Berkeley and Turner, who have spent the
Brown" specials, and docu­
ments on the
Lee
medical relations between
people
and
Tokyo, who have spent the
1978
Northern Art
and

a five-part series of
specials, and docu­
mentaries on the
Japanese in America.

In 1979, the Japanese Canadian Cen­
tennial Youth Conference at Toronto, keynote
speakers included many who felt the Japanese Canadian (as well as Japanese
American) with its distinct social and linguistic
groups...

He pointed to the inner strength of the Japa­
ese Canadian being able to survive the evac­
uation and internment—this is due to the
holding down of traditions and values which are most possible in the
discipline of closely-knit groups.

Shoyoama was called the Nisei comeback as "a clas­
ic case of inner-directed people." He also feels
that "when I'm talking to the kids, judging from
the writings he has seen by them. "Children
show the same for that morning was the day,"... Shoyoama noted in quoting John Milton.

About Japanese Canadians fading away, Shoyo­
amas sees "all kinds of forces that are trying to
draw us together—intellectual and emotional...". "During the 100 years in
Canada—as important as that may be,... Shoyo­
amas continued. Language, history, culture, art, and literature... they arc all dynamic and they are "part of our
heritage... we are no more likely to discard that
tradition than we are to discard the
artistic sensitivity and an interest in creative
expression..."... I do not subscribe to the notion that we
are no more likely to discard that
tradition than we are to discard the
artistic sensitivity and an interest in creative
expression..."

The plan would also require
the city planning
department, added Kunitsugu, as the
area is currently occupied by
another department.

The plan would also require
the city planning
department, added Kunitsugu, as the
area is currently occupied by
another department.

In 1974, Akira Kawasaki
was called to the Jap­
ese Canadian Century
Conference in winning
the Historical Photo Exhibit in Ottawa, or
to a community meeting, or association meet­
ing to discuss this kind of an emotional,
intellectual, and romantic life. And I think
that is why I do not subscribe to the notion that we
are likely to fade away.

Return urged for little Tokyo 'Northside'

A five-story office/retail build­
ing will be constructed at the south­
east corner of 2nd and Pedro
Sts. by the joint venture team of
Joseph Issa, Yonie Shono and Ari­
berk, Little Tokyo property
owners. The CBA has approved
the basic design by Gehry Partners, AIA, representing Arida Wilson and Associates. Progress of the new
development is tied to comple­tion of the 100-unit rental hous­ing now under construction just
across of Little Tokyo Towers.

Three Star Sign owner Bob M.
Honda will develop a two-build­
ing plan in a half block site on
2nd between Alameda and
Central Ave. in the Little Tokyo
Redevelopment Project area.

38 weeks till the 1980 JACL Convention: 38
JULY 28 - AUGUST 1
JACK TAR HOTEL • San Francisco
Caucasians still flunk dental exam in Hawaii

HONOLULU — After two Caucasians claimed in a 1976 federal lawsuit that the state dental examiners were racially biased for passing too many Asians over blacks, the state agreed this year to adopt a blind grading procedure.

For the August exam, applicants did dental work on patients in one room. The examiners were in another room to review the work of patients. Examiners previously graded work as it was being performed by the applicants.

The August grades came out in mid-October, showing three fourths of the Caucasians (23 of 31) failed, while three-fourths of those of Asian ancestry (17 of 31) passed.

The August exam used California procedures to ensure anonymity. "The results speak for themselves," noted attorney Edward Boyles, representing the State Dental Examiners. Attorneys for the Caucasian applicants and newcomers declined to comment but were expected to question whether the grading was actually anonymous.

Hawaii

Kim Thein, 29, wanted in Japan to face an attempted murder charge, stashed Assistant U.S. Attorney Stephen Tim, 30, in a federal courtroom after the judge ruled Oct. 19 Kim would be extradited. Kim's attorney later suggested his client be allowed to stay in the U.S. longer to be prosecuted for the assault. Tim, while not serious­ly injured, was able to get his know­ledge that Kim didn't need his attorney. He was cleared.

Retired Judge Manoel Dos has been granted a 1 1/2-year, $150,000 federally funded study of state Sensei stewards killed in air crash

LONG BEACH, Ca. — The remains of Teresa Sugano Haley, 26, a Sensei stewardess who died Oct. 31 in the ill-fated crash of a Western Airlines DC-10 in Mexico City were brought home last week, according to her father, Steve Sugano of Long Beach.

