

# **Jukichi & Ken Harada**

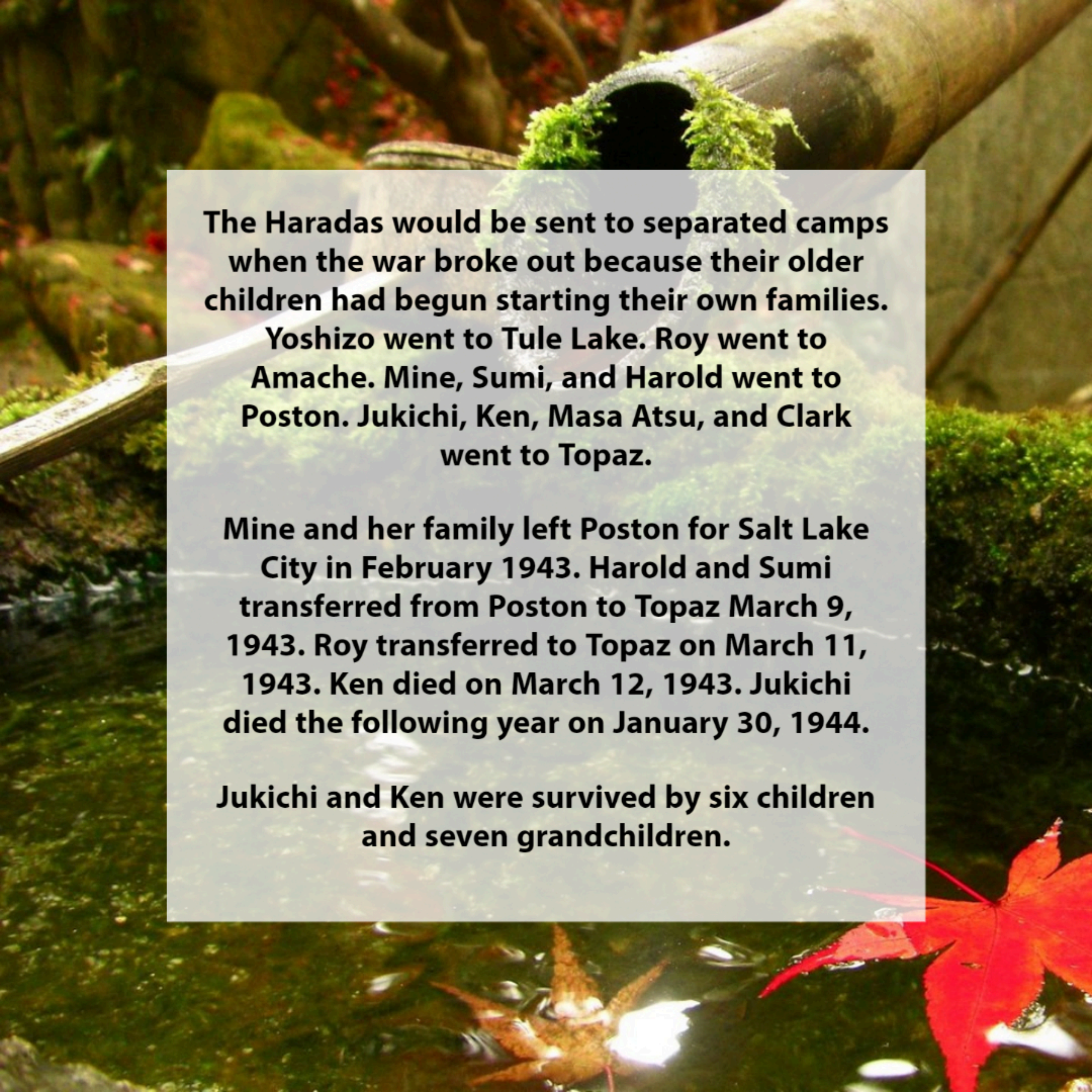
**1875 - 1944**

**1881 - 1943**

**Jukichi Harada emigrated from Nagoya, Japan in 1898. His wife, Ken, arrived in 1904 and their first born son, Masa Atsu, followed in 1906. The couple went on to have seven more children: Mine, Tadao, Sumi, Yoshizo, Clark, Harold, and adopted Roy Hoshimura. Sadly, Tadao passed away at the age of five.**

**In 1916, the state of California filed a suit against the American born Harada children in whose names their house was purchased (California v. Harada). The courts upheld the right of the children, who were citizens, to own the house.**

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The background image shows a traditional Japanese garden. In the foreground, there is a stone lantern partially covered in moss. The ground is covered with green moss and some fallen autumn leaves. In the background, there are more trees and foliage, some with red and orange leaves, suggesting an autumn setting. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

**The Haradas would be sent to separated camps when the war broke out because their older children had begun starting their own families.**

