By Jon Takasugi

LOS ANGELES—Sansei principal Francis Nakano’s Thomas Jefferson High School was one of two high schools praised by Ronald Reagan in his nationwide radio address Sept. 8. The President bestowed special praise to the South-Central L.A. high school and Katohkun High in Sherman Station, Maine.

"PRAISED BY PRESIDENT REAGAN:"

Jefferson School on Aug. 29 found Han Jong Sok, 56, a South Korean resident in Shinjuku-ku, will appeal the decision. He was found guilty of drug dealing, and vandals had just burned the administration building.

The principal also interacts with students on a daily basis as he greets them every morning at the front gate and urges them not to be late. But at 8:41 a.m. he locks the gate and all students are allowed to attend class but are sent to a holding room where they wait for the next period. "They should not be told that this is an education program led by others being late and don't desire to have that hour of instruction," Nakano believes.

After lacking the gate, Nakano and an armed security guard circle the campus by car and notify campus security by two-way radio if they see people hiding behind buildings or people who look like they don't belong.

They then go into the community to "hang outs" and ask students why they aren't in school.

Nakano said the community, predominately Black and Latino, has problems such as gangs, turf, poverty, crime, unemployed people and one-parent families. "Youngsters have more obstacles of deterioration, and chances of getting into the wrong environment are greater," he said.

The only Japanese American high school principal in the huge L.A. Unified School District also meets with students on a one-to-one basis and in groups, and instructs other administrative officials as to how to deal with the students.

"A lot has to do with the principal being visible and involved with students and teachers in a class," Nakano said he expects 60-70 percent of his time in the classroom trying to teach with teachers to make education interesting to the students.

A problem Nakano has found in accomplishing that is "students coming in lack reading and writing skills and ability to use proper English."

Barbara Shealy, head of the English department at Jefferson, said to U.S. News and World Reports (Aug. 27, 1980) that "60 percent of our 11th graders read at a fifth-grade level or below."

Statewide test scores reflect that, but they are getting higher and the percentage of students scoring in the bottom quarter has steadily declined.

Nakano explained the problem lies in the fact that most of the students are not taught to think and calculate but to merely regurgitate known facts. "They aren't learning, but only reciting," the innovator said. "Most kids are kinesthetic and visual learners ... and they learn from what they can see and do with their hands. Most watch a lot of TV," he added.

He said you have to be able to teach them in a manner in which they can learn.

"If you can't do that then you're out of touch." 

By Mike Iwabu

FRESNO, Calif.—More than 30 are expected at the first Japantown reunion next weekend, Sept. 29-30, at Holiday Inn, according to reunion registrar Chisato Okara. Program includes a Saturday picnic at Woodward Park, sightseeing tours, hospitality booth from Friday night for participants, a 50-page booklet edited by Harry Muramatsu, sand picnics and favors.

Fresno's Japantown encompasses four square blocks (radiating from Kern and E sts.) with virtually hundreds of shops. It is bounded by the railroad tracks behind the city and the Central Pacific Railroad to the west. It was dissolved by the evacuation, it ranked third after Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and San Francisco's Nihombashi. The city then had a substantial population, a banking complex in the heart, California's largest Japanese-owned department store—Kamakura Enterprise, Japanese language schools, and businesses.

After the war, many Fresnosans did not return. They have settled in such states as Colorado, Utah, Texas, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, Minnesota, New York and Hawaii—according to records on hand. The reunion reservation on hand at $30 is open through Sept. 25. c/o Associated Insurance, 1417 Kern St., Fresno 93706.
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Reapportionment battle of 1980 may be settled

LOS ANGELES—Thanks to an in-depth story in the Los Angeles Times (Sept. 10), the chances of California Proposition 39 have been unfurled. The proposition, on the November 1980 general ballot, is part of the legislative reapportionment battle that began with the 1980 Democratic legislature and titiled the state to two more congressional seats from 43 to 45. This proposition was the subject of a JACL Convention resolution (18) in opposition, it was passed in Honolulu and the basis that defeat of Prop. 39 would indicate support for Congressman Bob Matsui and Norm Mineta, incumbent Democrats, and the three Japanese American candidates given Japanese great expert in fermentation—the ability to change substances through use of microorganisms. And fermentation is becoming a technique in the biotechnology field. 

Washington was a later date in genetic engineering, the community in business growing orchids.

SECRETARY IN BUSINESS GROWING ORCHIDS

LOS ANGELES—On week-

day, Carrie Doi works as a

legal secretary in the West

low law office of Ronald

Cooper. But, on weekends,

that employee-boss relation-

ship changes into a partner-

ship in a budding year-old

business of growing orchids.

Her husband Paul is also part

of the enterprise, known as

Bauena Ventura Orchids.

