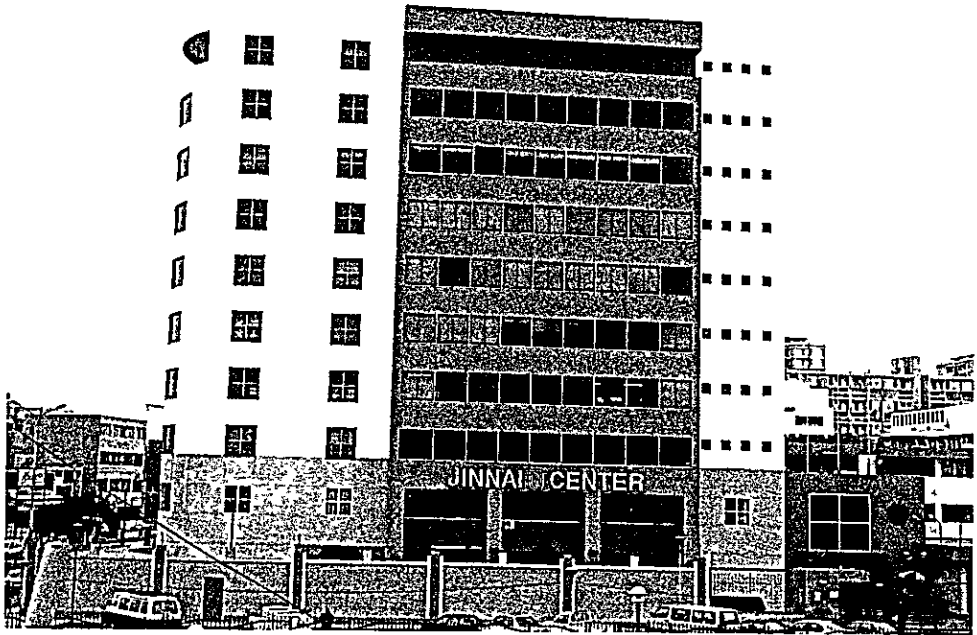
*The Central Japanese Society
in 1925*



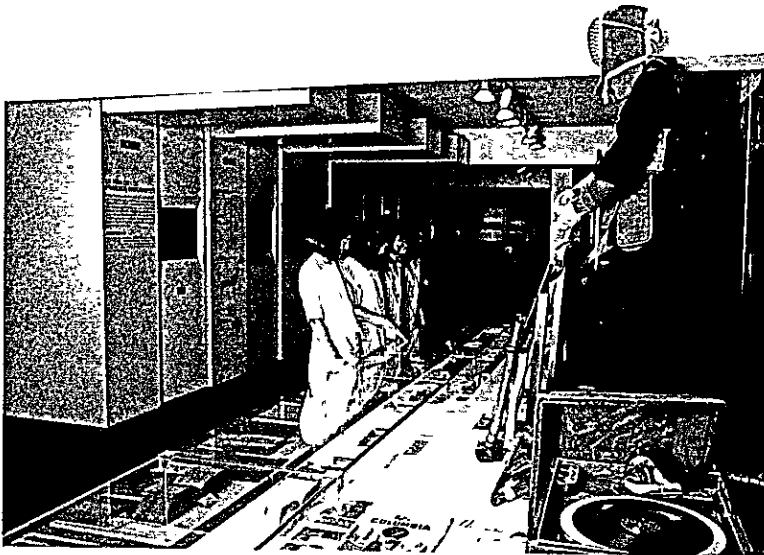
*Board Members
of the Central Japanese
Society during
Ichitaro Morimoto's
Administration
in 1928*



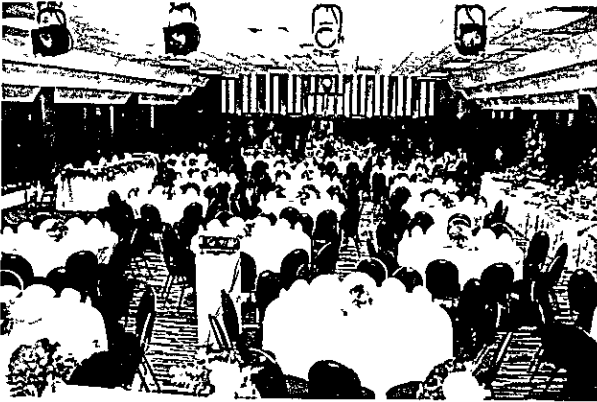
*Board
Members of the
Peruvian
Japanese
Association in
1996*



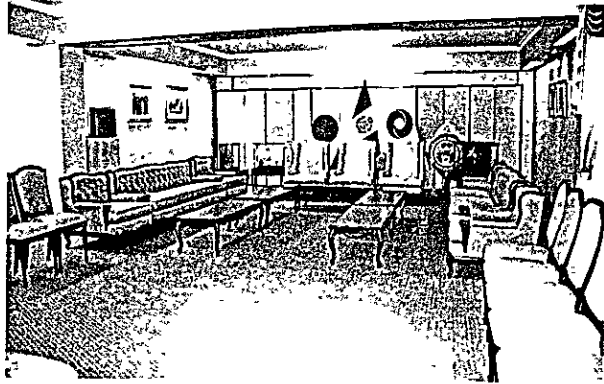
The Jinnai Center Building



The Museum of the Japanese Immigration to Peru



The Norbank Dai Hall



The Teruaki Kawai Golden Room



The Japanese Garden

The Pre-War Days

Before World War II, the Central Japanese Society built the Nikko School of Lima and donated a monument with the image of Manco Cápac as part of the celebration of the 100th Anniversary of the Independence of Peru (1921) In 1935, the year of the 400th Anniversary of the Foundation of Lima, the Central Japanese Society built an Olympic pool and to benefit the community at large, it provided assistance to the Hospital Dos de Mayo

After having interrupted its activities during World War II, in September 1955, the Central Japanese Society reassumed its' work once again. The Japanese Community of Peru had to choose a legal entity as their representative in order to act on behalf of its members as the beneficiary of the compensation agreements reached with the Government of Peru for the expropriation of the Lima Nikko School, as well as the schools of Huacho, Huaral, Huancayo and Chimbote

In 1950, the Club Pacifico was founded whose main purpose was to build the La Unión Stadium in 1953. However, the Club had no legal status and therefore the Central Japanese Society became the beneficiary of the land delivered by the Government of Peru.

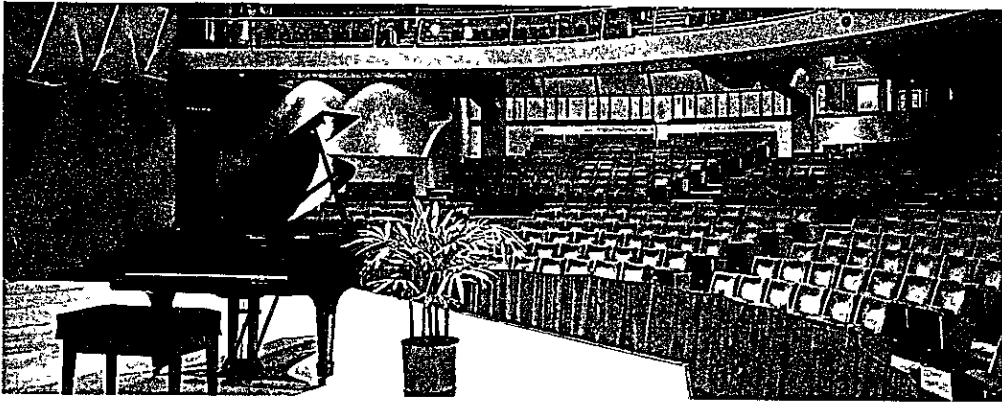
In 1963, during the first term of President Fernando Belaúnde Terry, official talks began with the Government of Japan, represented by its Ambassador, for the delivery of 10,000 m².

Throughout these negotiations, the lands that had been confiscated in Chiclayo and Chimbote had not been included in the discussions. As a result, the Japanese who lived in Chimbote were burdened by this problem for several years to come, because when the negotiations began, the Japanese Community of Chimbote had appointed a very well known leader of its group, however, the group had not established a legal entity as its representative. As a result, agreements were reached with the representatives of the schools of Huancayo, Huacho and Huaral, but not with that of Chimbote.

Afterwards, thanks to a grant made by the *Iglesia Mesiánica*, funds were given to each of the schools in keeping with the size of the land that they had originally possessed when they were confiscated. The Chimbote school received an estimated amount of one million soles that was deposited in a bank savings account, since there was no legal representative. After a certain period of time, the savings account accrued one million three hundred thousand soles.

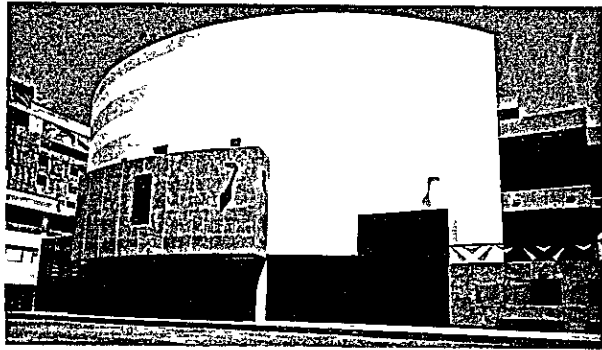
Unfortunately, when the Japanese Community of Chimbote finally had a valid representative, the money in the bank had been devaluated.

When the Central Japanese Society resumed its activities, the main problem it faced was the devolution of 10,000 m², as compensation for the schools that had been previously confiscated. A meeting was held and an agreement was reached to donate 5,000 m² to build the Cultural Center, a formal request



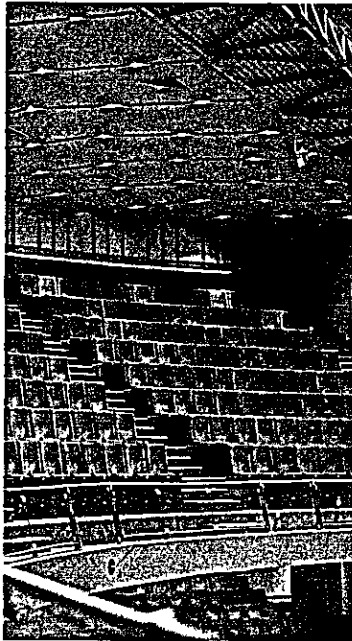
The Auditorium and stage

*The Peruvian
Japanese
Theater*

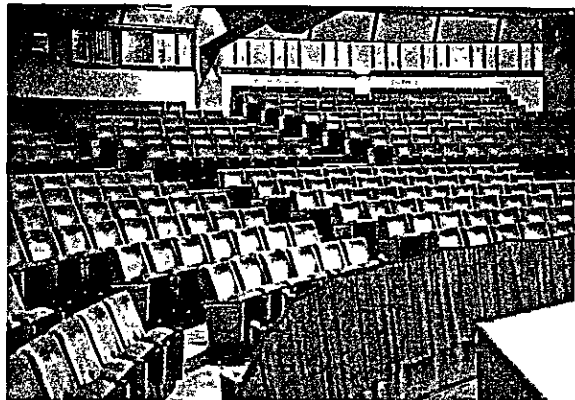


The façade of the building

The Mezzanine



The Theatre



made by the Government of Peru. The remainder 5,000 m² had to be divided amongst the five schools, but there were no funds to do so.

In 1972, Toshio Nakasone, President of the Central Japanese Society at that time traveled to Japan accompanied by Tadashi Nakada, Executive Secretary, to ask from the Government of Japan for a donation. It was denied because Japan had already granted funds to build the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center and was unable to furnish additional funds for this purpose. This situation prevailed until 1975.

