Inouye sharply raps Reagan defense policies

by J.K. Yamamoto

LOS ANGELES — With the presidential election five days away, Sen. Daniel Inouye had high praise for the Democratic challenger and harsh criticism for the Republican incumbent as he gave a Washington insider’s assessment of the candidates.

The senior Democrat, in the midst of a California tour for the Mondale campaign, concentrated on defense issues as he addressed a gathering of Asian Pacific Americas for Mondale-Ferraro-N.1 at Mirira Restaurant in Chinatown.

Inouye contrasted the days of his youth, when young people could dream about a happy future, with the present, in which children live in fear of nuclear war.

“Something is wrong with the leadership of this country,” Inouye declared. “Something must be wrong to give our young ones these nightmares.”

Calling the Hiroshima bomb “a very, very small firecracker” when compared with today’s nuclear arsenal, the senator described the devastation caused by a single atomic blast.

“There were 14 hospitals in the city of Hiroshima—after the blast, none. There were 96 physicians—after the blast, four. Before the blast, 120 nurses—after the blast, less than 20. Before the blast you had a water system, electrical system, transportation, communication—after the blast, none.”

And he warned that such events today are a real threat to the United States, as he observed the scene in front of him, the restaurant filled with a crowd of Japanese Americans.

Inouye said that a little girl he once told to understand better than President Reagan that an arms race is a process of escalation in which each side tries to best the other.

“[Reagan] believes that we can develop a sophisticated system in the atmosphere with lasers and the Russians are just going to sit by and watch us. He is convinced that we can develop the MX and the Russians will sit by and do nothing. He maintains that by adding to our arsenal we add to our security. By adding to our arsenal we don’t add any more security, we add more tension.”

Inouye, who lost an arm fighting in Europe with the 106th Battalion during WW2, said that the Pentagon bought in “rather peaceful” in retrospect because “we did not wipe out the human race. This next war has that potential.”

Inouye said that both he and Walter Mondale “represent a president . . . who says, ‘If you don’t vote with me for defense, you are unpatriotic.’ I have paid my dues. I don’t know if he’s paid his . . . I object to anyone questioning my patriotism.”

Inouye said that he and Mondale share the belief that “we can have a strong America without having to spend all those atrocious trillions of dollars.”

In criticizing wasteful defense spending, Inouye said that 57% of the Pentagon’s purchases were overpriced, including hundreds and thousands of dollars charged for items worth a fraction of the cost. He further charged that little effort was being made to crack down on this practice.

Newspapers commonly carry stories about welfare mothers caught cheating, Inouye noted. “Instead of registering three kids, she said, ‘I’ve got four kids.’ And she gets a sum of, say, $50 a month. She gets arrested, dragged before the court, fined, and maybe put in prison.”

On the other hand, he pointed out, “you have heard of any defense contractor being arrested, fined and convicted?” They defraud us of millions of dollars, but they get away with it. This is what Mondale means by fairness. If you’re going to hit that old lady who needed that extra dollar to feed those mouths, then we should be able to hit that defense contractor who knowingly cheats us.

Inouye stated that the Defense Dept. has a $600 million appropriation for public relations in the form of expensive television commercials, VIP treatment for official visitors to military bases, and training films so numerous that the “Defense of Department is the biggest movie-maker in the world, not MGM or 20th Century Fox.”

As an example of unnecessary expenses, he said that in 1982 the Defense Dept. made 14 different films on venereal disease. “It must be that the Air Force gomemor is a little different from the Army’s,” he joked, provoking laughter from the audience. “How else can you justify wasting such money?”

By Helen Zia


The event raised more than $3,500 for the senator and attracted almost 200 Asian Pacific Americans from southeastern Michigan, including leaders of the Korean, Filipino, Japanese, Chinese, and Southeast Asian communities.

Attorney James Shimoura, organizer of the fundraising effort, said the bipartisan event was the natural result of a greater awareness by Asian Pacific Americans of the importance of political involvement.
Film on Nisei actor to be completed

LOS ANGELES—Visual Communications recently received a $8,811 donation from members of the ethnic employment opportunities committee of the Screen Actors Guild to complete a documentary film on the late Nisei actor Yuki Shimoda.

The amount will enable the not-for-profit Asian Pacific media organization to finish the project undertaken at the time of Shimoda's death in 1981, by the end of this year, according to project director John Esaki.

The film chronicles Shimoda's life and work with selections from such films as 'Auntie Mame' and 'Farewell to Manzanar,' and provides illustrations of the actor's development and insights into the problems confronting minorities in Hollywood.

Esaki expressed his gratitude for SAG's support and praised the advocacy work done for the project by Peter Kwong, committee member. "This project has been a long time in the making," Esaki said. "Lack of sufficient funding was a major problem. Obtaining the legal rights to use the film clips from producers and other Hollywood guilds presented another major obstacle—an issue which is still not fully resolved."

Screen Actors Guild Ethnic Employment Opportunities Committee recently presented a check to support making of documentary on Yuki Shimoda to Visual Communications members Linda Mababot (2d from left) and John Esaki (5th from left). Committee members are from (left): Manny Diaz, Rodney Mitchell, Peter Kwong, Tony Caldwell, Nina Diamante, Will Sampson, Tenaya Torres (front), and Mae Campbell.