The young stewardess, born in Chicago and raised in Long Beach, graduated from Polytechnic High and UCLA University, before joining United Air Lines and later Western Airlines.

Teresa married Steve Haley, an officer with a major fi­nancial institute, only last April.

A total of 73 persons died in the accident when the 1977 plane crashed giving the passenger airliner long a reputation for safety. It was the fiery crash when the W 737737 was scheduled to head a IS-month tour of Mexico City were in a newscast on a Mol­dovan channel.

Sensei is a master of American mental and physical health, and the August board of the American Dental Association has been deliberating the policy of American Dental Association.

The August grading was one good example of how one person can make a difference. Seiko Wakisaji, we thank you.
ASIAN AMERICAN MUSIC ON ‘ARISTA’ LABEL
‘Hiroshima’ sounds going nationwide

By CINDY OGAWA

LOS ANGELES—To take the first steps and pioneer a new field is an exciting and challenging task. Hiroshima, an original Asian American band, is taking hold of this task and turning it into culturally-blended rhythms and superb music.

Their debut album “Hiroshima” on Arista Records, was released on Oct. 31, and their music and message is being distributed nationwide to all major record outlets.

The Hiroshima is a nine-piece band originating in the L.A. area. Their beginnings as a band started in the late ’60s when they were coined a “groove band” or “rhythm and groove” and combined with the continuing search for cultural identity.

Over the years Hiroshima has evolved into a positive type of experience and valuable resource for the Asian American community, due to their own talents and skills as musicians, their message, and the support of the community for the band.

Leader Dan Kuramoto said that Hiroshima is “being Asian American, and being multi-cultural, with a kind of experience that is part of our lifestyle and the essence of the music that we play.”

The “cultural fusion” of Hiroshima’s music is displayed in the merging of contemporary music with traditional Asian instruments. June Okida Kuramoto, who started the band with Dan, skillfully and delicately plays the koto, a Japanese traditional instrument, while John Mori includes his steady hand on the drum and other Asian percussion instruments. Peter Hata combines his skills on guitar with Dave Matsumura on bass and Richard “Arms” Mathews on keyboards. Danny Yama­moto pounds the bass on drums.

Dan molds the unique union of these instruments with his vocals to produce this unique sound. Dan expresses Hiroshima’s music as a “re-fusion of our own lives and culture as Asian Americans, and wanting to “do it our own way and do it as honestly and directly as possible” as a mode of cultural expression.

Hiroshima has been productive and appreciative of the community support that has been given to them, and in exploring this field further with their new album they intend to keep their roots and being part of the community but also to maintain “a sense of roots that is really important to us.”

Hiroshima can be seen on the Dinah Shore Show on Nov. 27, and has been asked back to the show for a second appearance. They have also appeared on SpeakEasy, and performed at the LA Times “20th Century 13” with professional bands, Tower of Power and War.

Hiroshima is an upward moving and continually growing band to watch for in the future. “The spirit of the people is the message behind their name, and their message as pioneers in the Asian American community will leave footprints to follow.”

THE CHAUVAINIST and Other Stories

Second Tosio Mori book out

LOS ANGELES—Tosio Mori’s “The Chauvinist and Other Stories” (UGLA Asian American Studies Center, $4.50) has been published. It is his second book of short stories since the Nisei author published Yawata, California in 1949.

The collection of 23 stories, some of which appeared in various Nisei vernaculars, as the Pacific Citizen, Amerasia Journal, Kokusai and Current Life, chronicles the lives and struggles within the Japanese American community from the 1930s, life through the war years to Hawaii in 1979.

Mori, 69, recently retired from his long and distinguished career in San Leandro, Calif. He also kept a rigorous schedule of writing since his youth each evening after work. In the United States, he was prohibited from publishing by the War Relocation Authority. He added that he had gone a foot out of California or Oakland even. He began taking notes, and the minute he opened his mouth he knew he was anxious to have someone to talk to. He began taking of his days at sea and sailor stories, and wrote, “did not remember precisely the beginning of the conversation with this man, the custodian of the library. He was leaving and taking a smoke, rapidly, taking time out for a smoke when I entered the place and our conversation began. He was my size, a little shorter, and he had a sort of black belt made of a pocket cigarette.”