The Nikki couple and Coo-

per are among the hundreds

of hayward entrepreneurs

who began as hobbyists but

now are jumping into the con-

test for more sales.

To qualify as a commer-

cial grower, all you have to

see is a tidy, divided, ex-

panded Cooper to a Herald

Examiner reporter.

and there are literally hundreds

and hundreds of them. We

had a very warm winter, so

we've had to move them fast.

This year, we were short for

Easter.

orchids usually begin blooming in October or November and continue through June or July.

It will be another two months before Bauena Ventura's cymbidiums will be ready for market.

Meantime, the for-

mer hobbyists will be selling

the plants at a variety of loca-

tions: about 100 plants this year and more than 1,000 next year.

Cooper, a board member of the Cymbidium Society of West Coast, said the orchids are quieting, beautiful, serene and make stress disappear everyday.

Added Doi: "It feels so good to see something growing. It's one of the most ex-

citing things. It's almost a maternal feeling."

Signal Hill preview Nikki remembered

SIGNAL HILL—Nikki who grew flowers and produced orchids before WW2 were remembered during the city's 80th anniversary celebration.

Amy Morooka Sagmo and Naomi Nakahara (right) helped Mayor Gerar Godd-hart unveil a plaque at the dedicating a garden planted in Hinahaw Park in honor of the Japanese who settled in the area around 1900s and became farmers or stall market operators. Their leases were revoked by land-

owners when oil was discov-

ered under their farms and homes.

Also present at the ceremo-

nies were Kumi Sugiyama, 84, whose husband ran a Japa-

nese school in Signal Hill up-

til 1945, and Hiroko Higashi, 84. Sugiyama recalled that her garden turned black ev-

ery autumn. "I was able to discover. Both Sugiyama and Hiroko Higashi were interred in Signal Hill prewar Nikkei remembered during the 1980s. We had a very warm winter, so we've had to move them fast."

The attention of biotechnological research is also beginning to shift to agriculture and chemistry. When oil prices soared in the 1970s, Kyowa Hakko switched to pharmaceuticals. Its scientists, knowing that petrochemical plants operate at high temperatures and pressures while biological factories operate best at low temperatures and pressures at which living things thrive, see huge energy savings if changes can be made in petrochemical production methods.

A MITI study also shows patient filings in biotechnology have increased during the past decade.

Community center groundbreaking set

SAN FRANCISCO—The long-awaited groundbreaking for the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California has been set for Friday, Oct. 5 p.m., with ceremonies occurring on the northside of Sutter St. between Buchanan and Webster.

The redevelopment agency has cleared the land and will have the existing structure razed, according to Nob Fukuda, co-chair of the committee chair. Reception follows at Christ United Presbyterian Church. Meanwhile, to raise funds continues, added project coordinator Janey Egawa, 1520 Sutter St., San Francisco 94115, (415) 648-0101.

The center will house social services and a wide range of cultural and recreational programs for all age groups.

On Wednesday, four Japanese American and two Japanese Canadians attended the dedication ceremony.

Judge Raymond Uno is running for 3rd District Court

Raymond is currently a Circuit Court Judge. He is running for 3rd District Court. State of Utah

• Past National President, JACL
• Past National Legal Counsel, JACL
• Member, National JACL Redress Committee
• Member, National JACL Biennial Convention, 1976-1978
• Commissioner, National JACL Biennial Convention, 1980
• Coordinator, National JACL Biennial Program, 1984-1988
• Chairman, National JACL Biennial 1974
• Nisei of the Biennium, 1969, IDA

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Nineteen of the prominent figures in Japanese American history have joined the ranks of Nisei generation heroes with the publication of "Kimi Chu Home". This special issue is dedicated to the memory of the late Sen. Mark L. L. Hattori, who was a major figure in the Nisei community and a champion of Japanese American rights.

The issue features articles on the life and times of Hattori, as well as contributions from other prominent Nisei leaders. The cover story is a tribute to Hattori's legacy, highlighting his contributions to the community and his role in the fight for civil rights.

The issue also includes articles on other prominent figures in the Nisei generation, including Sen. Daniel K. Inouye and Rep. Norman Y. Mineta. These leaders played key roles in the fight for civil rights and are remembered as heroes by the Japanese American community.

The issue is published by the Pacific Citizen, a leading voice in the Japanese American community. The magazine is dedicated to promoting understanding and respect for the rich history and culture of Japanese Americans.

From the Youth Director: David Nakayama

A Celebration of a Generation

On Saturday, Sept. 25, an exciting event will take place in San Francisco. In the elegant Galliera, hundreds of Japanese American community leaders will gather to celebrate the four generations that have contributed so much to the San Francisco community. The goal is to acknowledge and honor the contributions of these generations, and to foster a sense of unity and pride.

