

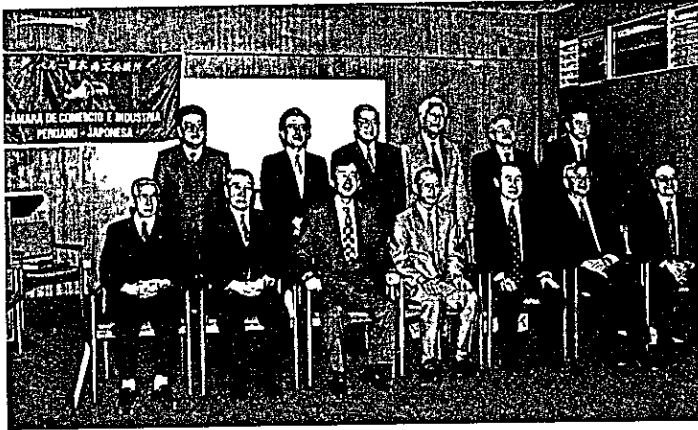
In 1968, the Japanese businessmen of Peru requested the legal establishment of the Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. On May 23, 1969, thanks to the efforts of Tsukasa Kimura, the person in charge of the Lima Office of the Bank of Tokyo and, Taiji Moritani, chief of Moritani Shokai, summoned a General Assembly and the Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry was legally incorporated. Twenty-seven companies of the Sansuikai and 39 local companies became members. Tsukasa Kimura was elected as the first President of this Chamber. In October 1968, a military coup headed by General Juan Velasco Alvarado took power and changed the social structure of Peru. This new government issued a series of policies to help Peru progress, but it encountered many problems in its path. As a result, 1968 and 1969 were years of economic stagnation. In 1970, the economy of Peru started to recover, particularly through fishmeal exports. When the Chamber was first established, its locale was on the 4th block of Jirón Wilson, in the Ferrand Building. Years later, it moved to the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. In 1975, several members of the Japanese Community of Peru declared an interest in establishing a Junior Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The Government of Japan was asked to send economic consultants, but unfortunately this request did not prosper.

Today, thanks to the efforts of the past and present Presidents and members of the Board of Directors who joined efforts, the Chamber is a success.

Tsukasa Kimura, 1st President of the Chamber

Ever since Tsukasa Kimura first established himself in Lima as an employee he dreamed of establishing a Chamber of Commerce and Industry among Japanese companies and businessmen of the Nikkei Community. In August 1966, during a luncheon at the Embassy of Japan, the members of the Nikkei Community and Directors of the Sansuikai Group discussed the convenience of establishing this Chamber. Its first members were 16 companies of the Sansuikai Group and 17 Nikkei businesses of Lima.

The Chamber was legally incorporated on May 23, 1969. The representatives of the 66 companies signed the declaration and elected Yoshinari of the Mitsubishi Corporation as President. The bylaws of the Chamber were discussed and the members of the Board of Directors were entrusted with drafting the final version.



Members of the Peruvian Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry

On June 6, 1969, the first meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the offices of the Bank of Tokyo in Lima. Tsukasa Kimura was elected as the first President, Yoshinari as first Vice President and Taiji Moritani as second Vice President. The President had to return to Japan and submitted his resignation, and as a result Yoshinari assumed his post.

A reception to honor Yoshinari was held on September 3, 1969, at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center attended by Francisco Morales Bermúdez, Minister of Economy, Jorge Fernández Maldonado, Minister of Mining and Jorge Camino, Minister of Trade and Industry as well as Luis Bedoya Reyes, the Mayor of Metropolitan Lima.

Dr. Víctor Tateishi, consultant to the Lima Office of the Bank of Tokyo, was the master of ceremony and introduced Yoshinari and Shiro Hamamura, who read the Statutes of Incorporation of the Chamber.

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry was the only private institution in charge of promoting economic relationships between Peru and Japan. In those years the following saying became very popular: "Come what may, let the lamp of the Chamber never dim" (Tatsuaki Mabuchi).



Members of the Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies at the Peruvian Japanese Theater

The Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies

One hundred years had elapsed since the first Japanese immigrants had arrived to Peru in search of new horizons and a more promising future. These dreams prompted the birth of the Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies, an institution that ever since its creation in 1978 fervently pursued the objective of an open and “integrated progress.”

These two words encompassed the deep commitment of the members of the Nikkei Center. This center offers advanced studies that supplements university studies enabling its graduates to learn advanced skills to be capable of confronting the challenge of forging a more developed and progressive society in Peru.

The main purpose of this center is to cultivate all the aspects of its members’ personality, bearing in mind social and cultural aspects, but mainly developing the academic content since this work is geared towards forming professionals with a true vocation to help others.

The Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies was established on September 9, 1978, with 45 members, governed by the fundamental principles of union, cooperation and mutual assistance instilled in each member of

the Nikkei Community by their parents and grandparents who displayed major efforts to achieve such integrated support

This young Institution has a Board of Directors, an executive and representative body, and a Cultural Academic Council in charge of several academic departments, as well as many other areas that carry out different activities of interest to the members of the group This institution also has an Advisory Evaluation Council, which as its name indicates, provides guidance and surveillance whenever deemed necessary

One of the most representative activities registered throughout its history has been the Nikkei Culture Academic Season involving several conferences, round tables, discussions, theatrical recitals and exhibitions free of charge and open to the community at large

Although an activity of this size is no easy task, particularly if it strives to maintain a high academic level, the Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies channels the joint efforts of all current and future members in favor of the community, since not all members can afford to achieve an easy and direct access to scientific breakthroughs

Another well known activity is the Artistic Festival of the Confraternity that seeks to cultivate and keep intact the different customs, traditions and values that Nikkei have inherited through the generations and shares them with all the members of the Peruvian Japanese Community.

*Masao Nakachi inaugurating
the CNES locale*



Academic seminars addressed to businessmen and university graduates are held to help raise funds for the institution, since it is a non-profit organization that depends upon grants and donations to conduct its activities and maintain its locale. During the Christmas Season this center organizes visits to hospices that shelter needy children and shares with them the joy of the Christmas spirit

At the in-house level a series of other activities take place, such as, discussions, academic visits, leadership training courses, field trips, theater and artistic expression workshops, kohaku, festivities, amongst others, that have been previously scheduled by the members as part of the Institution's Work Plan and Goals

The Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies is firmly convinced that in order to secure a better future for Peru, new leaders must be trained, aside from the academic knowledge acquired at universities and elsewhere Consequently, the Center set up a Leadership Training Unit specifically geared towards its members Learning at the center is basically

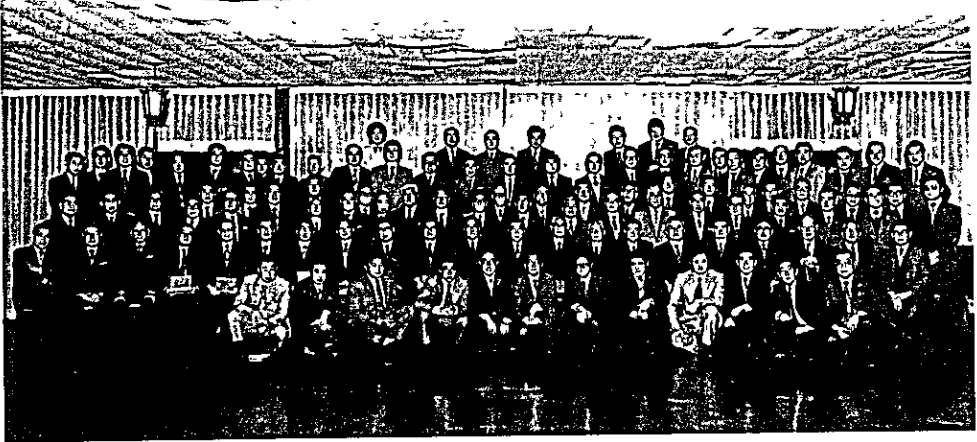
experiential, the lessons taught are compiled from national and international experiences

The center has developed its work over a period of twenty years. Today it has over 800 members. During these years the center has continuously worked to strengthen the philosophy of the institution, and the skills of its future members.

The vision of the future focuses upon institutional strengthening in all its aspects. The basis of the center is its members and therefore it must provide them with the necessary stability and harmony to enable them to develop all types of projects and activities to satisfy their interests and concerns under the auspices of an appropriate guidance.

On this memorable date of the 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, the Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies renews its vocation to uphold the example of their forefathers and keep alive their pioneering spirit of progress, despite the times of hardship they endured when they first landed in Peru, so far away from their original culture, their families and loved ones.

The history of each immigrant of the Japanese Community of Peru since they first arrived one hundred years ago inspires the Nikkei Center of Advanced Studies to honor their memories and preserve their teachings, advice and experiences. This is the steadfast commitment shared by all its members.



*Members and the Board
of Directors*

Club Pacifico

“Taiheiyō Kurabu” Club Pacifico, the first post-war social entity was born as a result of the initiative of a group of Issei in 1948 who wished to establish an institution that would represent the entire Japanese Community of Peru. Frequent meetings were held by Roberto Tamnaka, Wakamatsu Sakata, Pedro Nabeta, Fernando K. Sakata, Kaoru Hirata, Alberto Nabeta, Chogo Soeda, Ichizo Habaue, Akira Horiuchi, Yasuzo Goto, Shotaro Yokoyama, Tomeo Aoki, Bunji Ohashi, Ryoko Kiyohiro and Kazunori Hirota. They responded to the need for Peruvian Japanese interpreters to assist the members of the Japanese Community of Peru in administrative and custom clearing formalities of cargo unloaded by Japanese ships at the Port of Callao after World War II. Later, other members enthusiastically joined the ranks and Club Pacifico was legally established in April 1950, thereby bonding the Japanese immigrants and their descendants through cultural, social and sports activities.

On one occasion, the following Japanese Olympic swimmers participated. Hironoshin Furuhashi, Shurchi Murayama, Yoshinori Hamaguchi, Shiro Hashizume and their coach Masanori Yusa. They came to South America in response to an express request made by the Japanese Community of Brazil. Thanks to talks with the Association of Sports Clubs of Peru, Bunji Ohashi, Kaoru Hirata and Dr. Victor Tateishi, took responsibility to fulfill all the requirements demanded to hold the first major post World War II event of the Japanese Community. The Japanese Flag was raised and the Japanese National Anthem was sung in honor of the visiting

Olympic swimmers This historic event took place at the Lima Nippo Olympic swimming pool located at the northern section of the former National Sports Stadium

We wish to thank the visionary pioneers of Club Pacifico who courageously took the first steps to rebuild the Japanese Community of Peru

Under President Wakamatsu Sakata, Club Pacifico focused its interest in building a sports field as a place for the recreation of children and adolescents In 1952, the Pro-Sports Commission was established and the following representatives of the Board of Directors were elected President, Ichitaro Morimoto, Vice President, Katsuro Fukazawa, council members Hachiro Sato, Yoshisada Muramatsu and Masakichi Gabe The Pro-Sports Commission successfully collected funds needed to build the La Union Stadium, a sports field that is the pride of the Japanese Community of Peru

Inter-school baseball championships and childrens' painting competitions were held Several paintings by Peruvian Nikkei won prizes at International Nikkei Contests in Japan

The members of the Board of Directors have contributed to the construction of the Japanese Garden and Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center

Kotaro Kanashiro, President of Club Pacifico in 1959, began formalities to establish a savings and loan cooperative for its members Later, newly elected President Suesaburo Watanabe continued in these efforts and he obtained the permit to establish the savings and loan cooperative that immediately started to operate. At present, it is one of many financial entities of the Japanese Community that has upheld its prestige through the wise counsel and guidance of its directors and the support of its members

Club Pacifico has supported the establishment of many groups that have operated successfully, as a mirror image of the honesty, perseverance, work and concrete results sown by the founders of this club Today, Club Pacifico groups together Japanese men, their sons and grandsons that belong to the second, third and fourth generation of Japanese immigrants to Peru.

New Year's Day Celebration



The Role of the Catholic Church in the History of Japanese Immigration

In 1898, a year after the *Sakura Maru* brought the first 790 Japanese immigrants to Peru, Mother Francisca Gros, Sister of Charity of San Vicent de Paul, providentially arrived from France

Lima had two hospitals in those days, the Dos de Mayo men's hospital and the Arzobispo Loayza women's hospital

The first Japanese immigrants to Peru did not speak Spanish, nor did they understand the local customs of Peruvians. The truth is that they faced a world completely unknown to them, with sanitary conditions much different from theirs as well as other difficulties that made their burden heavier. At the beginning, many had difficulty in adjusting to the new climate, fell sick and were transferred to the Dos de Mayo Hospital where Mother Francisca Gros was in charge of the San Vicente ward. She gently cared for these sick foreigners who felt alone and abandoned to their luck. With the vocation of serving Christ, Mother Gros assumed this task with love and tenderness and overcame the difficulty of being able to communicate with each other. After tending to the sick and nursing them back to health she provided them with spiritual guidance. As a result, she asked several of her former patients, with whom she had made friends, to send for Catholic books and textbooks written in Japanese, particularly the Prayer Book. Mother Gros also asked the Jesuits of San Pedro to provide moral and spiritual support for Japanese Catholics. Fathers Garcia and Pinedo volunteered to be their priests, but they were hardly able to speak to others because of the language barrier. Despite these circumstances, many Japanese were converted to Christianity or were baptized on their deathbeds. The notebook where Mother Gros wrote the names of the Japanese converts is lost but no doubt they were several thousand. Her love for the Japanese immigrants and their families prompted them to call her "Mother of the Japanese."

During the decade of the 30s, the Plenipotentiary Minister Kitada of Japan, was transferred to Peru from Alexandria, Egypt. It was there that he had made friends with missionary, Father Urbano María Cloutier, a Canadian Franciscan monk, who later came to Peru.

Minister Kitada, was well aware of the situation of the Japanese Community in Peru, and particularly that the official religion of the Government of Peru is Roman Catholic. He urged the Issei to convert to Catholicism, as was the custom of all Peruvians in those days. He personally addressed a

letter to the Vatican to ask the authorities to send a Catholic priest to Peru who knew how to speak Japanese

Father Calixto was the first Catholic priest who arrived at Peru in 1936. During two years he lived at the Convent of *Los Padres Descalzos* in the District of El Rímac. In 1938, Father Urbano Cloutier arrived from Alexandria, Egypt. These two Franciscan priests, who had been nationalized as Japanese, had been given the name of Yonekawa and were devoted to teaching catechism to children and students of the Lima Nikko School. They eventually opened a house to welcome those interested at Avenida Arenales that belonged to the Parish of Santa Teresita del Niño Jesús.

During the decade of the 40s, both priests had been able to contact Japanese congregations in Tokyo and had asked them to send nuns to teach Home Economics to young girls, students of the Lima Nikko School. The nuns intended to establish a Japanese Secondary School for Girls, but when war broke out between Japan and the United States of America, this project was discarded. After both countries had declared war, the children of Japanese immigrants born in Peru were treated as foreigners, and once again the Japanese Community bore the brunt of such difficulties, much like their fathers and mothers had done. A decree was issued forbidding Japanese and their descendants to gather in numbers of more than five, or to leave the city of Lima without a written permit from the Prefecture. At the beginning, the Japanese Catholic Mission of Peru was surveilled by detectives. But through efforts made by Father Urbano, who submitted a letter of complaint to the Prefecture, the right to gather was re-established and the Catholic Mission was free to assume its regular activities as before. Thus, it became clear to us that the children of Japanese immigrants born in Peru were truly considered to be citizens of Peru and loved and accepted by their fellow countrymen.

Since all Japanese companies in Peru had been seized by the Government of Peru, the Japanese Community faced trials and tribulations. Pope Pius XII, upon learning about the situation of the Japanese Catholics of Peru, sent funds that were personally distributed by Father Urbano to those who were most in need. Leaders and outstanding members of the Japanese Community were exiled to concentration camps in the United States of America. These two priests often risked their lives by hiding some of these leaders. Both priests would then visit the Prefecture and other Ministries to ask the authorities of Peru to not expel them. Despite their claims, their efforts were not heeded because the orders were issued from the US Congress. These sad events encouraged many members of



Father Manuel Kato



Mother Clara Tome

the Japanese Community of Peru to understand the true intentions of the missionaries. Everyone knew that they were always welcome at the Catholic Mission.

By the end of 1944, in view of the bitter suffering of the Japanese Issei, the Franciscan fathers met with them to try to comfort and uplift their battered spirits. A wonderful idea was born to hold a musical recital to comfort everyone. The first recital was held in 1945 in a small hall of the Santa Teresita del Niño Jesus Parish. Despite the small size of the hall, this musical recital was a great success and it prompted the organizers to hold them once a year for over a period of fifteen years. On these occasions the best theatres of Lima were rented.

In 1940, the Association of Catholic Culture was founded for the Nisei and, a decade later, the San Francisco Committee was founded for the Issei. Their purpose was one and the same: to unify and to share Christian and religious teaching through different activities such as religious discussion groups and spiritual retreats.

After intense religious training, many Issei and Nisei adults and schoolchildren enrolled at schools governed by Japanese teachers were baptized, confirmed and made their First Holy Communion. This happened not only in Lima, but also in the City of Trujillo, home to a large group of first and second generation Nikkei.

In 1954, the first Nisei priest Rev. Manuel Kato was ordained and in 1955, the first Nisei nun, Mother Clara Tome, took her religious vows. Several young novices and seminar students at different religious congregations have followed their example. At present, the Japanese Community of Peru has nine priests and over twenty nuns who work in different fields and congregations devoted to social work and education.

Later, in the decade of the 60s, a huge vocational crisis created a shortage of missionaries willing to work in Peru. In those days, the Franciscan Provincial Father delivered the Japanese Catholic Mission to the Vatican, who, in turn, entrusted it to the Jesuit Congregation. The Father General of the Jesuit Order appointed Father Luis Martínez as Episcopal Vicar of the Japanese Catholic Mission who, together with Father Manuel Kato and Father Julio Vallejo Hayashida, took charge of this work. This period is of particular interest, since through the Social Action Movement (MAS), Father Luis Martínez, helped a group of homeless to seek plots of land in the District of San Juan de Lurigancho and then helped them to build their homes. In addition to this, the Kosei Center taught Japanese to those interested.

In 1976, Father Manuel Kato returned to Japan where he stayed for 15 years and, upon the request of Mother Clara Tome, they established a support group with several Nisei businessmen to set up a Home for Abandoned Children. Today this home has celebrated its 15th Anniversary. Next to it, a polyclinic has been built to provide health care services for the poor who live in the northeastern cone. A house of spiritual retreat was built as a means of self-funding for this Home and to teach children. Recently, the Government of Peru has acknowledged the charity work done at this Home and through the Commission to Deliver Land Titles (COFOPRI) it has delivered an estimated 10,000m² to build a technological institute and a home for senior citizens of the Japanese Community, as a way of supporting social work.

Older Issei, two thirds of whom came from the Prefecture of Okinawa, needed to be taken care of in their own language or dialect. Father Manuel Kato sent a letter to Japan in 1978 asking for Japanese nuns and priests, fluent in this dialect, to come to Peru. Several nuns from different places answered this call and personally attended these elderly Issei in their homes before the Jinnai Center was built at the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. Today, Mother Setsuko Tokuda continues to work silently in favor of the elderly who are too weak to participate in the activities of the Jinnai Center or gateball.