The best and brightest of Mori’s several remaining stories have been collected by UGALA (UCLA Asian American Studies Center) for the latest book. Hisayu Yamamoto, another distinguished Nisei writer, says in the introduction of the Chauvinist: “What moves me most about these stories is the people, especially those who exemplify the builder tenacity of the human spirit.”

“The Chauvinist and Other Stories” is available from: American Asian Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles 90024 (440-504 A) handling charge and 4% for California residents at the price of $4.50.

Tosio Mori’s eloquent and moving style can be seen in the following passage, from the short story “1936”:

“The best of this era is a very special one. In the spirit of the people is the message behind their name, and their message as pioneers in the Asian American community will leave footprints to follow.”

“The best of this era is a very special one. In the spirit of the people is the message behind their name, and their message as pioneers in the Asian American community will leave footprints to follow.”
Planning
At the last Executive Committee session, Sept. 7-9, we discussed a cre-
ation of a planning commission to map the future course of the organization. Some present EXECOM members opposed this. One of the present EXECOM members served on that commission.

All's well that ends well? To serve as a think tank. To come up with new ideas. To make long range strategy, free from the current emergencies and things immediate. For a moment, at least, forget the trees and look at the forest.

Such an idea is not new, it is not unique. It is no different from what other things are to do than polar-
izing ourselves. We do not get anywhere by trading epithets. Name calling is nothing but a mark of intellectual poverty.

Let the EXECOM at least try it. So at the next meeting the next session will be devoted to functioning as a planning commission. How successful it will be remains to be seen.

How complex and fragile are the bonds that hold or ganizations together. JACL is no exception. Often our interna-
tional struggles seem to overshadow our reasons for existing.

It is, however, presumptuous to expect Japanese Americans to speak with one voice. Japanese community is diverse within and without.

The greater number of needed causes the organization espouses, the greater the chance of disspelling someone. Even when the goal is identical, means of achieving it may be different. To other things are to do than polar-
izing ourselves. We do not get anywhere by trading epithets. Name calling is nothing but a mark of intellectual poverty.

Let the EXECOM at least try it. So at the next meeting the next session will be devoted to functioning as a planning commission. How successful it will be remains to be seen.

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikepri
One More Time
Over the years, JACL has been fortunate to have legislative issues which it has sup-
ported in Congress become the law of the land.

The nationwide involvement of the JACL chapters, members, and friends that brought about the passage of the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, the Immigration Act of 1952, Statehood for Hawaii; Civil Rights Act of 1964, Repeal of Title II of the 1943 Nisei Voting Rights Act and the Senate Interstate Credit Act, to mention some legislative successes.

Today, JACLers are faced with their most important legislative issue: The U.S. National Relocation Act. It is an international issue for the Nisei, and one more time, JACLers and Nisei must be ready to participate fully at the national and international level.

The prospects for success on the Commission bill are good. After the murder of D.C. Nisei Senator Abe Masahiro, Representative James Oberstar (D-Minn) reintroduced a national relocation commission bill. What the Senate committee in the House of Representatives.

Perhaps, one of the most Japanese American sayings expresses what needs to be done best: "michi o dori". one more time.

35 Years Ago
NOV. 11, 1979
Oct. 30—Nisei infantryman captured by Viet Congs in 1950 was re-
trapped for five days in Vogans Mountains, Broyles liberated. Nevada, 1—Los Angeles officials worried by desertion of Japa-
ese American soldiers. Nevada, 3—Disciples of Christ in

Nov. 7—Colorado voters reject proposal (Amendment No. 3) in close elec-

A BACKGROUND REPORT
Japan-U.S. Friendship Act

The JACL International Relations Committee, which had raised a few hitches before passage of the U.S.-Japan Friendship Act (PL 94-118), is reviewing the new law. The committee is reviewing the new law.

The JACL International Relations Committee was reviewing the new law.

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Perhaps, one of the most Japanese American sayings expresses what needs to be done best: "michi o dori". one more time.
Konglish

Later in the day, "witty" is a popular
ample, the verb "hire" became a Korean noun meaning
or hostesses.

