

Newsmedia editorials speak out on reparations

By PETER IMAMURA

The national attention that was focused on the Washington hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians last month evoked several editorials from various news media across the country. The majority of editorials have focused on the monetary reparation issue and their pro and con arguments vary; most feel that an injustice was clearly done; but some remind the reader of the hysteria that was present on the West Coast.

The East Coast

The Washington Post reacted to the first CWRIC hearing in a July 15 column by citing some of the injustices done to the Japanese Americans and noting that at the time, the "much larger 'enemy' communities of German-Americans and Italian Americans largely escaped harassment, while the Japanese Americans—clustered on the West Coast—bore the brunt of their fearful neighbors' post-Pearl Harbor mixture of racial antagonism, economic envy and genuine hysteria over a possible Japanese invasion."

However, the Post column felt that a \$25,000 reparation figure for former victims "is extravagant and wrong" and that even if the funds were available, "it is to cheapen the moral issue and to degrade the victims to suppose there is some kind of monetary buyoff for the affront." The Post added that a proper approach would be to compensate only for actual property losses suffered.

Still, the Post sees some value in the hearings:

"...But whatever the settlement, there is some merit alone in the 16 days of public hearings planned by the commission to study that dreadful time when most of us incarcerated some of us solely for reasons of race and national ancestry."

The New York Times and The New York Daily News both ran editorials in favor of redress. Former Rohwer, Ark., internee David Oyama wrote July 9 in the Times that the commission's inquiry is "perhaps the last opportunity in the lifetime of the Americans evacuated and interned to make good the injury done to them." The Daily News cited July 20 that "racism and greed" were

the "only" reasons for the Evacuation, and urged, "It's long past time that this country made whatever amends it can for the humiliation and misery it wantonly inflicted on some of its finest citizens."

Preventive Measures Needed

The Boston-based Christian Science Monitor expressed July 20 the hope that during the commission hearings, "there will be a recognition that the World War II internment of 120,000 Japanese Americans was indeed a lapse."

"The very establishment of the commission is testimony to a national determination not to let anything of the sort happen again," said the Monitor, which urged preventive measures against confining persons without charges, without trial, and for no reasons other than race or ancestry.

The Monitor added that "for any safeguards to be effective, especially during any future emergency such as war, the American public must firmly back equal justice to support them."

The Wall Street Journal

Observing that the CWRIC is "once again second-guessing" the decision to relocate the Japanese Americans, The Wall Street Journal feels that monetary redress is unlikely for several reasons, one being the Journal's belief that "the family income of Japanese Americans is more than 30% above the national average."

The Journal also pointed out in their July 27 editorial that the 1948 Evacuation Claims Act, although small, was a "genuine effort to make amends" and that it is "worth remembering that things looked very bleak for the United States in early 1942 after the loss of most of its Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor."

Citing Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black's 1944 opinion in Korematsu, the Journal noted that "approximately 5,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the Japanese emperor and several thousand evacuees requested repatriation to Japan."

The Journal also said that it was "important to remember" that the inhabitants of the relocation centers were "far safer and healthier than GIs in the jungles of New

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Chinese, Filipinos top Japanese in '80 U.S. census

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Census Bureau reported July 26 that Japanese Americans, once the largest group among Asian populations in the U.S., have fallen to third behind the Chinese and Filipinos nationally. There are currently 700,747 Japanese Americans living in the U.S., an increase of 19% since 1970. The 1980 census also shows 806,027 Chinese, up 85%, and 774,640 Filipinos, up 126% since 1970.

In California, Filipinos have become the largest Asian population, with 357,514, up 158%; Chinese are second, with 322,340, up 90%; and Japanese are again third with 261,817, up 23%. On April 1, 1980, the state was reported to have 89,578 Vietnamese, 20,096 Samoans and 17,662 persons from Guam.

California led the nation in all Asian groups except for Asian Indians, where it slightly trailed New York, and the Hawaiian population, which is heavily concentrated in Hawaii.

"California is a very nice ethnic state—it has good representation

of every one of these groups," said Patricia Berman, chief of the Census Bureau's racial statistics branch.

With the exception of California and Hawaii, every other state "has a very small percentage of Asian population," added Berman. Most states have less than 1%, she said.

Hawaii, however, has 583,660 Asians, 61% of its population.

The Census Bureau also reported that the U.S. Korean population "experienced a phenomenal growth" in the last decade, with 354,529, quadrupling nationally between 1970 and 1980. In California, the Korean population is

103,891, an increase of 559%.

The April, 1980 census figures do not include refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, although an estimated 185,000 Indochinese refugees now live in California, with about 60% in the Southern California counties of Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego.

The Asian population increased at a faster pace than any other racial segment of the U.S. population in the 1970s, rising by 128% to 3.5 million persons. Their total number, however, is far below the 26.5 million blacks or the 14.6 million Latinos in the nation.

Berman and other federal population specialists attribute the increased Asian immigration during the 1970s to the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Naturalization Act, which removed special quotas that had been imposed on Asian countries. The immigration has been particularly large since July 1979, when President Jimmy Carter doubled the annual Indochinese refugee quota to 14,000 a month.

U.S. Population by Race

U.S. Census Bureau: July 30, 1981

	1980	1970	(Pctg)	1960
Chinese	806,027	435,062	(+ 85.3)	237,292
Filipino	774,640	343,060	(+ 125.8)	176,310
Japanese	700,747	591,290	(+ 18.5)	464,468
Korean	354,529	69,130	(+ 412.8)	n.a.
Hawaiian	167,253	100,179	(+ 67.0)	n.a.

14 Racial Groups (Preliminary)

White	188,341,000	Chinese	806,027	Vietnamese	262,000
Black	26,488,000	Filipino	774,640	Hawaiian	167,253
Am Indian	1,362,000	Japanese	700,747	Samoan	42,000
Eskimo	42,000	Asn Indian	362,000	Guamanian	32,000
Aleuts	14,177	Korean	354,529	Other	6,737,000

* When the breakdown of "Others" is reported, other Asians from Thailand, Laos, Indonesia, Pakistan, etc., can be expected.

Mexico hosts 700 Nikkei at Pan-American

By HARRY K. HONDA

Mexico City

"Seamos mejores ciudadanos en nuestro continente.—Let us be better citizens in our continent." As a *may* appropriate and meaningful motto for the first Panamerican Nikkei Conference held here July 24-26, its estimated 700 participants here relished the character, joy and fellowship that this *significativo evento* offered.

Nearly 200 registered delegates from outside Mexico were in unanimous acclaim of the hospitality showered upon them by the host Japanese Mexicans.

"We shall always remember the friendship and cordiality of the Japanese in Mexico," Chuck Kubokawa declared on behalf of 130 JACLers at the farewell supper Sunday at the Japanese Mexican Association Hall. [Food and music made the departure difficult.—Personal comments are enclosed with brackets.]

Similar expressions were repeated from other Japanese communities by George Imai of Canada, Jose Yoshida of Peru, Alejandro Oizumi of Bolivia, Maçahico Tisaka of Brazil, Alfredo Tokunaga of Colombia and Tsugumaru Tanoue of Argentina.

Responding for the hosts and praising the participation of so many from distant places were Dr. Rene Tanaka, chairman of the interim Panamerican Nisei (Nikkei) association; convention officials Enrique Shibayama, pres.; Carlos Kasuga, sec.; Dr. Manual Murakami, treas.; Dr. Alejandro Ito, Angel Tsumura, Tito Tsutsumi.

A Historic and Social First for Nikkei

The host committee, chaired by Shibayama, a Mexicali-born Nisei businessman in film processing here, had spent the past year—including a continuous stretch of 16 weekends to planning what ranks as a new plateau of Nikkei social achievement, historic as well because so many from North, Central and South America (*nuestro continente*) convened for the first time.

Fittingly, the singular concept of "continent—continente" south of the U.S. border embraces what geographies in the English language call the Western Hemisphere or loosely as "the Americas". Hence, it was only natural for the Spanish-speaking Nisei in Mexico, Peru, Argentina and Bolivia to work for an opportunity to embrace the English-speaking Nikkei.

That seed was planted by JACL international relations committee chair Kubokawa—the peripatetic NASA social scientist who invited several Nisei from Mexico to participate at the 1980 JACL National Convention, and which took root in a subsequent Kubokawa visit to Mexico City, Restaurante Japones Tokyo in Zona Rosa to be precise, where the push for the Panamerican convention turned positive.

This Nikkei convention—unlike any we have covered—offered simultaneous translation of the remarks made in Spanish or English. [For instance, J.A.C.L. came through as (phonetically) "hota, ah, seh, ele"—and it seemed to be a mistake on our part to refer to the major American Nikkei organization thusly to a group unfamiliar with what the initials stood for. While the translators had little difficulty repeating the Japanese names, some remarks of the more eloquent Nisei from Peru and Mexico may have been missed as there were noticeable pauses as the Spanish-speaking Nisei spoke with extraordinary speed. Kubokawa, Floyd Shimomura and Ron Wakabayashi who addressed the convention for JACL, on the other hand spoke at an easier pace to allow the translators time to convey their ideas.]