SAG's support is a major step toward getting this long-awaited tribute to Yuki before the public eye.

News in Brief

Gohonzon bill passes

WASHINGTON—President Reagan signed into law legislation sought by Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-Hawaii), that extends religious observances. The legislation, which enjoyed strong bipartisan support, was an attempt to reverse the February 1984 Supreme Court decision in Grove City College v. Bell. The court held that a federal statute prohibiting discrimination by colleges receiving federal assistance applied only to the specific program receiving aid and not to the college as a whole.

Until the Grove City ruling, previous administrations had maintained that all programs of a college or university were covered once any federal aid money was accepted.

Although the Grove City bill was overwhelmingly approved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 375-32 in June, it got bogged down in the Senate. Majority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) refused consideration of the bill unless sponsors and opponents could agree on compromise legislation.

After three months without progress, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) placed the bill as an amendment to a continuing resolution, but was thwarted by Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), who added controversial amendments on school busing, tuition tax credits and gun control.

Because of parliamentary maneuvers that would ensure the bill in procedural problems, Robert Packwood (R-Ore.), one of its principal sponsors, motioned to table the bill and thus withdrew it from Senate consideration.

For-faraching Implications

This legislation's defeat may be far-reaching in its impact. Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights William Bradford Reynolds has stated that he intends to apply the Grove City ruling to other civil rights laws.

Congressional Wrap-up

Civil rights act dies in Senate

WASHINGTON—In what signals a growing threat to civil rights protection, the Grove City bill, introduced in Congress as "The Civil Rights Act of 1984," was killed in the final days of the 99th Congress.

The legislation, which enjoyed strong bipartisan support, was an attempt to reverse the February 1984 Supreme Court decision in Grove City College v. Bell. The court held that a federal statute prohibiting discrimination by colleges receiving federal assistance applied only to the specific program receiving aid and not to the college as a whole.

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Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, which was the specific issue of Grove City v. Bell, is the only federal law that prohibits sex discrimination against both students and employees in all aspects of federally assisted education. It bars discriminatory policies by educational institutions and activities.

Before Title IX was passed, it was legal and common for women to be shut out of professional and college sports. From vocational education opportunities, denied equal access to athletic competition, and to encounter other glaring disadvantages and inequities in the educational arena.

In as little as two weeks after the February Grove City ruling, by the Supreme Court, the U.S. Dept. of Education dropped a sex discrimination suit against the University of Maryland. In just the first month after the decision, the Reagan Administration dropped more than twenty discrimination suits brought by women and minorities.

Congressional supporters of the Grove City issue intend to reintroduce legislation in the 99th Congress. Bills in both the House and Senate will restate the intent of the Congress to bar federal aid from any institution that discriminates in any of its programs. These bills will apply to all major civil rights laws, not just those that prohibit discrimination because of gender. —Colleen Darling

Washington JACL Office

Gosho tabbed for Expo

TOKYO—Henry Gosho, recalled from retirement, was named by the U.S. State Department as commissioner of the U.S. pavilion at Tsukuba Expo '85, a science and technology fair now in the final stages of completion.

The retired State Dept. career officer, now living near San Francisco, Calif., had served many years in Washington and Japan after his WW2 stint with the military intelligence service.
**Community Affairs**

S. Stephen Nakashima, a volunteer auxiliary to Nikkei Concerns, is having its third annual holiday craft fair to benefit the Seattle Japanese Cultural & Community Center. The fair is at the Seattle Japanese Cultural & Community Center, 1425 4th Ave., Seattle, on December 14, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The fair will include a silent auction featuring art and craft items, and a raffle with prizes donated by community organizations.

**A Major Donor**

The Pacific Citizen would like to thank S. Stephen Nakashima for his recent contribution of $1,000 to the typesetter fund. Nakashima emphasized that his donation was in honor of the General Manager of Operations, “I do not want to wait” until Harry Honda dies, Nakashima wrote, “to see something done to honor him.”

**JUSTICE AT WAR is...**

“A document of riveting interest and considerable importance.” — The *Washington Post*

“A masterful revelation... highly recommended to all Japanese Americans, and to all others interested in American justice.” — The *Pacific Citizen*

**JUSTICE AT WAR is...**

A behind-the-scenes account of the political and legal battles that began with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and ended with Supreme Court approval of the wartime internment of 110,000 American citizens. Armed with the Freedom of Information Act, Peter from uncovered records which provide evidence for what he calls “a legal scandal without precedent in the history of American law.”

Friday, November 9, 1984 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—3
LAST WEEK we wrote about the film "Nisei Soldier," featuring the exploits of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. There were a number of young folks in attendance, most of whom were born after the war. They asked questions of the 442nd vets who were at the film showing: "What was the highest rank attained by a Nisei during the war?" (Major Fukuda). "Why were the 442nd Nisei continually placed into situations of greatest danger, such as rescue of the Texas "Lost Battalion" which resulted in the 442nd men suffering more casualties than the number of men rescued?" (The 442nd RCT men had just arrived and were the freshest unit of the Texas division. Moreover, it was a self-contained and armed fighting unit, unlike usual units which consist only of infantrymen, artillery, or tanks, etc.)