Over the past decade, Father Julio Vallejo Hayashida, Chaplain of the La Union School, has become deeply involved in the religious and spiritual formation of young students, particularly their First Holy Communion and Confirmation.

Any young girl or boy, particularly if they had been confirmed, could study an intensive summer course to prepare them as catechists. Once they finished they were able to teach catechism to the younger students. The *Unión en Cristo* Group was born from this group of catechists. These young girls and boys are well prepared and work in different fields of the church, such as, catechists or social workers in Metropolitan Lima and throughout Peru.

Despite so much devotion and activity, in keeping with the spirit of the scriptures that says *“let not your right hand know what your left hand does”*, most activities are performed discretely. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why many people ignore the apostolic work of the pioneers of the Church and their current activities.



*The San Francisco Committee
in charge of the tent of the Japanese
Community at Parque Universitario
during the Fund Raising Campaign
for Catholic Missions
(October 15 1953)*

The Saint Francis Committee July 9th, 1950

The Catholic Culture of Lima (Katorikku Shuyokai) was founded in Lima in 1940 for Nisei Catholics and thanks to the wonderful initiative of Canadian Franciscan Missionaries, Fathers Calixto and Urbano Yonekawa, the Saint Francis Committee was founded on July 9th, 1950. It was inspired by the Third Order of the Franciscan Fathers. It had 26 members in the post World War II Era that still bore the scars of this terrible ordeal and the members of the Japanese Community were still shaken by the events.

During World War II, the Japanese Community was treated very badly. Japanese Diplomats were obliged to return to Japan, the Central Japanese Society and other organizations were forced to shut down, and representatives of the Japanese Community were expelled from Peru. The hardship endured by the Japanese Community continued until the post war era ended and many poor families appeared.

The Saint Francis Committee was aware of this situation and established itself to carry out works of charity and fraternity by distributing food aid from US and Canadian religious orders and institutions. Through the help of Mother Francisca, the Saint Francis Committee arranged to hospitalize

all the sick of the Japanese Community Through the collaboration of the Association of Catholic Culture, the Fujinkai and donations from private members of the Japanese Community, a 50 bed ward for the Citizen's Home for the old and homeless was inaugurated at Avenida Brazil

The March of Dimes began in 1958, by invitation of Reverend Father Ricardo Durand Flórez S.J , founder and director of the White Cross The funds collected were used as a means of economic support for the annual summer camps

Other major events in which both of these Catholic institutions participated were the Festival-Kermess in favor of the Catholic Missions in 1951, and Mothers' Day celebrations organized by the Association of Catholic Culture.

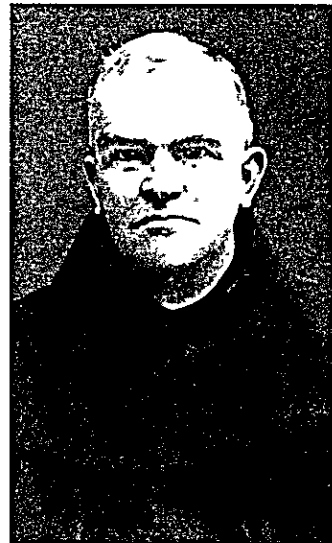
The Association of Catholic Culture and the Saint Francis Committee, as Nisei and Issei Catholic Associations respectively, function simultaneously and in a close coordination with each other Both entities have been devoted to spreading the Catholic faith within the Japanese Community of Peru under the guidance of Father Urbano Maria Cloutier Masanori Yonekawa, as well as Father Calixto Gélinas Hajime Yonekawa. These entities are deeply grateful to both fathers for their dedication and support.

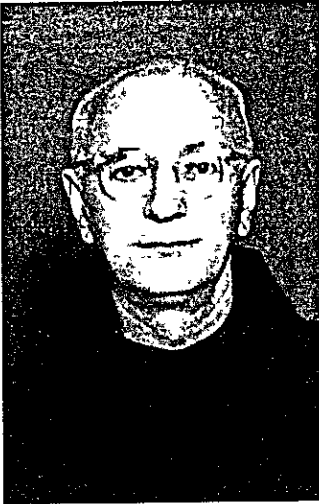
In 1979, in commemoration of the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, the Saint Francis Committee held a Catholic mass that was organized with the help of the Alumni Associations of the following schools the former Lima Japanese School, the Santa Beatriz School, the Hoshi-Zamudio School, the José Gálvez School, the Chancay School and, the Nisei Association of Callao Mass was held at the San Antonio de Padua Parish on August 18, 1979, with the participation of 16 priests, presided by His Excellency, Cardinal Juan Landázuri Ricketts, Archbishop of Lima and Primate of Peru, His Excellency, Monsignor Tadamaro Ishigami, Bishop of Okinawa and President of the Catholic Japanese Immigration Commission; His Excellency, Reverend Father Ricardo Durand Florez S.J Archbishop – Bishop of Callao and, His Excellency, Monsignor Lorenzo Gutbord Levesque Bishop and Apostolic Vicar of San José de Amazonas

Presidents

Takehachi Ozaki, Jiró Kanashiro, Zensuke Kanashiro, Tokuko Ikeda, Kammei Unten, Masanobu Oka (16 periods as President), Masakichi Gabe, Shuzo Tosa, Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro, Ine Nozawa, Kimiko Fujii, Ikuko Miyahira, Juan Tokushima, Rosa Arima and Víctor Makino

*Father Urbano Maria Cloutier
Masanori Yonekawa ofm
(Arrived to Peru
on 10 12 1938 and died on 02 22 1965)*





*Father Calisto Gélmas
Hajime Yonekawa, ofm
(Arrived to Peru on
02/12/1936 and died on 07/05/1953)*

Spiritual Advisors

- Rev. Calisto Gélmas Hajime Yonekawa, ofm
- Rev. Urbano Maria Cloutier Masanori Yonekawa, ofm
- Rev. Agustin Tetsuo Kataoka, ofm
- Rev. Luis Martínez Dueñas, S J - Episcopal Vicar
- Rev. Manuel Masami Kato Yda, ofm

Other people who have collaborated in different periods of time:

Hermano Gerardo Chenel, ofm (who arrived to Peru on December 1, 1944, and since became the loyal company of Father Urbano Yonekawa, on his missionary trip).

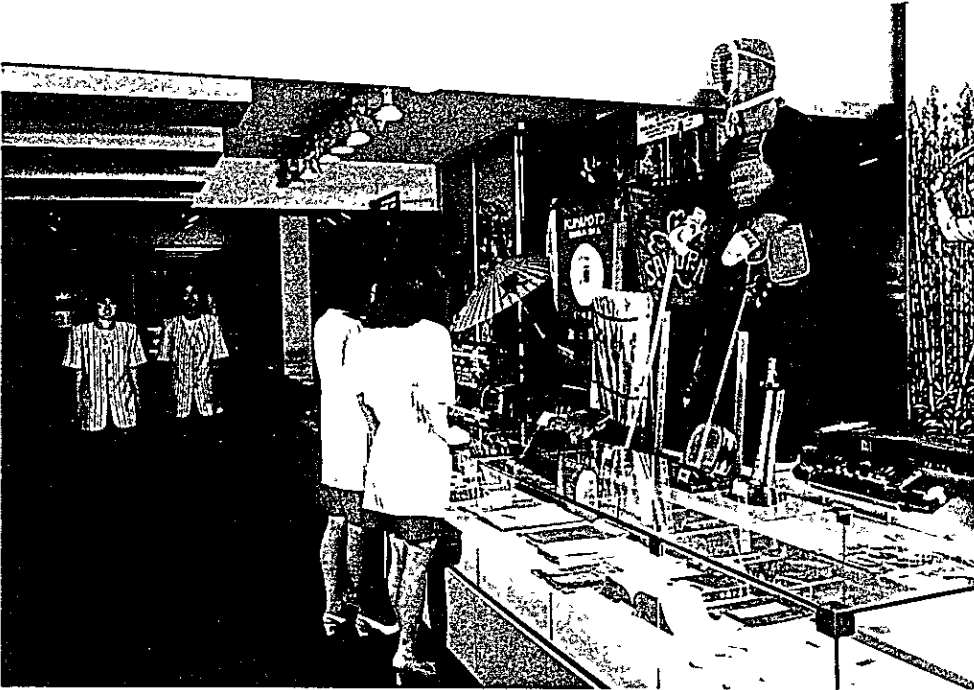
The following nuns who came from Japan:

Chiyo Kuba, Setsuko Tokuda, Mariko Saitoh, Yoshiko Ishii, Yoshiko Yonetake, Kimiyo Kinashi, Asako Sugiyama, Yuuko Inoue, Michiko Hirao, Mineko Takeichi, Augusta Matsui and Secular Missionary Michiko Oohashi

Special mention must be made of Francisca Gros, Sister of Charity of Saint Vicent de Paül, called the “Mother of the Japanese in Peru”, who encouraged the organization of countless events in favor of Japanese immigrants. Mother Francisca, who died in 1957, prayed until her last breath for the well-being of the Japanese Community and frequently called the members of the Saint Francis Committee to inquire about the situation of the least favored Japanese.

On August 6, 1965, an agreement was signed between the Canadian Franciscan Missionaries of the San Antonio de Padua Parish and the Saint Francis Committee declaring that since the Yonekawa Fathers were in charge of building the parish it would become the main office of the Catholic Commission in charge of preaching the New Testament to the Japanese Community.

The members of the Saint Francis Committee traditionally held meetings the first Sunday of each month.



The Immigration Museum

The Nikkei Cultural Foundation

(Former Peruvian Japanese Foundation 80)

In 1979, the Central Japanese Society, renamed as the Peruvian Japanese Association, held special celebrations for the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru. The main purpose of the fund raising activities during this event was to build a museum. In 1980, the goal was reached and, on February 14, 1982, through the balance of funds collected by the Commemorative Commission of the 80th Anniversary, the Peruvian Japanese Foundation 80 was established.

The main purpose of the foundation is to administrate and maintain the "Commemorative Museum of the Japanese Immigration to Peru"; to encourage and develop research concerning the Japanese immigration and to promote an exchange of research studies on the subject through national and international museums, to promote, support and carry out works in the fields of culture, education, research and social assistance, the latter to be provided whenever needed.

Through a decision adopted by a Special General Assembly of Directors held on August 8, 1989, ratified by the Special General Assembly of Directors held on November 14, 1989, the name “Nikkei Cultural Foundation of Peru” was formally adopted.

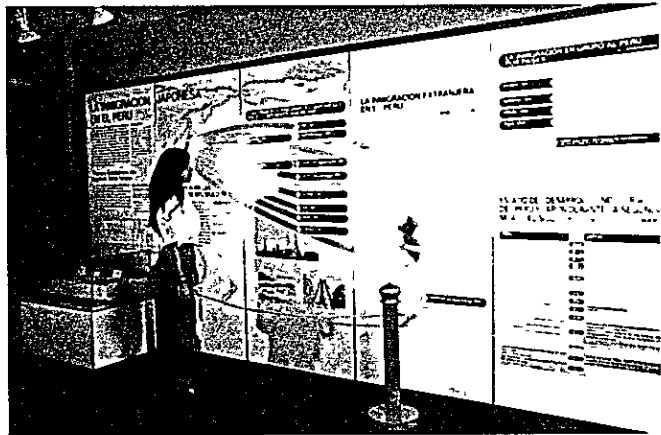
This foundation encourages historic research based on old photographs, collected and restoration of objects and the promotion of institutional activities at the level of each Prefecture.

The 1st Board of Directors of the Nikkei Cultural Foundation of Peru

The members of the first Board of Directors were Mario Akamine, Eichi Amemiya, Pedro Ganaja, Enrique Goto, Kishiro Hayashi, Manuel H Higa, Yoshitaka Higa, Carlos Hiraoka, Ginyu Iguei, Juan Iida, Augusto Ikemiyashiro, Hidenaga Ikemiyashiro, Pedro Isayama, Kotaro Kanashiro, Sueo Kanamori, Manuel Kawashita, Alejandro Kina, Shozo Kitsuta, Ryoko Kiyohiro, Elena de Kohatsu, Pedro Komatsudani, Enrique Kudzuma, César Kurinaga, Marco Miyashiro, Yukio Morita, Masao Nakachi, Tadashi Nakada, Juan Nakamatsu, Toshio Nakasone, Kajyu Okuyama, Fumio Oshiro, Julio Sato, Toshimi Nakay de Sasaki, Simón Shinke, Roberto Suekawa, Harumi Suenaga, Carlos Tanaka, Jose Tokumura, Tetsusho Tokuyama, Shuso Tosa, Zensei Toyama and Soei Yamakawa

Presidents

Chiyoteru Hiraoka, Elena Kohatsu, Kishiro Hayashi, Soei Yamakawa, Yasuhiko Ohashi, Mamoru Kawamoto, Manuel Kawashita and Ginyu Igei



A glimpse at history

ペルー青年の東京見学

YOUNG VISITORS FROM PERU



The Generation of 64 during its visit to Japan

The Generation of 64

During the early 60s, many nikkei studied at the School of Economic Sciences of the *La Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos*. Most had never had the opportunity of meeting each other and so they decided to establish a working group to carry out several cultural activities.

These were the days in which Peru and Latin America were undergoing much political turmoil. The Cuban Revolution led by Fidel Castro inspired many young people of those days.

The group consisted of 36 people who began different activities. Some members of the group dropped out because they had to study for their annual exams, and the group dwindled to 25 members and finally dropped

to 13. As a result, and in resemblance of the famous historic event lead by Conqueror of Peru, Francisco Pizarro, who was joined by 13 Spaniards in his endeavour, the group named itself "The 13 of Cock's Island"

After deciding to travel to Japan this Group organized themselves and carried out several fund raising activities involving the arts and music that were popular in those days. They held raffles, bingo and established a film distributor company. One film in particular was a favorite "The Tokyo Olympic Games".

The most commented activity by the national press was the Civic-Political Forum in which politicians from different parties participated. Hector Cornejo Chávez, on behalf of *Democracia Cristiana*, Alberto Ruiz Eldrege, on behalf of *Social Progresista* and Luis de las Casas, on behalf of *APRA*, amongst others. This forum was held at the auditorium of the Perú Shumpo Newspaper. Through the participation of these politicians the myth that the Nikkei feared politics vanished.

Between 1961 and 1964, Hiroshi Uetani, a student from the University of Tenri came to Lima to study the History of Peru and Latin America. Afterwards he became a university professor. Uetani was perhaps the most influential person, since he helped the group make a trip by contacting several institutions in Japan. Official conversations were sustained with representatives of the Embassy of Japan, the Mitsui Corporation and the Bank of Tokyo.

The delegation was made up by eight men and five women: Tomás Kudaka, Víctor Arimoto, Antonio Yamakawa, Samuel Matsuda, Alberto Wakabayashi, Vicente Higa, José Yagui and Bernardo Maezono and, Rosa Fujimori de Arimoto, Aurora Shimooka de Aray, Elena Yoshimoto de Kitsutani, Virginia Yoza and Julia Sano de Kudaka. They traveled to Japan on November 12, 1965, via Mexico and from there by bus to Los Angeles. They embarked on the Brasil Maru and sailed to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Hawaii until reaching their destination at Yokohama, on December 12, 1965.

*The Generation of 64
with Hiroshi Uetani*



During six months, the members of this group visited Japan. They went to factories and universities and gave talks on the history of Peruvian Culture. The program of activities was organized by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and by each of the Japanese Prefectures visited. Most members of the delegation came back to Peru. Virginia Yoza Sotoma and Rosa Fujimori stayed behind to study the Japanese language.

"The Generation of 64" kindles fond memories of these events and many other experiences in a photograph album. These were Nikkei ambassadors who tied the first knots of friendships with Japan.



*Facade of the Lima Nikko Japanese School
in 1928*

The Lima Nikko

The Lima Nikko Foundation

According to sources consulted and the declarations of Professor Goro Yokose, a very knowledgeable individual, member of the Lima Nikko, in 1919 and 1920, there were an estimated 26,000 members of the Japanese Community of Peru. In Lima and the southern beach area near the capital, the estimate included an additional 10,000 individuals. Many more children were born into the community and, as a result, their parents were concerned for their education.

Journalist Miyazaki of the Andes Jijo Japanese Newspaper had insisted in several articles about the need to establish a school for Nikkei descendants.

Kijuro Terashima, Sohachi Ikari and Chonosuke Sasaki, who asked the members of the Board of Directors of the Central Japanese Society to found a school, seconded this suggestion. With this idea in mind they raised funds to build the Japanese School where their sons and daughters could learn based upon Japanese spirit and tradition.



*Professor Goro Yokose
(March 20, 1896 - December 20,
1982) founding director and
principal of Lima Nikko, who was
the headmaster of the school for
16 years (1920-1936) and his wife
Haruko. The Emperor of Japan
presented him with the Sacred
Treasure Order of Japan in the 4th
degree in November 1969.*

The Beginnings

Seguma Katsutani, Ichitaro Morimoto, Chiyuki Saito and others organized a fund-raising activity and reaped 15,000 soles and an additional sum of 26,000 soles that had been collected from donations of other members of the Japanese Community. The funds were used to pay for the initial expenses.

At the same time, letters were written to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan requesting two professors to be sent to Peru. This Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan contacted the Minister of Education of Peru and channeled the matter to the Head Office of Education in Tokyo that appointed the directors of the Higher School of Education.

The candidates were subject to very strict conditions, for instance, they had to be more than 30 years old, have acquired at least five years of experience in a Japanese school of Tokyo, be in good health and have an international certificate of behavior, as well as a notion of current events. The candidates also had to master Spanish. Each contract covered a five-year term in exchange for a monthly payment of 100 soles if the candidate was a man, and, 60 soles if the candidate

was a woman. They also received 1,000 soles for travel expenses by sea. Several candidates applied for this post, however Goro Yokose who was 24 years old and his wife Haruko, 21 years old, were chosen as director and teacher of the future school.

The idea of establishing a Japanese school abroad inspired Goro Yokose and his wife with a great enthusiasm. They decided to rise to the occasion and face the challenge in this new far away land, called Peru. On route to Peru, they gathered information about several Japanese schools in Hawaii, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

On May 15, 1920, the Anyo Maru sailed into the Port of Callao, after a 50 day voyage from Yokoma.

Installation

Mr and Mrs Yokose arrived at the premises of the Central Japanese Society at Jirón Junin 719, near the Congress of the Republic at the Inquisition Square, where the school was supposed to function. When they took a good look they realized that they had to face their first test of courage. The school premises was an old delapidated manor practically in shambles. The manor had three large 8 x 12 meter rooms and another

area divided into four smaller rooms, one especially for the teachers who had barely set foot on Peruvian soil

Despite the inconveniences, the new school was able to collect pieces of shabby furniture, several benches and a scratchy blackboard that would no doubt make writing on it difficult, to say the least

Faced by this problem and bearing in mind how much work and effort were put into organizing the school by the Japanese immigrants, Professor Yokose and his wife decided to muster the courage of the Japanese Community and change the tide from anguish to admiration. The members of the community quickly responded to this demonstration of solidarity.

