

Redress: lively topic editorially pro or con MISLS to celebrate its 40th anniversary Nov. 1

By PETER IMAMURA
(Part III)

Los Angeles

During the summer weeks when the CWRIC conducted public hearings, editorials on the redress issue flourished in print and on the airwaves from middle America, across the West Coast to Japan. Many favored reparations of some kind to Japanese Americans as well as preventive measures so it could not happen again. A few felt it was "too late" for monetary restitution and one confused American citizens of Japanese ancestry with Japanese from Japan.

Here is the latest sampling (No. 1, Aug. 4 PC; No. 2, Aug. 28 PC):

A controversial essay by Japan Times editor Kiyooki Murata (reprinted in the Aug. 24 Hawaii Hochi), a Japan student who was stranded by WWII in the U.S. and interned at Poston, called the CWRIC hearings "unilateral and emotional rather than objective and rational".

Murata felt the essential purpose of the relocation program was "removal—not confinement" of Japanese Americans and their prevention to re-enter the evacuated areas. Some points Murata made may be disputed for he says:

—A week to 10 days, not 24 hours, was the usual time allowed for persons to prepare for relocation.

—U.S.-born Japanese "technically belonged to two countries" because of the Japanese nationality law based on "jus sanguinis" which made a child born of a Japanese subject, regardless of where, a Japanese.

—Evacuees were not confined in the war relocation camps (for the duration of the war). Many left the centers in the spring, 1943, for outside work. Those classified as "enemy aliens" were dealt with "on the same basis as citizens".

Murata felt that "concentration camp" is a misnomer. Camp residents were allowed to have their household goods "shipped to the centers by the U.S. Army"; evacuees were never "forced" to work; and there was a "plentiful supply of food in the mess halls, with emphasis on rice and fish".

PC UPDATE

Columnist J. Richard Nokes in *The Oregonian* Sept. 13 expressed his belief that Japanese Americans and Japanese from Japan were one and the same:

"It is quite proper to admit today that the treatment of the Japanese and Americans of Japanese descent during the war years was shabby and worse. But it is also proper to remember the hysteria that was sweeping the West Coast two months after Pearl Harbor. Individual damage already was being done to property owned by Japanese and Japanese Americans even before the relocation, and one opinion put forth was that their removal was 'for their safety and for ours'."

"... As this nation draws near the 40th anniversary of the beginning of the great war, it would be well to ask what our own community will do to commemorate the 'day of infamy', Dec. 7, 1941. With Americans on the defensive for the incarceration of Japanese and for dropping the war-ending atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, should we not observe the date of the attack on Pearl Harbor too?"

"... Today, we don't hate our

onetime enemy nor does Japan hate the United States. We are the best of friends... We should take care as our international friendship flowers that emotionalism over the relocation compensation question does not drive us apart here at home."

Sebastopol (Ca.) Times columnist Ernest V. Joiner (Sept. 9) vehemently opposed redress. "Today we have a bunch of me-generation Japanese Americans, half of whom were not even born at the time of World War II, demanding indemnity for suffering they never endured. They are militants of the Japanese American Citizens League who follow the plunder patterns used successfully by blacks, Hispanics and Indians to 'get something' for alleged past grievances. They are a disgrace to thousands of loyal Japanese Americans, and they dishonor those heroic Nisei who volunteered from 'location' centers and fought so bravely for the U.S. 'If we submit to this blackmail now, what is to prevent each succeeding generation from reopening claims? When do we say, 'Hold, enough is enough?'"

Injustice Cited by Others

Despite these anti-redress examples, there were more newspapers and television stations across the country which, at least, expressed their recognition of the injustice that was committed. Several favored some form of reparations.

In Kansas, two newspapers wrote in favor of monetary reparations.

Coffeyville Journal (July 14)

'Jap' trademark cancellation wins

WASHINGTON—Cancellation of the U.S. trademark registration of "Jap" sought by Condas, S.A. a Swiss corporation believed to be controlled by Kenzo Takada, the Japan-born Paris fashion designer, was duly noted in the Oct. 9 Washington JACL Office report.

Ron Ikejiri, Washington JACL representative, scored it as "another major victory" for Japanese Americans, thanks to the legal assistance provided by David T. Nikajido of Washington and Ronald Inouye of New York and support from Nikkei members in Congress.

Intermountain DC convention theme on 'Nisei retirement'

By TAB UNO

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Individuals who have contributed to preserving a unique way of life for the Japanese American community in the Intermountain area (Utah-Idaho-eastern Oregon) will be honored at the 21st biennial Intermountain District Council convention Nov. 27-28 at Ramada Inn.

These individuals include past JACL district governors and chapter presidents who have devoted long hours and strenuous efforts during the past two decades. Traditional biennium honors to the IDC Chapters and IDC Japanese American will also be presented at the Saturday banquet. Dr. James K. Tsujimura, National JACL President, will be keynote speaker. Ken Williams' band will play for the dance to follow.

Several workshops Friday and Saturday will explore "Nisei and the Retirement Years", the convention theme. The free sessions are expected to provide new insight and helpful ideas. Main topics and respective moderators are:

(a) Financial, representative from Dean Witter & Co.; (b) Housing, Stan Ishihara, Frank Yoshimura; (c) Insurance, Bob Louie; (d) Health, T. Shimatsu; and (e) Psychology, Ron Wakabayashi.

A five-hour Issei-Nisei-Sansei videotape docu-drama produced in Japan with English subtitles will be shown during the two days.

The 1000 Club whing ding Friday night will be held at Club Manhattan. The IDC youth are sponsors of the Saturday luncheon with guest speaker and talent show.

Registration package including whing ding, luncheon, dinner-dance is \$39.50, payable to Salt Lake JACL, P.O. Box 217, Salt Lake City, Ut 84110-0217, by Nov. 13 or call Alice Kasai (801) 359-2902. Rates for convention hotel reservations (call toll free 1-800-453-4590) at \$32 single and \$38 double will be offered until Nov. 13. Ramada Inn is located at 999 So. Main St.

said that CWRIC's effort to remedy the damages of Evacuation was a "noble one" and "should have the support of the American people". The Dodge City Globe (July 15) hoped the Commission "can arrange for suitable reparations for the Nisei who were made to suffer unnecessarily" during WWII and preventive measures be taken as well.

Two nationally respected newspapers in Missouri spoke for redress more and less. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch felt "property losses were so high that full compensation is unlikely" and that "it is too late to compensate for the personal injustice". But Rep. Daniel Akaka's suggestion won mention—that scholarships for descendants of internees would be "restitution for lost opportunity". The Kansas City (Mo.) Star (July 16) called the Evacuation "one of the most shameful violations of civil rights in the long history of American freedom" and noted that if the Commission recommends monetary redress, "its decision should be honored in full".

However in northeastern Nebraska, the Norfolk News (July 16) said the "blot cannot be removed by conscience money". Yet, it held Evacuation was "unwarranted" and "unjustified".

In Minnesota, The Duluth News Tribune (July 15) regarded "our government does owe (the Japanese Americans) something, but the fact that this Commission has been formed at all is some compensation". It concluded: "Its report will at last provide full gov-

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SAN FRANCISCO—Commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Military Intelligence Service Language School at the Presidio of San Francisco, MIS Reunion '81 this weekend opens with dedication of a museum exhibit at the Presidio Nov. 1, 1 p.m., followed by ceremonies at the main parade ground and a gala banquet at the Presidio Officers' Club.

Keynote speaker at the dedication will be Judge Robert Thornton of the Oregon Court of Appeals, former Oregon attorney general and a MIS officer during World War II. Henry Goshu, retired U.S. Foreign Service officer and among the 14 heroes who served with the famed Merrill's Marauders in Burma, will emcee the ceremonies.

Maj. Gen. Robert L. Fair (ret.) of Scottsdale, Ariz., who commanded MIS teams in the Pacific, will be the principal banquet speaker. U.S. 9th Circuit Court Judge Eu-

gene Wright, Seattle, who was one of the first 60 MIS students and led a team in combat in the Southwest Pacific, will be keynote speaker. Shigeya Kihara of Monterey, one of the five original civilian instructors, is reunion chair.

Hundreds of MIS veterans from nationwide will gather with former commanding officers and civilian instructors, to honor the first band of 60 students, five civilian instructors and officers who comprised the top secret school. The Presidio Army Museum is exhibiting this first-time-ever display of vivid wartime photos, captured enemy paraphernalia, intelligence artifacts and a diorama depicting the operation of the Nisei MIS GIs. The exhibit will run for a year, supplementing "Go For Broke", another major exhibit which opened earlier this year. Combined as the "Nisei in WWII", a duplicate is being prepared for travel exhibits, beginning with the Los Angeles County Museum in summer of 1982.

Hawaii judge believes he was victim of assault



Judge Harold Shintaku
Senate Minority Leader (1969)

HONOLULU—Circuit Judge Harold Shintaku, slowly recovering from the serious head and shoulder injuries he sustained on Oct. 7, told his doctor on Oct. 8 that he must have been attacked while he was sleeping in his Mokuleia beach house.

Dr. Nobuyuki Nakasone, one of the physicians who operated on the judge to repair his multiple skull fractures and broken collarbone, said that Shintaku thought that he was attacked in his sleep because he did not have those injuries before he slept.

Shintaku's condition was

\$5,000 grant given to Kimochi home

SAN FRANCISCO—A grant of \$5,000 from the Ishiyama Foundation was given to Kimochi, Inc. towards the construction of the Kimochi Board and Care Home project, it was recently announced by project coordinator Sandy Ouye Mori.

The combination 24-hour residential care/adult day care/senior center facility is soon to be constructed at Sutter and Octavia Streets here.

listed as "serious but stable" by doctors at St. Francis Hospital after emergency brain surgery was performed on him Oct. 7. The 54-year-old jurist was experiencing some hearing loss in his left ear, headaches and some pain in his collarbone.

Police are still investigating the matter, and even looked into the possibility that Shintaku may have tried to hang himself at his North Shore home, falling instead. However, Dr. William Won, the brain surgeon who saved Shintaku's life through a three-hour operation, said that the head injuries sustained by the judge were caused by blows and it was unlikely that they were caused from a fall.

Shintaku himself told the Honolulu Advertiser in an interview Oct. 10 that he recalled being followed by a car as he drove home from Honolulu on the night of the incident. Although Shintaku initially thought that the car following him was a police vehicle, his recollection was vague, so it was difficult for authorities to investigate Shintaku's story.

The judge had been arrested for drunken driving just hours before the attack, and police deny that they had sent any cars to follow him home.

Shintaku rebuffed the possibility of him attempting suicide, as the police theorized, and said that comments which indicated his injuries were self-inflicted was a "damned lie" and that there was no way that he could have done that to himself. He added that he did not know how his injuries were inflicted.