And then the subject of racism in the armed forces came up. The Hawaiian Nisei surely must have been severely wounded when they were patted down and frisked in the U.S. Army uniform, by hostile racists, as they attended a social affair at the barbed-wire camps at Jerome and Rohwer.

THERE SURELY ARE as many incidents of racism while-in-uniform as there were minorities in the U.S. armed forces discharged wholesale, at times with a "dishonorable" label; others, including my brother, were subjected to such degrading treatment, being confined to barracks and being guarded by armed sentinels. Nisei servicemen visiting their parents and spouses in the barbed-wire camps, shortly before being shipped to the fighting overseas, were searched in their uniforms and escorted by armed guards—many of these Nisei seeing their families for the last time.

And then, those who survived the odds and made it back, were subjected to humiliation in their bedecked uniforms.

THOSE NISEI WHO had not yet been inducted into the military were classified "4-C" which is for aliens, not for U.S. citizens. Thus, the papers of a Japanese ancestry, Nisei were stripped of the right to defend their country along with other Americans. There are many stories of Nisei who volunteered for the Navy, Air Force, etc. (including this writer), and were turned down because of ancestry. Those who ultimately were steered into the infantry apparently were assigned to a segregated unit. And it mattered not that one might have been a licensed professional, such as a dentist, when you were a Nisei, you were still handed a rifle and became a dogface along with other Nisei.

In OUR OWN experiences we recall the incident which, while not particularly dramatic, nonetheless highlighted the tenacity and omnipresence of racism. The Pacific was a just end. I was an American serviceman (then a lieutenant) in Tokyo. I had my military duties called upon to proceed to the British military headquarters in Tokyo. I ascended the steps when the two British soldiers blocked my path and would not allow me to enter, notwithstanding my showing them my official identification (including that of a "Special Agent, War Department." When pressed for an explanation, the guards reported that of Asian ancestry is permitted into this building. It mattered not that I was an American serviceman. At that moment the thought struck me: "My god, I can't even shake racism in my ancestral land!"

Remember: PC's deadline is the FRIDAY BEFORE the date of publication. All articles and letters to the editor should be typed, double- or triple-spaced.

The Incredible 442nd RCT

Eric Saul, curator of the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco, was a coordinator of the Go For Broke photo exhibit, now displayed at the Freemo Metropolitan Museum. Following are excerpts of an address delivered at the 41st anniversary banquet of the 442nd Veterans Club last March by Eric Saul:

Several Nisei have come to me in the past years and said, "I felt like, perha during the war, I was going to do something. I want to stay where I want, I have a profession that I want, I've gone to school that I want, and I've never been prejudged. And I didn't—until I saw this exhibit—appreciate the sacrifice of my fathers and my mothers, of Nisei, and of my grandparents."

They didn't realize what the experience was in the past. The Japanese submission of the Yolande Nisei who spent years in concentration camps. And these Nisei wondered why their parents were so willing to fight this country, a country which would turn its back on the Nisei and the Japese, a country which had enacted 500 laws against American日本人

I learned that Nisei have not told their children the story of their suffering and struggle. That, in many ways, is a tragedy because the next generation will not know what the Nisei did.

So we felt it was an obligation to tell the story of the Nisei, and many of the young Japanese got to together, opened up their trunks and their scrapbooks, and pulled out their photographs and their precious memorabilia and put together an exhibit of Go For Broke Yankees.

I've talked many times to many Caucasian groups, and I asked; If you were locked in a concentration camp, and you lost your house, you lost your car, your boot, your business, your propositions, you lost your dignity and you as a community that you loved America, that you loved democracy and yet the country turned its back on you, how many of you would be willing, under the same circumstances, to join the U.S. Army? I've probably asked several thousand people and I've had maybe a half-dozen people raise their hands and say, "Yes, I would defend my country."

So with that, I'd like to tell you the story of the 442nd as I've learned it.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team is the most decorated unit in American military history. It received eight Presidential Unit Citations in slightly less than two years of fighting. As a combat team comprised of about 4,000 men, the 442nd received ten thousand individual medals. On the average, that was one medal per man. The cost was 31% combat casualties. This unit of 4,000 men had to be replaced nearly three and one-half times.

Another unit that might have suffered 20 or 15 percent casualties would have been pulled off the line—would have been sent home. They would have conserved that a massacre in the Army, but the Army replenished the 442nd and the 100th Battalion.

When the Army asked for volunteers, for 1,500 volunteers from Hawaii, 10,000 men stepped forward. I learned the stories of Nisei who had flat feet and who were nearsighted, whom the Army rejected, going home and crying bitterly. Many of the Nisei remember their parents telling them: "Whatever this country did to you, however you feel now, remember, this is your country and be loyal to it and come home in front of your shield; come home as a hero; don't bring joy to the community—don't bring shame."

So the Nisei went to a place called Camp Shelby, Mississippi. 1,500 young men—17, 18, 19—young men not knowing what to expect. They went as two groups: the Hawaiians were called "budheads," and if they were from the mainland, they were called "kotoks." For those who do not know what a "kotok" is, it is the sound of a head hitting a barracks wall or floor as someone is being beaten up: "kotok, kotok, kotok!"

