PREHISTORIC PRESENT—JACL national president Frank Sato, guest speaker at West L.A. Chapter’s Nov. 10 installation dinner, examines a gift from the chapter—bookends made from fossilized palm root. (See p. 2 for details of Sato’s speech.)

More redress supporters re-elected to House

The 34 congressional races have resulted in a net loss of eight state representatives who opposed redress bill HR 4110 during the 98th Congress.

In California, the only incumbent who failed to win re-election was Rep. Jerry Patterson (D-18th), who lost to Republican challenger Robert Dorman. Patterson, an original co-sponsor of HR 4110, had served in Congress since 1974 and was the only Democrat representing conservative Orange County. The former Santa Ana mayor lost to Dorman, 11,288 to 11,131.

In Ohio, Rep. Lyle Williams (R-17th) lost to Democrat James Traficant, a county sheriff from Youngstown. Geraldine Ferraro, who unsuccessfully sought the vice presidential nomination, also fell.

In Indiana, Rep. Katie Hall (D-1st) lost in the primaries to fellow Democrat Peter Vislosky, who was defeated by Republican Joseph Grenchik in November. Hall was the only congressman from Indiana to lose his seat.

Two New York Democrats who supported the bill did not run for reelection in the 9th district. Elenore Spatafore, a staunch opponent of redress, lost to incumbent Democrat David G. Greenfield in November, 11,364 to 7,239 with 99% of the vote.

In Massachusetts, Democrat James Shannon of the 5th district lost to incumbent Rep. Rita Mikus, a staunch opponent of redress. Mikus’ victory, however, offsets the loss of Paul Togasang (D-Mass.) in the Senate. Tsongas, a supporter of redress bill HR 4111, chose not to run for re-election.

Also not running for reelection were Republican Dan Manzullo of Illinois and Democrat Brian Faison of South Carolina, who was defeated by Democrat John T. Hunter. Manzullo is expected to support redress, and Massa is a supporter of redress supporter Baltasar Cortada.

Talmodic territory, which the three-term senator had vacated when he left Washington in 1981, will now be divided between Republican Patrick饮食, who won against Republican Barnaby, a retired Marine general, 15,460 to 15,139.

Among newly elected representatives, at least one—Republican John Mica of Florida’s 7th district—has already stated his intention to support redress legislation. Miller, a TV commentator and former Seattle city councilman, filled the spot vacated by Republican Joel Pritchard, defeated Democrat Brock Evans, 136,712 to 106,989.

Miller, who has supported re-registration in civil rights issues, a record of 18% of national organizations said Oct. 29. The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which JACL is a member, also said that Congress “prevented once again the Radical Right from enacting any of its legislative agenda.”

English-only ballot measure approved

SACRAMENTO—Proposition 38, an initiative requiring that the governor of California urge the federal government to eliminate bilingual ballots and election materials, was passed by a two-to-one margin, 1,563,477 in favor and 788,743 against. The measure was opposed by Asian and Hispanic groups, who said it discriminated against citizens with limited proficiency in English. Prop. 38 is merely an advisory and will have no immediate impact on current laws.

KKK losing members

DENVER—Ku Klux Klan membership has dropped about 25 per cent in the past two years, according to a report issued by the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith. In 1976, ADL estimated that the KKK was 8,000 to 10,000 strong.

The report, issued Nov. 1, speculated that the rise of “more respectable” groups that oppose buying and quotas might have helped weaken the Klan. As a consequence, ADL said, “some in the Klan have concluded that their only recourse is to undertake desperate measures, including the formation of small, underground cells to conduct terrorist activities.

A regional profile of the KKK indicates that the KKK “has become relatively inactive” in the West.
Santo: Nikkei largely absent among national leaders

SANTA MONICA, Calif. — Japanese Americans need to develop leaders in national government and in industry if they are to have a say in the laws that affect them, JACL president Frank Santo told an audience of 140 on Nov. 10.

Speaking at the West Angeles Chapter installation banquet, Santo said that despite the common perception of Japanese Americans as successful, they have yet to attain great influence.

"The sad fact is, many Japanese Americans have a high level of technical competence and achievement in their professional field. But they are sometimes unprepared or other-wise unable to break through to the managerial ranks," Santo said.

"Another dimension of the image and perception problem is that we are being perceived as being interested only in making the relative influence of the Japanese American Citizens League," Santo noted.

