Seattle calls off pilgrimage to Minidoka campsite

By SUMIRE SUGIMOTO
(The New Canadian)
WHITEHORSE, Yukon—Considered by many as Canada's last frontier, Yukon Territory remains relatively unpopulated and despite great spasms of population booms first stirred by the Klondike gold rush of 1898 and later by the wartime construction of the Alaska Highway, the territory remains largely untouched by Japanese Americans.

Now, even now, only 25,000 live in the entire territory and within the City of Whitehorse, the capital, large tracts of wilderness and forests.

But the frontier must have seemed very much a part of daily life during the last years of the 19th century when thousands of Japanese immigrants came to the Yukon to work in the mines or to work in the forests.

These immigrants were the first Japanese to settle in the Yukon, and they were followed in the early 20th century by others who came to work in the mines or to work in the forests.

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But the frontier must have seemed very much a part of daily life during the last years of the 19th century when thousands of Japanese immigrants came to the Yukon to work in the mines or to work in the forests.
San Francisco: It may be hard for some people to believe but JACL Golden Anniversary celebration is just around the corner (40 weeks away). Yup, JACL has been in the business of public service for 50 years! For 1980, the convention will be held in the City by the Bay. The San Francisco Convention Center and the JACL National Headquarters' building. The hotel is presently completing some major remodeling, so we can expect very comfortable accommodations for the biennial meeting.

The theme for this 50th anniversary convention is "No hill too steep." And taking the lead for the host chapter is John Yasumoto, chairman of the convention planning committee. Serving are some well-known JACL editors and community luminaries as well as some relatively new faces. Members include:


It's a good mixture of Nisei and Sansei and for 1980, it's the only way to go. The host committee is well aware of the projected business agenda for the 1980 convention. Redress, constitutional revision, aging, retirement, international relations are expected to be among the key issues for delegates.

Yes, the host committee has given a good deal of thought to make convention week an enjoyable experience in San Francisco. I am tempted to share some of the planned events but I'll hold off and let the committee present them. I can say that the host committee is in agreement that one's stay in San Francisco has got to be more than just seeing the four walls of a room or convention hall and that this convention should be a family affair. So, pull out your calendar and mark in the date—July 28 to August 1, 1980.

It's our anniversary, and we can color this one in gold.
A Flap-Jack (Art) jury on Oct. 3 awarded Jeannie Yamamoto, Los Angeles radio station news sales person and now a Los An­ geles legal secretary, $1,000 for loss of her long hair, which had caused a flap in a TV show in 1979. Los Angeles hairstylist George Hoyau Yamamoto said he agreed he would cut no more than six inches off her hair, which fell below her knees, to trim it just below her shoulders. The 1967 journalism graduate from Northern Arizona University had used $13,000 in medical bills. Dr. John Matsuoka, president of California University of Animal Science at Colorado State University, received the 1979 distinguished service award of the Western section, American Society of Animal Sci­ ence, in recognition of his re­ search and teaching to beef and cattle feeding.

Miyoko Enokida, the registered nurse who recently for having the ISO guests present at the Monterey Hospital here. Among she helped deliver. He is the bata, owners of Sunrise Gro­

Mayo Enokida delivers for 30 years.

Monterey, Ca

Miyoko Enokida was guest of honor recently for having completed 30 years as an ob­ stetrician nurse at the Com­ munity Hospital here. Among the 150 guests present at the Presi­ dence of Monterey Offi­ cers Club was Tommy Tabata, 30, one of the first first-timers she helped deliver. He is the son of Cedar and Jimmy Tabata, owners of Sunrise Gro­

Nursing was not her first choice as a career, the Penin­ sula Herald discovered. She had graduated from Monte­ rey High School and was at­ tending Salinas Jr. College with an eye toward majoring in physical education; she was sent to the San Jose State when the war broke out.

Evacuated with her family to Stockton Assembly Cen­ ter, she chose to work at the camp hospital, which was a huge concrete building. "I thought if I went there I could stay cool!" in the sum­ mer heat of San Joaquin Val­ ley, Morita received quick assist­ ance in the matter from Mar­ ket, senior deputy to Supervisor Hatz, and from Jeffrey Matsui, executive deputy to Mayor Bradly.

A garden in purple and green at Monterey School, Honoka's, showing a relief map of the Ha­ waiian Islands won national rec­ ognition in the July edition of American Education, a maga­ zine of the U.S. DEPT. OF HEW. It was the stroke of genius" in the award to Sun­ rise Gro.