Press feature service is what develops when English
always marked "small" on the label
Korean it's "wai-shasu". And in both languages "departo"
become the Korean word for cream
from a young Japanese lad soon after World War

IT IS

IT IS

I,,

In Korean almost any "apahlo" with an "air con" (air
conditioner) and "Washington college" (W.C., or flash
toilet) qualifies as a "mansion". I think I've written precise
 twice that the difference between a "mansion" and an
"apahlo" in Tokyo is that one does not hang the bedding for
the daily airing out in the wind. I think I've written precise
times that the difference between a "mansion" and an
"apahlo" in Tokyo is that one does not hang the bedding for
the daily airing out in the wind. I think I've written precise

Another interesting use of an English word with an
altogether different meaning is "nylon", as in stockings.
Ahn says it became popular in Korea as a term for any-
thing artificial, synthetic or phoney. A "nylon" patient
was a person who was not sick at all, but pretended to see a
get sick leave from his job or a military furlough.

Konglish can pretty well confuse a foreigner who hears
unfamiliar words with different meanings, but pronoun-
problems complicate communication even further.

"The Korean language," Ahn writes, "has no f, v, or th
sounds, so an American watching a baseball game on TV
shi thrill of a "pine" (fine) play, or a "pool" (pool) past "dad"
(base.

And there's the story about the pretty young girl who
had trouble with her English th sounds. Asked her age,
she replied, "I'm dirty." And her husband? "He's dirty,
too!"

One of the more unusual adaptations of English into
both Korean and Japanese is the word, "cunning" or
cheating. But I haven't heard Japanese use the word
"meeting" as the Koreans do. A Korean "meeting"
be mass blind date involving boys and girls in classes from
two different colleges.

So you can tell your folks you're going to a school
meeting, and they'll think you're taking your education
very seriously. Reminds me of a bar in downtown Denver
Korean it's "wai-shasu". In the bar languages "departo" is
short for department store, "apahlo" for apartment, and
"punk" means punctured, as in tire.

Many Korean uses of English are the same as, or
resemble the way Japanese have adapted English. For
example, the verb "hire" became a Korean noun meaning
"taxi" or "vehicle to hire". I first heard that expression
from a young Japanese lad soon after World War II,
although he pronounced it "hai-ya". The Japanese used to,
and maybe still do, call a white shirt "wai-shatsu". In
Korean it's "wai-shasu".

The Japanese used to, and maybe still do, call a white shirt "wai-shatsu". In
Korean it's "wai-shasu".

so an American watching a baseball game on TV

some innocuous appropriation
bill—amounting to pay 3,000
person incarcerated pursuant to Exe-
'Neural-9066—and the President signs
the bill. All done quietly, painlessly, and
without hoopla.

JUST WONDER. Would that satisfy
those Nisei who oppose the establishment of a
commission to study the ramification of the
imprisonment of Issei and Nisei in
the United States? Would the payment
then be viewed as vindication, as "wiping
the slate clean" as a deterrent against
similar recurrences in the future?
Isn't the payment end we seek?

I'VE NO DOUBT as to the sincerity and
the good intentions of those who seek
direct, individual payments and who op-
pose the commission route. "What hap-
pened to us was so instantly outrageous of our
fundamental rights that we don't need any
commission to tell us what we so irrefu-
tably know. So skip the commission and let's demand money."

Official swears 'I do' again
CARSON, Ca. — For one man being sworn in
recently as a member of the Environmental
Commission in Carson, the circumstances
were familiar.

City clerk Hayes Kawagoe administered the
oath to Tak Kawagoe and he responded: "I do."
The last time he said it was when he married her.

I came here because your interest was high enough to
attract my attention.
Children—the Dependent Minority

This essay helped Cheryl Ann to win the $500 Washington, D.C. 4th District, 1st out of school, for writing on the theme of social reform. By CHERRY ANN WATANABE (Washington, D.C. 4th District)

All organizations that are voluntarily opening their doors to children born in the United States today have sufficient reason to fear that the majority of them have not reached majority and are not always treated as such. The states have separate judicial and penal systems for their citizens, and many of them have, of course, at least three courts. In the state court, the entire juvenile complex was created in an effort to guide and protect young people. Young people, however, never had a voice in the establishment of this juvenile court system. They have input into matters in its operation affecting their personal welfare and civil rights. As a consequence of being such a vastly different minority, this country's children suffer grave injustices.

Punitive measures are normally reserved for those who commit crimes. The same measure, however, is directed upon young people who have committed no other "crime" than running away, truants, or abuse, neglected or unwanted children.

Daily, the courts label 4,800 children as Persons in Need of Supervision. PINS are often children from the lower income strata who have no friends, as well as those whose parents have been involved in the intervention of schools or welfare agencies seeking to remove them from their home. Many juvenile welfare workers may also believe that PINS come if parents surrender custody because they cannot control or provide for them.