Japan's Extended Interest Significant

Remarks by Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga in Mexico at the opening ceremonies Friday were felicitous and cordial,



Delegates walk up stairs to auditorium of Liceo Mexicano Japonés, site of the first Panamerican Nikkei Convention. At left is Martha Tamashiro, Peru-born JACLer of the Los Angeles-based and new Latin American Chapter, who is trilingual.

recognizing the contributions of Mexican Nisei. But this Panamerican gathering also attracted extended Japanese interest from Tokyo with the presence and participation of Hon. Michiyuki Isurugi, member of the Japanese House of Councillors, and currently president of the Japan-based Overseas Japanese Assn. (Kaigai Nikkeijin Kyokai), and freelance writer Kazuo Ito, president of the Overseas Japanese Press Assn., and author of "Hyakunen Zakura—History of the Japanese of the Pacific Northwest". [While flags were displayed during the convention proceedings of those nations represented by the Nikkei speakers, the Hinomaru was conspicuously absent—a decision that was not easily reached, this reporter found.]

Presentations of papers during the afternoons by Nikkei professionals from various disciplines followed by questions from the audience and answers indicated the level of achievement in their respective vocations. Only two were presented in English: (1) Kim Nakashima of Montreal on the "French Influence in Canada" and (2) John Yamada, Eden Township JACLer, on "Increase of Carbon Dioxide in the Atmosphere."

For the womenfolk, afternoons became glimpses of Mexico's famed *feria*—outdoor market, and a modern shopping complex

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Scotty Miyakawa, 75, dies

BOSTON, Ma.—Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa, 75, died Aug. 2 of a blood ailment.

Memorial services are scheduled this Saturday, Aug. 8, 10:30 a.m. at Marsh Chapel, Boston University. Contribu-



Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa (1906-81)

tions in lieu of flowers may be made to the Boston Univ. Library, Univ. of Massachusetts at Boston Library or for cancer research. He is survived by br Tatsuo (Washington, D.C.), sis Maxine Packness (Boston) and niece Suzanne Packness (Dallas).

Academic spearhead of the JACL Japanese history project in 1960, he taught sociology at Boston University from 1946 until his retirement as professor emeritus in 1970.

A specialist on the American frontier, the Los Angeles-born Nisei was graduated from Cornell in industrial engineering, conferred his Ph.D. in sociology from Columbia and taught physics during WW2 to Air Corps cadets at the Univ. of Missouri. He was instrumental in helping JACL secure its list of National JACL sponsors in 1942-44.

In 1970, he began teaching at the Univ. of Massachusetts at Boston. He is also co-editor with Hilary Conroy, "East Across the Pacific", a collection of historical and sociological essays on Japanese immigration and assimilation. #

Redress Reports

REDRESS

Continued from Front Page

Guinea or on the beach at Iwo Jima." The Journal added that the "Japanese were allowed to leave the camps for education and jobs outside military areas."

In addition, there were some positive aspects resulting from the relocation for the Japanese Americans, for the Journal noted that "it is sometimes argued that the relocation ironically helped to speed the postwar assimilation of Japanese Americans into the mainstream" and that they are now "disproportionately represented in such respected professions as medicine and engineering."

The Journal reasoned that "it serves little useful purpose to take this issue around the track once more," 40 years later.

"We can instead be thankful that in those 40 years we have largely buried the hatreds and suspicions that were an understandable complement to total war," concluded the Journal.

Midwest, Southwest

The *Chicago Tribune's* Stephen Chapman, on the other hand, feels that the term "concentration camp" is "no exaggeration" noting that there were barbed wire, armed guards, poor living conditions and forced labor for prisoners who were being held without charges or trials.

"...It may occur to the reader that imprisoning people because of their race sounds suspiciously like what Americans were fighting against in Europe. It also occurred to the Nazis tried at Nuremberg, who raised the point in their defense," wrote Chapman July 25.

He also pointed out that many liberals, such as then California attorney general Earl Warren, and syndicated columnist Walter Lippmann, both endorsed the camps. Thus, Chapman feels that the Evacuation cannot be blamed on reactionary elements like the Red scares of the 1920s and 1950s.

People should care about this issue, says Chapman, because some of the victims are still alive—"still suffering the shame and deprivation they endured." Chapman also noted that a dissenting Supreme Court Justice called the decision upholding the relocation orders a "legalization of racism."

In addition, Chapman cited Justice Robert Jackson's opinion, which said the decision "lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of an urgent need."

The past, says Chapman, must be remembered:

"...A citizenry that keeps in mind its own past sins may be more careful to avoid subsequent lapses. But a nation that thinks it has never done anything wrong is likely to commit even greater crimes in the future."

Attacking Congress

The *Indianapolis News* takes a different stand, however, by attempting to rationalize the government's 1942 actions. In its July 21 column, the News also criticized Congress for establishing the commission:

"If Congress does not have sufficient current problems to consume its time and the taxpayer's money, it digs into history and borrows one."

The News editorial said that, especially in California, "the cries came to round up those who were, or would be, natural collaborators with the brash attacker (at Pearl Harbor)." The column also noted that if "the Japanese had won the war, as they plainly set out to do, the Japanese Americans would have been the nucleus of the occupying forces."

Calling the internment camps "models of civilized detention," the News said, "...Not even the harshest critic has accused the U.S. authorities of abusing the Japanese."

The News also said that most of the former internees "understood their detention and have not complained—not until a few began to join the crowd that loves to deni-

grate the U.S. In Congress there are always those open to a new 'cause.'"

Financial redress is out of the question:

"If Congress is toying with the idea of financial redress for the detained Japanese, it is headed for a shock wave from home, Americans will not let it happen."

The editorial expressed that there is no cause for America to feel ashamed for its World War II actions against the Japanese Americans, noting, "...The greater shame lies hard on the Japanese nation, whose post-war treatment (by the U.S.) has been more generous than it deserved."

Dallas Times Herald

In contrast, *The Dallas Times Herald* feels that monetary redress will serve little purpose, because, as a July 17 editorial notes, "...No amount of money will wipe the stain from the national honor."

"An official apology is due the Japanese American community, but the best thing that could happen would be for the memory of the event to be kept alive, so that such a thing will never happen again," said the Times Herald.

The Houston Chronicle, in a similar vein, said July 27 the "movement for compensation should be resisted (for) the compensation issue needlessly reopens old wounds, while attempting the impossible: quantifying human suffering." Record of American society since the war in its treatment of those of Japanese origin "is testimony enough of the sensitivity of the American people," the editorial noted.

The Denver Post

The Denver Post pointed out in its July 19 editorial the three main goals of the JACL in the redress movement: educating the public; prevention of future discriminatory actions by the government; and monetary compensation.

The Post happily endorses the first two objectives but has reservations about the third.

"In fact, to put a cash value on the sacrifice imposed on Japanese Americans by their government—which the overwhelmingly majority made willingly—cheapens a priceless if wrongly demanded contribution to national unity," said the Post.

Some Japanese Americans would scorn the cash settlement as an insulting payoff. They are

Following keynote address by Rep. Norman Mineta was presented at the Peninsula Redress Committee workshop June 13, at Palo Alto, attended by 300 people. Remarks were first published in the San Jose JACL Newsletter.—Ed.

By REP. NORMAN Y. MINETA

Thank you for inviting me to join you this evening. I am very pleased that the work of the Commission (CWRIC) is about to begin and that so many are involved in assuring that all the facts be brought to the Commission's attention.

It is clear to me that the issue we raise through the Commission, while especially important to the Japanese American community, holds significant meaning for all Americans. The message which the Commission can emphasize to all Americans is this: Whenever rights are denied to anyone in our society the rights of everyone are threatened.

What is perhaps just as horrifying as the fact that Executive Order 9066 was issued and over 100,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were subsequently interned, is the fact that the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Order and the evacuation in the case of *Korematsu v. U.S.*

Ironically, we find in the dissenting opinion of Justice Robert H. Jackson the meaning the internment and the Commission bring to Americans:

"...a judicial construction of the due process clause that will sustain this order is a far more subtle blow to liberty than the promulgation of the order itself...once a judicial opinion rationalizes such an order to show that it conforms to the Constitution, or rather rationalizes the Constitution to show that the Constitution sanctions such an order, the Court for all time has validated the principle of racial discrimination in criminal procedure and of transplanting American citizens. The principle then lies about like a loaded weapon ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward a plausible claim of urgent need."

It is that loaded weapon which holds meaning for all Americans, for that gun is pointed squarely at the rights of all Americans.



George M. Wakiji photo

INTERIM—CWRIC Chair Joan Z. Bernstein confers with JACL Redress Committee Coordinator John Tateishi in the Senate Caucus Room during the first Washington hearing July 14.

aware that once a debt is marked paid, the nation is likely to shove its memory under the rug and forget about it," added the Post.

The \$3 billion asked for reparations is a "staggering amount" in these times of governmental cutbacks, noted the editorial, and a backlash would negate JACL's worthy efforts.

If the CWRIC should recom-

mend material redress, argues the Post, then it should be used to establish a "Foundation for Universal Human Rights" which would first assist needy victims of the internment who have exhausted other sources of support.