It took the couple several months to clean and scrub the place and tidy things up until it became a decent work place for them to teach

Once everything was ready to receive the children, Yokose, the Director of the school, personally visited the homes of immigrants who had school age children and informed the parents that the school was going to begin classes and they were more than welcome to enroll their children. As a result, 24 students enrolled at the school, 13 boys and 11 girls, some barely ten years old, and others even younger

This is how the first primary Japanese School of Lima started to function with the official acknowledgement of the Government of Japan. This school was the first of its kind on the American Continent

In an attempt to explain to the parents how important education is, the school organized an exhibition of all the books, textbooks and teaching material that the couple had brought with them from Japan. This exhibition was open for three days just before classes began. Many people came to the exhibition, some even traveled from the provinces, to see for themselves how valuable this material was for their children's education

After the three-day exhibition ended, the owner of the manor suddenly arrived and declared that he forbid the place to be used as a school. Everyone tried very hard to change this man's mind, to no avail, his mind was set. So, Ichitaro Morimoto, President of the Central Japanese Society together with Seguma Kitsutani, Genkichi Fujizawa, Riosuke Kobayashi, Genji Numura, members of the Educational Committee scouted around looking for a new, more appropriate locale. Professor Yokose could hardly cope with Spanish at all, but nonetheless helped to look for the new locale around the area of *Bajo el Puente*, in the District of *El Rmac*, *La Victoria* and *Cinco Esquinas* in the neighborhood of *Barrios Altos*. He was looking for a locale with at least two rooms to dictate classes, another one to be used as a bedroom for the couple, and a small patio for sports and recreational activities. But, with a meager budget of 100 soles for rent that the Central Japanese Society had allocated for this purpose, it was practically impossible to rent an appropriate place

At last a place was found on Calle Sagástegui. The place was extremely narrow, in a precarious condition and had been uninhabited for some time. It was there, that school classes began on November 21, 1920.

Inauguration

The school was inaugurated on Friday, November 18, 1920, with the attendance of the Consul of Japan, the members of the Board of Directors of the Central Japanese Society and the parents, who accounted for a total of 50 people. The inauguration ceremony began with Kimigayo that deeply moved the Japanese, the Kyoiku Chokugo was read and the School Anthem, composed by Professor Yosoke, was sung in public.

The schoolteachers tried to recover the classes lost while they were trying to move to the new locale. As a result, school children went to classes on Saturdays and Sundays in order to catch up with the Japanese school calendar that ran from April to March.

On February 26, 1921, the school moved to Calle Zamudio 630, where there were primary and secondary classrooms that had 61 school children and more teaching staff through the incorporation of Amelia Mesinas and Elvira Salaverry.

Difficulties

This school had no patio, no playground for the children, no area for sports to be practiced, so they all had to play as they could in their classrooms.



*Founders
of the Lima Nikko School
1928*

They were taught how to play jan-ken-pon, oni-asobi, kakurembo, yubi-sumo, ude-sumo, boshi and bohiki, and the girls were taught otedama, ohajiki, mekura-oni, as well as iroha-carta and sugoroku and Japanese children's music and dances. The children quickly learnt how to sing and dance and also how to draw and do manual crafts.

Despite all this good will, the language barrier was a true bother, the Japanese teachers did not speak Spanish very well and the children hardly knew how to speak in Japanese. They often resorted to hand and sign language to communicate back and forth.

Initiatives / Norms

The sports festivities (undokai) were held in a long room on Zamudio Street owned by Hoshi and the literary musical recitals were performed at the Mazzi Theatre or the Lima Theatre, a few blocks away from the school.

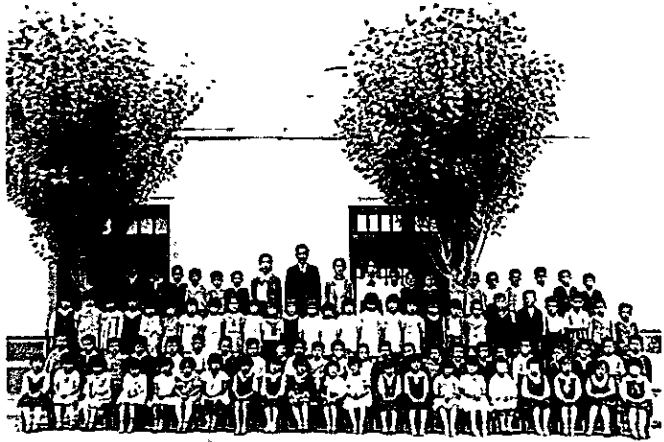
The students received elementary education and lessons on how to practice good manners:

- Respect for a pre-established schedule
- Eating going to or coming back from school was forbidden
- Bringing sweets and candy to school was forbidden
- The boys were warned to not urinate or spit in public
- Hands had to be washed often
- The School uniform had to be spotless
- Any person no matter whom, should be respected, in particular the children's parents, any visitor to the school and, the elderly.
- When passing someone by on the street, the boys should tip their hats as a gesture of respect

These rules of behavior prompted many people of the Japanese Community to praise the schoolteachers.

The Take off

After overcoming many difficulties, a plot of land was bought on Av. Francisco Javier Mariátegui in an area called *Matalechuza*, next to another called *Matamula*. This plot was 30,400 m² sold at one sol per m². The layout for the new school covered 6,000 m² for classrooms and administrative services. A Japanese construction consultant, Dr. Shozo Toda, who was touring Peru at the time, offered his expert advice to improve design of the construction project. Koichi Yuzuriya assumed the responsibility as contractor. Ground was broken at the beginning of 1928.



*First grade students
with Headmaster Goro Yokose*

In April, the three first pavilions were inaugurated. Most of the funds for the construction budget came from contributions made by the Central Japanese Society and the Government of Japan.

And thus the wish that everybody yearned for in the Japanese Community became a reality. Members of the Japanese Community no longer were trying to make a fortune and go back to Japan. Over the years they married and had children who were born on Peruvian soil, and so they decided to stay in this noble and generous land that had harbored them as immigrants.

Progress of the civil engineering works – Characteristics

Next came the construction of the ceremonial meeting hall of Public Affairs (Kodo) and then the Dining Hall, the rest rooms and other areas and, at last, the entire building was finished. The Kodo has a capacity for 1,000 people and was built according to the modern Japanese construction methods of those days. The building has no metal structure or columns to support the roof. It is made out of a special state-of-the-art adobe.

Thus, the Kodo became the center of several activities: special commemorations, school activities, evening recitals of music and art exhibitions, film presentations, card competitions and games, martial arts exhibitions, amongst many others. When the homes of the members of the Japanese Community were plundered during the riots on May 13, 1940, the Kodo sheltered many families of the Japanese Community who slept under its roof, while everybody prayed for things to settle down.

The large Dining Hall could serve 400 people per shift offering a well-balanced meal, with a special menu for each day of the week at 25 cents.

of a sol. The meal was served with a soup, rice, a stew, bread, fruit and tea and, if someone was still hungry they could always ask for a second helping. This Dining Hall offered a lot of tender, loving care by the concessionaires, brothers Utsunomiya, who catered there for twenty years. Later, concessionaires Kawashita and Isozaki took charge.

Each concessionary and staff members, as well as Mr. And Mrs. Ooshige and Mr. and Mrs. Ohata, had a great vocation to serve others, and jointly with the teachers, students and administrative staff (Bunji Yamasaki, the Tonase brothers and Suemitsu Terashima and many others) established the large and close knitted family of Lima Nikko that everybody remembers with a particular fondness and gratitude.

Professor Yokose also designed the Chikyu Ike (the pond in a shape of a *mapa mundi*) that was built by Otsuka.

School supplies were offered at the Baiten, a small, well-stocked shop and there was a chapel in one of the rooms next door to the teachers' rooms where, each Friday, Father José Pineda, said mass. Fathers Calixto and Urbano Yonekawa started to teach religion classes in 1988.

On December 3, 1939, the Saint Joseph Chapel built on the premises of Lima Nikko was blessed by a priest, thus fulfilling a promise made by the Japanese Community to Mother Gros on her 71st birthday when she celebrated her Golden Anniversary as a Sister of Charity. In this way the community bore witness to the untiring efforts of Mother Gros who did so much for the Japanese Community, particularly for the 10,500 Japanese people who had been hospitalized in the *Dos de Mayo* Hospital from 1901 to 1936.

The chapel was built in honor of St. Joseph, the Patron Saint of the Japanese Catholic Mission, that had been recently founded by Franciscan Missionaries, Fathers Calixto and Urbano Yonekawa. They had come from Japan after Mother Gros had requested the Vatican to send priests to Peru devoting their lives to offer spiritual guidance for the Japanese Community of Peru.

At the small Chisai Undojo sports field every morning the Chokai or meeting between all the students and teachers was held and the students practiced rhythmic gymnastics called Rajio Taiso with taped music. The director and some teachers made public announcements during Chokai as well as recommendations. Each Sunday people flocked to the Okai Undojo, the large sports field to watch baseball games, other sports and the undokai sports festivals held on special anniversaries.

After having been classmates for seven years, each student looked eagerly forward to the field trip (Shugaku Ryoko). These annual trips made by the graduating class have left many fond memories in the alumni of this school.



*The unveiling of
Tokichi Tanaka's bust
at the Lima Nikko*

Supplementary courses

Graduates of the school could sign up for extra curricular preparatory activities to prepare themselves for their future roles as housewives and mothers. For this purpose Kasei Jogakko was established on August 1, 1933, and surrounded by mothers and daughters, offered special courses in cooking, handicrafts and general rules to be

respected in different situations. After a two-year study course, the first promotion of Kasei Jogakko graduated in 1934. Students continued to graduate until 1940. In 1941 it became the Lima Kasei Jikka, which is equivalent to the Institute of Advanced Studies for Women.

The Komin Gakko for boys began operating in May 20, 1934, as a Technical School. It was specially designed for young men who worked during the day to help them improve their skills and standards of living. It operated from 6.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. at the Central Japanese Society on Virreyña Street. For many reasons, which are too lengthy to explain at this point, this effort barely lasted one year.

Finally, on July 1, 1934, the Kindergarden or Yochien started to operate.

Pushing ahead and finally making it

In 1941, the Lima Nikko, which was considered to be a modern school in its day, had more than 1,600 students, and a payroll of 70 teachers, administrative and auxiliary staff.

Since bilingual education was taught, at the beginning, the full cycle of education was eight years, but later it was reduced to seven. Classes were taught two thirds in Japanese and one third in Spanish.

This large plot of land was seized by the Government of Peru during World War II and later became the Teresa González de Fanning School for Girls.

Lima Nikko received official acknowledgement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education of Japan, on April 17, 1932

Homage to teachers – Special Distinctions

After retiring as a teacher in Peru, Professor Yokose returned to Japan on May 2, 1936, and continued to teach for two decades. He became advisor to several schools of Tokyo. In March 1957, he retired and devoted most of his time to writing his memories.

As a special distinction for the many years he had taught in Lima, in an environment that was strange to him and, which he wisely adapted to teach generations of Japanese students how to be responsible and disciplined, his former students, their parents and several others, recognized Professor Yokose's efforts and were deeply thankful. They gathered the names and signatures of the members of the Japanese Community in a letter addressed to the Government of Japan. This letter requested that professor Yokose be given a medal of special distinction for his services to the Japanese Community of Peru. In November 1969, the Government of Japan awarded him with the medal of the Order of the Sacred Treasure of Japan under the 5th degree.

The Alumni Association of the Former Japanese School of Lima was never legally established because of certain difficulties that left the issue pending for several years. Finally, in 1974, the Alumni Association of the former Japanese School of Lima was incorporated. At that time, celebrations were being carried out for the 50th Anniversary of the foundation of the Japanese School of Lima (in 1920) and, the former students of this school thought that this was a wonderful opportunity for all the Japanese Community of Peru to demonstrate their thankfulness and gratitude to Professor Yokose and his wife, Chuyo.

A decision was reached to bring Professor Yokose and his wife to Peru to join in the festivities of the 50th Anniversary, a reencounter after 34 years. And thus, their long-lasting dream finally became true.

The Alumni Association

This association was officially incorporated on November 18, 1974, and had 495 founding members. The institution is currently located at its premises on the 5th floor of the Jinnai Center of the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center.

Today, several generations of alumni and their children are prominent in several fields and hold top management posts in both private and public entities.



*Founders of the
Social Action Movement - MAS*

The Social Action Movement (MAS)

In 1966, the Municipality of the District of San Martín asked the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru for its assistance to build and equip a medical post on block 35 of Avenida Peru

Enthusiastic university students assumed the challenge under the direction of their President, Luis Toyama, and they decided to establish a "Pro Medical Post Committee." This Committee held several fund raising activities within the Peruvian Japanese Community to purchase the necessary equipment for the medical post and contract the services of health professionals, doctors, dentists and nurses. The first doctors who worked for the medical post were Victor Yamamoto and Angel Chuyin, and the following were the first dentists, Victor Suda, Pedro Shirakawa, Augusto Iwamoto, Fermin Uehara and Manuel Yimura. The medical post was baptized as "Mi Perú."

In view of the success of this initiative, several leaders of the Nisei Association of University Graduates of Peru considered that the provisional "Pro Medical Post Committee" could help in other areas, such as social work. After this proposal was thoroughly discussed at the Kosei Center, under the guidance of Father Luis Martínez, the bylaws of the Social Action Movement (MAS) were drafted. The following were the members of the Drafting Committee: Juan Noda, Eucario Tanaka, Alejandro Sakuda, Alfredo Kato, Marganta Higa, Agustín Kuwae and Víctor Kanashiro.

Juan Mabe, a Nisei from Chile, was unanimously elected as the first President of MAS and it was legally incorporated on May 17, 1967.

Once MAS was organized and had its bylaws and was legally registered as a Civil Association, it resumed its social activities with a focus on health. Thus, the medical post was implemented and began to operate. The *El Progreso* Medical Post was implemented and began to operate in the El Progreso land urbanization located at km 20 on the road to Canta. Dr. Orlando Kanashiro and Dr. Ricardo Shroma offered their professional services as well as a dentist who also worked at the *Mi Peru* Medical Post.

MAS continued to implement another medical post at *Cerro San Pedro del Agustino*, which operated for a year and a half under the direction of Dr. Ricardo Shroma.

As concerned the field of education, MAS cooperated with the yearly *Fe y Alegria* raffles that helped to build the *Mi Peru* Nursery at the Condevilla Urbanization in the District of San Martín de Porres, under the administration of *Fe y Alegria*. It also helped to build the El Alullo School in the District of El Rímac and the El Progreso Nursery.

From 1967 until 1982, the following MAS past presidents coordinated the activities: Doctors Pedro Shirakawa and Víctor Yamamoto, Accountants Alberto Yagi and Roberto Watanabe, Doctors Augusto Yamaniha, Manuel Miyahira and José Sato, and, during that same period 300 houses were built in the “15 de Enero” pioneer shantytown in the District of San Juan de Lurigancho, through a system of rotating loans.



*MAS members
at a human
settlement*



*Young People of the
Social Action Movement*

As of 1982, when father Luis Martínez assumed the pastoral coordination of the *Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú*, the Social Action Movement MAS welcomed more members from that campus. The Presidents of this Institution were a law student, Juan Carlos Silva, a Professor of Business Administration, Luis Rosado and Doctor Carlos Palomino.

From 1982 to 1994, MAS successfully carried out many activities thanks to the cooperation of entities such as Risho Koseikai from Japan, Manos Unidas from Spain and other private donations. One of its main achievements was the construction of a health post in

Urban Settlement Juan Pablo II, District of San Juan de Lurigancho and 150 houses.

In 1994, the leaders of MAS thought that it was convenient to amend the legal status of the institution and it became a non-governmental organization (NGO). Its by-laws were drafted according to the law for this type of organization. On February 11 of that same year the "Social Action Movement Association" was legally incorporated and represented by Doctors Carlos Palomino (President), Iván Yuri Peralta (Vice President), Rev. Luis Martínez (Executive Director), Amelia Alagón (Project Director) and Directors Isabel Oshiro (Economy) and Engineer César Maekawa.

Since 1994, the new MAS NGO received grants from Spain to operate the clinical laboratory in human settlement Juan Pablo II of the District of San Juan de Lurigancho as well as grants from Pro-Salud NGO from Madrid, Medicus Mundi from Navarra and the Diputación de León. During 1996 and 1997, it received grants from the Basque Government, the Municipality of Bilbao and the Ayuda-MAS NGO from Bilbao to construct the building for the Glass of Milk Program as well as 20 houses at the same place. The Municipality of Getxo from Jizcaya cooperated in the Cepidec Project at the Fundo Pando Campus.

On April 26, 1997, in fulfillment of the MAS by-laws, the following members of the Board of Directors were elected: Alejandro Sakuda (President), Rev. Vicente Gallo, S.J. (Vice-President), Rev. Luis Martínez, S.J. (Executive Director), and Directors Amelia Alagón, Carlos Palomino, Iván Yuri Peralta, Isabel Oshiro and Jorge Luis Montero.

Schools

The main concern of the Japanese immigrants was their children's education under the principles of what they most cherished- justice, liberty and progress

Schools were opened as children started arriving from Japan and as the families of the Japanese Community of Peru grew Japanese teachers or members of the community who were willing to teach, headed these schools. If there were no schools, parents would use their homes as a schoolhouse and teach there

They adopted the Japanese educational system to underscore the Japanese language, since their main concern was to return to Japan

Their children's education was later supplemented at local hacienda schools

A school was opened as soon as many Japanese families settled in a city. The two largest schools were José Gálvez in Callao, formerly called Callao Nihon Jun Shogakko and Lima Nikko. The latter was built in the District of Jesús María and took up a whole block. It was expropriated during World War II under the presidential term of Manuel Prado



Hundreds of Nikkei were deprived of a school where they could further their education. Their innate eagerness to learn led them to meet secretly to continue studying the Japanese language.

After World War II, Nikkei chose to study at Peruvian schools and in the large state schools called Grandes Unidades Escolares.

Some of the Japanese schools were José Gálvez founded in 1926 and the only one open during the war, La Victoria founded in 1948, Cooperativo La Unión founded in 1971, Inka Gakuen founded in Huaral in 1982, and, Hideyo Noguchi founded in Chacra Cerro in 1987.



The bust of Japanese scientist Hideyo Noguchi surrounded by the school director and her students



The Hideyo Noguchi Peruvian Japanese Private School

The Hideyo Noguchi Peruvian Japanese Private School is an example of the dauntless faith in children's education. It was named after a Japanese scientist known for his studies on a mosquito-transmitted disease called *bartonellosis* and locally known as Peruvian Wort.

In 1987, of the former *Escuela Cooperativa Agropecuaria Chacra Cerro Ltda N° 109* was forced to close down because of social and economic reasons. Since there was no other school nearby for the children, the director and parents of schoolage children decided to found the Hideyo Noguchi School.

It started to function with two classrooms built with rudimentary materials in an old barn and, an office and restrooms made out of plywood.