For example, Santo noted that because of his own contacts, JACL was able to make an appointment with White House staff to discuss redress. But, he said, JACL should have had the status to be able to line up a meeting by itself.

Santo also outlined a "lack of full participation in leadership positions". In Washington, D.C., he said, there are four Nikkei members of Congress, none of whom are members of the cabinet or agency boards, and only one whose presidential appointment requires Senate confirmation of approximately 225 such appointments.

The Nikkei community must identify themselves as capable of filling such positions, Santo said, and persuade them to serve the public and the government.

The community also needs to develop the capability to speak out on issues with a strong collective voice.

Turning to the JACL, Santo enumerated the organization's goals as set by the National Board (see Oct. 26 PC), and focused particularly on the need to enhance the organization's image. For example, promoting Japanese American materials explaining the JACL and informing readers of its achievements in civil rights are being prepared, not only for prospective members but also for use at the national and international level.

Installation Dinner

Sharing the banquet program were the awarding of scholarships for the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans to Yukio Take-i and Akihito Koyama, both of University High School, and a performance by violinist Maya Iwabuchi, winner of national youth competition, New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra.

WEST LOS ANGELES JACL 1985 Officers and Board


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Women of color obtaining political power despite odds

RENO, Nev. — They came from California and Colorado, from New Mexico and Maryland, from Washington, Nevada, Alaska, Hawaii and other states across the nation. Some 200 women gathered Oct. 19-20 to develop strategies for empowerment at an event sponsored by the National Institute for Women of Color.

Women of color must unite on such concerns as child care, poverty, and civil rights, said former U.S. Rep. Patsy Mink, keynote speaker: "It's outrageous but true that 34 percent of all female-dominated jobs pay poverty wages," Mink noted. "There's a strong message that we need to forge a strong power base."

Pointing to Geraldine Ferraro's recent decision to resign from her congressional seat, Mink encouraged women to run for office at all levels of government. "We need women in power to make decisions for us," she said. "We have to mobilize and capture our force and cease living in our own little space."

Other women of color elected to state positions related their experiences and offered political strategies.

"I took a poll in my district. It revealed that women would not vote for a Pilipino woman. I ignored it and I won," said Thelma Buchholz, former Alaska state representative and the first and only Pilipino state legislator.

"In losing you learn how to win," proclaimed Sen. Diane Watson, who in 1978 became the first Black woman elected to the California state legislature. Watson noted the gains made by and for women even with the defeat of ERA. "They voted to become an elected official," Watson stated. She noted that women have skills that are transferable—organizing, budgeting, decision-making—skills that women exercise daily in the house-hold.

Sen. Polly Baca of Colorado, the first Hispanic woman elected to any state legislature, stressed that women should run even when the odds are against them. In 1974 she ran as the first minority woman from a blue-collar conserv­a­tive district. In 1978 she ran for the state senate unchallenged.

"I wanted to run because I saw the wrong people getting elected," said Sen. Ana Nisi Goyco, Commonwealth senator from Puerto Rico. In 1980 Goyco conducted a door-to-door campaign and won in the primary against four men, a feat she recently repeated. Goyco is the youngest of four women serving in the senate. "Once elected we set aside our political ideology and work for the people," Goyco stated. "We must never lose our integrity. Dynamism and energy are our power."

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Climbing corporate ladder easier with collective action

by Teru Kanazawa,
New York NichiBei

NEW YORK—A standing room only crowd of approximately 200 packed into AT&T headquarters on E. 56th St. The unexpectedly large turn-out surprised the event's sponsors, the New York chapters of JACL and Organization of Chinese Americans.

 Welcoming the crowd and setting the tone for the event, JACL's Faie Minebe said that she didn't think 'AT&T has ever seen this many Asians in the building' —aside, perhaps, from a visiting delegation from NT&T. Jain's equivalent of AT&T. Mine­be urged everyone present to rec­ognize 'the unique situation' that Asian Americans face in the corpo­rate world. She noted that stereo­typical and prejudicial attitudes co-exist with the assumption that 'Asians are not that bad off.'

Forum speakers included Ron Osa­jima, a director at AT&T Bell Laboratories; New Jersey Insti­ tuted its Minority Anti-Discrimination Team; and Christine Choy, a former professor of political science and a vice president at Citicorp.