The foundation would then be able to carry out JACL's first two goals, argues the Post.

Next week: The West Coast

Coming up, Wyoming's third largest city . . .



A complete city to house 10,000 people from the West Coast is being hurriedly finished by the Army Engineers 12 miles north of Cody, Wyo. The first group, due to arrive Aug. 15, 1942, included industrialists, fishermen, farmers and laborers—all Japanese Americans. A general view shows a portion of the Heart Mountain "Japanese Relocation Center", which consisted of 456 barrack-type tarpapered apartments located on 19 blocks. Each barrack had six rooms. Each room (16x20 ft. or 24x20') had a stove, a droplight, steel Army cots and mattresses. Wallboard was added to keep out the winter cold. Each family was housed in one

room in the barrack. Such quarters in the 1960s "would have been condemned as below the poverty level", notes Bill Hosokawa in "Nisei: The Quiet Americans". Mess hall, laundry, recreation, toilet or bath facilities were in separate buildings on the block. He also conjectures in his "Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan" that he was shipped to Heart Mountain out of Puyallup Assembly Center to be separated from his Seattle-area friends and "to be among strangers with whom (he) would likely have a minimum of influence". As a newspaperman, the Army considered him a potential trouble-maker.

PC Archives (Aug. 1942)

Court points 'loaded weapon' of Korematsu to all

It Can Happen Again, If . . .

Because of my own internment experience, whenever I learn of a transgression of anyone's rights, an alarm goes off in my mind. It is my hope that the Commission will help alert all Americans to hear that same alarm. That kind of major abridgement of the rights of American citizens took place, and was ratified by the Supreme Court, means that it can happen again, if we allow it to happen again. We never believed it could happen here, but it did. If we are not vigilant, it could happen again. Justice was denied us in 1942.

...in our country, you do not earn equal opportunity; you do not earn Constitutional freedoms of speech, press, privacy, and religion. You do not earn due process under the law. These are rights from birth. We cannot deny these freedoms, these rights, these responsibilities to anyone in our society, or they become meaningless to everyone.

There continue to be those in our country who would limit our constitutional and civil rights. Some currently appear to be focusing on perhaps the most fundamental right of all: freedom of thought.

I am troubled when any group seeks to impose its beliefs on others regardless of what those beliefs may be. The freedom to believe is at the foundation of all the rights we enjoy as Americans, for without that freedom, our First Amendment rights of free speech, assembly, and religion and the press are meaningless.

In 1942 our right to due process was denied. So long as this transgression is allowed to stand unchallenged, the rationalization of EO 9066 and the subsequent validation of it by the Supreme Court will stand waiting for use again. It may not be a racial minority against which the injustice is perpetrated next time. It could be anyone. And I fear there exists a renewed interest on the part of some who, in the guise of conservative morality, seek to limit our rights as Americans. The Commission can send out an alarm to America that civil and constitutional rights require our constant attention, or the tide of intolerance can come crashing down on our rights and obliterate them forever.

In the 1950's and 1960's, the plight of Black Americans was brought to the attention of America, first through demonstrations and protests, and later through the Kerner Commission on Urban Riots and Racism. For generations Americans had prided themselves on being a people with democratic ideals. A people who paid no attention to a person's race, creed or color. This very phrase had become a truism. But it was a truism with a fundamental defect: It was not true.

Racism of the 1960's Underlined

The Kerner Commission issued a report in 1968 that contained a rather startling message: That white America was largely responsible for the urban riots which tore our cities apart in the 1960's. This official document gave an official legitimacy to the ideas of people who had been considered outside the mainstream of public opinion. The conditions that existed in the '60's in our urban areas have not disappeared, but the findings of the Kerner Commission forced us to recognize the part of our attitudes played in creating those conditions. Most importantly, it contributed to changing America's attitudes.

This is the role the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians can play. It can remind America of the injustice perpetrated against Japanese Americans during World War II and sound an alarm to all Americans that our precious constitutional rights must be protected from all who seek to diminish them.

Our country is a diverse, pluralistic one, full of varying and competing viewpoints and beliefs. The preservation of this diversity is essential in order to protect a basic component of our constitutional democracy: majority rule and minority rights. Protection of minority rights—and I speak here not only of ethnic minorities, but also those who hold minority viewpoints on any subject—is essential to the preservation of our system of government, and prevents the possibility of a "tyranny of the majority." In fact, protection of minority rights was one of the major factors in the development of our Bill of Rights.

As the Commission begins its work, we must emphasize that in addition to the importance it holds for the Japanese American community, it holds meaning for every American. As Justice Jackson warned, "The injustice of the internment experience sits as a loaded weapon" waiting to be used again. The Commission can sound an alarm to all Americans to be ever watchful, for anyone or any group that seeks to pull that trigger. Thank you.



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● Guest Editorial:

Inside the gilded ghetto

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Take a walk through the Asian corridors of Los Angeles.

In Little Tokyo, a new and dazzling shopping center sells everything from Samurai T-shirts to exquisite kimono. Chinatown now bulges with Vietnamese herb shops and laundries as well as the commonplace tourist shops. You'll find spicy beef restaurants in Koreatown, Philippine food markets in Manilatown and a new ornate temple in the Thai area of Hollywood.

But the amazing bloom of Asian restaurants and shops on the L.A. landscape should, by now, come as no surprise. After all, Asian Pacifics—the phrase used to describe people with ancestors from the Asian mainland or the islands of the Pacific—are the fastest-growing ethnic group in Los Angeles, up fully 140 percent since 1970.

And yet this community remains perhaps the most enigmatic and quietly troubled of any in Los Angeles, despite our seemingly endless fascination with Asian ethnic traits—the Japanese corporate mind or the delightful aesthetics of East Asian cuisine. The fact of the matter is that this precarious blend of East and West—the Asian Pacific community in America—tends to hide its real problems behind the veil of a gilded ghetto, never permitting us to penetrate the stereotypical, surface images (the Diligent Student or the Efficient Pharmacist). But there are lessons we can learn—and problems we can help solve—because this unassimilated archipelago of isolated ethnic communities thoroughly challenges our comfortable conception of America as an equitable melting pot.

To this end, our series of editorials will take a good, long look at how our nation of immigrants has received these new arrivals and their children; how easily, or with what degree of difficulty, they find the opportunity and success that is the promise of America; and how America's vast institutions—governmental and private—can help.

Statistics by themselves do not wholly tell the story. While the nationwide Asian Pacific population doubled over the past decade to 3.5 million, it now constitutes only 1.5 percent of the total population. But it is the fastest-growing ethnic group in the nation, and fully one-third of them, or about 1.2 million, live in California, comprising 5 percent of the state's population and about 6 percent of Los Angeles County's.

And what this community lacks in sheer numbers it more than makes up in intense, and most times problem-creating, cultural diversity. The term Asian Pacific takes in more than 20 nationalities from such lands as Tahiti and Thailand, China and Japan, the Philippines, Korea, Indochina. And while the story of the Asian Pacifics features many idyllic successes, truly inspiring examples of the vibrancy of the American Dream, any honest telling must also document heartbreakingly abject failures—people who worked hard, studied hard, saved money, complained little, did everything the dream prescribed, and yet still found real success and opportunity out of reach. Next week, we'll look at the implications of the Asian community's tremendous diversity.

Above is the first of 11 editorials on the troubled Asian community in Los Angeles. The entire set is now available in reprint form by writing to the Herald Examiner, Editorial Page, P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051.

'Yukimi' anniversary in San Diego slated

SAN DIEGO, Ca.—The Japanese Coordinating Council of San Diego is sponsoring a twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the "Yukimi"—Japanese stone lantern—which was a gift of the people of Yokohama, Japan to the people of San Diego. The event will be held on Saturday, Sept. 26 at the Holiday Inn at the Embarcadero. For info call Mas Hironaka (714) 294-4174.

Japanese Consulate to speak at JUICE meeting

LOS ANGELES—Masaharu Ito, Japanese Consul of the Visa and Legal Affairs Section will speak at the next meeting of the Japanese United Information Community Exchange (JUICE) on Aug. 10, 1-2:30 p.m. at Union Church, 401 E. Third St.

Members of the East/West Players, Janet Matsui and Jerry Tondo, will also speak. For info call (213) 623-2313.

JACCC to survey rec center possibility

LOS ANGELES—Japanese Americans who work in Little Tokyo and its immediate vicinity and those who reside in surrounding communities will be surveyed this week by volunteers to gauge needs and preferences for the type of facility they want in the Phase III construction program of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

Executive Director Gerald D. Yoshitomi said the JACCC Board recently commissioned the economic analyst firm of Kotin, Regan and Mouchly to prepare a feasibility study for a "gymnasium" type of structure in the JACCC master plan. Japanese-speaking persons are needed to help with the survey in Little Tokyo; call (213) 628-2725.

Of the 37 rooms in the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, four are still available to non-profit community organizations which provide social services or are involved in Japanese cultural activities.

Mayor Sato backs Hayakawa 'English only' amendment

LONG BEACH, Ca.—U.S. Senator S.I. Hayakawa (R-Cal.) met July 10 with Long Beach Mayor Eunice Sato to accept her support for the Hayakawa Amendment to make English the official language of the U.S., and to receive her endorsement for the Senator's re-election to the Senate in 1982.

