Payment for fired Nikkei

LOUISIANA—An ordinance calling for reparations to Japanese Americans who were fired from their Los Angeles jobs during World War II was unanimously approved by the five-member Board of Supervisors Nov. 9.

The statute, proposed by Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and recommended by the Board of Adjustments and Appeals, at the request of Mr. Akio Hama­guchi, is similar to the bill authored by state Assembly­man Fred Murad, vice chairman of the State Planning Board (AB 2710), which passed the Legislature and was signed into law by Govern­or Edmund G. Brown Jr. last August.

The new county ordinance authorizes payments of $1,250 per year for up to four years to Nikkei former employees who were dismissed, ordered to take a leave of absence or who had resigned voluntarily in the years 1942 to 1945.

Claims may be submitted to the county’s Chief Adminis­tration Officer by those eligible for the reparation of salary losses incurred during the years 1942 to 1945.

Asian stunts persons charge

CBS-TV series discriminates

LOS ANGELES—Six Asian American stunt performers have filed complaints with the Screen Actors Guild and the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission charging CBS-TV’s pilot television series, “Bring ‘Em Back Alive” is discriminating against Asians.

The performers charge that the show’s stunt coordinators, who are Caucasians, “are painted yellow” (made-up) to look like Asians, while the Asian stunts were bopped for the show.

The six stunt performers—Leland Sun, Eddie Wong, Danny T. Wong, Rog­er Ho, Shingo Iseke and Nancie Kawata—filed complaints with the EEOC last November. The EEOC investigation is still in its early stages.

Nevertheless, the Asian performers are determined to carry the complaint through.

This is the second time in recent months that Columbia Pictures Television has been charged with painting down practices. In August, the Black Stamina in Action, a charged that a white stuntman was used to double for both the Asian and white stuntmen.

But the EEOC investigation was halted when Richard P. Wong, in charge of the stuntmen, issued an apology for the incident, which he said would not happen again.

In October, eight Asian performers—bring ‘Em Back Alive’ producer Frank Cardoza told the EEOC: “In the interest of knowledge we have never doubled an Asian with a Caucasian” and he called the charge “a miscommunication.”

Tony Vasign, Columbia’s director of labor relations, also told Variety that he was “shocked” and “surprised” to learn the Asian stunt performer was not used for a stunt job.

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**People in the News**

**Peace leader to visit Bay Area**

BERKELEY—Rev. Kiyoshi Tanimoto, a principal character in John Hersey's book "Hiroshima" and one of the founders of the Japanese Peace Movement, will speak on "Peace and Reconciliation in a Nuclear Age" at Newman Center, Dwight Way and College Avenue, on Tuesday, Nov. 23, 7:30 p.m.

Tanimoto, 74, was found with Norman Cousins of the Hiroshima Maidens Project to provide plastic surgery in the U.S. for atomic bomb victims. He also founded the Moral Adaptation Program for A Bomb Orphans and asked Korean bomb victims to obtain the same medical assistance offered Japanese survivors.

Accompanied by his wife, Chisa, on this seventh speaking tour of this country, Rev. Tanimoto will also preside over Sunday morning services on Nov. 21, at Japanese Mission Church, 6533rd Street in San Francisco, and meet with faculty and students of the Ethnic Studies Dept. at UC Berkeley, and attend a reception in his honor at the JACL Headquarters, 1366 Sutter Street, San Francisco.

In the afternoon of Nov. 21, Chisa Tanimoto will also speak with women's and educational groups.

Tanimoto graduated from Emory University in Atlanta, in 1946. He first returned to the U.S. in 1946 in a plea for funds to rebuild his damaged Nagarewaka United Church of Christ, one of the few buildings still standing after the holocaust. His church became a symbol of rebirth among the ashes and hope for peace.

The Tanimoto tour is sponsored by the American Committee of the World Friendship Center, a hospitality house in Hiroshima that provides services to bomb survivors and U.S./Japanese student-exchange programs.