Peninsula Herald Photo

Monterey Peninsula Herald Photo

A COIN WORTH FAR MORE THAN MONEY. .

Think of where we've come since 1929, and you'll understand the significance of the Japanese American Citizens League's Fiftieth Anniversary Commemorative Coin. From immigration quotas to detention camps to our respected position in today's America, JACL has supported our struggle for freedom and equality. And now, this outstanding organ­ ization is proud to offer this special coin as a symbol of pride and accomplishment. Pressed from 24K electroplated gold and silver by nationally respected Franklin Mint, this hand­ some coin depicts the JACL emblem on one side and the Golden Gate Bridge on the other. Why not order one for every member of your family? There's nothing as worthwhile as the gift worth far more than money.

JACL 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALLIONS

I would like to order ______ coins (Enclosed is my check for $_____)

Name ____________________________

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JACL 50TH ANNIVERSARY MEDALLIONS

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24K GOLD ELECTROPLATED

$350

Including Postage and Handling

MAL 10

JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca 94115

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JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca 94115

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In both the Eastern and Western legends women in Japan are pictured as weak, usually shuttered in their homes with provider-type independent expressions, etc. Then we read Japanese history, literatures, and see Japanese women as they are today.

Ancient Japan was ruled by women. Both the Korean and Chinese chronicles of the second and third centuries recognize women. It was then as now.

As evening with Ye-Moon covered in that spell which was certain to make any), “It is not often to appear as a woman, but to be the most beautiful of Japanese women while the men were writing in poor Chinese just as at one time European scholars ignored their own language and transcribed literary expressions and words in Latin. The Tale of Genji by Murasaki Shikibu is just one example. Women also exercised considerable influence in the Court.

Customwise, women's position declined most during Japan's feudal era, but women continued their power and influence behind the scenes.

The birth of Kabuki during the 16th Century was by a woman, Izumo no Okuni. Also consider the characters in the Japanese legend of the Imperial family was Amaterasu-Omikami, a Sun-Goddess, who was writing beautiful Japanese while the men were writing in poor Chinese just as at one time European scholars ignored their own language and transcribed literary expressions and words in Latin. The Tale of Genji by Murasaki Shikibu is just one example. Women also exercised considerable influence in the Court.

As independent thinkers Japanese women were far ahead of men whose education, thoughts and feelings were considered to be the domain of the men. The women's thoughts were entirely predictable. Expressions of independent thoughts and feelings from them were seldom noted.

During World War of 1904-05, no men in Japan could have had the insight, the foresight, the strength and the courage that Akiko Yosano showed in her anti-war poem, “My Brother, You Must Not Die”. This action was most unusual for an American woman during the Vietnam of the '60s.

Akiko Yosano not only gave new direction to the poetic movement in Japan, but the emotional and spiritual work that was years in the past was the modern translation of “Genji Monogatari.”

It is considered by scholars to be one of the finest ever produced.

All of us can reflect on our own mothers and our friends' mothers. We saw strength and reawakened there. It shows that stereotyping is primarily from within, but has been so damaging to their own benefit and ego, seldom that it is really like.

Nisei place greater strain on the elderly in terms of physical activities and social roles, and the increasing psychosomatic disturbances in aging.

It is a clear consensus that the life style from the middle-aged to the elderly and elderly and that found in the middle-aged and middle-aged patterns led to differences in satisfaction in aging. They also found that the most important variable in terms of activities and life satisfactions was by far the strongest component of LSI. Other significant correlations were the extent of organizational activity and the amount of time control of one's life. These significant variables encompass the biological, social, and psychological aspects of life satisfaction.

These studies have indicated the individual's personality to be the core factor in the challenges of aging. The individual showed that health (self-rated or medically rated) was by far the strongest component of LSI. Other significant correlations were the extent of organizational activity and the amount of time control of one's life. These significant variables encompass the biological, social, and psychological aspects of life satisfaction.

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The history of the Nisei as he has coped with the challenges of life such as discrimination, intergenerational conflicts, marital and family relationships, work achievements, social interactions, all point to a coping style of socio-adaptation, which is a differing and changing basis for evaluations and adaptations, characteristic to the Nisei. The history of the Nisei as he has coped with the challenges of life such as discrimination, intergenerational conflicts, marital and family relationships, work achievements, social interactions, all point to a coping style of socio-adaptation, which is a differing and changing basis for evaluations and adaptations.
TRANSLATION SERVICE CENTER'S ROLE

FROM THE FRINGY PANS: Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.: It is no secret that some persons connected with the Japan-United States Friendship Commission were puzzled, and not a little amused, when they heard about JACL's effort a year or so ago to place a Japanese American on its board. JACL's rationale was that any government commission dealing with Japanese American affairs would benefit from the expertise and sensitivity of Japanese American members, and therefore they deserved representation.