From the Youth Director: David Nakayama

Letters

It is no wonder the reporter for AP in reporting the Los Angeles hearings Aug. 16 never mentioned the above points, but only reported a tear-jerker story, then ended with a quote from S.I. Hayakawa. If they have to be paid for being men and women of honor, why do we need them?

Edison Uno emphasized that what happened to us was a civil rights matter and that redress was the legal and just way to right a wrong. We must keep this as our guide and go forward.

Honor and pride we have and always have had. That was not what we lost; it was our freedom and our civil rights that were ignored because we looked like the enemy. This is the message we need to get over to the rest of America and the importance of protecting Americans from ever losing their freedom by an executive order, a stroke of a pen, again.

Redress issue

It was good to see Fred Hirasuna's letter (Aug. 16, PACIFIC CITIZEN), taking exception to Harry Kubo's statement that most Nisei do not want individual redress. I don't know how Harry, S.I. Hayakawa and others like that feel they speak for the majority when all the national polls that have been taken indicate that around 80% said they want redress.

The last poll was taken by the Rafa Shimpou about two years ago. I think those other pollsters have friends and one disagrees so they have a two-thirds majority.

Why S.I. keeps parading around in disguise as a Japanese American is hard to figure; maybe the whites keep throwing him back or the Canadians disowned him. I know he can't be a JA because the Israel have taught us not to be divided. I blame myself, on yourself, family or the community, and Senator Sam does it all.

If you thought any of those characters that testified at the Senate hearings in Los Angeles had any credibility it would be quite upsetting. The drivel and totally inane statements they made would only convince the fools. I can imagine Sen. Steven's sitting quietly and not asking too many questions. What can you say to these people who say anything as if it were fact? What they said sounded like some of the statements that racists made in 1942. I think people like that help our cause more than hurt it, because no intelligent person is going to give them any credibility, especially when compared alongside those who testified for redress.

I don't think S.I. hates the JAs but his picture in the PACIFIC CITIZEN seemed to exemplify the type of want to be Redress Brake. We have two types of people testifying against redress: those who have a vested interest for various reasons and then we have some JAs who seem to want to apologize to the whites for being Japanese and are asking for forgiveness and acceptance of their assault on our amity or insecurity.

HENRY S. SAKAI

Long Beach, CA

Justice, not honor

Just got around to reading John Tatsushi's "Redress: A Matter of Honor". I have to say he is a winner in the convention booklet and was appalled that the redress director should emphasize "honor" and not mention justice, the Constitution or the Bill of Rights.

The fundamental issue involved in the seeking of redress is the failure of President Roosevelt in EO 9066 to uphold the constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Compensation is a symbolic form of righting a wrong in our judicial system. It has nothing to do with pride, disgrace, or being bought off. Compensation as a symbolic form of justice would give meaning to the loss of freedom, indignities endured and economic losses heaped upon Americans of Japanese ancestry.

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From the Frying Pan: by Bill Hosokawa

For some weeks Henry Sakai, chairman of the JACL's national board, has been campaigning for contributions to help buy badly needed typesetting equipment for the JACL's Tokyo office. It has been a low-key effort, consisting of a few published appeals and a weekly listing of contributors. Yet, at last announcement, some $7000 had been mailed in.

Sakai had suggested that if every subscriber kicked in $2, there would be enough money to buy the necessary equipment and pay for a move to new quarters since rent for the present location is scheduled to double in February. A good many persons, if warned of the danger, have donated more—as much as $500—which is an indication of the important part PC plays in their lives.

Pacific Citizen is something of an anomaly as a newspaper. It is both an organ of the Japanese American Citizens League and a publication that serves the general Japanese-American public. It is supported by advertising and by subscription fees which JACL collects from members.

A Promise for the Future

The Pacific Citizen's Citizen's failure to collect its full share. But what does one do when, in response to pleas for an allowance, a parent pleads a devastating lack of funds to cut off its support of its activities? Over the years the shortfall to PC has totaled something like $50,000 which, if put into a capital reserve fund, would have been available to buy new equipment.

The point is that journalism is old, outdated, difficult to keep in operation and unreliable. But the reality is that the $50,000 isn't available and the need is real. Thus the appeal to subscribers for donations.

Since its founding a half century ago PC has had its ups and downs. During the Tajiri era, under Chairman Taji's editorship, it became a strong voice for justice, courage and decency as well as a paper that stitched the scattered Japanese American community together.

Presently PC's editorial voice is muted although its individual columnists often speak out on important issues. But over and beyond its function as a Groucho Marx organ, which it does, PC provides a critical community service by publishing news of concern to Japanese Americans whenever they may be. Those who live on the West Coast will access to other publications, for many on the East and PC is the only regular link to those communities. Perhaps as much as anything, that explains the affection for PC.