Bay Area sponsors include Friends of the Hibakusha, the Grammy Foundation, Berkeley Interfaith Council and the Peaceappian of Newhall Parish. For more information, 941-0758.

**Scholarship named for Nikkei newscaster awarded at SFSU**

SAN FRANCISCO—The first Weekend Breakfast News Journalist Scholarship was awarded to Donna Lee Cooper Oct. 27. The KPIX TV anchorwoman presented the $1,000 scholarship in a noon ceremony attended by American Women in Radio and Television/Golden Gate Chapter at San Francisco State University.

In establishing the award, Tokuda has stated that she wishes to aid low income students, particularly women and minority students, who are interested in pursuing careers in broadcast journalism at San Francisco State University. Students who are seniors at SFSU, majoring in broadcasting or journalism, and who have a B average or higher, are eligible.

**Noguchi named head of medical group**

LOS ANGELES—Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who is currently awaiting the appeal result of his demotion from the county's chief medical examiner-mortician post, has been named president of the American Academy of Medical Examiners at the 800-member group's convention in Newport Beach. The installation of the 36-year-old coroner was held Nov. 12.

Noguchi was described as "a composed and happy" to be selected as head of the organization and sees it as a "vote of confidence of the professional judgment of my peers."

Meanwhile, Civil Service Commission hearing officer Sara Adler is expected to make a recommendation to the commission before the end of the year.

The Noguchi support group, Concerned Americans for Responsible Program (CARP), is planning to hold a meeting to discuss the recent hearings. The meeting will be held Nov. 23, 7:30 p.m. at the San Fernando Valley Japanese Community Center, 1280 Bradford St. in Pacoima.

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**New Wave : by Peter Imamura**

Civil Rights ‘Vote Cards’

Los Angeles

In Washington, D.C., the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights recently released its Voting Record for the 97th Congress. The Conference seeks to advance civil rights through enactment and enforcement of federal legislation. The Voting Record shows how members of the Senate and the House of Representatives voted on several issues that came before them, such as school desegregation, fair housing, extension of the Voting Rights Act, immigration, food stamps and education for the handicapped.

The congressman, according to the LCCR, voted either “right” or “wrong,” depending on whether he was for or against certain amendments or legislation which had impact on minorities or civil rights. A perfect score by LCCR’s standards would be 100%.

Two of the 15 issues, for example, Inouye voted against a voting rights amendment which would have made it necessary to prove “intent” as evidence of discrimination—therefore, he voted “wrong.” He also voted “wrong” twice on the Housing and Community Development Act in the 97th Congress, and he was once “right” on other issues cited by the LCCR. Inouye scored a 20 in the LCCR record. He voted “wrong” on 10 issues, “right” on three and was absent on the other two.

For the House, there were 11 issues by which the LCCR scored the congressmen, such as fair housing, school desegregation, powers of the Legal Services Corp., Voting Rights Act extension, food stamps and the federal budget.

Both Mineta and Nii scored perfect 100s by LCCR’s standards, voting “right” 11 out of 11 times. For example, both congressmen voted against an amendment which would have prohibited the Justice Department from bringing or participating in any action to correct a violation of the Fair Housing Act of 1968 (that would involve recommending that a state or local government make available federally subsidized housing.)

They both voted against an amendment that would repeal bilingual programs in California, sponsored by Senators Harris F. Neugebauer (R-N.Y.) and Robert A. Taft (R-O.)—and they voted against HR 3112, which extends key enforcement provisions of the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

When the LCCR report was released, Ralph G. Neus, Executive Director of the Conference, commented on the results of all the House and Senate members: “Despite the concerted efforts of the Radical Right, both in the Reagan Administration and on Capitol Hill, you have given us a mandate to say that the Congress on civil rights issues has thus far been generally good.”

By LCCR’s standards, four of the five Nikkei legislators didn’t do so bad either.