Deprives itself of the opportunity of a more desirable environment, the State often no is beyond the child's natural parents. PINS usually spend time incarcerated in detention centers throughout the state. Although PINS are not guilty of criminal offenses, they are often imprisoned for weeks or months, or spend years growing up in various institutions. These children may also be faced with the possibility of having to make the same decision that their parents made if they have reached majority. If there is a system to provide a place where these children can grow up, it is not the system of detention centers.

In addition to the available legislative attempts to separate the juvenile penal system in order to stop the practice of imprisoning unwanted children together, with criminal offenders, there are the good intentions of the same agencies. However, funds were not provided to ensure the establishment of separate care facilities for these children. Too often, they are housed without even provision for the food or clothing of the children.

It would seem that an alternative to institutionalization of unwanted children would be foster homes, but foster homes are not available to solve the problems of so many children. If the foster parent who applies, two-thirds are rejected. Of those who are accepted are fostered for the shortest time possible. They are often not interested in development of the children for behavioral problems. Since many PINS have behavioral problems, these children are shelved in institutions. Too often, judges on a case-by-case basis have decided to help them to stay together. The effects of such practices on an intact family can be devastating. For example:

One young lady from Idaho Falls, found herself with a broken furnace last winter and no money for the $250 repair bill. One child developed a severe respiratory infection, prompting her to leave the family for treatment. The family's income was already stretched to the limit. The child was unable to attend school for several weeks. The family was unable to afford the necessary medical care. The child's health was at risk.

Chapter Pulse

Continued from Page 3

Chapel in the Garden seak硗

Senior Citizens Night

Seak SSAO will hold its annual seak SSAO at its annual night on Nov. 17, 2000, at the Tri-City Auditorium. There will be buffet dinner and program of fun and games. It is open to all persons who are 55 years of age or older. One can call 208-387-5000 for more information.

The Idaho Capital

Idaho Falls to host 20th IDC confab

Idaho Falls—The 20th biennial Intermountain JACL district convention will be held by the local Idaho JACL over Thanksgiving weekend, Nov. 23-24, at the Westgate Inn, as reported by Gary Royama and Say Sakazuki, convention co-chairmen.

The convention will call the district convention to order on Friday, 2 p.m., with the JALS also present. The Friday "opening ceremonies" banquet will feature Bruce Shimizu, national JACL youth director, as speaker. Convention reports are expected to be read and discussion will take place on the theme, "Yesterday to Tomorrow."

Gerry Yamada, chicken tertiyagi, Barry Waki, Yoshikami, Batchelder, JAYS, other items.

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Books from PC

This supplemental price less than that no longer available will be

Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan by Bill Hosokawa. Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen will be available in paperback and a commentary.


Japanese American Story. By Bruce Fukai. A good tale of the history and culture of the Japanese in America. $8.00 postpaid.


Rulemakers of the House. By Spark Matsubara-Ping Chen. A look at the power in the House of Representatives, and the 10 years that is in the committee's name. The Senator has autographed a limited supply of their book to the PC readers. $18.00 postpaid.

Camp II Block 211 by Jack Matsuka. Daily life in internment camp at Poston as depicted by a young Japanese American. $12.00 postpaid.


Japanese Citizen, 355 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90014.

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Calendar

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Books for Japanese

Niino: Kone Otoshibu Amerikaji, translation of Hosokawa's "Niino: By home name. A gift for newcomers to U.S. and friends in Japan. Library binding. $14.00 hardcover, $10.00 paperback.

Nisei: A Pictorial Record of Asian America (Translation of Alan Bosworth book) by Prof. Yukio Tsutsui. The history of the Japanese in America, 1868-1969. $29.00 hardcover, $16.00 paperback.

Japanese Kampes: Pasadena Buddhist W.A. c/o Mrs. Kay Yonesawa, 11103 Montana, Pasadena, Ca. 91103. For further information, call (213) 785-4701.
Reddix to headline Mt.-Plains meeting

DENVER, Colo. — Rep. Nor­
man Mierni (D.Ca.),
bankrupt speaker at the full
meeting of the Mountain-
West JACL District Council,
will be held at the Execu­
ive Towers Inn, 1465 Curtis St.,
on Nov. 12.