By the time word reached the Commission, the impression unfortunately was that some Nisei felt their ethnicity qualified them automatically to understand Japan better than other Americans. In reality, as those connected with the Commission were aware, there are few Nisei or Sansei who rate with top Eastern American scholars in such fields as Japanese history, art, theater, literature and all the rest that adds up to civilization and culture, which under its charter is the Commission's primary concerns.

I had occasion to recall this episode a few weeks ago while attending a meeting in Chicago for the American Advisory Committee of an organization known as the Translation Service Center (TSC). This is a project of the Asia Foundation, established in 1978 with funds from the Japan-United States Friendship Commission, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund and Toyota USA. Its purpose is to select representatative Japanese writing—what Japanese thinkers, scholars and professional writers are saying to the Japanese people about current issues—to translate these essays and articles, and make them available to American newspapers and magazines.

The goal, of course, is to promote understanding between the two countries. The Japanese get a huge volume of news and information about the United States, but there is a far smaller flow back across the Pacific, and this was an effort to equalize the exchange.

Three years ago to place a Japanese American on its board was no secret that some Nisei felt their ethnicity qualified them automatically to understand Japan better than other Americans. In reality, as those connected with the Commission were aware, there are few Nisei or Sansei who rate with top Eastern American scholars in such fields as Japanese history, art, theater, literature and all the rest that adds up to civilization and culture, which under its charter is the Commission's primary concerns.

The American Advisory Committee is a relatively small group of men interested in improving communication and understanding between Japan and the United States. Its chairman is Prof. Robert Scalapino of the University of California, one of the most eminent of American Orientalists. Some of the other members are Ed Kusiniaga who heads the East-West Center in Honolulu, David MacEachron who runs the Japan Society in New York, Frank Gibney now of Encyclopedia Britannica but formerly a distinguished magazine correspondent and later a publisher in Japan, Paul Lillenthal of the University of California Press, and Ivan Hall, assistant executive director of the Friendship Commission.

Two other ethnic Japanese at the meeting proved particularly valuable. They were Japan-born but completely bilingual professors in American universities—Prof. Akira Iriye of the University of Chicago and Prof. Masao Miyoshi of the University of California. They speak and write in both languages with equal facility. They could discuss with considerable authority the political leanings of prominent Japanese and American commentators. They could scan leading Japanese magazines and newspapers and comment, perhaps that places me in the middle, a "moderate."
Youth: Pro or Problem

San Francisco:

As we move into the decade of the 1980s, the Youth movement finds itself in a very difficult situation. The JACL leadership is getting older, and the Japanese American neighborhood is changing. The younger generation is not interested. In the 1960s, the Jr. JACL was started in the hope of having a future generation interested in the organization.

That program today is known as JACL/YOUTH. Through the years this program has faltered and currently the national office has about 500. At one time the youth program had nearly 2,000 active members.

For the past three months, I’ve been working with several JACL chapter presidents to determine what happened to the youth program and what we can do to repair it.

On Thursday, Oct. 1, I mailed out to JACL and JACL chapter presidents, to our National JACL Board, past national presidents, regional directors, district office committee for JACL members, newly proposed national “Operation Gresham-Troutdale members” chapter presidents, to our National JACL Council, and Robert Matsui had been joined by 110 fellow congressmen in cosponsorship of the House bill.

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The new plan will require the following changes:

- Elimination of the JACL Constitution, JAY membership, JAY chapters and JAY officers.
- In place of that structure, a new youth category of JACL.
- This new category will have a national JACL officer, as a National JACL officer, Jim Tsujimura, in hope by closely scrutinizing office operations, used this district’s older, as a National JACL officer, Jim Tsujimura, in hope by closely scrutinizing office operations, used this district’s older.

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PNWDC urges Japanese Americans be named to redress commission

Washington representatives were expected to line up with the PNWDC (Pacific Northwest Defense Council) on the latest developments of the internment camps, S.B. 1647 and S.B. 1343, while providing local delegates the opportunity to place their end goal of securing monetary compensation.