Under the Presidency of Tamato Chiba, and thanks to the cooperation of Mr. Kawai, a member of the *Iglesia Mesiánica*, the Central Japanese Society received a donation of one million six hundred thousand soles (S/ 1,600,000.00).

The funds were distributed according to the original size of the plots of land. The distribution began with the Lima Nikko School that represented 11/16 of the total amount while the others had 5/16 (Huancayo, Huacho, Huaral and Chimbote). Representatives of three assemblies were held to insist upon the claims up to 1985. After the proper explanations were given, an adequate solution was finally reached.

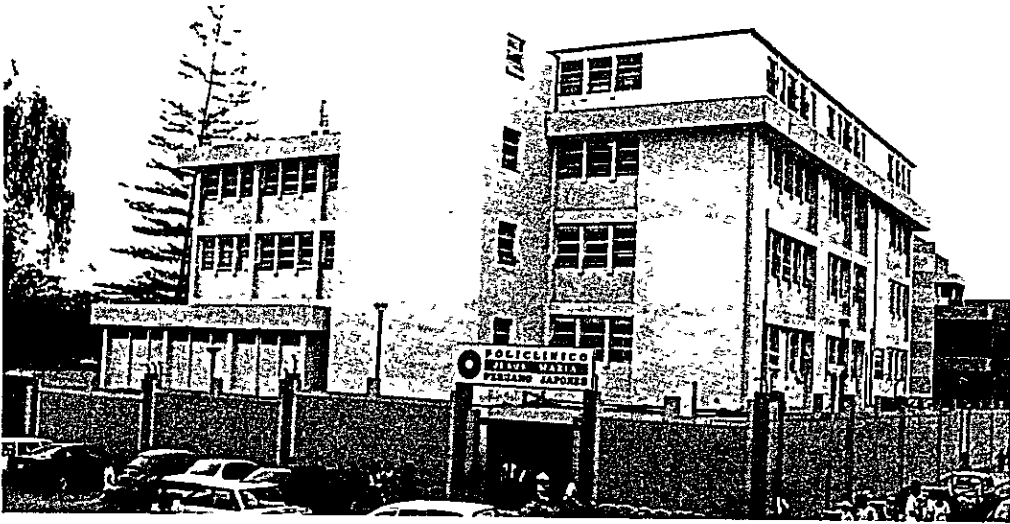
In 1984, the "Central Japanese Society" changed its legal status and became the "Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru". This newly established association promptly assumed a myriad of activities and became involved in the construction of its main buildings. Today, this association is one of the most solid institutions and it is the governing body of the Japanese Community in Peru.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru has the following: an Executive-Administrative Secretariat, the Departments of Culture, Language, Sports, Social Work, a Polyclinic and offices for Public Relations, the Press and International Affairs. It also has a Department of Educational Loans, the Nikkei Cultural Foundation (Foundation 80) and the Senior Citizens Recreational Center.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru is governed by the following: the Board of Directors (the Executive Council), President, Vice-President, Secretary General, Vice-Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-Treasurer, Secretary of the organization and the Directors of each Department.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru has a Board of Advisors (past presidents), a Board of Directors, a Board of Oversight Prosecutors, Zonal Delegates, and Members.

In response to a growing need for a highly skilled management, the Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru contracted a manager. In 1988, it changed its name to the Peruvian Japanese Association under a new management including the Departments of Culture, Sports and Language which are



A General View

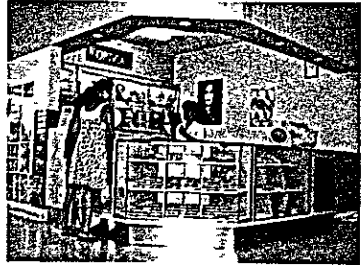
*The Peruvian
Japanese
Polyclinic*



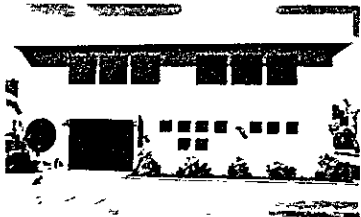
The Pharmacy



*The
Rehabilitation
Center*



The Optician



The Laboratory

services provided under one title, the Department of Courses The Peruvian Japanese Association is funded by the Peruvian Japanese Polyclinic and each department, aside from the Theater Department, as well as the funds accrued from its yearly membership fees

As the highest governing body of the Japanese community of Peru it is comprised of 65 independent institutions.

Achievements

- 1974 The Japanese Garden of Lima was donated to the City of Lima as part of the celebrations for the 100th Anniversary of Peruvian Japanese Relationships
- 1977 The Jisonji Temple of San Vicente de Cañete was built.
- 1979 During the celebration of the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, two schools were donated, one in the area called *Pando* and another in *El Naranjal*.
- 1980 A museum was built to commemorate the Japanese Immigration to Peru. The first stage of the Peruvian Japanese Polyclinic was built
- 1986 The civil engineering work of the polyclinic was finished and the second, third and fourth stories were built
- 1989 During the celebrations for the 90th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, blue prints were designed for the construction of the multipurpose Auditorium and the Senior Citizens Recreational Center
- 1991 The Tea Ceremony House was inaugurated in February and, on that same date, the cornerstone of the Recreational Center was ceremoniously placed
- 1992 The Dojo for martial arts was inaugurated in the basement of the Japanese Theater
- 1992 The Ryoichi Jinnai Senior Citizens Recreational Center was inaugurated
- 1993 The Peruvian Japanese Theatre was inaugurated on August 21st.
- 1995 The Jinnai Center Building was inaugurated
- 1996 The new Polyclinic Laboratory was inaugurated.
- 1998 The Clinical Analysis Laboratory was inaugurated
- 1999 The Rehabilitation Center was inaugurated

Upon celebrating the 100th Anniversary of Japanese Immigration to Peru the Peruvian Japanese Community has set itself to the task of new purposes and goals



*The first premises
of the Japanese
Catholic Mission
at 845 Arenales Avenue
(March 19 1941)*

The Association of Catholic Culture, 1940-1967 (Nisei Katorikku Shuyokai)

Thanks to the initiative and sponsorship of the representative of the Japanese Embassy, Minister Masamoto Kitada and Mrs Teiko, the Association of Catholic Culture or Nisei Katorikku Shuyokai was founded on August 30, 1940, at the ceremonial hall of the Japanese School of Lima (Lima Nikko). This association flourished remarkably well during two decades and sponsored several activities. However, due to specific circumstances, it confronted a crisis. While the other institutions of the Japanese Community were suffering the shock waves of World War II and its aftermath and were ordered to stop their activities or coerced into disappearing altogether, the Association of Catholic Culture had to brave the waves on its own.

In 1941, the God sent presence of Maria Margarita Kane de Sakamoto, wife of Minister Tatsuki Sakamoto, the last diplomatic representative of Japan in Peru before World War II, became a blessing for the association. She and Maria de Ichino were fervent Catholics, advocates and cooperators of the increasingly larger Association of Catholic Culture (Nisei Katorikku Shuyokai). Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto understood the feelings and difficulties endured by the Japanese Community in those days and offered their help by encouraging and warmly welcoming members of the Association of Catholic Culture to the Residence of the

Embassy of Japan to hold a formal meeting which led to the legal incorporation of this association. Many well-known people from the Japanese Community attended this meeting.

The Association of Catholic Culture was established as a Catholic institution linked to the Japanese Community and immediately began to operate. In 1941, it began its activities with much fervor. It had two sections, a male and a female section at its main offices in Lima. Later, local chapters were established at Callao on June 16, 1946; at the *San Agustín Hacienda* and at the villages spread over the southern beaches of Lima called *Balnearios del Sur* on September 29, that same year, and in Trujillo as well.

The association was honored to have José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, a renowned Ph. D. in history, as its Honorary President and Protector.

Until 1944, the main offices of the association were located in Av. Arenales 845. Later they moved to Jr. Inca Rípac and, from December 1946, they moved to the Convent of the Canadian Franciscan Missionaries at Av. San Felipe 569, in the District of Jesús María.

Amongst the many memories of the association some stand out in particular, such as, the Christmas Midnight Mass and Dawn Mass held each year. At midnight, a cappella choir comprised of the members of the association chanted Christmas Carols in Latin, Japanese and Spanish. After mass was said, a traditional hot chocolate was served for all. Spiritual retreats, visits to sanctuaries and places of historic interest, field trips, study circles, recreational activities and others were carried out. In 1994, Reverend Urbano Yonekawa started to sponsor bingo games as a means of fund raising for charity work, years later bingo became very popular throughout Lima.

In 1945, the community faced trials and tribulations, very difficult times indeed. We wish to express our gratitude to the spiritual guidance and advice provided by Fathers Calixto and Urbano Yonekawa who inculcated the spiritual values needed to overcome these times. The Association of Catholic Culture was the only institution of the Japanese Community that was able to withstand the ordeal of World War II and faithfully continued to work and organize activities.

The association has many treasured memories such as the literary-musical recitals held in homage of Mothers from 1946 to 1957 at different places, special ceremonies at the parishes of *Santa Teresita del Niño Jesús* and *San José*, the auditorium of *Editorial Perú Shimpó* and the theaters *Azul*, *Apolo* and *Conde de Lemos*. Two five to six hour functions were given at each date that averaged an attendance of 3,000 spectators at per function.

The Association of Catholic Culture was highly respected by the Nikkei Community during this period and everybody enthusiastically enjoyed its activities.

Brief Biography of the Canadian Franciscan Missionaries, Advisors to the Association of Catholic Culture

Rev. Father Calixto Gélinas Hajime Yonekawa, o.f.m.

This priest became Japanese and was a devoted missionary in Japan during 24 years. He arrived to Peru on February 12, 1936. He died in Lima on July 5, 1953, after seventeen years of evangelic work within the Nikkei Community.

R.P. Urbano María Cloutier Masanori Yonekawa, o.f.m.

This priest became a Japanese citizen and with the same surname as Rev. Calixto, as father and son. He had been a missionary during 18 years in Japan. He arrived to Peru on October 12, 1938, and dedicated his efforts to preaching over two decades. He was condecorated by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on October 22, 1953, with the category of Kun Yontoo Zuijooshoo. Due to bad health, he went back to Canada on April the 11, 1959, and passed away on February 22, 1965.

Both priests were sent by the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda Fide from Rome to evangelize the Japanese Community in Peru.

Before Father Calixto had arrived, R.P. José Pineda and R.P. García, voluntarily dedicated their work to evangelize the Japanese Community, from 1919 to 1934 and from 1934 to 1935 respectively.

Mother Francisca Gros Pocachard

As Sister of Charity of San Vicente de Paúl she assisted workers in the Dos de Mayo Hospital from 1901 to 1936, and baptized 1,654 Japanese patients who had been hospitalized there. Of all the people she helped baptize, 714 eventually recovered their health. She has been declared "The Mother of the Japanese in Peru" for her exceptional zeal and love to alleviate the suffering of the sick and save their souls. According to statistics, Mother Francisca nursed 10,500 sick Japanese. She died on December 29, 1957, at the age of 91.