But there is much more that PC can do, given support and facilities. It can become a broader forum for expressing ideas, a place for publishing creative writing, and a journal for in-depth reporting and interpreting problems, trends and issues pertinent to Americans with Japanese roots.

New typesetting machinery won't automatically bring all this to pass. But it will be a beginning, and it is a better newspaper that is bringing in the contributions, a promise that implies a commitment on the part of Sakai and the staff.

Letters

Continued from Page 4

that the readers can bit by bit be led away from the misconceptions that have brought so much misery on them.

I am reminded of the saying, "Men are not troubled much by things themselves but by their ideas about things."

They have been discriminated against before—fiercely resentful if anyone suggests she has ever been discriminated against or mistreated in any way whatever.

ALLAN BEEKMAN
Honolulu

Response to Dr. Tomita

In the Aug. 3 issue Mitsu Tomita, M.D., wrote that my article of May 25 ("Nikkei audience beach" advice about macrobiotic diet) appeared to be more of a free ad for a food and health benefits for the cookbook referred to twice in the article.

I would like to inform Dr. Tomita that my article in no way was an advertisement disguised as an article. The Fisei listening to Mr. Adah- ra's talk were more appreciative and very appreciative of his talk, because that is how they were brought up in Japan during the Meiji era—eating very simply: fresh, locally grown vegetables, a lot of seaweed—(nori, hijiki, wakame, etc.), tofu, okara, kabocha (pumpkin), and fish. Adahra was simply talking about getting back to one's roots and a common sense way of life whether Italian, Mexican or Indian.

Macrobiotics is not limited to a monotonous, limited diet of brown rice, bulgur wheat, and whole repertoire of such grains as barley, buckwheat, corn, millet, oats, rye and bulgur wheat. It is broader in scope than the conventional American or Japanese diets.

Adahra said in his talk, "If you have a well-rounded, balanced diet, there is no need for supplementary pills.

Michio Kushi, macrobiotic author of the Organic Ventum Diet, (to be published in the fall by St. Martin's Press) is in perfect agreement with the editor of the East-West Journal, "I appreciate modern medicine's effort to deal with cancer and degenerative disease and I will continue to be grateful for what we together. I appreciate very much the U.S. government's Dietary Goals that were published in 1973."

He also commends the Health, Education, and Welfare Agriculture, and the National Academy of Science for their "correcting of dietary patterns by increasing intake of grains, vegetables and beans," and cutting down on animal and dairy foods.

A graduate of Dartmouth Medical School and fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Dr. Christine Northrup of Portland, Maine, said, "When one starts macrobiotics, it is important not to reject standard Western medicine completely. There are times when the traditional approach can be extremely helpful and even life-saving. The point is to understand its limitations. And the same is true of any healing modality, including macrobiotics.

A Caeacaian section is in a hospital setting has the potential to be as holistic as home birth (East-West Journal, March 1983)."

Macrobiotics is not just another fad or fad of the diet. It is here to stay and has been around a long time. The credit for its mention is due to the traditional Zen shu la Ryoji, known for its classic gourmet quality and highly regarded in Japan.

The whole trend in America today is getting back to the regional, sectional and local fitting, digging for roots, and this is also in food and herbs.

JOEYAMA
Oakland, CA

Typesetter fund

JACL/Pacific Citizen

Use it to keep the presses rolling. We are heard through our united word.

JOE & NIKKI TANAKA
St. Louis, MO

Type of the future

I would like to thank you for your article on how to expand and make room for you. It's not your fault, it's your value.

While we managed learned to how to fire people, Japanese managers learned how to expand and make room for people. It's not your fault but you had an idea about how to manage your work force.

Almoned, the Jackson speech was criti- cized afterwards by some Japanese-American (AJA) delegates as an example of ignorance of their primary status as Americans. Promin- ent, of course, in the least reflective Japanese-American mind would be the odious, painful and false identi- ty many Americans made of the country.

NAME WITHHELD
Michigan

DICK MITSUHARA
Mesa, Ariz.

This is my belief that your newspaper is an important communication device to maintain awareness of the situation and of actual/potential racial discrimination. It is a pleasure to be able to contrib- ute to this cause.

PAUL ISHIKAWA

The PC continues to be my primary source of news about the Japanese American community, the JACL, and other Asian communities as well. You ex- cellent work with broad cover- age, and intelligent, well-written stories.

I hope the enclosed check will be of some help in mak- ing the transition to a better newspaper—an even bet- ter in the future. Keep up your readership, and your progress.

WALTER THOMAS
McMinville, OR

You are doing a magni- ficent job of keeping us in- formed. Just a sampling here to ac­knowledge some of the gracious notes and contributions from readers to the JACL/Pacific Citizen typesetter fund. The appeal still flies: We're at 84.9 San Pedro St., #466, Los Angeles, CA 90021, though we are also looking for a larger facilities.—G.M./Op.