Dr. Nakasone said Shintaku can be expected to take up to a year to recover, but added that the judge's injuries should not prevent him from returning to the Circuit Court bench. Shintaku expressed a desire to go back to work, if possible.



Phila. JACL Forum photos by Tom Murakami

Panelists: (from left) Emiko Tonooka, Grayce Uyehara, Herb Horikawa and moderator Mary Watanabe.

Historian Daniels addresses Phila. JACL forum on redress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — An all-day forum Oct. 3 at the Arch St. Friends Meeting House here on the evacuation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II was attended by some 140 persons. Moderator Michael Blum, executive director of the Nationalities Service Center, introduced Prof. Roger Daniels, Univ. of Cincinnati historian and recognized authority on Evacuation, who referred to memos written by top military authorities of the time opposing wholesale removal. President Roosevelt, however, bowed to the demands of racist politicians and issued Executive Order 9066 under which the evacuation was carried out.

A panel of three ex-camp internees (Herbert Horikawa, Grayce Uyehara and Emiko Tonooka), moderated by Mary

Watanabe, discussed the event from their individual perspectives, the negative effect the evacuation had on ideals and faith in U.S. democracy, breakdown of parental authority in the camp environment and the shattering effect the uprooting had on individuals.

Rep. Robert Edgar (Pa-7th Dist) said, in his opinion, the Nikkei had a legitimate claim to redress for the evacuation and internment which ought to be pursued. He emphasized that it was important to reach as many legislators as possible with the story by meeting with them personally or with members of their staff.

Exhibit and Films

A prominent feature was the exhibit of items handmade by internees from all ten re-

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Redress Reports

Barrows speaks on WRA to CWRIC

Testimony of Leland Barrows, a top administrative official with the War Relocation Authority, first under Milton Eisenhower and then Dillon Myer, represents the main WRA input before the Commission, as gleaned from the transcripts of July 14 session in the Senate Caucus Room.

Mr. Barrows:

Continued from Last Week

Now that was a very quick look at the general relocation idea. I want to turn to another subject now and that's the Japanese Americans in the military service, because we felt all along that with the Japanese excluded from military service and we knew a good many who were in and others who wanted to be in; the population would have an unnecessary future burden.

There had been 6,000 Japanese Americans in the Armed Forces when Pearl Harbor came along, and most of them so far as I know all were let out. The Nisei were classified first as 4-F and then to 4-C.

Also there was some opposition to this idea from Hawaii, from the Army, where they knew more about the problem really, and they began to urge that the Japanese Americans who wanted to serve be recruited. On January 28, 1943 the idea originating in the Defense Department of recruiting a combat team in Hawaii and in the centers occurred. WRA didn't like the idea of a segregated team at first, ultimately it came to realize it became a powerful public relations and political instrument for the population.

The Army had prepared a questionnaire to submit to all Nisei, asking a number of things including a specific pledge of loyalty. WRA concluded if we were going to do that for the Nisei then let's register all adults because we needed a basis for the leave that we propose to grant.

So we had a general registration which in the aggregate was pretty disturbing in the centers, but in the end it supplied the basis for our future actions. We made one grievous mistake; the Issei at first were asked to sign a loyalty question to a country by whom they were denied the right of citizenship, so we changed that not speedily enough, so that all they had to do was agree not to do anything harmful to the country.

The registration went pretty well everywhere except Tule Lake, and there 4200 people refused to register, and only 59 Nisei volunteered for the Armed services. Nevertheless, the record of the 442nd as it began to move up the Italian Peninsula and across France became well known to everyone as an act of national heroism from which the Japanese Americans in the centers could benefit.

WRA felt that that would not be enough and kept pushing them to have the draft restriction lifted, and that was done only on January 21, 1944 when the conscription was restored for all Nisei. There was some objection to that of course as is understandable in the centers, but over all 2800 Nisei were inducted into the service by conscription.

Now I want to turn to another problem that confronted WRA. When the racist critics of the Japanese Americans got them moved off the Coast and into camps they thought, some of them actually thought, they would be held there and then shipped to Japan, and that was some idea. And they thought, well, we're all right, but they soon discovered that WRA had a different plan of releasing the people as rapidly as possible, so there blew up a series of attacks on the authority destined to serve two purposes really, one to continue to discredit the Japanese Americans and to keep alive the notion that they were a dangerous element in the population; and the other—to get WRA transferred to the Army.

We were constantly charged in the press with coddling or pampering or overfeeding the evacuees in the centers, the relocation of the program was described as the process for turning spies and saboteurs loose on the country, and so on. And you would get an organized campaign between political elements and press groups, for example the first one I remember is the Scripps-Howard press picked up some stories from the Arkansas centers arising from the testimony of a bunch of disgruntled contract workers, and they circulated that widely.

Senator (Mon C.) Wallgren of Washington introduced a bill to transfer the function of WRA to the War Department, and Senator (A.B. 'Happy') Chandler of Kentucky headed a subcommittee of the Senate (Military Affairs) Committee to investigate things. Well, he went around the country, he went to several states, with wide publicity, and what ended up, because the Army flatly refused to consider the—or I mean the War Department flatly refused to consider the idea of taking this job. They ended up with three rather mild recommendations: restoration of the drafts, speeding up the release of evacuees for work, but separation of the loyal from the disloyal a process that became known as segregation.

The Denver Post launched a campaign that began by finding some undoubted overstocking in the food warehouses in Heart Mountain. That was the result of some miscalculations of the Army Quartermaster Corps and some misjudgments in the Mess Office in the center; but the press never pointed out that in actual feeding, rationing requirements were observed, and that the overstockings could be cured simply by transferring to other centers.

To Be Continued

San Jose ready for Yu-Ai Kai mochitsuki

SAN JOSE, Ca.—The ninth annual Yu-Ai Kai mochitsuki will be held Dec. 19-20 at the Buddhist Church. Proceeds from sales (\$1.25 per

pound) go toward services assisting Nikkei elderly by the group. To order mochi, call (408) 294-2505, 169 Jackson St., San Jose 95112.

Low point for JACL in '42-'43 recalled

By PETER IMAMURA

(Third in a Series)

At several hearing sessions of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) went under a considerable amount of fire from both Nikkei critics and Caucasian anti-redress adversaries. Their testimonies are worth weighing in light of the fact that Congress, which must ultimately review the CWRIC findings and recommendations, will need to know how unified and keen the Japanese American is on this issue.

JACL itself, perhaps, will have to answer some of the accusations brought against it, especially the somewhat vague denunciation which holds that the League "sold the Nikkei down the river" during the Evacuation.

Upon examination of testimony of JACL critics and anti-redress advocates, the picture drawn from them gives JACL the appearance of being an organization which was once "overly cooperative" with U.S. authorities during the war but, nearly 40 years later, has taken an "about face" stand and become a dissident element seeking to right past wrongs.

Rafu Shimpō English Editor Raises Questions

On July 16 at Washington, English editor Dwight Chuman of the Los Angeles-based Rafu Shimpō was perhaps the first witness to question JACL's role during the wartime relocation and internment period. Chuman, who favored redress, first presented to CWRIC the results of his newspaper survey which showed a considerable amount of respondents favored monetary reparation. He then asked the CWRIC to investigate documentation which, he said, was in the National Archives which showed that the U.S. government had performed "experiments" as behavior modification and rumor tests on the internees. He also requested the Commission to investigate the possibility that "members of the Japanese American Citizens League may have served as informants prior to and within the camps, and by doing so exacerbated dissension and suspicion among internees."

"Please tell us why members of the JACL, our only nation-wide organization, became targets of violence in the camps," Chuman continued. "And help us to understand why the JACL, which discouraged court challenges to the legality of the evacuation in the camps, documents indicate that JACL National Secretary Mike Masaoka in 1942 publicly characterized Minoru Yasui as a 'self-styled martyr out to do nothing but capture headlines.'"

Of his charge against Masaoka, Chuman commented, "Perhaps (CWRIC) staff can determine whether circumstances had a chilling effect on other Japanese Americans exercising their rights as citizens."

Chuman further questioned Masaoka's role by demanding "the staff to help us understand why the JACL-National Secretary in March 1942 recommended that Japanese be put into labor concentration camps to be farmed out to large sugar beet combines as cheap laborers, that Japanese internees should be brought in for road-making, and that Japanese be branded and stamped and put into supervision of the federal government."

Commissioner Marutani Questions the Editor

Commissioner William Marutani, while understanding the editor's bitterness, observed he had not mentioned certain names. "Not once did you mention the name of (Gen. Jon L.) Dewitt; not once did you mention the name of (Provost Marshal General Allen W.) Gullion; not once did you mention the name (Karl R.) Bendetsen; not only did I hear the name Secretary (Frank) Knox; not once did I hear the name (Secretary Henry L.) Stimson. And I find by your omission a perspective of your statement—and I want to tell you that in all candor."

Chuman responded, "If I could reply to that, there is no intention to leave them out, but in light of Ms. (Lillian) Baker's comments, I amended my testimony to address this Commission to tell the full story of the occurrences within the camps and in our community... I think that if people like Ms. Baker do incorporate the actions of certain leaders within our community against a redress movement, I think that is also counter-productive, but in no way meant to remove the guilt from these people that you mentioned now. I think the larger duty of your Commission (is) to identify the roles of these people."

Chuman was referring to an earlier statement by Lillian Baker who testified then WRA director Dillon Myer had stated "the most active and vital agencies working with relocation was (sic) the Japanese American Citizens League, the same JACL that twice honored the Director and staff of the WRA for 'humane treatment and understanding the plight of the evacuees.'"

Letter Claimed to Be Signed Dillon Myer Read

Baker repeated her anti-redress, anti-JACL tirade at the CWRIC hearings Aug. 4 in Los Angeles, wherein she read a statement, she claimed was written by Myer. Reading the so-called Myer statement, Baker said: "When the War Relocation Authority was preparing to close the final chapter in this most misunderstood period of American history, the Japanese American Citizens League, representing members and the vast majority of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States, held a testimonial banquet (for me) May 22, 1946, at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City.

"At this testimonial banquet, I was presented with a citation and many testimonials which, I was told, represented the affection and esteem in which I and members of my staff were upheld by the evacuees whose lives and ours were so intermingled, dependent one upon another during this great wartime tragedy... More than 20 years later, another tribute was given to me by these same evacuees lauding the WRA as 'a living tribute to the correctness and vision of WRA policies and practices'. Leading these tributes was Mr. Mike M. Masaoka, who today has joined with those who have demeaned me and my staff of dedicated individuals, most of whom are no longer here to defend themselves and their honorable wartime actions."

Baker read further: "Why has this man (Masaoka) and those who paid tribute now forsake me and my country? Why do they dishonor both?"