On May 5, 1987, the cornerstone of a new brick building was placed during a ceremony attended by representatives of the Peruvian Japanese Community. The sponsors were the Japanese Consul in Peru, Gin Ichi Kojima and Juha Shibata de Kagami.

The Hideo Noguchi Peruvian Japanese School was created by Directorial Resolution N° 000265 dated March 30, 1987. It was the first school to be called *Peruvian Japanese* during Peru's social and economic instability. The school's purpose was to teach Japanese language and culture and offer students a humanistic approach and vocational training.

Teaching officially began on April 3, 1987. There were 26 secondary school students (7th and 8th graders) and 13 pre-elementary students.

Since this school was founded, it has received much support from numerous friends of the Peruvian Japanese Community. Some of these are: entrepreneurs Adam Pollak and Manuel Matsuda of the 90th Anniversary Commission of the Japanese Immigration to Peru. Other collaborators were Pana USA and the Fukushima Kenjinkai, that granted a scholarship program.

Since its foundation, Director and teacher Juana Miyashiro de Kanashiro and Assistant Director Felipe Tapia Flores, have been in charge. The school is located on Santa Ana Avenue, Plots 78 and 83, kilometer 22 of the North Pan-American Highway.



View of the new buildings

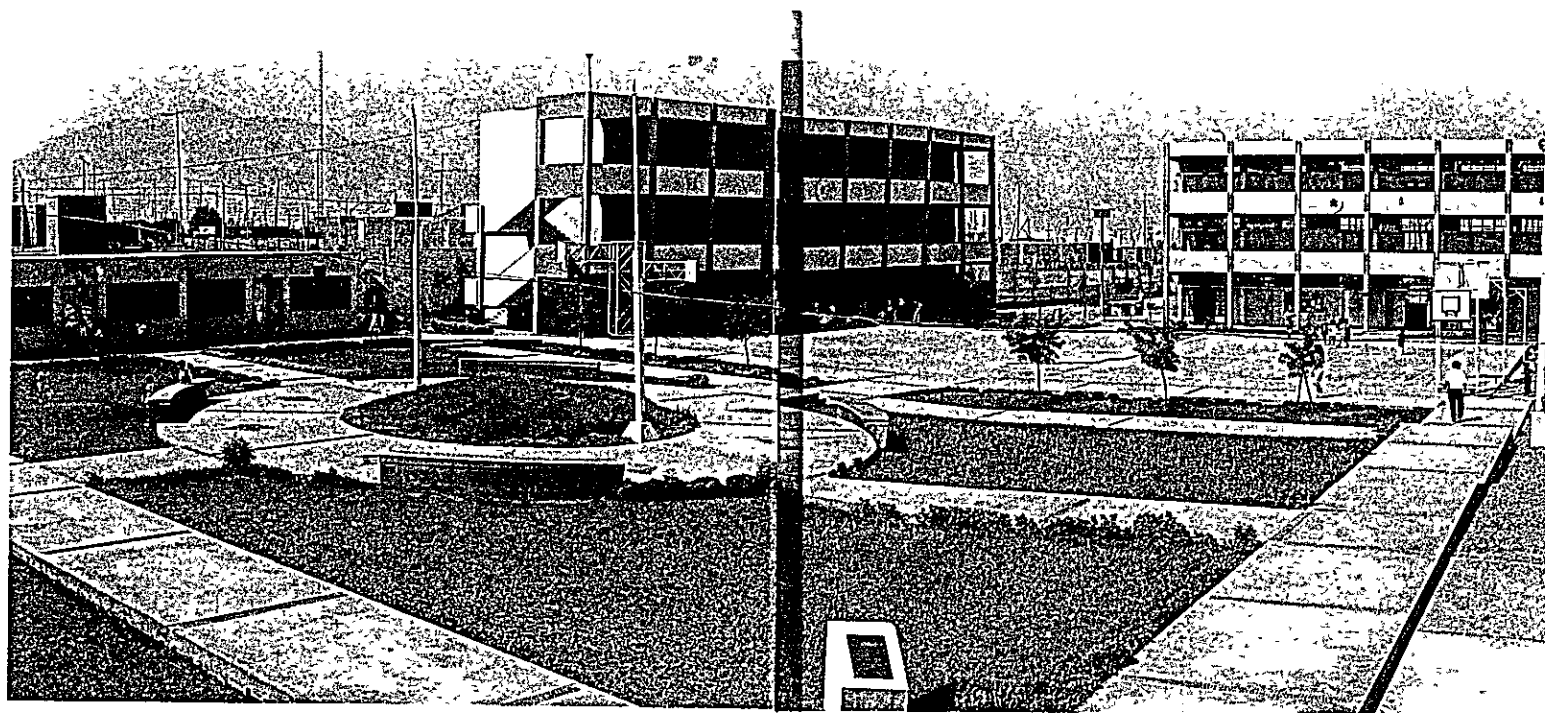
The school has two separate facilities, one for elementary school and another for secondary school. In addition, there are industrial workshops for clothing manufacturing, and electrical and mechanical repair shops. Other sections include a computer class room, an art department, and biology, physics, chemistry and language labs. Dancing, music, cooking and typing are also taught. There is a psycho-pedagogical department and a library.

The school publishes the newsletter «*Pasando la Raya*», each three months as well as the Hideyo Nogushi Peruvian Japanese Private School Yearbook.

This school has been particularly resourceful and has evolved in a rural environment without neglecting the teaching needs required by all modern schools.

The school will soon have a Peruvian Japanese Cultural Exchange Museum. It will foster cultural encounters between the young and old with faith, enthusiasm and joy, as a sign of gratitude to the pioneers who contributed their culture to Peru.

The motto of the school is Love-Work-Discipline



View of the Inka Gakuen Peruvian Japanese School



The Inka Gakuen Peruvian Japanese School

The Huaral Inka Gakuen Peruvian Japanese School was founded when a group of young Nisei felt that their children's education should include Japanese tradition and philosophy. They took the necessary steps to create a school where the culture inherited from their ancestors would be taught to the descendants of the Japanese immigrants who lived in the Huaral Valley.

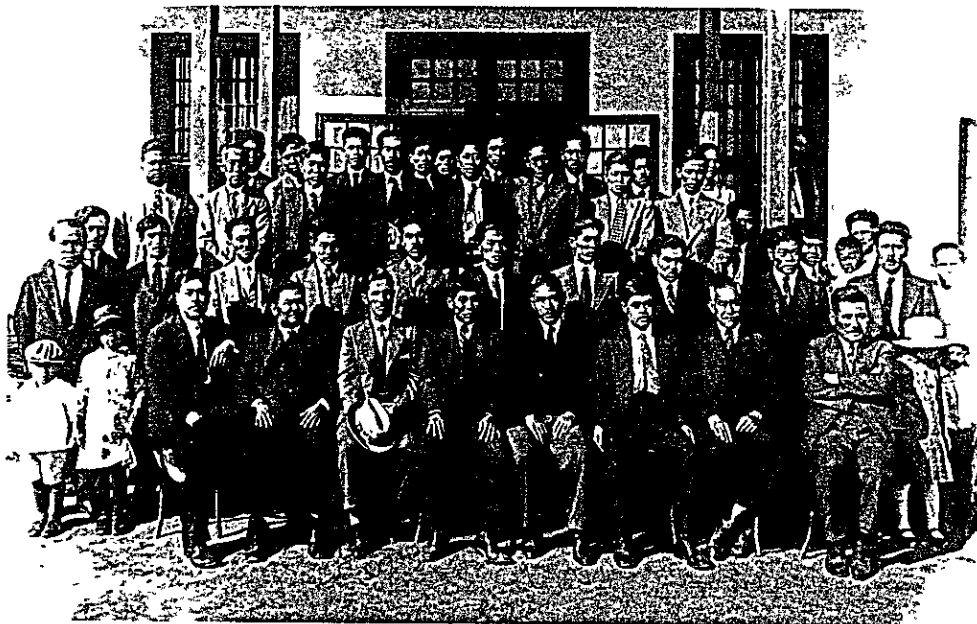
The sponsors were Roberto Hosaka Kondo, Marino Morikawa Morikawa, Amador Suzuki Suzuki, César Fukuda and Julio Higa. They obtained the R.D.Z. No. 1052 dated March 12, 1982, that authorized the operation of the Inka Gakuen School in Huaral. It started its activities with only two pre-elementary grades.

Roberto Hosaka Kondo, president of the group of sponsors, made arrangements for the school to expand its activities and open elementary grades. The R.D.Z. 0231 dated April 4, 1983, approved the petition. Later, secondary school classes were opened in compliance with R.D.Z. 00061.

Through the support of the parents, the school soon became one of the best of the City of Huaral. Thanks to the founders' generosity and the support of people such as Simón Shinke, who negotiated an important donation from the Mokichi Okada International Association (MOA), the school continued to expand its infrastructure with modern and well-equipped classrooms.

In 1991, one of the promoters, Roberto Hosaka Kondo, a distinguished entrepreneur from Huaral, together with the headmistress, Elida Sánchez Cueto, an experienced professional, renewed the organization and assumed the responsibility of turning it into one of the best schools of Huaral. They greatly helped the school to achieve prestige and an outstanding educational level. The school has a qualified teaching staff and programs. It has excelled in contests at local, regional, departmental, national and international levels.

JICA and the Japanese Embassy provide support through arrangements with the Peruvian Japanese Association.



Founders of the Callao Nihon
Jin Shogakko



The José Gálvez Private School

Located in the Constitutional Province of Callao at 577 Arequipa Norte Street, the José Gálvez School was founded on May 5, 1926, and was officially recognized by the Ministry of Education as a Peruvian Japanese School for the immigrants' children who lived in the Port of Callao. At first, it was called *Callao Nihon Jin Shogakko*, and it only accepted primary grade students. Its first director was Oyakawa Kigoro. Other directors were Senshyun Yagui, Yasuhiro Uchima, Seiho Shiono and Kiyotaka Kochi. After World War II, it changed its name to *Escuela José Gálvez*, in memory of the hero of the 1866 Dos de Mayo Battle. Its directors were Juan Monzón, Gustavo Chávez Zegarra, Héctor Asenjo, Alberto Izumi Figari, Huberdino Caillahua Mansilla and Juan Nakamura. The current director is Pedro Maereizo.

Ministerial Resolution N° 10297 of December 2, 1939, extended the National Education Council Resolution and authorized the Callao Japanese School to provide complete elementary education for boys

Ministerial Resolution N° 3414 of May 10, 1950, authorized the elementary second grade for girls at the Callao Jose Gálvez boys school

Directorial Resolution N° 000091 of November 11, 1980, issued by the *Dirección Zonal de Educación N° 3 del Callao* authorized the addition of third grade primary education, basic education, that is, secondary and kindergarten as of April 1st, 1981 The school was awarded the 1993 Elementary School Pre-military Efficiency Pennant for its excellent performance during the Independence Day School Parade

Directorial Resolution N° 000920 of June 25, 1982, authorized the second grade of secondary education

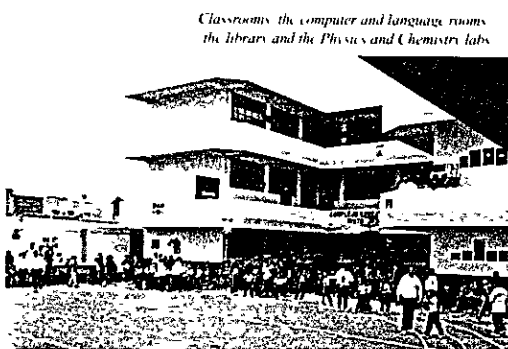
Directorial Resolution N° 000947 of June 1, 1984, authorized the José Gálvez Private School to extend its services to gradually include as of April 1st, 1984, the 4th and 5th grade of secondary education

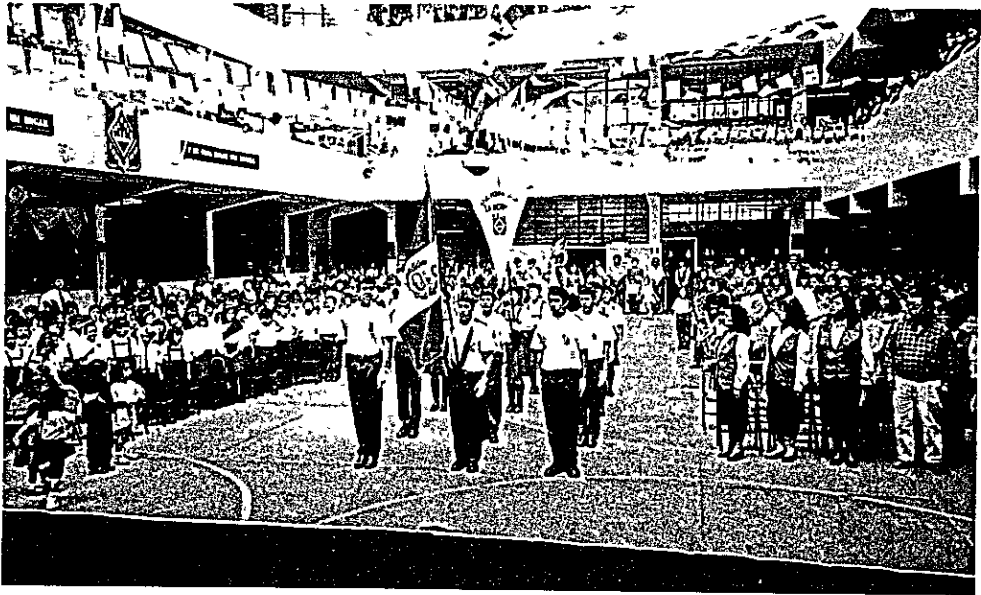
At present, services include teaching the Japanese language and culture, martial arts, band practice, a choir, Peruvian folkloric dances Its motto is *Honesty-Work-Solidarity*

The institution has language laboratories, a computer room, a typing room, a science laboratory, a library, a video room and a new chapel

The school's outstanding reputation is made evident by the many alumni that have become well-known professionals, businessmen, sportsmen and leaders of large institutions In 1995 and 1996, the school was awarded the first prize in the V and VI Science and Technology School Fairs of the Province of Callao. It also participated in the nationwide fair organized by the National Science and Technology Council (CONCYTEC)

This is the oldest school of Japanese origin that still contributes to Japanese cultural formation The administrative building and offices were constructed by engineer Koleh Yuzuriha and date back to the founding year and are kept as relics





*Student formation
at the main schoolyard
of the La Victoria School*



The La Victoria Peruvian Japanese Private School

During the forties, several Japanese families lived in the District of La Victoria. Their children had difficulties enrolling in state schools. At the proposal of Masaji Tasumoto, Honda Yaki, Ichiroku Matsuoka and Sueo Iwata, the private elementary school of La Victoria was founded. One of its goals was and still is to highlight Japanese values, philosophy, culture and language.

It originally was the Women's Sunday School Rima Jyoshi Michiyo Gakko Dosokai, on Jirón Huascarán N° 817 in the District of Lima.

At the beginning, it was just a ground floor school building and later it added a second story. In 1975 and 1977, the second building for classrooms and workshops was built. In 1979, the education service included secondary and pre-elementary grades. The Shozo Kitsuta computer room was built in 1993.

Otome de Mochizuki, a teacher, was the first director. The current director is Maria Benavides.

The board of directors of the Parents Association sponsors the school. Its members are noble, honest, hard-working men. The following have been members of the board: Juro Fukushima, Seisho Oyakawa, Tetsuji Isa, Kaju Okuyama, Kana Yoshiyama, Chosuke Guibo, Bunyu Oshiro, Ryoshin Katekaru, Manuel Ugamoto, Kintatsu Yamasato, Kiyoshi Fujita, Seihan Azama, Shiro Miyasaki, Choki Zukera, Kohan Tobara, Shozo Kitsuta, Toshiro Tsuchiya, Luis Shiguio, Carlos Fujikawa, Alberto Nakamtasu, José Nakandakari, Luis Tokushima, Alfredo Hoshi, Pedro Nakamatsu, Enrique Oshiro, José Yamaguchi and Juan José Shiroma.

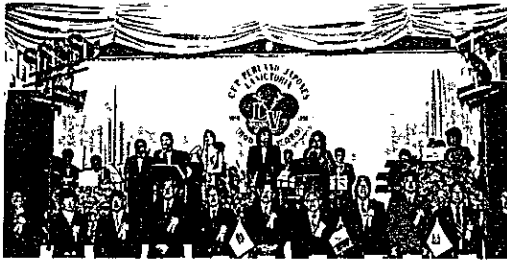
The main goal is to maintain the founding principles of the school and the Peruvian education system. It has adopted innovative measures to develop the student's personality and teach them how to cope in the future. With this outlook, special courses supplement regular ones depending upon each grade, such as music, ballet, a choir, computer science, typing, accounting, cooking and baking, electricity, football, folkloric dances, drawing and painting, etiquette, martial arts, guitar, modern dance, aerobics, folkloric music and volleyball.

Ever since the school was opened, the prime target was to teach the Japanese language. The teachers prepare their own texts and teaching resources to encourage students to study constantly.

The Psychology Department is one of the various school services that provides assistance to parents and students through a program called Parents School. There, vocational guidance and rehabilitation therapy is provided in a multi-functional room. It also has a language and science lab, a physical education department, a music room, a computer classroom, a typing classroom, a library and other areas.

Traditional Japanese customs are kept as a valuable legacy handed down by the immigrants.





*Special guests presiding
the table of honor
during the celebrations
of the 50th Anniversary*

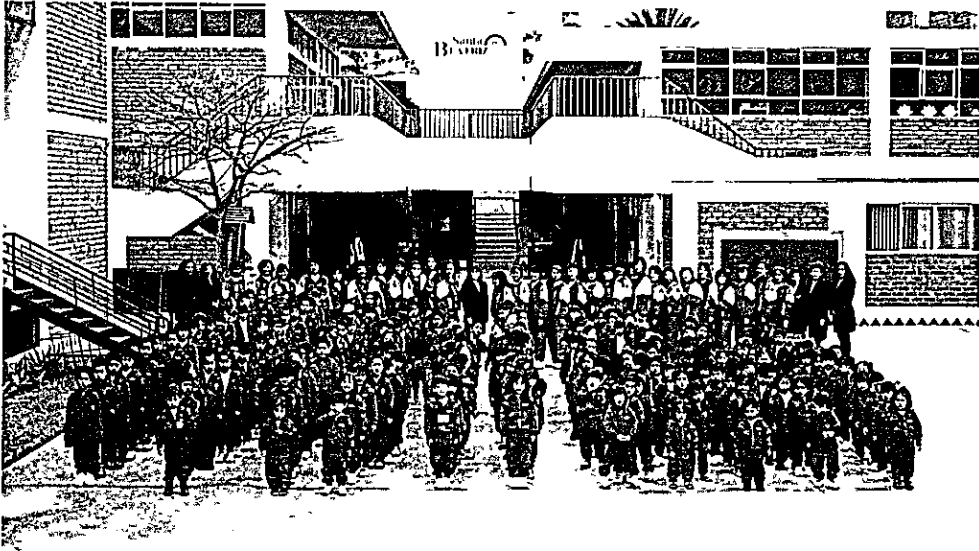
Students celebrate the Koinobori, Bunka No Hi and Undokai festivities, among others, with a full knowledge of their meaning

During their 50th Anniversary in 1998, the board of directors decided to procure a larger facility to develop its activities

The 50th Anniversary of the La Victoria Peruvian Japanese School

The La Victoria Peruvian Japanese School celebrated its Golden Anniversary in 1998. One of the highlights of the ceremony was the historical inter-cultural process that began when the Japanese first immigrated to Peru; a process that has been studied throughout the years. The legacy left by the founding fathers has been kept as a guiding principle for younger generations.