In response to a question posed by the public, Fryer—'Have we really achieved parity with our white counterparts or have we simply learned how to write a more convincing 'coolly'? —the speakers dis­cussed the status of Asian Amer­i cans in the corporate world and the difficulties encountered in joining its managerial ranks. All three speakers agreed that collec­tive, concerted action was needed to deal with discrimination in the workplace.

Juppie's and Cuppies

Greeting the audience as 'Jup­pies' and 'Cuppies,' the speakers described the gains that Asian Amer­i cans have made in promotion to managerial ranks in recent years, and then posed the question: 'So why are we complaining?'" They pointed out that Osajima paid the underrepresentation of Asian Americans in corporate ranks, and said that both cultural differ­ences and 'plain, old racism' ex­plained the disparity in figures between Asian Americans and other, specifically white male groups.

Citing examples of racism he has encountered at Bell Labora­tories—individuals saying, 'You know those Asians, you can't trust them,'—'Asians accent me off, '—'Asians talk too fast,' and the belief that Asian lack leader­ship skills—Osajima elaborated on ways in which Asians can com­bat these attitudes.

Copied with developing a more assertive attitude in involv­ing themselves in the values and opinions of their peers, the Japanese American community has developed unique leadership qualities that have enabled them to cope with the problem of stereotyping and discrimination.

A Combat Zone

Kahng spoke dramatically of what one must do to deal with a 'class society' where what one does is more important than who one is. Kahng urged the listeners to group the "adversarial" and "combat-ready" nature of the U.S. business world.

For example, the popular attitude that Slavic and Italian accents are "cute" compared to the accents of Asians, Kahng advises, depends on the need for Asian Americans to be aggressive in pursuing their goals for advancement, referring to asser­tiveness training workshops as "too romantic." He also urged Asians, despite their numerous subgroups, to think of themselves more as a "yellow" class and to fight together for mutual goals.

Breaking Stereotypes

The final speaker, Carolyn Chin, addressed the question of prejudice with the statement that 'subtle racism is more danger­ous than overt,' because with the former it is harder to pinpoint to whom the problem is. Chin cautioned that stereotypes can hurt you when you break them—be­cause failure to live up to preconceived ideas, either of confusion or 'cognitive dissonance' in the other person.

Chin advised Asians to take risks, speak up, make contacts, and 'pick areas to conquer and do it and be very deliberate about it.'
The Garand M-1 Rifle

EAST WIND

Bill Marutani

AS A BOY growing up in Washington's White River Valley, the most lethal weapon I ever had to fire was a BB gun. Following the outbreak of the war in the Pacific, being uprooted and incarcerated, we left camp (Tule Lake) to attend school in South Dakota. There I had occasion to learn to use a shotgun, hunting pheasants with friends. I learned the tricky technique of "leading" the flying target in order to bag the game.

Then came the Army; more specifically, infantry training at Camp Robinson, Arkansas.

WE WERE Equipped, including a shoulder arm known as the "Garand M-1 rifle," a gas-operated .30 caliber clip-loaded weapon. The piece weighed something in the neighborhood of nine pounds (without the bayonet) and had, as we now recall, a muzzle velocity of 2,700 feet per second. For those of you not familiar with muzzle velocities, that's pretty stiff, and painfully learned-but learned -by the Arsenal infantryman's line of fire. We became quite proficient, as the wife chides me whenever the grass fell then adjust the rifle's sight for windage and elevation - and wham! On target.

WE WERE also trained in use of mortars, grenades and the bayonet—which completed the arsenal of the infantryman's lines of fire. Again, as the bayonet we ended up with our right hand sore and bloodied; and again we painfully learned - but learned - that one must grip the bayoneted rifle firmly while lunging at the target. Otherwise, the trigger guard can chop up the hand on impact.

BY THE END of our training, we became quite proficient, as did the others. We could take apart and assemble that M-1 rifle blindfolded. That menacing, kicking weapon became a familiar, treasured companion. We found that we could learn to hit distant targets by dropping pieces of dried grass from shoulder height, observe the angle at which the grass fell, then adjust the rifle for windage and elevation - and wham! On target.

WE COME full circle back to today. The only shoulder weapon we've fired of late is an air-operated pellet rifle which we use for plinking at empty tin cans. And the wife chides me whenever I miss. Which can be more often than I'm willing to admit.

Redress Funding A Continuing Challenge

by Frank Sato

Redress remains our top priority, and adequate funding for this program continually challenges each of us. I'd like to clarify some critical factors involved.

The financial budget for 1985-86 passed by the National Council at the Honolulu convention provides for:
1- redress pledge payments of $100,000;
2- voluntary additional payments made with membership dues of $40,000;
3- fundraising (mainly through sales of John Tateishi's book "And Justice for All") of $45,000; and
4- other donations of $41,000, for a total $256,000 annually to fund our redress program.

By this action, redress pledge payments, committed by the Council in 1982 for three years have effectively been extended to a fourth year to 1986.

The related commitment for loans from the Endowment Fund to finance redress activities beyond the third year (1985) was not made. Thus, loans from the Endowment Fund will not be available in 1986. Further, loans obtained from the Endowment Fund are due and payable in 1985-86, estimated by the Endowment Fund committee to be approximately $100,000.

Your continuing timely payment of redress pledge payments are crucial to our cash flow situation for both 1985 and 1986.

A major fundraising effort is being planned by Harry Kajihara (PSW Governor) and others for this total effort. Not only will we need to raise $256,000 in 1986, we anticipate the need to repay loans from the Endowment Fund of $100,000.

The progress to date in the redress program has been made possible by your strong support. The continuing existence of the program depends on each district, every chapter, and each individual to do his or her part. I know we can count on you!

On a related pledge issue, in Washington, D.C., we have the Combined Federal Campaign (CFC)—you may be the United Givers Fund (UGF) or a similar program. I noted with interest that the CFC brochure states:

"A list of agencies that participated in last year's CFC is provided—you may also donate to any human health and welfare charity recognized as tax exempt by the IRS under 26 USC 501(c)(3)."

Why not make your CFC/UGF payments/plaques as a gift to the JACL?

But back to that "kick" we just mentioned.

FIREF THE M-1 from any of the three positions with the inevitable kick was kicking the dickens out of our face, more specifically our right cheek. Re-turning from the firing range, this recruit looked like he'd been in a bruising bout with a prize-fighter. The right side of the face was black and blue, and tender. Especially tender when returning to the firing line the following morning, check publish.

At that time, I knew there had been a good reason why I had previously volunteered (unsuccessfully) for the Navy. Corps. Then we had visions of being an infantryman who had to rely on a firearm which was, to put it bluntly, knocking the hell out of him.

BUT NO NISEI worth anything is going to let that situation continue. Sore or not, we soon picked up the trick and learned what we were doing wrong: our right cheek was not firmly cradled against stock or rifle. With the cheek firmly placed, upon firing, the cheek simply moved up with the butt instead of getting socked. You can imagine my relief in no longer being assaulted by a weapon which was supposed to simplify our lives.

WE WERE also trained in use of mortars, grenades and the bayonet—which completed the arsenal of the infantryman's lines of fire. Again, as the bayonet we ended up with our right hand sore and bloodied; and again we painfully learned - but learned - that one must grip the bayoneted rifle firmly while lunging at the target. Otherwise, the trigger guard can chop up the hand on impact.

Life isn't fair. Col. Karl Bendetsen, who gained his military rank from the formulation of the scheme to intern 120,000 Japanese Americans, testifies before a congressional subcommittee and states that there were no armed guards or barbed wire in those World War II camps. His testimony is made to the sympathetic ears of one Congressmen Tom Kindan (R-OH), who just happens to be a former employee of his.

The internment, itself, wasn't exactly a fair thing, either. The level of unfairness is what strikes me. This nation and most nations have historical episodes that reek with unfairness. While, thankfully, most of the detainees survived camp in the sense that they lived on, unlike the death camps of Germany, it still was a pretty unfair exercise to disrupt that many lives on the sole basis of race.

No other occasion brought to-
Unembarrassed Ethnicity

FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

About a month ago Vice President George Bush visited San Francisco’s Chinatown in search for votes. We were in the middle of the presidential election campaign, remember? It happened to see the extensive coverage given the event by Asian Week, a weekly San Francisco newspaper which calls itself “An English Language Journal for the Asian American Community.”

“Bush was greeted by extended applause and prancing lion dancers as his limousine pulled up in front of the Supreme Pastry shop on Stockton Street,” Asian Week reported. “He walked to the corner of Jackson Street and then started working his way up the clogged sidewalks, shaking hands and kissing babies.”

“With merchants offering him Chinese food and souvenirs almost every step of the way, Bush then turned down Grant Avenue and made his way to the Grand Palace on Grant Avenue. A small group of about 30 prominent community leaders awaited him inside the restaurant.

“As the Vice President and his wife sat down to a table for some dim sum . . .”

Asian Week also published a number of photographs, some of which show a long line of people around the head table. The banner carries three rows of Chinese characters, which I cannot read, and one line in English: “San Francisco Chinese Welcome Vice President and Mrs. Bush.”

John T. C. Fang, publisher of Asian Week, spoke at the restaurant reception, saying that San Francisco’s Chinese American community makes up 14 percent of the city’s population, that some 20 Chinese-language newspapers are published there, and that a half-dozen Chinese-language schools are in the immediate vicinity of Chinatown. Fang was quoted in his newspaper: “The Chinese consider San Francisco Chinatown the capital city and the Chinese cultural center of America. But we are Americans also, and we are proud to welcome our vice president today.”

Why all this attention in the context of a presidential political event in an election that is now history?

The point I want to make is that Chinese Americans proudly proclaim their Chinese ancestry and cultural background while, broadly speaking, Japanese Americans with equal pride seem to be more inclined to emphasize their Americanism. Correct.

Bush walked straight through Li’s Tai Tokyo, would have been invited to slice himself a piece of sashimi or cook himself a shrimp tempura. Would the welcome banner over the head table have carried three lines of Japanese characters and one line of English? Would the speaker have told Bush about the number of Japanese-language schools and newspapers in the community? Or would the emphasis have been on the way ethnic Japanese have become part and parcel of the greater American community, taking leading roles in business, teaching in schools, being elected to public office?

This isn’t the place to pass judgment as to which approach is better, only to point out the difference. And it would make an interesting study to determine why the difference exists.

Chapter Pulse

San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO — A spaghetti-crab feed will be held at Saturday, Dec. 1, from 5 to 8 p.m., at Christ United Presbyterian Church, 1700 Sutter St. The menu comprises spaghetti, fresh crab, salad, french bread, and coffee or tea, all for $10 price at door behind the head table. The banner carries three rows of Chinese characters, which I cannot read, and one line in English: “San Francisco Chinese Welcome Vice President and Mrs. Bush.”

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LITTLE TOKYO LIFE (No. 41):

by Harry Honda

San Pedro / Terminal Island

Much can be said by many PC readers of the popular Terminal Island-San Pedro scene—where about 2,000 lived and worked in the fishing industry. They can relate in fine detail what happened to them in wake of Pearl Harbor. They easily won reelection as Salt Lake County commissioner against opponent Chris Beck, 167,184 to 89,688.

In the Delaware race for lieutenant governor, Democrat S.B. Woo, a physician, narrowly beat Republican Robertson, 120,545 to 120,001. Woo is the first Asian American to hold a state-level position in Delaware.

RESULTS Continued from Front Page

elected to the 3rd District Court, receiving the second highest number of votes (113,048 with 99% of the precincts reporting), Judge Judith Billings received over 144,000 votes. Uno is the first Asian American to serve on the district court level in Utah.

Tom Shimizu, a Republican, said: ‘We see that many Asians are much more aware that political involvement is important to them.’

Between now and 1988, Hsieh plans to work on developing leadership and resources and strengthening the network between Asian Pacifics in different parts of the country. Bragoin's policies, he said, will ‘give everyone an incentive to work harder’ because ‘the contrast (between the two parties) will be so strong.’

In fact, Hsieh said, Reagansian will provide ‘a much better environment for us to try to work out our problems and develop our strength’ than would a Democrat in the White House.

Leaving for Japan at either the New York or U.S.S.R. berths, covering baseball games on Terminal Island or swimming at Brighton Beach in the island’s east end, where the power generating plant still stands—though protected by big dikes because of land subsidence in the past three decades. Until the 50s, a ferry connected San Pedro and Terminal Island. Now stand three bridges (one looks like the Golden Gate bridge) at both ends and in the middle of the island.

Upcoming 1985 Escorted Tours

San Pedro / Terminal Island

1985 West L.A. JACL Travel Program

FOR JACL MEMBERS, FAMILY & FRIENDS

• Late Changes/Additions

TOUR DATES GUIDES

Los Angeles / San Francisco / Seattle / Portland / Boston / New York / Miami, St Louis, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Dallas, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco / Tokyo / FREE Honolulu Stop (1 Year Open) • $ 594

Korean Airlines

San Pedro, Terminal Island

TRAVEL SERVICE

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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