PC coverage

The Pacific Citizen's cover- age of the 1984 Democratic convention left much to be desired. I refer in particular to an episode which went completely unremarked in both the PC and in the news media.

Although Jesse Jackson's speech to the Asian Pacific Congress was covered in the PC, the following comments were not mentioned. After the text of the PC, there is no issue of nuclear weapons, Jackson went on to argue that Asian Americans are being "used as scapegoat for a collapsed economy."

"It's not your fault," he continued, "that while the Americans were making mis- takes you were making as well."

"While we were trying to get moon rocks — you got TV stations and TVs. It's not your fault, it's your value.

While we managed learned to how to fire people, Japanese managers learned how to expand and make room for people. It's not your fault but you had an idea about how to manage your work force.

Almoned, the Jackson speech was criti- cized afterwards by some Japanese-American (AJA) delegates as an example of ignorance of their primary status as Americans. Promin- ent, of course, in the least reflective Japanese-American mind would be the odious, painful and false identi- ty many Americans made of the country.

This was a quasijudicial performance, re- vealing the hatred—became equally by getting even—at the heart of racism.

As he has done with every other job he addressed, he at- tempted to bring his audi- ence into his coalition by classifying them as "ordinary people" and a group with class claims, not as individuals with rights and identities of their own.

The Jackson speech was a frightening example of ignorance and demagoguery. But almost as upsetting is the PC's failure to cover it. It is certainly to the good that the PC reports Ingram's racial bigotry in, say, the movies, but if it remains silent about statements by a presidential candidate, then one must wonder whether its priorities are properly set.

One can only hope that the absence of coverage does not reflect favoritism toward Jackson and his politics of getting even.

KEN MASUGI
Claremont, CA

Masugi is editor of the Claremont Review of Books.

Fred Wada testimonial planned

LOS ANGELES—Plans for a long overdue testimonial din- ner honoring Fred Wada are being formulated by a com- mittee of friends and friends. Wada was announced this week by co-chairpersons Ruth Wata- nabe and Aratani.

Slated to be held Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1984, at a hotel the date is not only long-deserv- ing but his leadership of and associaton with the Japa- nese Retirement Home will be celebrated.

Concerning reservations, interested persons call (213) 283-8651 or any of the above-named committee members.
Before Congress broke for the July 4 recess, it held another round of hearings on what would become the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

About half the people who attended the hearings testified that they had personal possessions of Japanese ancestry taken away from them during World War II. About 120,000 persons were moved, including 8,475 to Rohwer, which is near McGehee, and 8,479 to Jerome, which is closest to Deroalt. Almost half the people who had been removed to the camps are still alive, and the proposal is to give each of them $20,000 in cash for a total of $1.3 billion.

This, of course, is conscience money. It would be paid by all American taxpayers in order to make a few people feel good. People like 17 U.S. Senators and 104 Congressmen (none from Arkansas) who have sponsored reparations bills and members of a commission that prepared a report entitled "Personal Justice Denied" that led to this masochistic exercise.

Now make no mistake about it, the forced relocation of these persons was a dark day in American history. You have only to read a story in the 1983 Arkansas Historical Quarterly by Russell Beard, of Pine Bluff, historian, to understand why these camps were dreadful.

But the times were pretty dreadful too, especially on the West Coast. Only about half of the Japanese who lived there were citizens, and when the Japanese armed forces pulled their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, there was panic in California. A few weeks later the Japanese ship actually shelled Goleta, Cal., and there were several false air-raid warnings in the larger cities. The Los Angeles Times and Hearst newspapers in California escalated the fear, printing stories about sabotage and other threats from what they called the "yellow peril." As despotic as the decision was to relocate the Japanese people, it wasn't made by usually thought of as despots—people like President Roosevelt, Earl Warren, then the California attorney general, and the Secretary of War, Henry Stimson. And as ugly as the deed was, it was not as bad as some people say for example:

—The camps like those in Arkansas were relocation camps, not prisons. There was a detention center where Japanese accused of crimes against the government were kept under guard but at the 13 relocation centers the inmates were free to go and come as they pleased.

—The people were not forced to go into the camps. They could move elsewhere in the country (many did) or leave the country (5,000 went back to Japan), so long as they left the West Coast. Also, their property was not confiscated. In fact, the personal possessions of those who asked were shipped to the camps at government expense.

—Japanese wanted to be moved from the West Coast and protected from reprisals. They were afraid for their lives and property, especially after reports were published of the heavy casualties and property especially after reports were published of the heavy casualties inflicted by the Japanese navy and air force. Chinese in California began wearing buttons that said "I am Chinese" so as not to be mistreated. There were frequent disturbances, even riots, some of them occurring after the Japanese left the camps and returned to their homes.