A rivalry developed between the Hawaiian budheads and the mainland kotoks. Budheads were happy, they were lucky, they coined the phrase "go for broke"—do your darning. When they went into a bar, they threw all the money from their pockets onto the table and bought rounds for everybody. The mainland Nisei, on the other hand, were quiet and reserved. And the Hawaiians thought that these kotoks were a bunch of nobods and that they "talked funny." Some fighting broke out between the units—pretty serious fighting.

A Second Enemy at Home

So, the commanding officer of the 442nd, realizing this was jeopardizing the unit—Col. Pence was a very sensitive man—rounded up a group of the Hawaiian Nisei, put them on some Army trucks and sent them 800 miles to the state of Arkansas—to Camp Rohwer, something the Army called a relocation center. These 200 Nisei from Hawaii—with their�kle Summer, theirskin, and their wants —you have a good look, you encountered a barbed-wire fence, watch towers with machine guns and found that the people of the camp had saved food and supplies for months so that they could have a luau for the Hawaiian Nisei. And the Nisei were marched off the trucks and were searched and marched at gunpoint to the camp gates.

When these Nisei came back, they realized they were not fighting one enemy, but maybe they were fighting two enemies.

What else was unusual about Go For Broke and the 100/442? The average man was 5 foot, 3 inches. He weighed 125 lbs. soaking wet. The Army had to convert WAC clothing or cut down all the uniforms. There was a height limit in the Army of 5'3"; any shorter than that you couldn't get in. Yet there were some men in the Go For Broke Regiment who were 4 foot 8 inches, weighed slightly more than a hundred pounds, and wore shoes that were 2½-EUDE.

The Army trained the 100/442 for well over a year—from February 1943 until June 1944. Now it wasn't usual for the Army to train a unit that long before it went overseas. But the Army still wasn't sure which way the men would shoot.

The Army searched their mail, confiscated diaries, watched every step of the way. All the time that they were in camp, the 442 was the best the Army had to offer. They marched faster, longer. Every man finished the 25-mile hike with a 60-pound pack. If a man couldn't finish the
Many decades before the Issei began to arrive in the United States as immigrants, a surprising number of storm-tossed Japanese fishermen and seamen had reached North America. After drifting for months in their disabled vessels, some reached Alaska or Canada or what is now the United States. Some were picked up by passing clipper ships or whales and dropped off in Hawaii or San Francisco, and most of them eventually made their way back to Japan, even though they feared they would be killed or imprisoned on their return.

Perhaps the best known of these castaways is Manjirō, who was rescued, in 1841, taken to New England, given an education, and returned to Japan in 1851. He was an intelligent, observant youth and what he had learned of the West played an important part in helping his country to enter the modern world after more than two centuries of isolation.

But generally, the story of these castaways is unknown or ignored. Now that historical oversight has been remedied by Katherine F. Plummer, a Wisconsin-reared teacher and longtime resident of Japan, who has written a book titled The Shogun's Reluctant Ambassadors. Assisted by a grant from the Japan Foundation, the book was published recently by Lotus Press Tokyo.

Ms. Plummer delved deep into Japanese and American records to compile a liberally footnoted account of the castaways and their lives. She arrived at a theory that, given the lack of adequate weather forecasting, numerous Japanese vessels were disabled in storms and caught in the grip of ocean currents and prevailing winds.

The Kuroshio, which we know as the Japan current, sweeps northward from the Japanese islands before dividing into two branches. One swings off toward Kamchatka, the other toward the Aleutians, Alaska, and the Pacific Coast of North America. Plummer finds evidence of early Japanese presence—artifacts, culture, language, and genes—in these regions.

What happened in these desolate stretches before the white man arrived is matter of conjecture. But when European and American traders and whaling ships began to ply the Pacific, they also began to encounter shipwrecked Japanese vessels, many with half-starved survivors still aboard.

One can be forgiven for wondering whether the Japanese were loyal shipbuilders—their vessels almost invariably seem to have lost their rudders and masts in a storm- and incontinent seaman. But there is no doubt that they were tough enough to survive many months of drifting.

The rescuers—American, British, Russian—were moved by humanitarian but their governments wanted to use the Japanese to win Japan's good will and establish commercial relations. Unfortunately most of the castaways were uneducated.

Nonetheless, Plummer writes: "These humble sailors who have been all but forgotten actually altered the course of history when they served as informers, interpreters and engineers. Their efforts benefited both their own country and the countries to which they drifted at a time when normal channels of communication to Japan were almost completely cut off."

If you're interested in Japanese American history, you'll enjoy this book about iron men in flimsy wooden ships.

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**VETERANS**

**Continued from Page 4**

hike, one person would take his rifle, one person would take his helmet, one person would take his pack. In the case of some of the adjutants from the front office, they'd even pick up the man and carry him across the finish line. Everybody finished the hike. Everybody got overseas.

So they went overseas. The 100th landed first in North Africa and the 42nd in Italy. They fought in seven major campaigns.

You could be the greatest novelist of all time, you could be a James Joyce or a Miep Morgenstern, and you couldn't come up with a heroic tale like the story of the 100/42. I'll tell you true stories.