Expressing his gratitude for Sato's support, Hayakawa said, "Mayor Sato is of Japanese ancestry as am I. We are both well aware of the necessity of speaking English in order to become part of the mainstream of American society and achieve success."

Hayakawa also expressed his disapproval of bilingual ballots and education, adding, "We are being dishonest with our immigrants by thus saying to them in effect that they can fully participate in American life without learning English."

The senator also criticized Mario Obledo, a Mexican-American who has denounced Hayakawa's proposal. "I can only say in reply that Mr. Obledo is as important and powerful as he is because, among his many talents, he speaks beautiful English. I want

others who speak Spanish to emulate Mr. Obledo, so that they too can become big shots in government, business or the professions. Where would he be if he spoke only Spanish—he'd be the same place Mayor Sato and I would be if we spoke only Japanese—that is, nowhere."

APART to elect officers Aug. 20

LOS ANGELES—The Asian Pacific American Round Table (APART), an organization similar to the Anti-Defamation League, will hold a meeting to elect its officers on Aug. 20, 6:30 p.m. at the Kaiser Hospital Auditorium, 765 W. College St. For info call Fred Fujioka (213) 851-5854.

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Mayor Ouye to resign

MARINA, Ca.—Robert Ouye, 47, cited poor health in announcing intentions to resign his post as mayor of this Monterey Bay community within a couple of months.

A charter member of the city council when the city was incorporated in 1975, he was re-elected in 1978 and was its first popularly elected mayor in 1980.

An active Monterey Peninsula JACLer, Ouye said he suffers from high blood pressure.



Peter Imamura photo

QUEEN CANDIDATES—The 1981 Nisei Week Queen candidates pose with 1980 Queen Hedy Posey at their reception at the Japanese Consul General's residence in Hancock Park, Los Angeles on July 26 (l to r): Sandra Yoshimura, South Bay JACL; Leslie Matsuo, SFV JACC;

Angela Kato, East L.A. JACL; Kelly Morikawa, Pan Asian JACL; Diane Hiram, West L.A. JACL; Posey; Pat Gehr, Gardena Valley JACL; Frances Shima, Buena Park Suburban Optimist Club; Stannyvonne Oishi, Citrus Valley Optimist; and Jo Ann Wada, Twin County Optimist.



HEROIC STRUGGLES

of Japanese Americans



James Oda

From the author's desk (Part I)

Embittered by traumatic experiences of the evacuation some Sansei have become dissident-prone. They feel that Nisei parents did not have to fight for America when their constitutional rights were violated. They perpetually talk about JACL's "double dealings". Their secret idols are Nisei draft resisters and repatriates.

Redress cannot be won simply by debating the constitutionality of the evacuation. Any redress spokesman must not fail to dramatize the issue by playing up Nisei's magnificent combat records—they shed blood and died on foreign soil while their families were behind barbed wires at home. To ignore this essential point is self-defeating in purpose.

Note: It is appropriate to state now that the redress campaign was initially launched by Paul Tsunetsugu, Phil Shigekuni, Sue Embrey and the company (E.O. 9066, Inc.) in 1975.



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Many are the ways of malice in men.—Justinian Code.

Deaths

Bishop Walsh, 90, JACL sponsor dies

MARYKNOLL, N.Y.—Among the few U.S. churchmen to publicly protest the internment of Japanese Americans, Bishop James E. Walsh, 90, died July 29 of a heart ailment here.

During WW2, he was a National JACL Sponsor, a group of prominent Americans from all walks of life who expressed their faith in Japanese Americans as a group. National JACL's belated recognition of his WW2 support came in 1972 after his release in 1970 from 12 years in a Shanghai prison, accused of spying for the U.S. and the Vatican. He was already back in China after WW2 when JACL began to honor national sponsors at various national JACL conventions from 1952-1964.

Edward M. Matsuda, 79, president of the Southern California Japanese Chamber of Commerce and former president of the JACL L.A. Downtown Chapter (1969), died of a heart attack July 24 while returning from a Lake Tahoe fishing trip. A long-time community leader, Matsuda was the vp for the JA Cultural Center in 1979; chairman for the 1972 Nisei Week Festival; and received the Sacred Treasure of 4th Class from the Japanese Government. He is survived by w. Mitsue; d. Mrs. Joan Nagai, Elene Shindo and Diane Yamabe.

Fred Toshio Kaneshiro, 59, famed proprietor of the Columbia Inn Restaurant in Honolulu, HI for 40 years, died July 22 of cancer at the Kuakini Medical Center. Kaneshiro contributed to numerous charities—often involving kids and sports—and was a renowned promoter of baseball in Hawaii and Los Angeles. He is survived by wife Beatrice Sadako; parents Mr. and Mrs. Riosuke Ajimine; 3 sons, 7 brothers, 3 sisters and 3 grandchildren.

pacific citizen

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DR. JAMES K. TSUJIMURA National JACL President
DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA Chair, Pacific Citizen Board
HARRY K. HONDA Editor
PETER IMAMURA Assistant Editor

HONDA

Continued from Front Page

that one Canadian Nisei architect called unique and ultra. Altogether, the 18 papers ranged from politics, social history, science and industry to agriculture.

In the audience were a greater number of U.S. Nikkei professionals who could have extended remarks of their own specialties: banking, business, law, cartography; engineering—aeronautical, civil, mechanical; medicine, mental health, politics, journalism, floriculture, agriculture, marketing and education. [Had they been merely introduced by one of our own Spanish-speaking JACLers, it would have made a special and impressive "American paper". There were at least seven Spanish-speaking JACLers here: Luis Yamakawa, Consuelo Morinaga and Martha Tamashiro of the new Latin American chapter; young Steve (Esteban) Nakashima of Walnut Creek; semi-retired businessman Frank Sakata of Watsonville, and Dr. Luis Kobashi, Orange County JACL president. The seventh JACLer, Willie Yamada of Fremont JACL, was reunited with his paisanos from Bolivia—becoming their unofficial third member.]

Commentaries—JACLers have acquired a new Panamerican perspective, having returned from a full week of activities with their cousins south of the border. Many had ventured to Mexico City as ordinary tourists, yet aware this was also a historic occasion for JACL—participating as a group in its first international gathering in Mexico and where the Japanese language might serve as the common mode of expression. Most of the "tourists" on their way back volunteered:

1—Hospitality at the Convention will be hard to top, especially the magnificent Saturday home visit which should have been called an "ochazuke party—Mexican style". The guests can all provide mouth-watering descriptions of the unusual delicacies spread about the table.

2—The bond of friendship that now crosses national boundaries of "our American continent" will continue to be strengthened by future Panamerican Nikkei gatherings—be they in Canada, U.S., Brazil, Peru and again in Mexico—as well as in LaPaz, whose elevation is 4,000 ft. higher than Mexico City's 7,000 ft. Many felt there was more to be done.

3—An ease with non-English speaking Nikkei because of the common heritage and language.

To Be Continued

BY THE BOARD: Floyd Shimomura



Flying back to Sacramento, many thoughts and emotions flood over me as I recall the two days of commission hearings that concluded in Washington, D.C. However, one emotion engulfs all others—pride. For I saw our Japanese American community, stand up—after 40 years of silence—and demand its rights. No hesitancy. No self guilt. It was a beautiful experience.

Tuesday Hearings

The hearings were conducted in the historic Senate Caucus room—site of the Watergate hearings. Under a high cathedral ceiling and massive crystal chandeliers, chairperson Joan Bernstein opened the meeting on Tuesday morning (July 14). Floodlights bathed the commission and witness table as over ten television cameras recorded the proceedings. The room was full of press and spectators—mostly Japanese Americans. First, came a series of statements by public officials. Senator Dan Inouye of Hawaii set the tone by admonishing the commission to: "Make your report one that will awaken this experience enough to haunt the conscience of this nation. Haunt it so we will never forget that we are capable of such an act." Senator Sparky Matsunaga echoed similar sentiments and suggested that some form of monetary payments would be appropriate.

Next came a series of government witnesses from the war-time era. James Rowe, an assistant to Attorney General Francis Biddle, acknowledged that the Justice Department failed to vigorously oppose evacuation although they knew it to be wrong. A WRA official, Leland Barrows, underwent sharp questioning by Commissioners Brooke and Goldberg concerning the treatment afforded evacuees. Abe Fortas, a former Interior Department official (later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court), testified that the evacuation was "... a tragic error, an outrage, an unconscionable and irrational deed." When asked how it could have occurred, Fortas stated that "racial prejudice was a basic ingredient" of the internment.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Commission questioned historians from the State, Justice, Interior, and Defense Departments in an attempt to trace the sequence of events within the government leading to the evacuation decision. The general impression appears to have been that the military—despite contrary views of the FBI and Justice Department—was able to overwhelm the

Letterbox

● Non-Citizens

Editor:

"Non Citizen Members" was a subject of concern in the Pacific Citizen (7/17/81) by Sen Nishiyama (Japan Chapter) and by Cliff Uyeda ("Cliff's Corner").