**Yoshizo went to Tule Lake. Roy went to Amache. Mine, Sumi, and Harold went to Poston. Jukichi, Ken, Masa Atsu, and Clark went to Topaz.**

**Mine and her family left Poston for Salt Lake City in February 1943. Harold and Sumi transferred from Poston to Topaz March 9, 1943. Roy transferred to Topaz on March 11, 1943. Ken died on March 12, 1943. Jukichi died the following year on January 30, 1944.**

**Jukichi and Ken were survived by six children and seven grandchildren.**

# JAPS BORN IN CALIFORNIA TO OWN HOLDINGS

Decision of Superior Court Today in Test Case Holds American Born Citizens Not Affected

[By Associated Press.]

RIVERSIDE, Calif., Sept. 17.—

Japanese born in California may acquire and retain title to real estate, and no violation of the alien land law results, according to the opinion of Judge Craig of the superior court in the case of the People of California vs. M. Harada, a test case.

The case formally known as The People of the State of California vs. Jukichi Harada, Mine Harada, Sumi Harada and Yoshizo Harada, was the first arising from an alleged violation of the California alien land law.

This law prohibits persons not eligible to citizenship from acquiring real estate in California, except to the extent and for the purposes prescribed by treaty and with a further exception in favor of leases for agricultural purposes not exceeding three years.

After the enactment of the law Jukichi Harada, a Japanese, bot a lot in a residential neighborhood in Riverside and had the deed issued to Mine, Sumi and Yoshizo Harada, his three minor children. They were born in the United State and were therefore citizens and entitled to hold real estate.

## SABURO KIDO VISITS TOPAZ

Saburo Kido, national JAACL president, is a visitor in Topaz this week. He arrived here last Saturday, stayed until Monday and left for Salt Lake City. He will return here in time for the funeral of Mrs. Ken Harada to be held this Friday.

Jukichi Harada, 68, formerly of Riverside, California, passed away at the local hospital Sunday. He was the beloved father of Dr. M. A. Harada, Mrs. Saburo Kido, Sumi, Lt. Yoshizo, Clarke, and Harold Harada; and Roy, Toshiye and Suniko Hashimura. He is also survived by 7 grandchildren.

Funeral services will be held Sunday from 2:30 PM at the Protestant Church, rec 22.

# A Nation Apologizes

## Japanese Restaurateur Was Denied Citizenship, but His Home Is Being Declared a Landmark

By CHARLES HILLINGER  
TIMES STAFF WRITER

**RIVERSIDE**—He loved America with a passion.

For years he operated a cafe here called the Washington Restaurant, named for one of his heroes, George Washington. A portrait of every U.S. president hung on its walls.

He was bashful, quiet and hard-working, never in any trouble. He and his wife raised five children, and sent them all to college. One became a doctor, two became dentists. "Education is something no one can take away from you," he often told them as they were growing up.

For all his loyalty, Jukichi Harada was never allowed to become an American citizen, and he died in an isolated World War II internment camp.

Nonetheless, he left his mark.

Seventy-five years ago, the state of California, acting on the complaints of neighbors, tried to confiscate the Harada home as a violation of the Alien Land Law.

It was the first test of the law, and in a landmark ruling, California lost.

The other dream that Harada chased all his life eluded him. It was not until 1952, eight years after he died, that foreign-born Japanese were at last allowed to become American citizens.



CHARLES HILLINGER / Los Angeles Times  
Sumi Harada, 81, who still lives in the Riverside home, says, "Father would be pleased."

Now, nearly 90 years after Harada came here, his house has been declared a National Historic Landmark.

"Dad was chasing a dream. That's why he came to America in 1903, when he was 28. His dream was America, but America would never have him," said his daughter, Sumi, now 81, who still lives in the house.

A letter from President Bush came for her earlier this year,

saying: "We can never fully right wrongs of the past," and apologizing in the name of the American people because she and her family were sent to relocation camps.

"Father would be pleased about President Bush's letter," said Harada. "He would be proud this house has been designated of historic importance to the America he loved so much."

Through all the years he lived here, Jukichi Harada applied for American citizenship time and again to no avail. He knew he would be turned down, but he persisted.

"I have lived in America now a long time. My heart is American. All my sympathies are with the Americans. I think American, but the law will not let me become an American," he told Los Angeles Times reporter Harry Carr in 1916.

Carr's story about Jukichi Harada took up nearly half the front page of the Oct. 22, 1916, issue of The Times. Similar stories appeared on the front pages of newspapers across the nation and around the world.

Accompanying those stories were photographs of Harada and his son, Yoshizo, and of the two-story, 10-room house on Lemon Street in Riverside, which Harada bought in 1915.

After the Haradas moved in there was a storm of protest. Sixty

**Please see HOME, A31**