—Finally, it is not as if the U.S. has never acknowledged the mistake that it made. The camps were closed before the war.
A New Column:
From Washington
By G. Tim Gojo

Washington

This is my first column for the Pacific Citizen. As the new representative of the JACL in our Nation's capital, I plan to stay in touch regularly with members through this space. I plan to use my skills to implement the goals of the JACL in such areas as redress and U.S.-Japan relations and other areas of concern to Japanese Americans and Asian Americans.

The primary reason I sought this position was because my parents, George and Margaret Gojo of Seattle, and indeed most of my relatives, were interned during the war. They were evacuated from Seattle, and were first brought to Payal­lup, Washington, and then were transferred to Minidoka, Idaho. I have harbored a deep frustration about the internment of my parents and 120,000 others during World War II by my United States government. This frustration stems in part from my inability to change the events, and an inability to alter the perception that Japanese Americans were the enemy during the war.

With the issue of redress, an opportunity to address this frustration presents itself to me, and all Japanese Americans. Unless we speak out now, even 62 years after the fact, we can never deal with our frustrations, guilt, or anger. Some may disagree with the method, but I feel that working for redress is my way to say that Japanese Americans were and are loyal to the Constitution.

* * *

I am a Sansei, a young professional who might be considered a "Yuppy (Young upwardly moving professional)," to coin a phrase from the Gary Hart campaign. Because of what my parents and other Nisei were able to accomplish, Sansei, like myself, are able to achieve a certain measure of economic success. That success is built on the foundations laid down by the Nisei and Issei, those who came before us.

I believe that the effort to obtain redress is the opportunity for the Sansei, in some small way, to pay back the debt we owe to the Nisei and Issei. It is also an opportunity to establish the principle that the Federal Government cannot ignore the Constitution; and that the Federal Government should never place innocent men, women, and children in concentration camps solely because of their race.

Should you have any questions or comments, please contact me in the Washington Office at 1730 Rhode Island Ave. N.W. Suite 304, Washington, D.C., 20006 (202) 223-1240.

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Japanese-Brazilians have deep roots in São Paulo's agriculture

SAO PAULO, Brazil—"If the Japanese left, São Paulo would starve to death," is the saying.

There is no doubt that Brazil's Japanese, the largest expatriate community in the world, have taken fertile root in their adopted country.

Descendants of poor farm laborers who were brought over to work on the sugarcane plantations of the early 20th century play an important farming role in Brazil's most populous and economically powerful state.

The Japanese supply some 70% of the fruit and vegetables consumed in this sprawling metropolis of 13 million people. The first boatload of 780 Japanese immigrants arrived on July 18, 1908, and by 1918, São Paulo had swelled to 200,000.

Susumi Mihao, secretary-general of the Center for Japanese-Brazilian Studies, said the majority came with the intention of returning to their homeland. But 99% stayed, not having earned enough to pay their passage back.

Two Shinto-style torii bristled the principal entrances into the district and its streets are lit by Japanese-style lanterns. A carp fish kite, a traditional symbol of perseverance, dances in the wind.

Almost half of Brazil's 750,000 Japanese still earn their living from the land but the community has also made itself in other sectors. In 1940, immigrants set up the Banco America do Sul which is No. 15 in the country.

Two government ministers are Japanese. The state oil company, Petrobras, is headed by Shigeaki Ueki, a Nisei. In the arts, the Japanese can point to international prize-winning filmmaker Chizuki Yamazaki and painter Manabu Mabe.

The youth drive to integrate is clear in that although the Japanese form 2.5% of São Paulo's population, 13% of them at state university are of Japanese ancestry. Many of the Nisei no longer speak Nihongo, and are losing the traditions and customs their grandparents brought from Japan.

Mihao says Liberdade has several Buddhist temples but it's the older ones who attend. "Within a generation or two the community will be gone," he said.

Serapio Corp. scientist devises instrument to detect heart victims

NEW YORK—Because the heart is a very precious organ, it can withstand the lack of oxygen for a fairly long time anywhere from an hour and a half or two hours of a complete occlusion, said Dr. John Y. Kiyasu of Garden City, N.Y. "Most heart attacks are not complete occlusions. Blockage is partial."

"The problem, then, becomes one of rapid diagnosis," explained Kiyasu, who has written for scholarly journals. "The patient—who may have already spent 40 minutes of those precious three hours getting to the hospital—indeed suffered a heart attack that may call for risky lifesaving procedures?"

In the case of a heart attack victim, the 57-year-old Kiyasu, who earned his doctorate at the Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley in 1935, said, "The electrocardiogram does not change immediately, and sometimes does not change for three days, and it may not even change at all."