Currently, full membership is reserved for citizens only. At past national biennium meetings this item has been on the agenda; there are advocates of alternative positions. I would like to recommend consideration of full membership eligibility to citizens and permanent residents of the United States.

Obviously, one cannot be a permanent resident of the United States (an official status granted by the United States government) and live indefinitely in Japan or some other foreign country. Therefore, full membership consideration in Japan, for example, would be confined to citizens only. In this regard Sen Nishiyama's recommendation for special or associate membership becomes appropriate.

In the United States, however, it is important to include permanent residents for full membership; we need their involvement and should solicit their participation. As permanent residents they are already restricted from specified rights by the United States government. Is it necessary for us to add to these, to our own detriment? If we are not careful, we could easily sound like Native Sons/Daughters of the Golden West.

Having stated my case, I think it may still be appropriate to designate certain key positions, like the president and vice president (if succession is involved), for citizens only.

GORDON HIRABAYASHI
Seattle, Wa.

● Bill of attainder

Editor:

The following attempt of the role of devil's advocate does not reflect my true position on REDRESS but number of disquieting questions arose upon reading: "NO BILL OF ATTAINDER SHALL BE PASSED: and the companion report: "U.S. HIGH COURT IGNORED CONSTITUTION IN 1942: BAAR" (July 3 PC). A colloquium with lawyers is a minefield of specialized argumentation where the prudent layperson fears to tread—but let me try.

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PETE HIROWAKA 8/7/81



It was stated that one of the criteria for Bill of Attainder is specificity. This is met if a legislative act or order singles out an individual or group or when "it is clear that a person or group is being targeted." A rereading of Executive Orders 9066 and 9012 and PL 304 failed to reveal any mention of specific individual(s) or group. Moreover, some German and Italian aliens and American citizens were interned under the orders. But we knew and "they" knew that the orders were directed at Japanese Americans. Nevertheless, a good argument can be made for the lack of specificity.

Can Bill of Attainder be applied to an executive order issued under the constitutionally derived authority of the "war powers" of the President and/or Congress? Have the decisions of the war cases (Hirabayashi, et al.) Skewed the constitutional responsibilities of the Supreme Court? The quintessence of the majority opinion in the ex parte Milligan case (1866) is that the military and the war powers of the executive and legislative branches were subject to all limitations, guarantees, and civil controls of the Constitution; e.g. on the civil rights of civilians. Both the majority and minority moreover

agreed that there were circumstances in which the military could operate unrestrained by constitutional limitations but they disagreed as to the character of these circumstances—and the differences continue to date. In this context I would read the war case decisions (esp. Korematsu) to endorse the war powers as the absolute power to wage war successfully, thus embracing the minority position. It should be remembered, however, that adjudication of detention and incarceration was evaded by the Supreme Court (and in this regard Mr. Minami is in error when he is quoted that "evacuation", presumably he means exclusion, was not examined by the court: see Korematsu vs. U.S.). Inasmuch as there were judicial trials on the matter of curfew and exclusion, the first criteria for Bill of Attainder is voided and similar line of reasoning can be applied to the third criteria, non judicial punishment.

Thus it would appear that "war powers" is the Gordian knot that must be unraveled and re-examined for the resolution of the WWII war cases—and EVACUATION.

EJI SUYAMA
Ellsworth, Me.

● Pre-war JACL leaders

Editor:

James Oda's recent letter to the PC (July 24) is a classic case of setting up a straw man for one's own purpose—wrongfully attribute a statement to a person and attack the statement as a falsehood.

Oda claims that I said "the JACL was instrumental in compiling an intelligence file on the whole Japanese community" and that this "is simply bunk." He based his claim on a PC article (June 26) which, in part, covered a speech I presented at a redress forum sponsored by the South Bay Chapter.

The statement attributable to me is a figment of Oda's imagination. I suggest that he reread the article. I am neither quoted nor reported as having made such a statement in it.

As a part of my speech, I quoted Togo Tanaka, James Sakamoto, and Mike Masaoka regarding the JACL leadership's relationship to American intelligence agencies and asked the members of the audience to make their own judgement as to the contemporary meaning of the quotations.

YUJI ICHIOKA
Los Angeles, Ca.

Washington Hearings —One Sansei's View

civilian authorities with their argument of military necessity during the panic and public hysteria following Pearl Harbor. The Commission—however—would get no adequate explanation as to why the internment persisted for months and years after it was readily apparent to everyone that no military necessity existed. More research was requested.

The Tuesday hearing next considered statements by Gordon Hirabayashi (*Hirabayashi v. United States*) and Minoru Yasui (*Yasui v. United States*) concerning their respective test cases that were decided by the U.S. Supreme Court. Commissioner Arthur Goldberg, former Justice to the Supreme Court (but not during WWII), declared his belief that if the same cases were to arise today, the present Supreme Court would unanimously rule in favor of Yasui and Hirabayashi.

The Tuesday hearing closed with a statement by General Mark Clark (USA Ret.) in which he recounted the heroic deeds of the Nisei soldiers in World War II in both Europe and the Pacific—men who fought and died on the battlefields while their families were incarcerated behind barbed wire.

As the hearings recessed for the day, I felt a deep sense of pride and sorrow. My eyes were moist. The story was finally being told to the nation.

And heard. All over the crowded Senate Caucus room television, print, and radio newsmen were conducting interviews—with Commissioners, with witnesses, and with the hundreds of former evacuees, in the audience. When I returned to the JACL Washington Office, the phone requests for interviews and information was continuous. Ron Ikejiri, Min Yasui, and John Tateishi handled the flow of calls smoothly and professionally.

On Wednesday morning, stories about the internment were carried by all the Washington newspapers. I understand the wire services had transmitted the story nationwide. Kinzo Yamamoto appeared on ABC's "Good Morning America" with Chairperson Bernstein. After recounting his personal experiences, Kinzo was asked if he thought monetary payments were in order. "Yes", Kinzo said simply, "at a level set by the American conscience."

Thursday Hearings

The hearings resumed on Thursday in the Senate Caucus Room. It was the Japanese American community's day to be heard. Mike M. Masaoka, former JACL Field Executive during

the war and immediately thereafter, gave an eloquent and wide ranging summary of the evacuation and its impact on the internees. Mike's statement was moving and appeared to have just such an effect on the Commissioners.

Next, the Commission heard from a panel of three Japanese American organizations: Bert Nakano of the National Coalition for Redress/Reparation; William Hohri of the National Council for Japanese American Redress; and JACL president James Tsujimura along with JACL redress chair Min Yasui. Despite some differences in perspective and emphasis, the community organizations were uniformly emphatic on two points: the evacuation was wrong and that the victims were entitled to individual monetary payments as well as other forms of redress.

JACL redress Chair Min Yasui was particularly eloquent as he dramatically told of being "shackled" after defying a curfew order and how he spent months in jail for this act of civil disobedience while his case was in litigation. After stating that "no amount of money can ever truly repay the suffering," Min called on the Commission to recommend monetary payments to the evacuees as the only means of providing some measure of relief.

Next, Father Gromoff, a member of the Commission from the Aleutian Islands, read into the record the personal statements of persons evacuated from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands during World War II. The story was surprisingly similar to the experience of Japanese Americans.

The last panel of the morning consisted of representatives of various legal organizations. The organizations—represented exclusively by Sansei attorneys—included Dennis Hayashi for the Bay Area Attorneys for Redress; Lori Suzuki and Dean Ito Taylor for the California State Bar; Stanley Mark for the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and Margaret Chao, Ron Ikejiri and myself for the Asian Pacific Bar Association. The legal panel discussed the constitutional issues raised by evacuation and emphasized the need for recommendations based upon a sound factual record. The Commission appeared to be impressed by the moral commitment and intelligence displayed by the Sansei attorneys.

After the lunch break, the Commission heard testimony from sympathetic organizations such as the American Friends Ser-

Continued on Next Page

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

Nisei Who Carry on Family Enterprises

Denver, Colo.

A little item buried on the last page of the July 10 Pacific Citizen caught my eye. It was a story datelined San Francisco and it said: "Azumaya, Inc., local tofu-noodle factory, moved to its new \$2-million office and plant in the new Isla Creek Industrial Park at 1575 Burke Ave. Founded by their father in Nihonmachi about 75 years ago, their sons George, Jack, John and Bill Mizono are currently in charge."

A tiny item, not even grammatically correct and bare of detail, about a company that makes two humble staples of the Oriental diet. But without knowing any more about the Mizono family than appears in that brief story, it is possible to imagine the rich, human drama in the history of the company.

Let's see, about 75 years ago. That would make it 1906. The San Francisco earthquake and fire were April 18 of that year. Did Papa Mizono start his business before or after the calamity that leveled so much of Japantown?

One unusual manufacturing operation that comes to

mind is Mas Kawaguchi's Fishking Processors, producers of the Mrs. Friday's brand breaded shrimps and fish filets. I don't know Kawaguchi and have never visited his huge Los Angeles plant, but I knew his father who operated Seattle Oyster, a modest retail fish store back in my home town.

