Nisei woman wins Rhodes Scholarship

CLAREMONT, Calif. — At only 18, Nina Morishige is an accomplished student. She is a senior who will graduate from Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore with a combined bachelor’s and master’s degree in economics next spring. Last month she added a Rhodes scholarship to her accomplishments and became the youngest recipient in the 78-year history of the scholarship.

Morishige was among the 21 young Americans to receive the coveted scholarship, which entitles recipients to spend two years of study at Oxford University in England with a $6,000 per year stipend. Scholarshipawardees were announced recently by American Rhodes secretary David Alexander, president of Pomona College.

A native of Edmond, Ok., Morishige left Edmond High School as a junior to attend an accelerated program at Johns Hopkins. Upon her graduation from the university, she plans to work toward another master’s degree in physics with her new scholarship.

New alien law eliminates annual address reporting

WASHINGTON — President Reagan signed into law Dec. 29 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminating the requirement for aliens to report their names and addresses each year, announced the Justice Department.

However, aliens are still required to report to the Immigration and Naturalization Service of a change of address, in writing

Nina Morishige

Jan. 15, 1982

JAPAN magazine mum on Allen resignation

TOKYO — While Japanese newspapers played up former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski’s resignation, the popular woman’s magazine whose $1,000,000 worth of advertising was replaced by his downfall made no comment.

There was no intention of re­

knding the controversy at this time,” said a spokesperson for the magazine Shufu No Tomo Jan. 3. The magazine’s managing director, Katsuro Ishizuka, also declined to comment, noting that the magazine had already explained developments in its report.

However, Fuyako Kamisaka, the Japanese television reporter who aided Allen while interviewing Nancy Reagan for the magazine, said she believed the famous former National Security Advi­

ser’s resignation was fair.

In Los Angeles the Rafu Shimpo reported Kamisaka told one news service, “We had a lot of trouble because Mr. Allen broke his promise on our interview arrange­ments with Mrs. Reagan, and I believe it is fair that Mr. Al­

len resigns.”

Allen had promised Kamisaka that the $1,000 honora­rium would go to charity and that he would send a receipt, which was never delivered.

Kamisaka said she and Chi­

aki Ishizuka, her assistant and a friend of Allen’s were obliged to stay in a Washington hotel for five days while waiting for Allen to inform them of the ar­

rangements to meet Mrs. Reagan. An interview was finally held Jan. 11, 1981, the day after the President’s inauguration.

She noted that while there were some reports of a “power struggle” behind the scenes of the Allen matter, she felt that Allen himself was “responsible for his re­

sign.”

Allen resigned from his post last Tuesday after a private audit, carried out by Secretary of State William Clark, even though a White House investigation report cleared him of any wrong­

doing in accepting $1,000 from the Japanesemagazine and two watches from Japanese friends.

News that Allen accepted the “thank you” payment from Shufu No Tomo for an interview with Mrs. Reagan caused a stir in the State Department and although Allen admitted receiving the money, he said he had used it to pay for legal expenses to the government but forgot.

Major Japanese newspa­

pers commented on Allen’s resig­

nation with such front page headlines as “Presidential Advisor Allen Resigns After All’.”

Acting Political and Mor­

al Responsibilities” and “Al­

len Resigns. Clark Named Successor.”

Possibly because of the con­

trovery, Shufu No Tomo’s circulation dropped in January, according to the magazine.

JAPAN magazine mum on Allen resignation

Hawaii polls rates police, Inouye, high; courts low

HONOLULU — A poll conducted last month by The Honolulu Advertiser showed high approval ratings for the local police and Rep. Cecil Heftel and Sen. Daniel Inouye, but very low marks to the state’s criminal courts system.

The results of the poll, re­

leased Dec. 22, showed that of the 600 residents interviewed 77% approved of the job done by the police, Heftel got high marks from 64% and Inouye from 61%.

However, the criminal courts system received only a 17% commendation rating from those polled. The Adver­

tiser noted that the court of last resort was most likely due to

unpopular acquaintances such as those involving the four teen­

agers charged with raping a 13-year-old tourist (PC April 3, 1981). Also mentioned was the case of Judge Harold Shinta­

ko, who had been charged with drunken driving and then injured under mysterious cir­

cumstances last October (PC Oct. 20).