Many activities have been organized to strengthen unity and fraternity of parents, students, personnel, directors, alumni, former members of the Parents' Association as well as former directors.



*The faculty and students
in the schoolyard*



CEINE Santa Beatriz
Jishuryo or learning from time

The dream of founding a school fashioned in the purest Japanese style came true for Motozo Nomomiya, Nakataro Aray, Chuzo Fujii and Hajime Kishii on April 18, 1928. This school had a home-like environment and Japanese discipline and teaching methodology.

Jishuryo started its activities at the home of Hajime Kishii, on Emilio Fernández Street. Hisago Ikeyama was the director and there were only four students: Masao Kishii, Yoshio Aray, Setsuko Fujii and Yoshio Nomomiya.

The name proposed by the school's godfather, Kuninosuke Yamamoto, is a Japanese word from the proverb *Manabite tokini korewo naraui mata vorokobahukarazuya*, found in *Rongo*, an ancient Chinese book with the thoughts, sayings and accomplishments on morality, education and politics of a character named Kooshi. In English, it is understood as «Learning from time».

When the number of students increased in 1930, the school was transferred to its present locale at 344 León Velarde Street in the District of Lince

During World War II, many members of the board and the school director were deported to concentration camps in the United States. A power of attorney was granted to teacher Raúl Temoche for fear of expropriation.

Mr Temoche courageously defended *Jishuryo* and prevented the school from being expropriated. Later, *Jishuryo* became the *Santa Beatriz School*

In the late seventies, members of the Japanese community were concerned because they could not readily enroll their children in state schools and lacked a secondary school of their own

A group of Japanese and Nikkei who gathered at the Santa Beatriz School came up with the idea of creating *Colegio La Unión*. It has developed through the years and is now the most important school of the Peruvian Japanese community

Colegio La Unión encompassed both primary and secondary education while the Santa Beatriz School was turned into a pre-elementary school called *CEINE Santa Beatriz*

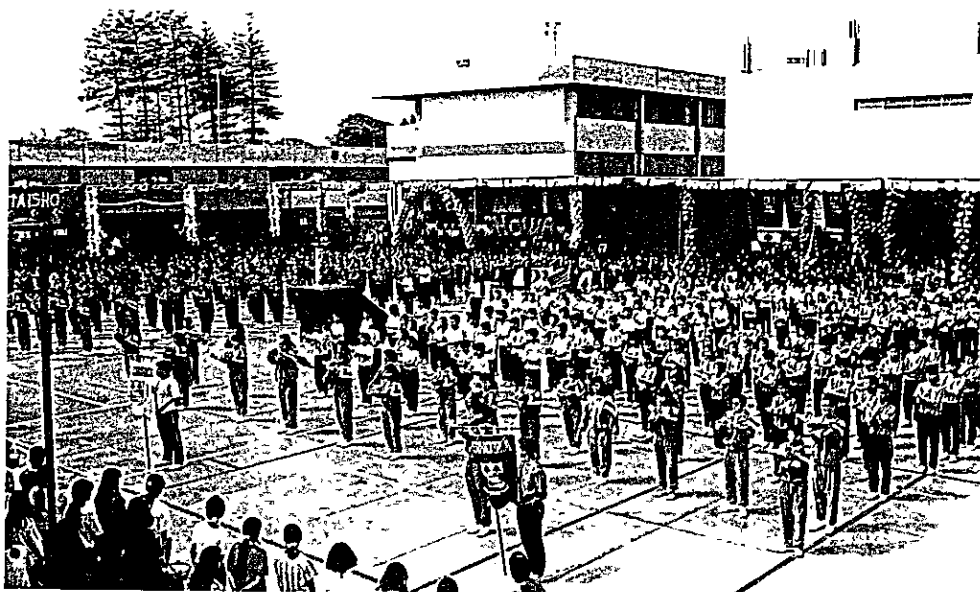
One-to-five-year-olds attend *Jishuryo*. Parents and students benefit from an early stimulation program

Most of the Santa Beatriz students continue their studies at *Colegio La Unión*.



The pre-elementary school, *CEINE Santa Beatriz Jishuryo* perseveres in its laborious yet rewarding task of educating children. It instills the Issei's supreme values of love, respect, honesty and work so its students can become honorable and righteous men and women

Jishuryo, an institution at the service of the Peruvian Japanese community would not have been possible without the joint efforts of several generations of parents, directors, personnel and benefactors



*Faculty and students
in formation during the inauguration
of the IFU mini Olympic games*



The La Unión School

In the late sixties, the Japanese descendants urgently needed a new school since the capacity of the existing schools was insufficient. Arrangements were made with the Association of La Unión Stadium (AELU) to use part of their sports grounds for the new school. Several meetings were held between sponsors of the idea and the AELU management, and an agreement was signed on December 28, 1970. The documents were sent to the Ministry of Education by the end of 1970. The following year, the new school with its unique characteristics was born. Classes were held in the AELU's Mikasa Hall. The decision and enthusiasm of promoters included a vision of the future.

Colegio Cooperativo La Unión was basically created to allow students who finished pre-elementary school at the *Escuela Santa Beatriz* to continue their elementary and secondary studies. That is why, due to administrative reasons, the school kept the name of that institution during the first year.

On March 6, 1969, the board of directors of the Santa Beatriz School through a certificate issued by a notary, constituted the "Parents Association of *Escuela Santa Beatriz*"

The school would provide adequate primary, secondary and technical education for the children of its members according to the educational programs of the Ministry of Education of Peru. It encouraged the full cooperation of parents and school staff. These joint efforts were very useful in disseminating the educational purposes of the school. The faculty of the school was trained to identify behavioral and learning problems of their students and how to help them learn better. A Special General Assembly on February 2nd of that same year decided to purchase the locale where the school operated. The majority of its members were present and they seconded the motion.

The plot of land for the future school was given by AELU by means of an agreement subscribed with the board of directors of the Parents Association of the Santa Beatriz Private School on December 8, 1970. Through this agreement, AELU allowed the construction of the school in the area that used to be baseball field 2. One of the reasons was that many AELU members had their children at *Escuela Santa Beatriz* and at private schools that had no secondary education. The condition established by AELU was that the school should be duly authorized by the Ministry of Education. The trademark rights of the school would be recognized once it operated. The use of the land was granted for an



The computer classroom

indefinite period of time free of charge. In turn, the stadium would not be held responsible for any issue as concerns the school.

The school anniversary is celebrated on July 14, 1972, date on which the Directorial Resolution was issued authorizing the Santa Beatriz Private School to start operating as a junior high school. The same resolution mentions that through provision of February 28 of that same year, official authorization was granted to the *Cooperativa de Servicios Educativos La Unión Limitada N° 272* and the name modification from *Santa Beatriz* to *Colegio Cooperativo La Unión* was approved. Through this resolution, the Peruvian Japanese Community was finally able to have its own school and improve Nikkei's life style.

The creation of this school was a hard task for the people involved and for those who worked to strengthen it. They dedicated much of their free time to achieve this goal. Many incidents occurred during the first years.

Pioneers are remembered with gratitude. They were fully convinced of the need for a Nikkei school. Their identity as Peruvians was made manifest in all its scope. The Issei had long ago renounced the idea of returning to Japan. Their love for their children, their family and friends strengthened the roots they had striven for in Peru. Love for our descendants is sublime, it is the projection of the individual towards the future. Children are the genetic continuity of a person.

The institution developed many activities. It tried to establish tighter bonds between students, teachers and parents, a basic trilogy in the educational system. At the beginning, activities were carried out in each elementary grade and up to the 8th grade. Sophomore and junior high school students raised funds for their class trip. A parent committee was formed in each grade with support of the teachers. Activities were organized on Sundays according to age so everyone could participate. Fraternal competitions were organized in each grade among the three "houses" of that time. Massive participation permitted parents to mingle. This was an effort to cooperate and trust the teachers much more. The children and teachers that participated became friends. This is now known as *Integración Familiar Umonna (IFU)*.

Founders and all those who directly or indirectly helped to establish this school as well as its students, wanted *Colegio Cooperativo La Unión* to become a role model for Peru. They intend to continue struggling for success under the conviction that courage rules the world.



Departments

Most Japanese immigrants headed for the cities when their contracts with plantation owners expired. Few stayed as farmers or tending their stores. Those who had worked in haciendas south of Lima settled in the capital, others went to Ica or Cañete. Others, who had been working in the northern coast of Peru decided to try their luck in Chiclayo and Trujillo. Very few had thoughts of going to southern Peru, while the most daring traveled by river to Puerto Maldonado in the Department of Madre de Dios.

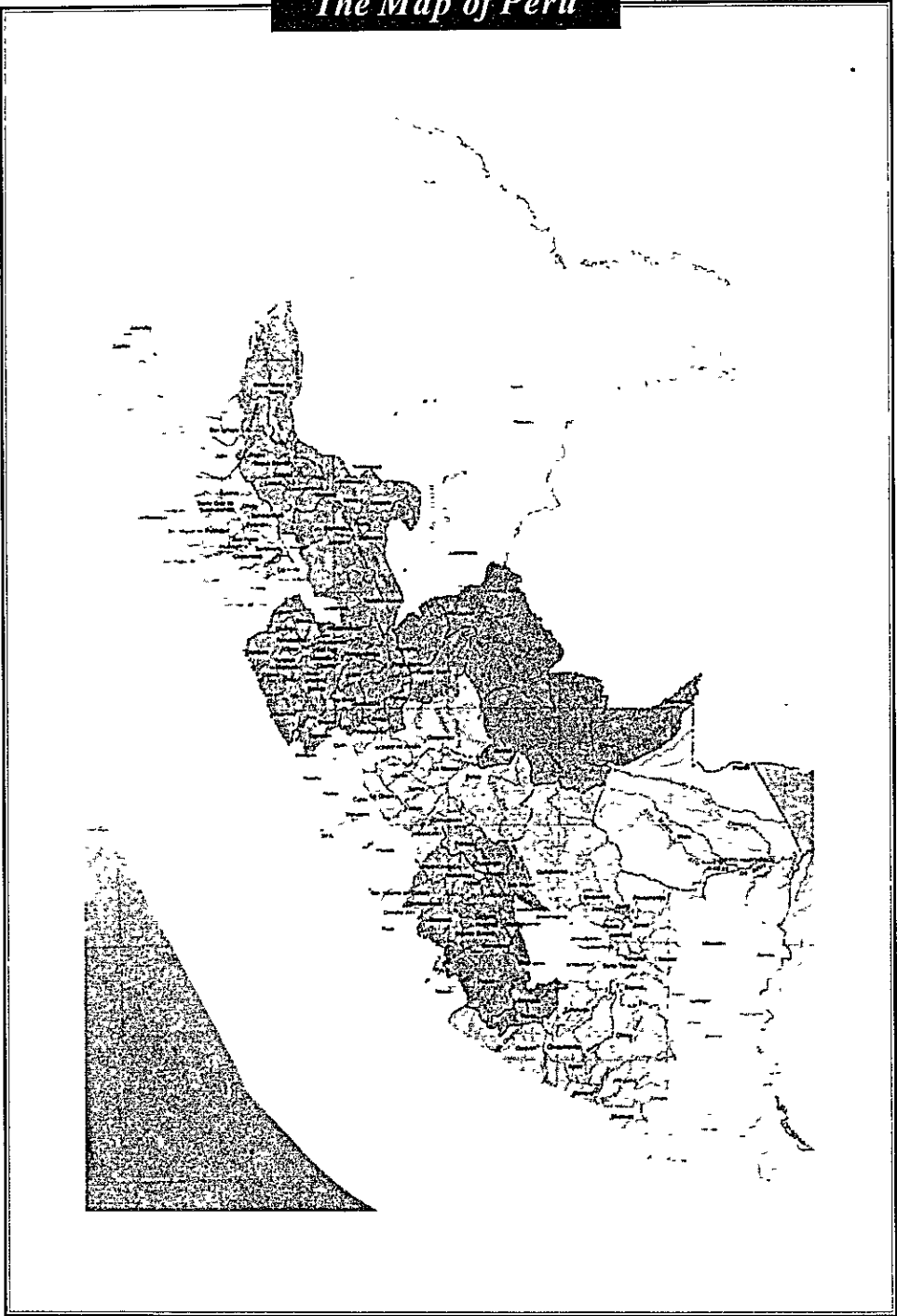
The most adventurous Japanese left their businesses and set out for the central highlands and jungle and established themselves in Jauja and Huancayo or La Oroya.

Local inhabitants of these cities have declared how much they respected and welcomed the Japanese for their values, such as punctuality and keeping their word.

Many friends and neighbors protected the Japanese from the mobs who plundered their businesses and homes.

In the provinces there is a lot of information about the history of the Japanese immigration yet to be compiled.

The Map of Peru



Department of Ancash

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Capital | Ancash 3,027 m s l |
| Political Division | 20 provinces and 166 districts. |
| Population | 1,014,218 inhabitants. |
| Surface Area | 35,826 km ² . |
| Weather | Temperate and semi-tropical |



Provinces

Aja, Antonio Raimondi, Asunción, Bolognesi, Carhuaz, Carlos F. Fizcarrald, Casma, Corongo, Huaraz, Huari, Huarmey, Huaylas, Mariscal Luzurtaga, Ocros, Pallasca, Pomabamba, Recuay, Santa, Sihuas, Yungay



The Santa River a favorite spot for white water rafting competitions



The famous Cabezas Clavas or carved stone heads on the Chavin de Huantar ruins



Huandanza dancers during the festival of La Virgen de las Mercedes in Carhuaz



*Board members, members and relatives
of the Japanese Society of Nepeña*

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Santa

The Japanese Society of Nepeña that had been founded in 1923 eventually became the Peruvian Japanese Association of Santa at the Port of Chimbote

Some of the founding members were: Empey Yanay, Yoshitaro Mochizaki, Sadao Oyama, Toraiichi Takeuchi, Saburo Yagi, Jiro Kanashiro, Kotaro Kanashiro, Saburo Endo, Shungo Yanai, Kuniyoshi Kuriaki, Tatsuki Miyata, Hirokichi Nakayabu, Tetsuji Ishii and Doctor Yamamoto, as well as the following families: Konno, Matsuo, Sakuma, Igarashi, Murakami, Tanji, Amemori, Arita, Arase, Nakaya and Yoshida

The association, one of the first of its kind in the Department of Ancash, became well known because it encouraged mutual help and was concerned for the health of its members. The Peruvian Japanese Association of Santa also fostered cultural activities and founded a school

During World War II, the Japanese Society was closed, the school was confiscated and some of its most distinguished members were deported. The Japanese Society suspended all its activities

In 1942, Yujiro Sawao, a successful businessman, Yoshitaro Mochizaki, member of Japan's Diplomatic Mission and Iwazo Nakao, a teacher, were deported to Crystal City

As many other Peruvian Japanese institutions, it also resumed its activities after World War II ended thanks to the determination of its Issei and Nikkei members

Mirroring the case of other Japanese schools whose school properties had been seized by the Government during World War II, such as the Lima Nikko, Huacho, Huaral, Huancayo and Chiclayo, the Peruvian Japanese Association of Santa struggled unsuccessfully to have its school returned

During the administration of Fernando Belaúnde Terry, the Government of Peru delivered a bare 10,000 m² of land to the Central Japanese Society of Peru in retribution for the 80,000 m² confiscated from the above listed schools. The land was used to build the Peruvian Japanese Cultural Center. School authorities were granted a specific amount of soles depending upon the size of the former property, as compensation. Unfortunately, Chimbote had no representative at that time and so the amount that this school received was deposited in a bank. Over time, inflation completely eroded its value.

After years of discussions about the monetary compensation, during a Meeting of Representatives, Juho Nakagawa and Carmen Mochizaki were given an explanation about how the money had been lost.

Today the association's activities encourage young people to establish groups to learn origami, bonsai, the Tea Ceremony, and Japanese dances. The Japan Agriculture Exchange Council (JAEC) grants descendants scholarships. The Youth Movement forms leaders and a Youth Cultural Coordinating Committee welcomes the Cultural Caravan for adults together with the Peruvian Japanese Association and the Kyodai Agreement.

We wish to make an honorary mention of Carmen Mochizaki, a tireless leader of the institution.

The Chronicle of Chimbote

Former Japanese farmers and newly arrived immigrants from Japan, summoned by their families, settled in urban areas in the Province of

Santa, particularly in Chimbote. Native people immediately became fond of the Japanese because of their excellent behavior and manners. According to Teobaldo Arroyo Incochea, a journalist of the *La Industria* Newspaper of Chimbote, many people still remember these pioneers.

Empey Yanay established one of the first soft drink factories at the corner of Ruiz and Leoncio Prado Streets. A small shopping mall, a photocopying store, a drugstore and a cafeteria now operate there.

Tatsuki Miyata was the owner of a large hotel located at the corner of Bolognesi and Elías Aguirre Avenues. The Murakami store was located between Elías Aguirre and Bolognesi Avenues.

One of the Japanese who did most for business in Chimbote was Yurijo Sawao, exporter and importer, and founder of *Casa Sawao*. This company had a side entrance by Jirón Bolognesi on the first block of Ruiz Street on Malecón Grau where vehicles were allowed to pick up goods on the docks next to *El Hotel de Turistas*.

Luis Yoshitaka Mochizaki, who added Luis to his Japanese name when he became a Catholic, is specially remembered. Summoned by his elder brother who lived in the south, he was barely 14 years old when he arrived here. He finished secondary school and advanced studies in Lima. After he graduated, he worked at the Diplomatic Mission, the current Japanese Embassy.

When he was 29 years old he came to Chimbote and later married Carmen Rosa Tancuay, a native of this city. He established a gift shop, a store and a barbershop called *Primavera* on the third block of Ruiz Street.

On this same block, Tetsuji Ishii also had a very popular store next to the Shisido brothers' restaurant. Saburo Endo's store was next in line followed by the delicious bakery owned by Majico Murakami. This bakery was next door to what is now *El Hueco en la Pared*. The shop owned by the Abe Family was the last one on that block.

Luis Yoshitaka Mochizaki

"Man returns to Chimbote after a forced absence of 46 years" features the title of a news article published on July 16, 1988, by journalist Teobaldo Arroyo Incochea.

The tale of Luis Yoshitaka Mochizaki is a true love story. It began in the faraway City of Kumamoto, Japan, when a young fourteen-year old was summoned by his elder brother to try his luck in a strange country, Peru. After an endless and rough sea voyage, the young boy arrived in Lima where he finished secondary school and advanced studies. He had temporarily worked as an employee of the Japanese Diplomatic Mission. In 1927, he set out for Chimbote, a port approximately 600 km north of Lima.