In closing, she read a statement ascribed to Dr. Harold S. Jacoby, an internal security officer at Tule Lake: "This redress and reparations issue 'isn't' a Japanese American issue; its (sic) a JACL issue, motivated by a desire to be militant." In her written testimony, she called the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations a "splinter group (of) dissident" JACLers.

Sen. Hayakawa Sees 'Small Group' Behind JACL Redress Push

Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Ca.) also feels redress is desired by a small group of dissidents. He expressed this opinion also in Los Angeles on Aug. 4: "I am proud to be a Japanese American. But when a small but vocal group of Japanese Americans calling themselves a 'Redress Committee' demand a cash indemnity of \$25,000 for all those who went to relocation camps during World War II... my flesh crawls with shame and embarrassment."

Hayakawa also wanted to remind "the Japanese American Redress

Committee" that the economic competition between Japan and the U.S. might become entangled in the redress issue—resulting in a "backlash".

In San Francisco, redress opponent Oliver Anjo, a Caucasian, echoed the implication that redress is being sought by a "radical element" of the JACL: "This reparation farce has been designed and orchestrated by a radical element of the JACL who are alleged to be inherently anti-American and bent on revenge and humiliation of this country. The monetary portion of the JACL demands can only be assumed to be motivated by a certain greed and is an action which does not have wide support from the Americans of Japanese ancestry, and one that is causing much embarrassment to those who do not support the JACL viewpoint."

Further testimony accused JACL of being responsible for the adverse modification of Japanese American society through the loyalty oaths given in camps.

Playwright Calls Loyalty Oath a JACL 'Publicity Stunt'

Chinese American playwright Frank Chin testified in Seattle on Sept. 9 that, according to his social science research in the National Archives, the JACL "invented" the so-called loyalty oath "as a publicity stunt to convince the government that Japanese American Citizens League was the only leadership organization over Japanese Americans". The oath, according to Chin, was "a kind of graduation competency test" from the JACL/WRA indoctrination program.

He said the loyalty oath created a "rift" in the Japanese American community, between JACLers and non-JACLers, one which still exists today: "The loyalty oath divided marriages, exploded families into physical violence, created bitter feuds, caused social ostracism, beatings, murder, suicide, and the permanent split of Japanese America into JACL and non-JACL sensibilities."

One of Masaoka's policies, Chin charged, had the goal of creating "Better Americans in a Greater America", which entailed sacrificing citizens' rights and "voluntarily" entering the camps.

Echoing Chuman, the playwright also charged JACL encouraged "informants" through its oral interviews for a leave clearance (a WRA pass to leave camp for work, though initially prepared as a Selective Service questionnaire to recruit Nisei in the camps for the 442nd Infantry.—Ed.)

"In short, the loyalty oath in printed form required any who would be cleared to leave, to see the light outside camp, to endorse the JACL program, to agree to discriminate against the Issei, display respect for the *inu* and show willingness to turn informer to the government against their own," noted Chin, who concluded:

"The greatest position, in my opinion, inflicted on Japanese America was the imposition of the Japanese American Citizens League as the leaders of the Japanese Americans inside camp."

Responses May Come Nov. 2-3 in Washington

Masaoka may respond to some of the charges and accusations during the upcoming CWRIC hearings Nov. 2-3 in Washington where he is scheduled to testify. (Several months ago, Masaoka said he wanted to respond in writing through the Pacific Citizen. This was before a wrap-up redress hearing was scheduled.—Ed.)

Both Chuman and Chin are for some form of correcting the injustice done, but unfortunately the issues they raise, although important, present a challenge to JACL's credibility in the redress issue which, in turn, becomes entangled within the redress movement as a whole and emerge as fuel for opponents of redress, as evidenced by Baker and Anjo.

Within the Nikkei community, this may not pose such a problem since most Japanese Americans concerned about redress are somewhat aware of the differences among groups seeking reparations—JACL, NCRR, NCJAR. But to the larger society, there may be some confusion as to what redress is all about and who actually seeks it—thus, the emphasis must be placed on the fact that redress isn't a JACL issue but, rather, an American constitutional one. #

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PRESS

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ernment acknowledgment of and responsibility for one of our history's worst blemishes and help assure that it doesn't happen again."

In the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, the state's oldest newspaper—founded in 1849, William G. Sumner said of the idea of reparations: "I suppose that a dollar figure would be complicated to arrive at. I doubt that whatever this is would be enough. It was the damndest act of our modern history. It was born of hysteria, more than chauvinism and racist sentiment."

Favorable Midwest Notices

Favorable editorials, both print and TV, appeared in Chicago where the CWRIC held hearings last month. NBC-TV affiliate WMAQ (5) aired an editorial (Aug. 1) urging witnesses to come forward because "only with (their) testimony can it be known if rights were violated... and, if they were... only (their) testimony can lead to reparations being made—and steps taken to prevent any similar event in the future".

The *Chicago Sun-Times* (July 20) called for an "official government acknowledgement of guilt, a pointed reminder for posterity that in hysterical times Americans, too, are capable of massively violating human rights". Of the suggestion that the Commission should draw up a code of conduct for the future, the *Sun-Times* reminded: "But we have one now as we did in 1942: the Bill of Rights. What we must do is remember it is there and steadfastly adhere to its demands."

The *Milwaukee Journal*, (July 20) in a similar vein, said, "The nation has another chance to examine its conduct, and to atone—financially and otherwise—for its grievous wrong".

The *South Bend Tribune* (July 17), noting "too little attention has been paid to this page of our history" said, "It is our shame. It would be more shameful not to tell our generations of the future what we did and try to tell them why." The northern Indiana daily also asked: "How far were we from much more horrible acts that were taking elsewhere in a hysterical world?"

From the Deep South

The *Huntsville (Ala.) Times* (July 15) called the WW2 detention of Japanese Americans "surely one of the sorriest episodes in the nation's history" and suggested the courts, rather than a commission, be the appropriate arbitrator for a remedy. "The approach that is being taken, we're afraid, is just another manifestation of the current 'get-up-a-commission, issue-a-report' syndrome. Perhaps the exercise will serve some purpose as a reminder of a big mistake the nation made. But beyond that, it seems just too late to be appropriate."

The *Atlanta Constitution* (July 16) noted there are many young people who do not know about Evacuation and would probably be surprised and shocked to learn it happened in this country with its freedoms and due process of law. It also noted: "It seems clear that the cause of mass evacuation was not national security but racial prejudice." Commenting on Sen. Daniel Inouye's request to the CWRIC to write a report that will "haunt the conscience of this nation", the *Constitution* added: "If we never forget, perhaps such an injustice will never be repeated."

The same day in Pennsylvania, the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* said: "It's worth remembering that, given a mixture of fear and

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JACL's Shimomura featured in UC Davis law newspaper

DAVIS, Ca.—Floyd Shimomura, "rookie" professor of law at the UC Davis School of Law, was profiled in the Oct. 6 issue of the school's publication, *The Advocate*. The article by staff writer Karen Norton noted that Shimomura tells his students to use "the attack mentality" in school and as lawyers—i.e. being aggressive (but not obnoxious nor unethical) when writing briefs or analyzing cases.

The 33-year old former deputy state attorney also advises his students that they have two choices in school—to learn passively or to "become a tiger (and) be tough minded when it comes to (their) education . . . Make the teacher teach you."

In an interview with Norton, Shimomura denied that he is a "legal scholar" or has anything close to the "best method" of teaching, emphasizing that he is as new to the game as the first-year students he teaches. And teaching law, added Shimomura, does have its challenges.

"You get a group of people coming to school because they want to be lawyers, or at least, are pretty sure they want to be lawyers . . . And there's all this enthusiasm," said Shimomura. "But by the time students get to be second- or third-year students, somehow that innocence, that enthusiasm, wears off. And part of it may be in the way the law is taught."

Historically, he added, "they're teaching the form, and they forget about the human essence in it. It's like trying to teach someone football and all you tell them is about the rules and how the game is played. You don't really get that feeling as a player when you go to a big game. The rules are there, yes, but there's something else . . . That dynamic feeling."

"And that's what I try to preserve in the classroom, to the extent that you can."

Students have commented on his "freshness," "patience" and the relaxed atmosphere of his classroom. Some especially like the fact that he practiced law for eight years before he first stepped behind the podium.

Still others affectionately refer to him as the school's "frustrated artist" because of his continuous use of chalkboard cartoons, arrows, diagrams and charts to illustrate his points to the class.

This idea came to Shimomura not from a sophisticated education, think-tank or journal, but from personal experience—one day he tried to "explain contracts to (his) seven-year old."

He expressed to Norton much enthusiasm when he discussed his past cases and his work as national JACL vice president, a feeling he hopes his style of teaching will foster.

But while he emphasizes teaching of legal rules and problem solving, Shimomura denied that his approach is strictly practical. "I feel I teach more theory than maybe the average law professor does," he noted.

His goal is to help students understand the policy reasons for the theory behind and the history of a rule—as well as the rule itself—so that they can "actually remember the law and how it applies and the limitations of it so much better."

Shimomura added, "Teaching is a very subjective thing; it's an extension of your personality. I remember when I first started to practice, my supervisor told me, 'Floyd, we're in the business of persuasion. And everybody has their own means of persuasion. Some people go out and pound the pavement and make a lot of noise and other people are not like that. Some people are most persuasive by using logic. Other people are good in emotional sorts of arguments' . . . The way I teach may not be the best way, but it's the only way I know how."

As for future lawyers, Shimomura feels that they should not be interested only in themselves, even though the economy has forced students to be more concerned in finding secure employment. He believes that lawyers should also get involved with their community—in such areas as civil rights and government.

"Every person—and particularly an attorney—has an obligation to try and make the system work a little bit better," noted Shimomura.

New York Nisei lawyer helps bridge gap at Shimoda meet

TOKYO—One of 37 American participants at the recently-held Fifth Shimoda Conference, a brain-storming session on Sagami Bay for Japanese and American opinion-makers concerned with U.S.-Japan relations, was the New York lawyer, Jiro Murase, 53, of the firm Wender, Murase and White.

Speaking afterwards with a Japan Times reporter, Murase spoke of his quiet moves behind the headlines of U.S.-Japan trade negotiations while front-page luminaries (Ambassador Mansfield, Mr. Ushiba, etc.) operate in the media spotlight.

Among his firm's clients are some 200 multinationals from both sides of the Pacific and Atlantic. He told of his work in 1977 leading to the steel trigger price mechanism announced by the Treasury Dept. which established an import floor based on the production cost of the most efficient U.S. producer with the understanding that U.S. firms would withdraw their anti-dumping suits. On the other hand, the Treasury Dept. would begin anti-dumping suits without the usual delays against any importer who sold below the floor price.

The Shimoda conferences, he said, also promote the personal contacts so effective in bilateral negotiations.