Approval rating percent­

ages of other state and city officials included:


lature, 43%; City Council, 31%.

AADAP to sponsor family workshops

LOS ANGELES — The Asian American Drug Abuse Program will sponsor a series of workshops for the Japanese American family for the South Bay and Long Beach areas. The series will run for four weeks on Thursday evenings (Jan. 21, 28; Feb. 4, 11, 18) at the Former Jewish Center, 3250 W. Torrance Blvd., Room #182, Torrance.

Join the JACL
REDRESS PHASE 3: by John Toteishi

1982 Program

San Francisco

In accordance with directives from the NCAC Committee for Redress chairman, the redress program will focus on three major areas in 1982: (1) developing and refining redress legislation; (2) establishing legislative contacts for the eventual lobbying of a redress bill; and (3) compiling profiles of candidates seeking election in November. There are, of course, other aspects of the program on which we will concentrate during 1982, but these will be a part of our major undertakings for the coming year.

It should be apparent that we are focusing on legislative strategies, not the least important of which is the first forward in Civil Rights legislation and generalized at the Millbrae (1980) convention to allow the Redress Committee flexibility. And while the direction by the National Council was set forth as guidelines and not as a mandate, it is the position of the National Redress Committee for Redress chairman that the responsibility of the committee is to achieve as best possible to the wishes of the membership of this organization.

Therefore, we will ask your chapters and membership for refinement to those guidelines: your chapter's recommendations of what we should seek, and just as importantly, what our chapters would ask us to do. If our objectives are not achievable, the National Redress Committee will issue specific guidance on the information needed, through a memorandum to all chapters and in coordination with District Redress representatives.

At this time, it is premature to begin a lobbying campaign to seek congressional support of any specific redress proposal. There will, of course, be a continuing effort in this regard in Washington, but it would be unproductive—and may even counter-productive—to embark on a full-scale campaign at this point. On any lobbying effort, timing is extremely important, as is certainty. Therefore, until the CWRC completes its work and issues its final report and recommendations, our time is better spent in developing the groundwork of our legislative strategies for the fall elections.

Essentially, this means establishing contacts in those areas around the country where very few Japanese American communities exist—primarily in the South and the Midwest: two politically important areas.

Since our major population is in the West Coast, our objective is to establish contacts in the areas that are not active in the redress program. We will be coordinated through the Redress staff at JACL Headquarters, and Min Yasui requests that you ask those who have friends in those areas to contact them for their support when we embark on a legislative campaign.

As partitions: We will ask you to send those names to the National Redress Committee at JACL Headquarters. The Redress staff will get in contact with you to discuss further communications with those names provided.

In conjunction with establishing contacts in areas outside the West Coast, we are looking ahead to the November elections. We are asking you to expect in the elections, but we need information gathering on the candidates in the congressional offices. Through coordination with district representatives, we will better inform you of the current political profile on candidates in their districts so that our Washington JACL Office is fully informed of any new members of Congress. This will be an important task by the Redress Committee in lobbying of redress legislation, especially if there should occur major changes, as in the November 1979 elections. We will need to know where the new members of Congress stand on various political issues (which can be compiled as they campaign in their districts), which will be an important consideration as we embark on the legislative drive for redress.

As stated above, the outlook in Congress for redress legislation does not look especially promising, but if we can lay substantial groundwork as a preliminary but intrinsic part of our efforts through the program for 1982, it will enhance whatever our efforts in pursuing.

The Other States of World War II

Fourth in a Series

"This is an official investigation that is sadly long overdue," commented the Anchorage Daily News in an editorial Sept. 16 on the CRWC hearings investigating the World War II plight of the Aleuts. Indeed, the story of the Aleut's "father" is one of the United States, buried four decades because of military censorship, media indifference and the unwillingness of the Aleuts to come forward, certainly needs acknowledgement, and recognition.

A better understanding of their past and present, perhaps circumstances can be derived from their history.

Russian Colonization of the Aleuts

Prior to the arrival of Russian explorers in the 1740s, the Aleuts had been a people living in isolation on the islands which stretch some 1,000 miles from the western tip of the Bering Sea, to Alaska, which made up the Aleutian chain. The Aleuts, like the Eskimos, lived on the surrounding sea, fishing, whaling and hunting for seal and other skins.