Papa Kawaguchi—I've forgotten his first name—relocated in Denver during the war and opened a kamaboko (fish cake) manufacturing plant. I have no idea why he chose to start up such a business in landlocked Denver where all the fish had to be brought in from the coasts by truck or train back in those days. Probably it was because he perceived a market for the product among the Japanese Americans who had poured into Denver during the war, and he knew how to make it.

Anyway, I met him again when I moved to Denver in 1946. He and his wife did most if not all the work in a dark little plant on 20th Street at the edge of Japantown. Shortly after that he moved back to Los Angeles, where most of his customers also were headed, and no doubt this was the foundation on which Mas Kawaguchi has built his business.

There's nothing very glamorous about making tofu and noodles on a small scale. For tofu, you need a steamer for cooking the soy beans, a place for a press, a good concrete floor with a drain and plenty of water. In what dark little hole in the wall did he begin operations?

What happened to the company during the war years? Perhaps it was just beginning to prosper when everyone was evacuated. And what kind of a struggle was it to start up again when the shooting ended?

There must be a story, too, in the way the sons carried on. Not many Japanese American families continue family enterprises. In the first place, there were precious few enterprises to be carried on. And in the second, upward mobile Nisei weren't much interested in continuing the family business, whatever it might have been. They wanted to be professionals, white collar workers—physicians, lawyers, dentists, optometrists, accountants, engineers. So it is not a routine matter to read about four sons who took their family tofu-noodle manufacturing business and built it up to the point where it can afford a \$2-million dollar plant and office.

The stories of these and other family enterprises, started on the pluck and cussedness of the Issei founders, and built up on the know-how and enterprise of their descendants, need to be told, recorded and preserved. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Only Game in Town

IN YEARS PAST there have been, and undoubtedly in the future will continue to be, Nikkei opposed to JACL whether for good reasons, not-so-good reasons, or no reason at all. And there's nothing wrong with that. Indeed, if all Nikkei were supportive of JACL at all times, that would be strange and something surely would be wrong. Challenges for change, even outright opposition at times, are salutary and invigorating. I admit to a few strenuous ventures to attempt changes myself, mostly for naught.

DISCOURAGING AS SUCH attempts may be, the reality of the situation is that JACL is "the only game in town." It is the only structure for Nikkei that is national in scope, with established foundations and facilities, and a track record of some substance. It is the only entity that has the greatest potential for promoting and preserving the welfare of all Nikkei, to which I would add all Asian Americans as well as America in general.

SOME OPPONENTS OF JACL have "signed off" simply because of opposition to some single stand taken by JACL; others accumulate a series of grievances, including some minor ones, and reject the organization. There are also a few who seem to perpetually take an antagonistic stance and seek, at every turn and indiscriminately to discredit the organization, its leaders past and present, and their efforts. As to this last group, I often think how regrettable it is that they spend an inordinate amount of time and energy in their negative goal to destroy, rather than uplift, improve, build—"the only game in town."

THE JACL SHOULD not become overly-sensitive to attacks and challenges. Name any organization,—be it fraternal, civic, social, religious or otherwise,—and you will find dialectic currents therein, sometimes quite heated and at times perhaps more than just heated. The JACL, composed as it is by mortals and led by mortals, is susceptible to mistakes of mortals. (However, it is "mortal mistakes" that all of us must guard against.)

THIS IS NOT to suggest that JACL and its leaders may be oblivious to questions and challenges, or be reluctant to changes. On the contrary, if the organization is to have relevance, to address itself to current needs, it must be sensitive to the concerns of the Nikkei in these changing times—if JACL itself is to survive. Dynamism should be encouraged in the place of status quo and, yes, a bit of daring every so often.

IN TURN, IT becomes incumbent upon us, the membership, to be supportive of the leaders in their efforts to effect change, to make JACL relevant to the times, to program JACL for the future. If the leadership declines this charge, then there must be constructive challenges from concerned members, in order to keep "the only game in town" going and alive.

IT IS RECOGNIZED that it is all too easy to be kibitzing from the sidelines and suggest how the hand should be played. But then, my stakes—all of our stakes—are in the game. So you'll all forgive me if I proffer a few suggestions from time to time.

Mt. Olympus recognizes five prep scholars

This spring Mt. Olympus JACL awarded scholarships of \$300, \$200 and \$100 to three outstanding students: Faye Mitsunaga, daughter of Hiroshi/Ruth Mitsunaga; Kathy Uyeda, daughter of Raymond/Yuri Uyeda; and Theresa Mori, daughter of Jerry/Keiko Mori, respectively.

Last winter, the chapter paid for flight and tuition for its two representatives attending the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans, Washington, D.C. Selected were Robert Tokita, son of Yas/Elaine Tokita; and Rebecca Oniki, daughter of Dr. Dan/Helen Oniki.

KNXT-TV in L.A. supports redress

LOS ANGELES—CBS-TV station KNXT (2) broadcasted an editorial July 22 and 23 which supported the WRIC in seeking "full restitution for every dollar they (former Japanese American internees) lost, plus interest and payment for every day they spent behind barbed wire." Commentator Phyllis Kirk Bush added, "We can never repay them for their loss of freedom or for their humiliation, but we should vow now never to let this kind of horror happen again in this land."

Renew JACL Membership

HEARINGS

Continued from Previous Page

vice, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund. Commissioner Bill Marutani paid a particularly moving tribute—which drew applause from the Japanese Americans in the audience—to the Quakers who assisted him and other evacuees in resettling and finding homes during World War II.

Next, Lillian Baker—an ardent defender of evacuation—testified as the head of a group called "Americans for Historical Accuracy." Mixing prejudice with distorted facts, Baker's diatribe contained so many errors that Commissioner Arthur Goldberg was forced to interrupt repeatedly to correct Baker's misstatements. Baker's presentation ended abruptly when her allotted time expired despite an angry protest on her part.

The Thursday hearings closed with very touching individual statements by six individuals. I was particularly moved by Mary Kochiyama's eloquent plea for justice and amazed by Pat Oku-

ra's story of being forced to resign from his job with the City of Los Angeles due to sensational newspaper accounts that implied—falsely—that he led a ring of saboteurs!

The individual statements were marred—in my opinion—by certain immature comments by Dwight Chuman, the young English editor of the *Rafu Shimpo*, who spoke on behalf of his newspaper. He called on the Commission to investigate the activities of certain JACL leaders during World War II. Commissioner Marutani pointedly asked the *Rafu Shimpo* editor why there was no similar request to investigate General DeWitt or Colonel Bendetsen or other government officials who actually were responsible for the evacuation. Chuman gave no adequate response.

Despite this one annoying incident, I felt very good about the two days of hearings and was very proud of all the Japanese Americans who testified—including Dwight Chuman—because each of them had the courage to stand up and say what they felt had to be said. All agreed that a great wrong had been done and this wrong should never be permitted to happen again. #

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

Camp Memories

A few miles south of JACL Headquarters, helicopters have been spraying malathion over a several hundred square mile area. This is going to go on for a six week period to rid the area of the Medfly pest. I will be doing all that I can to stay upwind of this activity.

Instead of exposure to regular doses of pesticide, Headquarters is being treated with regular doses of concentration camp testimony. Although there is a saturation of camp stories floating around here, I'm sure that there is much of it wherever Nikkei happen to be. I don't mean formal witness testimony in preparation for the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. I mean the testimony that takes place at the dinner table, in bowling alleys, parties, hallways and on the bus.

At a recent mock hearing held in the Bay Area, a number of Nisei practiced their formal testimony. Most of these people had

been working on refining their statements for sometime. The subject matter must have been reviewed many times. As a group, they were people who have had some experience in speaking before groups. The content of their testimony was not just touching, it was devastating. I concluded that we really don't know a whole lot about what happened to us, even now.

More than the content of the testimony, I was struck by the level of emotion that I saw. I didn't expect to see this particular group of Nisei interrupted by the surge of feelings that swelled during this mock session. Many had real difficulty in completing their statements.

The Commission's existence does an interesting thing. All of us, whatever generation we happen to be, have some knowledge of the camp experience. For an instant, we look within ourselves searching our memories for that bit of testimony that we would provide, were we to be witnesses. Some of us share our testimony with family, a friend, or talking out loud driving in our cars. There is a process of testimony taking place in the Nikkei backyard. It is not formal, but it is happening. Cumulatively, this testimony process is the most significant.

At Headquarters, we run into this more frequently than most places. The doses are regular and frequent, and there is no way to get upwind. #

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Elna Minae Masuda, of Wahiawa, Hi., is a graduate of the Univ. of Hawaii, with a degree in Biology. She is currently attending the Univ. of Southern California Medical School.

Elna has received many awards in her educational career. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Mortar Board, listed in the "College Register", the National Year Book of Prominent College Students and Graduates for Activities and Achievements, and was a Teaching Assistant of a Biochemistry Laboratory Course at the Univ. of Hawaii.

In addition, Elna has worked as a volunteer for the Kuakini Medical Center Pharmacy, the Univ. of Hawaii Department of Pathology, and the Kuakini Medical Center Emergency Ward. She has also worked as a harvester and packer for the Dole Pineapple Company.

Elna's personal interests include

acrylic painting, hula, modern dance, swimming, sewing, and fishing.