Washington representatives Ron Inouye gave a rundown on the current status of legislation in the House, expressing that Rep. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui had been joined by 110 fellow congressmen in cosponsorship of the House bill.

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Relevant to public education efforts on redress, Dr. Mio Masuda announced that a $110,200 grant had been awarded by the Washington State Commission for Humanities for a project on the effect of Evacuation entitled, “Japan," involving a Center for Performance on Inclusionary Hollywood. Consisting of three all-powerful programs, the program will present an overview of the factual and emotional aspects of the internment and focus in detail on sociopolitical, psychological, and educational components.

Schedules to be held in Seattle on Feb. 2 and Puaylup on Feb. 19, the forums will include a public forum on the validity of redress KSTW will be filming the Washington State Commission for Humanities for a project on the effect of Evacuation entitled, “Japan," involving a Center for Performance on Inclusionary Hollywood. Consisting of three all-powerful programs, the program will present an overview of the factual and emotional aspects of the internment and focus in detail on sociopolitical, psychological, and educational components.

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Townsend Harris's 'Geisha'  

The story of Tojin Okichi is so well known that retelling it hardly seems necessary. If it all, however, certainly not in the way N. Muramaru did Japanese folklore: The Story of Tojin Okichi. Asuhi Evening News, May 16, 1979—completely bowdlerized. So I was frankly puzzled why that sort of article was published in the Asu­hi in the first place. A sudden whimsical thought occurred as I read it (as reprinted in the Hokubei Mainichi), and I could not help breaking out in a smile. Supposing a child was discussing on the mystery of life by the par­able of bees and flowers. Would not a parent, not hearing it, feel as I did?  

Okichi was not hired as a chambermaid, as Mr. Muramaru has it. She was hired as a concubine. To put it more frankly, as a bed companion.  

In 1856, Townsend Harris, S1, and the most experienced China and Far East hand of the State Department, arrived in Shimoda, on the southern tip of the Izu Penin­sula, about a hundred miles by land from Edo, then the de facto capital of Japan. By the Treaty of Kanagawa of two years earlier, Shimoda had been designated as the only port open nearest Edo. Harris's announced mission was to revise and expand the treaty which had left many problems and issues unre­olved. With him was Henry Heusken, a 25-year-old Dutchman, who acted as his secretary and interpreter.  

They were quartered in the Gyokusenji, a Buddhist temple some distance out­side the town of Shimoda, and there established the first consulate general of America in Japan.  

The negotiations were hard and frustrating all the way. One of the chief diffi­culties was language. American proposals and demands were translated into Dutch and demurred and demurers and excuses, were translated into Dutch and handed back to Heusken. But the Dutch used by the Japa­nese was at least 200 years out of date and lacked the vo­cabulary of modern diplo­macy and commerce. The frustration often made Harris furious. The angry Japanese found him a formidable touch to cope with.  

The term touch can stand a bit of clarification. It was during the Teng Dynasty (618-907) that Jap­an had the most active relationship with China. Through all changes of dynasties, the Japa­nese always called the Chinese touch, meaning a man of Tang. Later all foreigners came to be called touch.  

When the Europeans began to drop in on Japanese shores, the Japanese called the world into touch, meaning hairy touch. At this time in Japanese history, the foreigners who had the greatest impact on the Japanese, Dutch explorers were the westerners, so Dutchmen came to mean hairy foreigners.  

It must have been with considerable relief that the Japanese officials received a request from Townsend Harris to arrange consular care for two young women. One was ostensibly to nurse Harris—according to the Japanese record—as he was at this time in impair­ing health. Having had the ex­perience of entertaining the officers and men of the four American ships at Uruga Island, this was one aspect of international diplo­macy they could handle in their sleep. They were mighty happy to have now a means of mollify­ing or soothing.  

There was one difficulty. In those days the Japanese in general regarded the touch with a fear, abhorrence, and mistrust that verged on the pathological. Physical contact with them was consid­ered polluting—much as Port­mancy did for the Chinese.  

Two years previously one courtesan of Yokohama committed sui­cide in protest when ordered to serve a touch. Her swan song is the famous 31-syl­lable poem that goes something like this:  

Omitsubo of Japan shrinks even from dew.  
Why should she let her touch get wet by the falling rain?  

Good answer, however, cer­tainly not good enough.  

Many problems and issues unre­olved, they were quartered in the Gyokusenji, a Buddhist temple some distance outside the town of Shimoda, and there established the first consulate general of America in Japan.