Colorado Nikkei groups support redress

DENVER, Colo.—The Japanese Assn. of Colorado added its contribution of \$220 to the National JACL Committee on Redress. Overall, \$1,320 has been received from residents in metropolitan Denver, according to JACL redress chairman Min Yasui. "There is a long, hard campaign yet ahead," he added, "but we are confident Japanese Americans everywhere will support this tremendous effort to obtain justice from the U.S. government." Acknowledged were:

Individuals— \$100—Henry M Suzuki, \$20—Shizuo Yamada, Joe Fujioka, Joe M. Ozaki; \$10—Shun Aoyagi, Harry Aoyagi, Duck Tanino, Fred Okimoto, Sadako Tsubokawa, Kazunori Yamasaki; Groups—Cathay Post 185, Mile Hi-JACL, \$500; Roy Inouye (Buddhist Church), \$100.



Rep. Robert Edgar

REDRESS

Continued from Front Page

location centers, including photographs, paintings, pencil sketches, wall carvings, lamps, tables, canes and shell jewelry—made from local materials or scrap lumber. High school yearbooks, camp newsletters and evacuation order posters were also exhibited. Items were loaned by local residents.

Miiko Horikawa presented a slide and sound show. The CBS-20th Century documentary, "Nisei: The Pride and the Shame", opened the program.

On the project planning committee were:

Martha C. Fujimoto, Teresa Maebori, G. Ueyehara, Ed Nakawatase, Sumi Kobayashi; exhibits—Fumio Ikeda, Bunji Ikeda, Jack Ozawa, Garry Oye, Nakawatase, Reiko Gaspar, Tom Murakami.

Actively supporting the forum were:

American Friends Service Committee; Pennsylvania Humanities Council and the Fels Fund.

U. of Pacific students win Jpn. studies awards

STOCKTON—Three University of the Pacific students have each been awarded a \$500 scholarship from the Japan Studies Scholarship Foundation Committee, it was announced Oct. 7.

Kevin Acosta, a senior international studies major from Dallas, Texas; Jim Obuchi, a junior international relations major from Redwood City, and Karen Okamoto, a junior Japanese major from Gardena, received the awards.

The scholarships are funded by business and civic groups in Japan and the U.S. to commemorate the 1971 Centennial of Japanese immigration to this country and to encourage students to study Japan, the Japanese language, Japanese Americans and Japan-U.S. relations.

Commission report on Peace Academy out

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution, chaired by U.S. Sen. Spark Matsunaga, presented its final report to the Congress and President Oct. 20. Copy of the report (\$6.50) is available by writing to the U.S. Government Printing Office.

The commission recommended a U.S. Peace Academy in the Washington area as an independent, non-profit corporation, partially funded by the federal government to provide graduate and postgraduate programs for training in conflict resolution skills on the international scene.

Hitachi charged with hiring bias of non-Asians

SACRAMENTO—The California Department of Fair Employment and Housing charged Oct. 16 that Hitachi Consumer Products of America, a Japanese-controlled firm located in the predominantly black community of Compton, discriminates in employment against blacks and other non-Asians.

Joanne A. Lewis, director of the department, decided to issue the complaint after it appeared that Hitachi has developed a pattern of discrimination against blacks, who make up 75% of Compton's population, and other non-Asians, during previous investigations against the firm.

Tom Allen, an attorney for the department, said that Hitachi has fewer than 25% blacks among its 300 workers, and recently has been hiring almost no blacks. He estimated that Asians make up

well over half of the company's employees, and the department said blacks and other non-Asians are seriously and increasingly underrepresented at all levels of the firm's work force.

The company's general manager of manufacturing, Norihiko Koide, said, "We know nothing of these charges," and declined further comment.

The department's complaint initiates an investigation by its staff, after which the department can refer its case to the Fair Employment and Housing Commission.

The commission could order Hitachi to change its hiring practices, and the company could appeal such a ruling to the courts.

Allen said the state has no proof of intentional discrimination, but added that the racial make up of the company's work force could not be possibly occurring by chance.

"By doing business in California, they subject themselves to our laws," Allen said. He added that Hitachi hired numerous Korean immigrants and is recruiting heavily in the Asian community.

"About half dozen persons have

complained to the department about Hitachi's hiring practices, but have gotten the complaints resolved to their satisfaction," Allen said.

State archive photos on Nikkei at LMU Library

LOS ANGELES—Historical documents and pictures from the California State Archives, "The Japanese American Experience in California", designed by Secretary of State March Fong Eu's staff, are on exhibit at Loyola Marymount University's Von der Ahe Library. Library hours: 8am-11pm Mon-Thu, till 5pm Fri-Sat, 1-11pm Sun.

Pension Plan

The National JACL is considering a change in their employee pension program. The Defined Contribution Plan will cover 25 to 30 employees. Any company interested in proposing a plan should contact Henry S. Sakai, JACL Secretary-Treasurer, 7240 S. Manna Pacifica, Long Beach, Ca. 90803, by Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1981.

Grocer robbed, loses arm

WALNUT GROVE, Ca.—An accidental shooting during a robbery cost a Nisei grocer his left arm Oct. 13. Ralph Sugimoto, 63, the proprietor of Hayashi Co. Groceries, was in stable condition at University Medical Center after surgery to amputate his arm which was injured during a holdup.

Two men, one brandishing a toy gun and the other holding a real sawed-off shotgun, entered the store and demanded money from the cash register and safe. One pushed Sugimoto, apparently with the gun, said sheriff's spokesman Bill Miller. As the grocer stumbled backward, the gun went off, striking him in the arm.

The robbers fled the store on foot.

Sugimoto was later airlifted by a California Highway Patrol helicopter to the medical center, and officials said that he may have suffered a minor heart attack during surgery. Sugimoto was recovering in the cardiac unit of the hospital.

'Theatre MMMM' at JACCC Gallery

LOS ANGELES—Theatre MMMM, a company combining mime, movement, music and marionette, will be featured as part of "Sansei Donburi" at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center on Friday, Oct. 30 at 8 p.m.

Theatre MMMM is under the artistic direction of Kenichi Kusumi, a pantomime artist from Osaka, Japan who has performed internationally in Europe, Japan and the United States. For info call Miles Kubo (213) 628-2725.

Troop 379, Where are you?



Next year, the Boy Scouts of America Koyasan Troop 379 of Los Angeles will be celebrating its 50th anniversary. During the half century of its scouting program, Troop 379 has trained hundreds of Japanese American youths for community service and leadership. We want all of the former Troop 379 scouts to join in the celebration, but to our dismay, we do not have the latest addresses of many of the former scouts, so we are not able to contact many of

you whom we know would like to join the rest of us at next year's anniversary festivities.

The Troop 379 Fiftieth Anniversary Committee is eager to hear from all of you, so drop us a line and let us know where you are. Even if you can't attend the events celebrating our 50th birthday next year, we'll be happy to keep you posted on what is happening and will even send you the official booklet commemorating the 50 great years of Koyasan Troop 379. Scout's honor.

Please send your name and address to:
Invitation Committee
1515 Feliz Street, Monterey Park, CA 91754

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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



MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

Order & Ordeal

San Francisco

Another JACL National Board Meeting has come and gone. The membership will have read Harry Honda's blow-by-blow account of the meeting that begins at 7:00 P.M. on a Friday evening and adjourns early Sunday afternoon with breaks only to eat and sleep.

Harry doesn't report the ordeal and experience that Board and staff endure during these encounter/marathon meetings. He may be judicious in doing so, because of his role in providing the membership with content matters relating to the Board Meeting. However, I think that some of the sideline activities are significant and interesting aspects that deserve some sharing.

Board and staff members arrive in San Francisco and take the Airporter Bus to a terminal located in the Tenderloin District. I have no idea why it is so named. The area is "interesting". The concentration of pornography shops, transients and new immigrants in that area are colorful, if not anxiety raising. From this point, most take a \$3.00 cab ride to Headquarters, where they encounter absolute madness. Preparatory meetings are going on in various parts of the building. The National Treasurer and the Business Manager are working out updates in the financial reports. The National President holds continual audience with staff, other Board Members and Committee Chairpersons that have agenda items. Staff is frantically duplicating and arranging the meeting package, inserting late arriving reports.

The opening session on Friday evening is organizational. The agenda is reviewed and changes are made to accommodate various guests, who will present reports to the Board. Each national elected officer has responsibilities over specific committees and reports out their agenda requirements. The District Governors, similarly, report theirs as do the Youth Representatives. Usually, there is time for a few reports to be presented and discussed in the first session. After the recess, some people go out for a late dinner. The only place open is a noodle joint two blocks away. Others go into other meetings. Some just go out to relax, but the conversation there is still about agenda items. It is late before anyone gets a chance to sleep.

The next morning, staff arrives early to prepare for the Saturday schedule, which runs from 8:00 A.M. until a scheduled 10:00 recess. It usually runs later. I drove to the hotel to pick up Board Members. NCWNP Governor Yosh Nakashima was already there, bringing one carload to the office. Coffee and rolls are consumed to replenish the energies of the Board Members. Clifford Uyeda eats the most, but others do a capable job as well. The Board labors through the agenda. Lunch is brought in. Depending on where you are seated, there is a choice between turkey, roast beef and avocado sandwiches. The lunch is augmented with cookies that Ruthie Shimomura has baked and is being passed around the tables. No recess takes place for lunch, people eat while the meeting continues. In addition to the regular discussion, districts are trading half a roast beef sandwich for half a turkey sandwich.

Jim Tsujimura is chairing the meeting. He is not under the influence of the Tylenol that he is taking for a wrenched back. The agenda, containing over 70 items, must appear endless. He weathers the agenda admirably, but I notice the relief in his face, as the break for dinner takes place.

Dinner is a congregate feeding process, much like the nutrition program for senior citizens. A half block from the office is Kintoki restaurant. It is a small place. We take over the entire restaurant and eat family style. I worry whether there will be enough food. This time we have unexpected guests, who dine with us because their place in the agenda was extended past the dinner hour. Since staff is involved with the logistics of these things, I see them enryo to make sure there is enough food.

There is only enough time to eat. The Board Members see Jim Tsujimura leave the restaurant. Everybody drinks their tea, almost in unison, and back their chairs away from the table. Going out the door, one of the Governors indicates to an elected officer that they have "bento" on their chin.

The evening session pushes past the 10:00 P.M. recess time. People's fatigue begins to show. Jim acquiesces, and recesses until morning. The dispersal takes place. Three major options exist. Go back to the hotel and sleep. Go have a nightcap with a few other Board Members. Stay at the office and become involved in another meeting of one sort or another. The options are exercised with almost an even distribution exercising the three options. Harry Honda and I ended up at Headquarters until the wee hours talking about the Youth Program to Ron Tajii and Howie Ishiyama.