Russian fur traders soon began a trend of colonization by peopling the Aleutians with Russian soldiers and settlers, in order to take control of the Aleut hunting grounds and the Aleutian islands. In the 1790s, as the Russian fur traders began to expand, they began to build settlements on the Aleutian islands.

The Aleutians were taken away from their protesting parents, to be put up for adoption by Missionary Missionaries. By the 1940s, the population of the Aleuts was further reduced to about 1,000.

World War II Evacuation

When the Japanese Imperial Forces attacked the Aleutians in June of 1942, U.S. military forces stationed there were caught off guard. Ironically, Alaska commanders pleaded in vain to Washington for more defensive strength, since they had intercepted Japanese communiques which warned of an attack as early as April 1942.

As the attack came, the U.S. government was unprepared to fight or to evacuate. The Japanese bombed the Army and Navy facilities on Attu and Kiska, and the U.S. military was driven into retreat. In the Aleutian Islands, there were few Japanese naval or military forces, but there were many Japanese civilians, who were taken away from their homes.

Fearing an invasion, the War Department hastily decided to evacuate the area. The government gathered the Aleuts, assembles them in checking and sorting areas, and moved them to various relocation camps on the Bering Sea and southeastern Alaskan coast. Other Aleuts had already fled inland because of the war.

The U.S. military, however, were hardly able to evacuate the Aleutians, the Aleuts were able to resist, their supplies and peaceful nature forced them to yield. However, the Aleuts who were not able to evacuate the Aleutians, the Aleuts were able to resist, their supplies and peaceful nature forced them to yield. However, the Aleuts who were not able to evacuate the Aleutians, the Aleuts were able to resist, their supplies and peaceful nature forced them to yield. However, the Aleuts who were not able to evacuate the Aleutians, the Aleuts were able to resist, their supplies and peaceful nature forced them to yield.
PETER IMAMURA
Separate But Equal

The Reagan Administration’s Jan. 8 decision to grant tax-exempt status to private schools that discriminate against minorities has already drawn much criticism from such groups as the ACLU, and should certainly be a concern for many Asian American organizations as well.

As the Los Angeles Times stated Jan. 9, the Administration’s reversal of an 11-year-old government policy is expected to benefit many “segregation academies” that sprang up across the country to “accommodate” the whites who fled from the public schools, which had been denied tax-exempt status because of their discriminatory practices. These schools now may qualify for the tax break.

The Times cited an unidentified Justice Department official who said the Administration had decided that the Internal Revenue Service had exceeded its authority in 1970 when it began denying tax-exempt status to organizations that practice racial discrimination. The IRS had as one of its tax-exemption regulations a provision which prohibited educational, religious, scientific and certain other organizations from practicing racial discrimination.

Sadly, the Times speculated that Congress is not consider likely to reverse the Administration’s new policy in this area, in 1980 and 1981 the House adopted an amendment to the National School Aid Act, which bars any Rep- resentative or Senator such as Robert K. Dorn of California that sought to restore tax breaks to some discriminatory schools. The Senate did not bother to consider the amendment.

This new policy follows a campaign promise made by then-candidate Ronald Reagan to Bob Jones University in Greenville, S. C., one of the beneficiaries of the tax-break decision.

Bob Jones University, a 5,000-student institution with grade levels from kindergarten to graduate school, had maintained a racially restrictive admissions policy until 1975 and a ban on interracial dating and interracial marriage. Another school which will benefit from the new tax breaks is Mount Saint Mary’s College (for elementary and secondary students) has excluded all minorities since it was organized in 1963.

Obviously, these schools could be viewed as potential breeding grounds for a younger generation of racists. The Administration apparently sees no cause for concern, even though it has said it “deplored” racial discriminatory practice by such schools. But giving these institutions a tax break is virtually giving them a seal of approval.

Even more depressing were recent television news- castings in which a few white students, whom I believe attend Bob Jones University, were interviewed for their reactions to the Administration’s action. Many of them felt that “according to the Bible” races must be separate but equal and God did not mean for them to intermingle.

It’s clear that all minorities should be alarmed by the Reagan Administration’s action. Particularly, considering the high rate of inter-racial marriage within their group.