Mother Francisca Gros Pocachard

ペルー叙勲者協会創立十周年記念
一九九一年十月二十二日



Members of the association

The Association of Outstanding Members of the Peruvian Japanese Community

The association has recognized outstanding men and women members of the Peruvian Japanese Community for their intense work as leaders, businessmen, professionals and technicians, who have helped the Japanese Community to progress and thereby strengthen the ties between the people of Peru and Japan

The association in Peru was born as a result of the efforts of its promoter Luis Shimazaki who had contacted the Association of the Outstanding Citizens of Japan in Tokyo

The educational authorities of Japan supported this initiative and named him as Secretary General of the Peruvian Affiliate of the Association of the Outstanding Citizens of Japan

Upon returning from Japan he summoned several people who had achieved this merit to share the initiative, and, in May 1981 they established the Association of Outstanding Members of the Peruvian

Japanese Community, grouping together every body who had achieved special recognition by the Government of Japan

This entity developed several activities such as visits to the Institution of the Peruvian Japanese Community, the Honorio Delgado-Hideyo Noguchi Psychiatric Hospital, factories such as National, Matsushita Electric, Ajinomoto and others, and held regular fraternal and sports competitions particularly the gateball championships.

All its members developed outstanding activities throughout their lives and their experience as counselors is highly respected by the highest-ranking entity, the Peruvian Japanese Association

The Government of Japan bestowed special honors upon these people such as the Order of the Sacred Treasure and the Order of the Rising Sun under the categories of the 8th to the 1st, granted in springtime and autumn

Current Outstanding Members of the Peruvian Japanese Community

1975	Higa Etcho	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1978	Igei Ginyu	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1979	Yamakawa Gerardo	(Lima)	Peru
	Teraoka Tomiko	(Lima)	Osaka Fu
	Masuoka Eiji	(Cañete)	Shizuoka Ken
	Watanabe Chiyo	(Barranca)	Fukushima Ken
1980	Ikeda Tokuko	(Lima)	Tochigi Ken
1981	Nakachi Masao	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ichikawa Ayako	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Tosa Shuso	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Fuse Kin	(Arequipa)	Kanagawa Ken
	Kamiunten Tsuruko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1982	Ichikawa Yoshimura	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Takuma Masae	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Kawauchi Kazumasa	(Trujillo)	Hiroshima Ken
	Gushiken Zenko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1983	Kanashiro Kotaro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Uchiyama Hatsuko	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
1984	Takeuchi Hanae	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
1985	Hiraoka Chiyoteru	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Okuyama Motome	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Fukazawa Hirono	(Callao)	Yamanashi Ken
1986	Maeda Toshio	(Huaral)	Kagoshima Ken
	Isa Shinpo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1987	Kutsuta Shozo	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Tokuyama Tetsusho	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Iida Kazuo	(Lima)	Peru (Mie Ken)
1988	Irida Takae Clementina	(Lima)	Peru (Mie Ken)
1989	Sueyoshi Seitoku	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ichikawa Maki	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Yusa Tomoko	(Lima)	Peru (Fukushima Ken)
1990	Kiya Masakatsu	(Huancayo)	Fukushima Ken
1991	Shinke Simón	(Huaral)	Peru (Hiroshima Ken)
1993	Kawashita Manuel	(Lima)	Peru
	Sato Hideo	(Lima)	Peru (Fukushima Ken)
	Higa Kisei	(Callao)	Peru (Okinawa Ken)
	Maruy Gerardo	(Lima)	Peru (Hiroshima Ken)
1994	Teruya Kensho	(Lima)	Peru (Okinawa Ken)
	Shimabukuro Juan	(Huacho)	Peru (Okinawa Ken)
1995	Adachi Leonardo	(Lima)	Peru (Hiroshima Ken)
1996	Kawamoto Mamoru	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken

List of Residents in Peru who have received Special Distinction by the Emperor of Japan

1966	Niimura Genji	(Huaral)	Kanagawa Ken
	Muramatsu Yoshisada	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Yaki Sentei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Gabe Seikichi	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1968	Hasegawa Doro	(Lima)	Tokyo To
	Sato Masayoshi	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Nakayama Kochi	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Saito Hisa	(Lima)	Tokyo To
	Gabe Kamako	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Yoshikata Konobu	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Nakao Kengo	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Ishii Ukichi	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Ishizumi Ichijiro	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Ikaru Soohachi	(Lima)	Saga Ken
	Takeuchi Sukunosuke	(Callao)	Ehime Ken
	Horie Masao	(Pisco)	Ehime Ken
	Ishii Shige	(Huacho)	Fukuoka Ken
	Yasuoka Tane	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Adachi Masae	(Huancayo)	Fukuoka Ken
	Ikemiyashiro Hidenaga	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Maruyama Eiki	(Lima)	Nagano Ken
Ugamoto Kiyotaro	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken	
1969	Mishima Shoichi	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Endo Saburo	(Trujillo)	Fukushima Ken
1970	Matsuda Ichitaro	(Lima)	Kagoshima Ken
	Araki Juntaroo	(Chiclayo)	Fukuoka Ken
	Tanji Yoshio	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Uchima Ryoko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Sugimoto Sekitaro	(Cañete)	Hiroshima Ken
	Takamori Sadao	(Barranca)	Kumamoto Ken
1970	Isayama Sukeo	(San Nicolás)	Fukuoka Ken
	Higa Keifu	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken

1971	Takuma Masaki	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Okuyama Kajyu	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Nashiro Shisho	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Maruyama Teiko	(Lima)	Nagano Ken
	Watanabe Tomishige	(Barranca)	Fukushima Ken
	Watanabe Masuichi	(Piura)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Gibo Chosuke	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Sato Keisaburo	(Chancay)	Miyagi Ken
	Ono Ginzo	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Watanabe Satoru	(Lima)	Chiba Ken
	Moritani Taiji	(Lima)	Okayama Ken
1972	Murakami Kazuo	(Huancayo)	Kumamoto Ken
	Sasaki Senichi	(Lima)	Ehime Ken
	Maczono Tokichi	(Callao)	Kagoshima Ken
	Makino Seisuke	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
	Tamashiro Matsujiro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1973	Fukuda Sosaku	(Huaral)	Shizuoka Ken
	Nishimata Kakurichi	(Lima)	Kagoshima Ken
	Taira Ryojin	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ikemiyashiro Hidenaga	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Nakazaki Chikao	(Lima)	Kagoshima Ken
	Nakasone Matsusaburo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Tsuchida Umeko	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Okeda Yoshikazu	(Trujillo)	Hiroshima Ken
	Nabeta Tomio	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
1974	Iwasaki Sadao	(Supe)	Kumamoto Ken
	Matsuno Unpei	(Huacho)	Yamanashi Ken
	Teraoka Yoshio	(Lima)	Osaka Fu
	Uchiyama Kyuichi	(Huancayo)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Kawamoto Seigoro	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Hironaka Ichiro	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
1975	Fukazawa Katsuro	(Callao)	Yamanashi Ken
	Iwata Sueo	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Takeji Gasei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken

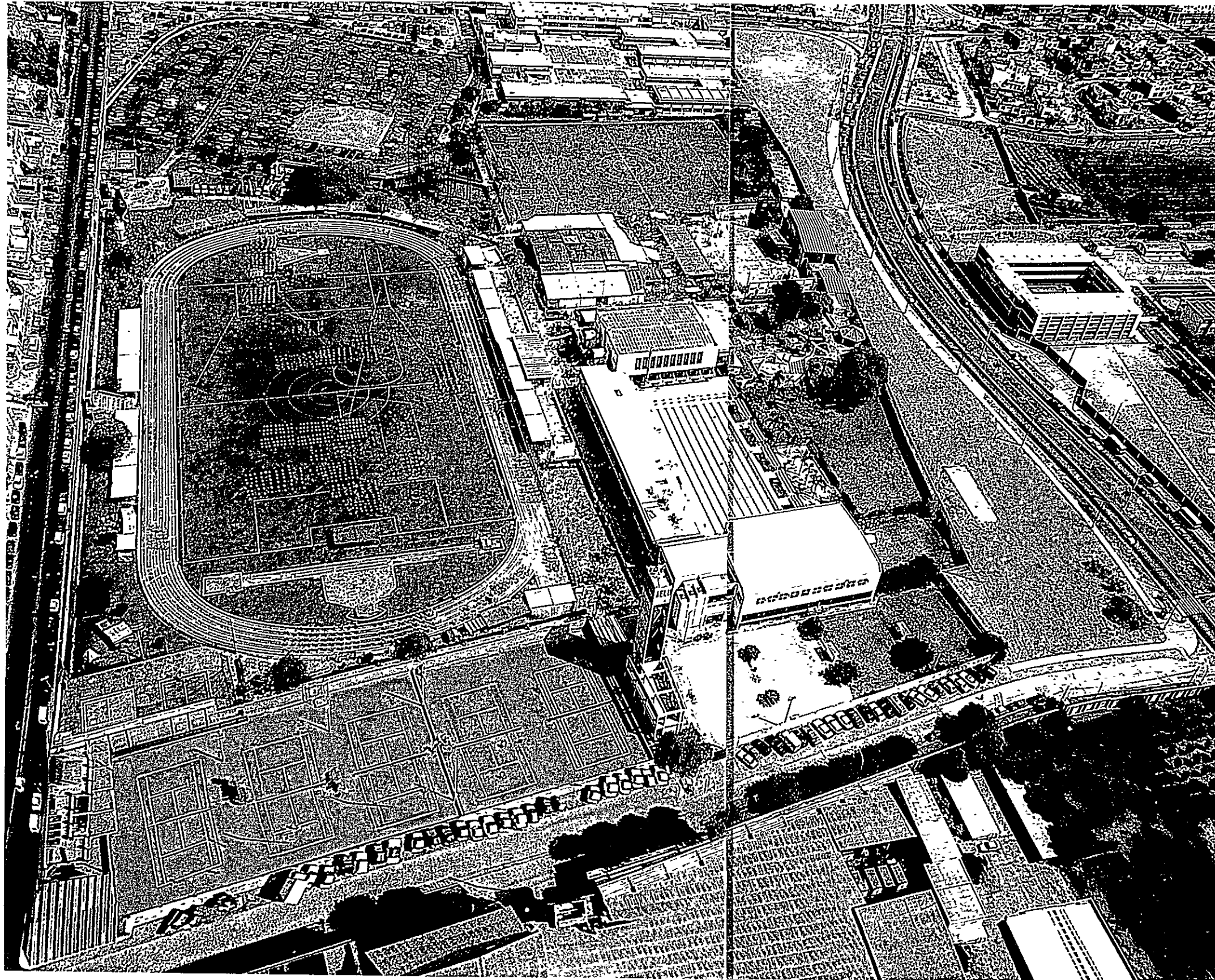
	Higa Eicho	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Kochi Seizo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Fukuda Katsuo	(Huaral)	Shizuoka Ken
1976	Tomona Teijyun	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Takashima Jyutaro	(Huacho)	Kumamoto Ken
	Ishizawa Jyuchiro	(Lima)	Yamagata Ken
	Morisaki Kazuyoshi	(Arequipa)	Shimane Ken
	Onaga Ryoshin	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Sasaki Toshimi	(Lima)	Ehime Ken
	Murayama Tsuneki	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Hironaka Shinichi	(Lima)	Yamaguchi Ken
1977	Kobashikawa Yoei	(Trujillo)	Okinawa Ken
	Onari Kiechi	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Kiyohiro Ryoko	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Minami Masutaro	(Huacho)	Kumamoto Ken
	Yamamoto Kazuzo	(Barranca)	Shiga Ken
	Nishizawa Tachio	(Lima)	Nagano Ken
	Shimazaki Usao	(Lima)	Saitama Ken
	Shimabukuro Seitoku	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Takagaki Tetsujiro	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
1978	Kanamori Sueo	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Uchima Yasuhiro	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Sasaki Tora	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Beppu Kunimori	(Lima)	Kagoshima Ken
	Igei Ginyu	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Oka Masanobu	(Lima)	Kagawa Ken
	Chiba Tamato	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Tanaka Heiji	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
	Higa Haru	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1979	Suenaga Harumi	(Lima)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Nakasone Toshio	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Suzuki Sadao	(Lima)	Shizuoka Ken
	Watanabe Suesaburo	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Yamakawa Gerardo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken

	Tateishi Victor	(Lima)	Perú
	Goto Yasuzo	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Mochizuki Otome	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Wagatsuma Kazo	(Lima)	Yamagata Ken
	Oyama Sadao	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Kuriyama Tomekichi	(Tarma)	Fukuoka Ken
	Koizabashi Hiroshi	(Huacho)	Gunma Ken
	Sakata Kaichi	(Lima)	Wakayama Ken
	Shikina Seichoku	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Shimabukuro Kyuho	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Takahashi Koji	(Lima)	Miyagi Ken
	Takamura Naokuma	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Tamashiro Shunjiro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Teraoka Tomiko	(Lima)	Osaka Fu
	Koide Nichiro	(Chosica)	Hiroshima Ken
	Nozawa Ine	(Lima)	Fukui Ken
	Noda Teigoro	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Higa Ryoko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Higuchi Umekawa	(Lima)	Oita Ken
	Fujita Kyoichi	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Masuoka Eiji	(Cañete)	Shizuoka Ken
	Yoshikawa Jihei	(Huaral)	Kumamoto Ken
	Yoneyama Kaname	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Wakao Sakuichi	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Watanabe Chiyo	(Barranca)	Fukushima Ken
	Nagatani Takeshi	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Doi Yoshio	(Barranca)	Kagawa Ken
1980	Toyama Zenset	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ikeda Tokuko	(Lima)	Tochigi Ken
	Oshiro Bunyu	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Enomoto Denji	(Barranca)	Fukuoka Ken
	Kuroiwa Chidori	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Takahashi Masashi	(Barranca)	Miyagi Ken
	Ohashi Yasuhiko	(Lima)	Kyoto Fu

	Toyama Tsuru	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1981	Amemiya Eiichi	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Nakachi Masao	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Yagi Saburo	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
	Ichikawa Ayako	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Tosa Shuso	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Kishimoto Koan	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Fuse Kin	(Arequipa)	Kanagawa Ken
	Kamiunten Tsuruko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1982	Ichikawa Yoshimura	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Ishida Shigenobu	(Lima)	Kagoshima Ken
	Eda Chiko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Suzuki Yoshitake	(Chiclayo)	Fukushima Ken
	Takuma Masae	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Kawauchi Kazumasa	(Trujillo)	Hiroshima Ken
	Gushiken Zenko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Mizumoto Isamu	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Okugawa Torao	(Huancayo)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Kato Hiroshi	(Jaaja)	Fukushima Ken
	Wakabayashi Fujie	(Lima)	Shizuoka Ken
	Kohatsu Taro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Kato Akira	(Lima)	Kanagawa Ken
	Tagami Taki	(Barranca)	Fukuoka Ken
1983	Suekawa Yoshito	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Furuya Isami	(Arequipa)	Yamanashi Ken
	Yonamine Seiei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Yamanishi Toraki	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Kanashiro Kotaro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Nabeta Naoyuki	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Uchiyama Hatsuko	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Takahashi Gohei	(Huaral)	Fukushima Ken
	Tengan Shotaro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1984	Ichikawa Hideo	(Trujillo)	Chiba Ken
	Murayama Shinzo	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken

	Nakada Taeko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Unten Kanmei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Kanashiro Hiroshi	(Jauja)	Okinawa Ken
	Ishibashi Moshichi	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Uematsu Sanjyu	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Takeuchi Hanae	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
	Inoue Saito	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
	Kinjyo Shintetsu	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
1985	Matsushita Hideo	(Lima)	Wakayama Ken
	Hiraoka Chiyoteru	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Agena Jyukin	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Shibata Hajime	(Trujillo)	Fukuoka Ken
	Tamashiro Taro	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Okuyama Motome	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Nagatanı Sengo	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Aoki Umetaro	(Lima)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Kobashikawa Eitoku	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Fukazawa Hirono	(Callao)	Yamanashi Ken
1986	Oishi Bunji	(Lima)	Kanagawa Ken
	Kudaka Shoko	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Toguchi Seiei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Mochizuki Tameki	(Huacho)	Yamanashi Ken
	Maeda Toshio	(Huaral)	Kagoshima Ken
	Isa Shinpo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Chinen Seiei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Fuji Ken-ichi	(Lima)	Okayama Ken
1987	Kitsuta Shozo	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Okamoto Luis	(Lima)	Yamaguchi Ken
	Tokuyama Tetsusho	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Eda Chisei	(Huancayo)	Okinawa Ken
	Yamakawa Soei	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ida Kazuo	(Lima)	Perú (Mie Ken)
	Miyazaki Shizutoshi	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Fuji Kumiko	(Lima)	Kanagawa Ken

1988	Nakachi Eisho	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Hirata Kaoru	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Miyahira Ikuko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Hayashi Kishiro	(Lima)	Shiga Ken
	Morita Yukio	(Trujillo)	Hiroshima Ken
	Kuwae Tsunekichi	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Ichikawa Sadao	(Lima)	Yamagata Ken
	Iida Takae Clementina	(Lima)	Perú (Mic Ken)
1989	Kanashiro Kamezo	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Nakao Yukinori	(Lima)	Kumamoto Ken
	Sueyoshi Seitoku	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Ichikawa Maki	(Lima)	Yamanashi Ken
	Kawakami Shinji	(Lima)	Okayama Ken
	Yusa Tomoko	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
1990	Kiya Masakatsu	(Huancayo)	Fukushima Ken
	Isayama Shigeru	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
1992	Akamine Zenjyuro	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Shinke Simón	(Huaral)	Hiroshima Ken
1993	Kawashita Manuel	(Lima)	Perú
	Sato Hideo	(Lima)	Fukushima Ken
	Higa Kisei	(Callao)	Okinawa Ken
	Maruy Gerardo	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
1994	Teruya Kensho	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken
	Shimabukuro Juan	(Huacho)	Okinawa Ken
	Tanaka Namio	(Lima)	Fukuoka Ken
1995	Mavila Octavio	(Lima)	Perú
	Adachi Leonardo	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
1996	Kawamoto Mamoru	(Lima)	Hiroshima Ken
	Kohatsu Miyoko	(Lima)	Okinawa Ken



*The Association
of La Unión
Stadium*

*An aerial view
of the La Unión Stadium
in 1997*



The Blessing of Mtkasa Hall - 1958

The Association of La Unión Stadium (AELU)

The Association of La Unión Stadium (AELU) is the largest sports institution of Peru and the pride of the Peruvian Japanese Community. Its facilities are used to practice different sports.

It began on August 6, 1952, when the Commission for La Unión Stadium was established and presided by Ichitaro Morimoto.

The districts of Callao, Magdalena, Atocongo, Barranco, Monterrico and Pueblo Libre offered a place to build the stadium. The last district was chosen at a place called *Fundo Cueva, Buena Muerte* and annexes or *La Florida Hacienda*. The Association of the La Unión Stadium paid 0.59 cents of a dollar per square meter for 97,302 m².

Upon the initiative and support of Club Pacifico as well as the Japanese Community, the land was purchased in exchange of US\$ 29,516.00 paid in cash and ten drafts signed for a total amount of US\$ 29,075.00.

The land had formerly been a cotton field and needed to be cleared. The Issei of those days and their children cleared all the land themselves. At that time, the distance from downtown Lima to the stadium was considerable. There was practically no means of transport to reach the area. On Sundays, families spent the entire day there to level the land, pick stones out of the earth, weed the grass and they worked as volunteers with a great effort and dedication.

On April 24, 1953, the first Board of Directors of *Estadio La Unión S.A* was established presided by Ichitaro Morimoto

The first Undokai of the post-war period was held on May 31st, 1953, at this locale

A contest was held to choose the name and emblem of this stadium. Matilde Kutsuma proposed the name "Unión" and Jose Suguiyama Oku designed the emblem

On November 8, 1953, the cornerstone was placed. Twenty-two teams, most formed by Nikkei, were established for the sports competition. The first soccer match was played between the teams of Sakura and Cherry

In 1955, Ichitaro Morimoto declared that *"the La Unión sports field must respond to the times in which we live and serve not only as a place where sports are practiced and sports competitions are held, but also as a civic temple in which the slogan 'a healthy mind in a healthy body' can become a reality, a true need for the future generations, the hope of tomorrow"*

Through the joint work of the different commissions, institutions and the cooperation of the Japanese Community, the tennis court and childrens' playground were inaugurated. In 1955, the number one soccer field was built according to regulatory measures. In 1957, the sports field and baseball diamond were also finished. In 1958, two tennis courts, the number two soccer field, the baseball diamond and the main hall (Hall Mikasa) were also completed.

In 1954, six volleyball teams participated in the first volleyball contest. This sport developed excellent volleyball players. In 1955, the Ballet Azul Volleyball Team was established.

Twenty-two soccer teams participated in the First Soccer Championship. Teams still active to this day are: Negreiros, Asociación Nisei Callao, Sakura, San Agustín, Unión Pacifico and Sport Union.

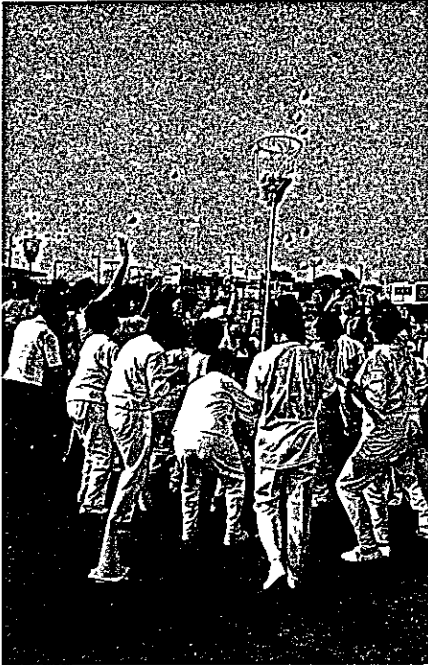
As specified by Decree Law 21822, the name of the institution was changed and thus, on May 26, 1961, the Association of La Unión Stadium was established under the chairmanship of Victor Tateishi. On January 29, 1978, the transfer was carried out before a Notary Public.

The first bylaws were adopted in 1961 and later successively amended in 1968, 1970, 1986 and 1992.

In 1965, the Olympic pool was inaugurated through funds raised by the Japanese Community and contributions made by Nikkei professionals.

In that same year the grandstand of the baseball field was also finished with a major contribution of the baseball players themselves. Improvements and enlargements continued from 1968 to 1972.

In April 1972, the *Colegio Cooperativo La Unión* was inaugurated in a space of 12,000 m² donated by the Association of La Unión Stadium (AELU).



Competitive Games

The other civil engineering works of the central building were finished in 1977, as well as the mini soccer field with electric lighting.