The next morning began for me at the donut shop. The Board Members, and I suspect, Cliff Uyeda, had consumed more rolls than we had anticipated. I dropped the donuts at Headquarters,

Letterbox

● Nikkei from Peru

Editor:

Yesterday the Redress Commission closed their books and I thought I was through writing letters and going to meetings, nursing homes, cultural and pioneer centers trying to get the Silent majority to put in their ideas about redress. But here I am pecking away at my old typewriter once more for a final say!

I've just been reading this week's Pacific Citizen (Oct. 2) and that's not an easy job because the fine print is difficult for my poor old eyes that are growing "dim" as the Japanese say!

I know that there is another side to the story from what we read in most of these testimonies. I would like to give my side of the Peruvian story. Prof. Gardiner claims he got his facts from FBI records and I am giving mine only from my memory, Virginia thinks my memory is O.K.!

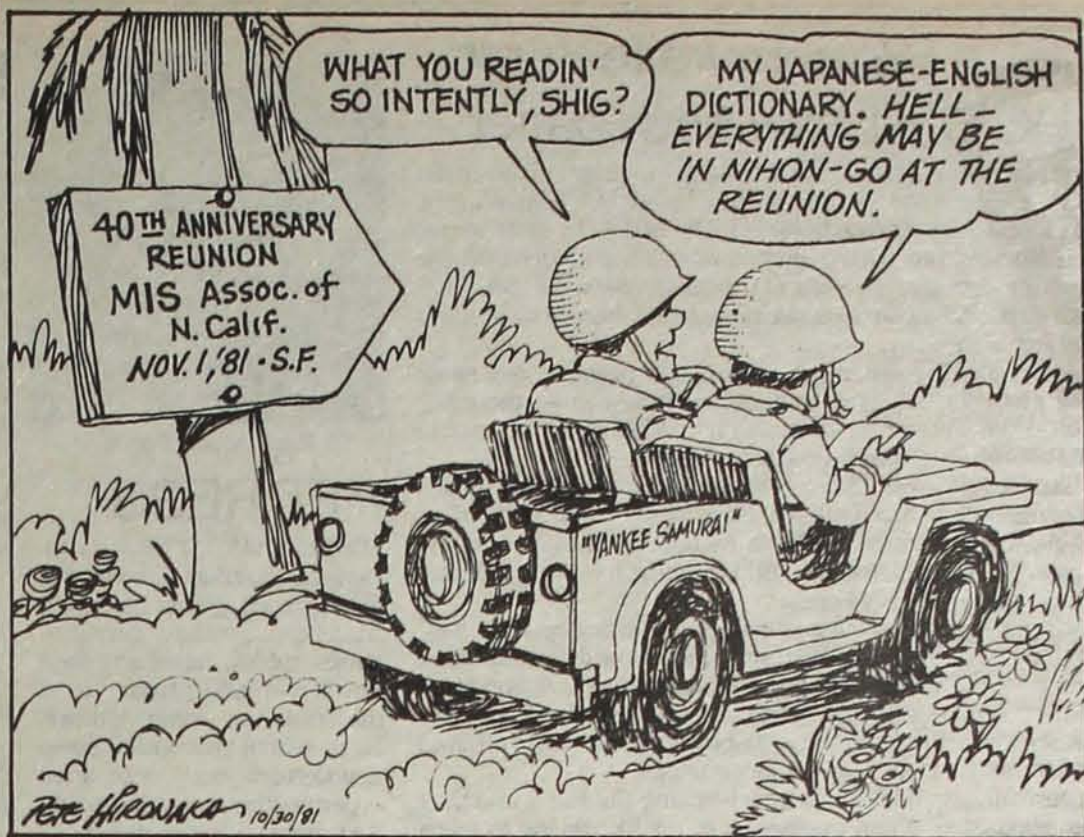
My wife and I were asked to go to the ship from Peru that had several hundred Peruvian Japanese on board to help with interpreting.

There was nothing said about being kidnapped or mistreated although they were terribly upset for being so rudely taken from their homes. I also visited Crystal City where they were living contentedly in their own little cottages with a general store and scrip money given so they could buy their groceries and other necessities and live their own family life. They said they liked it in the U.S. and wanted to stay, which most of them evidently did.

I agree with Hayakawa's article although he exaggerated a bit on the amount being demanded. It surely is not an appropriate time to "demand" even half a billion dollars from Congress who are trying so unsuccessfully to balance the budget.

I also agree with Aki Yoshimura's letter. Hayakawa did not experience the misery of "relocation and confinement" but I did after a fashion. I went through two horrible days at Terminal Island. I saw train load and bus load leaving for Assembly Centers and went many times to Santa Anita to try to help. I was in most of the relocation centers and slept in their barracks and ate in their mess halls and used their showers and latrines. I admit that there was a difference because I could get out easier than I could get in. I did spend one night in a stinking county jail in Colorado as a spy and even one night in Mike Masaoka's bunk in company?—what was the number, Mike?—of the 442nd.

As one of your oldest and most loyal friends I would like to give one final word of fatherly advice. Let's not forget the old Samurai



EDITORIALS

Continued from Page 2

panic, a people who pride themselves on their tolerance will resort to tactics usually associated only with the most repressive regimes. When the commission of inquiry finishes its work, we hope there is a formal expression of regret and apology to all Japanese Americans from the President, the Congress and the American people. It may not do much for our Japanese-American neighbors, but perhaps it will remind us of what can happen here unless we are forever vigilant."

In Massachusetts, the Worcester Telegram (July 18) added: "An apology late is better than none at all... Remembering what happened in those days of haste and fear for national security might help stop the same thing from happening again."

Swing West to the Rockies
 In Salt Lake City, the Mormon Church-owned afternoon daily, Deseret News, (July 27) declared monetary restitution would not be enough of a deterrent to prevent

spirit of suffering for the Feudal Lord and forgiving and forgetting! And let's be grateful for this unjust treatment because through it and especially the record of the 442nd, we have become first class citizens. I'm sorry for the difficult job the Commission now has on their hands. May they make right decisions.

HERBERT V. NICHOLSON
 Pasadena, Ca.

such a tragedy from recurring and that compensation for actual property losses would be more appropriate. It added: "By all means, the federal commission should consider what steps might be taken to make sure that in some future national emergency a whole group of Americans do not again find themselves in collective jeopardy just because of their race or national origins. But clearly such deterrents should not rely heavily on financial penalties and instead ought to look more in the direction of bolstering due process of the law."

The Rocky Mountain News (July 28) in Denver and the Nevada State Journal (July 19) in Carson City both expressed the need to apologize to Japanese Americans and that preventive measures were in order.

Recent California Comments
 Other newspaper in California expressing support for redress included the Stockton Record (July 17), Negro-owned Southwest Wave (Aug. 20) in Los Angeles, the Culver City-based Coast Media Newspapers (Sept. 10) and the Filipino publication, Bataan News (Sept. 18-24) in Sacramento.

Expressing some doubt, San Jose Mercury (Aug. 13) viewed by the fact that the United States "has at last acknowledged the monstrous evil of the internment policy and is considering the idea of reparations is evidence that many of us, at least, are aware of our error and perhaps have even learned from it. That may be the closest thing to justice that history's victims can reasonably hope

for."
 More cynicism was expressed The Peninsula Times Tribune (Aug. 22), Palo Alto: "The redress and reparation drive is delivering a message about justice for all Americans. As politically perilous as it is, members of Congress can't dismiss these legitimate grievances with regrets alone."

"But most of them probably will."
 Tom Hennessy's commentary in the Long Beach Press-Telegram (Aug. 7) labeled Sen. Hayakawa a "comedian" because of his testimony before the CWRIC that "no doubt warmed the cockles of every anti-Japanese bigot from Eureka to San Diego". But more shocking to this former easterner was the "discovery that the old WW2 bigotry appears to be alive and well as demonstrated by recent letters on our editorial page", including one from Lillian Baker (Aug. 6).

However, Hennessy expressed his own skepticism on redress: "As for the commission hearings, Japanese-Americans should not be too hopeful that deserved economic redress will be forthcoming. Our Long Beach congressman, Dan Lungren, has been quoted as saying Congress is in no mood to provide monetary redress; a statement which causes one to wonder why the hearings are even taking place." But there is his final note: "I read recently that the government of West Germany has paid out something in the neighborhood of \$15 billion as restitution to the victims of Nazism."

BY THE BOARD: by Henry Sakai



Realistic Budget

Long Beach, Ca.

As Harry Honda reported in the Oct. 16 PC, the JACL ended the fiscal year with a surplus for the first time in many years. However in order to do this the budget had to be reduced twice from that proposed at the 1980 convention. In the first cut, program allocations were reduced and in the second cut staff positions were reduced or not replaced. These two steps, along with a very cost-conscious attitude by the National Director and his staff, reduced expenditures. However for 1982 we need to increase the staff to provide the services and develop programs as the National Director cannot carry this load alone.

The 1982 budget will still be almost \$65,000 below that approved by the National Council at the 1980 Convention, but based on past data and future income projections the budget is more realistic.

got the coffee started and went to the hotel to pick up Board Members. Returning to Headquarters, the laborious efforts to get through the agenda are accentuated by the pressure of time. There is an awareness of flight schedules. Car pools are being arranged during the meeting to relieve the anxiety of the now very tired travelers.

Almost miraculously, Jim announces adjournment. Board Members, bags in hand, announce their goodbyes as the gavel is rapped. Other members reconvened the meetings on specific subject areas. Board and staff clean up the room and return furnishings to their original state, and a calm returns to Headquarters. After taking the last carload to the airport, I return home in the late afternoon and fall asleep during the final innings of the Dodgers-Astros playoff game.

In reality we need to increase the budget by \$150,000 to \$200,000 in order to hire adequate staff, fund more programs, build-up a reserve, and take care of other items that have been neglected. Even though there is a \$18,000 surplus, expenses shall exceed income during October, November, and December. Therefore we need to borrow \$60,000 to \$75,000 which is paid back in February and March when we become cash rich again for a few months. A \$100,000 reserve would alleviate this problem. A more even cash-flow of income would also help.

There are several ways to help solve budget problems, including seeking outside income (private and corporate), pledges, more aggressive membership drives, going to the anniversary date membership and soliciting membership year round. Until JACL can afford to hire a full-time fund raiser, the task of raising funds, soliciting membership, etc., is the responsibility of EACH ONE OF US.

Wills & Trusts are another area to help JACL. Life Membership in the 1000 Club (the price doubles on Jan. 1, '82 so join now). The sweepstakes that were so successful in 1980 will be repeated again for the 1982 Convention so be sure and support and participate in it.

We don't want to go to the 1982 Conventon proposing another dues increase but unless funds start to come in from some of the aforementioned areas we will be hard pressed not to.

We shall be constantly reviewing the budget to assure fiscal responsibility but we can't keep operating on a bare bones budget. Your help is needed to keep JACL a viable and progressive organization. I'm disappointed that JACL didn't increase its membership based on the Redress issue. Although other organizations participated and certainly deserve credit for helping, there's no doubt that the COMMISSION HEARINGS were a result of JACL's efforts, so let's keep the momentum going. There's still a lot of work ahead....