Crime victim aid expansion urged

LOS ANGELES—In response to the Nov. 18 robbery/shooting incident in which tourist Kazuo Sato was killed downtown area here (PC Nov. 27, 81) the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved a motion Dec. 4 which would provide non-resident aid for the state Aid to Victims of Violent Crime program.

“The ordeal of the Miura family has brought shame to our county,” commented Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, who authored the motion. “It is vital that we now all do our part to compensate them for their great personal tragedy,” he added. “It is also important that we provide aid under the program.” Hahn’s motion called upon the State Legislature to pass the appropriate legislation to expand the program to include non-residents visiting California in its protective sphere. Postponed until the Senate acts on this program.

Nikkei Village breaks ground in SFV

PAOJOMA, Cal.—Groundbreaking for Nikkei Village, a 100-unit subsidized senior citizens housing project was scheduled this past week (Jan. 9) at the San Fernando Valley Japanese American Community Center. Officials and community leaders said it has been a major force in securing the widely coveted project to the area.

Friday, January 15, 1982 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—3

AULETS

Continued from Page 2

dumped into the bay—which was also fished regularly by the Aulets. Disease rampant.

Although the Aulets and government officials struggled to make the camps liveable, the camps took their toll—and numerous lives were lost due to the poor diet (seafood and oatmeal, usually), crowded living conditions at Panther Bay. In 185 Aulets were confined to a 100 foot by 35 foot two-story building and poor sewage disposal.

The Aulets remained in these camps—long past the complete expulsion of the Japanese Imperial invasion force—to suffer from disease and terror of being imprisoned in a strange land.

Some of the Aulets survivors were never allowed to return to their homes—while others who did found them vandalized and left by the U.S. troops who were stationed there to protect the island.

Ordeal Recalled at CWRIC Hearings

During the recent Congress on War Time Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Seattle and Salinas, many Aulets witnessed of their personal ordeals and several asked the burning question: Why were only the Aulets singled out for evacuation from the islands, while many Caucasians were allowed to remain? It was hard to understand what “threat” the Aulets apparently posed to the security of the islands.

Alexandra Tu angrily told the CWRIC in Seattle that the relocation was just one instance in a long history of government oppression of the Aulets and other Native Americans.

Margaret Miskin, president of the Pacific Northwest Aulet Council, declared, “There was no valid reason to take the Aulets off the Islands.”

In addition, the treatment the Aulets received from the U.S. government was not only unjust, but inhuman as well. Phil M. Tuitiaikoff, chairman of the Aulet/Pribilof Island Corporation, told the CWRIC in Washington during the July hearings: ...the treatment was received by two separate U.S. federal agencies (referring to the Department of Interior and the War Department) was grossly impersonal and would allude to the impression that we were incapable of any ordinary human function.

Nore were their churches held sacred.

The Rev. Michael Okeola of the Orthodox Diocese of Alakal with the U.S. Commission during the September hearings in Anchorage that “while the Japanese army was responsible for the

Continued on Page 9

East L.A. JACLer hits Vegas jackpot

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Roy Ida of Alhambra, Cal., tied the record for the biggest jackpot in Las Vegas history as he won the jackpot Nov. 30 in the Flamingo Hilton’s Pot O’Gold slot machine, the same game which another player won $385,000 on Nov. 10, Flamingo Hilton’s public affairs representative George Stamos.

Winning the jackpot, Ida, an East L.A. JACLer, told Stamos that he was thinking of “doing some fishing” and maybe retiring from his job as a body and fender repairman.

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Getting Set for the Convention

Gardena, Ca.

If what happened at the Gardena JACL installation dinner at Mishima's last Saturday is an indication (extra tables arranged in minutes to handle the unexpected overflow), the first national JACL convention to be held in the Los Angeles area in nearly 30 years may be in for a similar happy turn of events...but the convention moguls (confab board chair Lou To­mita, new chapter president Karl Nobu­yuki, ranking senator Bruce Shishio­ka and others) are still running "scared" and haven't nailed down the price for the pre-registration package deal—since it does affect overall attendance, local sup­port and the convention budget.

Only things nailed down of immediate interest are the dates (Aug. 9-13) and place (Hyatt International Hotel) next weekend; the fee (not available) as of yet; pre-registration package deal—since it does affect overall attendance, local sup­port and the convention budget.