Robin Kimiko Avery, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is a graduate of Harvard University, with a degree in Philosophy. She is currently attending International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, pursuing a degree in Comparative Culture.

Robin has already received many academic honors for her achievement. At Harvard, Robin graduated Summa Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa; was the winner of the Edwin de T. Bechtel Prize, the Lucy Allen Paton Prize, and the Detur Prize; and was a Radcliffe Centennial Scholar and Rotary Fellowship member.

Robin's interest are koto, violin, guitar, and choir. She has performed in Pittsburgh Symphony and other Young Artists Concerts and in several Solo and Chamber Recitals at Harvard. She is the daughter of Mineko Sasahara Avery of Pittsburgh, Pa.; her grandparents are the Harold Sasaharas, formerly of Fresno, Ca.

Mary Catherine Gibbons, of Stony Brook, NY, is a graduate of the University of Delaware, with a degree in Biology. She is currently attending the Marine Sciences Research Center at Stony Brook and is pursuing a Ph.D. in Coastal Oceanography.

Mary has already received much recognition for her academic achievement. She was an ILGWU (AFL-CIO) Scholarship winner, a Sea Grant Scholarship winner, a Montauk Marine Basin Scholarship winner, a recipient of a University Fellowship from the University of Delaware, and a recipient of a Sigma Xi grant-in-aid.

In addition, Mary has made a number of field surveys, including one to Belize, (formerly British Honduras) to study invertebrate fauna. She is also quite active at the Marine Sciences Research Center as a Sea Grant Trainee.

Philip Kan Gotanda, of San Francisco, has attended UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, and Hastings College of Law, majoring in Asian Studies and Pre-Medicine.

For the past eight years, Philip

has written and performed many songs on the Asian experience in America. Recently, however, he has composed several plays, such as "A Song For a Nisei Fisherman" and "Bullet Headed Birds", which deal with this same experience. Another of his plays, "The Avocado Kid or Zen In the Art of Guacamole", performed by the East West Players, was nominated for the Cable Car Award for Best Musical, 1980-1981.

In addition, Philip has been an Artist in Residence at Stanford University, a lecturer at San Francisco State University, and co-founder of the Asian Musicians Organization. He recently completed a short tour of the Pacific Northwest and Western Canada on which he performed original Asian American music.

Jeanne Chizuko Nishimura, currently residing in Tokyo, Japan, has attended Los Angeles City College, UCLA, and CSU Humboldt. She has majored in General Education, Sociology, and Art.

Jeanne has had her jewelry and sculptures exhibited at the Student Art Show at Humboldt State, and at Chirimoya Metals and Textiles, Eureka. She is also the found-

ing organizer of Amerasia Bookstore in Los Angeles.

Jeanne's proposal is to study the traditional art of Japanese Noh Mask Making. She has made masks for nearly eight years and has displayed her works in exhibitions such as the "Contemporary Masks from Northern California" exhibit at the Palo Alto Cultural Center. Jeanne is also studying "Onikembai", a Mask dance which originates from the Iwate Prefecture of Japan, and "Gagaku", an ancient form of Japanese court music.

West Valley JACL

Daruma festival set
SAN JOSE, Ca.—Japanese folk craft (futon and daruma) made by seniors highlight the annual West Valley JACL Daruma Festival Aug. 15, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. at the Saratoga Lanes parking lot. Other unique folk craft, games, drummers and fresh farm produce comprise the fair.

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Keiko Sasaki Moriyama, of West Covina, Ca., is a graduate student who is planning to enroll in the fall of 1981 in the MBA Program at UCLA's Extension. Moriyama completed her undergraduate work at UC Santa Barbara and graduated with a degree in East Asian Studies and Sociology. She has also completed a Business/Management Program at UCLA Extension.



While at UCSB, Keiko was on the Dean's List, was a teacher's aide in the Japanese Language Department, and was a participant in the Education Abroad Program. In this program, Keiko was able to spend a year studying at International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan.

Keiko has worked for Equivest Associates as a project manager and as a financial analyst. She has also worked for UCLA's Student Community Projects as an assistant coordinator, counselor, and research assistant.

Keiko has also been involved with a number of Asian American organizations: she was chairperson of the California Asian/Pacific Women's Conference, a workshop facilitator in the Asian American Studies Speakers Bureau, a tutor of the UCLA Asian American Tutorial Project, a translator for the Little Tokyo Senior Citizens Vaccination Drive, and Chairperson of the UCSB Asian Women's Rap Group.

Magoichi Kato Memorial

Debra Lynn Baker, of Arlington, Va., is a graduate of Prince George's Community College and the University of Maryland with a degree in Business. She currently plans to enter the Juris Doctor Program at the Georgetown University Law Center in the fall of 1981 and pursue a degree in Law.

Debra has already received much recognition, being a Calvert County Citizenship Award winner, County and District Champion of the Maryland Public Speaking Competition, and a finalist in both the 1977 Miss Metro Beauty Pageant and the 1977 Miss Maryland Beauty Pageant. She is currently working as a model and as an Administrative and Clerical worker for the Law offices of Miller and Chevalier, Washington D.C.

Her interests include tennis and public speaking. Debra has also been actively involved with the Huntingtown Church Senior Choir and has performed several solos.

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Francis Ken Mukai, of Culver City, Ca., completed his undergraduate work at the California Institute of Technology and obtained a degree in Engineering and Applied Sciences. He has also completed a year of graduate study at the University of California, Los Angeles, in which his concentration was Finance/Marketing. However, Mukai is planning to take a leave from UCLA and intends to enroll at Harvard Law School.

He has already received many awards throughout his educational career, graduating with honors from CIT, and being a West Los Angeles Scholarship winner in 1975, a Gill Robb Wilson Scholarship winner, a California State Scholarship winner, and a CIT Scholarship winner.

Francis has also worked as a manager of the CalTech Coffeehouse, a Laboratory Aide in the Department of Environmental Engineering, and as an Application Engineer for Packard Electric of Ohio. His interests include track and golf. In addition, Francis has been involved with several business groups. He has been co-chairman of the Asian Business Students Association, a research assistant for Computer and Information Systems, and a member of the UCLA Investment/Finance Club.

Nisaburo Aibara Memorial

Richard Kiyo Mirikitani, of Honolulu, Hi., is a graduate student at Harvard Law School. He completed his undergraduate work at Stanford University, receiving a bachelor's degree in Psychology.



Richard graduated from Stanford Phi Beta Kappa and first in his Psychology Department. He was also a Teaching Assistant in the psychology department while at Stanford.

Richard's interests include football, softball, basketball, and ping-pong. He was also the winner of the Asian American Alternative Moot Court Competition and was a member of the Undergraduate Psychology Assn. and the Asian American Pre-Law Assn.

Calif. First Bank scholarship winner New Zealand-bound

Paula Kasumi Kakimoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Kakimoto of Los Angeles, was awarded the bachelor of arts degree with high honors at Princeton University. Paula, who majored in geology and graduated Summa Cum Laude, was awarded the Fulbright/Hays Grant to undertake geothermal studies for a year at the University of Auckland in Auckland, New Zealand, beginning in March, 1982.

She was valedictorian of the 1977 graduating class at Marlborough School in Los Angeles. Paula was the first recipient of the California First Bank Scholarship, a \$1,000 grant for each of four years at Princeton, made in conjunction with JACL's national scholarship program. The four-year award was established through efforts of the late past national JACL president, George Inagaki, a founding board of directors member of California First Bank (then known as Bank of Tokyo of California), in 1976.

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PC PEOPLE



Press Row

Sandra Michioku, 27, has been a United Press International reporter for four years, having spent one year in San Francisco and three in Sacramento. A native of Hawaii, she was graduated from the Univ. of Hawaii in 1977 and worked for radio KHBH in Honolulu before joining UPI. She currently covers the California State Assembly for the UPI. She is the daughter of Takeo and Yuiko Michioku of Hawaii.

In Los Angeles, KNXT-TV Anchorwoman Connie Chung signed a new three-year contract with the station, which reportedly makes her one of the highest paid local newscasters in the nation (she was paid \$300,000 annually under her old contract).

A New York Asahi Shimbun correspondent, Mitsuko Shimomura, was commended June 28 by a council of American black women for her coverage of European and Mideast affairs.

Three American journalists—Elizabeth Rhodes, Seattle Times; Joan Silberman, Science Digest and Science News (Washington, D.C.); and Debbie Skipper, Aniston (Ala.) Star—have received the 1981 Hibakusha Travel Grants from the Hiroshima International Cultural Foundation of Japan and the Foundation for International Understanding, Inc. The three journalists will visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki Aug. 6-9 to report the effects of the atomic bombings of the two cities 36 years ago.

Radio-TV

Sansei Steven Tatsukawa has been named manager of program development for KCET-TV (28) in Los Angeles, working directly with independent producers and programming staffers for the PBS network. Tatsukawa was previously the executive producer and administrative director for Visual Communications, Inc., the L.A.-based Asian American media group.

Sports

The Western Hockey League, Canada, named Sansei Steve Tsujijura as their most valuable player for the 1980-81 season. The 5'5" center for the Medicine Hat Tigers scored 55 goals, 84 assists with 60 mins. of penalties while leading the Tigers to third place in the Eastern Division.