He lost his heart to Carmen Rosa Tancuay and married her on March 30, 1930. His six children were born in Chimbote: Carmen Shigueko, Eliseo Otori, Lidia Miriri, Eduardo Arú, Luis Hisao and Oscar Tekuro.

Life was peaceful in Chimbote, a city with barely 15,000 inhabitants and lovely wide beaches. Everyone enjoyed the sparkling calm clean waters of this fishermen's cove.

Suddenly, World War II broke out and Luis Mochizaki was immediately summoned to Lima. On June 9, 1942, with a broken heart he was deported leaving behind his wife and six small children, the youngest born barely a few months before. Amidst tears and protests, Luis Mochizaki was sent to Texas and from there on to Japan as an exchange prisoner.

Carmen Rosa Tancuay was left to fend for her family on her own. She began to work in what she knew best, making artificial flowers. This brave and hard-working woman had adopted Japanese customs that helped her face many years of hardship. She encouraged her children to study and instilled moral values. During the first years, she received support from missions established by Pope Pius XIII and the Japanese Mission delivered through the Spanish Delegation.

Husband and wife wrote letters to each other. Luis' main concern was how he could go back to Peru to see his family again, but he had to wait 46 years before his dream would come true.

In the meantime, under their dear mother's loving care, each of his children has earned a professional degree.

In acknowledgement for her outstanding example as a woman and mother, His Excellency, Hiroshi Nagasaki, Japan's Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary Ambassador, gave her an Honor Diploma and a plate with precious stones known as the "Plate of the Seven Treasures"

Whenever we think of the tragic memories of World War II, we will always remember Carmen Rosa Tancuay, placed on the honor list of civil heroes for her self-sacrificing life as a wife and mother. Her husband, Yoshitaka Mochizaki, will also be remembered after having been deprived for so long from seeing his beloved family. Their children will never forget the ordeal of their parents.

Department of Ayacucho

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Capital | Ayacucho 2,761 m a s l |
| Political Division | 11 provinces and 109 districts |
| Population | - 517,670 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | : 443,815 km ² |
| Weather | - Temperate and dry all year round |



Provinces

Cangallo, Huamanga, Huanca Sancos, Huanta, La Mar, Lucanas, Parinacochas, Paucar del Sara Sara, Sucre, Victor Fajardo and Vilcashuaman



The Cathedral Ayacucho that houses a meter high gold tabernacle



Monolithic blocks over the burial chamber of Hauri ruins Province of Huamanga



Japanese Immigrants in Ayacucho

In our quest for historic roots, we came up with the names of some Japanese families who really made a difference because of their work, dedication, and vocation to serve others Teishi Ishikawa, Chiyoteru Hiraoka, Tatsumi Kamada, Masanori Tokunaga, Naoji Takagi, Jinjemon Nakamura, father of Felix and Jorge Nakamura (former Congressman), Hirota, Shimizu, among others.

Teishi Ishikawa Goto

According to his son Luis Alberto, Teishi was a native of Fujinomiya in the Shizuoka Prefecture, and arrived on one of the first voyages to Peru around 1906

He worked at a cotton gin in Huaral for a while and then headed to Andahuaylas where he met and married Felipa Triveño Hinojosa He also purchased *Hacienda Panabamba*, one of the best in those days In 1912, he decided to move to Ayacucho where he settled down for good

Testimony of Teishi's life by Ayacuchan Antonio Paucar

Very early one morning, my grandmother, Prudencia Pérez, daughter of a former governor of the thirties, took me fruit picking at *Hacienda Huaylla* in the District of Quinua, Ayacucho From there, we continued on the road to Huamanga and on the way she told me the story of Teishi Ishikawa, who was born at the foot of Mount Fuji in a remote country called Japan

This Japanese immigrant had arrived to Ayacucho in 1912 He settled down with his wife Felipa Triveño, a native from Andahuaylas, Apurímac She was a beautiful woman, the daughter of a plantation owner They established a hard-working and close-knit family He opened a store where he sold imported goods, tools, material and even candy I remember he gave me a piece of candy once when I went to deliver some fruit I had brought him from our farm

His children have become distinguished professionals in different fields Some of his children have even held important posts such as, Roberto Ishikawa former Rector of *Universidad San Cristóbal* His wife, Rosa Escarcena, is former Mayor of Huamanga Luis Alberto Ishikawa, is

Teishi Ishikawa Goto



former Head of *Corde de Ayacucho* and other posts. María Luisa, Carmen and Olga are teachers and have married native-born *Ayacuchanos*. The couple's eldest daughter, Lourdes, married Raul Takagi Dohi and has two children, Luis Raul, a doctor, and Luis Alberto, an industrial engineer.

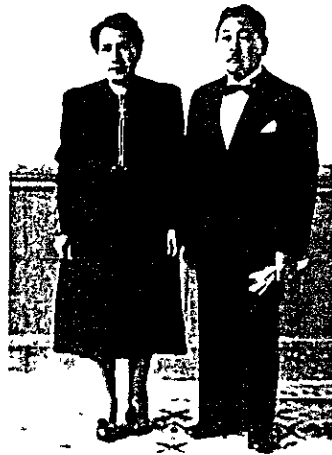
Luzmila Zanabria Ishikawa is a diplomat who is currently Ambassador of Peru to China. All of Luis Ishikawa's descendants have married into local families of Ayacuchan blood and have become what José María Arguedas called "a melting pot of races", united in a big family of *Ayacuchanos*. Luis was always a good host to all Japanese who arrived to Ayacucho, such as Carlos Hiraoka (Huanta), Julio Simitzu, Alfredo Nakamura, Mario Hirota and the Tokunaga Family.

What I most remember about Luis Ishikawa is his generosity and kindness, especially for the poor peasants. Most often they only spoke *Quetchua*, were dressed shabbily and were treated with contempt. But this Japanese immigrant supported and helped these other "immigrants" in their own land. I remember him offering me sweet candy with a smile and looking at me with his small slanted Peruvian-Japanese eyes.

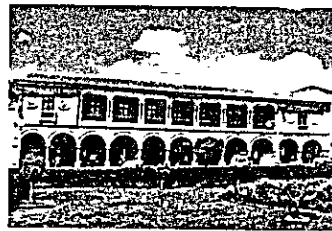
Chiyoteru Hiraoka

Carlos Chiyoteru Hiraoka arrived to Peru in 1936 from Kumamoto, Japan, summoned by his elder brother Luis. During his first years in Lima he had many different jobs. One day he read an add in the Japanese Community's newspaper requesting an administrator for the Ishikawa Family store in Huamanga. He enthusiastically traveled to Ayacucho taking the newspaper clipping with him and landed the job. The store sold material, hats and clothes. Little by little, he got used to the customs, language and regional dishes of Huamanga. By that time he was 26 years old. The Ishikawa Family learned to trust him because of his skill, knowledge and personality. Later the Ishikawa Family sent him to Huanta to manage their branch store. It was at this store that he first met Rosa Torres, a fellow worker who was the cashier.

During World War II, many Japanese and their descendants were persecuted in Peru. Many Japanese were deported to the United States. Chiyoteru kept a low profile while the Ishikawa Family business dwindled. With his money he had earned and saved he started a very small business of his own.



Luis Teishi Ishikawa and his wife Felipa Triviño



The Ishikawa House on the main square of the City of Ayacucho



Husband and wife Chiyoteru Hiraoka and Rosa Torres



The Civic Center donated by Chiyoteru Hiraoka



The Chiyoteru Hiraoka Road a demonstration of gratitude of the people of Avacucho

By 1950, he already felt like a native-born Peruvian. His business had grown and he moved across the street from the city market. He built a large colonial house, which was quite modern in its day and became actively involved in the development of Huamanga. In 1968, he decided to move to Lima where his children were studying at different campuses. By that time he had already built his premises on Abancay Avenue.

In 1964, he founded *Importaciones Hiraoka S.A.* and started to do business selling different products at the *Mercado Central* on Capon Street. The results were not as he expected but that did not discourage him at all. Goods that did not sell well in Lima were sent to the store in Huanta. Later he sold general store products and sports goods, trophies, T-shirts, polo shirts and shoes and his luck turned for the better. After a time, he decided to sell school supplies and business took shape and his store's reputation grew.

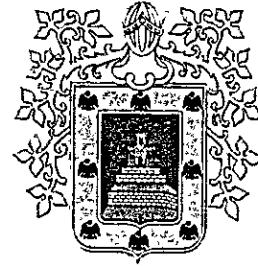
Around 1968, he started to sell household electrical appliances and continues to do so. He sells everything cash, a characteristic of the company. He introduced a series of innovations such as good customer service, gifts, return of merchandise upon the customer's request and attractive and well-illuminated display windows. Business began to run smoothly and grow and, in 1984, he opened a branch store in the District of Miraflores. Two years ago, he inaugurated a new branch store in the District of San Miguel.

At the ripe age of 84, Chiyoteru Hiraoka still works at the store as a counselor.

The Hiraoka Torres Family is very proud of the exemplary life of their father and his children practice his philosophy and teachings as a way of demonstrating their love and gratitude.

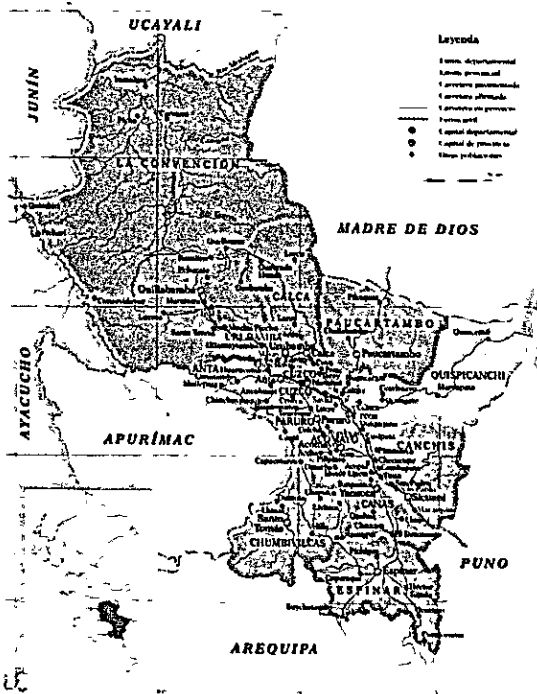
Department of Cuzco

| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Capital | Cuzco 3,326 m a s l |
| Political Division | 13 provinces and 108 districts |
| Population | 1,093,692 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | 71,892 km ² |
| Weather | Cold and dry Rainy season from November to April |



Provinces

Acomayo, Anta, Calca, Canas, Canchis, Chumbivilcas, Cuzco, Espinar, La Convención, Paruro, Paucartambo, Quispicanchi and Urubamba



The Tambomachay Ruins with its three small fountains known as the Baños del Inca



Archangel Saint Michael a painting of the Cuzco School of Art

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco was created when Japanese residents in Cuzco decided to have an institution of their own. They held their 1st General Assembly in 1982, at the office of Cuzco Kinyo Travel. Many people attended and the 1st Board of Directors was elected. It was presided by Miguel Inugay, a Japanese by birth. At the beginning, enthusiasm was overwhelming and many social and cultural activities were organized including documentary films and an origami exhibition. However, for reasons that are unknown, the initial enthusiasm died down and the institution's activities came to a halt.

In February 1987, a new meeting was held at Michika Marcial Kawamura's house in February with the purpose of informing the Japanese Community of Cuzco about the arrival of a representative of the Ambassador of Japan to Peru. His aim was to encourage fraternity among the Peruvian Japanese Community at large. A general agreement was reached to carry out a census of Japanese and their descendants in order to formally establish the Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco and register it in the Public Registry. The Board of Directors was re-elected and Michika Marcial Kawamura Sayki was appointed as president.

When the representative of the Ambassador of Japan, Masaki Suto, and his delegation arrived, a meeting was held at the Wiracocha Hotel. Members declared that they wanted to reactivate the institution and they decided to set up a commission to draft the respective bylaws.

On December 18, 1993, Mr. Kawamura, President of the Institution, called a Special Meeting. The reactivation and implementation of the existing Japanese language school was discussed. However, no agreement was reached.

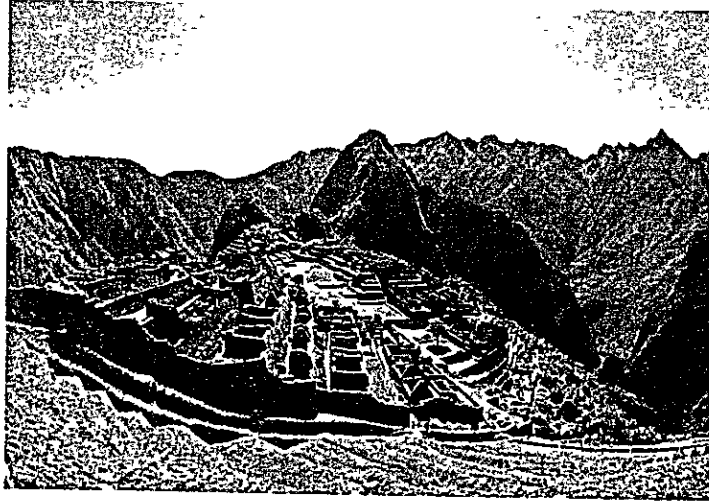
On April 7, 1994, a Special General Assembly was called to renew the Board of Directors. Héctor Suenaga Pinillos was unanimously elected while Michiko Marcial Kawamura was appointed Honorary President. The main concern was the language school and as a result a mandatory quota was established for all with the purpose of buying a premises. The bylaws were perfected and the Association was legally incorporated.

From then on, regular meetings have been held and goals have been met, such as, the acquisition of the premises for the language school. A locale was rented in a building owned by Treasurer Eulogio Nishiyama.

where meetings are presently held. New furniture is gradually being bought to fully equip the Japanese Language School, hire an ad hoc teaching staff and start operating.

Honorary President Michika Marcial Kawamura Sayki, the last of the Japanese immigrants who lived in Cuzco, died in January, 1995.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco sponsored the historic literary work of Rubén Iwaki Ordóñez entitled *El Principe del Sol* that describes the *apus*, or sacred mountains of Peru.



Machu Picchu, the Sacred City of the Incas, surrounded by step terraces

Activities

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru received some Sakura plants which in turn were donated to the Velasco Astete International Airport of Cuzco and to the State School *Amistad Peru Japon Sasakawa*.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco entered into a partnership with the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Cuzco.

A locale was rented that was used as the Japanese Language Center and the Institution's headquarters.

Young members of the association were summoned to the 4th Pre-Assembly of the Representatives of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru where they attended workshops on August 30 and 31, 1997.

The Women's Committee of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco organizes social activities for the community especially for Christmas and on Mother's and Father's Day.

Outstanding Men and Women

Héctor Suenaga Pimilos, a distinguished entrepreneur, is President of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco. He is married to Blanca

Hironaka He is a graduate of the Lima Nikko Japanese School He has been Councilman and Mayor of the District of Santiago and former President of the Cachimayo Company, producer of *anfo*, an explosive that is also used for agricultural purposes.

Rubén Iwaki Ordoñez is a Board member of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Cuzco He is a scholar acknowledged by anthropologists for his work *El Príncipe del Sol*. Research for his book took him 20 years

Eulogio Nishiyama is a photographer and well-known filmmaker

Carlos Alberto Suenaga Hironaka was Vice President of the Inca Region (1995). At present, he manages his own gold company

Jorge Kawamura is former president of Minero Peru

Adventures of Yoshinori Iwaki, the “Globe-Trotter”

Yoshinori Iwaki arrived to Peru in 1919 and disembarked at the Port of Mollendo His first destination was *Hacienda Casablanca* where he stayed briefly, mainly because of the hostility and abuse he encountered He later went to Arequipa and from there to Puno by train The road took him to the highlands of Bolivia In San Juan de Oro he worked at odd jobs until he reached Beni where he worked at various sawmills He rambled on and arrived at Mato Grosso in Brazil where he worked at rubber and chestnut plantations and sawmills His travels brought him back to Peru by way of Puerto Maldonado where he met the father of Puerto Maldonado’s current Mayor, Santos Kaway

Together with Kibune and Tanaka they traveled up the Madre de Dios River and arrived to Cuzco by way of Cosnipata (Paucartambo). He noticed a mountain near *Tres Cruces* that reminded him of his homeland and decided to settle down at the foot of the *Apokawañan* Mountain calling the place *Patria* or Homeland

He planted sugar cane to prepare rum until the Paucartambo-Cosnipata road was built, which then facilitated the exploitation of lumber.

Yoshinori married Margarita Santoyo who bore him a son He later contracted a skin disease called leishmaniasis and traveled to Japan to have his nose extirpated When he returned to Cuzco, he divorced Margarita and married Rubén’s mother.

Department of Ica

Capital : Ica 406 m a s l.
Political Division : 5 provinces and 43 districts
Population : 598,323 inhabitants
Surface Area : 21,000 km²
Weather : Sunny and dry



Provinces

Chincha, Ica, Nazca, Palpa and Pisco



*San Francisco
the largest
church in
the city*



*A few
beautiful
pelicans*



The Board of Directors

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Pisco

Diana Watanabe de Matsuda, President of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Pisco (1997) spoke to us about the Japanese immigration to Pisco

The exact date of arrival of the Japanese immigrants to Pisco has not been established, nor the names of the ships on which they made the long and tiring sea journey. The information has been lost after so many years.

We do know through some family references that our immigrant forefathers arrived to Peru at the end of the last century. The rest came before World War I in 1912 and before World War II up to 1939.

Most Japanese farmers disembarked at the Ports of Cerro Azul, Cañete and Tambo de Mora, Chincha. They toiled as field workers in the Cañete and Chincha Valleys for a long time. Exploitation and constant abuse from *hacienda* owners of the time impelled them to move to other cities such as Ica and Pisco and make a living working at various activities despite the language barrier.

Japanese immigrants in Pisco

A significant number of immigrants from neighboring areas settled in the City of Pisco, perhaps lured by its port

The names of these families were. Takahashi, Sakaguchi, Yamamoto, Makimoto, Minamoto, Jorie, Miyasaki, Katsuquiya, Aoki, Nakamura, Hirano, Sueno, Sugahara, Watanabe, Tahara, Honma, Natsujara, Serida, Watanabe, Fushio, Katsumi, Nogami, Mori, Tsutsuy, Kubota, Sato, Suetsugu and Usuy

All have died including those deported to concentration camps in the United States during World War II.

But they left a large number of 2nd generation (Nisei) and 3rd generation (Sansei) descendants

Other families who later arrived on different dates and settled in Pisco were. Nakamori, Uchizato, Ichinose, Nikaido, Kawamura, Oyama, Shenda, Shimizu, Yamaguchi, Yoshida, Takuchi, Sempu, Arakawa, Nagahama, Kiyari, Sasaki, Masuda and Miyashiro

Relatives summoned from Japan later joined the Japanese Community established in Pisco.