The active New York JACLer is the principal scientific of the Serapio Corporation of Garden City, a privately held concern he formed in 1957 to market his method—trademarked as the Shot Gun—for detecting a blood enzyme that is found in ailing hearts and to conduct other research.

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By Lynn 1. Barbaree

Mention the state of Arkansas to some folks and they may say, "Where's that? Is it in the South?" Is it next to Georgia?" Mention Arkan­sas in the Japanese American community and some folks may recognize it as the state where the internment camps Jerome and Rohwer were located during WW2.

When I hear Arkansas mentioned, I recog­nize it as the place where I lived for five years. My husband is from there. After we were married in San Francisco, which is where I am from, we moved to Arkansas because of his job. During those five years, I think of it as a rekindling of my ethnic identity, culture, and history. I gained a new understanding of who I am as a Japanese American.

After two and a half years of pretty much being the only Japanese American where we lived, I learned to deal with it to make it invis­ible. Even though my skin and hair are darker than that of most of the whites there, I was not seen as a Japanese American. When I talked with whites about being Japanese American, they would innocently conclude, "But I see you as you! I don't see you as Japanese American." That was the problem. It was OK that they saw me as me. But if they could not see me as Japanese American, they did not really know who I was.

Another inconsequent conclusion made by some whites was, "But you're just like us!" To me this meant I was white. Again they had over­looked the part of me that was Japanese American. Perhaps I was a lot like them cul­turally, but physically, along with my ethnic identity and history, I felt I was not like them.

Dealing with not being invisible meant I could not be defensive about the issue. But this was difficult to do when things were said like: "Back where you came from, if you want to be respected, be separate. You're being too sensitive. I'm not racist, you are. You have a problem, not me." My heart would beat so fast I thought it would leap from my chest as I tried not to be defensive. Whites would make me feel like my ethnic identity was a problem for them. I would explain that being different from them was OK. But they seemed threatened by these differences. All I wanted them to understand was that my ethnic identity, culture, and history are important aspects of who I am as a person. If I were to deny or compromise their importance, I would surrender my unique richness. I would become invisible.

There were also embracing, reconciling times with whites as I shared my feelings about who I am. This occurred when a white person could accept who I was without asking me to change or compromise. When they could accept themselves as being racist with­out apologizing or being defensive, we could then embrace each other with genuine ac­ceptance and openness.

Culturally, several interesting things hap­pened. First of all, I saw some Japa­nese in the shopping mall or on TV, it was like seeing an old friend. I would feel like running up to them and saying, "I know you!" And I will never forget watching a National Geo­graphic special on TV about the arts of Japan. I viewed the program with added interest. I would not have had if I had seen it in Cal­ifornia.

Another experience had to do with the Japa­nese language and taiko drums. I do not speak or understand Japanese, but if I heard it spoken while I was in Arkansas, it actually sound­ed familiar. On vacation in San Francisco, we heard taiko drums being played at the Japan Cultural Center. They too had a familiar sound. I experienced a kinship with the sounds of the language and drums. Being removed from my culture, the unfamiliar be­came familiar.

A Visit to Jerome and Rohwer

Before I left Arkansas, I went to Jerome and Rohwer. It was on this pilgrimage that the sense of my people and my people's his­tory became very real. Standing on the site of Jerome, where only

Justin Haruyama Ministenal Scholarship
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Nissho Cíl Memorial (1961) at Rohwer

the smokestack of the infirmary remained, I wondered what it was like for those who ar­rived there in 1942. Driving through the small town, I wondered what it was like for those who lived there while the Japanese got off the trains and settled on the other side of the railroad tracks. At Rohwer there is a cemetery of about 20 graves. I looked at the graves wondering whose grandparents, parents, and children they were. There was even a grave of some­one's pet off to the side marked "Pappy, Aug. 1943." There are several monuments at the cemetery. One is in the shape of a tank with "USO" inscribed on it and the words "In memory of our sons who sacrificed their lives in the service of their country. They fought for freedom. They died that the world might have peace." Another inscription reads, "Dedicated to the men from Rohwer Center who gave their lives to America on foreign soil."

I thought these were the very men who were seen as foreigners on American soil!

In 1982 a new monument was erected at Rohwer. The inscription describes the intern­ment of 8,500 Japanese Americans at that camp, which was not evacuated until Nov. 30, 1945. It also tells of the contributions of the men who served in the 100th Battalion, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, and the Mi­litary Intelligence Service.

As I copied these words, I felt a sense of sadness and pride. I felt sad because this part of American history happened to my people. I felt proud because despite the injus­tice of Executive Order 9066, my people gave their lives for this country, serving it to their best.