**Other ‘Relocation’**

By CLIFFORD L. LYUDA

San Francisco

Relocation” was the euphemistic term used by the United States Government for the eviction and incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. The same euphemistic term is again being used for the forced removal of 10,000 Navajos from the Indian reservation surrounding Big Mountain in northeastern Arizona. As in 1942 a “voluntary” evacuation of the Navajo Nation by the government for the Indians. These are into off-reservation border towns where they may do “promotional” jobs for the benefit of the federal government.

In preparation for the move the evacuees are ordered to sell or keep 90% of their livestock. To date only 15% have complied with the order and have moved to the new locations. The residents have until 1986 to move or be removed. For the 1942 forced evacuation of Japanese Americans from their West Coast homes Executive Order 9066 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942. Authority for the removal of the Navajos from their ancestral land is the Public Law 84-301 passed by the 78th Congress on December 22, 1943. The cost of the evacuation program to the taxpayers is a quarter of a million dollars, which is ironically the same amount that was spent by the U.S. Army in the removal and imprisonment of Japanese Americans from 1942-1945.

Centuries before Columbus discovered America the Navajo and Zuavi migration and the Navajo nation settled in what is today the northern border area of Arizona and New Mexico. Navajo is today primarily cattle and sheep herders. In common with all other American Indian cultures, their land is not a commodity to be sold, bought or desecrated. The land is a sacred being which sustains all life, including humans.

The Navajos, neighbors, the Hopi Indians, resisted in their traditional passive, non-violent and non-cooperative ways. The Navajos fought back, and were brutalized. One hundred and eight Navajo’s were killed and 8,500 were forced to live off the land in the Sun Tularosa Basin. The Navajos would not accept 20% of their land and they would not accept the federal government’s offer of a share of the Laughlin Dam. The government created the 7,500 acre reservation in the Sun Tularosa Basin. The government would not permit the Navajo to return to their land.

The Indian Affairs Bureau of the Interior Department of the United States of America, controls today the land of the Navajo people. The federal government in the 1940s appropriated the land to the Navajo people by Executive Order 9066 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942. Authority for the removal of the Navajos from their ancestral land is the Public Law 84-301 passed by the 78th Congress on December 22, 1943. The cost of the evacuation program to the taxpayers is a quarter of a million dollars, which is ironically the same amount that was spent by the U.S. Army in the removal and imprisonment of Japanese Americans from 1942-1945.

The part of the American society which permits this is racist. From time to time we vocally deny this racism, however, is at the basis of many of our negative interactions between fellow citizens. The negative stereotype of our Native Americans is still widespread. Some have even claimed that this racism exists in every culture.

In America we declare our multi-racial and multi-cultural society as our proud heritage. America is a melting pot of the world of tomorrow, and our ideals are the model for all other countries to follow. People are part of this super-natural world as are the natural deities of their own creation. This is the Native American culture that America must learn to understand and respect. The Native Americans are not alone in their value system as we come to understand the diversity of a human race. It is all part of the religous and political freedom of choice we are learning to respect in different cultures.

During the 1980s we seriously considered imprisoning as hostages innocent residents in the United States who happen to be of Iranian ancestry. We were also outraged earlier this year at the suggestion of boycotting Vietnamese refugees from their residence near Sacramento, California, and that through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force, the United States government has been little more than an agent to steal from their lands.

In the past several years the United States government has been through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force and through a show of force, the United States government has been little more than an agent to steal from their lands. In January 1986, the government is scheduled to begin negotiations to return the Navajo Nation to their ancestral lands. The Bureau of Indian Affairs has been little more than an agent to steal from their lands.
Memorializing the Heart Mountain Camp

Lovel, Wyoming

Cal Taggart runs a highly successful insurance agency in Cody and for a few weeks every year he goes to Cheyenne to serve Big Horn County as its state senator. He had driven me into Cody that day to see the Heart Mountain War Relocation Center and now that the shadows were growing longer, he headed north on Highway 14A toward Powell and then on to Lovel.