Some were given Christian names when they were baptized as Catholics
They professed both Catholic and Buddhist religions

Japanese descendants in Pisco

There is a large Japanese community in Pisco, descendants of the first immigrants and of those who arrived in later years. Most of the current members are the grandchildren of the first Japanese in Pisco

Some family names are. Suetsugu, Nogami, Furshio, Hirano, Mori, Watanabe, Sugahara, Sueno, Kuroki, Usuy, Shenda, Honma, Nikaido, Shimizu, Toguchi (Tokuchi), Chien and Kadono. Most are engaged in different types of businesses

The Sueno Family

Ikari Sueno and Kura Sueno two immigrants from Kumamoto Ken, husband and wife and cousins at the same time, arrived to Peru before World War I (1914-1918). They came to boost Peruvian agriculture through an agreement entered into by the Governments of Peru and Japan

They disembarked at the Port of Cerro Azul (Cañete) with their six-month old baby and other pioneers

Like many Japanese immigrants, they left the Cañete Valley because of abuse and exploitation. The Suenos went to Ica where they engaged in different activities. Finally, they left for Pisco where they definitely settled down.

Due to their friendship with a zealous churchgoer from Pisco, they were baptized and adopted the names of Jose and Maria.

They had 4 children: Antonio (Katsuaki), Antero, María (Hatsumi) y Fortunato (Yoshaburo). The Suenos, baptized at the Catholic Church, also adopted their mother's last name Kura for school purposes and Peruvian citizenship requirements.

Fortunato Yoshaburo Sueno Okura (77), the only living son, is married to Dominga Albina Herrera Mejía (54). They have 4 children: Cristina, Jaime Fortunato, Enrique Javier and María Elena Sueno Herrera.

Department of Junín

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Capital | Huancayo 3,249 m a s l. |
| Political Division | 9 provinces and 123 districts |
| Population | 1,118,801 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | 44,410 km ² |
| Weather | Temperate and dry |



Provinces

Chanchamayo, Chupaca, Concepción, Huancayo, Jauja, Junín, Satipo, Tarma and Yauli



Chonguinada dancers at the festival of La Virgen de Cochacay



The Cathedral and Plaza Constitución in Huancayo

Japanese Immigration to Junín

There is no history on Japanese immigrants in the Department of Junín but there are references of the presence of Issei since 1909 Sentei Yaki, an eyewitness, pointed out that in that year there was a man called Seki, a free immigrant who had graduated from the University of Waseda Seki, who spoke English, worked at the foundries of the Cerro de Pasco Copper Mining Corporation in La Oroya

Other references are the death records of a young Japanese named Rosa Kaway who died in Huancayo in March 1912 and of Antonio Maeda in Jauja in 1915.

In 1928, two Japanese immigrants settled in the District of San Jerónimo de Tunan One was Miguel Muchi Ishiyama, a businessman, who married Sabina Cervantes and the other was Seichu Miyadi, a farmer, who married Maria Zárate

During the first decades, members of the Nihonjinkai Japanese Community of Huancayo came from the Island of Honshu in Central Japan Among the first families, we can name Ueno, Hashimoto, Shibuya, Senso, Morita, Maeshiki, Murakami, Hara, Tanaka, Takagai, Toto, Ooba, Tokunaga, Sakamoto and Kaway Okinawan immigrants Kiushu Matayoshi, Gasey Higa and Koshin Kiyari established themselves here after 1938 In general, all Issei had a very modest educational level so they opened different businesses like stores, small restaurants, hotels, barbershops, soft drinks, sausage and candy factories, farms, carpenter's shops, etc.

Seiko Tomon arrived to Alto Perené together with 19 families in 1932 They were subsidized by the Government of Japan to settle in part of the jungle The Rokuro Hino Family settled in Quimiri, the Tomon Family in Alto Perené and the Muroi Family in Puente Paucartambo

During World War II, they were forced to hide or to move out into the jungle. Those who were unable to do so were deported to Lima and the most prominent were taken as war prisoners and sent to concentration camps in the United States Seiko Tomon hid among the people of the *Anuesha* Tribe

Japanese living in the City of La Oroya, a strategic military zone, were ordered to leave. They migrated to La Merced, Jauja, Tarma and Huancayo

During World War II, massive anti-Japanese resentment was caused by the Allies' belief that the presence of the Issei was part of a Japanese military expansion strategy

Misfortune befell many Japanese families due to these events. They suffered hardship, injustice, imprisonment and massive impoverishment.

Nikkei have been involved in social and cultural entities and events of the Mantaro Valley. The sports club *Deportivo Nacional Nisei* participated in football and represented Huancayo in baseball, regatta, and fishing. Furthermore, Nihonjinkai has regularly contributed to social welfare works. The support given to the *San Vicente de Paul* Home for Senior Citizens is well worth mentioning.

Individual accomplishments

Doctor Ueda, Astrophysics Professor at Kyoto University facilitated the donation of a Solar Chronograph for the Geophysical Observatory of Huayao.

Mutsumi Ishizuka, a scientist developed research work for twenty years at the same Observatory.

Makino Tori, born in Jauja and known as the *Huayno Samu* at a well-known singer of *huaynos* or highland folkore music.

César Ichikawa, lead singer in a rock group known as *Los Doltons*.

Manuel Higa Arakaki, a hard working doctor who devoted his life's work to the hospital that now bears his name in the City of Satipo.

Other distinguished people are film maker, Augusto Higa Arakaki, Gerardo Higuchi of the Inka Kola soft drink bottling plant, Humberto Aritomi, Hiroshi Kanashiro and Ernesto Kashiwara.

Outstanding sportsmen: football players, Juan Ogata and Luis Tokuda, baseball players, Nicolás Miyamoto, Eugenio Kutsuma and Vicente Matsumura, billiard players, Luis and Alejandro Kiyon, long distance runner, Lorenzo Takara, cyclist, Julio Sakamoto, who traveled from Peru to Mexico by bike, sports manager, Juan Miyahira nicknamed *Cachito*.

Mention should also be made of journalist Anselmo Yamada and photographer Alejandro Nakata.

As regards other fields, Crisanto Shiraishi, a Nikkei, became the top-ranking fireman of the Fire Department of Peru as Brigadier in charge of the 10th Departmental Headquarters of Junin and Pasco together with firemen Arnaldo Uchiyama and Alberto Okugawa.

Jorge and Mako Yamaguchi are in charge of the constant maintenance of the Cathedral's clock.

Some other people who have become personalities are painters Juan Kawashima and Oswaldo Higuchi, and William Higa, a young and promising photographer.

Prominent political Nikkei representatives of the Department of Junin are Jaime Yoshiyama, Víctor Aritomi, Ana Kanashiro, Juan Higuchi, Pedro Onaka, José Iseki, Silvio Murakami, Santiago Uchiyama and Jose Sasaki.



The Nisei Association of Huancayo

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Huancayo

The exact date of arrival of the first Japanese to the City of Huancayo is unknown

A Japanese school had to be created as the number of Nihonjukai members increased. It was located at the corner of Amazonas and Puno Streets. There is certain information regarding a man by the name of Saito who taught Japanese in 1930. More Japanese married and had children of their own and this led to the establishment of the school *Luz y Verdad* in 1936. Two years later, they acquired their own plot of land from the school's godmother, Ana María Gelreich.

From 1939 on, Japanese businessmen became well known in Jauja and Huancayo.

Even though none of the Japanese businesses were plundered there during World War II, the State did seize the Japanese School and turned it into the *Politécnico Regional del Centro*. Many businessmen had to give up their possessions and move elsewhere. After World War II, the Japanese Community resumed its activities.

Throughout the war and for fear of more street riots, a discreet self-defense group was organized in Huancayo headed by Kiushu Matayoshi, a veteran of the war with Manchuria as well as his son Hisao, Sadae Hangu, Hojo, and Masahiro Miyahira. They kept watch

over Japanese houses but fortunately nobody bothered the Japanese. During this period, the Japanese who decided to stay did so as employees or street vendors or kept discrete business profiles. They often met as a group to listen news about the war recorded on records. And thus, somewhat in hiding they continued to teach their children the Japanese language

The Japanese community began to prosper in 1950. The Issei, having put aside the idea of returning to Japan, began to focus on new means of livelihood and definitely established themselves in Peru. The Japanese Community of Huancayo flourished and began to have an active participation in city affairs once more.

Paco Miyadi told us that in 1948 a group of young people established the National Nisei Association of Huancayo. Their president was Angel Hashimoto. This association carried out joint cultural, social and sports activities with the Central Japanese Society of Huancayo.

In 1960, there were more than 250 families. At a census taken in 1990, reveals that there were 120 families and, by 1995 the number had dropped to 80 families. These figures have not taken into account all Japanese descendants. It is estimated that there were 1,000 people, including adults and children, living in Huancayo.

In the 80s, there was no Peruvian Japanese Association as such in Huancayo because the national and regional political situation restricted social and economic activities. As a result of extreme hyperinflation, Tanomoshi, the traditional savings and loans system, was suspended, and Nikkei migrated as dekasegi in search of a more promising future.

Despite economic difficulties, Chisey Eda made arrangements and finally on January 31, 1979, the Peruvian Japanese Association of Huancayo purchased its own locale on the 5th block of Lobato Street.

In 1982, Chisey Eda received the highest award given by the Government of Japan as an acknowledgement for his work. Masakatsu Kiya received the same award in 1992 for his support to the 80th Anniversary celebrations and the initiation of diplomatic relations between Peru and Japan.

The inner patio of the Ojopa Cloistre from where most of the Franciscan friars set off to the jungle.



Certain Japanese traits in Huancayo

Some Japanese cultural elements borrowed by the local population can be found in many horticultural techniques used by farmers of the Mantaro Valley. Origami is taught at various schools. The art of growing bonsai trees and karate have become very popular.

The Huanca dekasegi

In the late eighties, groups of Peruvian Nikkei immigrants who did not speak Japanese began to migrate to the land of their ancestors. They went in search of jobs and were treated as foreign workers or *dekasegi*. Once in Japan they started to compare their own cultural traits with those of Japan and discovered that their Japanese identity was based on pre-war traditional cultural values. This identity was deeply rooted in the past splendour of Japan, practically devoid of any Western influence. Nikkei then realized that culturally speaking, they really were much more Peruvian than Japanese.



Koichi Doi and his wife Yukiko Kamada

Miyashiro, Uyino, Oyakawa, Tsukayama, Miyata, Nakamura who have children Together with Joji, they attend a school taught by teacher Yamaji and Koichi Doi

Peruvian, Adrian Martinez, lived in the Punizas Colony

With time, the Punizas Nipponjin Shogakko - Lima Bunko School became the Lima Nikko branch recognized by the Ministry of Education

Working in the fertile central jungle was backbreaking because in those days lumberjacks used axes, machetes and shovels Undergrowth was burned down only to grow back again. With much effort Punizas grew and the pioneers who did not give up shared Mother's Nature bounty They painstakingly toiled on despite low production that became acute during World War II and, a lifetime of efforts as owners was lost when the Government seized their property. They went from owners to tenants, but continued to struggle for a better future

Roberto Joji decided to work on his own at his father's farm, *La Lumeña*, located near the main highway between Oxapampa and Villarica He worked day in and day out, felling trees and burning the undergrowth to clear the land. He then started planting fruit trees, bananas and oranges *Campa* tribesmen helped him out as well as highlanders from Ayacucho, Tarma and Huancayo Lima wholesalers bought the abundant harvest for its distribution and sale

Gradually, machinery replaced hand labor and the work and transportation of his 20-hectare fruit production became easier. Gone were the days of rustic wooden houses, kerosene lamps, water springs and canals where coffee beans were washed by hand

Roberto Joji married Sara Nakanishi and had two children, Liria y Alberto They have a wonderful home full of comfort Now he is the prosperous owner of 200 additional hectares of fruit trees

Following his father's hard-working spirit and honesty, he built a bridge over the Paucartambo River. The project, originally Koichi Doi's idea, was begun in 1951 and opened in 1958 after a great deal of difficulty Another project was the modern Capelo Bridge constructed at a cost of 600 thousand soles

The effort and the construction have been acknowledged by the local population and the Governments of Peru and of Japan Premier Kishi Nobusuke awarded Koichi Doi a diploma and a

medal of honor to the satisfaction of the local population and the Japanese Community.

Roberto Joji followed his example and contributed to the welfare of the community as an active member of committees for the following projects the Paucartambo-Churumazú Road Bridge, Potable Water, Schools, Police Station, Medical Center and the struggle to allow the District of Chanchamayo to be recognized as a province. He was acknowledged by the Government for this and bestowed with the order of *Caballero Orden del Merito de la Guardia Civil*, which was given to him by General Pedro Ritcher Prada, Minister of Internal Affairs under President Juan Velasco Alvarado

His vocation to serve others is made evident in the work he devoted as *Sindico de Rentas* of the Municipality of Chanchamayo, La Merced, and a member of the Rotary Club, the Hiroshima Kenjinkai, Club Pacifico and for many years, the Peruvian Japanese Association

His comments on the Centennial were:

“The Centennial gives us the opportunity to acknowledge the work of people like my father who contributed to the welfare of the community. Thank you ”

Remembrances

“ I miss Chanchamayo’s serenity before terrorist activities. They took my lands and traumatized my son Alberto. He felt completely



The Punzazu Nipponin Shogakko - Lima Bunko

abandoned to his luck for a long time When I remember that a terrorist group took hostages at the Japanese Embassy, I feel sadness in my heart "

What do you wish for future generations?

"I would tell them to always be proud of their ancestors, not to forget how hard they worked to succeed They must always be grateful to immigrant pioneers for the values they instilled in us

I remember Koichi, my father, with love and how I wish I had him with me now He saw us suffer in the rainforest, without knowing the language and the customs of the place I appreciate his courage, honesty and sincerity He is one of the pioneers who conquered Punzas."

During the Ica flood of the year 1962, we were able to witness Joji's solidarity when he helped the community The Nisei Association of Callao contributed clothes, medicine and food Roberto Joji actively cooperated transporting and distributing donations in his pick up truck He was always there others as a member of the parent institution.

After hearing these beautiful testimonies from the settlers we wish to add *«From Punzas to Prosperity sacrifice, courage and a great legacy»*

Department of La Libertad

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Capital | Trujillo 33 m a s l |
| Political Division | 12 provinces and 82 districts |
| Population | 1,342,417 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | 26,000 km ² |
| Weather | Warm and sunny |

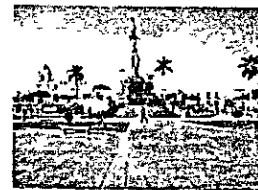


Provinces

Ascope, Bolivar, Chepén, Gran Chimú, Julcan, Otuzco, Pacasmayo, Pataz, Sanchez Carrion, Santiago de Chuco, Trujillo and Viru



A view of the adobe decorated walls of the Chan Chan ruins, the largest of its kind in the world



The main square of Trujillo, one of the largest in Peru

創立五十周年記念

リベルタ-州日本人相互會



Board members and members
of the Sociedad Mutual de La Libertad
1951

Peruvian Japanese Association of La Libertad, Trujillo

The City of Trujillo is located in the Department of La Libertad, 570 km north of Lima. Conqueror Francisco Pizarro named Trujillo after his native city, Trujillo de Extremadura, in Spain, in 1537.

It is known as the Springtime Capital and home of the *Marinera*, a typical Peruvian dance. Relics of its colonial past can be seen throughout the prim city. Large windows are embellished by wrought iron worked by skillful craftsmen. Beautiful colonial balconies decorate the facade of many houses. The monument at the large Main Square is surrounded by palm trees and flamboyant *Ponciana* trees, an allegory to freedom.

Its rich historical past includes the Moche civilization, the *Huacas*, or ceremonial adobe pyramids of the Sun and the Moon and *Chan Chan*, the ruins of one, of the largest of its kind in the world.

Huanchaco, in Trujillo, is one of the most traditional beach resorts on the Peruvian coast. It was formerly a fishermen's cove where the ancient *Moches* defied the rough sea on their *caballitos de totora* or reed boats from their cove that gradually grew into the Port of Salaverry.

Trujillo is a lively city with flourishing businesses where the old and the new go hand in hand. During international festivals visitors admire the many floats and cheerleaders. The majestic *marmera* dance and the beauty queens have made Trujillo become known as the Springtime Capital of Peru.

La Sociedad Mutual de la Libertad

The Society, founded on August 6, 1951, has helped the striving Japanese Community of the department grow. The La Libertad Community is the second largest Peruvian Japanese Community in population and size in the country.

Since 1917, when it was the Japanese Society of La Libertad, it sheltered the first Japanese immigrants who had arrived on the *Sakura Maru* in 1899. They worked in the sugar cane plantations of *Hacienda Pampas* and *Hacienda Lurifico* at Trujillo and Pacasmayo.

Those who came on later migrations settled at *Hacienda Roma* and *Hacienda Casa Grande* that still have sugar mills. The presence of a scarce Nikkei population is a living testimony of times past.

The Japanese Community had the privilege of being backed by Carlos Larco Herrera, a distinguished Trujillan, owner of *Hacienda Roma*, who was appointed Honorary Consul of Japan for his exceptional work with Japanese citizens. The Honorary Consulate of Japan was established in Trujillo in 1928, years later, another benefactor, Jaime de Orbegoso, also provided his support.

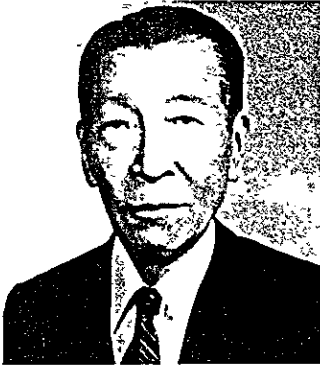
The Government of Japan presented special distinction to the following:

Hiroshi Suzuki, Hideo Ichikawa, Yukio Morita, Yoei Kobashigawa, Naoto Ito, Hajime Shibata, Hatsumi Shibata, Teresa Semba, Rosa Ichikawa, Yoshino Endo, Oto Kobashigawa and Michie Fukushima.

They blazed the trail for the new generations: Takeshi Hatada, Víctor Siguyama, Koki Kobashigawa, Héctor Morita, Miguel Honma, Luis and Ricardo Shimokawa, Juan Mabe, Jorge Yazawa, Alfonso Alva Murakami, Eloy Kikuchi, Noé Inafuku, and others.

*Board members and members
at the Municipality of Trujillo 1999*





Kishiro Hayashi

Oto Kobashigawa and Kishiro Hayashi

"First there was the plunder and later the earthquake in 1940. We tried to reactivate our business but then it was confiscated. I was taken prisoner north in a truck. They separated me from my wife and small son. I only thought of them and shared my sadness and misfortune with my fellow prisoners. It was a long journey, I felt cold and hungry. When we got to Trujillo we were put in jail.

Fortunately, a generous count woman gave us food and soap and other personal hygiene articles. I will never forget her. There is so much to tell: the odds and hardships on the boat towards the United States, the main ride to the Crystal City concentration camp and, finally, the happy reunion with my wife and son."

These were some of the comments made on our customary chats with Kishiro Hayashi, our beloved counselor.