Living in Arkansas, I had been a stranger in a strange land. This experience strengthened my ethnic identity, heightened my cultural ties, and created an authenticity for my Japa­nese American history. The pain and frustra­tion of being only Japanese American and not being understood made me a stronger person. I had been a stranger in a strange land, but I was not a stranger to myself.

Lynn Ishida Barbaree is currently a homemaker with three children and a registered nurs­ing degree. Now living in Fresno, Calif., she is active at Christ United Methodist Church.
One of the tips we had from Jim Konomi concerning this series was to check out stories from "Little Tokyo-Rhapsody" when he was on the Rizo Shimpo editorial staff in the early '30s when Konomi was also writing editorials. Unfortunatley for the Japanese section, but was thoroughly bilingual, Konomi remembered. So the search began with the 1932 issues - and this is the result.

The title appears Sept. 11 (a Sunday tabloid) on page 2, but on September 21, 1984, as "Little Tokyo-Rhapsody" - he spelled it out - column pinpointed the locales of Japanese town in 14 cities - and here is what Pedro, a young man of Nisei background, found. It's really a nostalgic array of street names.

SAN FRANCISCO-Laguna and Post; PORTLAND-Burnside, Couch and Davis between 3rd and 4th; SEATTLE-Sixth and Main, Jackson and King and Weller Sts.; TACOMA-Broadway and Market, VANCOUVER, B.C.-Powell St.; YAKIMA-Front St. and 1st South, both sides of Yakima, SPOKANE-Main and Bernard; SALT LAKE CITY-South Temple between 1st West and West Temple; DENVER—Larimer St. from 21st to 19th; SACRAMENTO—3rd, 4th, Sutter L. and M. Sts.; STOCKTON—El Dorado and Center Sts., Market and Washington; FRESNO—Kern St. west of the tracks; SAN JOSE—Jackson St., LOS ANGELES—First and San Pedro.

He wrote a column in the Japanese American Courier under the strange title (strange to this teenager at that time) of "Sampaguita" and continued his career in Japan, rising to editing the Daily Mainichi English section, and since retired.

Shibata's final "Little Tokyo" - he spelled it out - column pinpointed the locales of Japanese town in 14 cities - and here is what Pedro, a young man of Nisei background, found. It's really a nostalgic array of street names.

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WELLY SHIBATA'S WANDERLUST

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MOSHI-MOSHI: by Jin Konomi

The Capsel
Japan is a society in which some of the latest developments clearly indicate civilization's headlong rush toward its ultimate absurdities if not the symptoms of terminal ills. One such characteristic development is the capsule hotel. (This is my spelling. In kanji it is written ka-su-te-ru.) But if you listen carefully you will hear them pronounce it as 1-Spel. It is a corruption of capsule.

A most audacious concept in hostelry, it reduces service to the barest, absolutely minimum requirement, doing away with all the amenities which are taken for granted as essential in any modern hotel. What it offers are capsules to sleep in and little more. Arranged one on top of another, like berths in a Pullman sleeper, these are a hybrid between the space capsule and stackup modular cabinet.

Five years ago an operator of a sauna in Osaka became aware of a significant fact: many of his patrons were using his establishment for other than sauna. They were using the lobby to pass the night, getting a few hours of sleep before they went out in the morning to work or business or whatever. An inspiration flashed through his mind. Why not a hotel that offered just sleeping accommodations for such people? With ruthless rationalism which characterizes the thinking of many Osaka businessmen, this sauna man trimmed away what he thought was the fringes of regular hotels and finally arrived at the conclusion that all the sleeper needed was a bed. So the capsule hotel was born. The idea caught and spread rapidly to Tokyo, then to other metropolitan cities of the country. At the latest count there were 20,000 in operation, with 10,000 beds.

There are many detractors who dub them "silkworm traps" and describe them as too starkly utilitarian. But to the patrons they are a boon. Especially for the late night carousers who miss the last interurban, they are cheaper than taxi fare. For 500 Yen (2500 Yen if they sleep off the jag, go home or to work as the case may be. The capsule hotels' chief appeal is the low price. There are even business travelers who save part of their lodging allowance.

There is a Japanese saying: If it is cheap it must be shoddy. To combat such suspicion, the operators are striving to improve the capsels' image. If they are austere in the extreme, they are at least clean and secure, is their claim. Their current goal is toilets and lobbies on a par with those of better regular hotels.

One in Kawasaki, near Tokyo, has installed a million yen chandelier in the lobby. Learning from Japan as a competitive strategy no longer is based on much the idea that business was once only a few years ago. But in another context—will you call it socio-antropological?—the idea makes much sense. Japan can serve as a warning to advanced nations who are trying to catch up with and outdo Japan. It can be a role model for developing countries not to emulate. The capsule hotel, for all its convenience and cheapness, definitely is something I would not like to see on this side.

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