But first there had to be a stop at Ralston, which is just a wide place in the road with a few modest brick buildings. Chester and Mary Ruth Blackburn live in Ralston, but I didn’t know just where. Taggart drove into a combination garage and service station where a fellow was giving a car wash to one of the Blakewell’s. He turned out the Blackburns lived just across the highway in a house modest even by Ralston standards.

Chester was home, but Mary Ruth was visiting their daughter in Cody. I hadn’t seen him since the Heart Mountain reunion in Los Angeles last spring. We had much to talk about.

“Did you know,” Blackburn asked after a while, “that the reunion committee donated $2,000 to the Historical Preservation Society of the S. S. Line and Rome area?”

I didn’t know that. I didn’t know anything about it. That was a right generous thing for the committee to do, a gesture of appreciation for the Society’s efforts to memorialize the camp for people who live far away. And the CENSUS

“...the story falls to ring true on other grounds,” the report asserted. The major reasons cited for challenging Field’s account were:

1. Names and addresses were on the original paper, “Population Schedules” (i.e. the door-to-door enumeration of some 132 million individuals), but not the card. The cards (which were similar to the familiar “IBM cards”) were prepared for use in machine tabulations and did not contain any information superfluous to aggregate tabulation.

Since there was an entry for “race” on the cards, it was possible to extract and reproduce the numbers of Japanese Americans by locality within a week. The cards by themselves, however, would not have revealed names or specific addresses.

2. The cards had a cross-reference back to the population schedules, but “for less than 20 people (the number Field remembered seeing at the director’s briefing) to go through the population schedules would, by any reasonable calculation, I have taken several months. If all of the 4,000 clerks in the Machine Tabulation Division were put to this task for a week or two, there would have been no secrecy at all. A former Census Bureau official of that division was responsible for physical custody of the 3.3 million schedules reports that nothing of this kind happened.

3. “Even more significant is Field’s description of the material for California as comprising one single-page spread. This could consist only of about 2,700 ‘entries,’ whereas the number of Japanese Americans for California alone was 90,717! Both the page count and the line count, however, would have been known by a listing of counts for the places and county subdivisions."

4. Instead of happening before the war, “most likely this occurred between February 26 and March 5, 1942,” given the apparent fact that the inquiry about 1940 census information from the War Department to (James C.) Calvert, office of information. It also is noted in the Census Bureau public record that in February 1942 Census Bureau Director Capt. Capt. Calvert received a statistical expert on his staff, to the West Coast, and in 1942, according to data on the Japanese American population...

“...there is no reason to believe that he [Field] fabricated the whole affair.” the report stated, “but there is reason to believe... that his recollections were faulty on both the timing of the event and the nature of the material. It is clear that what Field described could not have been done in one week, that there are numerous errors in the account, and that the references to the use of card-sorting machines actually support the view that a special tabulation was compiled and no names or addresses were provided.

UYEDA

Continued from Page 4

removal of 10,000 Navajos continues relentlessly on. Of those uprooted from their land, depression and other social problems have claimed the majority. Among them has been exceedingly high—over 25% of the adults. The ugly “relocation” plan has been under the scrutiny of the National Commission for Indian Rights. American Indians what we are saying—that one of the primary objectives of our present redress campaign is to prevent the forced mass evic-

any of group of innocent Americans from their homes—then we must realize that it is again happening right now to the Navajo Indians in Arizona.

We need to help inform our citizens throughout the country of what is taking place. We need to raise the national consciousness to the incredible injustice and suffering being done to the people of the Southwest, Japanese Americans can do no less.

What brought on the present attempt to remove the Navajos from their ancestral homes? That will follow.

(Tobe Continued)

National JACL: Dead in the Water?

Philadelphia

IN YEARS PAST, we’ve periodically raised the question of whether the National JACL has been working on and has formulated some long range plans and goals as to where it is going, where it hopes to be—in five years, ten years, and so on. To us, at least, the need and wisdom for such exploration and planning are obvious. The alternative to such careful long-range planning is to be faced with disjointed shifting every biennium as new administrations assume office, with only the impetus of the preceding administration’s actions providing any guidance. However, the number of errors in the preceding administration have been so great that what dormant, then the ship-of-state, to speak, may well be “dead in the waters.” Becalmed.