Mierni will speak on HR
5999, which proposes the cre­
ation of the "Wartime Evacua­
tion and Internment of Civili­
ans," in the event of forced
removal of Japanese Americans from

Mt. Kawaamoto, from Osaka, at 10 a.m., Saturday, in the Se­
cond Floor Banquet Room.
The national chairman of the
JACL Redress Committee, Louis
Sorgent, will speak at a pre-conven­
inon dinner Nov. 9, 7:30 p.m., at
21st Street and Pecos Street.

A dinner will be served.
The meeting will be con­
vened by district governor
MOHSHI JIN KOSMO

Continued From Last Week

In Edo Harris was success­ful in averting the invasion of
the shogun, the government of
the gravity of the international
situations, England and France
forced the great empire of Japan
to its knees in the infamous Opium War.

It was to Japan’s advantage,
however, to sign a treaty with the
United States. The treaty was
only 30 years later.

There was the weakening authority
of the shogun at this time so that it
did not possess an important
decision of state without the in­
volvement of the emperor, who
was under the domination of the
most rabidly anti-fascist foreign
powers. At this time, a getting
ratification was expected to
being long drawn out, Har­
ris returned to San Diego.

This time he hired another
assistant, who was fluent in
according to the town journal, she
committed from Shimoda each evening,
and returned to Shimoda on
regular nights off. She was
even off when Harris was
in San Diego. This arrange­
ment lasted from July to Decem­
ber, 1858. Harris was married to
her, and she kept as a secret
ister to Japan and had to
move to Edo.

Considering the briefness
of her service to Harris, it is
readily evident that she had
nothing to lose.

A story of Tojin Oldchi is
unique in the history of Japan.

The inter-generational conflict continues in communica­
Ton for the young Japanese.

With the help of the
young people who served
their country, Japan was able to
be a part of the world again.

The story of Tojin Oldchi is
not just a story of one
woman, but it is also a story of
the lives of many others.

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not just a story of one
woman, but it is also a story of
the lives of many others.
The Question of Identity

OKICHI

Continued from the Previous Page

woman of spirit that belied the beauty of her face. It may be
that she showed her dis­

taste openly. It no doubt took
even all the pleasure out of Harrt.
Harris was one of the

ablest diplomats of that era

and had many other qualities of
greatness—as attested by the

Townsend Harris Hall of the

City University of New York.
but he shared with the rest of

humanity the weakness of the

flaw.

Okiichi's harem could ha­

ever been a mere pretext of

beauty. Though Eiko Ando

was a practicing actress, it


In the popular Okichi lore, a prominent place is given to Tsunamotu, the ship carpenter, and Okichi's childhood sweetheart. The two were engaged to marry. How far this is true is not known. But after Gyoza Pendel, Okichi went to Yokohama to live with him for awhile. But the relationship did not last. She returned to Shimoda and became a hairdresser.

After awhile of this, she

moved to Shimoda. Shimoda was one of the major post towns on the Tokaido Highway.

celebrated for its many inns

with their in-house courtes­

ans. But it is not known if

she became one. She returned

to Shimoda and opened a bar

restaurant, catering to see­

men. The building that housed this restaurant, Anchokko, still stands. Where Okichi had forth with her singing and remained there now is Su­
suki, a new restaurant.

No doubt she could have

made a success of the busi­

ness. It is known that she had

a good singing voice. She still

must have been a beautiful

woman and no doubt attract­

ed the curious and the desir­

ing.

Again it did not work out. She was a heavy drinker and was given wild behavior when drunk. She ran into deck with the restaurant. How dramatic her staying re­

main in life is no longer rele­

vant here. She died. She died a practical

outcast.

Okichi's story was too tra­

gic to remain an obscure local

legend for long. In 1928 Yoshibe

Sakai, a writer, published Oki­

chi's life in a fictionalized form.

And followed up with two his­
tory studies, presenting Oki­

chi as the whole nation as

appealing, unfortunate victim of

her history. Other works fol­

lowed, notably Seika Masa­

ma's Nyonin Aishi (The Tra­

gic History of a Woman) and

Yuzo Yamamoto's drama, To­

jin Okichi. By this time the Ja­

dian public was intrigued by

the town's tourist industrY.

Most Appreciated

in Japan. Many of them would

not hesitate to have a liaison

with a foreigner (that is, WASP American). Japan's moral climate has changed as much as its physical ap­
pearance.

Apologies? Probably I am excused as the des­
cendants of the Shimoda townsmen whose cruelty and ignorance, if not a disgrace to a nation, is no less a disgrace to their own posterity, and by the same token, to their society.