Dec. 10—Tokyo (Mrs. Kanane Matusawa of prewar Los Ange­les) in Cincinnati spoke first papers in federal court for naturalization.
Dec. 21—MIBL Pre­sid­ent of Monterey reported at filed grad­uates that 6,659 GIs trained during WII at approximate cost of 35 cents per day.
Dec. 31—Selective Service Awards Saburo Kudo medal in recogni­tion of his work in removing bias from the selective service.
Jan. 3—Dept. of Interior study (by Robert Cumil) notes tension among Nisei to shun integration during the war.

This now may be considered a major issue among Nisei to shun integration during the war. There are several issues that need to be addressed and dealt with.

Dr. James K. Tsujimura, National JACL President, was the guest speaker at the Gardena Valley JACL installation. He said he was familiar with the JACL Manual in the matter is not the issue. The main issue is the lack of communication in the manual.

The U.S. deficit of 168 billion dollars is a major reason for Japan's trade surplus. This issue needs to be addressed by the government and the media.

The U.S. is the largest creditor in the world, and Japan is the largest debtor. This is a major issue that needs to be addressed by both countries.

But the other side of the coin is that the problem is with us. It's time to say, "Physician, heal thyself." The U.S. came out of World War II the most powerful nation in the world, economically and in every other respect. And in the years that followed, we immediately followed, our growth as productivity was great and our export volume was number one. But if we look at every index of economic health, we were at the top. Then began the gradual U.S. slide, paralleled by a Ja­panese upswing which still continues. Among the indus­trialized nations, Japan's pro­ductivity growth is the high­est, ours the lowest. In con­sumer savings, in the rate of capital formation and invest­ment in plant and equipment, in the percentage of GNP spent on research and development, in the quality of pro­ducts, in astuteness in mar­keting, Japan has surged steadily forward—while we have lagged behind.

Even in areas where we've pioneered, such as semi-conduc­tors, computers, robots, the Japanese are either overtak­ing the American lead or cut­ting deeply into it. In reaching this stage they have a partner's associa­tion with government—in con­trast to the U.S. where govern­ment and business are of­ten seen as adversaries.

What now? The challenge is for the U.S. to get competitive.

Letterbox

No Guilt Editor

Screw Dec. 7th: Sansen and thereafter shouldn't need to go on a "go with Japan" trip (PC 12/1) Mandalay each Day of Infamy. Previous generations have already "paid for" it.

ROY IWAKI
New York, NY

HOLIDAY ISSUE '81 Editor

The Pacific Citizen, Decem­ber 11, 1981, 1200紋U.S. PERB... especially the interview with Mike Masao... I wish to send a copy of this issue to my friend... are addi­tional issues available to send to the East Coast?

PAUL MURAKAMI
Lancaster, CA

But the other side of the coin is that the problem is with us. It's time to say, "Physician, heal thyself." The U.S. came out of World War II the most powerful nation in the world, economically and in every other respect. And in the years that followed, we immediately followed, our growth as productivity was great and our export volume was number one. But if we look at every index of economic health, we were at the top. Then began the gradual U.S. slide, paralleled by a Japan­ese upswing which still continues. Among the indus­trialized nations, Japan's pro­ductivity growth is the high­est, ours the lowest. In con­sumer savings, in the rate of capital formation and invest­ment in plant and equipment, in the percentage of GNP spent on research and development, in the quality of pro­ducts, in astuteness in mar­keting, Japan has surged steadily forward—while we have lagged behind.

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What now? The challenge is for the U.S. to get competitive.
A Yonsei's Quest

FROM THE FRINGY PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.

At age 11, grandson Patrick is beginning to change from a child into a more thoughtful young man. During a Christmas visit from Denver to his home in California, he wanted to know about his Japanese roots. We sat down one evening to spend a little time talking about them.

Patrick is a Yonsei, which means he is the fourth generation of the Japanese side of his family in the United States. His father, Pete, is a Sansei. His grandfather is a Nisei, and his great-grandfather, whom he did not know, was an Issei. Patrick's great-grandfather was born on a little rice farm outside of the city of Hiroshima in southwestern Japan. The year was 1883 or thereabouts; I had to admit to Patrick that I wasn't positive.