IT MAY WELL be that our expressed concerns are without bases; that, indeed, the National JACL organization has been diligently formulating a meaningful plan for the future; that there does exist a map, a “master plan,” by which the organization’s future is charted. But if there be such, we, the members, are largely unaware of its existence and certainly unaware of its contents. At least, this writer is. It may also well be that an integrated, long-range plan had been molded with input from the various district councils, adopted by the National Council, or at least planned by the National Council. If so.

But those members who are unable to attend the biennial deliberations, and that includes the overwhelming majority of the membership, have not been made privy to any such plans at all. As such we may be...

WE ARE NOT unmindful of some of the concerns of the national organization: the perennial shortage of working funds; the scramble to get existing programs “off the ground”; the problems of staffing—just to name a few. But those of us who have been long engaged in these activities feel that it is essential that the National JACL have a long-range, master plan by which it may be guided, from which to select priorities, and then husband its resources accordingly. It is only by a careful, long-range plan that we are assured of any planning at all.

WE HAVE URGED, and continue to urge, that such long-range planning be undertaken by a body other than the National Board, although the contents of such planning must, of course, be submitted to and through the National Board. Our reasons for having the planning

being undertaken by other than the National Board are several-fold. The Board is preoccupied with the practicalities of everyday issues and operations; its energies, by and large, must be preserved to meet these immediate needs. But there is a more important reason: a planning group should not be deflected by “practical” drawbacks, by today’s problems, by admonitions that “it won’t work.” Rather, a planning group should be imaginative, free-wheeling, and, yes, daring. It should be willing to look to the horizons, and beyond. It should be an on-going body to maintain continuity and be productive.

WE’RE NOT quite sure why we persist in raising this theme when it appears to be of no avail. Except, perhaps, it’s so important.

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Friday, November 19, 1982 / PACIFIC CITIZEN — 5
Mike Mitoma named to JACL Endowment Comm.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mike Mitoma, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the upcoming Pacific Business Bank, has been named to the JACL National Endowment Committee for a six-year term.

Mitoma is the organizer and founder of the state-chartered bank to be located in Carson, Calif., capitalized at $60 million with an emphasis on the Japanese American business community. He previously served as the Regional Vice President and Manager of the Republic Bank's Gardena Regional Office. Possessing a MBA degree from UCLA, Mitoma has been involved in banking for the past 13 years.

Mitoma fills the expired term of Yone Satoda of San Francisco, who had served as the Chair of the JACL National Endowment Fund and was a past National Treasurer of the organization. He joins Mike Masakoa of Washington, D.C., Roy Hikawa of Los Angeles, Tomochi Morishige of Seattle and Y. George Kodama of Los Angeles on the Committee. Mitoma will serve as the Interim Chairperson of the Committee.

The JACL National Endowment Fund was established in 1958, and grew significantly from contributions made to the funds by beneficiaries of the Evacuation Claims Act. The Fund is utilized to provide financing to JACL programs and projects from income generated from the fund.

Mitoma's considerable investment background will be utilized to manage the portfolio of the fund. His placement on the National Endowment Fund Committee was unanimously approved by the JACL National Council at its October meeting.

N.Y. JACL Planning for '83 EDC/MDC convention

By B.J. Waterane

NEW YORK—The Philadelphia Chapter hosted the quarterly meeting of the Eastern District Council on Oct. 30, at the lovely home of Mr. and Mrs. Tak Morishita. Representing the New York Chapter were Tom and Jan Komesato, Ron Osajima and B.J. Waterane.

The meeting highlighted included a report on the National JACL Leadership Program. The national staff has proposed a pilot program to train potential young JACL leaders in the political process for a one-week period in Washington D.C. The course work will cover; the American Political Process, The Role of the Media, National JACL Politics, Fund Raising, Leadership & Decision Making, and The Communication Process.