Oto Kobashigawa

In April 1999, during the tribute paid to pioneers of the Japanese Immigration to Peru organized by the Municipality and the branch association in Trujillo, we had the opportunity to talk to Oto Kobashigawa, an 88-year old lady. She was still working at her hardware store with her daughters. She recalled that she arrived at the Port of Callao in 1937 and from there went directly to Trujillo to work at her sister-in-law's restaurant where her husband was already working. Later she was able to purchase the hardware store and modernized it. It became quite popular with customers because it sold a wide range of products and was located in the heart of the city.

When we asked her if she had any pleasant memories or other recollections, she thought for a while and said:

"Fortunately nothing happened during the earthquake but I remember that during the war a truck loaded with Japanese was taken to the Trujillo Police Station. A policeman said they were hungry and if I could help them. We still had the restaurant so we prepared plenty of gohan, tamago, kanzume (rice, eggs, canned foods). I took the food and served them myself.

Years later, I received the acknowledgement of a man. I don't remember his name, he was the only one because maybe the rest went to Japan. I never saw them again. It was an impulse but I stood by my convictions."

Wasn't it maybe Kishiro Hayashi?, I asked her. "Yes! It was him."

Well, my dear obaachan, Oto Kobashigawa, I am very happy to have met you and I feel grateful to you because you helped to fill in the gaps of this story.

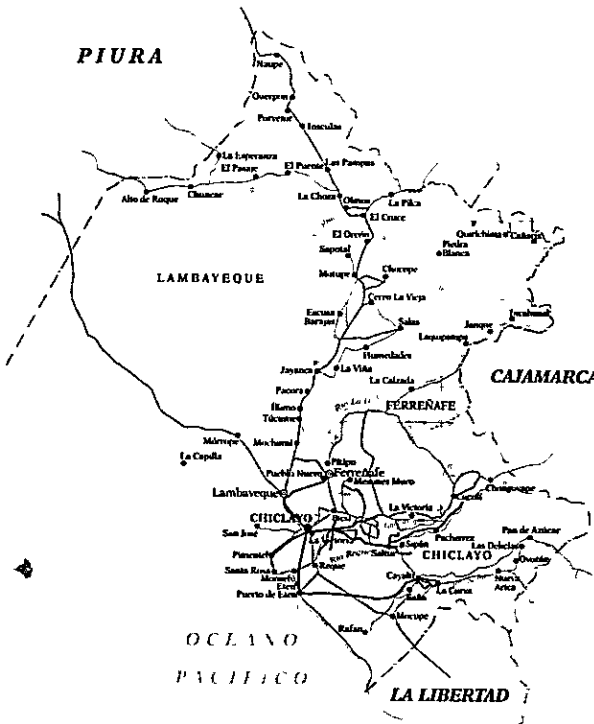
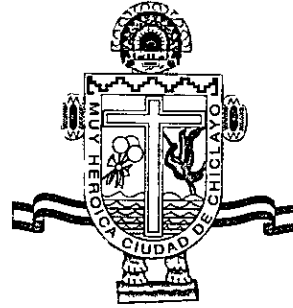
Kishiro Hayashi and Oto Kobashigawa. a sad and nostalgic episode on the path to deportation. The generosity and courage of a great woman who put aside her fear of being captured and helped others with a tender heart.

Department of Lambayeque

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Capital | Chiclayo 47 m a s l |
| Political Division | 3 provinces and 33 districts. |
| Population | 989,776 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | : 14,213.30 km ² |
| Weather | : Semi-tropical |

Provinces

Chiclayo, Ferreñafe and Lambayeque.



The Cathedral of Lambayeque with its tall towers that can be seen from afar



Tondero dancers moving to the rhythm of lyrics full of love wit and spice

The Arrival of the First Immigrants to Lambayeque

The first Japanese immigrants arrived on the Japanese ship *Sakura Maru* in April, 1899 and disembarked at *Puerto Eten*. In total, one hundred young men arrived hired by the *Cavalli* and *Pomalca* sugar plantations. According to our estimates, 782 people of the "Rising Sun" settled in Lambayeque from 1899 to 1940. They began a new life in this sunny countryside and devoted their effort and sacrifice to regional development. Today, their descendants are part of a melting pot of races in Lambayeque. The descendants of the *Isla de los Cerezos* now live in the land of the Lord of Sipan and the god Naylamp.

Organization of the first Japanese residents in Lambayeque

The first attempt of Japanese citizens to organize themselves started in 1912, but, the Japanese Society of Mutual Aid of Chiclayo was officially established on August 12, 1920, with 129 members.

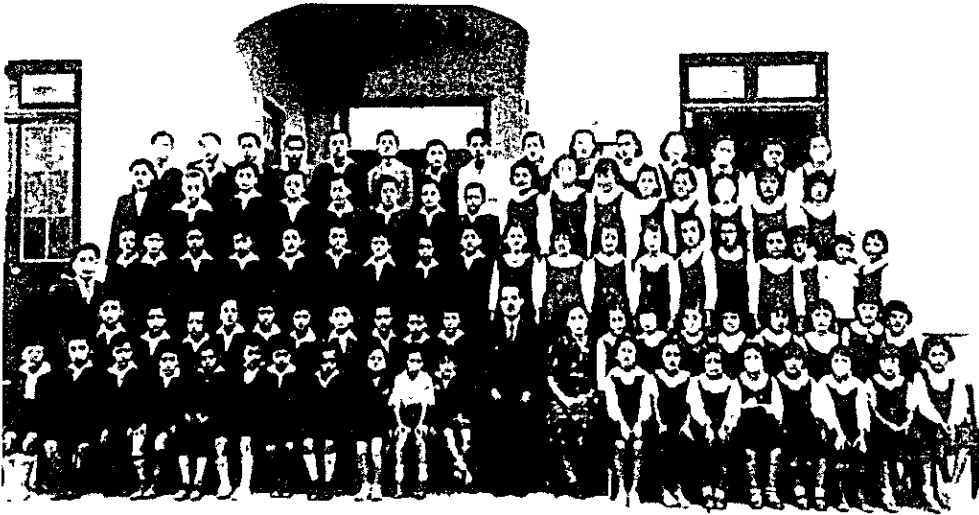
Its first locale was on San Pedro Street, but the goal was to have an institutional facility. In 1930, the members raised funds to buy their present locale on the 9th block of Luis Gonzáles Avenue.

The first official board of directors was composed by K. Ohashi (President), Eiran Nishizaka (Vice President), Jorge S. Yoshioka (Secretary), Z. Yoshida (Treasurer), Iwataro Seo (Assistant Treasurer), Shinayawa (Member), Matsuoka (Member), Saburo Nitta (Member) and Y. S. Yoshida (Member).

In 1936, members of board were: Rafael Uchiyama (President), Uasaburo Maoki (Vice President), Muncichi Uchiyama (Secretary), K. Oyama and Kakuo Yoshida (Directors). At that time, there were about 150 members. During the difficult 1940 period, the president of the institution was K. Oyama.

*Oscar Uchiyama - current
President of the Chiclayo Society for Japanese
Mutual Aid - 1998*





The Old Japanese School in Chiclayo

Elections are held every year and members are democratically elected. There is mutual cooperation, harmony and respect for the institution's ideals, the Issei's valuable contribution to new generations.

The first Japanese cooperative in Chiclayo

In 1992, the *Sociedad Anónima Cooperativa Japonesa de Chiclayo*, a Japanese cooperative, was established. It offered cooperation and support to its members, especially during the transition period of farmers who wanted to set up businesses. Young Japanese were financially supported when they moved from the plantations and countryside of Lambayeque to the City of Chiclayo, a business center. Japanese immigrants were pioneers in establishing cooperatives in Chiclayo.

The Chiclayo Japanese School

One of the most important works developed by Japanese immigrants was the construction of the Japanese School in the thirties. Classes were taught on the second floor of the main locale of the *Sociedad Japonesa de Auxilios Mutuos de Chiclayo* on Luis Gonzales Avenue. In 1935, they purchased a plot of land to build a school for the first Nisei generations.

In the late thirties, the Japanese School had nearly a hundred Nisei children studying there. Teachers came from Japan. They had a large facility with classrooms, patios, physical education area, and boarding quarters. Young people came from Piura and the several provinces that are part of the Department of Lambayeque.

It is worth mentioning that the children at the Japanese School practiced traditional Japanese sports as well as dance, theater and singing.

Difficult times

Like in other places of Peru and Latin America, Japanese immigrants in Lambayeque suffered unjustly during World War II. The people of Lambayeque showed their friendship and hospitality, sheltered, and protected all those honest businessmen and farmers who were persecuted. The Japanese School was closed down and the principal members of the *Sociedad Japonesa de Auxilios Mutuos* were deported. Authorities closed down businesses in downtown Chiclayo and in other cities of the Department of Lambayeque.

The light shone once again

Time healed the wounds of this dark period. But later, only the light of friendship, solidarity and cooperation of the people of Lambayeque shone in the memory of the old Issei. It is worth pointing out that Japanese citizens' businesses were not plundered in Chiclayo. After the incertitude of the 40s, businesses managed by citizens of Japanese origin once again flourished in Chiclayo during the 50s.

The everlasting bonds between Japanese immigrants and the people of Lambayeque are reflected in the high percentage of intermarriages. In fact, two-thirds of the "Sons of the Rising Sun" married northern women. Here, on the northern coast of Peru is the highest percentage of interracial marriages in all Peru.

The Pomalca trapiche or sugar mill



Outstanding men and women

It is worth pointing out that most Issei living in Lambayeque were involved in farming, business and cultural development. In the history of the Japanese Community of Lambayeque there is a special consideration for K. Okashi, founder of the *Sociedad Japonesa de Auxilios Mutuos de Chiclayo*, who died in 1930. U. Maoki and his wife made valuable contributions in *Tumán*, where everybody fondly remembers them.

Since the 50s, the new Nisei generation has excelled in many fields. An example of this is Luis Abelardo Takahashi Núñez, a gifted and well-known composer in Peru and abroad.

The Centennial and Lambayeque

The 100th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru is very significant for the people of Lambayeque and the Japanese Community. As has been mentioned before, the *Sakura Maru* called at *Puerto Eten* in April 1899. There are important symbols in these northern lands that remind us of the Centennial. For example, in *El Carmen* Cemetery in Chiclayo there is the tomb of young Tomoichi Nakatsukasa, who came with the first group of immigrants. *Tuman* became the resting place of 47 Japanese immigrants, who arrived in 1903. The definite recovery of the Japanese School by Issei, Nisei and Sansei throughout history was reason to rejoice. We wish to highlight the work carried out by Makoto Nakasaki and the current Board of Directors of the *Sociedad Japonesa de Auxilios Mutuos de Chiclayo* and its members. With their enthusiasm and perseverance they managed to reclaim the school premises as a moral and spiritual vindication. They made it a point to build a new school.

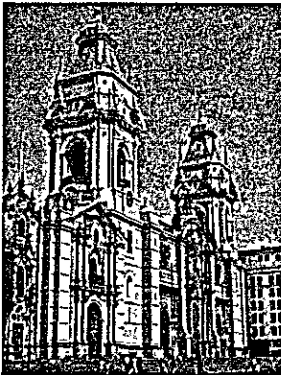
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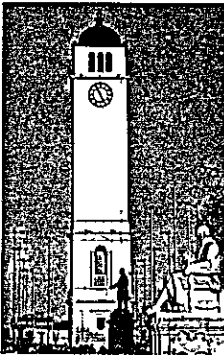
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|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Capital | Lima 154 m a s l |
| Political Division | 10 provinces and 171 districts |
| Population | 6,802,872 inhabitants |
| Surface Area | 34,803 km ² |
| Weather | : Temperate and humid |

Provinces

Barranca, Cajatambo, Canta, Cañete, Huaral, Huarochiri, Huaura, Lima, Oyón and Yauyos



The facade of the Lima Cathedral that houses a museum



The only clock tower of Lima at Parque Universitario with the statue of Hipólito Unzueta in the foreground





*Board members and
members of the Peruvian
Japanese Association of
Barranca*

Barranca

The City of Barranca is a crossroads between the coastline and the highlands, a geographically privileged place where Japanese immigrants worked in the surrounding *haciendas*. Upon contract termination, they established thriving businesses that enabled them to create a representative community called the Japanese Society of Barranca.

The Peruvian Japanese Association of Barranca

The Nijon Jin Kai or Japanese Society was established on February 9, 1947. Its first president was Chogoro Watanabe. Mise Matsunaga was the first president of this Fujinkai.

In order to bring young people together, the Nisei Club of Barranca was founded under the presidency of Ricardo Tagami.

In 1966, Nijon Jin Kai, Fujinkai and the Nisei Club merged into a single institution called Nikkei Jin Kai. The purpose was to acquire its own premises. The president was Masashi Takahashi.

The name was changed from Nikkei Jin Kai to Peruvian Japanese Association of Barranca and its first president was Luis Shimabukuro.

Special distinction bestowed by the Government of Japan to:

Sadao Takamori (April 1970), Tomishigue Watanabe (April 1971), Suesaburo Watanabe (April 1974), Masashi Takahashi (April 1979), Chiyo Watanabe (August 1979), Denyi Enomoto (April 1980), Taki Tagami (December 1982) and Kamezo Kanashiro (April 1990).

Outstanding members of the Japanese Community:

Denyi Enomoto, who built the Japanese Cemetery of Paramonga and collected the bodies of some of the families' ancestors; Raúl Takamori, as the 1986 President, put into effect an agreement with the Municipality of Paramonga to secure the land title of the Paramonga cemetery, Taki Tagami, president of the Funjinkai and Women's Club for more than one term; Masashi Takahashi, Kamezo Kanashiro; Carlos Takahashi; Eleodoro Yoshinaga and many others acknowledged for their respectfulness and honesty.

Julia Kazao de Tagami, President of the Peruvian Japanese Association of Barranca, an active leader who encourages young people of the third and fourth generation to join in the institution's activities such as the AELU Youth Movement and the *Coordinadora Peruana de Jovenes de la APJ*. As president, she participates in the Provincial Annual Assemblies and Pre-Assemblies of Representatives of the Peruvian Japanese Association. She shares the knowledge gained at these assemblies with the members of her community.

Japanese acknowledged for their respectability were:

Chogoro Watanabe, who was first a field hand and later started a transport company from Huacho to Lima. Also, he was owner of the only rice mill in the area and was President of the Peruvian Japanese Society.

Felipe Wazo Yamamoto, one of the most distinguished members of the community was an officer in the Japanese Navy. He arrived to Peru on September 21, 1930, aboard the *Rakuyo Maru* bound for Paramonga where he worked at Mr. Noze's business. From there he went to *Hacienda Tambo Viejo* and finally settled in Barranca managing his store. In 1945, he married Henma Saito. They had four children: Oscar Felipe, Olga Elena, Carmen Elena and Violeta Isabel. He was President of the Peruvian Japanese Society of Barranca from 1957 to 1960. During his management, he built the Paramonga cemetery. He was also president of the Board of Trustees of Boys School N° 425 and Girls School N° 419. As member of the Barranca Rotary Club since 1957, he was treasurer and director of international services. He was councilman of the District of Barranca, civil member of the *Guardia Civil* (Police Force) since 1972, President of the National Holidays

Commission of Barranca. He was awarded the Sacred Treasure Order in the 5th degree by the Government of Japan.

Tomoshigue Watanabe, an expert cotton farmer worked as tenant at *Hacienda Espachin* in the Pativilca Valley

Eduardo Masashi Takahashi arrived from Japan in 1918. He was an relentless worker in Barranca and *Puerto Supe* at the restaurant and cafeteria of the *Colón Hotel*. During 10 years he was elected as President of the Japanese Society in different periods.

Naoji Obara was an honest and hard-working businessman and owner of a gift shop

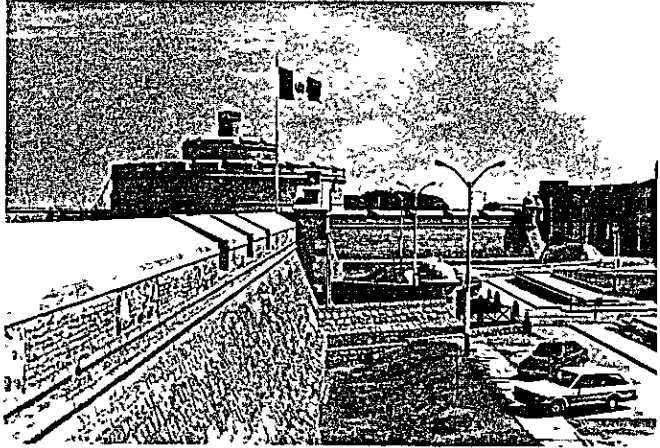
Sadao Takamori was President of the Barranca Society and well-respected owner of *Hotel Pacifico*

Luis Shimabukuro, a Nisei, worked with his father Matsu as a farm hand. Later, he owned a successful store. He was President of the Japanese Society

Furioka Kanashiro was President of the Japanese Society of Barranca.

Among the distinguished women there is Chiyo Watanabe, from the Fukushima-Shinobu Gun-Yizaka Machi Prefecture. She arrived with Chosabro Watanabe on the Heiyo Maru on June 22, 1931. First she lived in Huacho and, then, in Barranca. During World War II, she lost all her possessions and had to hide in *Sayan* to avoid being deported. She has three children, Pedro, María and Isabel. She had studied nursing and obstetrics. She performed different functions at the institution uninterruptly from 1948 until 1978. She is past President of the Fujinkai, Treasurer and Vice President of Nikkei Jin Kai. In August 1979, during the 80th Anniversary of the Japanese Immigration to Peru, Emperor Showa-Tenno bestowed her with the medal of the Sacred Treasure Order in the 6th Degree. At present, she works as a counselor.

Kame Oyakawa Oyakawa was born in Okinawa in 1895. He arrived to Peru on July 7, 1919, on the Seiyō Maru on the 62nd trip of the Morioka Company



The Peruvian flag waving over the walled fortress of El Real Felipe - a bastion of freedom

The Port of Callao

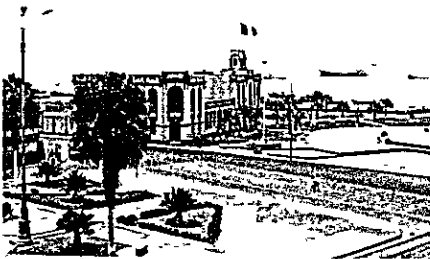
The Constitutional Province of Callao is located 6 meters above sea level on a wide bay protected by the islands of *San Lorenzo* and *El Frontón* at the mouth of the Rímac River. As the main Peruvian port it is considered as one of the major ports on the western coast of South America.

The first group of 790 Japanese immigrants from Yokohama arrived here on April 3, 1899, on the *Sakura Maru*.

Even though this first group of pioneers did not settle in the port, some returned and established a thriving community in Callao after their contracts expired or were breached.

There are many tourist attractions in Callao worth visiting. The Real Felipe Fortress, a bastion of emancipation, colonial balconies, its main church and quaint streets are all reminiscences of a glorious past.

The Harbor Master's Office at the Malecón Plaza Grau



The first settlers, Hacienda San Agustín

On the shores of the Pacific coast, following the road to the Jorge Chavez International Airport by Av. Elmer Faucett or by a side road called *Centenario* are the fields of the former *Hacienda Negociación San Agustín*, where the first field laborers from Japan labored sowing and harvesting sugar cane.