In 1899, when Patrick's great-grandfather was just short of his 16th birthday, he left home to seek his fortune in America. I don't know the details of what led to the decision to leave the family at such a tender age and sail across the ocean to make his way in a land about which he knew nothing. It may have been a series of bad crops that led to privation and even hunger. It may have been stories about an incredibly rich land where a man could make enough money in a few years to come home to Japan and buy a farm. Or it may have been simply a yearning for adventure.

Whatever the reason, the decision to go to the United States would have had to involve Patrick's great-grandfather's own father, who would be Patrick's great-great-grandfather. So, in some unknown way, this Japanese rice farmer who had never seen America and probably had only a vague idea what America was all about, had had a part in Patrick being born an American.

After we had marveled over that for a while, we talked about Patrick's great-grandfather's first job in America, which like that of many Issei was as a laborer on a railroad somewhere in northern Montana. This was more familiar ground for Patrick. He had studied the role of railroads in the development of the West, and he knew the story of how Irish immigrants had laid rails westward from Omaha and how Chinese immigrants had laid rails eastward from Sacramento (where Patrick once had lived) to link the tracks somewhere in Utah. And later the Japanese came along, too, and the Japanese came along as inevitably as they had to straighten out that misapplied name for their family crest, the Sansei usually are carved into tombstones. The last time we visited Hiroshima, he took us to see Patrick's great-great-grandfather's grave, and sure enough the crest as etched into weather-worn granite. So its authenticity was confirmed.

As if this were not enough, we visited Hiroshima, and Patrick's great-grandfather's severe from Maine down snowy roads. Also present were Philadelphia

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

IN OUR RECENT trip up to Boston, we were privileged to meet a number of Nisei from the New England area. Jiro "Dutch" Adachi, a charming wife, Aiko (nee Fukayama, from Seattle), had gathered a number of Nisei from the area, including Dr. Eji Suymura who had motored some five hours from Sacramento, California, and the Minnesota offspring of another Nisei living in the area. Periodically, one of them comes up and tells me, another Nisei teaching in some university department, including "non-Nisei" subjects such as English literature.

DO THESE NISEI differ from other Nisei in our land, say, from California? It is misleading to make any generalizations, particularly a meaningful one and particularly from one evening's chit-chat. During the course of the evening, I heard the characterization of "being more independent", but I'm not at all sure. To me, they were Nisei, and I have many Nisei with many similar aspirations, and, I think, same problems. Certainly, they enjoyed the same "soul food", of which hostess Aiko had provided in plentiful supply.

I DID SEEK to discern if any of them had acquired the Boston accent, such as pronouncing "Harvard" with a long "a" ("Haa-vard") but I did not detect any. However, I have a hunch that inevitably, among the Sansei and other progeny, we will see a Japanese face with a New England or Boston accent. It will be delightfully charming. (I once met a Chinese American doctor from Texas who spoke with a West Texas drawl that was devastatingly authentic.)

THE NEW ENGLAND chapter is new and unique. I suggest that the Eastern District Council arrange to schedule one of its district meetings in Boston. I think it would be an enjoyable experience. Bilaterally.

Some Nisei of New England

WHILE I DID not conduct a survey, it seems that most, if not all, of this particular contingent are professional people. A number of them are associated with, or teach at, the numerous institutions of higher learning in the area. Periodically, one of them comes up and tells me, another Nisei teaching in some university department, including "non-Nisei" subjects such as English literature.

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**CHAPTER PULSE**

Yasuji to address Milwaukee Jan. 17

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Min Yasui of Denver, national JACL re­
dress committee chair, will address the Milwaukee JACL in­
stallation banquet Sunday, Jan. 17, 4 p.m. at Country Gardens
Restaurant. MDC Gov. Ken Ishii will speak in the officers.
Dinner will follow at 5 p.m. The cocktail hour from 3 p.m.
precedes the installation program.

Allan Hata, winding up of two-year stint as chapter president,
said in his year-end report he had hoped some of the programs
he was unable to accomplish would be pursued this coming
year, such as a community directory of greater Milwaukee, a
Cultural event that could include the entire Japanese Ameri­
can community, and an event where exchange students could
become acquainted with the memb­ership in the early part of
their school year as well making the chapter their fellowship
family away from home.