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

The Naming of the Book about JAACL

Denver, Colo.

The deadline for submitting titles for the JAACL history has come and gone and it's time to make a report. The number of entries wasn't overwhelming, but neither was it disappointing although the first to arrive was somewhat non-plussing. It was on what used to be called a penny postcard and the message was:

"I'd like to submit for the title of your new book: *JACL, Jackal of the Nisei*, or is it another dishonest, white-washed report of your spurious activities."

It was signed "Nakamura" and postmarked in Long Beach. Probably in the expectation that he wouldn't win the book offered as a prize, Nakamura didn't bother to give his address or first name. He'll have to buy, borrow or maybe steal a copy to find out whether it's another dishonest, white-washed report of my spurious activities, whatever that means.

And now to get down to business. Dr. Tom Taketa of San Jose suggests, in order of preference: "JAACL—For Better Americans in a Greater America," "JAACL: To Bridge and to Build," "Saga of the JAACL," and "JAACL: Its Trials and Tribulations." Taketa agrees that "JAACL: In Quest of

Justice," sounds stuffy and presumptuous.

Jerry Enomoto of Sacramento offers a suggestion which he modestly describes as "not particularly imaginative: 'What Price Justice?: The JAACL Story.'" "This is the first time that I've tried to name a book, and should probably be the last," Jerry adds. Enomoto is too modest.

Albert N. Koshiyama, consultant in the Office of Intergroup Relations, California Department of Education, Sacramento, offers: "Why Our Culture Survived: The J.A.C.L. Legacy." Not much sex appeal, but maybe the book doesn't have that kind of pizzazz either.

Dr. Roy Nishikawa of Los Angeles suggests simply "The JAACL Story." Then he goes on to say: "Maybe that's too simple and direct. When I think about the JAACL, I think first about its people: Saburo Kido, George Inagaki, Mike Masaoka and Mas Satow—just to mention a few. The driving force behind them can be described by words like determination, self-sacrifice, compassion, loyalty, awareness, sensitivity and persistence. All of which can be summarized, perhaps, by 'The Faithful JAACLers'. Right on target, but we cannot overlook the point that the title needs to draw the interest of other than Japanese Americans.

Charles L. Leong, public relations and ethnic market consultant and columnist for Asian Week, a newspaper

published in San Francisco, thinks "JAACL: In Quest of Justice" is "pretty good," but suggests that a dash would be better than a colon "because a dash gives a better feeling of action." He also feels that "In Quest" is negative and not aggressive in keeping with the times.

He feels that a better title would be: "JAACL—A Lance of Justice," or "JAACL—A Lance For Justice." A lance, he says, refers to JAACL as an instrument of the justice to which we refer and seek. From a marketing standpoint, Leong says, a lance "gives a mystic, magical Camelot idea, of fighting for the right and justice."

Charles Leong, which obviously is not a Japanese name, writes that Mas and Chiz Satow were very good friends and "it doesn't seem too long ago that I went to both their respective memorial services."

So thanks to all of you for your suggestions, each of which, even the one about jackals, will be considered and after consultation with the publisher we'll let you know which wins the autographed book, and what title ultimately was chosen. #

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri



Voting Rights Act

Washington

The House of Representatives, in an overwhelming vote of 389 to 24, Oct. 5, passed the extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which represented the first major legislative victory in Congress this year for civil rights organizations.

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, renewed in 1970 and 1975, abolished literacy tests and required changes in election laws that discriminated against an individual's civil rights. This act without a new mandate from Congress will expire in August, 1982.

The JAACL in cooperation with the LCCR, contacted 82 House offices to: "Support the Voting Rights Act (R.R. 3112) as reported by the House Judiciary Committee and oppose all amendments."

As reported in the May 1981, Washington Office Report, the passage of the bill would extend the anti-discrimination laws at the polls, and make the pre-clearance requirement permanent. In addition, the House bill would extend until 1982 the requirement of bilingual registration procedures and election materials in areas with large non-English speaking populations.

There was no debate over the need for extension of the Voting Rights Act. The debate however, centered around the bill's bilingual and "bailout requirements".

The "bailout" procedure would allow a state to be exempt from federal review of its voting procedures by proving that no literacy test, or similar device, as well as other state actions, has been used in the state for 10 years. The "bailout amendment" failed in a vote of 272 to 132.

The second debate, over the elimination of bilingual provisions, lost by a vote of 283 to 193.

Quoting from a Washington Post article, by Bill Peterson, in response to those Congressman who wanted to eliminate the bilingual provisions:

"Rep. Mickey Leland (D-Tex.) took the wind out of the sails of the bilingual opponents by addressing the House in Spanish at the end of more than two hours of debate. 'Even though you can't understand what I'm saying, maybe you can understand the hypocrisy of rejecting citizens just because they speak only Spanish,' he told the House."

The bill is in the Senate, where it is expected to be taken up in January, 1982 before the Senate Judiciary Committee, chaired by Senator Strom Thurmond. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Power of Advertising

Philadelphia, Pa.

WHENEVER I PATRONIZE a merchant who advertises in these pages of the Pacific Citizen, I try to make it a point to mention that I had heard of that merchant in this newspaper. It costs me nothing, the merchant is pleased, and it helps this publication. Merchants who invest their hard-earned dollars in advertising are desirous of knowing whether their money was well spent, and for the buying public to take a moment to mention the source benefits all.

THE CURRENT READERSHIP of the Pacific Citizen is, I understand, in the area of 100,000, and while I have not conducted any survey or have been privy to the results of any survey, there are certain obvious conclusions. Among these are that the readership is highly selective in that it is the only publication that reaches Nikkei-dom across the land. Generally, such Nikkei have above-average resources to spend and to invest, and economically are upwardly mobile. Too, many of these Nikkei travel to various parts of this land and an ad that a merchant might believe would yield no customers does, in fact, bring in business.

FOR EXAMPLE, in a column mentioning various eateries from Tokyo to New Orleans, we had occasion to mention a particular Chinese restaurant here in Philadelphia which serves one of the best Cantonese *lo mein* (*Yung-tsin lo mein*) ever to be found. As is our custom, Vicki and I dropped into that restaurant, when the manager came to our table and mentioned that several out-of-town visitors had come in and asked for that particular dish. Apparently even this casual mention of his restaurant was sufficiently profitable because after we had completed our meal, the manager picked up the tab as "on the house". (Ah, the power of advertising.)

EVERY SO OFTEN from the pages of this newspaper, we order goods from merchants—very often *manju* from Los Angeles. Presumably a number of other readers must be doing the same, for we note that that particular *manjuya* faithfully continues its ad in these pages.

THAT THERE ARE certain advertisers who have faithfully been advertising in the Pacific Citizen does not go unnoticed by us. Whenever we're in Los Angeles, San

Francisco or anywhere else along the West Coast, we seek to patronize those advertisers. Simply because their names are familiar to us. There's nothing better than to do business with a "friend".

I'VE OFTEN WONDERED why more merchants outside of the Pacific states do not advertise in these pages. I, for one, would like to know who they are, where they are, and what services or goods they provide: then I'll know just where to go when I'm in those parts. Multiply that by hundreds or thousands, and you'll begin to get the idea. Just remember that little Chinese restaurant in Philadelphia which received only a passing mention, and only once, in these pages. #

BY THE BOARD: by Dr. Yosh Nakashima

To Move or Not to

San Francisco

I'm concerned about the constant on going discussions about the location of the National Headquarters. The following is my comments on the subject.

...TO MOVE OR NOT TO MOVE... IS THAT A QUESTION...

Although I am a short time member of JAACL, I feel that I have a solid sense of what JAACL is and should be. It is the largest national organization of Japanese Americans and represents the majority cross section of our community. JAACL has been used by many local small groups as a scapegoat and a focus to organize against. JAACL has a long history of significant achievements to be recognized for and to be proud with.

The subject about moving the National Headquarters has existed long before the construction of the present building and will most likely continue for the life of the organization. Each person who voices a perspective has a solid basis for his or her position.

What then should the membership use as a reasonable and rational basis for this support for the many suggestions; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.? There is no clear answer that will satisfy everyone.

A **Headquarter location** should satisfy the following:

- 1—It should be near the majority of members and is easily accessible to them.
- 2—It should be near where there is or has been consistent major support both financially and manpower.
- 3—It should be in a District that has an attendance record that cannot be surpassed consistently over past ten years.
- 4—It should be in a District Council that has the potential for continued growth and has shown that pattern.
- 5—It should be near where the long term financial foundation has been and will continue to be.
- 6—It should be where the organization can exert significant lobbying effort for the betterment of legislation to come.
- 7—It should be near the major media market that is accessible and reaches a significant number of people.
- 8—It should be at a location that is easily accessible by any form of transportation from anyplace in the USA and the Pacific areas.

Based on the above criteria, there is only one location for National Headquarters—San Francisco. As a second choice, there could be a case made for Washington, D.C.

I hope that there can be a full discussion at the next National Council meeting and that we mutually agree on the best location for headquarters.

Anyone who knows the present building, knows that it is usable only by JAACL. Although it is esthetically pleasing, its commercial value for other uses is limited. The building is not cost effective and is energy inefficient. #

35 Years Ago

NOV. 2, 1946

Oct. 19—Last two British Columbia ghost town camps for Canadian Japanese at Lemon Creek and Slocan ordered closed as 19 evacuees board east-bound train; families not allowed to return to prewar homes for jobs.

Oct. 21—Chicago Nisei Courier published by Earle Yusa.

Oct. 25—Iva Toguri freed of charges she was "Tokyo Rose" by U.S. Army, leaves Tokyo's Sugamo Prison where she had been held since Nov. 16, 1945; U.S. Attorney at Los Angeles finds at least a dozen Tokyo Roses broadcasting propaganda over Radio Tokyo during war.

Oct. 26—N.Y. Times correspondent Lawrence Davies finds social acceptance of Japanese Americans returning to California greatly improved, cites Nisei war rec-

ord and lowering threat economically; Nisei women gain in white collar occupations unlike prewar era as teachers, secretaries; men enter well-paying gardeners trade.

Oct. 28—Officers of 442nd RCT continue visit Hawaiian homes of men who died in outfit, over 300 KIA listed from Hawaii; War Dept. asked to reactivate 442d as Infantry reserve.

Oct. 31—Calif. Supreme Court upholds alien land act 4-0 in Fred Oyama case; opinion based on earlier U.S. Supreme Court rulings; JAACL and ACLU pledge to appeal rule before U.S. high court. Seventeen other states have alien land laws, notes JAACL.

■ *The paper burns, but the words fly away.*—Ben Joseph Akiba.