**Battle of the Gothic Line**

The Battle of the Gothic Line was in the last few months of the war. The Germans had their last stronghold in a mountain region in Central Italy. They fortified this mountain range on machine guns, mortars, pillboxes, tank traps.

The Army sent two divisions, or about 30,000 men, to break the Gothic Line. The Army can't do it, So Mark Clark, four-star general, commanding the Fifth Army, begs Gen. Eisenhower to send the 100/42 back into Italy.

The commanding general of the 92nd Division asked the 42nd to go to the Gothic Line--to take the western anchor. They're asked one regiment to do it in one week the 42nd had already sent scouts, and they told this commanding general, "We'll do it for you. What would you say if we did it in 24 hours?"

So the 42nd climbed the Gothic Line--a 3,000-foot vertical cliff. They took off all their climbing equipment, they tied up their dog tags, and one man pulled the next man up this vertical cliff. They decided to climb to the top of the Seneca on the Germans wouldn't expect. It took all night, and they were told, "If you fall, don't cry out. Don't make a noise." Several men fell and they didn't make a noise.

And they attacked at sunset. They finished the Gothic Line and cracked it and took their objectives, not in 24 hours like they promised. They did it in 32 minutes.

They did in 32 minutes with about 3,000 riflemen, what two divisions--30,000 men--couldn't do in six months.

Recently, I was listening to an old interview that we did with the late Chaplain Hiro Higuchi, and he used to tell me how it was his dubious honor--distinction--to go through the effects of the soldiers who had been killed recently in combat and send a note back to their parents. There was a young man lying before him. And he opened up his wallet and he found a news clipping. The news clipping said that this young man's parents had been shot at and their house has been burned down, and they had been moved to a concentration camp, and this young man had volunteered for the U.S. Army to defend America under those circumstances.

Chaplain Higuchi said that country did not have a medal high enough for a young man who made that commitment to his country, and to die, not knowing what would happen to his family.

America and the story of the 100/42 is a legend, and I consider it a national treasure. The Go For Broke exhibit has traveled from the Presidio to the Los Angeles County Museum, where it was seen by two million people. It's been at the Pearl Harbor Museum in Honolulu. The Smithsonian Museum of American History says that the Go For Broke story will be the centerpiece of their bicentennial story of the U.S. Constitution in 1987.

I once asked one--"Vally," What did it feel like to lose your house and your property?" And he said, "The first thing that happened to us was that we were moved to Santa Anita racetrack and we were packed up and loaded and shipped, and they said it was like this."

He said, "Well, the people didn't bother to clean out the horse barn. Boy, that place was stink."" And he said, "What did you think of that?" He said, "My father gave me some good advice. He said to remember this, that a lot of good things grow in horse manure if you let them."
Nikkos church built in 'Meiji Village' Museum

By Barry Saiki

INUYAMA, Japan—The dedication ceremony for the latest addition to Meiji-mura Museum, a Boston Colonial-type, two-story building was held, Sunday, Oct. 21 with approximately 120 persons attending.

The official ceremony, which followed an earlier Shinto rite in which the reconstructed building was turned over by the Kajima Corporation to Meiji-mura, was conducted in a tradition temporarily erected in front of the former Japanese Evangelical Church.

The dedication was opened with a speech by the museum's executive chairman, Kotaro Takeda (also chairman of Kajima Corp. and the Asahi Brewery).

Toly, centre in Nagoya, with interpretation by Museum Director Hirokawa.

Governor John Spellman and a presentation by Kiyoshi Nishikawa, for the museum superintendent temporarily erected in front of the former Japanese Evangelical Church.

More than a dozen JACL members from the U.S. and Japan were present, including Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kasama of Fremont, Calif., Mr. and Mrs. Jack Yamauchi, and others from Seattle, Michael Yasukage of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. George Kitagawa of Stockton, Calif., Mino Yamasugi of San Francisco and Tokyo.

Local wooden boat over­looking a pond, the newly relocated structure stands on one of the best sites within Meiji-mura and is within 50 yards of the houses with the museum from Sao Paulo, Brazil, and Hilo, Hawaii.

* * *

Statesiders planning to visit Meiji-mura Museum from Tokyo can take the Shin Kan sen at 7 or 7:30 a.m. for Nagoya, arriving two hours later. At Nagoya Station (older portion), they can walk past the Meitetsu Department Store to joining the Meitetsu Bus Terminal and take the escalator to the third floor, where a round trip ticket with entrance fee can be obtained for 3,500 yen. The tour leaves from the third floor and arrives at Meiji-mura in onhour.

Before entering the grounds, reserve your seat on the return bus for the late afternoon. It will take at least three hours of leisurely walking to see the highlights of the area, including a part of the old Imperial Hotel. Buying a bento or sandwiches at Nagoya Station may be a good idea. Also be sure to have a reservation on the Shin Kan sen for the late evening.

NEW HOME FOR ISSEI CHURCH—Japanese Evangelical Church stands on Seattle's Beacon Hill (left) before being dismantled and shipped to Meiji-mura Museum. By August 1984, the 75-year-old structure is almost rebuilt (below).