The works carried out in the following years are listed below:

- 1980 The fence of the baseball diamond
- 1980 The lodging areas for baseball players
The Association of La Unión Stadium
Loan and Savings Cooperative.
- 1984 The renovation of the children's playground
- 1986 The Hall of Founders and offices
- 1987 The electricity for the gateball field was installed
- 1987 The bowling-green with the support of the Backus Brewery
- 1989 The amphitheater of the children's playground.
The nursery.
The gateball recreation hall
- 1990 The schoolroom to teach Japanese and the Gallery of Presidents
- 1991 The elevated tank
The first-aid kit and small cabins for children's parties
- 1992 The mens' and womens' dressing rooms were renovated.
- 1993 The heated pool
- 1993 The jai alai walled courts
- 1994 The gymnasium.
- 1994 The electric substation
- 1996 The childrens' playground was renovated through the support of the Kyodai Cooperation Agreement.
- 1996 The tennis courts were recabled and provided with electricity
- 1999 The grandstand of the Olympic field was renovated and enlarged
Roofs were placed on the in-door sport halls.
The Japanese Garden

In 1958, the Association of La Unión Stadium welcomed their Royal Majesties Princes, Takahito and Yuriko Mikasa of Japan. In May 1967, the current Emperor of Japan, His Royal Highness Akihito, and his wife, Michiko, were also formally welcomed

The facilities have served for major national and international events The stadium has constantly welcomed international and Japanese delegations

Aside from the in-house championships in all fields of sports, Undokai and tournaments of the Nikkei International Sports Confraternity have been held at the La Unión Stadium

This Association has a Board of Directors, Council of Honor, a Council for Surveillance, the Womens' Committee, the Group of Young People, the Group of *Caritas Felices* or Happy Faces and the sports managers as well as the administrative services

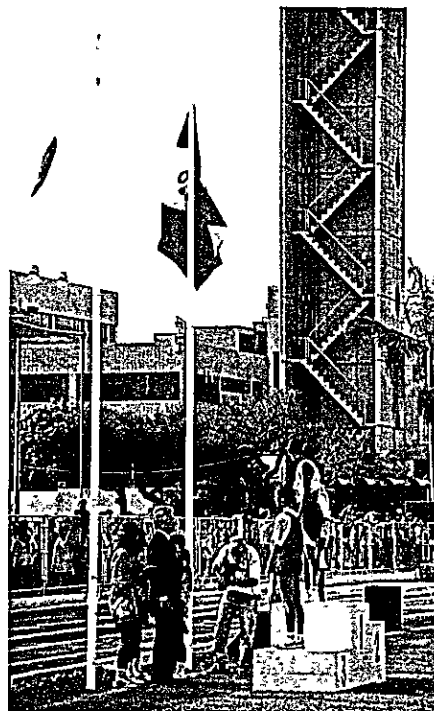
The following people have been members of the Board of Directors since its foundation and up to 1998

- 40 Presidents including the current one
- 55 Members of the Board of Directors
- 35 Members of the Council of Honor
- 15 Members of the Council for Surveillance
- 360 Sports Managers
- 175 Members of the Qualifying Board
- 133 Oversight Members
- 525 Members of the Board of Directors

This brings us to a total of 1,937 people who have held posts as directors and managers, who have worked for the institution, many of which have held different posts and have also been reelected

At present, there are 29 clubs active at this stadium, including 1,260 soccer players, 192 baseball players, 750 volleyball players, 100 basketball players, 150 gateball players, 140 tennis players, 40 lawn-bowling players, 20 ping-pong players, 66 swimmers, 25 athletes, an average of 100 members who use the gymnasium, 160 softball players, 35 bowling players

Athletes receiving their prizes Undokai 1995



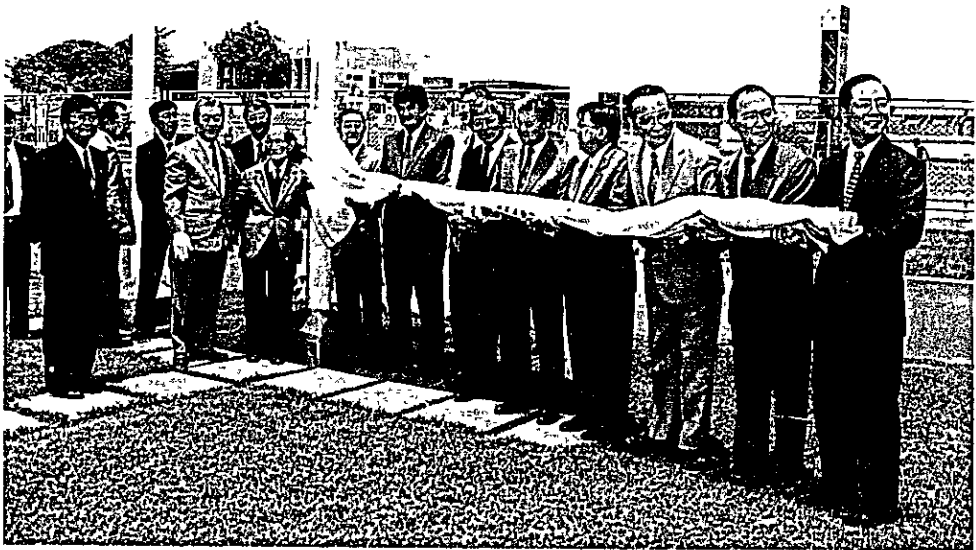
and an average of 30 members who practice aerobics who have used these facilities which brings us to a total of 3,059 people who practice different sports at the association

Today, the La Unión Stadium is the pride of the community since many efforts have made this dream come true, fulfilling a promise of becoming an entity quite unlike any other, as declared by its first President 43 years ago. Works are also underway to modernize all the facilities to be in line with the new century. Since the period of Dr César Tsuneshige, Eng. Luis Baba Nakao, Eng. Teodoro Tsuja and up to the current President, Dr. Carlos Morioka, the association has become a meeting ground and a place where families can enjoy sports together.

The Gallery of Past Presidents: Board of Directors of La Unión Stadium

Ichitaro Morimoto (1953 and 1954), Senshun Yagui (1955), Gonsuke Suguimaru (1956), Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro (1957), Masaki Takuma (1958), Shintsu Yagui (1959), Fernando Kaichi Sakata (1960), Katsuro Fukazawa (1961), Heiji Tanaka (1962), Arturo Euchi Amemiya (1963), Eicho Higa (1964), Alberto Naoyuki Nabeta (1965), Kaoru Hirata

Former Presidents of the Association of the Association of La Unión Stadium carrying the AELL flag



(1966), Masao Baba (1967), Pedro Tomio Nabeta (1968), Yasuzo Goto (1969), Namio Tanaka (1970, 1971 and 1972) and Eisho Nakachi (1973)

The Association of La Unión Stadium: Board of Directors

Victor Tateishi (1961, 1962 and 1963), Joroshi Shoji (1964 and 1965), Francisco Nozawa (1966), Manuel Koizumi (1967 and 1968), Juan Yoshikay (1969), Luis Sakoda (1970 and 1971), Hugo Kaneku (1972), Isaac Higa (1973), Ubaldo Hayashida (1974 and 1975), Juan Nomura (1976), Miguel Kudaka (1977), Miguel Araki (1978), Yoshinobu Tamashiro (1979 and 1980), Augusto Ikemiyashiro (1981 and 1982), Augusto Iwamoto (1983), Miguel Hosaka (1984 and 1985), Jorge Iju (1986 - 1988), Alfonso Yamamura (1988 - 1990), Cesar Tsuneshige (1990 - 1992), Luis Baba (1992 - 1994), Teodoro Tsuja (1994 - 1996) and Carlos Morioka (1996 - 2000)



Fujinkai Members

The Peruvian Japanese Womens' Association (Fujinkai)

The first Japanese women who arrived to Peru had the mission of helping in the fieldwork, taking care of their husbands and raising their children. When these women migrated to the cities, they organized themselves in volunteer organizations to serve whenever the need arose. They cooperated in charity works sponsored by several institutions. This activity encouraged Takayoshi Tsuda, Consul of Japan to Peru, to foster the establishment of an entity made up of Peruvian Japanese women.

The Peruvian Japanese Womens' Association (Fujinkai) was officially established on August 18, 1955, and its first President was Teiko de Maruyama.

The activities were basically geared towards social work in accordance with a pre-established calendar. The members of this association supported fund-raising campaigns for the Peruvian Red Cross, the League against Cancer and special campaigns in favor of handicapped children. They also supported the Children's Hospital, the Mother and Children



*Homage to Teiko Maruyama
their 1st President*

Hospital, the home for Senior Citizens, Civil Defense and other charity institutions.

Delegates representing each area were chosen as the liaisons between the Board of Directors and the members of the association.

The Fujinkai has always been ready and willing to provide support to the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Association, the Association of the La Unión Stadium, the Japanese Garden and other institutions

As concerns cultural activities, the ladies members of this association have kept alive certain Japanese traditions such as the Tea Ceremony or Cha-no-yu, Tanka Poetry made up of 31 letters, a diversity of dances, songs, handicrafts, cooking and hair-dressing courses

Their members provide constant support as volunteers for senior citizens members of the Ryoichi Jinnai (Shiwase) Recreational Center

Presidents of the Peruvian Japanese Womens' Association

Tetko Maruyama	1955-1964
Hatsuko Uchiyama	1956
Ei Toyama	1957
Tokuko Ikeda	1958
Toshimi Sasaki	1959
Tsuru Toyama	1960
Ayako Ichikawa	1961
Atsuko Okamoto	1962
Oto Inami	1963
Tachio Nishizawa	1965
Haru Higa	1966
Hirono Fukazawa	1967
Motome Okuyama	1968
Ekuyo Shigyo	1969
Fujie Wakabayashi	1970
Miyoko Kohatsu	1971-1978
Hanae Takeuchi	1972
Tsuruko Kamiunten	1973
Taeko Nakada	1974
Masae Takuma	1975
Kimiko Fujii	1976
Sueko Noda	1977-1984
Tomoko Yusa	1978
Maki Ichikawa	1979
Kiyoko Uechi	1981-1987
Takae Iida	1982-1986
Eiko Yagi	1983
Juana Shinzato	1985
Shigeru Isayama	1988
Ikuko Ganaja	1989
Eiko Sakaguchi	1990
Kiyomi Nakachi	1991
Mitsue Morimoto	1992
Shizuko Akamine	1993
Hatsuko Uehara	1994
Sawako Maruy	1995
Violeta Iwamoto	1996
Rosa Nomura	1997
Hiroko Kudzuma	1998
Teresa Shimizu	1999



*Founding members of the Nisei Association
of Callao with Victor Sugiyama
their 1st President*

The Nisei Association of Callao

After World War II the *chalaca* or Nikkei Community of the Port of Callao became more active in trade and started new businesses such as fishing, and gradually left aside the typical *pulperías* or popular neighborhood restaurants, hair-dressing saloons, laundry mats and small bakeries, their former means of subsistence

The exemplary work of parents and elder brothers lead the members of the group living in Callao to improve the education of their children, and for this purpose they needed to establish an institution under which the graduates of all the Japanese schools of Callao could be joined

After several meetings were held a decision was made to establish a temporary Board of Directors presided by Dr. Alfredo Tsuchiya who immediately summoned a General Assembly This meeting was held on March 24, 1961, in the hall of the José Gálvez School that belonged to the Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao

On April 7 that same year, the first Board of Directors was established under the Chairmanship of Victor Sugiyama accompanied by the

The Choir of the Nisei Association of Callao



following members Wilfredo Tsuchiya, Alejandro Shimabukuro, Carlos Kamisato, Elena Namijira, Juan Nakamura, Daniel Tagata, Cesar Tsuneshige, Juana Miyashiro and, as members of the Board of Directors Victor Honda, Eduardo Kamisato, Manuel Kiyari, Enrique Baba, Roberto Seragaki, Alejandro Miyashiro, Carlos Higa, José Suguiyama, Carmen Agena and Julio Maeda.