FROM PACIFIC SOUTHWEST: John Saito

Model Minority

Shortly after the revolution, riot, rebellion or whatever labels people placed upon the inner city unrest of the 60's, social scientists came up with studies about the Japanese American community and concluded that we were the model minority community.

Other articles that I read pointed out how we came out of the internment camps and through our perseverance, industriousness and struggle we flowed into the mainstream.

There were some of us who felt that if we were the model minority, that if and when we spoke people would listen because it was not very often that we complained about anything. In this sense we were the quiet Americans.

Several years ago I heard a college professor, who happened to be Jewish, give a presentation on the similarities of the Jewish and Japanese people. At the conclusion of his speech he said the biggest difference between the two was that the Japanese American wanted to forget their World War II internment but the Jews want to constantly refresh the public's mind of the Holocaust.

During the recent Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) hearings we came closer to the Jewish community for we had spoken publicly for the rest of the world to hear about the great injustices we suffered during World War II and as the model minority community there is validity to the statements that we made.

Matsui to keynote Placer fete

By ROY YOSHIDA

PENRYN, Ca.—Rep. Robert T. Matsui, (D-Ca.) of Sacramento, will be the guest speaker at Placer County Japanese American Citizens League's 41st annual Goodwill Dinner Saturday, Nov. 7, at the Placer Buddhist Church hall, Tad Yamashiro, steering committee chairman, disclosed.

Festivities begin with a no-host cocktail hour at 6 P.M., with the dinner starting at 7 with Howard Nakae as master of ceremonies.

Only on his second term in Congress, Matsui has risen rapidly to win a seat on the powerful House Ways & Means Committee last January.

1000 Club

(Year of Membership Indicated)
 * Century; ** Corp; L Life; M Memorial
OCT 12-16, 1981 (14)
 Fresno: 22-Dr Shiro Ego, Life-Dr Ernest K Kazato.
 Gardena Valley: 11-Dr Joe C Yoshida.
 Hollywood: 1-Raymond Chee*, 27-Dr Shig J Masuoka.
 Japan: 6-Ichiro Mori.
 Monterey Peninsula: 25-Kay Kiyoshi Nobusada*.
 Philadelphia: 27-Ben Ohama.
 Placer County: 19-Robert Nakamura.
 San Francisco: 8-Bob Kojimoto.
 Venice Culver: 29-Mary E Wakamatsu.
 Washington, DC: 16-Cherry Y Tsutsumida*.
 Watsonville: 1-Akito Shikuma.
 West Valley: 14-Dr Seiji Shiba.
CENTURY CLUB*
 2-Raymond Chee (Hol), 1-Kay Kiyoshi Nobusada (MP), 1-Cherry Y Tsutsumida (WDC).

CENTURY LIFE

Dr Ernest K Kazato
SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)
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 Total this report 14
 Current total1,891

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California First Bank scholarship winners



Two outstanding Northern Californians each receive the \$1,000 California First Bank scholarship, administered by JACL. Pictured are (from left) Tetsuya Ikenaga, CFB exec. v.p. who presented checks to Mika Hiramatsu of Los Altos's Homestead High School, a 4.0 GPA graduate now majoring in psychology & music at UC Berkeley, and Jackie Nakamura of Campbell, the 1979 winner now at Stanford Univ. At right is Mike Iwasaki, sr. v.p. and reg. adm. The scholarships are renewable for four years of college. Other recipients this year were Harvard student Kyle Konishi (1978) and Eleanor Meltzer (1979) of Riverside JACL at Stanford.

CCDC confab set Nov. 14-15

By GEORGE S. BABA (Selma)
 FRESNO, Ca.—The 32nd convention of the Central California JACL District Council will be held Nov. 14-15 at the Hacienda Inn. Highlighting the weekend session will be the Sunday banquet with Secretary of State March Fong Eu as keynote speaker.

Pre-registration deadline is Nov. 2 through respective chapters or the CCDC regional office. The \$12.50 early fee (\$8.50 for JAYS) will be \$15 after Nov. 2.

Fowler JACL backs APAAC in principle

By THOMAS TOYAMA
 FOWLER, Ca.—Fowler JACL endorsed the concept of Asian Pacific American Advocates of California short of financial help as was discussed at the last chapter meeting here. Members said they must support National JACL but felt unable to back both groups financially.

Fowler JACL participated in the annual Fowler Fall Festival parade, entering the organizational division. Chapter president Frank Osaki rode in a car chauffeured by Joe Yokomi.

Chapter is also preparing the entertainment feature for the forthcoming Central California JACL District Council convention on Sunday, Nov. 15, at Fresno's Hacienda Motor Hotel. Secretary of State March Fong Eu will be keynote speaker.

CCDC Gov. Tony Ishii will be in charge of the business sessions on Saturday evening and Sunday.

NCWN to elect DC officers Nov. 8

CONCORD, Ca.—Five vacancies on the No. Calif.-W. Nevada-Pacific JACL District Council executive board will be filled during the final quarterly session Nov. 8 at Concord Inn here, it was announced by Ted Inouye, DC nominations chair.

Nominees for a two-year term include: Harry Iida (Salinas), Don Ito (Sac'to), Gordon Kono (Berkeley), Charles Kubokawa (Sequoia), Ichiro Nishida (Eden Township), Steven Okamoto (San Francisco), Howard Watanabe (West Valley) and David Yamada (Monterey Peninsula).

Session, being chaired by Dr. Yosh Nakashima, governor, of San Francisco, will commence with 9 a.m. registration, noon luncheon and adjournment by 4 p.m.

Discount program for Seniors start

LOS ANGELES—Mayor Tom Bradley announced that the city will participate in the Golden State Senior Citizen Discount Program, a statewide program for individuals 60 years of age and above that will give them discounts on services and merchandise at participating businesses in several cities across the state.

Bradley noted more than 400,000 seniors in the city are eligible for the program and that 75 merchants have already made a commitment to participate. The mayor also expressed his appreciation to Betty Kozasa, president of the city's Council on Aging for her efforts in getting the program established.

For information, call the Community Development Department, Aging Division, (213) 485-6512.

Okinawan dance

PALM BEACH, FL.—The Court Dance Theater and Music from Okinawa will perform for the Friends of The Morikami, Inc. at the Florida Atlantic University Theater on Sunday, Nov. 8, 8 p.m.

Toyota Motors backs South Bay Keiro

GARDENA, Ca.—South Bay Keiro Nursing Home Development Fund acknowledged a \$5,000 donation this past week from Toyota Motor Sales, USA, bringing the total to \$968,000.

Other major contributors were John Yamane, \$3,000; Dr. Masashi Itano, \$2,000; George Doizaki, George Hirashiki, Frank Hirashima, Morio Fukuto, Ishiyama Foundation (San Francisco), Yasura Kawashima, Roy T. Toda, Mitsuye Yoshinaga, Y & T Sueoka, Masato Karasawa, \$1,000 each.

JAL art calendars for '82 being offered

BURLINGAME, Ca.—Japan Air Lines art masterpiece calendars for 1982 (\$6) will be available through JAL offices throughout the U.S. or by writing to JAL, P.O. Box 777, Burlingame 94101. Allow four weeks for delivery.

Asian American art to grace '82 calendar

BOSTON, Ma.—Asian American Resource Workshop's 1982 calendars (\$4) with photographs, illustrations and Asian American holidays are available from AARW, 27 Beach St. 3d Fl, Boston, Ma 02111. Shipping is extra: 75¢ for the first and 25¢ each thereafter. In Massachusetts, add 5% sales tax.

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ANY other incorporated non-profit social service agency can also be designated. The following is a list of some agencies who are LTSC members:

- Japanese American Community Services
- Japanese American Cultural and Community Center
- Japanese Chamber Social Services
- Japanese Welfare Rights Organization
- Little Tokyo People's Rights Organization
- So. Calif. Society For The Japanese Blind

"Setting up a trust can reduce your estate taxes"

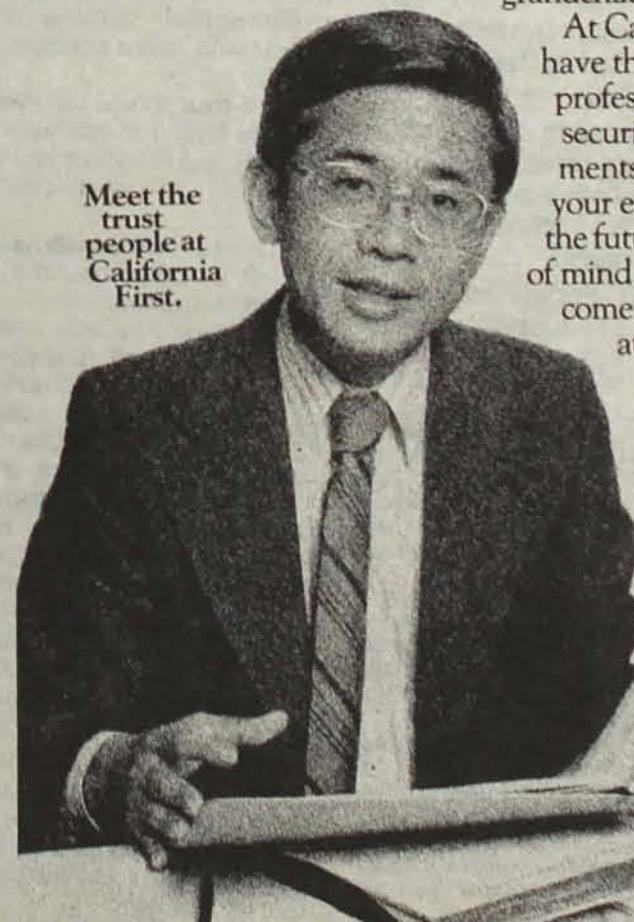
Trust Department Vice President Yoji Anzai says substantial tax savings are often available by creating a trust.

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MOSHI—MOSHI: by Jin Konomi

Georgia O'Keeffe and Japanese Culture

Some rare creations of minor artists and poets in their moments of inspiration are gems of perfection. They take their places on the empyrean height among the world's masterpieces. Such a gem, I thought, was the flower arrangement before me. It was the subject of a full page halftone illustration in a magazine. I am sorry it never occurred to me to make a memo of which issue of what magazine, but over forty years since I still remember the encounter. Partly because of my later mortification to discover that the artist, Georgia O'Keeffe, was far from minor, but mainly because of my first reaction to it. "Why," I had said to myself, "this is Sogetsu Ryu, no mistake!"

Founded by Sofu Teshigawara in 1927, Sogetsu Ryu was the latest and the most active of the new schools of flower arrangement, and was at this time becoming a major force in the field. With its daring and imaginative treatment of unconventional materials it was opening a new vista for this genteel and staid Japanese pastime, and was feeling its way toward a future as an original and unique form of the plastic arts. The younger generations, increasingly bored with the stilted formalism of the older schools, were flocking to this avant-garde school in droves.