The Christmas party Dec. 6, chaired by Lynn Lueck, was
filled with the sounds of music, children and laughter inside
Mitchell Park Pavilion. Over 133 attended and the JAYS helped
throughout. Tak Kataoka fit the part of Santa perfectly.

**French Camp to host DC Feb. 6-7**

STOCKTON, Ca.—The French Camp Chapter which has hosted
four previous District Council meetings, last one in 1975, will be
the host for the NC-WN-P District Council’s 1982 first quarterly
meeting, Sunday, Feb. 7, at the Wendell Phillips Center for
Intercultural Studies on the University of the Pacific campus here.

The schedule calls for registration, 9 a.m.; business session,
Sunday, 10, lunch; second session, 2 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. Registrations
fees are: delegates—$11 and boosters—$9.

To assure enough time for Sunday’s business session, winners
for the NC-WN-P District Council’s 1982 first quarterly
meeting, Sunday, Feb. 7, in conjunction with Bingo Night un­
der auspices of local chapters, at the Stockton Buddhist Church
from 6:30 p.m. Entering $20 includes a catered gourmet Chinese
dinner and a selection of Bingo cards.

**New Year’s/Installation Party on Jan. 23**

Prior to the district council event, the French Camp chapter
New Year’s installation party will be held on Saturday, Jan. 23,
6 p.m., at the French Camp Community Hall. The new cabinet
will be headed by Hideo Morimaka.

Fumio Kanemoto, Bob Ota and John Fujiyaka co-chair the
traditional holiday affair. Assisting are Yoshio Iaya, program;
Dorothy Ota, host; Nancy Natsuhara, bang; George Komure,
pub.; Florence Shironuma, dec.; Lydia Ota, Kami Morimaka, en­
tertainment; Tom Natsuhara, J. Fujii, ref.

**1982 Officers**

MILWAUKEE JAYS

Catherine Hida, pres.; Diana Randlett, vp; Marie Iwata, sec.;
Mes Frances, treas.; Karen Hi­
dai, host, Fred Prunestak, recrea­
tion dir.

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AULETS Continued from Page 3

destruction of the church building at Attu, most of the other chapels were destroyed or looted by American forces.

Sara Merculedy Flory, who was 12 years old during World War II, described the evacuation experience bluntly: "It was bad. It was brutal."

Charlotte G. Griswold told the commissioners in Seattle of the war's impact on the Aleuts: "It was a war of destruction and general devastation of the Aleutian Islands, and many Aleuts, especially the children, were affected."

During the CWRI hearings in Seattle, Anchorage, Unalaska, and St. Paul, many of the Japanese Americans who attended the hearings expressed feelings of anger and resentment at the treatment of Japanese Americans during and after the war. However, others advocated for reconciliation, motivated by a desire to move forward and heal the wounds of the past.

For more information, some witnesses suggested social services while others asked that the government simply finish its rehabilitation of their shattered land — by rebuilding the housing and providing adequate compensation. The process, however, has been slow and fraught with challenges, with some advocates calling for more resources and others urging patience and understanding.

As the year comes to a close, it is important to remember the sacrifices and challenges faced by those affected by the war, and to continue working towards healing and reconciliation.

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HONDA

Continued from Page 4

Hiroshi Hasegawa of the Gardenia Valley Baptist Church (who worked prewar with Kiyoshi Matsuoka) reported that the church was rebuilt by the end of the evening: three, including a bottle which the chapter quickly substituted. Stuart Tsubouchi, George Morimoto, May Nishimoto, and Satoko Fujiimoto received chapter certificates of appreciation for their civic achievements.

HONOR ROLL-1981

TRUCKELE.


can be read.
Call Tamura back to sit on high court SAN FRANCISCO—Retired Justice Stephen K. Tamura of Santa Ana was chosen by Chief Justice Rose Bird to occupy a temporary vacant seat on the state Supreme Court this past week (Jan. 11) for hearings on reapportionment lawsuits.

In the meantime, Justice Cruz Reynoso of Sacramento has been appointed by Gov. Brown to fill the vacancy created Jan. 3 when Supreme Court Justice Mathew Tobin retired. A confirmation hearing before the Commis­sion on Judicial Appoint­ments in San Francisco is scheduled Jan. 20.