Volleyball matches started to be practiced Later on, baseball games were played in the Callao League Competitions with other well-known sports clubs also took place, such as, Callao BBC, Circulo Rojo, Panteras, San Carlos, Huracán, amongst others As concerns culture, musical recitals were performed on the famous «Kodo» theatre stage of the Jose Galvez School, where famous singers of those days, such as, Lauro and Loren Hirose, Elena Matsuoka, Elena and Gloria Akamine, *Coro Unido Nisei*, Club Ojaya and Nippi Ozaki, to mention a few, made memorable public appearances

As concerns social activities, parties and festivities were enjoyed at the Unión Chalaca Firemens' Brigade accompanied by three orchestras Humanitarian work was also a field of activity, particularly when the city of Ica was severely flooded, the Nisei Association of Callao spent days collecting food, clothes and other items that were later classified and packaged before sending them to the people who had lost their homes and belongings to the flood

It was during this decade that the Nisei Association of Callao increasingly participated in volleyball tournaments under the captainship of Olga Asato She later became a member of the national volleyball team and a member of the sports hall of fame. Her name is engraved and exhibited on the facade of the National Soccer Stadium alongside the names of many other sports champions

During the next ten years, the members of the Nisei Association of Callao excelled in football, baseball and the traditional Undokae and won trophies, medals and special merits earning a well-respected reputation in the field of sports

The following athletes made their way up the success ladder: Luis Hiraja, Dagoberto Lavallo, Manuel Nakachi, Luis Suguiyama, Jorge Nakamoto, Noriko Mori, Hermanas Hiraakata, Norma Shimohira, Patricia Icarí, Ana Kinjo, Lidia Kina, Lilitana Pereyra and other names that are still remembered to this day.

The Nisei Association of Callao not only became famed in sports but in other cultural activities as well, for instance, the choir that diligently practiced under the slogan that practice makes perfect Each year this choir, the pride of the Association, upheld its image during memorable presentations at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center and other institutions

When the members of the choir traveled to Guayaquil, Ecuador, they were locally known as Jigueros, Kimonos and Aoi Kotori (small blue bird), in recognition of their well-trained voices that made the choir a success

The choir of the Nisei Association of Callao participated in the XXI Choir Festival held in Sao Paulo, Brazil During this important event, bonds of friendship and love were woven that have passed the test of time, as each member made friends with other choir members from different places who sang at the Kosei Home de Santos, Brazil Senior citizens who attended this festival have fond memories of this encounter and still drop a tear or two when they look back

The Brazilian Japanese Cultural Alliance and the Japanese Society of Culture gave the choir a warm round of applause from the audience

Competitions were organized in short stories, poetry, drawing and painting. Campaigns on current affairs, forums and special meetings to discuss specific issues were included as expressions of cultural heritage

The famous dancer, Nelly Hamamoto, was always present at each meeting of the community

A meeting of the members





The Volleyball Team of Champions

Akira Yamashiro became a famous musician. Many artists developed their skills under the auspices of this association amongst which we wish to mention Yochan Azama, considered to be the greatest Nikkei singer, Pepe Onaga, Beto Shiroma, Betty Irei, Cynthia Morisaki, Luisa de Morisaki, Lucy Nagamine, Gladys and Ikuko Ganaja, Norma Higa, Yuchan Ikemiyashiro, Gladys Ohgusuku and the today well-known artists Erika Asato and Nori Higashionna who learnt how to sing at the Callao School.

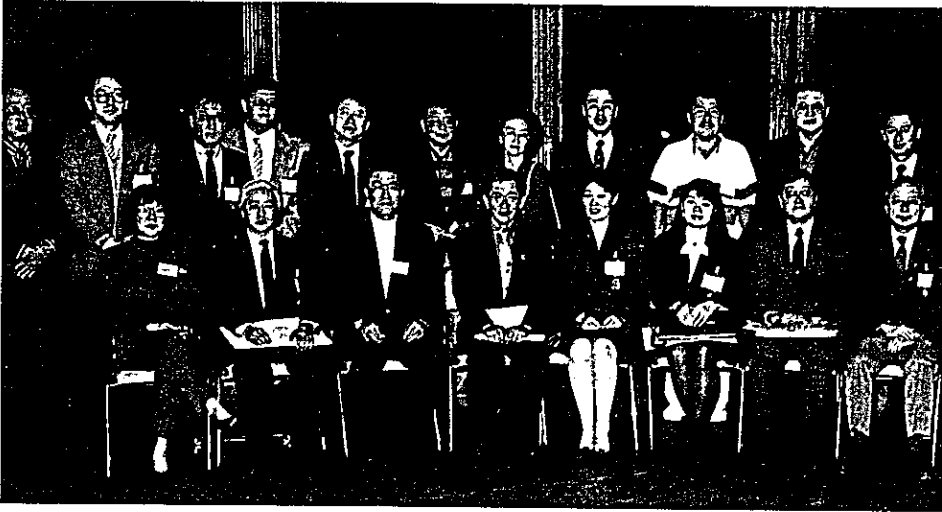
Sports such as soccer, volleyball, softball and baseball grew in leaps and bounds and welcomed the participation of parents who, hand in hand with the members of the Board of Directors, backed the development of the institution. Other sports such as ping-pong and basketball also became popular as well as chess, bowling and lawn bowling that were all sponsored under the Nisei Association of Callao.

The association also sponsored customary field days and recreational days at several beaches and set up tents. There, the children could play freely, full of dynamism and creativity. During many years these events were held and camps were set up at Country Club El Bosque through the support of the Youth Movement of the Association of the La Union Stadium and the youth groups of the Nisei Association of Callao. These outdoors activities served to strengthen the members' bodies and minds, and their vocation to work for the community. On the last day, the parents arrived to join in a large reunion with all those present. Times have changed and at present the world and Peru included are undergoing speedy growth and innovations.

In the month of May each year, after the large mobilization for the Undokai, a special ceremony was dedicated to mothers, a tradition unchanged to this day. On this occasion, people personally delivered cards or flowers as a symbol of the love and gratitude of the institution to mothers. Additional expressions of gratitude were made evident during a special gala dinner in honor of the members of the Board of Directors who had striven to strengthen the Association. Members who had excelled in different disciplines publicly received special distinctions and awards. All these moments are cherished memories.

Times change and today its pace is full of haste, major changes and accelerated growth. The classic meetings of yesterday are still held today, but perhaps not as grandiose as before, because of the overall difficult economic situation. Many people who belonged to the Nisei Association of Callao have since left in search of a better livelihood. The immense void of the Dekasegi Phenomenon has affected each and every one of us as well as our institutions. Nonetheless, life has its ways, and today new leaders are providing their valuable support that has enabled the Nisei Association of Callao to continue to be a bridge that fills the generation gap, forging the descendants of the first Japanese immigrants on their path towards progress and prosperity.

Special mention must be made of certain families who belonged to the Nisei Association of Callao such as Shizu Yamashiro, Suguiyama, Kinjo and individual members, such as Julio Oshiro, our beloved «Goló»



Members of the Board

The Pan-American Nikkei Association

The Pan-American Nikkei Association was established after the First Symposium on the Japanese Migration to Peru, held on August 11 and 12, 1979, during the celebration of the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Migration to Peru. It was organized at the Association of La Union Stadium and the Alumni Association of the former Japanese School, Lima Nikko, sponsored by the Peruvian Japanese Association and the Embassy of Japan. Dr. Victor Tateishi chaired the Organizing Committee. The Pan-American Nikkei Association had representatives from Argentina, Brazil, the United States of North America, Mexico and Japan.

As a result of the Symposium, the American Nikkei decided that they wanted to meet regularly. Mexico took charge of organizing the First Pan-American Convention that was carried out at the end of July 1981, to discuss different viewpoints and harmonize criteria amongst the Nikkei Communities from the different countries of the Americas.

The slogan of the First Convention was

"Our aim is to become the best citizens of our countries and of the continent"

On December the 6, 1981, at La Unión Stadium, one of the agreements of the Convention of Mexico was fulfilled by declaring the foundation of the Pan-American Nikkei Association. The following people founded the Pan-American Nikkei Association in representation of Argentina,

Eduardo Itokazu, Héctor Yamashiro and Tsuguimaru Tanoue; in representation of Brazil, Hiroshi Banno and Masahiko Tisaka, in representation of Colombia, Alfonso Tokunaga, in representation of México, Carlos Kasuga, on behalf of the United States of America, Carlos Kubokawa and Luis Yamakawa, on behalf of Canada, George Imai; on behalf of Peru, Luis Sakoda, José Yoshida, Isaac Higa, Miguel Kudaka, Enrique Yara, Augusto Ikemiyashiro, Luis Tamamoto, Juan Kanashiro, Manuel Kawashita and Yoshinobu Tamashiro.

The objectives of the Pan-American Nikkei Association are summarized as follows:

1. To encourage and consolidate Nikkei integration and friendship throughout the Americas
2. To enhance the cultural and spiritual level of the Nikkei of the Americas, respecting the Constitution and the Laws of their respective countries
3. To gather historic information concerning the cultural development of the Nikkei Community in the Americas that is considered to be useful for the education system and development of each country.
4. To promote international cooperation amongst its members in business projects, resources and the exchange of experiences



*The VIII International
Pan-American Nikkei Convention*

- 5 To promote activities and exchange youth groups among international Nikkei
- 6 To foster Japanese tradition and culture and to contribute towards strengthening the bonds of friendship with Japan

Since 1981, each two years, the Nikkei of the Americas meet at the Convention that continues to be the most important activity of the Nikkei Community and attracts the participation of more than 500 delegates

Conventions and their slogans:

- I – Mexico, 1981**
“We aim to become the Best Citizens of our Countries and of the Continent”.
- II – Peru, 1983**
“Nikkei Business Experience and Student-University Exchange”
- III – Brazil, 1985**
Key speaker during the inaugural ceremony was sociologist Professor Fernando Henrique Cardoso, President of Brazil
- IV – Argentina, 1987**
“Integration and Projection of the Nikkei of the Americas”
“Presence of the American Japanese Culture” “Senior Citizens and Current Nikkei Youth Groups in the Year 2000”
- V – The United States, 1989**
“No Man is an Island, We all are Part of the Continent”
- VI – Paraguay, 1991**
“Nikkei Participation in Pan-American Societies”
- VII – Canada, 1993**
“Building Bridges”
- VIII – Peru, 1995**
“Looking towards the Future”.
- IX – Mexico, 1997**
“Mexico 100” In Homage of the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Mexico
- X – Chile, 1999**
“United without Frontiers over the Next Millennium”

List to the Presidential Residence



The Pan-American Nikkei Association has actively participated in the Karaoke Pan-American Competitions that are held every two years and in the International Sports Confraternity Tournament organized every three years. It has sponsored courses such as "The Workshop for Young Nikkei Leaders" organized by the Center for Advanced Nikkei Studies. During the celebrations of the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, the Pan-American Nikkei Association has assisted the Department of Languages of the Peruvian Japanese Association to organize the First Pan-American Nikkei Contest in Oratory.