But it was not likely that Georgia O'Keeffe was in any way influenced by Teshigawara. Western recognition for him did not come till after the war. O'Keeffe, on the other hand, had already achieved a national fame as an important painter of flora as well as of desert landscapes. If she had dabbled in flower arrangement in her moments of boredom a work such as I mentioned above would have been no more than a natural result. In short, she had arrived at the perfection of form which the Sogetsu school was assiduously striving for.

Whenever I think of flower arrangement—or, for that matter, other Japanese folk arts which comprise the so-called Japanese

culture, especially in the eye of the non-Nikkei public—unfailingly I remember back to that little gem of flower arrangement by Georgia O'Keeffe.

What makes me so hung-up on the subject is a syndrome of peculiarities about these arts which, if not uniquely Japanese, is very characteristically Japanese. There is the way they are taught and learned; there is the way they are divided into mutually competing ryu (school: about this later in more detail) which to outsiders are as similar to one another as Tweedledee and Tweedledum; and the way the schools are organized. First let us consider the instruction aspect.

Miss A has had a long and successful career as a teacher of flower arrangement in the style of a certain school. Although naturally talented, she has had to put in years of apprenticeship to reach where she is. Yet she had to make five or six trips to the school headquarters after she had become a teacher. Each trip she had to take a course to win a certificate qualifying her to take the next course and receive the next certificate. For these trips and certificates she's had to spend tens of thousands of dollars. By all accounts she may be considered as having graduated, but no! she feels she has to make yet another pilgrimage to the headquarters.

What is the hold this school has over this talented teacher? Does the school exercise a permanent proprietary right over the knowledge it dispenses? What more profundities, mysteries, esoteric, or whatever does the school have hidden that she can learn only by making a pilgrimage? Why does she not dare cut the moorings and strike out on her own? Or does she feel morally bound to guard and perpetuate not only the tenets and style but the practices of the school?

These are the questions that come to my mind and cause me endless irritation, because there are no rational, convincing answers to reconcile the practices of the ryu with the objectives of the art. And I always end up by remembering that little gem by Georgia O'Keeffe. #

Nikkei professor to write of Hawaii's plantation workers

BERKELEY, Ca.—UC Berkeley Professor Ronald Takaki, who had been appointed a 1981-82 Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, will write a comprehensive account of

the lives of Hawaii's plantation workers. He was the first ethnic studies professor to win tenure at the university and also one of 17 researchers nationwide to win a Minority Group Scholars fellowship from the Foundation.

His upcoming book, "Pau Hana: Plantation Life and Labor in Hawaii," will show how the sugar workers were imported from different cultures by plantation owners. The workers developed a sense of brotherhood to improve their lives in Hawaii, despite the fact that owners tried to pit them against one another and paid them low wages.

"Pau Hana" (roughly translated from Hawaiian as "finished working") will examine the everyday experiences of plantation life from a multi-ethnic, comparative standpoint.

Takaki will write and edit his book full-time, using his Rockefeller Fellowship, during UC Berkeley's winter and spring quarters next year.

Reunion planned for Excelsior H.S. '53 class

NORWALK, Ca.—The Japanese American women graduates of the Class of 1953 from Excelsior High School are planning a reunion next year for any person who attended or graduated from Excelsior High. Any persons interested in attending should contact Ms. Peggy Tanaka, 20724 South Gridley Road, Lakewood, Ca. 90715 by Nov. 30.

Little Tokyo to have Haiku-Tanka Wall

LOS ANGELES—A haiku-tanka poetry wall will be unveiled at the Japanese Village Plaza's parking structure entrance, 111 S. Central, at noon Oct. 31. Featured will be Shisei Tsunemitsu's haiku and Michimasa Inouye's tanka.

What's Happening

- OCT. 30 (Friday) San Jose—Election, Cal First Bank mtg rm, 7:30pm.
- Los Angeles—Sansei Donburi, JACC, 8pm; Theater MMMM.
- OCT. 31 (Saturday) Sonoma County—Monte Carlo Night. San Jose—Nikkei Halloween party, Summit Bank comm rm.
- San Francisco—Nisei & Rtrmt mtg, Cal First Bank Japantown, 2pm; Household Repairs.
- NOV. 1 (Sunday) San Francisco—MIS 40th Army reunion dnr, Officers Club, Presidio of San Francisco.
- NOV. 2 (Monday) Washington, D.C.—CWRIC hearings (2da), Senate Caucus Rm, 9am (Mon, Tu).
- NOV. 5 (Thursday) Los Angeles—Sansei Donburi, JACC, 8pm; three independent filmmakers' show: "Tosh" by Akira Umemoto, "Dark Ages" by Eric Luke, "Ojisan" by Dale Iwamasa.
- NOV. 6 (Friday) MDC/Detroit—Fall JACL-JAY mtg (3da), Farmington Hills Holiday Inn; Fri: Hospitality; Sat: 8:30am Opening Sess, 1pm Youth workshops, 7pm Inst dnr, Councilwoman Maryann Mahafey, spkr; Sun: 9am Bus sess.
- Los Angeles—Sansei Donburi, JACC, 8pm; Cross Cultural Theater's "Yasuko and the Young Samurai" and "From the Skin I'm In".
- NOV. 7 (Saturday) Placer County—Goodwill dnr, Placer Buddhist Church, 6pm.
- Marina—Schol benefit theater party, East-West Players, "J Station", 8pm.
- West Valley—Chicken teriyaki sale, San Jose Buddhist Church, JACL Clubhouse.
- Los Angeles—Sansei Donburi, JACC, 8pm (2da); Great Leap Inc's "Breaking Out".
- NOV. 8 (Sunday) NCWNPDC/Disablo Valley — Fall mtg/elections, Concord Inn, 9am-4:30pm.
- New York—Asn Amer Law Students Assn Law Day program, NYU School of Law, 40 Wash'n Sq So, 12n-5pm
- NOV. 11 (Wednesday) San Francisco/Stanford - NC Japan Society—4th annual Tomoye & Henri

- Takahashi Lectures, Christ United Presbyterian Church, 8pm; Prof. Melinda Takeuchi, slide lecture, "Origins and Development of Japanese Kana Calligraphy".
- NOV. 13 (Friday) PSWDC/Las Vegas—Fall mtg (Sat), Flamingo Hilton; JACL charter bus lvs 1pm from JACC, Little Tokyo; Sat lunch, Dr. Jim Tsujimura, spkr.
- San Jose—Bd mtg.
- Philadelphia—Bd mtg, Teresa Mae-bori, hostess.
- NOV. 14 (Saturday) CCDC—Dist Convention (2da), Hacienda Hotel, Fresno.
- Sacramento—50th Army dnr-dance, Metropolitan Rm, Convention Ctr.
- Imperial Valley—Old Timers reunion, Barber Worth Golf Course, 10am tour, 3:30buffet.
- San Gabriel Valley—Inst dnr, Lord Charles's Res, Covina, 6:30pm.
- Sonoma County—"Go for Broke" exhibit trip, San Francisco.
- Cleveland—Japanese Holiday Fair, Euclid Central Jr Hi, 4-9pm.
- NOV. 15 (Sunday) Hoosier—Memb dnr mtg.
- NOV. 18 (Wednesday) San Francisco/Stanford - NC Japan Society—4th annual Tomoye & Henri Takahashi Lectures, Christ Uni-Prsbterian Church, 8pm; Yoshiko Kakudo, Avery Brundage curator of Japanese art, Asn Art Museum, "Foreigners Seen Through Japanese Eyes."
- NOV. 20 (Friday) Cincinnati—Internat'l Folk Fair (3da), Conv Ctr.
- San Francisco—SFCJAS mtg, "Readings from Ayumi".
- NOV. 21 (Saturday) West Los Angeles—Inst dnr, Miramar-Sheraton, Santa Monica, 6pm; Ron Wakabayashi, spkr.
- NOV. 22 (Sunday) Salinas Valley—Sr Cit Thanksgiving dnr, Lincoln Ave Presbyterian Church.
- NOV. 23 (Monday) New York—CWRIC one-day hearing.
- NOV. 27 (Friday) IDC/Salt Lake—Dist conv (2da), Ramada Inn Conv Ctr. Fri: 12n IDC mtg, workshops, 8pm Whingding; Sat: 7am IDC mtg, 10am Workshops, 12n Luncheon, 2pm Workshops; 6pm Mixer; 8pm Banq-ball.

Japanese professor wins Nobel Prize in chemistry

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—The 1981 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was awarded to Professor Kenichi Fukui of Japan's Kyoto University and Roald Hoffmann of Cornell University on Oct. 19. They split the prize money of \$180,000 awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences.

Fukui, 63, is Japan's first Nobel Prize winner in chemistry and he said in an NHK television interview in Japan that "when the bulletin flashed on the screen I was as surprised as everyone else."

"Every year at this time my colleagues tell me I've been nominated for the prize," he said "but in the past I didn't get it, so this year I didn't take it seriously."

Fukui graduated from Kyoto University in 1941 and was appointed a full professor there 10 years later. His home is in Kyoto.

Hoffmann graduated from Columbia University in 1958 and earned his master's degree and Ph.D. in chemistry from Harvard University. He taught at Harvard University for four years and has been with Cornell since 1965, and is chairman of the university's chemistry department.

Hoffmann and Fukui had separately worked on the theories which aim to anticipate the course of chemical reactions. Their work is based on quantum mechanics—the theory whose starting point is that the smallest building blocks of matter may be regarded both as particles and as waves—which attempts to explain how atoms behave.

Hawaii consumer attorney disputes traffic ticket plan

LOS ANGELES—Lawrence Nakano, a lawyer in Hawaii's Consumer Protection Agency disputes Clarence Shak's plan designed to eliminate traffic citations by snarling the traffic courts with motorists who fight the tickets.

Shak, who recently arrived in Los Angeles from Honolulu has opened an office in Century City in hopes of assaulting the traffic citation system.

For \$25 Shak is promising drivers that if they plead not guilty to a traffic ticket and go to trial he will pay for a lawyer, reimburse whatever fine is levied and throw in \$300 for the motorist's lost time.

Shak reasons that the ticket system exists only because drivers are inclined to pay rather than fight the ticket. With 100,000 tickets issued every month in California, he says the system would bog down if everyone fought the ticket.

However, according to Nakano, Shak was not able to make good on his promises in Hawaii to make all the payments promised.

Nakano also said that Shak was barred from telling consumers that traffic tickets are unconstitutional, a point he is making in his California crusade.

Nakano said that he was informing California Atty. Gen. George Deukmejian about Shak's operation in Hawaii.

Shak bases his belief that traffic tickets are unconstitutional on a 1958 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that dealt with issuance of warrants. No court has yet extended that court's findings to include traffic tickets. #

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Boy's
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