Colorado's Japanese Americans: From 1886 to the Present.

By Bill Hosokawa. Boulder: University of Colorado Press, 2005. xviii + 270 pp. Maps, photographs, illustrations, index. \$45.00 (cloth); \$19.95 (paper).

Colorado's Japanese Americans opens cleverly by posing the question: \(\textit{\textit{"}} \) what have the Japanese..... done in the century they have been in Colorado to make it a better state, a better place? What have they done for themselves, and for America? \(\textit{"} \) The answer Hosokawa's answer provides is \(\textit{"} \) much' much'' (p. 245). This richly detailed history of the Japanese American experience in Colorado is a welcome addition to the trend toward local and regional historical trendstudies in Japanese American history in \(\textit{.} As such it providesing a very detailed, predominantly narrative, account of those of Japanese ancestry who have called Colorado home for more than \(\textit{100} \) one hundred years.

Hosokawa, a well known and idely respected

journalist and writer, digs upuses new and revealing

historical sources using such as documents, letters,

unseen journals, and stories, which provide rich,

original historical insights additions to better

understanding —the lives of Colorado's Japanese Americans

in Colorado. Hosokawa's '"folksy' folksy" style and clear

However, scholarly historians maybe come away from the book a bit disappointed because. Hosokawa addresses this head on when he explains that he has not used footnotes in the text because he feels that they break up the flow of the story. The One drawback to this is that the this book could be interpreted as existing in an historical scholarly vacuum when it is clear that Hosokawa actually draws on a deep legacy of Japanese American historians such as Brian (Hayashi, Ron Takaki, Lane Hirabayashi, Lon Kurashige, Brian Niiya, and Evelyn Nakano-Glenn) without crediting them. In this sense, the book is a bit dated and does not n't take advantage of thereference newer Japanese American histories y books with broader analytical and theoretical contributions.

The bookHosokawa begins by looking both forward and back at prominent Japanese American figures in Coloradoan's past and present and thento moves chronologically through the Japanese Americanir experiences in the railroad, coal, and steel industries in Colorado thereby diverging from the predominance of the agricultural storye in Japanese American stories seteommunities elsewhere. He then delves more deeply into the experiences of Shingo Nakamura drawing upon, which is based on recently translated journals dating from 1906 forwardonward. Nakamura's story is a quintessentially

Japanese American one in his farming experiences of 7 renting but (not owning a farm because of the Alien land Land Law) a farm and then arranging ed marriage to a woman from Japanese American (Kichi). Perhaps mMore unusual was his ability to see how attending church and tithing with hakujins (whites) might serve to further integrate Japanese Americans in Colorado. Perhaps due to the small size of their population community contributed to , there seems to have been more friendliery relations with $\frac{\text{the larger}}{\text{hakujins}}$ $\frac{\text{community}}{\text{in Colorado before,}}$ during, and after the warWorld War II — than might be true in other <u>\"inland"</u> inland" Japanese American communities. Hosokawa details the adoption of Christianity, and the importance of the Simpson United Methodist Church, and the establishment of the Buddhist Temple and the low-rent Tamai Towers (low-rent housing), and as well as the importance of associations in assistanceing to Japanese American s in Coloradoans perhaps when others wouldn't. Although Japanese Coloradoans did not share He then chronicles the experience during theof the west coast evacuation, which Japanese American Coloradoans didn't experience, butthey were crucial in providing safe haven for those who did. He also discusses the establishment of the 'relocation center' Amache in Granada on the Eastern border with Kansas.

with , as did many others in the Mmiidwest such as

Chicago, Illinois and St. Paul, Minnesota. He discusses

how the growing community and one which was spreading

its They sank roots deep into Colorado's soil by ,

establish inged newspapers (Rocky Shimpo), Japanese

American Citizens League ACL chapters (the Mile-hi JACL),

geographic landmarks (Sakura Square), and Japanese

American business interestes (Sumitomo).

The book covers contemporary issues such as the spread of interest in Japanese food, sushi and the like, the visit of the Imperials to Colorado, quilting, farming, and DOR (Day of Remembrance) and Veteran ceremonies which remind us of Japanese American sacrifices of the past. Overall, the book covers a large span of historical time and a wide diversity of the Japanese American experience in Colorado. Academic readers will appreciate Hosokawa's chapters on - The chapters on why and how all this happened (26), the associations -(9) and chapters on the war (9, 10, 11) will be interesting to a wider academic audience as they provide interesting new historical first-hand data. The discovery of the Nakamura journals (Ch. 6) would also be a mine of new data for some enterprising scholar to perhaps explore further. The oOther chapters will no doubt be ofappeal more interest to the local Japanese American community

seeking in order to contextualize their present
experiences and see the names of their forefathers and
mothers.

Hosokawa's snappily--styled chapters are short and it is it is easy to skip around in the book to find the bits parts that interest you most. The downside is that on many topics you are leftleave you →"wanting more '." The book does offer much new information and points to thenew ways (although never takes it up in full) to see understanding the uniqueness of how the Colorado Japanese American community was unique in that its was more greater isolationed from other Japanese American communities groups, its existence was '"beyond the pale' pale" of World War II →"prohibited zones, '-," and its often had good relations with hakujin neighbors 7 colleagues, and even politicians like Governor Ralph Carr. I would have liked more to have seen discussion of issues around such as the future where of the Japanese American community in Colorado is going in the future, how theandling of issues of interracial marriage and multiracial Japanese Americans are being dealt with, and how women contributed to the community's larger history and success of Japanese Americans in Colorado.

All i<u>I</u>n all<u>sum</u>, Hosokawa's book <u>is makes</u> a valuable contribution to the diversification of Japanese American history in . It combinesing local reporting with a

broader history-perspective that should appeal to scholars and the general public alike.

Rebecca Chiyoko King-O'Riain
National University of Ireland, Maynooth

Dr. Rebecca Chiyoko King-O'Riain is a lecturer in the department of Sociology at the National University of Ireland, Maynooth. Her research interests are in race/ethnicity, multiraciality, qualitative methods, children, and gender. She is completing an ethnographic manuscript entitled Pure Beauty: Judging Race in Japanese American Beauty Pageants which examines the use of blood quantum rules in Japanese American pageants which is forthcoming in 2006.