As a result of the workshops carried out during the 8th Convention held in Lima, the following were established:

- 1 The Nikkei Association of Businesses
- 2 The Pan-American Nikkei Association of Doctors
- 3 The Coordinating Committee of Nikkei Youth Groups

We wish to mention the help and sponsorship offered by individuals and institutions linked to the Nikkei Pan-American Association amongst which are the following:

1. Public Accountant Carlos Kasuga, Current Honorary President of the Pan-American Nikkei Association

- 1.1 – Christmas gift for Peruvian children donated by Susana Higuchi de Fujimori, the First Lady of the Nation
- 1.2 – The construction of rest rooms for the Hideyo Noguchi School

- 1.3. – Courtesies provided to young navigators of the Friendship Ship (1997)
- 1.4 – Economic sponsorship for the workshop of Young Nikkei Leaders

2. *The Pan-American Nikkei Association of the U.S.A. (Los Angeles)*

- 2.1 – US\$ 60,000.00 to help the shantytown inhabitants of Peru
- 2.2 – Second-hand clothes that enabled the recollection of US\$ 135,000.00 to help the shantytown inhabitants through the Emergency Commission of the Peruvian Japanese Association
- 2.3 – Annual scholarships for the students of the Hideyo Noguchi School
- 2.4 – Japanese food donation (Udon and Ramen) for the hostages of the Japanese Embassy

3. *The Pan-American Nikkei Association – Affiliate of Peru*

- 3.1 – Emergency aid sent for the earthquake victims in Mexico

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank Carlos Kasuga, President of the Pan-American Nikkei Association since its foundation in 1981 until 1995. The fruit of his strenuous efforts and perseverance have made the Pan-American Nikkei Association become a reality

Board of Directors of the Pan-American Nikkei Association

Period 1997 - 1999 (Re-elected)

Honorary President	Carlos Kasuga, Public Accountant (Mexico)
President	Luis T. Sakoda, Public Accountant (Peru)
1 st Vice President	Lic. Enrique Shibayama (Mexico)
2 nd Vice President	Dr. Francis Sogi (U.S.A.)
Secretary General	Mario Sakata (Argentina)
Treasurer	Emi Kasamatsu (Paraguay)



Members and delegates
of the Central Japanese Society
of Callao in 1927

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao

The Japanese Society of Callao was founded on October 21, 1922

The institution was registered at the Public Registry in June, 1960, as the Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao with the purpose of defending the interests of the Japanese Community of Callao and encouraging its members to meet each other at social gatherings, defending the spirit of mutual aid amongst the members who lived in the port area, helping the penniless; sponsoring cultural events, promoting bonds of friendship between Peruvians and Japanese and carrying out works of charity to help Peru prosper

One primary objective of this Association was to provide Nikkei children with a solid education. As a result, the Institution founded the Callao Nihon Jin Sho Gakko, on May 5, 1926. Later the school changed its name to José Gálvez School, and taught up to the 6th grade of primary education. Years later it was able to add curricula up to the 5th year of secondary school.

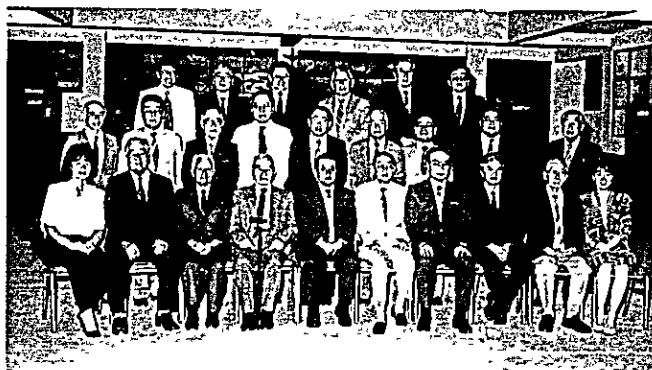
As promoter and owner of the school, the Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao has contributed to the education of primary and secondary students of Callao.

This Association has worked to forge the Nikkei identity by teaching the Japanese language and the practice of Japanese martial arts, whose essence is to improve the spirit of the apprentice, the Undokai traditions, recreational dances and games that strengthen the *esprit de corps* of the Nikkei Community.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao and the Jose Gálvez School jointly conducted social welfare activities by visiting their senior citizens at home and helping the poor. In this manner, the members of the association accomplished one of their main objectives as specified by their bylaws, i.e. to contribute to the well-being of its senior citizens, to organize the senior citizen's home for the people of the port area and to help the poor learn how to make a living.

Another activity considered to be remarkable was the procession of friends and relatives who visited the graves of their beloved directors at the cemeteries of Callao and Lima.

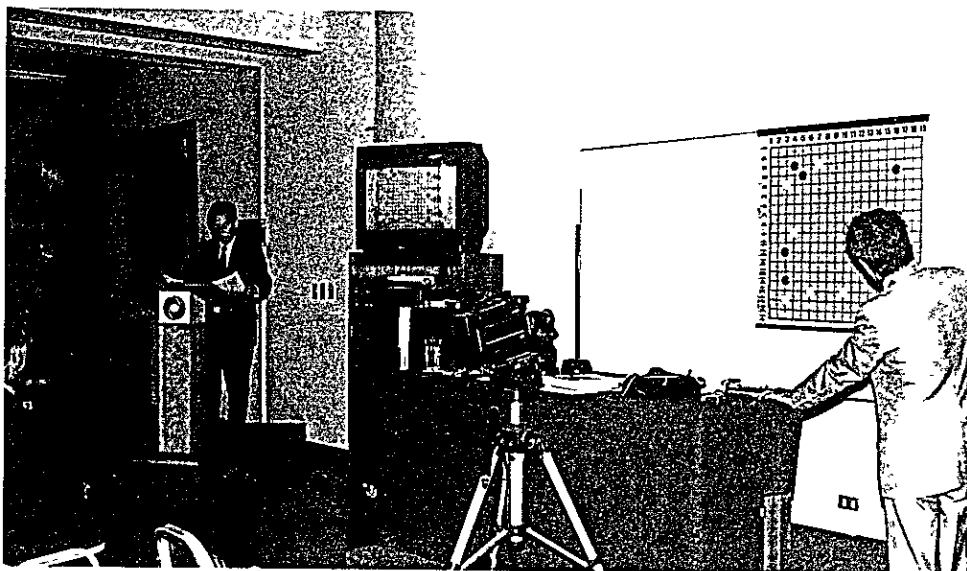
Since Callao has the status of a Constitutional Province but is part of Metropolitan Lima, and, in view of the fact that several members of the Japanese Association of Callao have also been members of the Board of Directors of the Peruvian Japanese Association, frequently, members from the Port of Callao have had the high honor of being elected as President of the parent association.



The Board of Directors

Presidents of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Callao

1.	Sadao Taniguchi	1922, 1924, 1930, 1932
2.	Shirai Nashiro	1923, 1926
3.	Settaro Taira	1925
4.	Kinso Ishibashi	1927
5.	Hosei Higa	1928
6.	Iwaichi Naganuma	1929
7.	Shigeo Senaga	1931
8.	Munekatsu Yaka	1933
9.	Koichi Nakayama	1934, 1960
10.	Chosun Nakandakari	1935
11.	Shiso Nashiro	1936
12.	Hashigui Nakamura	1937
13.	Hikyu Yagui	1938
14.	Katsuhide Hamamoto	1940
15.	Shinki Akamine	1941
16.	Katsuro Fukazawa	1961
17.	Kaifu Higa	1962
18.	Tokichi Maezono	1963
19.	Tokusei Uza	1964
20.	Jukin Agena	1965, 1969
21.	Teizun Tomona	1966
22.	Shoko Kudaka	1967, 1971
23.	Zoikichi Kuwae	1968
24.	Zenyuro Akamine	1972-1973
25.	Kisei Higa	1974-1975
26.	Yoshinobu Uku	1976
27.	Soei Yamakawa	1977-1979
28.	Akira Baba	1980
29.	Tokusei Higa	1981-1982
30.	Seitoku Oshiro	1983-1984
31.	Asatoshi Honda	1985-1986
32.	Luis Masao Uyema	1987-1989
33.	Augusto Fukazawa	1990-1991
34.	Augusto Iwamoto	1992-1993
35.	César Tsuneshige	1994
36.	Miguel Kudaka	1995-1996
37.	Roberto Watanabe	1997
38.	José Suguiyama	1998-1999



*An audio-visual demonstration
of how to play Igo-Shogi*

The Igo - Shogi Association of Peru

Go is a millenary sport. Go first arrived to Peru through the Japanese immigrants and it became very popular throughout the Japanese Community before World War II. According to the Issei, several championships were held with the participation of more than sixty people. Masatoshi Kamisato, who had earned the 5th Dan in Go, personally encouraged the practice of this sport.

This sport was practiced at recreational clubs and, during World War II, also at the concentration camps where many of Peruvian Japanese immigrants were sent.

Masatoshi Kamisato drafted the bylaws of the Igo-Shogi Association of Peru and a championship was organized with a trophy awarded by the Embassy of Japan. In 1968, the First Shogi Championship was held with the participation of many players.

Kamisato made arrangements to have Kaoru Iwamoto, sensei 9 Dan of I-Go, to visit Peru. He chose the emblem of the association.

Under President Tokusei, Higa Kiyotaka Kanno, a JICA volunteer, and Sadamasa Sato provided cooperation. Ernesto Yamamoto currently chairs the association.

Carlos Gálvez Mora, a member of the Igo-Shogi Association of Peru helped to draft the bylaws and started to inform the mass media of the Japanese Community and others. As a result, Go became quite popular and is widely mentioned in cultural and sports circles.

The I-Go Shogi Association of Peru organizes annual Go Championships among which we wish to mention: the trophy awarded by the Embassy of Japan, the trophy of the Department of Culture of the Peruvian Japanese Association, and Peru Plast, JICA and Nikkei Press Tournament. The I-Go Shogi Association of Peru participates each year in the Shi-Cho-Son Championship sponsored by the Okinawa Association.

The Shogi immediately took action and competitions were organized to honor the Cultural Week of Japan with the participation of the members of the Embassy of Japan, JICA and students of the Japanese Academy of Culture.

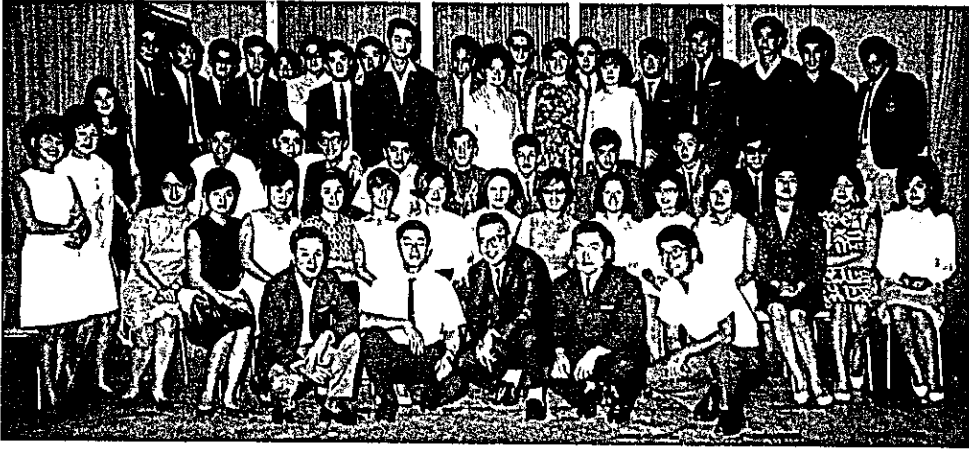
During the activities to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, thanks to the efforts made by Akira Naito, a Buddhist monk, who received an invitation for a representative of Peru to participate in the World Nihon Ki-In Championship held in the Prefecture of Oita, the association was reinscribed in the Nihon Ki-In. Noriyuki Yamamoto Kina, a member of the association proudly represented Peru during this championship. When Noriyuki returned to Peru, he brought an invitation for others to participate in future championships.

In 1999, the institution became a member of the American Iberian Go Association.

The association is considered as a corporate member of the Peruvian Japanese Association. Since Elena de Kohatsu was a member of the Board of Directors, the main offices of this Association and place of practice has been on the 3rd floor of the Jinnai Center.