CHURCH REPRESENTINGORTH AMERICANS

Seattle's Japanese Evangelical Church was dismantled piece by piece and transported to Meiji-mura Museum in the spring of 1983.

Before the building was the home of Kichi and Yukiyo Tsuchiya.

Ryoko Motoda, who purchased the building on behalf of the church in 1949, donated it to the museum, its largely Issei membership having declined sharply.

Seattle Chapter JACL performed liaison duties between Motoda and the museum, primarily through international relations committee chair John Spellman. "Meiji Village," located on a 250-acre site, contains more than 50 structures ranging from small shops to schools and government offices.

The purpose of the open-air museum is to preserve the architecture of the Meiji era (1868 to 1912). Other than the church, the only other buildings from abroad are an Issei's home from Registo, Brazil, and a tented pavilion from Hilo, Hawaii, assembly hall. Seattle's contribution represents the Issei lifestyle in North America.

Books from Pacific Citizen

As of September 1, 1984

Some books listed below are on sale at the PC Office or JACL National Office.

RECENT ARRIVALS

Justice at War. By Peter Yuen The behind- the-scenes story of the American government's categorical refusal to permit a fair trial to the Vietnamese war victims. Written by an American Pacific Islander, one of a group that helped win a legal battle against the U.S. government.

$11.95 ppd., hardcover


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ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL OF IMMIGRATION


$11.95 ppd., hardcover

CURRENTLY AVAILABLE

JACL in Quest of Justice. By Bidwell Hoopes. The JACL, founded in 1887 to fight discrimination against Orientals in the United States, finally addressed the problem.

$13.95 ppd., hardcover

EAST TO AMERICA: HISTORY OF THE IMMIGRATION OF THE JAPANESE

A highly illustrated chronicle dating 1937, the author tells the story of the Issei and JACL's social history.

$9.75 ppd., JAPANESE EDITION

30-YEAR VOW in the Flying Pan

by Bidwell Hoopes

Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen with background and editorial commentary.

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THROUGH HASS WATERS: The Life of Rev. William C. Travers, a priest who served his family's mission in the Orient. Written by one of his closest friends.

$11.95 ppd., autographed copy available

COMFORT ALL WHO MOON

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Living story of the Issei in Hawaii told in English.

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THUNDER IN THE ROCKIES

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JAPANESE AMERICAN STORY

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by Bidwell Hoopes

Foundation of a Nisei heated in Darrin during WW2. English section.

$13.95 ppd., hardcover

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN STORY: A THREE GENERATION STUDY

by Gene Lyon

The Nisei in WW2. English section.

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LITOGRAPH PRINT

The Issei. By Peter Yuen. Limited edition, 21 x 28 cm. In a limited series of three prints.

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National Radio (Chinise/Amersk), Translation of Hoopes's 'Three Generations' by Tatsuo Morooka. A must for gift giving.

$30.00 ppd., hardcover


$18.95 ppd. hardcover


$11.95 ppd., hardcover

JAPANESE AMERICAN STORY (title in East to America) by Bidwell Hoopes, English edition.

$13.95 ppd., hardcover

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The Issei. By Peter Yuen. Limited edition, 21 x 28 cm. In a limited series of three prints.

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Students discuss ethnic studies

Los Angeles—More than 450 Asian Pacific American students, scholars, and community organ­izers from throughout the nation gathered at UCLA Oct. 26-28 as both the National Assn. for Asian American Studies and the National Asian American Pacific Law Students Assn. held their national conferences.

Although both conferences had separate panels and workshops geared toward the specific interests of their participants, some panels on Oct. 27 were jointly sponsored, thus allowing for discussions between the two groups.

Most of the panels and workshops for the Asian American studies conference, entitled "Community: The Roots of Asian American Studies," were held Oct. 26. Topics were divided into four broad categories: community, student interests, resources, and history. Highlights included discussions of racism and sexism on college campuses, assessments of how well Asian American studies research and curriculum meet community needs, and an examination of the impact of new immigrants on existing communities.

In the absence of a plenary session, the focal point of the conference was an Oct. 27 panel discussion which evaluated the 15-year history of Asian American studies. Moderated by longtime commu­nity activist Warren Furutani, currently director of Student Community Projects at UCLA's Asian American Studies Center, the panel included the directors and cochairpersons of several different Asian American studies programs.

Lucie Cheng, UCLA; Ling Chi Wang, UC Berkeley; Eiu Young Yu, California State University, Long Beach; Jamie Okada, CSU San Francisco; Lloyd Inui, CSU Long Beach; Shirley Hune, Medgar Evers College, NY; and also on the panel were students and community representatives, including Cas Tolentino, attorney and former member of the Writers Guild. Munson Kwok of the Chinese Historical Society of So. California; and UCLA students Karen Umemoto and Phillip Pang.

The panel addressed problems that Asian American studies programs often face, such as lack of funding and lack of communication with the Asian American community.

"On All Levels," the Asian Pacific law students conference began Oct. 27 with a keynote address by Yuriko Koizumi, a New York activist noted for her involvement in civil rights and human rights causes. She urged law students to use their legal education to battle discrimination and other racial injustices.