LTPRO to hold Jan. 23 fund-raiser LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo People’s Rights Organization will host a house party fund-raising dinner on Saturday, Jan. 22, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m., at 1825 Orange Grove. For info: (213) 620-0971.

AALDEF offers summer internships NEW YORK—The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund is accepting applications for its Summer Internship Program, which is designed to provide students with practical experience in a community law office and encourage them to return to the community after graduation.

The program runs from June 7 to Aug. 13. Applicants should send a resume, writing sample and cover letter describing interest in working for AALDEF by March 5 to Margaret Fung, AALDEF, 360 Broadway, #308, New York, NY 10013.

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Says Another Reviewer
Because of his extensive background as a journalist, and as a Japanese American soldier serving in the military intelligence of the United States, as a pioneer labor organizer among Japanese retail clerks in Los Angeles, as a Kobe educated in Japan, knowledgeable about the political situation there, and as a sympathizer of Japanese leaders of that time who fought against the military regime and the Nazis, the author is able to disclose the unknown facts of the societies in which he was involved.

The reader is left impressed by the enormous contributions of the Japanese American soldier, both Nisei and Kibei, who fought so valiantly for the United States, and by the racial hatred and prej­udices that prevailed.

-Toshio Morita, Librarian
Hardcover: $14.50 ppd • Softcover: $9.50 ppd
was so funny about a fire sale. Sumida said: "He had a skewer. I enjoyed them hugely. So when the whole office staff was there, I had a moment's remorse. Later, however, when I learned that the office manager had ordered them, I was so angry. What, oden for party dinner?" I muttered. "What a cheapskate!"

I was recalling a waterfront scene of many years ago back in Japan. Some stevedores and roustabouts clustered around street vendor's stalls and eating something off bamboo skewers. Some of them were drinking from small glass cups. Several woks were stacked with skewers simmering in some dark-colored stock. A most unappetizing aroma filled the air.

That had been my only and totally ofactory encounter with what I later learned was oden. I also learned that it was a cheap, vulgar fare fit only for lower classes of people. Although at this time I no longer had any snooty ideas about classes, I could not quite get away from the idea that such a common fare should not be the main course of a dinner. But Sumida, hearing me mutter, disapproved of any such notion. "Don't be ignorant," he said. "Don't you know oden is a real treat? It is about the most expensive Japanese dish you can think of—in New York anyway." And explained why.

"Wow!" I said, "Why such generosity, all of a sudden?"

"Aren't you naive," Sumida said as if he pitied me, "Of course he's going to charge it to the office expenses—employee relations, you can bet your life on it."

But my disappointment at the prospect of an oden dinner had more than an ideological reason. One of the components—I hesitate to say ingredients—of oden is konnyaku and I hated it. I had been fed so much of the stuff against my will in my childhood. At this period, however, any dinner invitation was welcome to me. There was always the promise of some kind of gustatory experience, however, any dinner invitation was welcome to me. But the afterwards was a disaster. I joined a game of poker and lost, but I held on to my dinner. The money was left on the skewer. It was nothing like the competitive Solitaire game I played back in Guadalupe, California. I looked around for some dinner. Some stevedores and roustabouts clustered around street vendor's stalls and eating something off bamboo skewers. Some of them were drinking from small glass cups. Several woks were stacked with skewers simmering in some dark-colored stock. A most unappetizing aroma filled the air.

That had been my only encounter with oden and I hated it. It was altogether an impressive spread. I was going to fill my pockets with the things, but on closer look the oden seemed so tempting that I yielded. I took a skewer, began with hampen, went on to satoimo, yakidofu, daikon, and they were the most delicious things I had tasted in the many years since I left my father's home back in Guadalupie, California. I looked around for some likely receptacle to dump the oden. But it was too large to swallow in one gulp. It had to be baked in smaller pieces. So I closed my eyes and bit. And in surprise of surprises! The konnyaku tasted good. In fact, I liked it better than some items on the skewer. It was nothing like the konnyaku I was forced to eat as a child. It had none of the tongue-drawing taste of oye, nor the foul smell I had come to associate with it. So I ended up eating quite a few skewers.

That was the best dinner I had in many months, and I no longer held it against the boss for putting on the dinner, even if he was charging it to the office.

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