Ron Trejic, JACL Washington Representative, explained that the program was approved at the October meeting of the National Board. The first class is planned for the Spring '83.

Another topic discussed at the meeting was the joint JACL (Eastern and Midwestern Districts) Convention tentatively scheduled for August 11 through 14, 1983 in Sarasota, Fla.

As Osajima and Waterane are co-chairing this exciting event, a rough agenda was presented and a description of four workshops:

"Redress: Spreading the Word;" "Asians and the Work Environment;" "Redress: A Call to Action;" and "JACL Role in the Asian American Community."

These topics were warmly received and those at the meeting felt that another "hot" issue that should be discussed is Japan-U.S. relations and how it affects Japanese Americans. This topic will be added to the workshop list.

Seabrook slates Senior Night

SEABROOK, N.J.—The Seabrook JACL will hold a Senior Citizen Appreciation Night on Saturday, Dec. 4, at the Seabrook Buddhist Church Social Hall.

Awards

Two longtime JACLers recognized by the organization during Nov. 3 on the occasion of Culture Day (Bunka no hi) were among 39 foreigners from 13 countries honored.

George Amada, 64, Order of the Rising Sun, 5th class, former president of the Japan America Society of Oregon, and Frank Masakatsu Hashimoto, 58, Order of the Rising Sun, 5th class, former president of Spokane JACL, other American awarded decorations were Dr. Franklin S. Murphy, 56, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class; Stanley T. Nakano, 61, Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd class; Donald S. Kiyota, 66, Califo­ urnia State Personnel Board, Rotor, State Dept. of Forestry in-...
Yosh Nakashima re-elected to NCNWPD governess

FAIRFIELD, Calif. — Dr. Yosh Nakashima of San Francisco was re-elected governor of the JACL Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District Council during the elections hosted by the Solano County chapter Nov. 7 at the Holiday Inn here.

He was also named to the district board along with Ted Iko of Fremont, Molly Pajunko of Walnut Creek (Diablo Valley Chapter); Judy Nishizawa of San Jose and Ursie Imay of Lodi. National President Floyd Shimomura installed the new board.

The retiring members are Nori Tsuduma of Livingston-Merced and Mada Murakami of French Camp-Howard Watanabe of San Jose (West Valley chapter) remains on the board until the end of 1983.

Nakashima had also been elected head of the eight-district Board of Senior Club members for the biennial period.

West Valley holds Christmas store

SUN JOE: The West Valley JACL and Senior Club is offering their unique Christmas store to the community now to Dec. 15, featuring beautiful futon in various sizes, including baby futon.

Hours are from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, except for Nov. 25 and 26, and Dec. 15, also on Thursdays evenings from 7 to 9 p.m.

The store and sale will be many other items suitable for gifts made by Senior Club members and others.

JAPAN SUMMER ADVENTURE ............. June 27 '83

JAPAN AUTUMN ADVENTURE .............. Oct. 15 '83

ALASKA CRUISE (8-10 days)

... CADANIAN ROCKIES-VICTORIA (8-10 days)

... ENGLISH CHANNEL (10 days)

... FOLIAGE (10 days)

... PORTLAND'S KIMIE TAMBARA DIES


Miss Tambara, who was on the board of the JACL's Portland regional office until it transferred to Seattle several years ago, was for many years active in the local chapter of the national organization as a board member and president. She was an advocate and local organizer for the JACL campaign to obtain government redress to compensate Japanese Americans for their internment in relocation camps during World War II.

For the last three years, she had served as the English-language edition of the Community News, a Japanese American newsletter that she had founded.

A Portland native, Miss Tambara, who was known to friends as "Kim," had worked for 25 years as a broadcast engineer, most recently at the Master Wave Shop in downtown Portland. During World War II, she was interned with other Japanese Americans from Portland in the Mindoko education center near Twin Falls, Idaho.


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