Law students and conference Asian American studies committee spent the remainder of the day in panel discussions focusing on such issues as the rise in anti-Asian sentiment, the role of Asian Pacifics in the political process, immigration and bands were there as well.

Liberation Day ceremonies were held Oct. 21 in Bruyeres. The small town of about 5,000 did not have accommodations for all the visiting Nisei, but all were housed within a 20-mile area.

A church service started the program, followed by a parade in which the Nisei marched and speeches made in the town square. Officially of the nearby American military cemetery at Epinal where about 20 Nisei are buried attended. Another program was held at the monument, located three miles from the town, where floral wreaths were laid.

Groups of Nisei veterans have been making almost annual visits to Bruyeres for 25 years for Liberation Day ceremonies.

"I did not realize that liberation meant so much to them when we were there 40 years ago," said Chet Tanaka of Oakland. "To us it was capturing another town, but for them it had meant being freed from four years of hard times under a cruel enemy.

Located in Alsace Lorraine near the German border, Bruyeres had experienced three big wars in 70 years. Invading soldiers had pillaged the town many times.

French, Dutch and Swiss TV camera crews recorded the event, as did Loni Ding of San Francisco, producer of the documentary "Nisei Soldier." Her film was shown on television with commentary in French on Oct. 20.

---Nichii Bei Times
Letters

"Conciliation" hailed

On behalf of the National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR), I wish to thank the JACL, especially its president, Bruce Gelko, and its Washington representative, Tim Gojo, for submitting a friend-of-the-court brief in support of NCJAR’s appeal.

Of the several organizations NCJAR attorneys contacted for supporting briefs, they received the most support for redress. The JACL, for recognizing that the court battle for redress is just the beginning, that our legislative and legal efforts are complementary.

Redress through the courts has advantages and disadvantages. It has the advantage of being openly adversarial, permitting us to state our grievances in clear, detailed allegations of fact and to summarize these into specific and comprehensive causes of action.

NCJAR’s lawsuit defines the standards by which compensation should be made. Our court action enables us to name, unambiguously, the United States as defendant. Even more, it enables us to address and, we hope, to repair the violations inflicted on our Constitution. These constitutional violations affect all Americans, through our courts, most of all, for 26 years now. This is the time when we, as individuals and as a nation, can make our case.

The Exceptions to the Rule do have an advantage, especially times of social stress. NCJAR attorney contacted for the-court brief in support of NCJAR’s appeal. Studying the case, we can see how and why a defendant could or should have acted differently. This advantage is most useful, for the next time, for others who may be similarly situated.

The JACL brief for redress is not only an uncontested victory. It is a concerned Asian-American community.

FUNDRAISER—Continued from Front Page

supporters of the AJC efforts in the Vincent Chue case, told the gathering of his support for redress for Japanese American internees, and his opposition to dictators of any form, such as the military law in Hong Kong. He asked that Asian Americans assist him in understanding particular issues like immigration quotas for Hong Kong residents. Regarding his support for protective trade legislation, he also stated that he did not approve of racial innuendo.

Many of those attending the function spoke highly of Levin, "in our effort to restore justice in the Chin case," said Dr. David Chock, former AJC board member, "I was especially moved that he did not approve of racial innuendo." He added, "I was especially moved that Henry asked that we not have no other support for Levin.

Reaction to the fundraiser, which included entertainment by Korean and Filipinos, Grant dancers, was positive. "This is the first time I’ve ever attended an Asian-organized political event," said local businesswoman Margaret Chiu. "We need to get more Asian Americans — especially Chinese — involved, because we’re so disorganized. And it’s about time that candidates learned that there is a concerned Asian-American community."

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Contributions to Pacific Citizen For Typing Equipment

At Nov. 3: $3,000.00 (511)
Last week: $3,000.00
This week: $3,000.00

To: Haruo Ishii, Kamura, glue 1 anonymous donation.
To: Tami McSorley, $300 from: Dora/Doris

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Thank You

Progress: PSWDC Redress Pledge

The PSWDC has subscribed $3,000.00 of the $17,560 appropriation to the Pledge, as of Sept. 10, 1984. We have new appeals to advancing the total pledged to the San Fernando Valley and Santa Barbara chapters. The PSWDC pledged for chapters for both periods and the current total. If any, please mail your pledge to the address of the PSWDC pledge project.

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SAIMIN

Friday, November 9, 1984 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—11
Values of Asian parents credited

WASHINGTON—Why is it that Asian children outperform American children in the quality of their schoolwork—especially in math and the physical sciences? Why is it that Japanese, Chinese and other Asian students—even those newly arrived from Vietnam and Korea—rapidly begin to excel in academics? So many of them become class valedictorians with scholarships to America's most prestigious universities, graduate summa cum laude and become engineers, physicists and computer scientists.

The answers seem to lie in the differing attitudes and values of American and Asian parents. We have become disengaged from the schools," says Dr. Harold W. Stevenson, a University of Michigan psychologist, "while Japanese and Chinese parents show strong concern about their children's education.

A senator since 1962, Inouye spoke of Mondale as a personal friend. "When he was sworn in as a senator, the office he was assigned was right across the hall from mine. My room number was 442, his room number was 443. And for 12 years, we visited each other. He's my kind of leader—he's tough, but he has a heart.

