For people all over the world, the immediate post-war years were a period of taking stock, adjusting to new realities, and preparing for a new era. So it was with our Temple.

In this regard, 1952 was a particularly important year. The signing of the Treaty of Peace with Japan, officially ending the war, and the passage of a bill allowing for the naturalization of many Japanese nationals who had resided in the U.S. for years provided profound practical and emotional relief to a population that had been living under various clouds of uncertainty and hardship since the end of the war.

The Temple was now free to contemplate its past and future with a new degree of security and confidence: “Now that the Temple has gone through the three major stages of the pioneer, preparation, and completion periods, the new goal is to further insure the Temple through the maintenance of good management... In this respect we earnestly desire to establish a firm management policy with the new generations of Nisei and Sansei in mind so that we can make a long-range plan for the future drive of the Temple missions.” [from a prospectus drawn up by a Temple committee for raising funds for the Kihonkin]

The revival of the temple-sponsored Koyasan Carnival in 1955 was symbolic of the gradual passing of the torch from Issei to Nisei in this period. Board members voted to allow members of the Young Adult Association to take the lead in the organization of the event and its success was a boon to the Temple’s strapped finances. Equally important, it served to bring the generations within the Temple closer together and to demonstrate the readiness of its Nisei members to assume the mantle of leadership.

1952
- 40th Anniversary of the Temple is celebrated with the Shomiseiku service.

1953
- Japanese Language School opens under the direction of Reverend Ryusho Segabe.

1954
- Harbor Koyasan Church, a new branch of the Temple, is completed. Honzon enshrining ceremony is conducted by Bishop Iwo Iwamoto for the dedication of the Harbor Koyasan Church and the Japanese Language School.

1955
- First annual Koyasan Carnival is organized.

1959
- First Geiko presentation is held.

1960
- The Light of Buddha, a Buddhist Sunday School Service book, is published.

1961
- The stone Kannon statue is donated in commemoration of the 100th Japan-US Friendship Agreement.
Reverend Ryosho Sogabe and members of the Cabinet meet with Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron. In all likelihood, the purpose of the meeting is to receive permission from the Mayor to hold some sort of public event at the Temple.

Crown Prince Akihito attends a memorial service at Evergreen Cemetery. Sachiko Furusawa (foreground) pays her respect to the Crown Prince.
Fujin-kai members meet Fess Parker, the star of the television show, “Daniel Boone,” and Kyoko Otani, Miss Japan of 1957.

Satoko Kazahaya (former Fujin-kai President), Bishop Seytsu Takahashi, and Fujin-kai President Hiro Nishi greet Prince Mikasa, a member of the Imperial House of Japan, and his wife, Yuriko, at Los Angeles International Airport.

Fujin-kai members meet Fess Parker, the star of the television show, “Daniel Boone,” and Kyoko Otani, Miss Japan of 1957.

Members of the Fujin-kai in the mid 1950’s.
Abbot Shokai Wada (sitting top center) and Bishop Zenkyo Nakagawa of Shinnoin Temple in Wakayama Prefecture participate in the fall Ohigan Service.

Edward Takahashi earns the Eagle Scout award, the highest achievement in scouting.

The Sunday School children put on a program of performances: Skits about the birth of Sakaymuni Buddha, the Buddhist songs such as Iroha Uta and When We See the Golden Sun; and the recitation of the Golden Chain.

Visit of Abbot Wada and Bishop Nakagawa - September 21, 1952

Eagle Scout Award - 1953

COURTESY OF TOYO MIYATAKE STUDIO

Oseibo Taikai - 1956
Reverend Taisen Miyata sits to the left. The participants chant “Namu Daishi Henjo Kongo” before they begin the Goeika Taikai held for the first time in 1959. Although the format has changed, the Goeika Taikai continues to be held every year, presently in the month of November. November 2012 will mark the Taikai’s 53rd year.


Goeika group from Sacramento.

San Jose Daishiko Goeika group.
Once all of the performances are completed, a closing ceremony takes place on the stage where each group is recognized by receiving certificates and trophies. Seen here are members of the Sawtelle Daishiko group.

Pictured here are members of the Long Beach Daishiko group. Through the years, the groups from Sawtelle Daishiko, Harbor City Daishiko, Los Angeles Daishiko, San Jose Daishiko and Sacramento perform at the Goeika Taikai.

The San Jose Daishiko Goeika group.

The Sawtelle Daishiko Goeika group.

The Harbor City Daishiko Goeika group.

The Goeika group from Sacramento.
Both gentlemen and ladies of the YBA are installed as officers of the large group. By the time of the 50th Anniversary in 1962, this YBA group becomes known as the Sonen-kai (Young Adult Association).

1955 - From left, Reverend Shunsho Terakawa, Reverend Seisho Hakeda, Bishop Seytsu Takahashi, Reverend Ryosho Sogabe, Reverend Shinsho Hasu, Reverend Shoun Ishikawa.

Koyasan Ministers - 1958

From left, Reverend Shoun Ishikawa, Reverend Shunsho Terakawa, Bishop Seytsu Takahashi, Reverend Ryosho Sogabe, Reverend Shinsho Hasu, Reverend Shozui Togano.

Koyasan Ministers - 1954 through 1958

From left, Reverend Suen Tanjo, Reverend Kendo Kimura, Reverend Shunsho Terakawa, Reverend Ryosho Sogabe, Bishop Seytsu Takahashi, Reverend Shinsho Hasu, Reverend Shozui Togano, Reverend Taisen Miyata.

Bishop Seytsu Takahashi and Bishop Ryosho Sogabe.

Reverend Shunsho Terakawa (far right) at San Juan Capistrano.

Wedding photo of Reverend Shunsho Hasu and Cecilia Akaeda, 1958.

Reverend Seisho Hakeda.