LTSC describes its escort program

LOS ANGELES—The Little Tokyo Service Center announced July 23 that the Nikkei Escort/Interpreter Program will provide transportation to medical facilities and government agencies for those persons unable to ride the bus or taxicab unassisted. The Japanese Community Pioneer Center will continue to serve senior citizens with medical appointments, while the Escort/Interpreter Program will expand these services by giving priority to the handicapped and disabled. For more info call (213) 617-9394.

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WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

'82 Budget

Washington

The House-Senate Conference Committee reviewing the House and Senate resolutions for federal budget cuts has spent the last several days ratifying major changes in programs that will curtail federal spending in the next fiscal year.

An important part of the 1982 budget has been the recommendation of block grants to states. Block grants consolidate several programs for health, education, and social services under a lump-sum payment to states and local governments. By not specifying how this money should be spent, the influence of Federal Government within the state will be significantly lessened and the state and local levels will be given the responsibility of determining the allocation of funds to programs which meet the community's specific, local needs.

Block grants and the inherent changes of the basic structure of federal assistance to state programs has met with reactions ranging from "new federalism" ... "revolutionary change" ... "a significant start in reversing the direction of government" to "a step toward abandonment of federal responsibility."

This conflict is reflected in the resolutions that the Conference Committee will be sending back to the floor of the House and Senate for approval and eventual review by President Reagan.

The area of health programs has been especially troublesome. President Reagan originally requested two health block grants, one for general health services and the other for preventive health programs. These two block grants combined 25 programs currently administered by the federal government. Senate and House conferees have placed 19 of the 25 programs into three block grants: a health services block grant, a preventive health block grant and a primary care and community health center block grant. Exempt from the block grants are certain communicable disease, childhood immunization and tuberculosis programs, migrant and community health programs and family planning programs.

Proposed block grants by President Reagan in the area of education has also undergone change in Congress. While the Administration called for the lumping together of 44 education programs into two block grants, one for children with special education needs and one for improving school programs, the Conference Committee has created only one which excludes programs serving needy children, handicapped students, vocational education, bilingual education and Indian education.

Two further departures from President Reagan's original block grant proposals are indicative of the hesitation Members of Congress have in delegating greater autonomy and authority to the states. Conferees have approved for inclusion in the reconciliation bill the requirement that states hold public hearings on their plans for the distribution of block grant funds before they will receive the money from the federal government. This, along with the authorization of the federal government to continue operating programs being consolidated into block grants, for up to a year, lessens state autonomy and assures the continued participation of the federal government in the implementation of federally assisted programs.

Calendar Non-JACL Event

- **AUGUST 8 (Saturday)**
 - * Anaheim—Nisei Week Coronation Ball, Disneyland Hotel.
 - * Portland—Festiv of Folklife (2da), Laurelhurst Pk.
 - * San Francisco—Nihonmachi Street Fair (2da).
 - * Seattle—ACRS benefit, Nisei Vets Hall, 5pm.
- **AUGUST 9 (Sunday)**
 - * Milwaukee—JACL picnic, Brown Deer Pk #3 (rain: Country Gdns).
 - * Mt Olympus—Comm picnic, Evergreen Park.
 - * Los Angeles—Nisei Week parade, Little Tokyo, 3pm; cultural displays, many at JACCC, 12n. (thru the week ending Aug. 16).
 - * West Covina—Obon Festiv, ESGV JCC, 12n-10pm.
- **AUGUST 11 (Tuesday)**
 - * Los Angeles—Classical Japanese theater arts series (11th, 13th, 18th, 20th), County Museum of Art, Bing Theater, 8pm.
 - * San Francisco—CWRIC hearings (3da), Golden Gate Univ, 9am.
- **AUGUST 12 (Wednesday)**
 - * Seabrook—Old-new bd mtg, Scott Nagao's res.

Highrise residents help cherry tree project

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Over \$500 was raised by charter residents of the Multi-Ethnic Senior Citizen Highrise for the 10 flowering Japanese cherry trees planted in April when the housing project had its grand opening.

- **AUGUST 15 (Saturday)**
 - NC-WNPDC—Redress bnf dnr, Japan Ctr Theater, San Francisco, 6:30pm; Capt Ellison Onizuka, NASA astronaut, spkr.; all Nikkei in public life, honorees.
 - West Valley—Daruma Folk Festiv, Saratoga Lanes pkg lot, Sn Jose, 10am-5pm.
 - Monterey Peninsula—Annual rummage sale, JACL Hall.
- **AUGUST 16 (Sunday)**
 - NCWNPDC/Oakland—Qtrly sess, Holiday Inn, Emeryville, 9am; Arigato Award.
 - Cincinnati—Bd mtg, Lance Yamasaki's res.
 - Hoosier—Japanese movie, Jewish Comm Ctr, Indianapolis.
 - Monterey—VFW picnic.
- **AUGUST 19 (Wednesday)**
 - Portland—Bd mtg, Homer/Micki Yasui res.
- **AUGUST 22 (Saturday)**
 - * Los Angeles—5th Miss Orient USA Pageant, LA Conv Ctr, 8:30pm.
- **AUGUST 23 (Sunday)**
 - PSWDC/Orange County—Qtrly sess, Monterey Peninsula—Issei Kai picnic, Indian Vlg, 17-Mile Dr.
- **AUGUST 27 (Thursday)**
 - Sacramento—Gen mtg, Nisei Hall, 7:30pm.

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Market sought for aircraft safety seat

SAN JOSE, Ca.—The aircraft safety seat designed by Sequoia JACler Charles C. Kubokawa of the Ames Research Center is still waiting for a buyer, but no one seems interested, according to a June 15 article in the San Jose Mercury. Kubokawa says it should be put on jet aircraft to save lives.

The futuristic "blue chair" known in aviation circles as the Kubokawa seat, is made of a special foam that conforms to the contours of the sitter and it features a built-in shoulder harness and over-the-shoulder reading light. Stereo speakers are built into bumpers on both sides of the headrest, a tray is stored in the armrest where passengers can't jack-knife against it, and the back is powered into a semi-reclining position by an electric motor.



'KUBOKAWA SEAT'—Sequoia JACler Charles Kubokawa of NASA's Ames Research Center sits back in a model of the jet passenger seat he designed, which incorporates many safety features. (Photo was taken in 1973.)

NCWNPDC/Oakland session Aug. 16

OAKLAND, Ca.—JACL No. Calif.-W. Nev.-Pacific District Council's third quarterly, being hosted by Oakland JACL, will be in session Aug. 16, 9 a.m. at the Emeryville Holiday Inn. New agenda items include the Chapter-Scrapbook and Arigato awards, Gov. Yosh Nakashima said.

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家紋

Yoshida Kamon Art
312 E. 1st St., Rm. 205
Los Angeles, Ca. 90012
(213) 629-2848 / 755-9429

Kei Yoshida,
INSTRUCTOR
Family Crests & Historical Dolls

Nisei Week Festival Kamon Exhibit

- * Anyone who has a Japanese surname, has a Kamon (Japanese Family Crest).
 - * Kei Yoshida, who first introduced the Kamon to the Japanese American community 10 years ago, has created a Kamon for the Japanese Americans in which one's Kamon and surname is handcarved, and then individually hand-cast in solid bronze, producing an original and one-of-a-kind Kamon which will last eternally.
 - * Those who order a Kamon at the Yoshida Kamon Art will automatically become members of the Japanese Heraldry research group, and receive Kei Yoshida's guidance in researching their Kamons' and surnames' histories.
 - * There is meaning and value in the fact that you yourself spend time to research your ancestor's history on your own.
 - * To make this self-research possible in the U.S., during this Nisei Week's Tenth Annual Kamon Exhibit, the Yoshida Kamon Art will be presenting part one of a series of diagrammatic approach/explanations of Monshōgaku, designed for easier understanding by the Sansei and Yonsei. Date: Aug. 15 & 16; Time: 10a.m.-6p.m.; Location: Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, Rm 309.
- Also on Aug. 8-14 from 10:00 - 8:00 p.m. at the S.K. Uyeda Bldg., suite 205 (312 E. First St., Los Angeles). It is open to all who have questions (in either Japanese or English) concerning the Kamon.

The chair is made of two parts—a seat within a shell. In a crash, the unit absorbs energy to a point, then the inner seat moves forward against the pull of two cables hooked to the shell, further dulling the impact.

The seat can withstand about 21 times the force of gravity (g's) in the forward direction. Present aircraft seats are required to handle 9 g's.

Kubokawa, then an experimental psychologist, built the first chair for NASA's Ames Center in 1969, when that organization was looking to make a breakthrough in aircraft passenger safety. After five years of testing and modifications, Kubokawa was convinced that the passenger seat could save 60 percent of the lives being lost in most crashes.

Kubokawa, a resident of Palo Alto, was a NASA scientist who participated in an underwater experiment off the coast of Virgin Islands in 1970 living in a submerged habitat for two months.

He currently chairs the National JACL International Relations Committee and the NCWNPDC redress committee, and was formerly the district governor.

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