Declarating that Mondale "never approached a problem on the basis of how many votes he would get," Inouye said that the former Minnesota senator authored measures to enforce the rights of non-voting groups—minority workers and abused children.

He quoted Mondale as saying that as president "he will treat all as equal Americans, whether he be Asian or Black, whether he be Caucasian or Indian... the only special interest that he is concerned with is that of the people of the United States. And he dedicates his life to being the life of that special interest."

Whose Finger on the Button? As for arms control, Inouye said that Mondale could clear children's nuclear nightmares "and bring back happiness once again." He asked the audience, "Can you imagine having Reagan on the other side of the table with [Soviet leader Leon] Brezhnev? All of the analysts say he [Reagan] has no grasp of the facts. When you sit in front of Brezhnev, you're not going to have a teleprompter. And whose finger do you want over the awesome button?"

"The Hawaii senator echoed Mondale's sentiments about polls predicting a Reagan victory, citing the large crowds attending Mondale's rallies and adding that pollsters had incorrectly predicted the defeat of President Harry Truman, President John Kennedy, and Jimmy Carter. "Other candidates need to win. He must win, for the sake of this land and for the sake of this planet," he said in conclusion.

Other speakers included Violet Rabaya, Bill Tan and Mike Eng of Asian Pacifics for Mondale-Ferraro; Rep. Jerry Patterson, seeking reelection in Orange County; L.A. City Councilman Gilbert Lindsey; and Col. Young Oak Kim (Ret.), representing the 100th/442nd veterans attending the reception.

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In and Around Redondo

South of Venice along the oceanfront—in the Model T days—were the oil fields of Playa del Rey (now hardly noticeable) and a narrow bridge (no longer there) over Ballona Creek, which has been widened and the lagoon area expanded and dredged for pleasure boats and a Coast Guard station inside the marina. The Pacific Electric red cars from downtown trolleyed through the beach towns: El Segundo, Manhattan Beach, Hermosa Beach, Redondo Beach. Redondo Beach had its famous beach near Japanese American families in the mid-'30s—most of them farming. Some dry-farming on Palos Verdes Estate. There were at least three Japanese (Tomita, Ohita and Tatsuya) families growing flowers. There was a Mita grocery store on Camino Real in Hermosa Beach. On the same main road (since it was a Pacific Coast Hwy.) was the Maeno flower shop. The Japanese farming further south (since the Palos Verdes Peninsula is today) got their mail from San Pedro. Dry-farming relied on the morning and evening fog and coastal humidity for moisture, and the rows of crops: berries and tomatoes.

Redondo Beach Nikkei also had a ball (221 S. Polli, in the main sight of Torrance Blvd, and Pacific Coast Highway) where Japanese language and kendo were taught.

Much of prewar Lomita and Wailleter is within the community of Torrance where George Nakano is its first Nikkei council member. Incidentally, the next PSWDC JACL district meeting is being held at the Torrance Civic Library Nov 18. at his invitation and the new Torrance JACL building. Only issue businessman in Torrance of the early '30s was the Oishi farmer's market. The 1931 Japanese American directory lists nearly 200 names in Torrance, but less than 100 in the 1936 directory. Such was Los Angeles county those days—converting farm lands for housing tracts to accommodate population growth. Though smaller in number, the Japanese communities in Lomita and Wailleter (where the Torrance municipal airport is today) opened schools immediately, and in Lomita and there were several Japanese grocery stores (Hashimoto, Akinoshita Brax, Maksu, and Aoki flower shop—but the directory is so helpful to where they were because these businesses had a P.O. Box numbers. But our recollection is that these Japanese businesses were on Western Ave. south of the San Diego Freeway today.

Hawthorne-Tinglewood of the 1909 Hollywood Park and LAX was the flower growing center. There were several Japanese nurseries (Nomura, Sato, Shamoto, Shumaker, Yamasaki, Sun and Tom's), grocery stores (Watanabe, Yamauchi), Izawa farmers' market, Oshiki Shonen shop, and many other stores in the Park residential section, and a chop suey house. To the south, Hawthorne had a lively Japanese community with three gardens (Midor, Hawthorne, West Hollywood), one being the center for various clubs (H.Y., Judo, Shonen, Fujikin, Pioneers).

Perhaps Capitola Hill veteran Kaz Oshiki and other oldtimers who grew up in this area can add some personal recollections.

HOLIDAY ISSUE

Chapters are now soliciting greetings for the Holiday Issue with an Advertising Kit sent to them in September. Chapters not receiving it should call the PC Business Office (213-628-5766) promptly. The deadline is December 1st. Make sure you fill the order cards (1983 ad) a new rate card ($8 per column inch, $4 per one-line greeting). 2—Various printed forms, sample issue, etc.

Chapter commissions remain the same standard: 15% (any issue, Regular or Holiday), or bulk rate with commissions ranging between 25 to 50% depending on the amount of ad space demanded in the Holiday Issue.

The usual deadlines apply:

Nov.—15 Reservations for bulk-rate space.
Dec.—30 Ad Copy for First Section.
Dec. 7—Absolute deadline for all copy.

PACIFIC CITIZEN