*Ernesto Yamamoto
President of the Igo Shogi Association
playing against several rivals*



*Members of the
Nisei Association of University
Graduates of Peru*

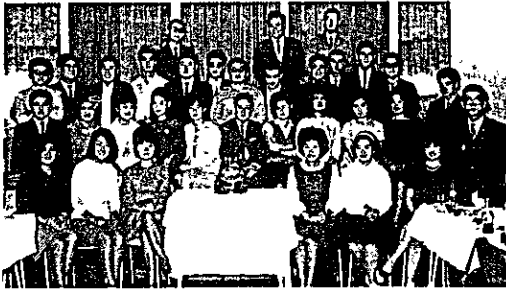
The Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru

During the sixties, when the Nikkei Community began to recover from its previous ordeals, several youth groups were established that became very well known. From 1961 to the mid-70s, the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru has participated in activities with both members and non-members of the Nikkei Community.

The Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru was established on May 19, 1961. Its pioneers still remember their colleagues who participated in each activity. Each event was very well organized, particularly because the young members of the Nikkei Community helped to raise the funds.

The members of the Nisei Association of University Graduates were the first to organize "The Week of Japan" involving everybody from the Nikkei Community of Peru. This event has been held at the following premises over the years: the San Marcos State University, the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, the State University of Engineering, the North American-Peruvian Institute of Culture-ICPNA and Channel 7 TV. Conversations held with the representatives of the Central Japanese Society, the Okinawa Fraternal Association, the Embassy of Japan and the Perú Shimpō Newspaper were fluent and efficient, but the amount of money collected was hardly enough.

These university graduates have traveled throughout Peru as students and tourists. Their meager travel budgets usually obliged them to travel by land. These adventurous university graduates were never shy to jump on the back



Founders of the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru celebrating their Anniversary in 1962



A luncheon for the members

of a truck and catch a ride through the *Callejón de Huaylas*, or navigate down the Amazon and Ucayali Rivers by small boats, or take a bus ride from Arequipa to Juliaca and on to La Paz, Bolivia, and then continue their trip by train from La Paz to Arica, Chile

The main purpose of these trips abroad was to strengthen the ties of the Nikkei Communities in neighboring countries (Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina and Chile) These students held meetings with the Generacion 64 Group to design their policy

After the earthquake that hit the *Callejón de Huaylas* on May 31, 1970, that killed 50,000 and left 20,000 as disappeared persons, through *Cooperación Popular* these students distributed emergency aid throughout the shantytown areas of Metropolitan Lima and communities living in the provinces

Some of these graduates were very talented and excelled in literature, poetry, short stories and painting They promoted national events such as the Jose Maria Arguedas Competition and granted scholarships supported by the Peruvian Institute for the Development of Education (IPFE) The next generation followed this example

Although the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru no longer exists, many Nikkei still have fond memories Several heads of government entities under President Alberto Fujimori are former members of this association

Each New Year party organized by this association was an eagerly expected event Throughout the evening there were bingo games and couples would dance, and an automobile was raffled as the prize, a true jackpot in those days This association offered summer courses for children, young people and mothers who were eager to learn something new

This association also helped the Ministry of Health during vaccine campaigns to prevent infant paralysis As a result of this experience, everyone decided to set up a Medical Post in the District of San Martín de Porres This example encouraged others to follow suit and the *Movimiento de Accion Social (MAS)* was established

The Nisei Medical Association was later organized and became a valuable source of help when the polyclinic was decided to be built, a facility that is open to the public to this day under the direction of the Peruvian Japanese Association

The Nisei Association of University Graduates also printed the literary works of its members such as "The Japanese in Peru", by Juana Miyashiro, "The Nisei Cultural and Social Environment", by Lucia

Arakaki, "The Genday Jiji Yogo Jiten", by Hiroshi Uetani and "The Nisei Booklets", as well as short stories and poetry. The printing department helped these graduates publish their works.

As concerns culture, Angelica Harada better known as *La Princesita de Yungay* made the history of the people and folklore well known. Theater presentations were also encouraged and several works were staged at the Teatro Municipal. Choirs were also organized. Summer courses for children, young people and women reaped large turnouts. These summer courses included one on the Japanese Language. Many Christmas courses of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center were given at the locales of Azángaro and Pachitea.

The Preparatory Academy for University Studies helped many students to prepare themselves for university entrance exams free of charge and ranked among the best in its day. Many people studied there and later became members of the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru.

During the sixties, a large delegation arrived from Club Piratininga of Sao Paulo, Brazil and became involved in several activities in Peru. This visit prompted another, the First Meeting amongst Nisei in the City of Sao Paulo. During this event, each country made a presentation. The Peruvian Delegation submitted a paper on "Marriage in the Japanese Community of Peru." Members such as Daniel Hokama, an active collaborator of President Fujimori, Juan Noda, Carlos Tejada Oshiro, Josefina Miyashiro, Hilda Vidal, Lucia Arakaki and others represented the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru.

This event was the beginning of other Nisei meetings that laid the foundations for the organization of Pan-American Nikkei Convention.

Through the Travelers Club, members of the Nisei Association of University Graduates visited Brazil on several occasions taking with them paintings made by Peruvian Nisei to Argentina and Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and bringing teaching material to the communities of Okinawa where Peruvian teachers such as Chinen, Moromisato and Matsuda work.

Several activities were organized with the group called Generación 64 to discuss policies and guidelines.

Their slogan was: "the virtue of knowledge does not occupy any space."

The Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru assumed several responsibilities. For instance, the dissemination of the Nikkei culture. The celebrations of the Week of Japan encouraged closer ties between Peru and Japan. These events were helpful in channeling its members to enter into contact with each other, discuss business, the progress of their members through special study groups and mutual assistance groups.

The following are past Presidents of the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru: Alejandro Shimabukuro, Samuel Matsuda, Juan Noda, Ricardo Moromisato, Luis Toyama, Roberto Muroya and Alejandro Afuso.

Members of the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru





The Tea Ceremony

The Urasenke Association of Peru

In 1961, Professor Sokei Nagai, an expert teacher of the Tea Ceremony, came to Peru from Brazil. Upon arrival here he gave a public demonstration of the Tea Ceremony at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center before members of the Japanese Community. As a result of the interest spurred in the community a decision was made to establish the Urasenke Association of Peru.

In 1964, the Urasenke Association of Peru was established at the premises of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center with the attendance of the wife of the Japanese Ambassador accompanied by the wives of the other members of the Japanese Diplomatic Corps accredited in Peru.

The first President of the Urasenke Association of Peru was Sadako Maruyama.

By the year 1973, the Tea Wasai An House of Ceremony was inaugurated at the Japanese Garden as a token of friendship between the people of Peru and Japan.

Since many students of the Japanese Community declared to have an interest in the Tea Ceremony, the head office of Urasenke in Japan decided to send a teacher as a permanent representative to the Soko Sakuraba.

In 1977, the Urasenke Association of Peru was established under the name of Perù Urasenke Kyokai. Its first President was Chiyoteru Hiraoka, and each Ambassador named to Peru was appointed Honorary Counselor thereafter.

Its current President is Kotaro Kanashiro. This association presently has 25 members and 35 students.

Activities of this Association

- The annual activity of Urabon Day at the Jionji Temple of Cañete
- The Week of Japan at the Department of Culture of the Japanese Peruvian Association.
- The Week of Japan at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú
- Demonstrations in the cities of Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Chimbote, Huacho, Cañete, Arequipa, Huancayo, Cusco and Puerto Maldonado, amongst other places
- Buddhist ceremonies during celebrations in honor of the Japanese Community

In 1979, during the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, this association held a Tea Ceremony, one of the highlights on this occasion.

In 1981, Professor Kazuyuki Shirahase arrived to Peru to substitute Professor Sakuraba.

In 1989, on occasion of the 90th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, the association also participated.

The Suisho An House of Tea was built and inaugurated at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center in 1991 with the support of several Japanese companies (Toyota, Mitsui Mining, National Peruana, Quimica El Sol, Ajinomoto del Perú, to mention a few).

In 1992, the following women were granted the title of teachers of the Tea Ceremony: Elena de Kohatsu, Akiyo de Sakaguchi, Esther de Shoji, Motoe de Sato and Yoko de Okuyama.

In 1999, during the celebrations of the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru held at the Hotel Country Club, this association was awarded a special distinction by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan.

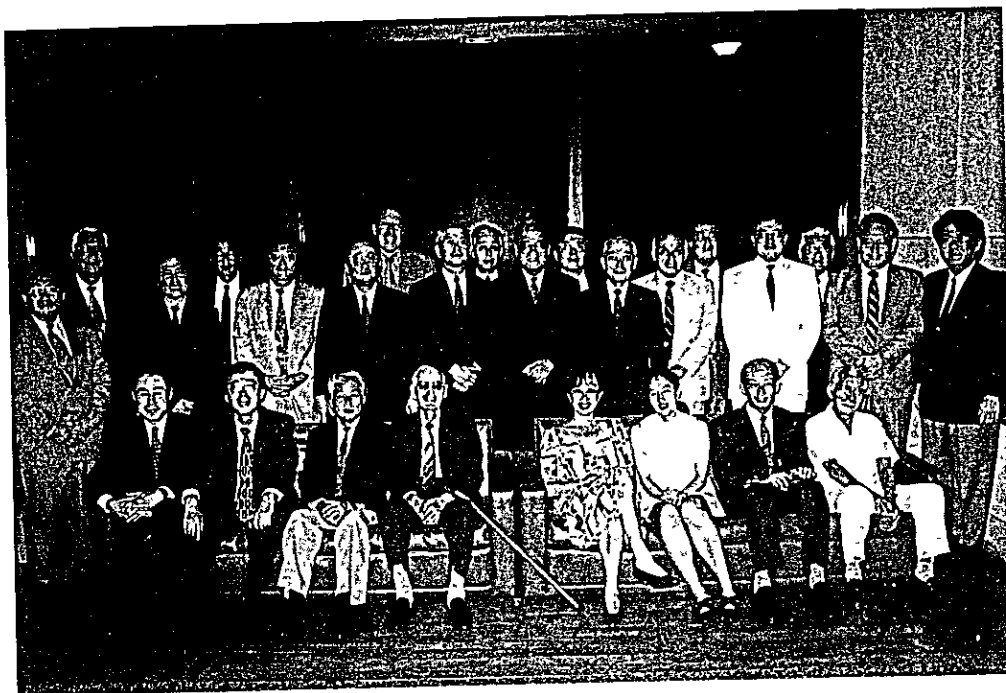
On this occasion, Professor Yoko Okuyama received the title of Doctor of the Urasenke House of Japan and became the first woman of this rank in South America.

Urasenke members with officers of the Self-Defense Squadron of Japan during a reception at the Embassy of Japan.



Urasenke members with experts Soko Sakuraba, Kazuyuki Shirahase and Soto Higurashi.





*Members of the Peruvian
Japanese Chamber of Commerce
and Industry*

The Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry

In 1937, before the outbreak of World War II, the Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established. In those days few Japanese companies operated in Peru. The Association was mostly made up by local businesses.

The first responsibility undertaken by this Association was the distribution of the import quota of cotton wear from Japan authorized by the Government of Peru. The work consisted of reviewing the amount of imports over the last three years and subsequently distributing a certain quota to each importer.

The first locale of this Association was on the second block of Jirón Azángaro in the Gildemeister Building. It later moved to the fourth block of Jirón Huallaga. At the beginning of World War II it inevitably had to discontinue its activities. These were the beginnings of the Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry.