

pacific citizen

National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

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244 S. San Pedro St., #506, Los Angeles, CA 90012-3981 (213) 626-6936, 628-3768

January 4-11, 1985



Photo by Ken Kitamura, K-West News

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone (right) discusses U.S.-Japan relations with JACL President Frank Sato and Vice President Rose Ochi.

Japanese an exception

Asians better off than other immigrants

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Those from India ranked highest, with 66% having graduated from college, followed by Taiwan, with 60%, and Iran and Hong Kong, both with 43%. Those born in Vietnam and Laos were below the national average, with 13 and 6.5%, respectively.

Income Also High

Correlation between educational level and income is high. India-born residents have the highest median household income at \$25,644. Those born in the Philippines, with 42% college graduates, come in second with \$22,787. Median incomes for those born in China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Korea were all in the \$18,000 to \$18,500 range.

By contrast, those from Vietnam have a median income of

\$12,521, and those from Laos, \$5,634.

Discrepancy for Japanese

Although 24% of the immigrants born in Japan have a college degree, the median household income of \$16,016 for the Japan-born population is lower than the national average of \$16,841.

The median income for all foreign-born people is \$14,588, while that for native-born Americans is \$17,010.

Recent Immigration

Of the 14.1 million people born in other countries, 3.3 million came to this country between 1975 and 1980. Of these recent arrivals, 1.2 million came from Asia.

Sizable numbers came from Vietnam (209,000), the Philippines (172,000), Korea (152,000), India (90,000), China (78,000), and Japan (70,000).

The influx of immigrants from the Philippines pushes that country to sixth among the foreign-born population with a total of 501,440. First is Mexico with 2,199,221, followed by Germany (849,384), Canada (842,859), Italy (831,922), and Cuba (607,814).

The total Korea- and China-born populations are almost the same—289,885 and 286,120, respectively. The total from Vietnam number 321,120, and those born in Japan number 221,794.

JACL representatives meet with Nakasone

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Frank Sato, JACL president, attended the private audience along with Rose Ochi, local JACL coordinator for U.S.-Japan relations. As inspector general of the Veterans Administration, Sato is the highest-ranking Nisei in the federal government.

Also participating in the 25-minute meeting were Noritoshi Kanai, president of Gumma-ken-jinkai; Kaoru Tsutsui, president of the Kenjinkai-kyogikai, an umbrella organization of all the prefectural groups in Los Angeles; and Koshiro Torii, president of Japanese Chamber of Commerce.

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bridging the gap between the two nations."

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Mission specialists Onizuka and Marine Lt. Col. James Buchli, Air Force Lt. Col. Loren Shriver, the pilot, and Navy Capt. Thomas Mattingly, the mission commander—all of NASA—will be joined by a Dept. of Defense astronaut, Air Force Major Gary Payton, who will manage the mission's military payload, reportedly a signal and electronics spy satellite. It will be launched from the Discovery into a geosynchronous orbit 22,300 miles above the western portion of the Soviet Union.

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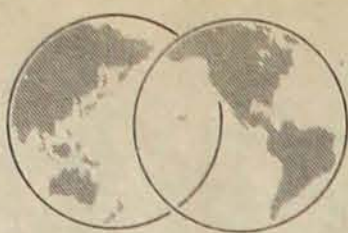
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TSUKU THAT MOCHI—Janice Nabara pounds the mochi while Mo Nishida turns it at a mochitsuki held in Los Angeles Dec. 30. The Japanese New Year's tradition is still practiced in the Nikkei community.

Photo by J.K. Yamamoto

Leadership workshops offered for Asians

LOS ANGELES—LEAP, Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics, is now offering Workshop I, the first in the five-part Leadership Development Series.

Designed specifically to consider the personal and professional ingredients of the Asian Pacific leader, Workshop I will place strong emphasis on cultural values influencing the Asian Pacific

leadership style. Topics include: the nature of Asian Pacific leadership and professional effectiveness; stereotypes and leadership behaviors; analysis of personal, family, and community networks; and assessment of leadership resources in yourself and others.

Workshop I, which occurs over the course of a Friday evening

and an entire Saturday, is offered on two separate weekends: February 8-9, and April 12-13. Respective application deadlines for each workshop session are Jan. 18 and March 22. Applications are being accepted for both sessions. To obtain application materials please write to: LEAP, Leadership Development Series, 808 N. Spring St., Ninth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012; or contact J.D. Hokoyama or Larry Ng, (213) 743-4999.

Cable Management Program Offered

OAKLAND, Calif.—Walter Kaitz Foundation (WKF) is accepting applications for 1985-86 fellowships in cable television management. Ten to fifteen fellows participate in this prestigious, nine-month program.

WKF seeks to prepare minority men and women for management positions in the cable industry. The fellowship program is designed for individuals who have completed their education, have demonstrated leadership abilities and are committed to careers in cable.

The fellowship is experience-based. Fellows gain practical experience through a series of field assignments within a company at the operational level in a small, medium, and large system and at the corporate offices in major U.S. cities. The fellowship may lead to a regular position in cable television management.

To supplement this first-hand experience, there is a support curriculum comprised of skills

seminars enabling the fellows to understand how cable industry leaders think, evaluate and act.

Faculty for the fellowship curriculum includes such cable industry leaders as Ray Joslin, president, Cable Communications, The Hearst Corporation; Donald Anderson, senior vice president, HBO; Glenn Jones, chair, Jones Intercable, Inc.; Paul Maxwell, Publisher Multichannel News;

and Paul Kagan, president, Kagan and Associates.

Presently, the supply of qualified fellows does not meet the demand from the industry. Last year, only nine of the nineteen fellowships offered could be filled.

Application deadline for the program is Jan. 15, 1985. For more information about the Walter Kaitz Foundation Fellowship Program call (415) 428-2225, or write: Walter Kaitz Foundation, P.O. Box 11080, Oakland, CA 94611.

Community Affairs

LOS ANGELES—Basketball fans can help support six Nikkei organizations by attending the Los Angeles Clippers' game against the Dallas Mavericks on Saturday, Jan. 19. At regular admission price, those who attend will receive a poster, pennant, and t-shirt. A portion of the \$12 ticket is given to the Umbrella of Care (Keiro, Minami Keiro, South Bay Keiro, Japanese Retirement Home, Intermediate Care Facility, and City View Hospital). Only those who sign up with the Umbrella of Care will receive the promotional items. Information: John Miyabe, (213) 225-1501.

SACRAMENTO—Nikkei Singles Club re-elected Nat O'Hara as president for 1985. With the new cabinet members, he will be installed at a dinner on Friday, Jan. 11. The club is a supportive and social group for Asians and meets the first Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. Information: 635-7264, 457-9217, or 363-4741.

WEST COVINA, Calif.—East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center installs its new officers and board members Sunday, Jan. 13, at the California Country Club in

Whittier, beginning at 5 p.m. Speaking is Marie Shibuya-Snell, director of consumer affairs for the State of California. Tickets are \$15. Reservations: (818) 960-2566.

SAN FRANCISCO—An exploration of Japanese American work in the performing arts will be held Saturday, Jan. 19, in the Pavilion Room, Kyoto Inn, 1800 Sutter St. Registration begins at 9:30 a.m. Artists conducting the hour-long sessions are composer and musician Robert Kikuchi, dancer Marian Okamura, recording musician Peter Horikoshi, and singer Mitzi Abe.

NEW YORK—Asian Journal, a publication of Columbia Univ. and Barnard College, will award two \$50 prizes for art/photography and literature. Subject is the Asian American experience, history, or outlook in the form of poetry or prose, with a maximum of 2,000 words. Artwork must be in slide form or 3x5 glossies. No originals. All entries become the property of the journal. Deadline is Jan. 27. Send entries to Asian Journal, McIntosh Center, Barnard College, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-3000.

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Holiday Greetings

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FUJIMOTO, M/M Tsugio; Gene 1020 School Village
FUKAWA, Ted/Peggy; Caroline 16 Roberts Av (B)
HASHIMOTO, Takeo Apt 246, 33 Chestnut Ave, Vineland 08360
ICHISAKA, Vernon/Martha 1613 Third Ave
IKEDA, Albert S RD 5, Box 277, Davis Dr, (B)
IWATA, Shigezo 1608 Third Av
KANESHIKI, Stan/Irene; Neil 25 Birdsall Dr (B)
KATO, Henry/Babe; Geri Ann, Mitch, Kris 1106 First St, (B)
KAWAJIRI, David/Ruth, Steven, Craig, Lois 47 Highland Ave, (B)
MASATANI, Ralph/Kanoko; Okasan 79 N Sentry Dr, (B)
MILLER, Ron/Misono, Naomi, Eli Shigezo 203 Howard St
Millville 08332
MINAKATA, Calvin/Helen 8 Valley Ave, (B)
MINATO, Mike/Frances; Beth, Alan 11 Halsford Ave, (B)
MITSUI, M/M James 7 Valley Av (B)
MUKODA, Robert/Darlene; David, Tim, Patty, Stephanie 23 Birdsall Dr, (B)

MUKOYAMA, Jim/Jane; Annie, Samantha 81 Sentry Dr, (B)
NAGAO, Charles/Mary 33 Chestnut Av, Apt 227, Vineland 08360
NAGAO, C Scott/Carol; Scotty T, Michael 2421 Linden Ct
Millville 08332

NAKAMURA, Kennon/Nori; Gregory, Maya 6622 Bestwick Rd
Burke, VA 22015

NAKAMURA, Kiyomi/Ellen RD #2, Lower Mill Rd, Elmer 08318
OGATA, M/M Harry T RD #4, Box 225, Elmer 08318
OHARA, Sam/Vivian; Richard, Michael, Cheryl 35 Acorn Dr, (B)
ONO, Charles/Frances 66 Roberts Ave, (B)
ONO, Gregory/Diane RD #5, Box 497, (B)
ONO, Masaaki/Esther; Mother RD #5, Box 127, (B)
ONO, Ray/Mariko 4 Justin Ave, (B)

OOKA, Mas/Dianne; Akemi, Alan, Ken, Tamiko 46 Tidewater Lane, Willingboro 08046

OYE, Ted/Sunkie 1058 Linda Ln, Vineland 08360
SAKAMOTO, George/Rose 57 Roberts Ave (B)
SHIMOMURA, Morio/Edith 21 Rosehayn Ave, (B)
WURTZEL, Ken/Hisako; Jeremy 14 Dawson Dr, (B)
YAMAMOTO, Mrs Utaka R 645 Deerfield Pike, Seabrook 08302
YOKOYAMA, Taro/Clara; Terry, Mary Lynne 12 Acorn Dr, (B)
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EAST
WIND

Bill
Marutani



I'D JUST COMPLETED basic infantry training at Camp Robinson, Arkansas, and was eagerly awaiting my travel orders to proceed to Ft. Benning, Georgia, having received a hard-earned appointment to become one of those "90-day wonders." Instead, much to my deep chagrin, an order came through under the name of a "Major Rush" from some place called "Ft. Snelling," directing that this Private First Class be diverted to the military intelligence language school. Like it or not—and I didn't—I was destined to learn *nihongo*, including reading, writing, and speaking it. (In a manner of speaking, so to say.)

THE PRINCIPAL THING I recall today about that place was... cold. It was the first time in my life that moisture from breathing accumulated as ice on my clothing. But it was a dry cold, which made it tolerable, lessening the impact for those Nikkei students who had been shipped from Hawaii. Although there were a few *hakujins* among the several companies at the school, by and large the students were Nikkei.

And anytime you get a group of Nikkei studying, there is competi-

tion. And Ft. Snelling was no different, I was to learn.

THE PACE WAS intensive, from early morning until night. Even Saturdays involved one-half day of schooling. There were some fellows so competitive that even after "lights out" they'd slip down to the latrine to read a book while sitting on the throne. At times, they had to be chased out of the latrines by the night watch. We learned not only language but also Japanese military commands, weapons used by the Japanese, the names and types of military outfits—I remember that the *Go-shidan*, Fifth Division, from Hiroshima was reputed to be a tough, gung-ho outfit—and the geography of Japan, including principal products of the various regions. At one point, so much were all of us drilled with information, I even knew the names of every prefecture and the prefectural seat. This of an American who never could give the names of all 48 states and the capitals. (And still can't.) Near the end of the drilling, we were even beginning to read and write *so-sho*, that form of "Japanese shorthand" that looks like some ink-soaked worm had slithered its way across a blank sheet of paper.

THERE WERE SOME dog-goned bright guys that no matter how one might try to excel or even match, it was impossible. To this day I remember a guy in my class by the name Kariya—I think his first name was Shig—who was absolutely amazing. Try as I might, I could never match him. I don't



think it would have mattered even if I had joined the "latrine classroom," which I never did. After all, enough is enough.

AT SOME POINT during my assignment to the Ft. Snelling post, we began to see some Nisei WACs, but to this day I don't know what they were doing or studying or even where they were barracked. (This last area of ignorance on my part reflects the degree of sophistication, or non-sophistication, on the part of that Pfc.) The post commandant was Col. Kai E. Rasmussen, a truly remarkable gentleman. I once brazenly wrote a letter to him to register a protest about something, and rather than busting me back to Buck Private, he actually gave me an audience.

I never forgot that. AND NOW, TODAY. The years have washed away almost all that I learned, except for a few stray tid-bits here and there. For example, I still remember that just outside Yamaguchi-shi, there is (was) a military airfield with certain capabilities.

As for *so-sho*, forget it. I have.

Independence

BY
THE BOARD:

Clifford Uyeda,
PC Chair



Pacific Citizen has been nurtured by its parent organization, JACL, for half a century. The dried-up umbilical cord remained attached.

National Headquarters is given the authority to supervise the national staff. Its right to supervise PC was embodied in the JACL bylaws (Article IX, Section 3-b). The PC board's responsibility to PC and to the membership was embodied in the same bylaws (Article XII, Section 2). The statements were conflicting.

The historical fact is that for at least a decade, there have been recurring conflicts from time to

time as PC experienced various controls from the National Headquarters which seemed to impede PC's effective publishing functions.

Although it is a natural process, seeking greater independence from parental supervision almost always causes a certain amount of hurt feelings. The National HQ-PC relationship is no different.

The existence of a climate in which these encounters could occur had to be remedied. At the national convention in Honolulu, permission to cut the cord was finally granted by the National Council.

PC's administrative and financial independence from National Headquarters, we believe, is not the abandonment of mutual interest, trust and cooperation between the two. It should be a healthier relationship where cooperation is not based on interpretation of rules but a relationship motivated by shared interests and a desire to assist each other.

Staff Notes

In the introduction to the Holiday Issue, we inadvertently omitted the name of our hard-working typesetter, Mary Imon. As PC was coping with another equipment breakdown during the holiday rush, Mary, in addition to her typesetting duties, made several trips to Fullerton to process material on compatible equipment. We owe Mary a debt of gratitude as well as apologies for the omission.

Jon Takasugi, who did layout, photography and writing for over a year, now works for the newest JA vernacular, *Tozai Times*. Also departing is Henry Mori, longtime English editor of the *Rafu Shimpo*, who helped us through two Holiday Issue seasons doing rewrites and proofreading.

J.K. Yamamoto, who has been juggling two occupations—PC editorial assistant and graduate student at

UCLA—will be placing greater emphasis on schoolwork in the hopes of graduating by June, but will continue to write for PC on a part-time basis.

Assistant editor Bob Shimabukuro is the newest addition to the PC staff. Bob was born in Wailuku, Maui, and raised in Honolulu. He is a 1968 philosophy graduate of Reed College (Portland).

Bob has worked as a cabinetmaker, furniture designer, artist, art instructor, writer, and restaurateur, often simultaneously, which, he says, probably explains his confused state of mind. He has also spent much time as a community activist and board member for various arts and civil rights organizations, including Portland JACL. (In 1983 he was chapter president.) He is the father of a 12-year-old girl, Mira Chieko.

Contra Costa

RICHMOND, Calif.—Chapter members are invited to participate in a community-wide candlelight march on Tuesday, Jan. 15, to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King. Plans call for persons to assemble in front of the Richmond Public Library at the Civic Center, equipped with candles or flashlights, between 5:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. A program at the Richmond Auditorium begins at about 7:30 p.m. For information: Ernest Iiyama, 233-9595; or Ben Takeshita, 235-8182.

Marina

MARINA DEL REY, Calif.—Before today's hottest game becomes tomorrow's pet rock or hula hoop, JACLers will have a chance to win prizes, impress people, and have fun at the Marina Chapter's first annual Trivial Pursuit Party and Tournament, Saturday, Jan. 19. Meeting in the residential clubhouse of George and Akimi Kodama, 13055 Mindanao Way, members can warm up and eat (potluck dinner) from 6 p.m. Competition begins at 8 p.m.

Chapter Pulse

To reserve a space, call Janis Wakimoto, (213) 532-7640; or Carol Konishi, (818) 284-5734. Game board and cards are needed, too.

Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—A celebration of the new year takes place at Woodland Presbyterian Church, 42nd and Pine, 2-7 p.m., Saturday, Jan. 12. The party features food, folk dancing, entertainment, and a flea market. Tickets are \$7 adult, \$4 students, and free admission for Issei senior citizens. Reservations: Howard Ando, (215) 284-5383; Sim Endo, (215) 844-7317; or Jack Ozawa, (609) 795-6949.

San Diego

SAN DIEGO—"Unfinished Business" Steven Okazaki's documentary film about the Supreme Court cases of Gordon Hirabayashi, Fred Korematsu and Minoru Yasui, will be shown Saturday, Jan. 19, and Sunday, Jan. 20, at Lewis Jr. H.S. auditorium, 5170 Greenbrier Ave., at 6:30 p.m. Peter Irons, author of *Justice at War* and the person who was instrumental in reopening the three

cases, will comment on the current status of efforts to vindicate the Nisei.

Admission is \$5 (students, \$3). Information: Mitsuo Tomita, 469-5979.

Ventura County

OXNARD, Calif.—The chapter held two milestone events this summer and fall. For family and friends a fun-filled picnic was held at Pleasant Valley Park. And for all of Ventura County, VCJACL participated in the International Food Fair. California rolls were the "house" specialty and the demand outstripped the supply. To top off the day the VCJACL booth was awarded second prize in the decorating contest.

The Ventura County JACL wrapped up an active, fun and successful year on Dec. 2 with a year-end celebration potluck dinner at the Thousand Oaks Library. The West Covina Taiko (drum) Group gave an exhilarating performance. At the conclusion of their performance, the audience was given the opportunity to get acquainted with the taiko and the methods utilized in their construction.



pacific citizen

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A Center for Buddhist Translation and Research

FROM THE FRYING PAN:

Bill
Hosokawa



California campus.

The center's mission is to translate into English the Taisho Tripi-tika, a compilation of Buddhist scriptures, precepts and commentaries written in classical Chinese.

More than 150 scholars around the world were approached by the Buddhist Promoting Association in Tokyo, the parent body of the

Numata Center, to take part in the project. The qualifications were restrictive: they had to be Buddhist scholars who could read classical Chinese and write in English. About 70 persons—30 in Japan plus others in the United States, India, China, France, Germany, Canada and New Zealand—are scheduled to work on the translation under the overall direction of Dr. Shoyu Hanayama of Tokyo.

Translated texts will come to the center for final review and coordination, printing and distribution. The Rev. Kiyoshi Yamashita, an amiable Nisei priest, shoulders primary responsibility as president of the Numata Center.

The first portion of the work was begun several years ago and the first volume is expected to be available next spring. If all goes well, the 100 volumes that will make up the first portion should be completed by the year 2000. This series would comprise only 10 percent of the total, but once the work is under way, the rest is expected to move much more rapidly. Even so, this may be a century-long project.

Who will read this mass of material? It will be of primary interest to theologians and other religious scholars who, because of language problems, did not have direct access to the wisdom of Buddha's teachings. But of course

there is likely to be a spin-off for others interested in learning more about a faith that has endured for 25 centuries.

Numata, whose son Toshihide now heads Mitutoyo, has endowed chairs on Buddhist studies at the University of California and Harvard. His contribution to each of the schools is \$40,000 per year for 20 years to underwrite lectures by visiting scholars.

The timing of the Numata Center's dedication is appropriate. Coming at the approach of Christendom's most significant season, it underscores the universality of man's search for truth, peace and understanding regardless of the name given his particular faith.

Photos Too Small

I believe that the PC is inadvertently guilty of misrepresentation. I read with great interest of the exhibit of Ansel Adams' pictures of Manzanar (Nov. 30 PC). Being a great admirer of Ansel Adams and, like all of Japanese descent, interested in accounts, records, etc. of the concentration camp experience, I immediately wrote for the catalog mentioned in the article.

I got the catalog almost by return mail, but while other exhibition catalogs have reproductions of the articles on exhibit, there is not a single picture except for small 1 x 1½ in. headings for different sections. The catalogs for "Executive Order 9066" and for "Mine Okubo: An American Experience," for example, both had [larger] copies of the photographs and pictures which were part of the exhibit.

While I am happy to have this edited version of Ansel Adams' book "Born Free and Equal," I feel cheated out of the photographs. I probably took too much for granted. However, I want your readers to know what they get for \$15.00 plus \$1.50 for handling and postage before they decide to send for the catalog.

MARIK. HASEGAWA
Richmond, VA

Sloppy Usage

If "outmarriage" is defined as "marriage to anyone not of the same nationality group" (Dec. 14 PC), the outmarriage rate for third-generation Japanese Americans should be practically zero—not the large percentage claimed by the UCLA researchers.

Third-generation Japanese Americans are Americans by nationality; and since they almost always marry fellow Americans, hardly any outmarriages occur. Their spouses may come from different ancestral, ethnic, or racial backgrounds, but the crucial fact is that both partners are from the same nationality group.

"Nationality" means being a member of or having citizenship in a particular nation, and usually implies that the individual is loyal to that nation. It is not a synonym for ancestry, ethnicity, or race—

especially in a heterogeneous nation like the United States. Every U.S. citizen is an American by nationality, and nothing else.

Unfortunately, the foregoing strict definition is oftentimes blurred by an improper colloquial usage. Some people carelessly and erroneously use "nationality" when they really mean race, color or ancestry. This problem stems from the old racist brainwashing trick of restricting the term "American" to whites; non-whites then are necessarily relegated to other kinds of "nationalities" because they cannot be Americans.

Such imprecise usage can result in a person or group having a mistaken identity—sometimes with catastrophic consequences. For example, it was exactly this type of confusion regarding the national identity of Japanese Americans which led to the mass incarceration of U.S. citizens during WW2. Japanese Americans were categorized as "Japanese" and treated like enemy nationals.

At first I thought that the PC staff writer might be at fault, but when I checked the original paper published in *The Journal of Marriage and the Family*, I was shocked to find that the UCLA academicians (Prof. Harry Kitano, et al.) were the ones actually guilty of initiating the sloppy language.

I think it is inexcusable for scholars writing in an academic journal to pander to an inaccurate colloquialism based on racist assumptions. Japanese American scholars, in particular, should be more careful about how they use the term "nationality."

RAYMOND OKAMURA
Berkeley, Calif.

Thank You

We wish to express our warmest thanks to all those who participated in the retirement party graciously sponsored for me by the "Friends of Marshal Hike Yego" committee on Oct. 27 at the SS. Peter and Paul Parish Hall in Rocklin.

Our special gratitude to govern-

mental officials and groups, and various organizations who presented me with numerous honorary awards and resolutions. Thanks also to those who were unable to attend but kindly sent gifts and messages of best wishes.

And our sincere appreciation to the sponsoring committee, whose diligent efforts enabled us to share with our friends a never-to-be-forgotten joyous evening of bringing down the curtain on a very satisfying law enforcement career. Thanks also for the wonderful gift of a trip to Washington, D.C.

ALICE and HIKE YEGO
Penryn, Calif.

In Memoriam: Dennis Roland

The friendship of Dennis A. Roland, who just passed away, was one of the most precious gifts of my lifetime. He was the finest example of an American, true to our highest ideals, and I will greatly miss him, as will many others in all parts of this world.

Dennis was a retired merchant marine officer, with eight years of active duty in the U.S. Navy, retiring with the rank of lieutenant commander.

But readers of the Pacific Citizen and other Nikkei vernaculars are likely to recall the name of Dennis Roland as belonging to a former POW of the Japanese, who worked on the Burmese-Thai "Death Railroad" where some 100,000 are said to have perished.

Yet his abiding love for all humankind remarkably prevailed through this living hell, which he survived weighing 68 pounds. And the rest of his life was spent preaching compassion and understanding for those who had once been his captors and tormentors.

To the end, in letters-to-editors, on radio talk shows, and in lectures and news interviews during and after his River Kwai and Hiroshima/Nagasaki pilgrimages, Dennis kept insisting that "our captors

Honor Roll

You and your staff are to be congratulated on another fine Special Holiday Issue, particularly in view of all the equipment failures you have encountered. This year's theme focusing on the Kibei is especially commendable.

I would, however, like to know why the Thousand Club membership list was not included in this year's edition. It seems to me that this has always been an integral part of the annual issue in which Thousand Club members are given recognition once a year for their added support of the JACL. At a time when we are trying to in-

crease membership, omission of this list is not conducive toward a Thousand Club membership drive. Many calls have come into my office asking "What happened?"

Please let me know if publication of this important list is planned for a future issue.

DR. FRANK F. SAKAMOTO
Past Nat'l 1000 Club Chair
Chicago

The 1000 Club Honor Roll pays recognition to active 1000ers as of Dec. 31 each year and it has been appearing in the special New Year edition or in mid-January in recent years. At one time the Honor Roll did appear in the Holiday Issue, but the cutoff happened to be Nov. 30—too early for many who were inadvertently omitted since notification of their contribution did not arrive to make the absolute Holiday Issue deadline of Dec. 7.—Gen. Mgr.



ally held by the Michel that Dennis became their spokesman.

A deep mutual respect developed between Dennis and the captain of the German raider, Captain Ruckteschell, a "deeply religious and honorable man—not a Nazi," in Dennis' words. Dennis, like the captain, believed in the Brotherhood of the Sea; and officers and even the crew of the Michel ended up being touched by the humanness of an American who held no hate and could transcend malice and feel a kinship with those who were then his enemies.

Remarkable as it may sound, the survivors of the Michel crew held, on June 15, 1984, a reunion in Bietigheim, West Germany, and autographed a beautiful certificate honoring Dennis in a "salute to our involuntary shipmate." Truly a fitting tribute from former "enemies" who had never forgotten, and indeed had come to love and respect, this extraordinary and great American.

MICHI WEGLYN
New York

Dennis Roland, who died Dec. 18, was a member of New York JACL and a frequent contributor to PC's letters-to-the-editor section. His last letter appeared in the Nov. 30 edition.—Ed.

by Sandi Kawasaki

I recently read an article entitled "Asian American Women: Identity and Role in the Women's Movement," by Liang Ho, and agreed with the author's views until she concluded with the following statement:

"Her bicultural background and role in America offers her a greater range of choices from which to adopt values and approaches which a monocultural role would not permit. She can progress in the American culture of mobility and independence when it suits her, but also retreat into her Asian cultural haven of interdependence

and stability when she is tired and worn out from struggling to get ahead."

I agree that women have a greater range of choices here in America than in Asia, but I believe that once our values are established, we can't go back and forth between the two cultures. I believe that independence is an attitude that is developed over many years and, like morals, it cannot be cast aside whenever it is convenient. I

also believe that what we gain in one culture we lose in the other. I am not saying that the mixing of two cultures is bad, I just think that we must look at our options realistically.

I believe that because of acculturation, we want to be successful businesswomen, wives and mothers, but we must realize that the stronger and more successful women are, the more difficult it is to find men who want those attri-

butes in a mate. Many men may accept women as peers in the workplace—they may even respect and admire them—but in the home, men don't want to compete; they want to be the major bread-earner and the dominant decision-maker.

Cross-Attraction

This opinion (mine) may possibly explain the influx of mixed marriages ("Sansei prefer to

marry non-Japanese," Dec. 14 PC). As many Sansei women become more assertive and enter professional careers, they "turn off" Asian men, but being softer than their white sisters, they attract Caucasian men. On the other side, Asian men will accept an assertive white woman over an Asian woman because it is more palatable.

It all boils down to women knowing what they want out of life and the pros and cons of their decision.

(This article possibly reflects a minority opinion. I would like to hear opposing views on the subject.)

'Mokusatsu'

This year, the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will be observed, to the eternal agony and bitterness of the survivors and their kin. As in other years, the days will be observed with religious fervor by peace movements of the world, and with due sober reflections by the American and Japanese press in editorials and annual reviews. Fittingly so, for the two events have saddled humankind with the most terrible legacy of curse which it must carry forever on its back—the very real fear of nuclear holocaust.

In the massive quantities of official records, private memoirs and press reportage produced over the years, it would seem that no aspect of these apocalyptic events could have been left undocumented. Yet there has always remained a certain ambiguity regarding the Japanese part of the responsibility for the American decision to use the atom bombs. Why did the Japanese government *mokusatsu* (note below) the Potsdam Proclamation? Did the Japanese government's stand prompt the U.S. decision? How in the first place did this mischievous word enter into this tragic drama? And the most basic question: was it necessary to use the atom bombs?

A recent book, *Saisho Suzuki Kantaro* (Premier Kantaro Suzuki by Keiichiro Kobori, 1982 Bungeishunju-sha) in Chapter 6, "*Mokusatsu*," seems to give the most convincing and clear answers to questions 1 and 3.

This book is a thoroughly researched reportage on how the Pacific War was brought to an orderly end, written from the perspective of this old statesman who was serving out his long public career as the premier of a nation on the verge of defeat through the most difficult, harrowing five months in the history of Japan. The following is part paraphrase and part my observations.

* * *

On Apr. 6, 1945, when Suzuki assumed his post, Japan was practically on its knees. Iwojima had fallen in mid-March. Only a week before, the American forces had landed on Okinawa. The navy was but a memory of once-proud ships which had no defense against American air attacks. The people were heartily tired of the war. Only the army high command and a few navy diehards were acting with characteristic bluster, lashing the people with shrill slogans like "Decisive battle on the homeland!" and "One hundred million! Shatter like *gyoku*!" (*Gyoku* is a sphere of precious stone such as jade and topaz. There is a Chinese saying: a courageous man chooses to shatter as a *gyoku* rather than survive as a tile of clay. The Japanese had a similar sentiment.)

When Okinawa fell on June 22, an Allied invasion of the home islands became an imminent possibility. But the army had neither arms nor ammunition in the required quantities to arm the people, who were ready to collapse from hunger. The only hope for Japan was an immediate peace. In a desperate bid for Soviet Russia's mediation for ending the war, Japan had made overtures both at home and in Moscow, but Russia had shown no inclination to accommodate Japan.

It was at this juncture that the Potsdam Proclamation was issued on July 26, 1945. The Japanese cabinet met at 2 p.m. the same afternoon (July 27 in Tokyo). Foreign Minister Togo explained that the Potsdam Proclamation, contrary to popular apprehension, was not an ultimatum

The military leaders were adamant in their refusal to face reality.

for an unconditional surrender, but a proposal for a conditional surrender; that it was probably the last such offer, and, rejecting it, Japan would be forced to accept an unconditional surrender as Germany did.

While all the civilian members concurred, the military leaders were adamant in their refusal to face reality. Denouncing the Allied terms as insolent, they demanded that the premier reject them and instead issue another call, in the name of the Emperor, to renewed determination to continue the fight. Suzuki and Togo had a time of it pacifying and bringing them to Togo's view. It was decided that Japan would ultimately accept the Allied demand but withhold an immediate reply, in the meanwhile redoubling the diplomatic effort to persuade Russia to mediate for armistice.

In the handling of the news, the cabinet decided to downplay it by not making any public comment, but allowed the press to publish the Allied terms with the exception of Article 9. This was for fear that its seductively tolerant tone would further weaken the people's fighting spirit. (Article 9: The Japanese forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.)

On the 28th, the following morning, the three major papers carried the news of the Allies' "tricky" proposition, affirming the Japanese determination to carry on the war to final triumph. The Yomiuri headlined it, "Laughable—Allies' Terms for Japan's Surrender!" The Mainichi also used the word "laughable." The Asahi

MOSHI
MOSHI

by
Jin Konomi



downplayed the news by relegating it to the position of secondary prominence, left of center on the front page, but used much the same tone of swagger, with the headline, "Japanese Government to *Mokusatsu* Allied Demand!" This was the first time the word appeared in public print in connection with the Potsdam Proclamation.

While the word "laughable" as used by the Yomiuri and Mainichi was the two papers' assessment of the Allied demand, the Asahi's headline was imputing to the government a policy intention which it had never announced. The Asahi clearly exceeded the bounds of reportorial propriety.

(Note: *mokusatsu* is translated as: to kill by silence; to ignore; to treat with silent disdain. All these appear in the *Inouye Waei Daijiten*. Reproduced in an enlarged offset edition in large quantities for the military language program, this dictionary served as the supreme authority on the Japanese language throughout the war. In the context of the situation, any of these equivalents, because of their undertone of defiance, made *mokusatsu* a provocative word.)

Foreign Minister Togo was dismayed and angry at the Asahi's unwarranted presumption. On the other hand, the military leaders were angry at the government's inaction, which they claimed was further undermining the nation's morale. Yielding to their pressure, Premier Suzuki issued a statement of the government's stand at a press conference on the afternoon of July 28. The story appeared two days later on July 30th. Suzuki was reported to have affirmed the government's intention to *mokusatsu* the Allied demand.

This was the second time the fateful word appeared in print. Abroad, it was interpreted as a rejection of the Potsdam Proclamation. A week later, the first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. Before Japan could recover from the shock, the second bomb exploded over Nagasaki.

Suzuki was accused of committing the gravest slip of the tongue in history, thus bringing on Japan the most horrible calamities that ever befell a nation. However, from all evidence author Kobori concludes that it was not Suzuki who used the word. At the press conference in question he was merely reading from the manuscript prepared by the Cabinet Information Bureau. In his postwar book *Shusen*

Hishi (note below), Kainan Shimomura, the chief of this office, explained how the tragic contretemps came about, thus:

...at the meeting the cabinet had agreed on not making an announcement of its intention. But the military had insisted that unless the government took a strong stand against the Allied demand, the national morale could not be maintained. So at the question and answer session with the reporters, the premier had no choice but to say that the government did not consider the matter too serious. So the papers used the word *mokusatsu*.

So again, it was the press that put the fateful word in the premier's mouth.

(Note: *Kenkyusha Japanese English Dictionary* gives *hishi* as "secret history," another one of those hasty translations that forever sends me up the wall. There is a ridiculous contradiction in terms. If a history is published, how can it be secret? The title of the book, properly, should be *History of Some Well-Kept Secrets About How the War Was Ended*.)

Author Kobori seems to feel that the fact that Shimomura had been a vice president of the Asahi until 1936, and that it was an Asahi reporter who first used the word *mokusatsu*, may not be entirely a coincidence.

Except for clearing the name of Premier Suzuki, who really was a great statesman and a fine individual, inquiry as to who was responsible for the word *mokusatsu* seems almost pointless today, for the notion that it had anything to do with the American decision to use the bombs is utter nonsense. President Truman had made up his mind to do so long before Potsdam. He did not need any other justification than that America was at war.

But the final question still remains. Was it necessary to use the atomic bombs?

President Truman called the bombing of Hiroshima "the greatest thing in history." Greatest in what sense? Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said, "It blasted the web of history, and, like the invention of fire, severed the past from the present." True enough, and very aptly said. But just what does it mean? The use of the atom bombs involved a moral question more than a military expediency.

Admiral William O. Leahy concluded that the Americans had adopted an ethical standard common to the barbarians of the Dark Ages. Charles L. Mee, Jr. concludes the chapter "*Mokusatsu*" of his *Meeting at Potsdam* thus: "No one likes, or wants, to confront the fact—but it is clear from events and conversations during the Potsdam Conference that the use of the atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was wanton murder."

Probably these were accurate moral assessments of "the greatest thing in history."

Redress Fund-Raising



REDRESS UPDATE:

Minoru Yasui,
Chair

Legislative
Education
Committee

Although the National JACL Council, in convention assembled in Honolulu during August 1984, authorized the National JACL Board to establish the conditions and timing of the transfer of redress activities from the JACL redress committee to the JACL/LEC, unfortunately, because of inadequate and insufficient funding, such transfer is not likely to occur soon.

The National JACL Council did authorize an annual budget of

\$240,000 to National JACL redress committee to continue operations as heretofore. Further, as Dr. Roy Nishikawa pointed out, the redress committee will have \$60,000 to repay to the National Endowment Fund by Oct. 1, 1985.

Consequently, funding for the redress committee must be at the rate of approximately \$300,000 per year. This is a heavy burden upon JACLers and JACL chapters. This rate of expenditure will need to continue for a minimum of two years, until Oct. 1, 1986.

Ron Wakabayashi as executive director, and John Tateishi as redress staff director, are agreed that such operations shall continue under the aegis of the National JACL. Certainly, from the standpoint of public education and public information, such activities are legitimate and necessary.

Meanwhile, the JACL/LEC, as the lobbying arm of the National

JACL, will need to get up to speed, acquire substantial funding, and commence direct lobbying activities. Both Shig Wakamatsu of Chicago and Harry Kajihara as PSW governor are much concerned that not less than \$300,000 per year is raised for JACL/LEC. Combining Shig Wakamatsu's ideas with the Harry Kajihara-Hank Sakai plans, fund-raising for LEC will be consolidated. Basically, the JACL/LEC fund-raising plan will concentrate upon 200 prime solicitors who will be asked to raise \$2,000 each, hopefully from non-JACL sources.

We recognize that JACL/LEC contributions will not be tax-deductible. This will make fund-raising for JACL/LEC difficult, but it must be done. We intend to direct lobbying with JACL/LEC funds, and the National JACL must be protected in its tax-exempt status. Funds contributed to Na-

tional JACL will continue to be tax-deductible.

As soon as sufficient funds are obtained for JACL/LEC, it is proposed that the professional lobbying firm in Washington, D.C. will be retained. Initially, we shall seek professional evaluation of the probabilities of enacting redress legislation during the 99th Congress, and professional advice as to what needs to be done and at what cost. After such evaluation is made, the JACL/LEC will make further decisions as to proper timing for a full-fledged lobbying effort with professional guidance.

The myriad details of such planning are not yet clear. But, step by step, such planning will be shared as much as possible with the National JACL membership and with the Nikkei population as a whole.

In the meanwhile, it is absolutely essential that the current momentum not be lost. There are many activities, short of direct lobbying, that must be done now.

Publicity concerning redress-related activities, promotion of greater understanding of the basic issues involved, and general public education must continue apace.

The JACL/LEC board is planning to meet in San Francisco on Feb. 9-10, 1985. Specific courses of action will be presented. Various alternatives will be explored. Decisions will be made. Anyone interested may attend; more than that, with advance permission of the chair, anyone may participate in discussions.

However, it must be kept in mind that the National JACL redress committee will require \$300,000 per year to operate; additional funds amounting to another \$300,000 per year will be needed for the JACL/LEC. It is our appraisal of the Nikkei population in the United States that we are capable of such efforts for this last and final push during the next two to five years. After that, regrettably, some of us old-timers will no longer be around...

Chronology

Redress Legislation

In 1983, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) recommended reparations for Nikkei interned during WW2. Later that year, two redress bills, HR 4110 in the House of Representatives and S 2116 in the Senate, were introduced in Congress. In 1984, HR 4110 gained 24 co-sponsors in the House for a total of 106; S 2116 gained 6 co-sponsors in the Senate for a total of 20.

Though there was little chance of the bills being passed (or even voted on) in 1984, Nikkei continued to present their case. The bills are to be reintroduced in 1985, at which time community organizations will step up their lobbying efforts.

Jan. 17—Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) hosts a briefing on S 2116 for representatives of 45 civil rights, labor, veterans, and religious organizations in Wash. D.C.

Feb. 6, 8, 10—Loni Ding's documentary "Nisei Soldier" is shown on the House of Representatives' closed-circuit television system through the efforts of Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui (both D-Calif.).

Mar. 16—Mineta and Matsui urge Rep. Sam Hall (D-Texas), chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, to hold hearings on HR 4110.

Apr. 25—Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.), candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, becomes a co-sponsor of S 2116.

May 2—Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) becomes a co-sponsor of S 2116.

June 1—Wall Street Journal says Republicans in Congress back an apology but not redress for former internees. An anonymous White House spokesman is quoted as saying, "We haven't announced our opposition yet," but the Journal states that the Reagan Administration also seems to oppose redress.

June—Members of both the Black Caucus and the Hispanic Caucus in the House announce their support of HR 4110.

June 20, 21, 27—House subcommittee holds hearings on HR 4110 in Washington, D.C.

Pro-redress testifiers include: Reps. Mineta, Matsui, Sala Burton, Mike Lowry, and Mervyn Dymally; Joan Bernstein, Angus MacBeth and Arthur Flemming, CWRIC; John Tateishi, Minoru Yasui and Floyd Shimomura, JACL; Bert Nakano and Bill Kochiyama, Nat'l Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRP); and Mike Masaoka, Go For Broke, Inc. Members of the Aleut community in Alaska voice their support of the Aleut portion of the bill.

Anti-redress testifiers include: Reps. Dan

Lungren (who served on the CWRIC) and Samuel Stratton; John McCloy, asst. secretary of war during WW2; historian David Trask; former intelligence officer David Lowman; Ken Masugi, political scientist; and Harry Kubo, Nisei Farmers League.

Aug. 16—Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office

Sept. 12—House subcommittee holds hearing on HR 4110 in Washington, D.C.

Pro-redress testifiers: Edward Ennis, director of the Justice Dept.'s Enemy Alien Control Unit during WW2; former internees Kiku Funabiki and Ben Ohama; and John Herzig.

Anti-redress testifiers: Karl Bendetsen,



A JACL panel consisting of (from left) redress director John Tateishi, president Floyd Shimomura, and redress chair Min Yasui testified before a House subcommittee June 27.

and General Services, chaired by Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), holds a hearing on S 2116 in Los Angeles.

Pro-redress testifiers include: Reps. Mineta and Dymally; Sen. Alan Cranston; Arthur Flemming, CWRIC; John Tateishi, George Takei, Kyoshi Sonoda and Mary Oda, JACL; June Kizu, Gordon Nakagawa, Mas Fukai, NCRP; Charles Kato, Washington Coalition on Redress; attorney Dennis Hayashi; John Herzig, former Army counter-intelligence officer; Richard Kato, ACLU; and former internees Junji Kumamoto and Yoshio Ekimoto.

Anti-redress testifiers include: former senator S.I. Hayakawa; attorney Henry Kane; Frederick Weiner, retired Army col.; Lillian Baker, Rachel Kawasaki, Catherine Treadgold, Charlotte Elam, and David Lowman.

Aug. 29—Senate subcommittee hearing held in Anchorage, Alaska. Aleut testifiers tell about the uprooting of their community during WW2, and Nikkei testifiers discuss the roundup of Alaskan Nikkei and their incarceration in the Lower 48.

chief of War Dept.'s Aliens Division and asst. chief of staff in charge of Civilian Affairs of Western Defense Command during WW2; Frederick Weiner.

Oct. 13—Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.) tells JACL Mountain Plains District Council that he will support redress.

Nov. 6—Elections and primaries result in net loss of eight redress supporters in the House and one in the Senate. However, congressman-elect John Miller (R-Wash.) has said he will support redress legislation, and Rep. Paul Simon (D-Ill.), a co-sponsor of the House bill, is elected to the Senate.

Class Action Suit

Choosing to pursue redress through the courts rather than through Congress, the Chicago-based National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR) filed a class-action suit against the federal government on behalf of former internees in March 1983. The total amount sought for losses and rights vio-

lations was \$24 billion.

May 17—U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer dismisses NCJAR's suit, agreeing with government attorneys that the six-year statute of limitations for filing a suit had expired.

May 23—Los Angeles Herald Examiner editorial criticizes judge's decision, calls on Congress to pass redress legislation. Other papers, such as Salt Lake City Tribune and Seattle Post-Intelligencer, express similar views.

June 30—NCJAR board votes to appeal Oberdorfer's decision.

Oct. 12—JACL announces it will file a legal brief in support of NCJAR's appeal. Brief outlines reasons why suit could not have been filed earlier, such as government files closed to public until 1980s. NCJAR chair William Hohri praises JACL's show of solidarity.

Coram Nobis Cases

In 1983, three Nisei—Fred Korematsu, Minoru Yasui and Gordon Hirabayashi—had their WW2 Supreme Court cases reopened. Each had been convicted of violating curfew or evacuation orders directed at Japanese Americans, and each had appealed on the grounds that the laws were discriminatory. The Supreme Court, however, ruled in the government's favor, and those decisions have often been taken to mean that the internment was constitutional.

Attorneys for the three men filed a writ of error coram nobis, which charged that federal officials lied to the Supreme Court to create the false impression that Japanese Americans were a threat to national security. In Nov. 1983, federal district court judge Marilyn Hall Patel vacated Korematsu's conviction and granted the petition, thereby ruling that the government was in the wrong.

Jan. 16—In Portland, Yasui's attorneys ask district judge Robert Belloni to vacate Yasui's conviction and accept the writ of error coram nobis.

Jan. 26—Judge Belloni vacates Yasui's conviction but dismisses the petition charging wrongdoing on the part of the government.

Feb. 19—A segment about Korematsu, Yasui and Hirabayashi is broadcast on CBS' weekly newsmagazine, "60 Minutes."

Mar. 2—Yasui appeals Judge Belloni's decision.

Apr. 19—Judge Patel files her formal written opinion in the Korematsu case, which can now be cited as a legal precedent in future cases.

May 18—In Seattle, federal district court judge Donald Vorhees overrides the Justice Dept.'s request for a dismissal of Hirabayashi.

Continued on Next Page

CORAM NOBIS

Continued from Previous Page

shi's coram nobis petition; a full hearing of the case is scheduled for June, 1985.

June 18—U.S. government drops its appeal in the Korematsu case. Judge Patel's decision stands.

Support for Redress

Throughout 1984, Nikkei sought to create greater public understanding of their WW2 experience in order to strengthen the case for redress. Support from non-Nikkei groups grew, and compensation was received by some former county and city workers fired during WW2 because of their Japanese ancestry.

Concurrent with efforts to educate the public about the camps were programs designed to publicize the little-known exploits of Nisei fighting for the U.S. in Europe and the Pacific during WW2. Loni Ding's documentary "Nisei Soldier," for example, was broadcast on public television and shown in communities across the country.

Jan. 24—Los Angeles City Council's Finance and Revenue Committee passes a measure providing payments for former city employees of Japanese descent who were fired in 1942.

Feb. 5—Delegates to the California Democratic Party's platform convention vote unanimously to approve a plank supporting redress.

Feb. 10—Michi Weglyn's "Years of Infamy," a book about the WW2 internment first published in 1976, is reprinted.

Feb. 18-19—"Day of Remembrance" observances of the 42nd anniversary of Executive Order 9066 are held in JA communities in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Jose, San Diego, Chicago, and New York.

The California State Legislature later passes a resolution declaring every Feb. 19 a "Day of Remembrance."

Feb. 19—An unveiling ceremony is held for a plaque designating the site of the Salinas assembly center as a California Registered Historical Landmark. More than 3,000 Monterey area JAs were held there during WW2.

Feb. 21—Alameda County presents \$5,000 checks to seven former county employees who lost their jobs in 1942 for being of Japanese ancestry.

Feb. 23—Executive council of the 13.7 million-member AFL-CIO endorses CWRIC findings and redress bills HR 4110 and S 2116.

Mar. 5—Seattle City Council votes to pay \$5,000 each to three Nisei fired from their city jobs during WW2.

Mar. 9—Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson announces his endorsement of redress.

Mar. 27—During a Washington, D.C. hearing, members of the Democratic National Committee are urged to include a plank on redress in the party's platform. Testifiers include Tom Hsieh of the party's Asian Pacific Caucus.

Mar. 28—Members of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights recommend a formal apology to JAs interned during WW2, but do not approve of reparations. Chair Clarence Pendleton says that redress would set a precedent for other groups.

Mar.—JACL redress chair John Tateishi announces nine resolutions commemorating Public Law 77-503 from: Contra Costa & Monterey counties and the cities of El Cerrito, Gardena, Lodi, Richmond, & Salinas, all in Calif.; Cumberland County, N.J.; and Hennepin County, Minn. Issued Mar. 21, 1942, the law made it a crime to violate Executive Order 9066.

Apr. 7—Organization of Chinese Americans endorses redress. 3,500-member OCA has 31

chapters nationwide and a Washington lobbyist.

Apr. 18—Hawaii St. House of Reps unanimously passes a resolution supporting redress.

Apr. 23—Sen. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) seeks congressional designation of the Amache internment camp site as a national historical site.

Apr. 25—Seattle School Bd. votes 4-2 to compensate Nisei clerks fired during WW2.

Apr. 26—Minnesota Gov. Rudy Perpich signs a joint resolution from the state legislature supporting redress.

May 17—Philadelphia City council passes a resolution supporting JACL's redress efforts.

May 29—196th general assembly of 3.5 million-member Presbyterian Church USA votes to support redress legislation.

June 2—Site of Stockton assembly center is marked with a plaque designating it as a California Historical Landmark. More than 4,000 JAs were interned there in 1942.

June 12—Watsonville (Calif.) City Council endorses JACL's redress efforts.



Photo Courtesy: Salinas Californian

Violet deCristoforo unveils plaque in Sherwood Park, Salinas, on Feb. 19.

June 18—U.S. Conference of Mayors, meeting in Philadelphia, approves a resolution supporting redress. Resolution was submitted by Mayor Charles Royer of Seattle.

June 18—VFW's Dept. of California passes a "Protection of Civil Rights" resolution submitted by the state's 14 Nisei VFW posts. It recognizes that the internment was unjust and that Japanese Americans fought for the U.S. in both Europe and the Pacific.

June 23—General board of 1.2 million-member Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) votes to support redress during convention in St. Louis.

June 27—Elliott Roosevelt, son of the late president Franklin D. Roosevelt, says the decision to intern Japanese Americans was his father's "biggest mistake." He appeared on Metromedia talk show "Panorama" with Frank Sato of JACL.

June 29—American Psychiatric Assn. votes to endorse CWRIC findings and redress bills.

June—John Tateishi's book "And Justice for All: An Oral History of the Japanese American Detention Camps" is released, receives favorable reviews.

Jul. 3—Placer County (Calif.) Bd. of Supervisors votes to support JACL's redress program.

Jul. 17—Delegates to Democratic National



Photo by Jon Takasugi

The owner of this gas station was one of 8 persons forced to leave their businesses when an immigrant property-owner decided to develop land in Monterey Park, Calif.

Convention in San Francisco pass proposed redress plank for party platform.

Jul. 31—Santa Clara County Bd. of Supervisors agrees to set aside \$50,000 to be divided among JA employees who lost their jobs during WW2.

Jul.—Edna Yabuno, who was fired from her job at San Joaquin Gen. Hospital in 1942, receives \$5,000 from San Joaquin County under an ordinance passed in 1983.

Aug. 7—American Bar Assn. passes a resolution urging Congress to "provide appropriate legislative recognition of those denied equal justice under law pursuant to Executive Order 9066," but does not directly promote reparations.

Aug. 13—"Yankee Samurai," an exhibit on the Nisei of the Military Intelligence Service in the Pacific, opens at the USS Arizona Memorial Museum in Hawaii. Sen. Spark Matsunaga is keynote speaker.

Aug. 20-24—Republican Party platform passed at national convention in Dallas includes a plank declaring that the WW2 internment was an injustice and that such an act will "never again be permitted."

Aug. 30—Dedication held for "Go for Broke" traveling exhibit held in Denver. Speakers include Colorado governor Richard Lamm and Denver mayor Federico Pena.

Aug.—Redress legislation endorsed by 230,000-member Calif. Teachers Assn. and 1.7 million-member National Education Assn.

Sept. 3—American Legion passes "civil rights" resolution at national convention in Salt Lake City. Statement declaring the camps an injustice was originally adopted by Chicago Nisei Post 1183.

Sept. 5—At a City Hall ceremony, L.A. Mayor Bradley gives \$5,000 payments to former city employees or their survivors.

Sept. 22—Community redress program in Gardena features Rep. Mineta and representatives of JACL, NCR, NCJAR, coram nobis team, and 442nd/100th veterans.

Sept. 22-24—St. Bar of California conference delegates pass resolution supporting monetary compensation. Resolution sponsored by Japanese American Bar Assn. and Asian American Bar Assn. of Greater Bay Area.

Oct. 4—"Born Free and Equal," an exhibit of photos taken at Manzanar by famed nature photographer Ansel Adams, goes on display at Fresno Metropolitan Museum. A book in which Adams criticized the internment program is also re-released.

Oct. 20—Monument erected in Bruyeres, France to honor 442nd Nisei who liberated town during WW2. Several Nisei vets attend ceremony. Filmmaker Loni Ding records proceedings.

Oct. 31—Chicago city council endorses redress.

Nov. 28—National League of Cities, meeting in Indianapolis, endorses redress. League includes mayors and council members of 15,000 U.S. cities.

Canadian Movement

In Canada, as in the U.S., Nikkei have been seeking some form of redress from the government for their forced removal from the West Coast and subsequent incarceration.

Jan. 20-22—Delegates to a meeting of the National Assn. of Japanese Canadians in Winnipeg agree to seek an apology and compensation from the government.

Mar. 28—In Ottawa, the House of Commons Commission on Visible Minorities, following a yearlong study, recommends redress for Japanese Canadians evacuated during WW2. However, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau does not support the idea. "I don't see much gain by trying to apologize for the acts of our great-grandfathers and their great-grandfathers," he says.

Apr.—Ontario attorney general Roy McMurtry refutes Trudeau's remarks as "totally inadequate," says government should look into issue of compensation for internees.

June 12—Multiculturalism Minister David Collette indicates that the Canadian government will apologize to Japanese Canadian internees. He rejects individual payments but hints at some kind of group compensation.

June 16—John Turner is elected Liberal Party leader and assumes post of prime minister. In response to a survey by the National Assn. of Japanese Canadians, he has stated that JAs interned during WW2 deserve an apology and some sort of "symbolic" compensation.

Nov. 21—The National Assn. of Japanese Canadians releases a report saying the WW2 internment was motivated by racism, not national security. Soon afterward, Multiculturalism Minister Jack Murta says that an apology from the government is very likely and that the government's position on redress may be announced soon.

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The Vincent Chin Case

Vincent Chin, a 27-year-old Chinese American, was beaten to death in Detroit in June, 1982. Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz, who pursued and attacked Chin after an argument in a bar, were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to probation and a \$3,000 fine by a state judge. Asian Americans across the country, outraged by the light sentences, sought to have Ebens and Nitz tried on charges of killing Chin because of his race.

June 5—Jury selection begins. No Asian Americans are selected.

June 14—Trial begins. Defense claims the killing resulted from a drunken brawl with no racial overtones; federal prosecutors claim Ebens and Nitz killed Chin because of anti-Asian feelings. Three friends who were with Chin the night of the attack testify that Ebens used racial slurs before the attack.

June 28—The jury finds Ebens guilty on one count of violating Chin's civil rights. Ebens faces possible life imprisonment. Nitz is acquitted on all charges.

July 2—Ebens calls verdict unfair, announces intention to appeal.

July 9—Don Ball, who covered trial for Detroit News, calls verdict "a second miscarriage of justice," claims evidence was insufficient. Editorial is later rebutted by Helen Zia of American Citizens for Justice.

Sept. 18—Judge Anna Diggs Taylor sentences Ebens to 25 years in prison. Ebens remains free on bond while verdict is appealed.

Anti-Asian Violence

The Chin killing is only one of many incidents that have caused concern among Asian Americans nationwide. Community organizations have been trying to stem the increase in anti-Asian sentiment and to insure that cases of racial violence are dealt with properly by the legal system.

Jan. 4—Three Vietnam veterans are arrested in Northampton, Mass. for burning down a Buddhist shrine on New Year's eve.

Feb. 7—Asian American community representatives testify before the Santa Clara County Human Relations Commission during a hearing on anti-Asian bigotry and violence.

Feb. 29—Ly Yung Cheung, a 19-year-old expectant mother, is pushed to her death from a New York subway platform by John Cardinale, who shouts "We're even!" as Cheung is run over by a train. He is charged with 2nd degree murder. Defense attorney Martin Geduldig later claims that Cardinale has "a psychotic phobia about Orientals" resulting from an extended stay in Thailand.

Mar. 5—U.S. Commission on Civil Rights announces plans to begin a study of racism directed at Asian Americans.

Mar. 7—Khamseng Praphavahn, a Laotian immigrant, is beaten to death by an angry motorist after his car stalls on a St. Louis street. Johnnie Troupe is charged with 2nd degree murder. International Institute initiates fund drive so the victim's younger brother can continue school.

Mar. 19—Presidential candidate Jesse Jackson denounces acts of anti-Asian violence such as the Chin and Cheung killings.

Apr. 26—The trial of Robert Glass, Jr., scheduled to be held today in Boston, is postponed until June (and postponed repeatedly throughout the year). Glass is charged with 1st degree murder for killing Anh Mai, a Vietnamese immigrant, in July 1983 in Dorchester, Mass. Glass also assaulted three of Anh Mai's roommates, also Vietnamese.

Apr.—In the window of a closed-down Monterey Park gas station, a sign reading "Will the last American to leave Monterey Park please bring the flag." was put up by the former owner's son, reflecting some Caucasians' attitudes toward the influx of Asian immigrants into the area.

May 10—Calif. Attorney General John Van de Kamp announces the creation of Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious and Minority Violence.

May 16—Candlelight march is held to commemorate the deaths of three Davis area Asians: Thong Hy Huynh, stabbed to death at Davis High School in 1983; Naiyan Li, hit by a car in February; and Tzieh-Tsi Luo, stabbed to death in April. Speakers include JACL national president Floyd Shimomura.

May 17—Testifiers cite instances of anti-Asian bigotry at Sacramento hearing held by Human Rights and Fair Housing Commission.

May 31—East Asian beaten in racial attack in East Cambridge, Mass.

May—Monument marking the site of the wartime Salinas Assembly Center is defaced by vandals.

June—Chinese youth in San Marino, Calif. is beaten by three Caucasians at Huntington School.

June—L.A. County Commission on Human Relations issues findings from public hearing held in November 1983. Report says that anti-Asian sentiment is on the rise because of stereotypes, Japanese imports, the influx of new immigrants, and perceptions by other minorities that Asians receive preferential treatment from government and businesses.

July 28—Memorial marker constructed in memory of murdered Davis High School student Thong Hy Huynh is defaced. Vandals paint swastikas and slogans such as "Death to gooks" and "Free James Pierman" (a reference to the student who stabbed Huynh to death).

Aug. 23—In Houston, Gary Sidney beats Chinese college student Xining Chen to death after a minor accident in which the two men locked their car bumpers. Sidney is later convicted of aggravated assault, sentenced to five years in prison.

Aug. 24—Morton Downey, radio talk show host on KFBK in Sacramento apologizes and resigns after repeatedly using the word "Chinaman" in an on-the-air joke. The radio station and city councilman Tom Chinn, who protested the slur, receive several anti-Asian phone calls in response to Downey's resignation.

Sept. 11—Trial of James Pierman begins. Friends of both Pierman and Huynh testify that Pierman and a friend started a fight with Huynh and other Vietnamese students. The defense maintains the knifing was an accident and that Pierman is not a racist.

Sept.—Asian Americans protest the display of a racial caricature at Six Flags Auto World in Flint, Michigan. A poster shows a car with stereotyped Japanese features bombing an aircraft carrier labeled "Detroit." Following complaints that the poster encourages the kind of anti-Asian sentiment that led to the Chin killing, the caricature is removed.

Sept.—In the Powelton Village area of West Philadelphia, a number of Hmong have been beaten and robbed and had their homes and cars hit by bullets and rocks. Seng Vang, a Hmong immigrant visiting from Quebec, is beaten with a steel rod and rocks on a street corner and left with a brain injury and both legs broken. The attackers are said to be Blacks who think Asians are receiving preferential treatment.

Oct. 1—Pierman is convicted of manslaughter, could receive a maximum of six years. Asian Americans who observed the trial complain that the element of racial prejudice was not taken into consideration.

Oct.—Bob Connelly, a student at Wayne St. University in Michigan, wins a pumpkin-carving contest with his depiction of the Chin killing—a pumpkin with Asian features and a baseball bat smashed into it. He later insists he is not a racist.

Nov. 7—Members of the Sacramento City-County Human Rights/Fair Housing Commission tell city council about physical assaults on Indochinese immigrants and recommend steps such as bilingual officers on police force and more ethnic studies or human rights education in schools.

Discrimination Cases

1984 saw a number of cases of discrimination against Asian Americans in employment, education, and other fields as well as steps taken to help resolve such problems.

Feb. 17—Merle Woo, fired from her Asian American studies teaching post at UC Berkeley in 1982, reaches a settlement with the UC Board of Regents in her discrimination suit charging she was fired because of her political views. She receives a new position and a cash sum.

Apr. 12—Asian American students charge in Woodland Superior Court that UC Davis is threatening the existence of Asian American studies by moving the program's resource materials to the main library and reducing office space, budget and staff.



Photo by Wayne Oyafuso

Carl Levin (left) was elected to the U.S. Senate with the help of Michigan Asian Pacifics. Jim Shimomura of JACL and American Citizens for Justice moderated a pre-election fund-raiser.

Apr. 19—Participants in the East Coast Asian American Educators Conference attend a White House briefing and discuss education, immigration and foreign policy with government officials.

Apr. 20—Univ. of Washington regents vote to join Black, Chicano and Asian studies programs into one American Ethnic Studies Dept. in the fall. Minority students oppose the move.

May 8—Chicago Mayor Harold Washington establishes an advisory committee on Asian American affairs. Members to include JACLers Bill Yoshino and Ross Harano.

June 22—Dr. Thomas Noguchi, seeking reinstatement as Los Angeles coroner, is turned down in L.A. County Superior Court. The judge concludes Noguchi is "not the appropriate man" to hold the job, but Noguchi's attorney calls the firing a political move by the County Bd. of Supervisors.

June—Calif. Superintendent of Public Instruction Bill Honig announces formation of a council on Asian Pacific issues.

July—Calif. Attorney Gen. John Van de Kamp appoints four members of Calif. Dept. of Justice to act as liaisons with Asian communities.

Aug. 14—Jesse Furukawa, a 10-year employee of the Calif. Dept. of Education, files a complaint with the state personnel board charging that the department demoted her in retaliation for advocating programs to help Southeast Asian refugees.

Sept. 25—Calif. State Superintendent of Education's Council on Asian/Pacific Affairs holds hearings in Los Angeles and Orange counties. Topics include bilingual education and violence in the schools.

Nov. 11—U.S. sues city of San Francisco for bias in its fire dept., charging that its policies discriminate against Blacks, Hispanics and Asians.

Nov. 29—Asian community leaders establish a task force to study the impact of new admissions policies on Asian American enrollment at UC Berkeley, which has suddenly declined.

Asian Americans and Politics

In 1984, Asian Americans took an increasingly active role in both the Democratic and Republican parties, particularly in connection with the presidential election. In addition, a number of Asian American candidates won elections in various parts of the country.

Jan. 12—Asian Americans in San Francisco and New York announce the formation of support groups for Democratic presidential candidate Jesse Jackson.

Feb. 25—Hawaii governor George Ariyoshi selected to chair Western Governors Division of National Governors Assn.

Mar. 6—George Nakano becomes the first minority to serve on the Torrance (Calif.) City Council, finishing second in a field of 11 candidates running for three seats.

Apr. 3—Don Yoshihara elected to Lafayette (Calif.) City council with the most votes among 10 candidates. In Gardena, Calif., city treasurer George Kobayashi and councilman Paul Tsukahara are reelected while Norm Hirata loses to incumbent councilman Jim Cragin.

Apr. 7—Asian Pacific Caucus of Calif. Democratic Party holds convention in Los Angeles. Speakers include California's top Democratic officials and Asian American supporters of Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson. All three candidates have issued their positions on Asian American concerns.

Apr. 11—Rep. Norman Mineta testifies against discriminatory provisions of Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill, which is opposed by Asian and Hispanic groups; he supports alternative bill authored by Rep. Edward Roybal.

Apr. 26—Chinese American Democratic Club of San Francisco votes to support Hart, despite Mondale's campaign stop in Chinatown that month.

May 7—Jackson takes his campaign to New York's Chinatown.

May 18—Jackson makes a bid for Asian American votes in L.A.'s Little Tokyo, decrying scapegoating of Asians for state of U.S. economy.

May 25—Mondale gives speech on the nuclear arms race at Peace Plaza in S.F.'s Japantown. He has received endorsement of the local Japanese American Democratic Club.

June 1—Jackson speaks out on anti-Asian violence at program held in San Francisco in honor of Lily Chin, Vincent Chin's mother.

June 5—Calif. primary results: Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui are renominated; Echo Goto (R) runs for 29th dist. seat, Mas Odoi (R) loses in bid to run for 31st dist. seat.

Judge George Yonehiro defeats incumbent for a seat on Placer County Superior Court; Anthony Ishii retains his seat on Parlier-Selma Justice Court.

Asian American delegates to Democratic convention include: Mary Miyashita, Robert Yee, and Arthur Wang for Hart; Michael Yamaki for Mondale; and Bert Nakano, Ying Lee Kelley and Irene Hirano for Jackson.

July 16-19—At Democratic convention, Asian Pacific Caucus addressed by Jesse Jackson and vice presidential nominee Geraldine Ferraro. Among Caucus' recommendations, only redress plank is adopted into party platform. Asian American speakers at convention include Sen. Daniel Inouye, Gov. George Ariyoshi, former Rep. Patsy Mink (all of Hawaii) and Calif. Sec'y of State March Fong Eu. Total number of Asian/Pacific dele-

Continued on Next Page

MOCHI

THE ISSEI . . . when they immigrated here many, many years ago from Japan, brought with them not only their high hopes, stoic courage and immense pride, but also their culture. Among other things, it included MOCHI, which was not only good to eat, but was also used as a centerpiece for very special occasions as a "Gift to the Gods." Usually, a small mikan sat on top of the Kazari-MOCHI.

Every house had the MOCHI display during New Year's and the day started with a bowl of o-zoni, which literally means "cook everything in it." Whatever, but it isn't o-zoni if it does not have a few pieces of MOCHI in it. The practice of eating o-zoni during the holidays still holds sway today in many Japanese American families.



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POLITICS

Continued from Previous Page

gates is 103, 100 more than in 1980.

Aug. 20-24—At Republican convention, Steve Nakashima serves on platform committee, inserts statements about redress and recognition of minority groups. Voting delegates of Asian descent number about 13. A gathering of Asian American Republicans is held to discuss ways of increasing representation and participation in the party.

Sept. 18—Asian and Hispanic groups file a suit to block Calif.'s Proposition 38, which is a recommendation that bilingual ballots be eliminated. Former senator S.I. Hayakawa spearheaded the movement to have 38 put on the November ballot. (Suit is dismissed and Prop. 38 is passed in Nov. election.)

Sept. 28—Nakashima named as national chair of Japanese Americans for Reagan-Bush.

Oct. 17—Vice President George Bush tours S.F.'s Chinatown.

Oct. 20—Michigan Asian Pacific Americans sponsor their first multi-ethnic political fundraiser with guest Sen. Carl Levin.

Oct. 24—Sen. Edward Kennedy addresses Asian Pacifics for Mondale-Ferraro in Los Angeles.

Oct.—As 98th Congress ends, Simpson Maz-zoli bill dies. Civil Rights Act of 1984 is approved in House but dies in Senate.

Nov. 1—Sen. Daniel Inouye gives speech in Los Angeles as part of California tour on Mondale's behalf.

Nov. 6—California election results: Mineta and Matsui reelected to House, Goto loses to incumbent Augustus Hawkins; Julie Tang reelected to S.F. Community College Bd., Ben

Tom reelected to S.F. Bd. of Ed.; Oxnard mayor Nao Takasugi reelected, city councilman Tsujio Kato recalled; Marina mayor George Takahashi reelected, as is city councilman Robert Ouye. Saburo Watanabe elected to Guadalupe City Council; Harry Yamamoto loses Santa Ana city council race.

In Colorado, Frank Yamaguchi elected commissioner of District 3 in Weld County. In Utah, Raymond Uno elected to 3rd District Court, Tom Shimizu reelected as Salt Lake County commissioner. In Washington, Gary Locke of Seattle and Art Wang of Tacoma are reelected to state legislature. In Delaware, S.B. Woo is elected lt. governor.

Slurs and Stereotypes

During the year, Asian American community organizations continued to monitor the media and made their opinions known when an ethnic slur or demeaning stereotype was broadcast or printed. Among 1984 film releases, for example, "Indiana Jones and the Temple of Doom" was criticized by many Asian Americans who said it depicted Asians in a negative light; on the other hand, Pat Morita's starring role in "The Karate Kid" was generally hailed as a rarity—a positive and somewhat realistic portrayal of an Asian American.

Jan. 12—JACL joins other ethnic organizations in supporting a bill, authored by Rep. Mario Biaggi (D-N.Y.), calling for an Office of Ethnic Affairs within the FCC to deal with offensive media portrayals of various ethnic groups.

Jan. 13—June Kizu of United Teachers of Los Angeles has the word "Jap" removed

from a 4th-grade California history text by the publisher, Scott-Foresman. Though the text simply stated that some people called Japanese immigrants "Japs," it is argued that children should not be taught racial slurs.

Mar. 19—NHK officials announce postponement of scheduled L.A. and S.F. broadcast of "Sanga Moyu," an NHK serial drama about Japanese Americans during WW2. The series, which will be seen weekly in Japan throughout 1984, has been criticized by several JAs as being inaccurate, especially in regard to Nisei loyalty during the war. (It has yet to be broadcast in the U.S.)

May 4—Asian Americans protest the use of the word "Chink" on the cover of National Review magazine. The word appears on a list of ethnic groups on a cover illustration ridiculing affirmative action. Editor William F. Buckley later apologizes.

May 12—Rep. Jim Shannon (D-Mass.) meets with a delegation of Boston-area Chinese Americans to apologize for a remark in which he referred to the people of China as "a bunch of short Communists."

Jul. 13—Members of Asian American community groups, including JACL, meet with officials of Universal Studios to complain about one of the characters in the movie "Sixteen Candles." The character, an exchange student named Long Duk Dong (played by Gedde Watanabe), is said to be the butt of racial jokes in the teen-oriented comedy.

Jul.—The producer of NBC's "Sports World" apologizes after Seattle JACL protests the show's use of "JAP" on a scoreboard to show the nationality of a female diver.

Aug. 2—San Francisco-based Chinese for Affirmative Action protests a recent episode of NBC's "A-Team" in which white actor George Peppard disguises himself as a Chi-

nese with buck teeth, hunched back, Fu Manchu moustache and heavy accent.

Aug. 9—During the Olympics, Nikkei viewers send protests to ABC and the Olympic Organizing Committee after wrestler Randy Lewis, a gold medal winner, refers to his Japanese opponent as a "Jap" during a nationally broadcast interview. John Saito of PSW JACL later receives an apology from an ABC official, but the slur is not reported or commented on in the non-ethnic media.

Sept.—Following a news story about redress on the KTTV-TV news, L.A. area JACL members protest the use of a graphic showing a Japanese flag behind barbed wire. The station later makes an on-air correction, showing an American flag behind barbed wire to emphasize that Americans of Japanese ancestry were interned.

Sept.—Wash. D.C. JACL members protest the use of the term "Jap stuff" to describe sushi in this month's issue of The Washingtonian.

Oct. 23-24—Testifiers before a U.S. Commission on Organized Crime hearing in New York draw attention to Chinese, Vietnamese and Japanese gang activities in U.S. cities. Officials of Monterey Park, Calif., including former mayor Lily Chen, say that media coverage gave the false impression that their city is controlled by Asian gangs.

Nov.—At the request of Rep. Robert Matsui, the National Archives in Wash. D.C. changes the name of one of its exhibits, a WW2 pilot training film originally called "Jap Zero." The new title is "Training Film Starring Ronald Reagan."

—Compiled by J.K. Yamamoto

Necrology

Adachi, Fumi, 91, Hyogo-born Issei, died Apr. 17. She came to the U.S. in 1919, taught at the U.S. Naval Language School in Stillwater, Okla. during WW2, and became a U.S. citizen in 1954.

Adams, Ansel, famed nature photographer, died Apr. 22. During WW2 he took photographs at Manzanar and put together a book and photo exhibit, both entitled "Born Free and Equal," in which he spoke out against the internment.

Aoki, Jiro Edward, 72, died May 29. A board member of Seattle JACL, he attended every national convention since 1930. He was also active in St. Peter's Episcopal Church, First Hill Lions Club, Japanese Community Service, and Yamaguchi Kenjin Kai.

Clark, Mark, commanding general of the 5th Army during WW2, died Apr. 17. He praised the Nisei of the 100th/442nd under his command and opposed the evacuation of West Coast Japanese Americans.

Gibson, Phil Sheridan, 95, former chief justice of the California Supreme Court, died Apr. 28. He was the only high state official to oppose the WW2 internment of Japanese Americans. In 1952, he authored the opinion that voided the Alien Land Law. He retired in 1964.

Hongo, Shigeru, 64, of Portland, Ore., died Nov. 12 in Reno, Nev. The retired pharmacist was a longtime member of Portland JACL, serving as its president in 1956. He was a member of MIS, Oregon Nisei Vets, Nikkei-jinkai board, and Epworth Methodist Church.

Hori, Florence Tayeko, 82, died Nov. 3 in San Pablo, Calif. Born in San Francisco, she was the daughter of "potato king" Kinji Ushijima of Stockton, Calif. and widow of Japan Consul Tomokazu Hori.

Kido, Mine, 78, died suddenly Sept. 7 at her San Francisco home. The widow of Saburo Kido, wartime National JACL president, she was active in senior citizen community work. She served on the PC staff in the 1930s and again in the 1960s.

Kobayashi, Masataka, 45, chef and co-owner of Masa's Restaurant, was beaten to death Nov. 11 in his San Francisco apartment. His murder is still unsolved.

Leong, Charles, 72, died Feb. 23 in San Francisco. Possibly the first Asian American to edit an American college newspaper, he co-founded the first English-language paper for the Chinese community, The Chinese

Press, in 1941. More recently, he contributed to Hokubei Mainichi and Asian Week.

Liu, Henry, 52, writer for the San Francisco Journal, a pro-Beijing newspaper, and author of a biography of Taiwan president Chiang Ching-Kuo, was shot to death Oct. 15 outside his Daly City, Calif. home. Political motivation was suspected because Liu was critical of the Taiwan government.



Hito Okada

Masaoka, Ike, 66, Utah-born 442nd veteran and brother of Mike Masaoka, died Aug. 1 at the VA Hospital in Los Angeles after a lengthy illness.

Masuyama, Hisao, 61, of Gardena, Calif., died Apr. 3. An MIS/Korean War vet and career Army officer, he was the first Nisei to be named Calif. Dept. commander of the VFW.

Matsui, Alice Nagata, 64, of Sacramento, mother of Rep. Robert Matsui, died Sept. 4 from a heart attack. She had recently retired from a job with the State Franchise Tax Bd.

Merrell, Muriel, two-term Hollywood JACL president in the 1960s, died Jan. 17 in Los Angeles. President of Ikebana International's L.A. chapter 1959-61, she was the first Caucasian in Calif. to receive full professorship with Shofu-ryu School of Jpn. Flower Arrangement.

Nakatani, William Masaru, 62, of Berkeley, Calif., died Mar. 2. A retired HEW technical advisor, he was past president of Contra Costa JACL and member of the NCWNP district council.

Noda, William, 71, Turlock, Calif. real estate broker and past president of Cortez JACL, died Nov. 15. He served in the Turlock Social

Club, Turlock Lions Club, Turlock Board of Realtors, and Stanislaus County Republican Central Committee.

Nomura, Howard H., 74, retired St. Paul, Minn. pharmacist, died June 26. President of Portland JACL in 1939, he relocated after WW2 to Minnesota, where he served as Twin Cities JACL president, board member of Twin Cities JACL credit union, and chair of Japanese Community Ctr. in Minneapolis.

Okada, Hito, father of the JACL 1000 Club, wartime Nat'l JACL treasurer and Nat'l JACL president 1946-50, died Apr. 5 at a Salt Lake City nursing home. He was involved in campaigns for Issei naturalization, evacuation claims, repealing the Alien Land Law, Hawaii statehood, and the opening of a Washington, D.C. JACL office.

Oshima, Hoshio 'Coffee', 76, life member of Sacramento JACL, died Feb. 12.

Roberts, Paul, former dean of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral in Denver, died Mar. 14 in Phoenix, Ariz. During WW2, he assisted in the resettlement of Japanese Americans in Denver.

Sakai, Mrs. Bun I., 94, of Portland, mother of former PC Board chair Hank Sakai, died Mar. 11.

Sakai, Paul Jun, a retired Army colonel, died Jan. 9 in Panama. He was the brother of the late Esther Hagiwara.

Sasaki, Masami, 96, of Monterey Park, Calif., died Sept. 10 at his home. Born in Hiroshima and a naturalized U.S. citizen, he was a leader in the JACL-ADC campaign in the 1950s. He spearheaded a number of scholarship and community fund drives, including the building of the new Nishi Hongwanji in 1969.

Satow, Roy Toshio, 67, of Hawthorne, Calif., brother of the late Masao Satow, died Feb. 10. He served with Co. E of the 442nd RCT.

Smith, John Coventry, 80, head of World Council of Churches, died Jan. 15. During WW2 he worked for release of JAs from camps and established a hostel for them in Pittsburgh, Penn. He testified for redress before the CWRIC in 1981.

Takasumi, Mitsuo, 72, of Hood River, Ore., died of apparent heart failure Apr. 26. Past president of Mid-Columbia JACL and former director of Diamond Fruit Growers, he also served as president of Hood River County chapter of American Red Cross and treasurer of Odell Methodist Church.

Takayoshi, Theresa, 64, of Seattle, died Aug. 23. Born to an Irish mother and Japanese father, she was interned at Minidoka during WW2. She was a member of Washington Coa-

lition for Redress and testified before the CWRIC in 1981. Her recollections appear in the book "And Justice for All."

Takeichi, Kadani, 67, San Benito county JACL president in 1948, died Jan. 27 at his home in San Juan Bautista, Calif.

Tatsukawa, Stephen, 35, died Feb. 27. A program manager at KCET-TV, he was active in Visual Communications, the L.A.-based Asian American media collective, where he served as executive producer of the film "Hito Hata."

Tomita, M. Chester, long-time Chicagoan and JACL member, died Oct. 19 in Oakland, Calif. after a long illness.

Wilbur, Ross T., 74, of Northfield, Minn. died Sept. 14. During WW2, he directed the Friends Hostel for Japanese Americans resettling in Des Moines, Iowa. He served with the Lutheran Council, USA, until his retirement in 1977.

Yanase, George, 52, of Hacienda Heights, Calif., was found shot to death Jan. 26, an apparent robbery victim. An attorney for the state Dept. of Corrections, he was a member of San Gabriel Valley JACL.

Yokoyama, George, 81, community leader in Sonoma County and 27-year JACL 1000 Club member, died Mar. 23 in Santa Rosa, Calif.

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Installations of 1985 Officers

CARSON JACL, 438 W. Carson St., Carson, CA 90745—

Ports o'Call Restaurant in San Pedro is the site of the annual installation banquet, Saturday, Jan. 19. The Hon. Robert Takasugi is speaker. Kalani Islanders provide entertainment. Tickets are \$15. Reservations: Ruthie Sakamoto, (213) 328-6842.

Kenneth Harada, pres; Joe Sakamoto, exec vp; Fumiko Takahashi, vp memb; Carol Mori, vp prg; Ruthie Sakamoto, vp youth; Miriam Nishida, rec sec; Marian Nagano, cor sec; Kazuo Nishida, treas. Bd: Marian Kawamoto, Amy Sagawa, Eleanor Schneider, Paul Schneider, Takae Watanabe.

CONTRA COSTA JACL, 5035 Wall Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530—

Dr. Ronald Takaki of U.C. Berkeley is guest speaker at the chapter installation, Saturday, Jan. 26. Spenger's Restaurant in Berkeley is the site of the banquet, beginning at 6 p.m. with cocktails. Cost is \$9.75.

Recognitions chair Flora Ninomiya announced that awards will be presented to deserving volunteers as part of the program. Reservations: Ben Takeshita, 235-8182, after 6 p.m.

DIABLO VALLEY JACL, 2628 Pleasant Hill Rd., Pleasant Hill, CA 94523—

John Tateishi is the chapter's installation dinner speaker at King Tsin Restaurant, 2280 Oak Grove Rd., Walnut Creek (Burton Village Shopping Center), Sunday, Jan. 27. Cocktails begin at 5 p.m.

Eastern Dist. Council to meet end of month

BETHESDA, Md.—The quarterly meeting of Eastern District Council will be held Saturday, Jan. 26, from 10 a.m., at the Bradley Hills Presbyterian Church, 6601 Bradley Blvd. Reservations for lunch should be made with chapter presidents or District Governor Mike Suzuki, (202) 340-1448.

with dinner at 6 p.m. Tickets are \$14. Checks to Masaye Nakamura, 120 Brookside Rd., Orinda, CA 94563, by Jan. 23.

George Fujioka, pres; Ed Kubokawa, 1st vp; Akiko Toriyama, 2d vp; Yukio Wada, sec; Mary Takai, treas; Gilbert Matsuoka, nwsltr ed; Sharon Ikeda, schol; Sukeo Oji, EBH cmte; Wilma Hayashi, hlth; Akira Hara, rdrss. Bd: Lajos Linszky, Ray Yamada, Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Sumi Nakashima.

GILROY JACL, P.O. Box 1238, Gilroy, CA 95020—

The 442nd documentary "Nisei Soldier" and after-dinner dancing highlight the chapter's installation dinner on Saturday, Jan. 26, at Gilroy Elks Lodge. No host cocktails begin at 6 p.m.; dinner at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$15. Checks should be sent to chapter by Jan. 20.

John Kado, pres; Rick Nagareda, vp prg; Gene Sakahara, vp pr; Sam Yamanaka, memb; Eleanor Niizawa, rec sec; Alice Kado, cor sec; June Muraoka, treas; James Ogawa, treas (hall); Setsuko Hirahara, ins; Sam Soda, bldg; Misao Niizawa, Atsuko Obata, ofcl del.

LAS VEGAS JACL, c/o Goto, 1316 S. 8th St., Las Vegas, NV 89104—

A joint JACL and Hawaiian Club installation dinner will be held Saturday, Jan. 12, in the banquet room of the Palace Station, 2411 W. Sahara Ave. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m., with dinner at 7 p.m. Cost is \$13.55 per person. Reservations: Bill Sakahara, 458-3971.

Lillian Morizono, pres; George Goto, vp; Amy Thomason, rec sec; Willa Montgomery, cor sec. Bd: Wayne Tanaka, Lily Sakemi, Nobuko Million, Sam Ito, Roy Yamashita, Fred Fukumoto, Don Frazer, Rhea Fujimoto.

MILWAUKEE JACL, 9318 S. Springhill Lane, Franklin, WI 53132—

The chapter's 40th annual banquet takes place Sunday, Jan. 13, from 3 p.m. at Country Gardens Restaurant, 911 W. Layton Ave. Cost is \$10.50. Guests of honor are those 70 years of age and older, as well as past

chapter presidents. Frank Sato, national president, is speaker. Reservations: Shima Naruo, 782-8874; Yo Okabayashi, 442-2566.

MONTEREY PENINSULA JACL, P.O. Box 664, Monterey, CA 93940—

Tom Walton, executive editor of the Monterey Peninsula Herald, is scheduled to be keynote speaker at the installation banquet, Friday, Jan. 18, at Rancho Canada Golf Club. Cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m., with dinner at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$18. Reservations: David Ya-

treas; Homer Yasui, hist/recog; Connie Masuoka, 1000 Club. Bd: David Akwai, Nancy Kajitsu, Judy Murase, William Sugahiro, Roy Nakayama.

SAN JOSE JACL, 565 N. Fifth St., San Jose, CA 95112—

Due to the cancellation of speaker Pat Morita, the JACL dinner dance scheduled for Jan. 26 has been postponed.

SELANOCO JACL—Tritia Toyota is master of ceremonies and Minoru Yasui the speaker at the chapter's 20th annual installation dinner,

Saturday, Jan. 26, at Ocean City Restaurant, 609 S. Weller. Cocktails begin at 5:30 p.m., with dinner at 6 p.m. Sen. Daniel Inouye is speaker. Cost is \$15 (Issei are guests). Reservations: Kazzie Katayama, 1825 S. Jackson #102, Seattle, WA 98144.

VENTURA COUNTY JACL—

Installation of new officers takes place on Saturday, Jan. 26, at the New Harbortown Marina Resort Hotel in Ventura. George Takei, former L.A. Rapid Transit District commissioner, speaks on "Star Trek: A Vision of the Future, A Challenge for Today." Reservations: (805) 984-1907, 487-2423.

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.

mada, 372-9145; Joan Ouye, 384-7039; Jack Harris, 375-7350; Kazuko Matsuyama, 394-2933, other board members.

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY JACL—

Kim Miyori of "St. Elsewhere" fame is speaker at the annual installation on Saturday, Jan. 26, at the Knollwood Country Club in Granada Hills. The program includes special awards to chapter members as well as a social hour of folk dancing. Information and reservations: Nancy Gohata, (818) 899-4237; Hiroshi Shimizu, (818) 363-2458.

PORTLAND JACL, 327 N.W. Couch St., Portland, OR 97209—

A potluck dinner will be held at Oregon Buddhist Church, 3720 S.E. 34th Ave., on Saturday, Jan. 12, from 7 p.m. Members are asked to bring one entree or two of the following: rice, salad, dessert. Refreshments are BYOB with mixes provided. Among those recognized will be Carol Matsuyoshi, Dalton Tanonaka, Bob Shimabukuro, and Bill Sugahiro.

Terence Yamada, pres; Michael Irinaga, vp prg; Joyce Cawthorne, Sharon Hashimoto, vp pub affrs; Ernest Sargent, sec; Randall Yamada,

Saturday, Jan. 12, at Buena Park Hotel. Cocktail hour begins at 6:30 p.m. Recognition and scholarship awards will be presented during the program. Kathrine Kawase, a 1984 winner of the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans scholarship, speaks briefly about her experiences in Washington. Live entertainment will be provided by Fujima Kensuen. Reservations: Ray Hasse, (213) 926-1553; Frank Kawase, (714) 529-7634.

Frank Kawase, pres; Francis Hachiya, vp; Ray Hasse, vp; Mitsuko Kawakami, vp; Gary Sakata, vp; Karen Sakata, rec sec; Kathryn Robinson, cor sec; Jun Fukushima, treas.

Bd: Aiko Abe, Janet Doering, Evelyn Hanki, Richard Hanki, Nancy Hasse, Clyde Hirata, Charles Ida, Ken Ige, Ken Inouye, Hiroshi Kamei, Susan Kamei, Novo Kato, Pat Kawamoto, Carol Kawanami, Sam Kawanami, Clarence Nishizu, Henry Kumada, Asao Kusano, Amy Mass, Jim Okazaki, Peter Ota, Gene Takamine, David Noda, Michael Watanabe, Henry Yamaga.

SEATTLE JACL, 316 Maynard Ave S., Seattle, WA 98104—

Special tribute will be paid to the Issei at this year's banquet on

Washington JACL—Frank Sato is speaker at the chapter's 39th installation dinner-dance, Saturday, Jan. 26, from 6 p.m. in the Koran Room, Patton Hall, Officers Club, Fort Myer, Va. Tickets are \$17 for members, \$19 for non-members, and \$15 for students. Reservations: Suzie Ichiuji, 530-0336; Nami Suzuki, 340-1448; Barbara Nekoba, 360-4820; Amy Watada, 978-5365. Advance checks to Lily Okura.

WEST VALLEY JACL, 1545 Teresita Dr., San Jose, CA 95129—

The chapter holds its installation dinner-dance Saturday, Jan. 19, at the San Jose Hyatt, with no host cocktails at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:30 p.m. Guest speaker is JACL national president Frank Sato. Cost is \$22. Retired seniors 65 years and over are half-price. Banquet chairperson Sumi Tanabe is assisted by Mary Watanabe, David Sakai, Marti Nakagawa, Jim Sakamoto, and May Yanagita. Reservations by Jan. 14 to: Sumi Tanabe, 6498 Bibel Ave., San Jose, CA 95129; 253-6191.

May Yanagita, pres; Aron Murai, 1st vp; Ron Watanabe, 2d vp; Lee Ann Handa, rec sec; Susie Sakamoto, cor sec; Tak Takei, treas.

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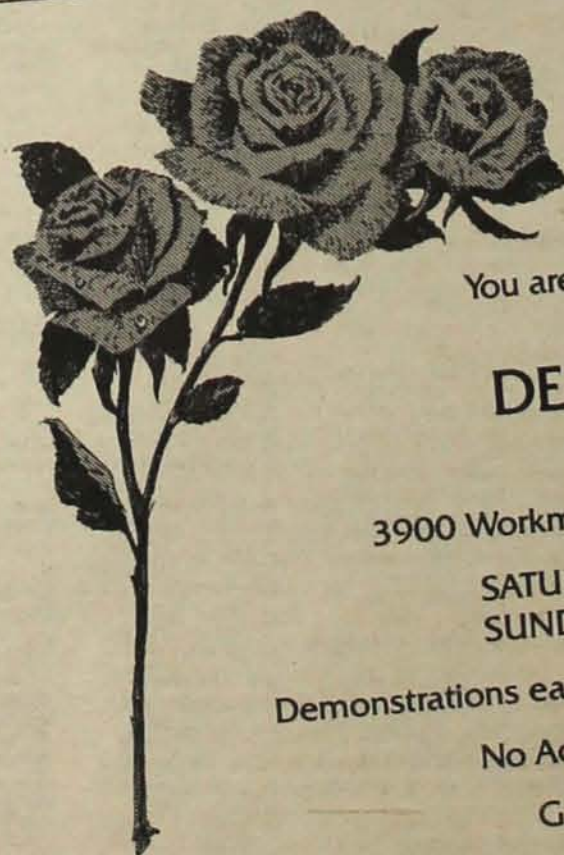


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Corky T. Kawasaki (Por)
Ernest K. Kazato (Frs)
Harry H. Masto (Col)
Mas Oji (Mar)
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Heizo Oshima (ChC)
Mabel T. Ota (WIL)
Shiro F. Shiraga (Mil)
Peggy Shirai (ChC)
Shohei Shirai (ChC)
Herbert Z. Shiroma (WDC)
James K. Tsujimura (Por)
Richard H. Yamada (Chi)
Edward Yamamoto (Col)
Grace K. Yamamoto (Col)
Matsu Yamamoto (Col)

Life

* Memorial
Masami Abe (Dnt)
Shizue Abe (SW)
Lily Abiko (SF)
Jun Agari (Sto)
Helen Akita (Set)
Hiram G. Akita (Set)
Dr. George Baba (Seq)
Victor M. Carter (Vnc)
Ralph C. Dills (Gar)
Edward J. Ennis (NY)
Father Clement (Dnt)
Dr. Chas. Fujisaki (MHI)
Jun Fukushima (ZLA)
Mrs. Harold Gordon (Chi)
Roland Hagio (Chi)
Dato Harada (Ida)
Masayoshi Harada (Twi)
Frank H. Hattori (Set)
Fred Tom Hayashi (NY)
Mrs. Y. Hirasuna (Frs)
Masaaki Hironaka (SD)
Dr. George Hiura (Seq)
Toshiye Hiura (Chi)
Dr. William T. Hiura (Chi)
Takashi Hori (Set)
Mitsuo Hosaka (SF)
Mickey N. Ichijima (MP)
Yoshiko E. Ichijima (MP)
Takeyo Imori (Cie)
Thomas T. Imori (Set)
Akira Inagaki (Vnc)
Chris Inagaki (Vnc)
* Frank Inagaki (Vnc)
George Inagaki (Vnc)
Yuki Inagaki (Vnc)
Roy T. Inouye (SLV)
Jerry Irei (ChC)
Natsuko Irei (ChC)
* Harry Iseki (Par)
Thomas Iseri (Sna)
Frank M. Ishikawa (Twi)
Haruo Ishimaru (WV)
Yoshiko Ishimaru (WV)
Frank K. Ito (SMV)
Tom Tamotsu Ito (Pas)
Buddy Iwata (Liv)
Eddie Jonokuchi (Mil)
Helen T. Jonokuchi (Mil)
Lily Y. Kageyama (M)
Hiroshi Kamei (ZLA)
Grace O. Kanda (Puy)
Dr. John M. Kanda (Puy)
Chiye Kato (Gre)
Henry Kato (Gre)
Novo Kato (ZLA)
T. John Kawakami (SW)
Corky T. Kawasaki (Por)
Dr. Masashi Kawasaki (Nat)
Tom Kida (SD)
Mrs. Saburo Kido (Dnt)
Dr. Frank K. Kinoshita (Por)
Moss Kishiyama (Frm)
Richard Kibata (SF)
George Kobata (Gar)
* Keisaburo Koda (SF)
Ben Koga (Par)
Charles Kohn (Chi)
Dr. John Kohn (Gar)
Roy Koyama (SMV)
Ellen A. Kubo (Pla)
Chuck Kubokawa (Seq)
Henry T. Kubota (Set)
Takashi Kubota (Set)
Yuriko Kuramoto (SF)
Paul H. Kusuda (Mil)
* Haruno Marutani (Phi)
Charlie Matsubara (Alb)
* Geo H. Matsubara (Alb)
* Toshi Matsubara (Alb)
Daikichi Matsubara (Alb)
Harry Mayeda (ChC)
James Michener (Phi)
Mari Michener (Phi)
Tadamichi Mikuriya (Phi)
Saburo Misumi (Wat)
Mitsui Travel Serv. (Dnt)
David Miura (Lon)
Norman Miyakawa (Par)
Tomio Miyakawa (Par)
Yoneichi Miyasaka (Ora)
Harry Mizuno (Chi)
Dr. Masato Morimoto (SD)
Dale Morioka (SF)
Frances Morioka (SF)
Sadao Morishita (Ida)
Mae F. Morita (Frs)
Takashi Morita (Frs)
Kenji Murata (ZLA)
* Tamotsu Murayama (SF)
Frank Nakamura (Mar)
Sally Nakashima (WV)
S. Stephen Nakashima (WV)
Yoshio Nakashima (ZSF)
William Nakatani (ChC)
David Ninomiya (ChC)

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GOLD
6-Calif Blue Shield (SF)
4-Chevron USA Inc (Nat)
2-Don N. Yamaoka (SFV)
SILVER
6-East West Development Corp (Nat)
10-Hotel New Otani (Nat)
11-Kikkoman International Inc (SF)
13-Tagiri Mercantile Co Inc (SF)

20-LIFE

(During the 1950 recruitment years, members who had contributed at least 20 years to the 1000 Club were to be designated Life Members, as shown here. Some have continued beyond the period and are listed elsewhere in the Honor Roll with current year of 1000 Club membership.)
Tomio Enochty (NY)
William H. Enomoto (Seq)
S. Rae Fujimoto (SLC)
Harry Fujita (Gar)
Tachio Goya (Ora)
Yukio Eise Inouye (Ida)
Hideo Kasai (SF)
Yoshio Kasai (Ede)
Richard S. Kitaseo (Seq)
Joe H. Kobata (Gar)
George Y. Kodama (SD)
Toshiko Koma (WLA)
Mike M. Kudo (Chi)
Gunzo G. Miyamoto (Frs)
Tom Miyagawa (Sal)
Tommy H. Miyasaka (Ida)

Elizabeth Murata (Seq)
Dr. Yoshio Nakaji (SBA)
Robert I. Okamura (Par)
Jack Kiyoshi Ota (Chi)
Barton Sasaki (Sna)
Masami Sasaki (Sna)
Harold Y. Shimizu (SMV)
Paul Shinoda (SBA)
Louise A. Suski (Chi)
Dr. Henry Takahashi (Ber)

4th Year
George T. Aratani (Dnt)
Makoto Aratani (Mil)
Yoneo Bepp (SJo)
Victor M. Carter (Vnc)
Raymond Chee (Hol)
Ben Ezaki, Sr. (Twi)
T. June Fujita (Cio)
Bob Fukutomi (Vnt)
Tsuneo P. Harada (Set)
George K. Hasegawa (SL)

One Thousand Club Honor Roll

Frank Tsuchiya (Dnt)
Lou Tsunekawa (Sto)
Charles T. Ukita (Hol)
George E. Vaughn (Sna)
George M. Watanabe (Mid)
Minoru Yamaguchi (Set)
Yukinobu Yamamoto (SL)
Frank T. Yamasaki (Chi)
Sho Yoshida (Sal)

15th Year
William Hamada (Phi)
Fred K. Ota (WIL)
14th Year
Tad Hirota (Ber)
Henry Tanaka (Cie)
14-Raymond S. Uno (SLC)
13th Year
James F. Murakami (Son)
Otagiri Mercantile Co Inc (SF)
Shigeki Sugiyama (WDC)
Mike Watabe (NY)
12th Year
George I. Azumano (Por)
Henry M. Nagahori (Gar)
George G. Shimamoto (NY)
Maj. Frank A. Titus (Day)
Minoru Yamasaki (Det)
11th Year
Al Hatate (Dnt)
Henry J. Ishida (NSD)
George S. Kamikawa (Gar)
Dr. Takashi Mayeda (MHI)
George S. Oki (Sac)
Sugano Travel Service Inc (Chi)
Tanaka Travel Service (SF)
Dr. Clifford I. Uyeda (ZSF)
Miwako Yamamoto (Hol)
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Ernest Y. Doizaki (Dnt)
Helen Kawagoe (Gar)
Tak Kawagoe (Gar)
Lillian C. Kimura (Chi)
Kokusai International Travel Inc (Dnt)
Kosakura Tours & Travel (Ber)
William H. Mo Marumoto (WDC)
Eddie Moriguchi (SF)
David Noguchi (Sac)
William Y. Sakai (Por)
Travel Planners (SJo)
Dr. Ben Yamaguchi, Jr. (Cin)
William T. Yamazaki (Cie)
9th Year
Dr. Jackson Eto (SL)
Harry Fujikawa (SF)
Dr. Alfred Y. Kawamura (Chi)
Matsukiyo Murata (Frc)
Arthur N. Oji (Mar)
Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki (Dia)
8th Year
Dr. Jackson Eto (SL)
Roger Fleischmann (SF)
Dr. Kaworu C. Nomura (Twi)
Carnegie Ouye (Sac)
Edgar Y. Sekiguchi (ELA)
John K. Yamaguchi (Sto)
Kuni Yoshioka (Oak)
7th Year
Omar Kaihatsu (Chi)
Takashi Moriuchi (Phi)
Dr. Wilbur M. Nakamoto (Mil)
Edgar Y. Sekiguchi (ELA)
Tom Tsubota (Set)
6th Year
Yoichi J. Asari (Vnc)
Jeff Fukawa (Del)
H. Jim Fukumoto (Nat)
George Iseri (Sna)
Robert K. Kanagawa (San)
Akito Masaki (Sac)
Joe Mastsumami (Sac)
Gerald Miyamoto (Sac)
David Murakami (Son)
Dr. Roy Okamoto (Son)
Jack K. Ozawa (Phi)
Jack E. Russell (MP)
Lawson Sakai (Gil)
Roy T. Shimizu (Nat)
Travel Tech Intl Inc (Seq)
Dr. Newton K. Wesley (Chi)
5th Year
Eddie Jonokuchi (Mil)
William M. Marutani (Monterey Park Travel (Nat)
Dr. Kiyoshi Ogawa (Pas)
John Owada (SLC)
John Y. Sato (Lak)
Roy F. Sugimoto (Day)
Louise A. Suski (Chi)
Hideo T. Tomita (Por)
Takito Yamaguchi (Dnt)
Harry Yamamoto (Dnt)
Tohru Yamanaka (Sac)

S. Tom Hataheda (Ede)
Seichi Hayashida (Boi)
Noboru Hideshima (SF)
Heitaro Hikida (Set)
May N. Hirata (NY)
H. Earle Hori (Chi)
Harry T. Ichiyasu (Chi)
Harry Y. Ida (MHI)
James H. Imatani (MHI)
Hisao Inouye (SF)
Robert Ishii (SF)
Henry J. Ishikawa (Sou)
Dr. Masashi Itano (Lon)
Mitsuo Kawamoto (Oma)
Noboru Kobayashi (Phi)
Ethel Kohashi (Dnt)
George Koike (SFV)
Henry Konishi (Ark)
Col. Spady A. Koyama (Spo)
Samuel Kumagai (MHI)
Dr. Victor Makita (Gar)
Thomas Masuda (Chi)
James T. Matsuo (Cie)
David S. Miyamoto (Gar)
Robert Mizukami (Puy)
James M. Momi (Seq)
Rev. William M. Nagata (Hon)
Satoshi Nakahira (Mil)
Akira Nakamura (Ber)
Harry H. Nakamura (Ora)
Norio Neishi (Oak)
John Nishizu (ELA)
Kay Kiyoshi Nobusada (MP)
Louise Nomura (Twi)
James Oda (SFV)
Dr. Mary S. Oda (SFV)
Akira Ohno (WLA)
M. Paul Sagawa (SGV)
Dr. Paul K. Sakaguchi (Ora)
Toshiko Sakamoto (Chi)
Rose Sakata (Ora)
Ko S. Sameshima (WV)
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Steve N. Sato (SD)
Dr. Joseph T. Seto (WLA)
Hiroshi R. Sumida (Por)
Louise A. Suski (Chi)
Yoneo Suzuki (Sac)
Robert Takamoto (Gar)
Dr. Frank Y. Tanaka (Set)
Ken Uchida (WFn)
George W. Ushijima (Ala)
Hiroshi Ueyhara (Phi)
Yutaka Watanabe (Sto)
Frank H. Watase (Tor)
Rocky Yamaguchi (Nat)
Frank M. Yonemura (Gar)
Robert T. Yoshioka (Dia)
3rd Year
Jerry Enomoto (Sac)
Dr. Donald S. Fujino (SLC)
Roy R. Hatamiya (Mar)
Dr. Toshio Inahara (Por)
Frank Iritani (Nat)
Dr. Roger T. Kame (Vnc)
Noboru Kobayashi (Phi)
Frank M. Kono (Chi)
Ardevan Kiyoshi Kozono (Sac)
Dr. James J. Kubo (Sac)
Maryann Mahaffey (Det)
Percy T. Masaki (Sac)
Norman Mineta (SJo)
Jim J. Miyazaki (Mil)
Jiro Murase (NY)
Robert Nakadai (Oma)
Mrs. Henry Oji (Mar)
Jim S. Okuda (Ora)
thelma K. Randlett (Mil)
Patricia K. Roberts (WDC)
Margaret Yoshiko Scott (Son)
Harry Shigaki (Sac)
George T. Sutow (SMC)
Dave M. Tatsuno (SJo)
Chiye Tomihiro (Chi)
Ken Uchida (WFn)
Grayce K. Ueyhara (Phi)
Dr. Stanley H. Yanase (Gar)
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Molly Kitajima (Oak)
Robert Kitajima (Oak)
Kazuo Kubota (SFV)
Henry T. Obayashi (SF)
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Yuki Rikimaru (SL)
John J. Saito (Dnt)
Theodore T. N. Slocum (Sac)
Dr. George S. Tarumoto (SW)
Shiro Tokuno (Sac)
Paul Tsuneishi (SFV)
Pamela K. Watanabe (Oma)
Terry K. Watanabe (Oma)
Dr. Mike Michio Yagake (ZLA)
1st Year
Z. Simpson Cox (Ari)
David Davies (Mil)
Takashi Higaki (Gar)
Wayne Isa (ZLA)
William McDill (Ber)
Michael Mitoma (ELA)

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20-Yosie Ogawa
17-James N. Oyama
11-Roy M. Oyama
e34-Yoshio Takahashi
19-John Takasugi
21-Michio Takasugi
22-Kay Yamamoto
6-Mas Yamashita
21-Paul Yasuda
22-Ronnie Y. Yokota
CARSON
e26-Yoshie Furuta
Life-Yayoi Ono
CHICAGO
32-Harvey Aki
11-Willie Aki
13-Robert Bunya
6-Dr. Ben Chikaraishi
18-Fred Y. Fujii
17-Henry H. Fujiura
2-Stanley Fukai
19-Allan I. Hagio
Life-Roland Hagio
Life-Mrs. Harold Gordon
14-Shigeru Hashimoto
29-Mieki Hayano
15-James C. Henneberg
4-Alice Higashichu
28-K. Jake Higashichu
3-Hiroto K. Hirabayashi
25-Dr. George T. Hirata
Life-Toshiye Hiura
Life-Dr. William T. Hiura
10-Gumpe Honda
35-Noboru Honda
29-H. Earle Hori
31-Harry T. Ichiyasu
09-George M. Ikegami
27-Calvin Ishida
2-John M. Ishida
2-Lester John Ishida
13-Marion K. Ishii
4-Tadayoshi Ishizuka
2-Seiji Itahara
12-Takeo Itano
7-Dorothy S. Ito
23-Kiyoshi Ito
18-Michael Iwanaga
30-Roy Iwata
31-Dr. Victor S. Izui
19-Jack Kabumoto
2-Jane B. Kaihatsu
18-Omar Kaihatsu
24-Dr. Jack Y. Kashiwara
31-Lester G. Katsura
10-Shim Kawaguchi
21-Frank Kaz. Kawamoto
8-Morris Kawamoto
16-Dr. Alfred Kawamura
19-Lillian Kimura
3-Tad Kimura
26-Dr. George J. Kittaka
17-Mitsuo Kodama
30-Albert M. Koga
Life-Charles Kohn
17-Marion Konishi
10-Frank M. Kono
15-Seichi Konzo
e-Mike M. Kudo
7-Shigeru Kudo
27-Dr. Koki Kumamoto
16-Dr. Steve Kumamoto
11-Rose Marie Kurata
17-Roy M. Kuroye
12-Isamu J. Kuse
29-Dr. Kenji Kushino
7-Richard Maeda
35-Thomas Masuda
4-Dr. George Matsumoto
21-George Matsura
27-Hiro Mayeda
20-Hiroshi Miyake
20-Ted I. Miyata
Life-Harry Mizuno
21-Rev. Min. Mochizuki
4-George Morikawa
e32-Arthur T. Morimitsu
1-Tom K. Mura
15-Charles Murakami
16-George Murakami
e25-Mas Nakagawa
15-AI K. Nakamoto
10-Lillie Nakamura
9-George K. Nakao
9-Dr. Joe M. Nakayama
15-Hiromu Nishi
15-Dick Nishimoto
11-Johnny N. Nishio
11-Keiko Noma
24-Toshio Noma
28-Richard M. Nomura
30-Ariye Oda
9-Shuichi Ogawa
20-Thomas S. Okabe
24-Frank T. Okita
e26-Benny Okura
30-Dr. Harry I. Omori
1-Harry Onishi
6-Chieko Onoda
e-Jack Kiyoshi Ota
15-Ken Ozeki
4-Yoshiko Ozono
16-Sumi Raffin
5-Frank M. Saito
12-Minoru Saito
Life-Frank K. Sakamoto
11-Frank K. Sakamoto
Life-Toshiko Sakamoto
35-Hiroo S. Sakurada
13-Asako Sasaki
12-John Sasaki
8-L. D. Schectman

2-George Suzuki
8-Harry Suzuki
15-Suechi Taguchi
28-Frank Y. Takahashi
13-John Takemoto
26-Satoru Takemoto
10-William Taki
24-Hiroshi Tanaka
1-Robert M. Tanaka
4-Tadao Tanaka
27-Yoshitaka Tanaka
4-John J. Tani
25-Kenji Tani
Life-Rose Sawako Tani
4-Bill Taura
28-Thomas S. Teraji
e27-George R. Teraoka
16-Ben Terusaki
29-Dr. Roy Teshima
14-Mitsuru Toho
28-Chiye Tomihoro
e22-Fred Y. Tsuji
14-Chester Tomita
8-Chikaji Tsurusaki
e21-Henry Ushijima
1-William S. Ujije
Life-Shig Wakamatsu
2-Charles Waller
12-Tom Watanabe
32-Dr. Newton K. Wesley
C/Life-Richard H. Yamada
14-Richard M. Yamada
15-Ben K. Yamaguchi
30-Noby Yamakoshi
e-Frank T. Yamasaki
25-Kay Kiye Yamashita
2-Dr. Theodore T. Yenari
Life-Kumee Yoshinari
14-Samuel M. Yoshinari
15-Pauline T. Yoshioka
CINCINNATI
12-J. George Buoy
15-Joseph Cloyd
26-Lorraine T. Higashi-hara
9-Ichiro B. Kato
e20-James T. Matsuo
25-Fred Morioka
27-Benny Okura
29-Hisashi Sugawara
14-Dr. Shiro Tanaka
e26-Yoshitaka Tanaka
33-Masaji Toki
e25-Lorraine T. Tokimoto
25-Kaye K. Watanabe
18-Dr. Ben Yamaguchi, Jr.
28-Ben T. Yamaguchi, Sr.
11-Gordon Yoshikawa
CLEVELAND
20-Richard Y. Fujita
26-Robert E. Fujita
Life-Takeyo Imori
1-Asae Honda
1-May Ichida
12-Shig Iseri
21-Dr. Toaru Ishiyama
29-Joe G. Kadowaki
2-Dr. Kayoshi Masuoka
e28-Toshi Kadowaki
13-Takashi Masuoka
21-James T. Masuoka
1-Tom Nakao, Jr.
1-Mary Obata
24-John Ochi
e20-William S. Sadatoki
29-Frank Y. Shiba
1-Dr. Craig Shimizu
30-George Suzuki
18-Henry T. Tanaka
1-Sachi Tanaka
e-Masayuki Tashima
10-William T. Yamazaki
CLOVIS
35-T. June Fujita
10-Frank Goishi
2-Dale Ikeda
20-Fumio Ikeda
24-Hifumi Ikeda
1-Irving Miyamoto
10-Kiyomi Takahashi
8-Dr. Mae Takahashi
10-Ted T. Takahashi
24-Yoshito Takahashi
10-Roy Uyesaka
2-Ronald Yamabe
8-Dr. Masao Yamamoto
28-Tokuo Yamamoto
COLUMBIA BASIN
20-George M. Fukukai
C/Life-Harry H. Masto
C/Life-Edward Yamamoto
Life-Grace Yamamoto
Life-Matsu Yamamoto
Life-Tom S. Yamamoto
CONTRA COSTA
12-Tosh Adachi
C/Life-Tom Arima
1-Glen H. Fukuda
21-Dr. Roy S. Hamaji
19-Hiro Hirano
19-Emiko Hitomi
15-Elizabeth Betty Hoyer
4-Jack Imada
C/Life-Jerry Irei
C/Life-Natsuko Irei
12-Henry S. Ishizuka
21-James Kimoto
25-Meriko Maida
1-Raymond Matsunaga
Life-Harry Mayeda
31-Satoko Nabeta
3-Michael Nagamoto
3-Ed Nakano

Life-David Ninomiya
31-Tamaki Ninomiya
24-Satoru Nishida
21-Thomas K. Nomura
30-Dr. Thomas H. Oda
e26-Jerry Jitsuo Ohara
3-Joe Oishi
C/Life-Heizo Oshima
4-Chiyoko Otagiri
31-Roy Sakai
31-Sam I. Sakai
Life-Masako Sato
22-Prof. Sho Sato
Life-Emiko Shinagawa
Life-John Shinagawa
C-Life-Peggy Shirai
C-Life-Dr. Shohei Shirai
24-Joe S. Sugawara
30-Fumiko Sugihara
16-Yoneo Narumi
33-David Y. Nitake
e21-Hanako Nitake
1-Eiko Nomura
3-Patrick L. Ogawa
23-Norikazu Oku
23-Ted Okumoto
6-John Jiro Saito
30-George K. Saito
2-Grace A. Shiba
e-Mitsuhiko H. Shimizu
26-Saku Shirakawa
27-Tom K. Taira
3-Timothy Takata
32-Shigeji Takeda
33-Clifford Y. Tanaka
23-Kakuo Tanaka
e21-Ben Tsuchiya
e-Frank Tsuchiya
28-Kai Uchima
27-Jerry S. Ushijima
e26-S. K. Uyeda
24-Takito Yamaguchi
24-Harry Yamamoto
EAST LOS ANGELES
2-Dean Aihara
11-Dr. Ronald H. Akashi
2-Masao Dobashi
20-Dr. Tad Fujioka
3-Miki Himeno
e37-Yosh Inadomi
3-Tak Ioka
8-John Kaotaka
22-Hideo Katayama
17-Fusao Kawato
4-Michael Mitoma
20-Dr. George S. Mizumoto
3-Mas Nagami
4-John Nishiz
31-Dr. Robert T. Ohi
1-Rose Ochi
28-Frank S. Okamoto
24-Jane Ozawa
12-Taro Saisho
Life-Herbert M. Sasaki
e-Edgar Y. Sekiguchi
Life-Tingchang S. Shiraki
2-Michael K. Taketani
25-Walter Tatsuno
e-Dr. George Wada
29-George Watanabe
30-Cy Satoshi Yaguchi
EDEN TOWNSHIP
31-Kenji Fujii
19-S. Tom Hataheda
e-Yoshio Kasai
e-Jean S. Kawahara
e-Normano Kawahara
25-Sam Isami Kawahara
2-Ted Kitayama
27-Tom Kitayama
4-Shigenobu Kuramoto
15-Art Mitsutome
31-Tetsuna Sakai
2-Jerry Sasaki
26-Yoshimi Shibata
9-Yoshito Shibata
9-Dr. George Takahashi
26-James Tsurumoto
22-Dr. Geo M. Yamamoto
35-Gilchi Yoshioka
FLORIN
17-Dr. Kenneth H. Ozawa
26-Bill S. Taketa
4-Alfred I. Tsukamoto
4-Mary T. Tsukamoto
FORT LUPTON
1-Donald Cummins
8-Edward Duckworth
30-Floyd Koshio
2-Sam Koshio
1-Robert Maul
30-Jack Tsubura
2-Hirato Uno
29-Dr. George H. Uyemura
29-Marjorie Uyemura
29-Frank Yamaguchi
FOWLER
e26-Kazuo Hiyama
e30-Dr. George Miyake
26-Harley M. Nakamura
8-Kimihito Sera
e23-Thomas T. Toyama
28-Judge Mikio Uchiyama
10-Shig Uchiyama
10-Joe Yokomi
FREMONT
14-Dr. Eiji C. Amemiya
12-Shizuo Harada
12-Sally M. Inouye
12-Ted Inouye
9-Midori Wedemeyer
7-Robert T. Yoshioka
DOWNTOWN L.A.
Mem-Masami Abe
e31-Judge John F. Aiso
e3-Jorge T. Aratani
Life-Father Clement
10-Ernest Y. Doizaki
Life-Mrs. Soichi Fukui
19-Tom S. Hashimoto
20-Al Hatate
2-Frank H. Hirata
4-Kenzo K. Hirota

7-John D. Hokoyama
32-Harry K. Honda
4-Patricia M. Honda
35-Sho Iino
18-Kenji Ito
7-Kenneth Kasamatsu
29-Chester I. Katayama
22-Takayo Kato
19-Masashi Kawaguchi
Life-Mrs. Saburo Kido
5 Ethel Kohashi
10-Kokusai Internat'l Travel
4-Dennis Kunisaki
34-Tats Kushida
2-Ann A. Kusumoto
4-Merit Savings
Life-Mitsui Travel
e-George Morey
25-Henry Murayama
26-Dr. Robert M. Nakamura
3-Debra Nakatomi
28-George Nakatsuka
16-Yoneo Narumi
33-David Y. Nitake
e21-Hanako Nitake
1-Eiko Nomura
3-Patrick L. Ogawa
23-Norikazu Oku
23-Ted Okumoto
6-John Jiro Saito
30-George K. Saito
2-Grace A. Shiba
e-Mitsuhiko H. Shimizu
26-Saku Shirakawa
27-Tom K. Taira
3-Timothy Takata
32-Shigeji Takeda
33-Clifford Y. Tanaka
23-Kakuo Tanaka
e21-Ben Tsuchiya
e-Frank Tsuchiya
28-Kai Uchima
27-Jerry S. Ushijima
e26-S. K. Uyeda
24-Takito Yamaguchi
24-Harry Yamamoto
EAST LOS ANGELES
2-Dean Aihara
11-Dr. Ronald H. Akashi
2-Masao Dobashi
20-Dr. Tad Fujioka
3-Miki Himeno
e37-Yosh Inadomi
3-Tak Ioka
8-John Kaotaka
22-Hideo Katayama
17-Fusao Kawato
4-Michael Mitoma
20-Dr. George S. Mizumoto
3-Mas Nagami
4-John Nishiz
31-Dr. Robert T. Ohi
1-Rose Ochi
28-Frank S. Okamoto
24-Jane Ozawa
12-Taro Saisho
Life-Herbert M. Sasaki
e-Edgar Y. Sekiguchi
Life-Tingchang S. Shiraki
2-Michael K. Taketani
25-Walter Tatsuno
e-Dr. George Wada
29-George Watanabe
30-Cy Satoshi Yaguchi
EDEN TOWNSHIP
31-Kenji Fujii
19-S. Tom Hataheda
e-Yoshio Kasai
e-Jean S. Kawahara
e-Normano Kawahara
25-Sam Isami Kawahara
2-Ted Kitayama
27-Tom Kitayama
4-Shigenobu Kuramoto
15-Art Mitsutome
31-Tetsuna Sakai
2-Jerry Sasaki
26-Yoshimi Shibata
9-Yoshito Shibata
9-Dr. George Takahashi
26-James Tsurumoto
22-Dr. Geo M. Yamamoto
35-Gilchi Yoshioka
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26-Bill S. Taketa
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4-Mary T. Tsukamoto
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8-Edward Duckworth
30-Floyd Koshio
2-Sam Koshio
1-Robert Maul
30-Jack Tsubura
2-Hirato Uno
29-Dr. George H. Uyemura
29-Marjorie Uyemura
29-Frank Yamaguchi
FOWLER
e26-Kazuo Hiyama
e30-Dr. George Miyake
26-Harley M. Nakamura
8-Kimihito Sera
e23-Thomas T. Toyama
28-Judge Mikio Uchiyama
10-Shig Uchiyama
10-Joe Yokomi
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14-Dr. Eiji C. Amemiya
12-Shizuo Harada
12-Sally M. Inouye
12-Ted Inouye
9-Midori Wedemeyer
7-Robert T. Yoshioka
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e3-Jorge T. Aratani
Life-Father Clement
10-Ernest Y. Doizaki
Life-Mrs. Soichi Fukui
19-Tom S. Hashimoto
20-Al Hatate
2-Frank H. Hirata
4-Kenzo K. Hirota

9-Hito Murata
23-Matsukiyo Murata
18-Tom Natsuhara
13-Hatsuo Henry Nonaka
19-Bob S. Ota
20-Hiroshi Shimamoto
FRESNO
27-Don T. Arata
13-Dr. Richard Asami
2-Richard P. Berman
25-Dr. Shiro Ego
10-Fusayo Fujimura
17-Susumu Sam Fujimura
10-Y. Hiram Goya
9-Makoto Hata
4-Dr. Alvin K. Hayashi
Life-Fred Y. Hirasuna
3-Seisu Hirasuna
4-Jeanette T. Ishii
1-Lily Ishii
4-Tony Ishii
21-Jin Ishikawa
10-James Iwatsubo
e28-Dr. Akira Jitsumyo
3-Dorothy Kanenaga
C/Life-Dr. Ernest K. Kazato
10-Faye Kazato
e30-Dr. Henry H. Kazato
1-Jon S. Kebo
1-George Kimura
3-Ada Sayo Kubo
2-Dr. Sumio Kubo
1-Henry H. Kubow
2-Dr. Donald Kunimitsu
2-Dr. Vivian Kunimitsu
3-Sachiye Kuwamoto
3-Satoshi Kuwamoto
3-Peggy S. Liggett
3-Marco Margarite
3-Dr. Michael Maruyama
20-Dr. Kenneth S. Masamoto
3-Fusa Mikami
7-Seichi H. Mikami
2-Lou Miyamoto
9-Nobuo Mori
Life-Mae F. Morita
Life-Takashi Morita
22-Ben Nakamura
1-Ted M. Nakata, DDS
10-George Nii
22-Dr. Frank Y. Nishio
27-Chisato Ohara
29-Dr. Chester Oji
3-May M. Oji
1-Caroline Sakauye, MD
7-Tetsuo Shigyo
3-Deborah Shikami
25-Dr. Hideki Shimada
e31-Dr. George M. Suda
3-Lily Suda
26-Dr. Otto H. Suda
2-Sumi Suda
15-Willy K. Suda
2-Dr. Kikuo H. Taira
24-Paul N. Takahashi
6-Dr. Norio Takayama
2-Michie Tanida
8-Yosaku Tanida
9-Barbara Taniguchi
11-Dr. Izumi Taniguchi
5-Robert Tsubota
3-Ryuu Urushima
23-George T. Yamauchi
9-Akira Yokomi
1-Dr. Shaw Yorizane, Jr.

GARDENA VALLEY

Life-Ralph C. Dills
21-John K. Endo
25-Joe W. Fletcher
e25-Harry M. Fujita
15-John J. Fujita
18-Morio L. Fukuto
8-L. Dale Gaesteiger
7-Gary Hayakawa
7-Takeshi Higaki
7-Ken Hokoyama
20-Dr. Harry T. Iida
8-Ken Inoue
30-Henry J. Ishida
13-Yoshiko Ishida
23-Dr. William M. Jow
23-Bruce T. Kaji
2-Frances Kaji
7-Thomas Y. Kamidori
12-George S. Kamikawa
27-Kay K. Kamiya
17-Helen Kawagoe
16-Tak Kawagoe
Life-George Kobata
e-Joe H. Kobata
22-Yoshio Kobata
Life-Dr. John Koyama
24-James N. Kunihe
e24-Dr. Hiroshi Kuwata
30-Dr. Victor Makita
e21-Shurei A. Matsumoto
20-Isaac I. Matsushige
29-Sam Minami
4-Jim Mitu
27-David S. Miyamoto
18-Henry M. Nagahori
14-Kei Nishino
6-Art S. Nishisaka
1-Dr. Henry Noguchi
1-Mas Odoi
Life-Hen Otsaka
1-William H. Patterson
13-Shozo Saito
e27-Fumi Satow
e36-Hideo Satow
31-Ronald I. Shiozaki
10-Mitsuko D. Soraoka
4-Ichiro J. Sowa
3-Chester Sugimoto
e20-Frank S. Sugiyama
13-Robert Takamoto
6-Masao Tanino
22-Robert Tarumoto
12-Dr. Ernest Terao
2-Dr. Masashi Uriu
8-George Watai
2-Edith S. Watanabe
4-Kazumi Watanabe
14-Tokiyu Yamaguchi
10-Dr. Hideo Yamane
6-Dr. Robert N. Yamasaki
23-George T. Yamauchi
e22-Dr. Stanley H. Yanase

31-Frank M Yonemura*
13-Dr Joe C Yoshida
2-Teruko Yoshiki

GILROY

4-Mamoru Nakao
17-Lawson Sakai*

GOLDEN GATE

21-Sumi Honnami
29-Helen Hori
Life-Dr Yoshio Nakashima

30-Katherine Reyes
25-Dr Clifford I Uyeda*
2-Jay Wakabayashi

GREATER L.A.

SINGLES
4-George K Eguchi
28-Yoshie Furuta

4-Taeko Kaili
7-Karl K Nobuyuki

GREENHAM TROUTDALE

13-Edward H Fujii
23-Kazuo Fujii
e22-Masayuki Fujimoto

4-Ted Hachiya
Life-Chiyu Kato
30-Hawley H Kato

Life-Henry Kato
32-Kazuo Kinoshita
20-Shigenari Nagae

27-Dr Joe M Onchi
27-Kazuma Tamura

HOLLYWOOD

e22-Hon John F Aiso
1-Shunji Asari
4-Raymond Chee*

14-Arthur M Emi
22-Alice Aiko Ito
36-Arthur Ito

21-Yuki Kamayatsu
29-Robert K Kato
27-Paul Kaz Kawakami

1-Aiko O King
5-Dr Harry H Kitano
13-Hideo Kondo

30-Dr Shig J Masuoka
19-Jeffrey Y Matsui
31-Shizuko Sumi

14-Bill H Teragawa
e-Charles T Ukita
31-Miwako Yanamoto*

HONOLULU

4-Kay Uno Kaneko
4-Rev William M Nagata*

3-Lia Rae Shigemura

HOOSIER

1-John L Emmerson
3-Charles Hannel
3-K Sue Hannel

4-Charles Matsumoto
4-Ken Matsumoto
4-Mary Matsumoto

4-Yasuko Matsumoto
4-Shirley Nakatsukasa
4-Walter Nakatsukasa

13-Mary Sato
4-George Umemura
4-Jean Umemura

IDAHO FALLS

34-Al Brownell
Life-Deto Harada
11-Hid Hasegawa

33-Charley Hirai
e-Yukio Eke Inouye
e-Tommy H Miyasaka

Life-Sadao Morishita
Life-M/M Joe Nishioka
Life-George Nukaya

23-Shoji Nukaya
27-Fred I Ochi
26-Sam S Sakaguchi

Life-Frank Yamasaki

JAPAN

22-Estella Hoshimiya
2-The Ichiban Shop*

3-Mutsuya Matsumoto
4-Dyke Nakamura
5-George I Nakamura

3-Coolidge C Ozaki
4-Viacheslav Peshkoff
7-Barry Saiki

e28-Marshall Sumida
8-Kow T Takesako
Life-Dick Yamashita

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13-John Y Sato*

16-Al Shimoguchi

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3-Joe Mori

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30-Eric Andow
29-Fred M Hashimoto

Life-Buddy Iwata
4-Londa O Iwata
29-Norman M Kishi

10-Jean Koda
21-Yo Kuniyoshi
30-Samuel Y Maeda

8-Tom O Nakashima
29-Robert Okashi
29-Frank Shoji

2-Agnes Winton
28-Gordon H Winton, Jr
27-George Yagi

28-Lester Koe Yoshida

LODI

10-Keiji Fujinaka
9-Dr Kenneth K Takeda

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3-Mo Noguchi
2-George Sakanari

6-Bruce Shimizu
3-George T Shimizu
2-Dr Sam Shimomura

13-James O Wright, Jr

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1-Shirley Chami
2-Tsutomu Curo
4-Kerry N Doi

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3-Edward K Goka

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1-Ruth Horibe

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2-Dorothy Isomoto
3-Seiji J Isomoto

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4-Grace N Mitsuhashi
4-Marie Miyashiro

29-Sam S Miyashiro
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4-Kiichi Namba

1-Teru Namba
1-Yoshio N Namba
4-Cary Nishimoto

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2-Howard Okumura
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19-Dr Roy T Ozawa
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4-Barbara Sato

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24-An Sonoda
2-Cathy Sonoda

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3-Shizuko Urugami

4-Ronald Wakabayashi
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3-Paul Yamamoto

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21-Thomas Hatamiya
e23-Bob H Inouye

29-George H Inouye
8-Robert H Inouye
8-Mark Iwanaga

3-Ben T Kawada
6-Joe Kobayashi
28-Robert Kodama

21-Billy Tenu Manji
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7-Larry Matsumura

Life-Frank Nakamura
23-Takeo Nakano
9-Arthur N Oji

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1-Patricia M Okimoto
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8-Masao Sagara
e-John K Sasaki
28-Thomas H Teesdale

22-Isao Tokunaga
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1-Mosse M Uchida

18-George Yoshimoto
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1-Ron Yoshimura

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21-Masami Asai
2-Taro Asai

30-Sho Endow, Jr
23-Masashi Migaki
27-George Nakamura

31-Ray Sato
30-Mits Takasumi
4-Satoshi Tsubota

e-George M Watanabe
Life-Mike Yasui
Life-Ray T Yasui

MILE-HI
15-Tosh Ando
4-Harry H Aoyagi

4-Dale R Arnold
19-Henry K Date
e-Dr Chas Fujisaki

9-Kiyoto Futa
33-William K Hosokawa
30-Harry Y Ida*

25-James H Imatani*
13-Robert Inai
8-Tom Ioka

30-Carl H Iwasaki
e28-George Mits Kaneko*
18-James Kanemoto

3-Dr Tom K Kobayashi
26-Samuel Kumagari
24-Tom T Masamori

23-Dr Bob T Mayeda
25-Dr Takashi Mayeda*
20-Dr Ben Miyahara

e23-John T Noguchi
9-Dr Tsuru T Okagawa
14-Hootch Okumura

4-Terry Nishida Sato
9-Richard K Shigemura
8-William Jiro Shoji

6-Dr Wm Y Takahashi
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24-Dr Mahito Mike Uba
e22-Dr Ayako Wada
28-Minoru Yasui

8-William T Yoshida

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18-Makoto Aratani*
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10-Takako Dinez

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30-Shigeru Nakahira
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13-Dr Thomas G Samter

13-Thomas T Sasaki
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C-Life-Shiro Shiraga*

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2-William Suyama

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21-Kengo Teramura
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Life-Yoshiko E Ichiji

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20-James Tabata
19-George Y Uyeda
32-Minoru C Uyeda

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12-Saige Aramaki

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15-Kenneth Nodzu

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Hopkins
3-Masato Nakashima

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3-Yoshiro S Akutagawa

29-S Ruth Y Hashimoto
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Life-Geo H Matsubara

Life-M/M Daikichi Matsubara
Life-Toshi Matsubara
7-Hiroshi Morimoto

6-Junso Ogawa
7-Anne Shibata
7-Randolph Shibata

7-Ron Shibata
Life-M/M Walter Shibata
7-Walter Shibata

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4-Kenneth Yonemoto
8-Miyuki Yonemoto

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4-Matsuko Akiya

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32-Yaye Togasaki
Breitenbach

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21-Minoru Endo
Life-Edward J Ennis

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4-William S Fujimura
Life-Tom Hayashi

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24-Yoshi T Imai
11-Chiyoko Itanaga

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25-Shig Kariya
28-Mitty M Kimura

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25-James H Imatani*
13-Robert Inai

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e28-George Mits Kaneko*

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25-Dr Takashi Mayeda*

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5-Mike Tashiro

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8-William T Yoshida

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Life-Miyoko Yuki
Life-Takeo Yuki

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2-Akira Abe
11-Shizuko Akahoshi

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Yokomizo
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12-Dr Paul Ellis
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e21-Yukio Ando
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1-Judy Zaiman

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1-Steve Hasegawa
15-Roy Hirabayashi
12-Edward F Ishii

1-Sharon Ishii Jordan
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9-Mitsuo Kawamoto

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5-Frank Tamai
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1-Mike Watanabe
3-Pamela K Watanabe*

3-Terry K Watanabe*

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18-Dr George N Asawa
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e-Tachio Goya

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30-Mitsuo Nitta
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26-Dr Paul K Sakaguchi*

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e20-Stephen K Tamura
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31-Ken Uyesugi

24-Mas M Uyesugi

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1-Karen Kishi

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1-Frances Kuramoto
5-Carol Ann Taeko Saito

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Life-Ben Koga
e-James N Kozuki
Life-Norman Miyakawa

e-Tomio C Miyakawa
e-Robert Okamura

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34-Yoneo Y Deguchi
29-Mitsuko F Dyo*

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26-Fred Asaichi Hiroaka
Life-Tom Tamatsu Ito

28-Ted K Kawata
e23-Eiko Matsui
e23-Kay K Monma

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29-Jiro Oishi
21-Dr Thomas T Omori

29-Hayato Harris Ozawa
15-Dr Robert Shimazaki
15-George Shiota

15-Moe Takagaki
e34-Butch Y Tamura
29-Mich Tsuchiyama

26-Ken Yamaguchi
18-Mack M Yamaguchi
15-Harvard K Yuki

23-George T Yusa

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e27-Shoji Date
31-Susumu Sim Endo

4-Reiko K N Gaspar
20-Marion Glaeser
10-Mary Hamada

15-William Hamada*
12-George K Higuchi
23-Kaz Horita

14-Albert B Ikeda
9-Dr William Inouye
31-William Tadashi Ishida

13-Ben Kimura
20-Roy K Kita
29-Noboru Kobayashi*

15-Sumiko Kobayashi
25-Chiyoko T Kowai
Mem-Haruno Marutani

36-William M Marutani*
9-Sauce H Matsumori
Life-James Michener

Life-Mari Michener
Life-Tadafumi Mikuriya
15-Nobu Miyoshi

15-Yukiko Moriuchi*
15-Toshio Moriuchi*
26-Mary D Murakami

29-Dr Tomomi Murakami
24-Dr K Stanley Nagahashi

5-David K Nitta
Life-Ann Nitta
34-S John Nitta

30-Ben Ohama
25-Allen H Okamoto
33-Jack K Ozawa*

8-Henry I Suzuki
33-Dr Hitoshi Tom Tamaki
12-Grayce K Ueyehara*

32-Hiroshi Ueyehara*
28-Dr Warren H Watanabe
9-Akira Yoshida

13-Haru Yoshida
PLACER COUNTY
3-Dr Michael B Hatashita

14-Ken Kashiwabara
24-Harry Kawahata
Life-Ellen A Kub

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Continued from Previous Page



15-Saburo Sam Nakagawa
31-Tetsuo Nobuko
15-Roy Ota
15-Richard S Sakai
5-Raymond Jiro Takasaki
23-Edward M Tsutakawa
18-Dr James M Watanabe
STOCKTON
Life-Jun Agari
30-George K Baba
30-Ruby T Dobana
5-Edwin T Endow
23-Dr Kenneth Fujii
6-Chester Y Fukuhara
2-Debra Hatanaka
30-Harry S Hayashino
29-Frank Inamasu
25-Alfred T Ishida
30-Sam M Itaya
15-Frank Kitagawa
30-Henry T Kusama
20-George Y Matsumoto
31-Jack Y Matsumoto
3-Kiyoshi Mizuno
24-Dr John I Morozumi
3-Grace R Nagai
26-Arthur K Nakashima
25-George J Nakashima
23-Roy S Nakashima
25-William U Nakashima
21-Harold Nitta
C/Life-Tom T Okamoto
Life-Mabel Okubo
30-Joseph I Omachi
4-Ben Oshima
1-Tom Rushing
7-Bill Shima
Life-George Tabuchi
20-Dr Katsuo Takei
23-Dr James H Tanaka
17-James Tanji
18-Kengo Terashita
e-Lou Tsunekawa
4-Harry Tsushima
30-Kazuo Ueda
1-Hoji Wada
7-Yutaka Watanabe
7-Charles Yagi
3-Clara T Yamada
21-Yoshio Bob Yamada
21-John K Yamaguchi
19-Dr M Lincoln Yamaguchi
11-Ted Yoneda
23-Ed Yoshikawa
TORRANCE
4-Frank H Wataze
TRI-VALLEY
3-Teru Yokoi
TULARE COUNTY
28-Tee Ezaki
5-Kay Hada
24-Jun Jimmy Hatakeda
e26-Sawato Hatakeda
2-Ben Hayakawa
29-Mike Imoto
2-Maude Ishida
2-Ralph Ishida
17-Robert Ishida
26-William Ishida
29-Hiroshi Mayeda
24-Harry Morofuji
29-Ed Nagata
6-Stanley Nagata
27-George Ono
26-Gene Shimaji
30-Tom Shimasaki
28-Jack Sumida
26-Ethel Y Tashiro
34-Kenji Tashiro
4-Yeiki Tashiro
30-Shigeo Murakami
13-Mary Nakamura
27-Jack H Ogami
20-George T Okita
31-Abe Saito
24-Yosh Sakahara
e-Barton Sasaki
Life-Connie Shinojima
36-George Sugai
24-Pil Sugai
Life-Kay Teramura
22-Ben Tsukamaki
20-Sam Uchida
20-Bob S Uriu
24-Tom Uriu
e-George E Vaughn
22-James Wakagawa
Life-James Watanabe
21-Dr Kenji Yaguchi
29-Mas Yano
24-Louis J Yturri

SOLANO
20-Leo H Hosoda
SONOMA COUNTY
21-George I Hamamoto
6-Donald H Ito
7-Hitoshi R Kobayashi
5-Mel Kunihiro
10-Raymond M Morita
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22-James F Murakami
13-Ed Nomura
29-Edwin Ohki
22-Dr Roy Okamoto
6-Margaret Y Scott
22-Martin Shimizu
2-Shiz Tsujihara
7-Thomas K Yokoi
e27-George Y Yokoyama
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21-Joe N Hashima
4-George I Imamura
4-Henry J Ishikawa
22-Edwin Y Mitoma
29-Fumi Satow
35-Ira Shimasaki
19-Yoshiaki Tsuruma
8-John K Tsuruta
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14-Motoi Asai
4-Yoshio Hata
e-Frank Hisayasu
31-Dr Mark Kondo
12-Spady A Koyama
9-Louis Kurahara
e-Marie Kurihara
7-Masa Kuroiwa

23-Hitoshi Mike Shimizu
16-Sam Shimoguchi
22-Tony Tsuneo Shimoto
29-Dr Takao Shishino
15-Jack Sugihara
9-Caroline K Takemoto
Life-Patti Inagaki Ueda
31-Fumi Utsuki
32-Mary E Wakamatsu
* Life-Matsunosuke Wakamatsu
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e-Jane Yamashita
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8-Bob Fukutomi
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17-Dr Stanley I Kimura
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4-Shigeru Yabu
8-Akira Yatabe
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30-Minoru Miya
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30-Tomio Yamada
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e33-Sally Furukawa
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Life-Kenjo Nogaki
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33-K Patrick Okura
3-Hajime Ota
2-Mary H Ota
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30-Hisako Sakata
6-Floyd I Sandlin
3-Frank Sato
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16-Shigeki Sugiyama
6-Toku M Sugiyama
22-Mike Suzuki
34-Harry I Takagi
18-Cherry Y Tsutsumida
7-Seiko Wakabayashi
6-Kenneth K Yamamoto
7-Takeshi Yoshihara
31-John Y Yoshino
Life-Mary Louise Yoshino
WATSONVILLE
4-H Frank Sakata
18-Kenzo Yoshida
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26-David Akashi
21-Mary Akashi
12-George W Asawa
20-Grace K Deguchi
9-Harry Fujino
27-Karl Sakuo Iwasaki
14-Kenneth S Kagiwada
12-Masamune Kojima
e-Toshiko Kormai
13-Dr Kenneth K Matsumoto
Life-Saburo Misumi
10-Jun Miyoshi
29-Ben M Nishimoto
29-Jim M Nishimoto
e21-Dr Akira Nishizawa
22-Jack S Nomura
27-Akira Ohno
29-George A Okamoto
Life-Katsumi Okuno
30-Jack Kiyoshi Ota
13-Dr George M Sakai
16-Dr Joseph T Seto
Life-Dr Kiyoshi Sonoda
Life-Mitsu Sonoda
32-Togo W Tanaka
4-Kiyoko Tatsui
15-John Y Toshiyuki
12-Elmer M Uchida
28-Joe Uyeda
4-Dr Joe Yamamoto
1-Maria Yamamoto
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28-Jane Habara
15-George M Ichien
Life-Haruo Ishimaru
Yoshiko Ishimaru
4-Kayo Kikuchi
18-Rod Kobara
8-C Ken Miura, MD
4-David F Muraoka
4-David Nakamura
Life-Sally Nakashima
Life-S Stephen Nakashima
18-Joe Nishimura
Life-David M Sakai
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17-Dr Seiji Shiba
17-John Sumida
2-Shiro Takei
15-Judge Taketsugu Takei

16-Dr Raymond Uchiyama
18-Geary Watanabe
4-Howard T Watanabe
WHITE RIVER VALLEY
28-George Kawasaki
e21-William T Maebori
14-Koji Norikane
11-Margaret Okitsu
WILSHIRE
36-Dr Roy M Nishikawa
e26-Fred K Oshima
36-Fred K Ota
C/Life-Mabel T Ota
14-George Takei
31-Tatsuo Tut Yata
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31-Mats Ando
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1-Deborah Collier
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20-Walter N Fuchigami
4-Yuki Fuchigami
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20-Henry Goshu
10-Hotel New Otani**
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6-Frank Iritani
10-Harold Iseke
14-Brian R Kashiwagi
Life-Dr Masashi Kawasaki
24-Lloyd K Kumatake
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4-James T Omai
7-Helene H Saeda
Life-George Sahara
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As of Dec. 31, 1984
The Honor Roll are carefully compiled by the PC staff to list paid-up members in the 1000 Club for the calendar year 1984. We shall apologize in advance for any inadvertent omissions or typographical errors. Corrections, if any, will be made altogether in the Feb. 8 issue.—Editor.

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Deaths

Nobuhiko Ushiba, 75, former Japanese ambassador to the U.S., died Dec. 31 in Tokyo. During his Washington assignment, he addressed the JACL national convention in 1972 and hosted a reception for the organization at the embassy. Later he was co-chair of the U.S.-Japan's Wisemen's Group, a private advisory group of economists and businessmen.

George Toriyama, 68, died after a long illness Nov. 15. He served as president of the prewar Con-

tra Costa JACL, and served in the U.S. Army during WW2. His wife, Aiko Toriyama, is president of the Diablo Valley JACL.

Tokuyoshi Awamura, 86, of Honolulu, died Dec. 26. Past President of Japanese Chamber of Commerce, United Japanese Society, and Japanese Stu-

dy Group, he was longtime proprietor of the Heiwa-do Jewelry Store. He was also father-in-law of Sen. Daniel Inouye. He is survived by w Mitsuo S., d Edith Satow (Los Angeles), Margaret Inouye, Grace Murakami, Betty Higashino (Oakland), Shirley Nozoe, Patricia (Boston); 7gc.

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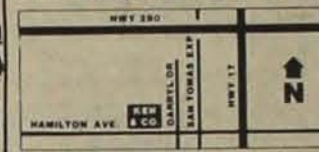
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7 Alaska Cruise	8dys	July 19
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NEW YEAR PULLOUT

January 4-11, 1985

From Racism to Terrorism: 1934-35

by Mary Norton

The following was written as an honor's thesis for the Arizona State University history department.

Treat all men alike. Give them the same law. Give them all an even chance to live and grow . . . You might as well expect the rivers to run backward as that any man who was born free should be contented penned up and denied liberty to go where he pleases. If you tie a horse to a stake, do you expect he will grow fat?

—Chief Joseph, Nez Perces

"Fear creates hobgoblins out of shadows."

Japanese Proverb

A series of events in Phoenix during 1934 and 1935 represents one of the worst campaigns of racism and political discrimination in Arizona's history. It consisted of questionable legal proceedings and outright "vigilante" terrorism aimed at Japanese Americans (most of them long-term, bona fide citizens) living in Phoenix and the greater Salt River Valley. The focal point of this unfortunate campaign was the community of Japanese farmers. Pressures from a Depression economy, combined with propaganda from the Pacific Coast about the "Yellow Peril," were the originating causes. Ironically, these hapless Japanese victims were making enormous contributions to the economy of the Valley. The long-standing residence of almost all of them (not to mention the American citizenship of most) did not provide protection from suspicion and hostility.

The events that occurred in the Salt River Valley in 1934-35 also can be seen as a telling precedent to the later evacuation and internment of the Japanese in the United States at the outbreak of hostilities with Japan. Historians and legal scholars have decried the blatant abuse of this act of incarcerating innocent citizens guilty of nothing but being of Japanese descent. The events herein described did not involve such blatant governmental action, but they did involve a bold and widespread inaction which permitted a large, organized vigilante offensive against those of Japanese descent. The discrimination and vigilantism that was allowed to erupt and grow provided a framework for later prejudice and the outright denial of civil rights.

According to former Arizona Governor Howard Pyle, who was employed in Phoenix broadcast radio at the time of the events, those Arizonans not involved in the terrorist activities did not believe the events were significant. A careful review of the facts indicates that the terrorism did indeed have significant effect on many Japanese in the Valley. Moreover, the events contributed significantly to the deterioration of U.S.-Japanese relationships just prior to World War II.

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Photo by Leon Cantrell, Arizona Highways

Japanese American farmers in the rich Salt River Valley of Arizona, 1948.

The Rise and Fall of the Nisei in Hawaii

By DR. FRANKLIN ODO

This article was first published in the *Hawaii Herald*. Odo is director of the University of Hawaii Ethnic Studies Program.

For Japanese Americans, Hawaii is a unique place with wondrous examples of individual and collective achievements coexisting with profoundly disquieting issues which threaten to explode at any time.

On Feb. 3, 1985, Hawaii will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the "City of Tokio," which brought 944 Japanese government contract laborers to work on the sugar plantations. The *Daily Pacific Commercial Advertiser* reported on the following day that this was indeed a very fine "body of desirable immigrants, and the Government may well be proud of their success in having so happily inaugurated an immigration that, judging from the people who are now at the Immigration Depot, cannot fail of being of great benefit to the country."

Although there were examples of Japanese who had drifted across the Pacific and assimilated into Hawaiian society, such as the case of the *gannen-mono*, the 148 laborers who arrived in 1868, the basic story of Japanese in Hawaii begins with the "City of Tokio" and the approximately 180,000 others who arrived between 1885 and 1924.

By 1900, there were over 60,000 Japanese in Hawaii who constituted about 40% of the total population. The indication that they were here to stay in growing numbers prompted the first serious and sustained outbursts of racism directed at the threat of the "Japs" taking over.

Political Success

A quick look at the political scene in the 1980s would convince the turn-of-the-century alarmists that their worst fears had been realized. They would see Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga representing the Japanese American population in

the U.S. Senate and George Ariyoshi serving as the 50th state's governor. They might be further concerned to learn that Lt. Gov. John Waihee's wife is Japanese American and that several of the justices on the State Supreme Court are but one generation removed from Japan.

Americans of Japanese Ancestry (AJAs) occupy 12 of 25 state Senate seats and 20 of 51 seats in the state House of Representatives. The mayors of Kauai and Hawaii are Tony Kunimura and Herbert Matayoshi, respectively, and the administrative heads of several key state departments including Education (Francis Hatanaka), Agriculture (Jack Suwa) and Land and Natural Resources (Susumu Ono) are AJAs.

On one hand, these political successes are hailed as monuments to the democratic nature of open society in America, and to the particularly tolerant quality of race relations in Hawaii.

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On the other hand, there are increasingly open criticisms of the apparent AJA domination of Hawaiian society from top to bottom. Some of this hostility comes from other minority segments, including Filipinos and Hawaiians, who suffer in disproportionate numbers in exploited and oppressed sectors of the economy and culture. More of the antagonism comes from haoles (whites) who believe that AJAs systematically hire and promote their own.

These are complex phenomena which have very involved histories, but it may be useful to suggest that the Japanese have gained a notoriety for power and control which is largely unwarranted, and that they are rapidly losing the degree of ethnic, collective influence that they once held. This interpretation, what might be captioned the "rise and fall of the Nisei," is widely held by AJAs who are anxious for their children, for whom they can no longer guarantee a future brighter than, or even equal to, the present generation's.

The basic reason for this unstable position is the fact that AJA upward mobility was heavily dependent on unusual historical developments during and after WW2. First, the whole political economy of the Islands was undergoing radical change as it shifted from industrial agriculture, based on sugar and pineapple, to reliance on federal expenditures, largely military, and a rapidly growing tourist and resort sector. In the process, the old haole elite was forced to relinquish its nearly absolute power over the economy, through the Big Five Corporations, and over the political setting, through the Republican Party.

Public Sector Mobility

The AJAs managed to carve out significant paths to success in these new areas, especially in the booming public sector which lay wide open, partly because some old racial barriers had fallen. More important, however, these positions in education and other city, county and territory departments paid less than jobs in the utilities and private businesses, including financial institutions and military-related

businesses, which continued to discriminate against the AJAs.

Thus, the relative success of some AJAs is largely built on public sector mobility and professional specializations including the health and science fields. But the control of wealth-producing institutions is, with a very few notable exceptions such as small banks and local development figures, tightly held by a combination of remnants of the old Big Five haole elite, some corporate giants from Japan, and an impressive influx of multinationals based in North America.

In this political economic context, described by Noel Kent in a recent study, "Islands Under the Influence" (*Monthly Review*, New York, 1983), AJA lawyers, accountants, middle-level managers, realtors, and sales and technical people are doing very well on individual terms. And, again except for a few dissident legislators, AJA politicians are basically aligned with this new economic order which operates under directions largely disseminated from corporate headquarters in Hong Kong, Tokyo, San Francisco and New York.

Appearances Misleading

Even in the areas of greatest mobility, however, AJAs are doing less well than generally perceived. In the most recent analysis, Jonathan Okamura found that AJAs managed only to hold their own between 1970 and 1980 ("Occupational Status of Japanese in Hawaii," *Hawaii Herald*, March 16, 1984). The percentage of AJAs in the total labor force declined from 34.6% to 30.8% for males and 40.2% to 33.4% for females.

As Table 1 indicates, the actual percentage of AJA professionals declined between 1970 and 1980, and although there was some increase in the "executive, administrative and managerial" category (almost doubled in the case of females), the figures are proportional to the general state distribution. The greatest increases come in the middle-level "technical, sales and administrative support" category which, together with "service" positions, accounts for over two-thirds of all AJA women employed in Hawaii.

Recent studies indicate that there is continued discrimination working against

Table 1.
Occupational Distribution of Japanese in Hawaii
by Sex, and by Percent Within Group (1970 and 1980)

Occupational Category	Japanese (1970)	Japanese (1980)	Hawaii (1980)
Professional specialty			
males	14.0	10.3	10.5
females	15.9	14.3	13.3
Executive, administrative and managerial			
males	12.4	15.6	14.1
females	4.3	8.4	8.9
Technical, sales and administrative support			
males	15.7	23.6	19.3
females	43.7	51.7	46.9
Precision production, craft and repair			
males	30.2	23.9	19.6
females	1.8	2.8	2.1
Operators, fabricators and laborers			
males	17.9	13.1	17.0
females	10.6	4.7	5.3
Service			
males	6.7	9.9	14.4
females	21.9	16.9	22.0

Source: 1970 data from Subject Reports: Japanese, Chinese, and Filipinos in the United States. U.S. Census of Population, 1970.

1980 data from General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii. U.S. Census of Population, 1980.

Table 2. Occupational Distribution in Hawaii by Ethnicity and Sex, 1980

	Black	Chinese	Filipino	Hawaiian	Japanese	Korean	Samoa	White
Hawaii's Labor Force (%)								
males	0.8	6.9	13.8	10.9	30.8	1.7	0.9	31.1
females	0.7	6.8	13.1	10.6	33.4	2.4	0.7	29.8
Occupational Category (%)								
Professional specialty								
males	0.8	9.5**	3.4*	6.0*	30.2	1.8	0.4*	45.4**
females	0.5*	7.5	5.8*	6.9*	35.8	1.1*	0.5*	40.2**
Executive, administrative, and managerial								
males	0.7	8.6**	4.5*	6.7*	34.1	2.0	0.3*	41.1**
females	0.8	9.1**	6.6*	10.0	31.6	2.4	0.3*	37.5**
Technical, sales, and administrative support								
males	0.9	8.9**	8.8*	7.2*	37.5**	2.0	0.5*	32.3
females	0.8	7.0	10.4*	9.6	36.9	1.9*	0.5*	30.5
Precision production, craft, and repair								
males	0.6*	4.7*	13.4	11.0	37.5**	1.7	0.7*	27.2
females	0.6	6.5	16.7**	6.2*	44.8**	1.9*	1.4**	20.4*
Operators, fabricators, and laborers								
males	0.9	4.6*	22.8**	18.4**	23.8*	1.4	1.8**	22.7*
females	0.4*	5.2*	29.1**	15.7**	29.7	1.4*	1.3**	14.2*
Service								
males	1.2**	8.0	21.1**	13.4**	21.2*	1.8	1.5**	27.0
females	0.8	5.8	19.8**	14.3**	25.7*	4.5**	1.1**	24.5

* underrepresentation, ** overrepresentation, based on a 20% margin the federal government uses to require affirmative action. Source: General Social and Economic Characteristics, Hawaii. U.S. Census of Population, 1980.

AJAs at the upper levels of the occupational hierarchy and that the situation may be deteriorating. Eric Woodrum's investigation of the national scene led to the conclusion that "precisely those college-educated, professional Japanese Americans celebrated as exemplifying an 'assimilation success story' systematically receive less prestigious, authoritative employment and less financial compensation than similarly qualified whites."

'Pays to be White'

Perhaps most startling is his revelation that, adjusting for occupational prestige, age, education, annual weeks worked, hours worked the previous week, and

average income in the state of residence, AJA males in the U.S. earned only 88% of what white males made in 1975, while Japanese American women earned only 58%. Comparable figures for Black males and females were 81% and 61%, respectively ("An Assessment of Japanese American Assimilation, Pluralism, and Subordination," *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 87, No. 1, July, 1981).

When a similar study was done for various ethnic groups in Hawaii, it was revealed that "even in a truly multiracial society as Hawaii in which no ethnic-racial group comprises a numerical majority, it pays to be white, since they receive greater returns for investments in education and experience and, equalizing

all variables, they are given higher incomes than non-whites" (Edwin Fujii and James Mak, "The Determinants of Income of Native- and Foreign-Born Men in a Multiracial Society," *Applied Economics*, 15, 1983, pp.772-75).

As the data indicate, AJAs are doing less well in terms of employment than generally perceived. Further, as indicated in Table 2, professional, administrative, executive and management positions include significant overrepresentation of whites—again, contrary to popular perceptions.

There is no question that upward occupational mobility for Hawaii AJAs after WW2 was dramatic and impressive. The war itself unleashed a generation of Nisei

whose experiences and education, including the important benefits from the "G.I. Bill of Rights," served them well in an economy which needed their numbers and skills. But the over-publicized examples of AJA entry into middle-class affluence and arrogance should not obscure the fact that the vast majority are white- and blue-collar workers. Their family incomes are high because most spouses are employed and there are many in skilled crafts and precision production. Still, the percentage of males in the "service" category (see Table 1) rose from 6.7% in 1970 to 9.9% in 1980.

In 1979, over 7,000 workers in the public sector of the United Public Workers

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Japanese Americans and U.S.-Japan Relations

by Glen S. Fukushima

This essay, originally written in Washington, D.C., in July 1981, was revised in Cambridge, Mass., in May 1982. The present version, to be presented at the JACL Tri-District Meeting in Fresno on April 20, 1985, incorporates the author's recent experiences in Tokyo and Los Angeles.

A. Introduction

1. Having lived in Japan for extended periods of time and having participated in numerous U.S.-Japan exchange programs since 1969, I am deeply interested in the relationship between the United States and Japan. As a Sansei, I am also concerned about the role of Japanese Americans (a) in the U.S., (b) in Japan, and (c) in the context of U.S.-Japan relations.

2. I realize that, stemming in part from the wartime experience, many Americans of Japanese ancestry ("Japanese Americans" or "JAs") feel that we should be concerned only with our position in the U.S., that we should have nothing to do with Japan or with U.S.-Japan relations. I have heard these arguments, and I can appreciate this point of view. But I also think it is a short-sighted one that overlooks many of the advantages that could accrue from JA involvement in U.S.-Japan relations.

3. Although some JA individuals and institutions have expressed interest in U.S.-Japan relations in recent years, it is imperative that we think through the issues systematically, critically, and dispassionately if we are to minimize the risks and maximize the benefits of any JA involvement. The purpose of this essay is to offer some tentative ideas that may serve to stimulate thought and discussion on the subject among members of the JA community.

'There is an appalling degree of ignorance about JAs among both Japanese nationals and American citizens.'

B. Assumptions

1. U.S.-Japan relations will remain an important part of the foreign relations of both the U.S. and Japan. The major dimensions of this relationship are economic, political, military, scientific, technological, social, and cultural.

2. Regardless of how "assimilated" into American society JAs may have become, the vast majority of Americans—with the possible exception of those living in Hawaii and the West Coast—are apt, whether we like it or not, to associate us with Japan and may not even be able to distinguish between JAs and Japanese nationals. Witness, for example, the *New York Times Magazine* cover story of May 9, 1982, "The New Asian Immigrants," which lumps together all people of Asian ancestry in the U.S.—regardless of citizenship, country of ancestral origin, generation, length of residence in the U.S., etc.

3. The state of U.S.-Japan relations will affect how JAs are viewed in the U.S. and in Japan. All other things being equal, JAs are more likely to be viewed favorably in both countries if the bilateral relationship is amicable. Conversely, an adversarial relationship between the U.S. and Japan is likely to result in negative repercussions for JAs.¹

C. Propositions

1. It is in the self-interest of JAs that the relationship between the U.S. and Japan be amicable.

2. JAs can contribute to promoting greater understanding and improved relations between the U.S. and Japan. To do this, however, requires that JAs be knowledgeable about the major issues in the bilateral relationship. For too long, many JAs have assumed that they understand Japan merely because their ancestry is Japanese. This has led to some unfortunate results, such as many JAs doing poorly in intermediate or advanced Japanese-language classes on the college level or some JAs having low reputations as academic specialists on Japan. JAs should not confuse a general psychological empathy for Japanese culture—however valuable that might be—with genuine intellectual understanding or the acquisition of specific practical skills, such as fluency in the language. It is also important to keep in mind that the Japan of 20 or 10 or even 5 years ago is not the Japan of today and that a continuous updating of our knowledge is necessary.

3. There is nothing inherently wrong with expressing interest in things Japanese, nor is there anything inherently good about renouncing our heritage. U.S. relations with Israel, Poland, Ireland, Italy, Germany, China, Mexico, Central America, Cuba, South Africa,

the Soviet Union, etc., have been significantly influenced by ethnic groups in this country. It is naive for JAs to turn our backs on Japan and to believe that we are absolutely unrelated to events that occur between the U.S. and Japan.

4. Even if we were to concede that JAs are in danger of becoming a "middleman minority" between the U.S. and Japan—thus becoming scapegoats in times of crises—this argues even more forcefully for JAs becoming active, participating members of the U.S.-Japan relationship, rather than sitting by passively waiting to be victimized.

5. One of the most important results to come out of JA involvement in U.S.-Japan relations is the exposure it will give JAs to the wide range of Americans and Japanese. There is an appalling degree of ignorance about JAs among both Japanese nationals and American citizens. Becoming more actively involved in U.S.-Japan relations is an excellent opportu-

nity for JAs to educate people in both countries about the history, society, culture, and concerns of the JA community.

6. JAs living in Hawaii and the West Coast may find this ignorance surprising, but a brief stay in other parts of the U.S. should persuade them that most Americans see the permanent population of this country as comprising whites on the one hand and minorities (exclud-

able about contemporary issues in the bilateral relationship. An effective vehicle for this is to create study groups that meet regularly to discuss readings or presentations on relevant topics. Such study groups can provide a forum to bring together members of the JA community and individuals (JAs and non-JAs) who in their professional careers specialize in some aspect of contem-

'As a prerequisite to greater involvement in U.S.-Japan affairs, JAs need to undertake an extensive self-education campaign...'

ing Asian Americans) on the other. This is true even among the supposedly "educated" public, as the following examples illustrate:

- (a) A dean at Harvard College hosted a dinner party for minority students a few years ago, only to turn away Asian Americans who showed up because they were deemed not to constitute a "minority";
- (b) The spring 1981 issue of *Daedalus*, a prestigious academic quarterly, was devoted entirely to "Americans who have suffered racial discrimination." The volume dealt with, and was entitled, "American Indians, Blacks, Chicanos, and Puerto Ricans";
- (c) A major sociological study of the legal profession² dichotomizes all American lawyers into (1) white males ("the privileged") and (2) women and blacks ("the underprivileged")—not even one mention of Asian Americans in a book of 438 pages; and
- (d) A popular volume listing noteworthy books by categories³ contains works by and about Blacks, Jews, Italian Americans, Chicanos, Native Americans, women, lawyers, doctors, homosexuals, etc.—practically every conceivable group except Asian Americans.

7. Some JAs will no doubt assert that this is a healthy development, for JAs should not be considered a minority. But the fact is that JAs are, for the most part, not considered part of the majority either; we are often simply ignored, forgotten, or relegated to "alien" status. Involvement in U.S.-Japan relations is an effective way for JAs to gain greater national/international exposure and recognition.

D. Some "Modest" Proposals

1. To promote within the JA community a better understanding of Japan, the U.S., and U.S.-Japan relations, JAs should be actively encouraged to visit—or preferably, live in—Japan and regions of the U.S. other than Hawaii and the West Coast.

2. As a prerequisite to greater involvement in U.S.-Japan affairs, JAs need to undertake an extensive self-education campaign to become more knowledge-

able about contemporary issues in the bilateral relationship.

3. In the longer term, the establishment of a policy studies institute (either just JAs or with other Asian American groups) would further institutionalize JA involvement in national and international affairs. With offices located in key metropolitan areas in the U.S. (and perhaps abroad), such an institute could conduct or commission public opinion polls and analyses of public policy issues relevant to JAs and publish them in periodical or monograph form. We need more empirical studies of the kind done by the economist Richard Freeman, who found:

There is evidence which suggests that faculty of Oriental descent suffer from some discrimination in the marketplace which has not been reduced by the various minority-hiring pressures. Oriental academicians publish more articles but are paid less than majority whites, possibly even within similar higher educational institutions.⁴

On the other hand, we need more theoretical work on the future role of JAs (a) in the U.S. (e.g., reconciling affirmative action with the argument that JAs are already "overrepresented" in schools or jobs) and (b) in U.S.-Japan relations (e.g., evaluation of how increased Japanese direct investment in the U.S. may affect JAs).

4. Given the political reality that "votes are what count," JAs need to form links (and perhaps alliances or coalitions) with other Asian Pacific American groups in order to strengthen our representation in the domestic political arena and to deepen our understanding of the concerns of other ethnic groups.

5. Certain JAs on an individual basis have contributed significantly to U.S.-Japan relations over the years. But with the dramatic increase in the scope and complexity of the bilateral relationship, it is imperative that the JA input be institutionalized. This is to ensure the following vis-a-vis U.S.-Japan relations:

- (a) systematic monitoring and coverage of the issues;
- (b) development and accumulation of JA experience and expertise;
- (c) broader-based JA decision-making and thus greater credibility and legitimacy in the eyes of the public;

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FUKUSHIMA

Continued from Page B-3

- (d) rapid and effective mobilization, when necessary, of JA and general public opinion; and
- (e) stability and continuity of JA input over the years.

An organizational commitment by JAs to participate in U.S.-Japan relations is vital if we are to institutionalize this JA input.

6. The following are examples of issues JAs can affect by adopting an institutionalized proactive (as opposed to reactive) posture and by monitoring closely developments in the bilateral relationship:

(a) The recent fiasco over the Japanese novel *Futatsu no Sokoku* and the television series based on it, "Sanga Moyu," could largely have been avoided had JAs been more aware of events in Japan. As it was, JAs were forced into a reactive posture and the JACL was portrayed in a more negative light than warranted. This is an excellent example of how events in Japan can have a direct impact on JAs and may even spill over to affect how we are perceived or portrayed in the U.S.⁵

(b) The redress issue has attracted considerable attention in Japan, but the coverage is not always accurate and the motivations behind the interest are not necessarily conducive to better U.S.-Japan relations. JAs would be well advised to monitor Japanese coverage of redress to minimize the danger of distortion.

(c) JAs could follow the selection process for the U.S. ambassador to Japan. If a particular nominee has exhibited insensitivity toward JAs or incompetence with regard to U.S.-Japan relations, it is incumbent upon JAs to bring this to the attention of the President, the senators who must confirm him or her, and the American (and, indeed, Japanese) public.

7. JAs need to develop a core of experts on U.S.-Japan relations. An internal pool can be generated through study groups (D.2. above) and by encouraging interested JAs to take part in aspects of U.S.-Japan relations, whether in the public or private sector. At the same time, ties should be established with individuals and organizations in the U.S. and Japan that deal with bilateral issues. The goal should be to develop JA expertise and to apply this expertise to promote understanding of bilateral issues among the general public and, when appropriate, set forth policy recommendations consistent with the interests of JAs.

E. Terminology

1. To the extent that JAs become more involved in U.S.-Japan relations, we need to pay close attention to our use of certain terms and categories. In particular, we should make an unequivocal distinction between "Japanese Americans" (U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry) and "Japanese" (Japanese nationals). I would even go so far as to suggest that when discussing our concerns with non-JAs we use the term "Americans of Japanese ancestry" rather than "Japanese Americans" or "Nikkei" in order to emphasize citizenship over ethnicity. Similarly, in Japanese, *Nikkei Amerikajin* should be preferred to *Nikkeijin*. The fact that we "look different" from the majority of

Americans makes it imperative that we be acutely conscious of how the language of presentation can hurt or help us. To cite but one example, our arguments for redress are immeasurably strengthened—legally, morally, and politically—by our self-description as "Japanese Americans" rather than as "Nikkei."⁶

2. Here are three additional examples of problems with terminology:

(a) A 1982 *New York Times* op-ed piece by a Nisei professor of journalism recounting his internment experience in 1942 refers to JAs as "American-born Japanese."⁷ Again, this blurring of the crucial distinction between ethnicity and citizenship only confuses non-JAs and weakens our arguments against the constitutionality of the incarceration.

(b) The same Nisei professor uses the word "Oriental," although many JAs prefer the term "Asian" and "Asian American" to "Oriental" and "Oriental American," much as "Black" is preferred to "Negro" or "colored."

(c) Most enlightened writers seem not to use a hyphen between "Japanese" and "American" when referring to JAs. Yet the hyphen remains in such publications as *The Bamboo People: The Law and Japanese-Americans*.

Some may argue that these points about terminology are "academic." But we can hardly expect non-JAs to refer to us properly if we ourselves continue to blur crucial distinctions and otherwise use language in inconsistent and confusing ways. JAs should arrive at a common vocabulary as we contemplate more active involvement in public and international affairs.

'JAs should not confuse an awareness of or appreciation for issues relating to Japan with adherence or allegiance to Japan's positions on these issues.'

F. Caveats

1. JAs should not suddenly plunge headlong into U.S.-Japan relations, nor should JAs as a group become lobbyists with predictable axes to grind for particularized interests in either the U.S. or Japan. Rather, we should inform ourselves, undertake extensive analyses of the issues, and make independent assessments—on a case-by-case basis—keeping in mind what is likely to be in the best long-term interest of the bilateral relationship and of the JA community as a whole.

2. JAs should not confuse an awareness of or appreciation for issues relating to Japan with adherence or allegiance to Japan's positions on these issues. It is essential to keep in mind this distinction between *understanding* Japan's viewpoint and *supporting* it. In particular, it would be foolhardy in the extreme for JAs to act as spokesmen for Japan or to adhere blindly to the Japanese position on issues affecting the bilateral relationship.

3. JAs should be cautious with regard to the kind of individuals and organizations in Japan they establish ties with.

Japan is in many ways an internally factionalized society, and some Americans have, because of their particular contacts in Japan, been seriously stigmatized—at times unfairly—in the eyes of the general Japanese public.

4. JAs should also keep in mind that, as in the U.S., neither the government nor private sector in Japan speaks with a single voice. It is especially important to keep in mind that certain individuals and organizations in Japan that may at first glance appear receptive to JA concerns may have their own "hidden agendas" that have little to do with JAs per se.

5. JAs should realize that some Japanese nationals still harbor negative feelings toward JAs, either because of the wartime and Occupation experience or because they feel that JAs are children of emigrants who left Japan because they couldn't make it in their homeland.⁸

6. Indifference, rather than condescension or animosity, toward JAs often stems from the Japanese perception that JAs are not significant actors, either individually or as a group, in various sectors of U.S. society—government, business, law, journalism, scholarship, sports, entertainment, etc.

7. Some white Americans have exacerbated the situation by using Japanese unreceptivity to JAs as a convenient excuse to bar JAs from involvement in various programs that deal with U.S.-Japan relations. Here we have a vicious circle: white Americans sometimes justify their refusal to appoint JAs to important positions in U.S.-Japan relations in part by claiming that "the Japanese wouldn't like such an appointment, since Japa-

- (c) systematic in selecting issues;
- (d) consistent over time;
- (e) goal-oriented;
- (f) clear on priorities;
- (g) coordinated on a nationwide level to ensure coherence;
- (h) based on solid organizational support from both within and outside the JA community; and
- (i) based on adequate commitment of human and financial resources.

3. If handled correctly, at least four major benefits could result from institutionalized JA participation in U.S.-Japan relations:

- (a) the reduction of conflict in the bilateral relationship;
- (b) the molding of a stable and nonhostile environment for JAs in both the U.S. and Japan;
- (c) greater opportunity for contact, education, and understanding between JAs on the one hand and other Americans and Japanese on the other; and
- (d) the development of JA experience and expertise in domestic/international economic, political, and social issues.

4. To summarize: JAs should recognize the value of informed JA participation in U.S.-Japan relations and lend it organizational support. For such efforts can contribute constructively to the bilateral relationship and, just as important, enhance and consolidate our position as active, vibrant, and fully legitimate participants in the American political process.

5. I would welcome any criticisms, comments, or suggestions readers may have.

1. See, e.g., "Anti-Japanese Feelings Spreading Again: Economy Blamed," *San Francisco Chronicle*, May 17, 1982; "Asian-Americans See Growing Bias," *New York Times*, Sept. 10, 1983.

2. Cynthia Fuchs Epstein, *Women in Law*, New York: Basic Books, 1981.

3. Steven Gilbar, *The Book Book*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981.

4. Richard B. Freeman, "Discrimination in the Academic Marketplace," in Thomas Sowell, ed., *American Ethnic Groups*, New York: The Urban Institute, 1978.

5. See my exchange with Edward Suguro on "Sanga Moyu" in the *Rafu Shimpō*, May 17 and 24, 1984.

6. See my soon-to-be-published letter to the PC editor on the inappropriateness of using "Nikkei" as a noun.

7. "40 Years Ago, Interned," *New York Times*, May 15, 1982, p. 27.

8. For accounts of Japanese perceptions of JAs, see "Offspring of Japanese Settlers in U.S. Find Japan Frustrating," *New York Times*, Oct. 4, 1973; "Japanese Americans Viewed as Oddity in Land of Ancestors, but Number Grows," *Wall Street Journal*, Dec. 8, 1983.

9. The underlined part is a direct quotation from remarks made by a prominent American Japanologist at a conference on U.S.-Japan relations in 1973.

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nese don't take JAs seriously."⁹ On the other hand, some Japanese prefer to deal with white Americans—at least on an official level—precisely because they perceive JAs are not assuming important positions and thus lack legitimacy and clout in American society. JAs should give serious thought to breaking out of this vicious circle.

G. Conclusions

1. The relationship between the U.S. and Japan is too important and the position of JAs too contingent on it for us to sit back complacently hoping for the best. Because we have the most to lose from bilateral conflicts, JAs should undertake an effort to participate constructively toward improving the relationship.

2. As the U.S. and Japan grow increasingly interdependent, JAs will have to define more clearly than in the recent past their role in the bilateral relationship. The minimum prerequisites for institutionalized JA participation in U.S.-Japan relations are that it be:

- (a) informed and knowledgeable;
- (b) independent and impartial;



Six Valley couples honored for their long marriages in March 1970 were (from left) Mr. and Mrs. S.T. Yamamoto of Glendale, 50 years; Mr. and Mrs. Geroge Kimura of Phoenix, 57 years; Mr. and Mrs. Aizen

Asano of Phoenix, 70 years; Mr. and Mrs. Kuniji Watanabe of Glendale, 68 years; Mr. and Mrs. Tsunenori Okabayashi of Glendale, 54 years; and Mr. and Mrs. Kojiro Maruyama of Phoenix, 50 years.

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The first Japanese settlers in Arizona were, almost exclusively, laborers imported by local agricultural and mining companies following the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882. Census reports reveal that there were few Japanese residing in Arizona prior to 1897. In that year, a Tempe firm hired a hundred Japanese to gather canaigre roots for seed along the Agua Fria River.

By American standards, these immigrants were extremely poor. It was assumed, unfortunately, that this meant they were also inferior. A fact commonly missed by Americans was that the Japanese immigrants generally came from a respectable middle class. They were ambitious, intelligent, and educated. At that time, all Japanese emigrants had to be granted permission by their government to leave. The Japanese government was very careful in granting permission to emigrants to go to America because they were considered to be representatives of their country.

'The American Dream'

These same Japanese had already been exposed to urbanization and industrialization. They were not a simple, backward people. Their background may very well have been agrarian, but they were eager to become a part of the modern, industrial world. The consequence was that many Japanese settlers in America drew upon their knowledge of the land and applied their energies to achieve their ultimate ambitions.

The Japanese did not anticipate a lifetime of backbreaking labor in America. That had been their lot in Japan. They chose to forsake their native country and families for the opportunity of upward mobility in America. Unfortunately, most Americans did not understand this basic fact.

In 1930 there were 879 Japanese living in Arizona, with 120 engaged in farming. Out of the total Japanese American population, 464 were American-born citizens and 415 had been born in Japan.

Japanese farmers were responsible for much of the vegetable and fruit industries in the state. They worked and saved, and using their ingenuity they turned otherwise unusable desert land into productive acreage. This productivity, in turn, put other Arizonans to work and brought thousands of dollars yearly into the state.

Unfortunately, just as the local Japanese were beginning to reap a modest existence from this industriousness, America slipped into the throes of the Depression. Neighbors viewed their relative prosperity with fear and

jealousy. Hundreds of dust bowl victims swarming westward and into the Valley resented these prosperous aliens occupying American soil and depriving Americans of jobs.

In previous years there had been limited discrimination in the Salt River Valley against the Japanese. This discrimination had been primarily in the form of "separate but equal" customs in public places.

Blacks, Native Americans, and Asians were not permitted to use public pools and were required to sit in designated sections of theaters. A Japanese American who was a Valley high school student at that time, Susie Sato, remembered the annual high school "ditch day":

There was another Japanese girl, myself, several Mexican students and one Negro student. Not any of us were allowed in the pool. This was a tremendous shock to us. Our Caucasian friends could not believe it! Since we were there as a class and since we had traveled by bus, we had to wait. Our friends or teachers could do nothing.

Americanization of Japanese

However, Asians were generally, though not always, welcomed by private business, and their children were accepted with whites in the schools. Japanese students performed well in school. They were sociable and school-spirited. They typically became very Americanized. One example was Jiro Ishikawa, who in 1932 became captain of his Mesa High football team. In a tragic accident, Ishikawa was mortally wounded outside a school dance. His last words, "Carry on, Mesa High School," were adopted by the students as the title of their high school song. Another young Japanese, Bill Kajikawa, was a member of the Arizona State College (Tempe) football team from 1933 to 1937. Kajikawa served in Italy during World War II and then returned to become his former team's assistant football coach for 40 years. Arizona State University has honored Bill Kajikawa with the title of Associate Professor Emeritus of Physical Education.

One early resident of Phoenix was a Japanese immigrant by the name of Hutchlon Onuki, or "Ohnick," as he called himself. Ohnick was granted a franchise for the first illuminating gas and electric company, a fore-runner for Arizona Public Service. He was operator-manager and owned one-third interest. Ohnick became a prominent civic leader, served on the board of education, and was remembered in Phoenix as "the foreigner

who launched the desert city into an era of prosperity."

The extreme xenophobia that had long ago developed on the West Coast had not appeared in Arizona. However, a foundation for discrimination existed, not only in the aforementioned customs but also in the statutes. Other states had discriminatory laws on record, and the federal government itself was guilty of discriminatory behavior with its immigration laws, etc.

Depression Accelerates Xenophobia

As the pressure of the Depression gnawed at the moral fabric of the country, Americans began looking for scapegoats. Aliens everywhere were coming under attack. In Arizona, the Japanese were a visible and natural target. They were segregated by the prejudice of the white community and suspect because of their language and culture. Worst of all, Japanese farmers were occupying acres of land when thousands of "Americans" had no homes at all and drought was threatening the very existence of the American farmer.

Amidst a rising tide of nationalism and fed by Yellow Peril propaganda, Maricopa County's white farmers began to point accusing fingers at the Japanese farmers. The farmers already had strong organizations and met regularly. These meetings became the crucible for political action aimed solely at the Japanese farmers.

During this period of American history, public meetings and speeches were common forms of entertainment for frontier and rural societies. When times were bad in the 1930s, such meetings were held frequently and were well attended. The farmers were particularly well organized. Their unions and organizations met often and usually centered on political legislation involving national relief subsidies and desires for federal aid for irrigation water and other needs.

Their political activities were further bolstered by a band of new down-and-out Anglo arrivals in the Valley. Oakies and Arkies following Route 66 often stopped in Arizona for a short season in the cotton fields before moving on to California. Some of those migrants reportedly left California to return to Arizona because the county authorities in California were too strict, keeping children out of the fields during the harvest season. Local demagogues, opportunists, and others hurt by Japanese competition joined in a growing movement to rid the Valley of the Japanese, who somehow suddenly were to blame for the economic hardship of all of the above.

It is interesting to note that the Japanese American situation stands as a curious parallel to that of the Jewish population in Europe. Harry H. L. Kitano makes a credible case for

a "middleman minority" theory about both groups. According to Kitano,

The middleman minority often must contend with the wrath and frustration of those positioned lower in the system. His higher status and income relative to the subordinated masses belie his weak and vulnerable position. He occupies a paradoxical "weak money" position. The middleman serves as a convenient scapegoat.

These Arizona agitators did not have to look far for examples to follow. There was more than a little precedent to "justify" this proposed ouster. The United States had, of course, held one group of people—African slaves and their descendants—in outright bondage.

In spite of their manumission by the Civil War, Blacks were still legally denied many civil rights. In 1882, California managed to obtain passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act which suspended immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. At the time, Supreme Court Justice Stephen Field thought, "The Chinese cannot assimilate with our people, but continue a distinct race among us." Field's judicial interpretation was based upon this "observed reality" rather than on legal, statutory, or treaty precedent. The Exclusion Act was renewed in 1892 for another ten years.

Chinese Exclusion Act Upheld

In a challenge to the Act, the Supreme Court upheld the power of Congress to base exclusion on race or color, and California race purists immediately began pushing for similar exclusion of Japanese. The *San Francisco Chronicle* had launched a crusade against the Japanese in 1905.

Powerful labor unions, along with the Asiatic Exclusion League and the American Socialist Party, joined the campaign against the Japanese—alien and citizen alike. Japanese immigrants were characterized as "immoral, intemperate, quarrelsome men bound to labor for a pittance." They were said to be "un-assimilable, highly un-American." They were consistently stereotyped as "lazy, dishonest, and untrustworthy." In 1910 the Asiatic Exclusion League claimed, "We cannot compete with a people having a low standard of civilization, living and wages."

In 1922, the Supreme Court ruled that Japanese were "aliens ineligible to Citizenship" on the grounds that Congress had limited naturalization to free "white" persons and those of "African nativity." Japanese were neither white nor African, but, indeed, were

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in limbo. During Senate debates on the passage of the Exclusion Act of 1924, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes asked the Japanese Ambassador, Masanao Hanihara, for a summation of the agreement. Hanihara not only complied with the request but went even further by commenting on the pending legislation, saying the "retention of the provisions for Japanese exclusion would have grave consequences on relations between the two countries."

The comment went unnoticed for a few days until Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Boston, Massachusetts, suddenly declared that Hanihara's letter contained a veiled threat. In spite of a quick denial by the Japanese Ambassador, Lodge's speech convinced his colleagues to accept Japanese exclusion. (Arizona's Senator Carl Hayden also voted "yea" for the Act.)

Japanese Exclusion Act

When Congress passed the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924, Secretary of State Charles Evans Hughes was "greatly depressed" by it and prophesied that Congress had planted "seeds of antagonism" which were "sure to bear fruit in the future."

President Calvin Coolidge signed the Exclusion Act with "stated reluctance" and both American Ambassador to Tokyo, C.E. Woods, and Japanese Ambassador Hanihara resigned in protest, warning that the provision had struck a blow to Japanese pride and would have "grave consequences." The Exclusion Act represented the first federal action of discriminatory character aimed at the Japanese.

After passage of the Exclusion Act, President Coolidge issued an executive order barring immigration of Japanese from Mexico and Canada as well as immigration from Hawaii to the Mainland. It remained in force until President Harry S. Truman revoked it in 1948.

One of the underpinnings of the 1924 Act was due to an analysis by Dr. Harry H. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, who was appointed "expert eugenics agent" to the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. His report, "Expert Analysis of the Metal and the Dross in America's Melting Pot," declared that "the surest biological principle...to direct the future of America along safe and sound racial channels is to control the hereditary quality of the immigration stream." Some scholars contended that this analysis had a pseudoscientific basis favoring the immigration of Northwest Europeans and—at least by strong implication—barring that of other races altogether.

The courts repeatedly decided in favor of the federal government's right to exclude aliens. In the case of naturalization, the broadest judicial interpretation possible was decided based on the first naturalization Alien Land Act written in 1790, which stated that any alien "being a free white person... may be admitted to become a citizen." (In 1790 some slaves were white, and it was for this reason the term "free" was used to qualify the phrase "white person.") This Act had, of course, been amended to include aliens of African nativity or descent; however, it was still used as a legal justification for barring the Japanese from American spheres.

It appears from the original statutes and subsequent legislation the phrase "free white person" was intended to exclude only Blacks and Indians from naturalization, and both of these groups were eventually made eligible.

Prior to 1913, in California, aliens enjoyed the same rights to ownership, contracts, and leases as did citizens. However, in 1920 and in 1923, acts were passed which effectively stripped alien farmers of the ability to work the land under any kind of legal arrangement.

The anti-Japanese crusade was to have grave impact on the international scene. The furor increased and Japanese were physically assaulted by whites—and with no prosecutions of the attackers. In related activities, on Oct. 11, 1906, the San Francisco school board issued an order that all Japanese, Korean, and Chinese children must attend segregated schools in Chinatown. The order proved embarrassing to the United States government and brought protests from Japan. President Theodore Roosevelt labeled it "a wicked absurdity," and wrote that "the labor unions bid fair to embroil us in a war with Japan." A suit was filed against the school board on constitutional grounds. (Eventually there were two suits.) The constitutionality of the ruling was never tested, but Roosevelt negotiated with Japan to suspend further immigration and the school board rescinded the order. This Gentlemen's Agreement was not without its critics in the United States and Japan. The anti-alien forces in California, including the Catholic Archbishop, charged "traitor," and the newspapers in Japan hinted strongly of war with the United States.

Hart H. North, a member of the Immigration Service at the time, wrote that the public outcry that caused the school board's decision was because

...young men from 18 to 25 entered public schools with no education in primary and grammar school grades, and sat side by side with Caucasian kids from 10 to 15 years of age. Many of them made approaches to our young girls, often passing notes to the girls, expressed in obscene language.

Arizona Mimics California

California's first Alien Land Law of 1913 allowed aliens to lease land for a maximum of three years, and in 1920 the second land law was passed which prevented aliens from the right to own or lease agricultural lands.

In 1921 an American Legion post in Sacramento sent a letter to the editor of the *Arizona Republican* warning Arizonans that, with the exclusion of Japanese from the land in California, "the agricultural regions of Arizona will be next in line for settlement by Japanese if no such legislation is enacted there." Anti-alien sentiment was building, and a land law bill was introduced to the Arizona state legislature in late January. It was submitted by American Legion Commander Bert H. Clingen to Senator Celora M. Stoddard.

Passage in the Senate was swift but debate over the bill raged in the House. The stated purpose of the bill was to "limit land ownership to citizens of the United States and those who are assimilable by our race." There was widespread fear of competition from the Japanese and of worsening unemployment of millions of Americans. However, the wording of the bill was strictly racist. This racism was apparent in newspaper accounts. As pointed out in the *Arizona State Law Journal*, the *Tucson Citizen* flaunted the bill as "a fore-guard against the yellow peril in Arizona." The *Arizona Republican* described it as "the anti-Japanese bill," and the *Arizona Daily Star* more colloquially referred to it as the "anti-Jap bill."

Representative J.C. Phillips testified vigorously against passage of the bill, attempting to fight this blind hysteria with reason. He argued that

...[the Japanese] are not only in competition with American farmers, but they have given employment to more than 1,200 laborers other than Japanese within the last year. The products raised by them are such as in the west have never been successfully produced

except by Japanese and Chinese and these products have brought to the Valley more than \$3,500,000.

Arizona's Alien Land Law of 1921 was a facsimile of the one passed in California in 1920. It read:

All aliens eligible to citizenship under the laws of the United States may acquire, possess, enjoy, transmit and inherit real property, or any other interest therein, the same as citizens of the United States as otherwise expressly provided by law. All other aliens may acquire, possess, enjoy and transfer real property, or any interest therein, only to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject, and not otherwise.

Much of the Japanese-held land was already properly owned by American-born Japanese. In a few other instances—which would prove to be the Achilles' heel for the Japanese residents—some alien-owned property was being held by cooperating Anglos, either for the Japanese minor children or in long-term lease agreements. Consequently, there remained untouched many productive farms managed by Japanese. The Issei (first-generation, Japanese born) were on the average about 40 years of age. Most of them did not have children over 21 years of age, and for that reason land had to be leased under the names of second-generation Japanese Americans known as Kibei (second-generation Japanese born in Hawaii, a U.S. territory at the time).

Anti-alien sentiment, dormant for several years, surfaced again and caused the reactivation of the Alien Land Act by the summer of 1932. Japanese farming was now seen as a great threat to the livelihood of many white farmers. The catalyst for real trouble proved to be a 1933 blight which devastated the entire Salt River Valley cantaloupe crop, an important agricultural commodity. The following year only a few farmers and shippers decided to risk investing in another crop. These speculators, primarily Japanese, were rewarded with high yields and handsome profits. This success increased animosity and opened charges of violation of the Alien Land Law.

White Farmers Mobilize

On Aug. 15, 1934, a meeting of about six hundred farmers in the Fowler district (northwest Phoenix) met to discuss the alien situation. Sentiment was high on the subject. Eight militant farmers, led by Fred Kruse, had already formed an anti-alien committee which had organized the meeting.

After two days of talking, the Fowler meeting reached a rather bold decision: Japanese in the Valley were guilty of breaking the intent of the Alien Land Law by farming land that was being held for them by their native children or by cooperating whites. In so doing, the Japanese were thus denying Americans land and opportunity. This conclusion was not surprising; but another conclusion arrived at by those in attendance was to have great impact on not only the Salt River Valley, but also on American relations with Japan. The Fowler meeting concluded with the announcement that the Japanese in the Valley would be given exactly ten days to leave the area! According to this ultimatum, any Japanese remaining after that time would be forcibly removed by the farmers themselves. Surprisingly, the Anti-Alien Committee did not distinguish between Issei (Japanese, foreign-born) and Nisei (American-born Japanese); to them, such distinctions seemed irrelevant. The farmers and their sympathizers had thus formed an anarchistic, vigilante political group.

To advertise their ultimatum, the farmers organized an automobile parade on the 17th

of August. One hundred fifty cars left Glendale in a motorcade to downtown Phoenix. Leading the parade was a calliope playing the Star-Spangled Banner, followed by vehicles with an array of flags and banners which carried such messages as, "WE DON'T NEED ASIATICS" and "JAP MOVING DAY: AUGUST 25th." One car carried American and Japanese flags arranged side by side with the warning: "This or This." Ironically, it was a peaceful affair; however, the potential for violence should have been evident to lawmakers and law enforcement officials.

The local Japanese community acted immediately to try to defuse this explosive situation. Tokuji Kuroizumi, a farmer and the secretary of the Japanese Association, scheduled conferences with politicians and wired the Japanese Consulate in Los Angeles. Vice-Consul Shintaro Fukushima arrived from Los Angeles the next day and met with Governor B.B. Moeur's secretary, H.H. Hotchkiss, and Attorney General Arthur T. LaPrade. Fukushima emphasized the need for protection of the Japanese from the violence threatened. Fred Okuma, a member of the local Japanese Association, met with Maricopa County Attorney Renz L. Jennings in an attempt to arrange a meeting with the Anti-Alien Committee. However, the committee steadfastly refused. Their answer to the Japanese request was that they did not "care to hear them talk, all we want is to see them walk, and to walk by Saturday, August 25."

JACL Involvement

On August 21, two representatives from the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), John Y. Maeno and Kay Sugahara, arrived in Phoenix and met with County Attorney Renz L. Jennings. They hoped to open a line of communication and ease tensions. They brought with them carefully compiled statistics showing that the average length of residence in the Valley of Japanese residents was 20 years or more before the passage of the Alien Land Law. In their discussion with Jennings, they emphasized the well-known exemplary citizenship of the Japanese as well as more statistics which showed that the land which the Japanese cultivated had actually been reduced by half during the previous years, a fact that clearly belied rumors of a "Japanese invasion." The statistics apparently had little or no effect on Anglo officials and the two returned to Los Angeles in disgust.

The news of these events had quite an impact around the nation. *Newsweek*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *New York Times* carried prominent and very emotional stories about the situation. Paramount Studios sent a film crew to Phoenix to record any further incidents.

The national press generally registered protests aimed at the agitators, as well as at the Arizona officials who displayed a determination not to restrain those responsible. Concern was primarily over possible international implications. This concern was not unwarranted, for Japanese-American relations had been deteriorating for years, and a military-minded Japanese government was beginning to capitalize on any Western insult.

Politically we were aligned with the Japanese government on the international scene, but the political friendship was proving to be purely pragmatic for the United States. Japan had been shortchanged concerning Korea after the war with China in 1894, and then again in 1905 at the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War.

In 1904 Japan went to war with Russia over their interests in Korea and Manchuria. In 1905 the Tsar sent the Baltic fleet around the world to overwhelm the Japanese Navy. But during the Battle of the Sea of Japan in May that same year, the Japanese, under Admiral Heihachiro Togo, dealt the Russians a devastating defeat. President Theodore Roose-

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vult described it to a Japanese friend as "the greatest phenomenon the world has ever seen." Japan's victory brought about an abrupt change in the attitude of all the European powers. She was now viewed as a power to be reckoned with. New respect was given to her statesmen and ambassadors. It was the first time in four hundred years that a "non-white" nation had defeated a "white power." The Europeans had had a string of unbroken conquests in both North America and South America, in Australia and New Zealand, Africa, and in large parts of Asia.

Japan made it very clear what its expansionist intentions would be. Her resources had been stretched to the very limit. Hostilities may have ceased but there could be no relaxation, for the country was now engaged in economic warfare. Japan persuaded President Roosevelt to mediate the peace treaty between herself and Russia, but when the treaty was signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire in 1905, there were riots in many Japanese cities. Japan had expected far more from the negotiations than she received.

Growing Fears of Japan

In America, fears of Japan had been growing. These two nations were emerging as two contenders in the Pacific, with the United States taking Hawaii and the Philippines. Japan made known her expansionist designs—which had been necessitated by the costly wars which had all but devastated her economically. The U.S. responded, ironically, to her "ally" with an increasing concern for the rights of China and Korea.

Japan and the U.S. were each growing in their nationalism. Japan's pride had been built up by its victories against China and Russia and with the signing of the Japanese-American alliance. At the same time, however, she was being insulted by acts of racism in the U.S., and politically was becoming skeptical of her new "friend." It was an uncertain friendship between the two countries.

Discriminatory American immigration, land ownership, and miscegenation laws were common knowledge in Japan, and were most offensive. America's pretenses to freedom and democracy appeared shallow in light of these laws. She had even abstained from voting for a racial equality clause in the League of Nations Covenant which would state that "the principle of equality of nations and the just treatment of their nationals... shall be a fundamental basis of future international relations in the new world organization." The Anglo-American powers, fearful of the implication as to immigration, abstained from voting on the proposal. This abstention was the equivalent to voting against it. To the Japanese, among which were included a number of future prime ministers and foreign ministers, it was but another reminder that they were still not accepted by the Western world.

With almost total disregard for the international implications pointed out by Washington and the national press, the Arizona farmers continued plans to carry out their threats. In yet another move, a general boycott of Japanese farmers was discussed and threatened.

Arizona Officials Silent

Arizona officials were all but silent about the situation. Governor Moeur issued an immediate assurance to Washington and Tokyo that the situation was under control. When the threats and promises of violence continued, he declared that nothing would really happen. Significantly, neither press coverage nor public statements issued by the government officials in Arizona criticized the farmers; instead, the pronouncements stressed the need for the Alien Land Act to be upheld. The local belief was that the Japanese needed

to comply with the law. Just before the farmers' deadline, Governor Moeur finally announced that he wanted to enforce the Alien Land Law "gently and equitably." This was his only concession to those outside the state who feared for the safety and rights of the minority Japanese.

The week prior to the deadline saw a flurry of summonses and charges filed against the Japanese and Caucasian "collaborators." The official actions seemed to both appease the agitators and offer quick opportunities to prosecute the "guilty aliens." It was apparently hoped that such strong action would appease the farmers so they would forego their resolves of violence. These impending prosecutions did stave off the Fowler ultimatum. At a meeting on the 25th of August, the farmers decided to delay the enforcement of their deadline. Instead, they agreed to attend, en masse, the trial of the first accused Japanese. Thus, officially, the crusade against the Japanese was suspended.

Bullets and Bombs

However, contrary to their promised peace, on Sept. 9 the farms of three Japanese were flooded by vandals. Then on Sept. 12, a Japanese farmer, Tadashi Tadano, was watching the floodgate at his farm when six automobiles pulled up and about fifteen masked night riders alighted. Brandishing guns, they shoved Tadano's truck into the

ken and concrete irrigation pipes shattered. In the Lehi district of Mesa, 15-year-old Susie Ishikawa (Sato) was knocked to the ground when a bomb exploded just fifteen feet from her. Dave Reed, an Anglo farmer who employed Japanese laborers, was another intended victim of a bomb exploding in his yard but it caused little damage. Kay Kurstere Ishikawa, a Mesa farmer, had a bomb thrown into his yard but it failed to explode.

A spokesman of the Anti-Alien Committee was asked about the bombings and, according to Kimura, his reply was, "Why, if we were going to throw any bombs, we'd throw them into the houses and not simply into an irrigation canal. What we're interested in is seeing that every Japanese engaged in agriculture in this Valley is forced to vacate." News of these events aroused anger from Washington to Tokyo, and local officials received continuous pleas for an end to the violence.

On Oct. 30, three crudely constructed bombs made of dynamite stuffed in tin cans exploded during the night. For Levi Reed and N. Takiguchi it was the second attack. Reed's house had the windows shattered and the noise could be heard a mile and a half away in Tolleson. Takiguchi's farm received little damage, but the explosion jarred windows in Tolleson two miles to the west. The following night incendiary bombs were thrown at the property of Haruo Takesuye narrowly miss-

screen on the front porch while Takesuye, his wife, and their three children huddled inside the house, paralyzed with fear.

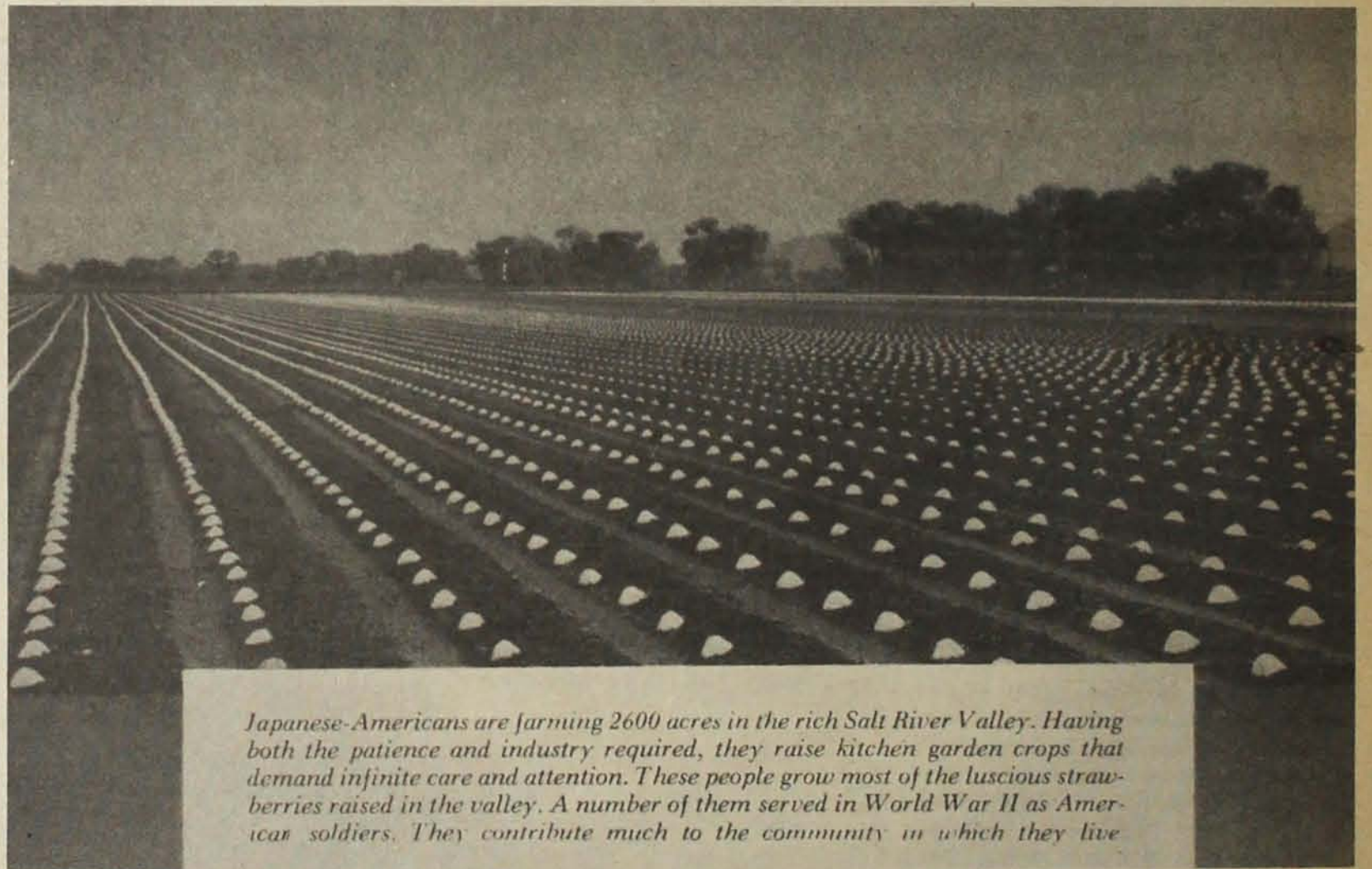
At the outset of these vigilante incidents, local officials were quick to describe the actions as "isolated," and to assure those concerned that there would be no repetition of the violence. Concurrent with these assurances, however, local courts were continuing to call in the Japanese to accuse them of breaking the law.

Anglo Hysteria

The white farmers were having their wishes met. The Japanese farmers who were accused (virtually all of the Japanese farmers in the Valley) were enjoined from cultivating or harvesting their crops. It was a case of "guilty until proven innocent." It would appear that violence and threats were not necessary, for such perverse discrimination would soon rid the Valley of the majority of Asians.

Through all these proceedings, Arizona's Revised Code of 1928 (p. 647) appeared to have been forgotten or ignored. The Code provided that "any competent person, corporation or official may be appointed guardian of the estate of a minor citizen whose parents are ineligible to appointment."

Superficially, this situation appeared to be nothing more than political maneuverings. What is not so apparent at first study is the



Japanese-Americans are farming 2600 acres in the rich Salt River Valley. Having both the patience and industry required, they raise kitchen garden crops that demand infinite care and attention. These people grow most of the luscious strawberries raised in the valley. A number of them served in World War II as American soldiers. They contribute much to the community in which they live

Photo by Josef Muench

Photo and caption from *Arizona Highways*, May, 1948

irrigation ditch, fired two bullets into the truck, and then fired shots over the frightened man's head and fled into the night.

A few nights later, around midnight on Sept. 18, there were simultaneous dynamite explosions in three different sections of the Valley. One bomb was aimed at the farmhouse of Fred Okuma and another was thrown at the home of Ryeman Asano, landing less than a hundred feet away and causing little damage, but it frightened the occupants. Frank Sugino's farm in Mesa had its floodgates blown out, submerging twenty acres of land and damaging his roof and the window screens.

On Oct. 4 the situation was worsened by four more separate bombing incidents. Noboru Takiguchi of Tolleson had windows bro-

ing a barn full of hay, which would have been a devastating loss for the Takesuyes.

Governor Moeur assured residents that the sheriff's deputies were out patrolling the highways attempting to apprehend those who were responsible. In spite of his assurances, the bombings continued. On Nov. 28, three more Japanese farms west of Phoenix were attacked by bombs made from quart-size tomato cans stuffed with cotton and dynamite. Fred Okuma had a bomb land in an irrigation ditch near a Mexican laborer but it failed to explode. A second bomb rolled toward the front of Tanaka's house but caused little damage. Jim Takesuye's farm northwest of Phoenix was the third target. The explosion shattered the front windows, ripped off boards along the gable, and tore off the

actual hysteria that had infected so many rational Anglos. This hysteria grew in spite of irrefutable statistics which belied the primary complaint of the white farmers. Actually, 90% of the Japanese residing in the area had lived there for 20 years or more, and acreage cultivated by Japanese had dropped by 50% in the previous ten years. These important facts were, furthermore, totally ignored by the local press.

In a debate in late October between Danny Isabell, a prominent white farmer, and Japanese farmer Fred Okuma, Okuma reiterated these statistics; however, acknowledgement by Anglo farmers came in the form of three more bombings that night. Months after the

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ARIZONA

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trouble began, a public-spirited group in the Mesa area appointed two prominent citizens to research and report on the facts involved in the controversy. The findings of Harvey L. Taylor, principal of Mesa High School, and the Rev. W.A. Matson, pastor of Mesa Methodist Church, were condensed in the *Mesa Tribune*. The Taylor-Matson study found that of the 125 Japanese residing in that part of the Valley, the average length of residence was 28 years. Furthermore, the only Japanese coming into the Valley during the previous four years and settling there had been a cook from Ely, Nevada, and a Mrs. Ayako Okuda, who was in charge of the local Methodist Mission. During the same period, a number of Japanese had actually returned to the West Coast or to Japan.

Most of the Japanese in the Valley had been there for more than 20 years. Nearly all of the Japanese farmed property that was lawfully owned by second-generation Japanese who were American citizens. As far back as June 1932, when the first hint of trouble occurred, H.O. Yamamoto had wanted to assure Governor George Hunt and the community that the Japanese were not, in any way, defying the law. In a letter to the Governor, he asked that the county or the state start investigating the matter in order to lay to rest rumors that threatened the peace and security of the Japanese farmers.

Not one Japanese was found guilty of breaking the Alien Land Law. Nevertheless, during the hysteria, many of the Anglos participating in the anti-alien crusade had been convinced that "alien Japanese" were ruining the labor/commercial structure of farming in the Valley. In 1943 Governor Sidney Osborn said, "We cannot assimilate those Japs. . . It is going to break down our wage scale, it is going to complicate our social problem."

Arizona Farming Boosted

Other charges which were bandied about were just as unfair and illogical. The Japanese supposedly intended to take over the farming industry. They also, reportedly, were overworking the land and producing inferior agricultural products. Ironically, it had been the ingenious, hardworking Japanese who had pioneered the lucrative vegetable and fruit industry in Arizona, creating an industry where there had been none and putting to use otherwise barren land.

The first carload of lettuce to be shipped from the Valley was raised and shipped by Sanichi Ishikawa, a Japanese immigrant. Other firsts included shipments of strawberries and cantaloupes by other Japanese immigrant farmers. These industries gave the Salt River Valley its national reputation. Thousands of dollars came into the Valley economy as a result, the price of land increased, and hundreds were furnished with employment.

Products yielded by previous methods of farming in Arizona could not compete on the open national market with the products from the more favored climes, especially in the middle of the Depression. Furthermore, charges that the Japanese overworked the soil and produced substandard crops were fatuous, for they had already been working their farms for over 20 years and their products were obviously welcomed by buyers.

It was true that the Japanese were, to an extent, isolated from the white culture around them. But this isolation was due mostly to white prejudice and discrimination. Restrictive national legislation regarding immigration and passage of alien land laws did not make them feel welcome.

Another curious facet of this episode is that statements from local officials and from the local press did not reflect the gravity of the

situation. There were six hundred Anglo farmers involved. Almost every Japanese farmer was affected directly by being prevented from cultivating or harvesting until the cases were decided in the courts. In turn, the delay affected those employed by the Japanese and also the packers and shippers. Governor Moeur's correspondence was typically terse; he repeatedly denied that there was a serious problem. In a short time, his interpretation was no longer taken seriously by Washington or Tokyo.

Media Sidesteps Violence

Phoenix newspapers played down the seriousness of the violence, perhaps because no one had been hurt, but this did not lessen the terror and hardship the Japanese experienced. It appeared that local politicians and the press did not want to alienate a substantial portion of the community by speaking out against the terrorism. Considering the number of people involved and the seriousness of the incidents, Moeur's denials were, at best, naive.

The *Phoenix Gazette* reported the comments made by Anti-Alien Committee Chairman Fred Kruse on Aug. 27 while he was speaking to a group of militant and disgruntled farmers. Kruse declared, "From now on it is up to you, all of you, to push this matter, if it takes years. I think we will get somewhere." The farmers adopted a resolution declaring the attitude of the Phoenix Chamber of Commerce "un-American" for opposing the violence which, claimed the farmers, condemned "the American farmers of the Valley for attempting to get state laws enforced." At the same time, Phoenix attorney L.C. McNabb was reported as saying, "If the present prosecutions fail, then Japanese and Hindu farmers will be in danger. If some fools let them throw out these cases, then danger will come. We should serve notice on the Japanese and Hindus."

Press reports of Valley events accompanied by photos appeared throughout the country and clearly indicated a serious problem. There were repeated stories in the *New York Times*, the *Los Angeles Times*, and the *Denver Post*. According to the Aug. 22, 1934, edition of the *Post*, "Arizona supplanted Manchuria as Japan's principal trouble zone." Developments in Arizona eclipsed even the squabble with Russia over the China Eastern Railway as a topic of editorial comment. The Sept. 1, 1934 issue of *Newsweek* magazine declared, "Arizona Becomes Japan's Main Trouble Zone." The article continued by saying that yellow farmers were hurting business because of their coolie labor methods.

Moeur Ignores Seriousness

Governor Moeur persisted in disavowing the seriousness of the situation—at one point attributing the violence to suspected "communist activities." Correspondence to Governor Moeur, however, definitely outlined the seriousness of the situation. On Nov. 30, the Japanese Consul at Los Angeles, Tomokazu Hori, sent a three-page letter to Moeur outlining events and asking for action. Correspondence with Cordell Hull and Acting Secretary of State William Phillips stressed the growing implications of the Arizona crisis. In other parts of the country the incidents were seen in a realistic light and the vigilante action was being viewed as barbaric.

Arizona was being very provincial in its regard to the situation. The local emphasis was on the apprehension of the suspect aliens. The Phoenix papers ran a single editorial about the situation. It was terse, calling for a swift settlement in an "orderly and peaceful manner," and stressed the importance of maintaining Arizona's reputation "as a lawful community."

There were no expressions of human indignation. Instead, verbal "assurances" emanating primarily from the governor's office

were quoted in the papers. These assurances were brief and generalized, never mentioning any specific redress, let alone outrage. In a letter to Cordell Hull dated Oct. 4, 1934, Governor Moeur stated, "You may be assured that every precaution is being taken to see that no violence occurs." In the same letter he deplores the activities as communistic.

Government officials either denied the severity of the situation or refused to get involved because of personal sentiment or fear of reprisals. Responsibility was always placed in another official's domain and, as a result, government protection never materialized. A review of almost two years of Arizona newspapers found no reference to any communist activities in Arizona. In fact, Acting Secretary of State Phillips's reply to the Moeur letter referring to the subject totally ignored the reference.

The most serious attempt on the part of a government official to deal with the problem was the appointing of a Land Tenure Committee by Governor Moeur in September of 1934. This "bilateral committee" was made up of three men: two Valley farmers, Danny Isabell and Fred Okuma, and Carl Homes, a member of the State Industrial Commission who was named the chairman. This first attempt to organize direct discussions between the two factions proved to be a dismal failure, and within six weeks of its inception the committee was dead. It had served no purpose other than as a podium for further accusatory diatribe and to delineate the points of contention. Upon its demise, the Anglo and Japanese farmers were no closer to resolving their conflict than before. According to Susie Sato, "Since no official record can be found of the appointment of committee members, one could ask whether the Governor was earnestly concerned about this agitation against alien farmers."

Tucson Daily Objects

There were references in the *Tucson Daily Star* to some ranchers in the Valley who were opposed to the campaign. They had supposedly served notice that they would not tolerate agitators attempting to pressure any alien workers on their land. An editorial by the publisher of the *Tucson Daily Star* was in stark contrast to the sole editorial found in the Phoenix papers. The editorial called for swift action by Governor Moeur to end the agitation which might lead to serious international problems.

The dangerous part about this recent demonstration is that the agitators are wrong and are perpetuating a profound injustice on a comparatively few peaceful and industrious Japanese. The Japanese government would be sadly negligent of its duty unless it acted to protect its nationals, while the government at Washington would be negligent of its duty if it failed to act promptly as it has done, to see that the Japanese received fair treatment. When our government is clearly in the right, the entire resources of the country should be used to defend its position, but when it is wrong, the sensible, the honest thing, and the fair thing to do is to admit the wrong and attempt to right it. Justice should recognize no race, color or creed. The Japanese are entitled to justice.

The Taylor-Matson study referred to earlier was really the one concerted and humane attempt to deal with the situation. A group of pastors also joined in protest to Governor Moeur. The Southside Ministerial Association made its opinions quite clear. Fred Pulliam, a spokesman for the Association and pastor of the First Baptist Church of Mesa, noted its "disapproval of the acts of unrestrained terrorism that have been perpetrated upon some Japanese families in our community, including, in particular, two very well-respected Christian families, who have been

victims of bombings." Members of the Association felt they represented "the sentiments of a great mass of Christian people who believe in the processes of law and order, and who disapprove of terrorism and violence," and they demanded "THAT THE LAW-ENFORCING AGENCIES LEND EVERY EFFORT TO APPREHEND THE BOMBERS AND TO PREVENT ANY RECURRENCE OF SUCH DISGRACEFUL LAWLESSNESS."

In spite of these utterances of sympathy and concern, the Japanese people in the Valley actually received scant help or sympathy. Yoshiju Kimura said he, personally, remembers no expression of sympathy at the time of the terrorism. According to Kimura, it was apparent that officials did not want to get involved. He cited the actions of Renz Jennings as an example: "He just come to the courthouse, but he never go inside [sic]. He stayed home."

As County Attorney, Jennings was a crucial figure in the affair. Kimura is sure that the law-enforcement officials did not really want to catch the people responsible for the specific acts of violence. Kimura also believes that it was fortune alone that prevented serious injury or death during some of the bombings. One incident of terrorism involved a shooting that appeared to have been attempted murder.

While Washington and Tokyo waited for local action to be taken to prevent violence against the Japanese in the Salt River Valley, headlines in the Phoenix papers told only of warrants and complaints against the suspected Japanese violators of the Alien Land Law. On August 21, 1934, four days before the announced deadline, six complaints were filed against "persons suspected of conspiring" to violate the law. Two days later, Jennings cited twelve more people as well as one corporation.

State Department Concerned

The U.S. State Department's concern was apparent. Federal officials were not naive—they were well aware of the potential for greater violence. Acting Secretary of State William Phillips urged Governor Moeur by telegram to use every means possible to prevent any situation arising between the "U.S. and Japan and the nationals of each in the territory of the other." Local officials seemed to be gambling with the situation, waiting until the last possible minute for fear of alienating the white farmers. Apparently, they were hoping to satisfy the farmers with speedy legal action against the Japanese. Acting Secretary of State Phillips telephoned Arizona Attorney General Arthur T. LaPrade, but immediately gave the telephone to a representative of the Far East Relations Division of the State Department who asked for details of the situation. According to the *Tucson Daily Star*, LaPrade declined to divulge details of the conversation, but it was understood the State Department representative had said "any serious trouble between white farmers and Japanese here might precipitate difficulties for Americans residing in Manchuria." After conferring with the Maricopa County Attorney and the sheriff, LaPrade telegraphed the State Department to report that he had been "assured there would be no physical violence against the Japanese."

Washington and Tokyo were placated temporarily, but as the violence flared and continued unabated, implications became serious. According to the *New York Times*, Nov. 3, 1934, a Washington AP dispatch indicated that the State Department was displeased with the way Arizona was handling the situation and the Japanese government was irate. Yoneo Sakai, a Japanese correspondent in Los Angeles, kept the Japanese press up to date.

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Constitutional Amendments and Resolutions

1—C/A Res. Duties of the National Director.

Introduced by San Diego JACL;
Masaaki Hironaka, president, April 23, 1984.

Background to the Proposed Resolution PACIFIC CITIZEN BOARD

The Pacific Citizen, "the official publication" of the Japanese American Citizens League, was established by the organization's founding fathers as an entity separate from National Headquarters to be governed by its own board of directors reporting to the National President, National Board and the National Council.

Article XII, Section 2 of the bylaws specifies that "the Pacific Citizen Board of Directors shall be entrusted with the business and editorial responsibilities of this publication."

Originally, subscriptions of Pacific Citizen were purchased directly from the newspaper. In 1960, it was decided to collect the PC subscription fee along with membership dues through National Headquarters. Periodically, National Headquarters disbursed funds due Pacific Citizen. At the end of the fiscal year any balance remaining was forwarded to the Pacific Citizen to clear the books. In other respects, the line of authority as specified in Article XII, Section 2 of the bylaws continued to be observed.

In 1974, under an apparent arbitrary administrative decision, Pacific Citizen did not receive its full subscription fee allocation. This has occurred off and on since that time with an accumulated shortfall in funds due PC approaching \$50,000 by the end of 1982. The Pacific Citizen Board considers this an unwarranted infringement on its responsibilities, and a serious handicap in its efforts to provide Pacific Citizen with responsible management.

The relationship among the Pacific Citizen Board, the Pacific Citizen staff and the National Director has been clouded by ambiguities in the bylaws. Despite these ambiguities, questions regarding the lines and extent of authority were not raised previously. The current National Director correctly has requested a clarification of his responsibilities, and National Legal Counsel has found that under the bylaws the Pacific Citizen staff is to be considered as part of the National staff and therefore falls under the jurisdiction of the National Director.

The Pacific Citizen Board believes this was not the intent of the founding fathers. Further, the Pacific Citizen Board believes that in the spirit of the First Amendment guaranteeing freedom of the press, it is imperative to free the Pacific Citizen from the possibility or even the appearance of outside influence. Therefore, in order to clarify the bylaws and to maintain Pacific Citizen's integrity as originally, the Pacific Citizen Board has proposed the following resolution to amend the bylaws.

The following constitutional amendments and resolutions, considered at the national convention in August, formulate JACL policy on a number of issues for the 1984-85 biennium.

Constitutional Amendments

(As forwarded to the National Director, the following amendments were postmarked no later than July 1, 1984; copies were distributed to Chapters for review July 12, 1984.)

Whereas, Article XII of the National JACL By-Laws entrusts the responsibility for the organization's publication, the Pacific Citizen, to the Pacific Citizens Board of Directors, and

Whereas, The Pacific Citizen Board reports to the National President, National Board, and to the National Council as does the National Director, and

Whereas, The responsibility delegated to the Pacific Citizen Board must be accompanied by authority, and

Whereas, Without said authority, the Pacific Citizen Board would be relegated to the meaningless role of an advisory body, and

Whereas, The Pacific Citizen must remain editorially independent to fulfill its function of maintaining press freedom, and

Whereas, The By-Laws are not clear as to the role of the National Director regarding the Pacific Citizen staff

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the JACL By-Laws be amended as underlined for Article IX, Section 3 and appended for clarification as follows:

ARTICLE IX NATIONAL DIRECTOR Section 3 - Duties

(b) The National Director shall supervise the National Headquarters and all Staff members and regional area offices within the National Budget and under the supervision of the National Secretary/Treasurer, shall disburse funds for all organization activities in accordance with the mandates of the National Council, except as hereinafter provided in paragraph (c).

(c) The Pacific Citizen and its staff shall be responsible to the National President, National Board and National Council through the Pacific Citizen Board. Pacific Citizen funds shall be clearly identified in the overall National budget and all subscription income shall be disbursed to the Pacific Citizen.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

C/A Res. 2—National Board Subcommittees.

Introduced by Portland JACL;
Terry Akwai, president, June 15, 1984. Fiscal impact: No.

To amend Bylaws Article XI, Section 1 (c).

There shall be an Executive Committee of the National Board comprised of the President, the four Vice Presidents, the Secretary/Treasurer, the Chairperson of the District Governors' Caucus, the National Youth Council Chairperson, *the immediate past National President* and the National Legal Counsel. *The immediate past National President* and the National Legal Counsel shall have no vote ... [and any other Articles and Sections where appropriate.] **DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984.**

C/A Res. 3—Number of National Board Members.

Introduced by Portland JACL;
Terry Akwai, president, June 15, 1984. Fiscal impact: No.
To amend Bylaws Article VI, Section 1.
The authorized number of Board Members shall be not more than *nineteen* (19). **DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984.**

C/A Res. 4—Composition of National Board.

Introduced by Portland JACL;
Terry Akwai, president, June 15, 1984. Fiscal impact: Yes.
To amend Bylaws Article VIII, Section 1.
The National Board shall be comprised of the elected National Officers, the District Governors elected by their Districts, the National Youth Council Chairperson, the National Youth Representative selected by the National Youth Council, *the immediate past National President*, the National Legal Counsel and the Chairperson of the "Pacific Citizen" Board. All Board Members shall have one vote with the exception of the *immediate past National President*, the National Legal Counsel and the Chairperson of the "Pacific Citizen" Board, *all of whom shall have no vote.* **DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984.**

C/A Res. 5—Active Members.

Introduced by the National Board;
Vice President of Membership, July 7, 1984. Fiscal impact: No.
Amended by National Council, Aug. 17.
To amend Bylaws Article I, Section 1.
(c) Active members shall pay dues as directed by their Chapter.
(d) The chapters shall direct their members to pay dues as follows:
(i) National dues set by the National Council, to be promptly remitted by the Chapter; or
(ii) National dues set by the National Council, to be remitted by the member to National Headquarters and
(iii) Chapter dues, if any, to be remitted to the Chapter by National Headquarters. **DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984.**
Division of house tally: (63 yes, 48 no, 3 abstained).

Resolutions

The following pre-convention Resolutions, contained in the Official Delegate Information Packet for the 28th Biennial National JACL Convention, were distributed prior to the Convention for chapter review.

28 Res. 1—Clarifying Duties of the National Director

By San Diego JACL, April 27, 1984
Masaaki Hironaka, Pres.

[28 Res. 1 was not considered as a resolution. See C/A Res. 1.]

28 Res. 2—Korean Minority in Japan

By Golden Gate JACL, June 18, 1984
Katherine M. Reyes, Pres.

Whereas, Japan has taken her place in the international community of nations as one of the bulwark of the democratic form of government; and

Whereas, a nation's commitment to democracy is reflected in the manner in which she treats her minorities; and

Whereas, Japanese Americans take pride in the heritage of our ancestral land, Japan, and desire to see improvement of her image abroad; and

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), as an organization committed to civil and human rights, has a natural special interest in similar rights of residents in Japan; and

Whereas, the residents of Japan who trace their ancestors to Korea have contributed substantially to the cultural and economic well-being of Japan; and

Whereas, the Korean residents of Japan, even after many generations, face severe social discriminations and live under insecure legal status;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the JACL National Council express our concerns for the plight of the Korean residents of Japan and to the government of the United States through the State Department.

Background Information

Much of the Chinese culture which was to impact the Japanese throughout her long history came by way of Korea. Some of the well known scholars, diplomats and artisans of ancient and modern Japan trace their ancestors to Korea.

During World War II over 350,000 Koreans were conscripted into the Japanese armed forces. Additional tens of thousands were mobilized into labor forces. Over 200,000 Koreans were among the two million Japanese who were killed or missing in action during World War II. Among the atom bomb casualties at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were nearly 50,000 Koreans.

Today, there are 650,000 Koreans residing in Japan. Nearly three-quarter was born there, and many are third and fourth generations. However, they can escape the alien status through naturalization only if they would renounce their Korean names and ethnic identity.

Japan is no longer an isolated nation. Japan is one of the most successful nations of the world in international trade. If this busi-

ness success in dealing with multi-ethnic international society is extended in practice to her dealings with minorities within her own country, Japan can truly claim both economic and moral leadership.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 3—Political Action Committees (PAC)

By Fresno A.L.L./JACL, July 3, 1984
Richard Berman, Pres.

Whereas, the Japanese American community recognizes the increasing need to make its presence known to legislators and political leaders,

And whereas, the Japanese American community must increase its political presence and participation to achieve its goals,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League encourage the formation of political action committees (PAC), independent of JACL, to promote the interests of the Japanese American community on the national, district and local levels.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 4—Futatsu no Sokoku/Sanga Moyu

By Golden Gate JACL, Revised Aug. 13, 1984
Katherine M. Reyes, Pres.

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) officials have made public statements in Japan and in the United States expressing concerns about the novel *Futatsu no Sokoku* and the NHK series *Sanga Moyu*; and

Whereas, their statements reflect the concerns of many Japanese Americans;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League reaffirm their concerns.

Background Information

The showing of *Sanga Moyu* in the United States has been postponed for at least a year. The essential issue, the Japanese American protest against the distorted portraying of Americans, including Japanese Americans, remains unchanged. We believe it is essential for Japanese Americans to let the public, Americans and

Japanese alike, know of our concerns.

The cooperative spirit with which those Japanese Americans, who were contacted for Toyoko Yamasaki, extended their hands in assistance was wonderful. Our concern is how this information was ultimately used by the author.

This resolution does not say, "Don't show the film in the U.S.," or that the novel should not be translated into English. There is no attempt at censorship. The resolution merely expresses grave concerns and protests the distorted portraying of Americans by the author.

We believe that the readers and audience, as consumers of information products, have the right to voice objections to defective products, especially when they directly affect our lives.

Other minorities have also expressed their protests on films which they perceived as incorrect or distorted. E.g. Chinese Americans against "Charlie Chan and the Curse of the Dragon Queen" (1981); the Native Americans, especially the Sioux, against "The Mystic Warrior" (1979-84); etc.

We believe Mrs. Yamasaki is in error when she was recently quoted (in Hawaii Hochi): "The JACL is trying to censor (my) work in America, a country where freedom of speech is guaranteed."

Apparently, censorship has been confused with protest. The following quotes, one by a Nisei and the other by a Sansei, seem appropriate:

(1) "freedom of speech works in both directions: while an author has a right to say whatever he or she pleases, the public has an equal right to object or disagree. If any person or group feels that a show is defamatory or inaccurate, that person or group has the inalienable right—yea the duty—to raise hell."—Raymond Okamura, Berkeley, CA.

(2) "I believe it is up to Japanese Americans to take the lead in pointing out inaccurate depictions of Japanese Americans, whether in the U.S. or in Japan. A passive policy would only help to perpetuate the dangerous misconceptions and distortions that the Issei and Nisei struggled so hard to overcome."—Glen Fukushima, Torrance, CA.

In a recent survey conducted by the Golden Gate JACL chapter of the current JACL chapter presidents (24% response), 63% supported this resolution, 11% rejected, and 26% abstained.

This resolution reiterated the position already stated on numerous occasions by both the JACL officers and staff in public. It is well known to the public. However, "officially" JACL "does not have a position." It is contradictory, and confusing. Clarification is necessary.

This resolution was originally on the agenda of the National Board meeting of May 27, 1984 for action. Due to insufficient time, however, the resolution did not come up for consideration.

DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984

More Resolutions

28 Res. 5—Formation of a National Committee for Singles Concern

By Greater L.A. Singles JACL, May 27, 1984; Revised, Aug. 8.
Tom Shimasaki, Pres.

Whereas, it is common knowledge that single persons of Japanese ancestry ("singles") constitute a significant percentage of the population of Japanese ancestry in the United States and

Whereas, it is well known that singles have various problems of personal economics, health, relationships, loneliness, retirement and others unique to their situation, and

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League, being concerned for the singles, at its 27th Biennial National Convention, duly authorized the formation of JACL singles chapters in the United States, and

Whereas, the Greater Los Angeles Singles Chapter was formed in 1983 and attained a membership of over 200 in a year's time, and

Whereas, this same chapter organized the First National JACL Singles Convention held Memorial Day Week-end, 1984 in Gardena, CA with over 250 Nisei, Sansei, and other singles in attendance, and

Whereas, JACL and non-JACL singles from Seattle, Salt Lake City, Northern and Southern California cities at the Convention appointed a steering committee to plan and organize the Second National JACL Singles Convention for September 1985, and

Whereas, as a result of this convention, a group of Sansei Singles are in the process of becoming affiliated with the JACL for the first time, and

Whereas, at the first JACL National Singles Convention, resolutions were passed to request the Japanese American Citizens League at its 28th Biennial National Convention to establish a National Committee for Singles Concerns and to provide a support staff thereto,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League at its 28th Biennial National Convention establish a National Committee for Singles Concerns, and

Be it further resolved that this committee conduct and complete within one year, as one of its tasks, a study of singles members in the JACL, which will include recommendations, if any, on programmatic additions and/or changes at the National and Chapter levels to attract and retain more JACL single members.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 6—Appointments, Civil Rights Commission

By New England JACL, July 11, 1984
Kei Elyse Kaneda, Pres.

Whereas, the United States Civil Rights Commission was created in 1957, and has for 27 years strenuously worked toward increasing opportunity for Americans who have suffered from racial discrimination; and

Whereas, the Civil Rights Commission has traditionally represented the legitimate aspirations of the Black, Asian American, Hispanic, and Native American communities; and

Whereas, considering that the appointment to such a Commission of individuals who do not represent the shared sentiments of their own ethnic groups, and who oppose civil rights measures which have been enacted after decades of struggle, is an insult to the history and tradition of the Civil Rights Commission,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League deplores the appointment of persons to the Civil Rights Commission and to its staff who are in fundamental disagreement with the purposes for which the Commission was created, AND urges the President of the United States to seek the counsel of leading civil rights groups and organizations in the United States prior to naming new Commissioners.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 11—Simpson/Mazzoli Bill

By Golden Gate JACL, June 23, 1984
Withdrawn. (See 28 Res. 17). Katherine M. Reyes, Pres.

28 Res. 12—JACLer of Biennium—Expenses and Search Committee

By Philadelphia JACL, Aug. 13, 1984
Teresa Maebori, Pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Detroit, Hoosier, Houston, Pan Asian, Berkeley

Whereas, the award to the JACLer of the Biennium is an opportunity to recognize the achievements made by individuals during a certain time period; and

Whereas, there are many such outstanding contributions being made by JACLers, and

Whereas, the Committee on Awards and Recognitions recommends that JACLers should be motivated to participate in the selection of the JACLer of the Biennium;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the expenses of the winner of the JACLer of the Biennium shall be paid parallel to the procedures for Japanese American of the Biennium;

And be it further resolved, That the District Governors shall establish a search committee to identify and submit nominees for the JACLer of the Biennium award.

PASSED, Aug. 15, 1984

28 Res. 13—Control of Smoking in Convention Sessions

By Dayton JACL, Aug. 13, 1984
James Taguchi, Del.

Co-Sponsored by: Detroit, Cincinnati, Twin Cities, Chicago, Cleveland.

Whereas, serious hazards of tobacco smoke are now well established, and

Whereas, the majority of members of JACL are non-smokers, and

Whereas, many members find that tobacco smoke causes discomfort, and others find it a serious health hazard,

Whereas, the preclusion of smoking in conference rooms is now a matter of standard procedure in many enlightened organizations, and

Whereas, we do have concern for those smokers who find prolonged abstinence difficult;

28 Res. 7—Continuing Support of the U.S. Hibakusha

By Portland JACL, July 11, 1984
Terry Akwai, Pres.

Whereas, the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) endorsed the concept of a United States Hibakusha Medical Aid Bill at the Sacramento Convention in 1976, the Salt Lake City Convention in 1978, the Millbrae Convention in 1980 and the Los Angeles Convention in 1982; and

Whereas, there are currently estimated to be one thousand Hibakusha living in the United States, some six hundred (600) of whom have already been identified; and

Whereas, a Japanese Medical Team has been conducting biennial visits since 1977 to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Honolulu to interview and examine these U.S. Hibakusha under the Joint sponsorship of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Welfare, the Hiroshima Prefectural Medical Association, the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, the City of Hiroshima and Hiroshima Prefecture; and

Whereas, the Japanese Medical Team examined eleven (11) Canadian Hibakusha for the first time during their 1983 visit; and

Whereas, these medical team visits provide substantial media coverage and subsequent public education on the issue;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League re-dedicate itself to the diligent pursuit of obtaining proper and adequate medical assistance for the Hibakusha living in the United States.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 8—Senior Citizens

By South Bay JACL, July 12, 1984
Wendell P. Wong, Pres.

Whereas, respect and admiration exist toward the senior citizens of our community; and

Whereas, senior citizens in our community have demonstrated dignity and perseverance against a background of difficult social and political forces,

Whereas, it is in the best interest of JACL and the Japanese American community that senior citizens not be excluded from benefits of JACL membership due to economic status,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the National Council of the JACL, gathered in Honolulu for the 28th Biennial National Convention, that it expresses deep appreciation to the senior citizens for their role paving the way for future generations enabling them to enjoy the rich cultural diversity of this country and

Be it further resolved, that there be a reduction in membership fees for NEW senior citizens 65 years or older equal to fifty percent of the regular fees, excluding subscription to the Pacific Citizen. Such reduction shall remain in effect only through this biennium (2-year period).

DEFEATED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 9—U.S.-Japan Relations

By Sacramento JACL

Whereas, the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League, on August 12, 1982, at the Gardena Convention adopted resolution mandating "that JACL become involved in matters of concern in the American-Japanese partnership, with adequate care that JACL does not either in image or in fact, become a 'front or propagandist for Japan,'"

Whereas, this resolution stated in its preamble the following reasons for its adoption:

"Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League has consistently focused on the complete attainment of equality, justice, and freedom for those of Japanese heritage in the United States of America,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that special arrangements be made for smoke from smokers be exhausted to the outside environment, and, that if this cannot be achieved, that all smoking in the Convention conference and workshop rooms be banned, but that a ten minute break be arranged at least every 90-minutes for smokers to smoke outside the conference rooms.

And be it further resolved, that this resolution be included in the Convention Rules of Procedure.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 14—Aging and Retirement

By Washington, D.C. JACL, Aug. 13, 1984
Kris H. Ikejiri, Pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Cleveland, West Los Angeles, Eden Township, Berkeley, Chicago, Mile Hi.

Whereas, JACL held the first National Conference on Nisei Aging & Retirement in 1972 supported by a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health, and as a result of this National Conference a National Aging and Retirement Committee;

Whereas, the Nisei median age based on the 1980 census is 64 years of age;

Whereas, the needs of the Nisei aging population are increasing yearly;

Whereas, the JACL has historically supported goals of the National Aging & Retirement Committee which resulted in a 30 year grant to the University of Washington, headed by the late Dr. Min Masuda, which surveyed the needs of the elderly Nisei population in Seattle, Wash.

Whereas, this project, funded by NIMH, has been completed and the findings are now available to be synthesized and ready to be disseminated and distributed;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National JACL Council hereby goes on record to support the Committee's desire to creatively use these findings as a preventive measure to assist our aging membership;

Toward this goal, we have recently completed a video project on Nisei Retirement, "A Tale of Nisei Retirement;"

To further accomplish these goals, JACL will provide in-kind matching services on a one-to-three basis toward a matching grant. For a mental health prevention effort targeting the aging Nisei from the National Institute of Mental Health.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

"Whereas, although the achievement of these goals still remains its major focus, an immeasurable degree of progress has been attained, to such an extent that it is now ready in both strength and resources to focus additionally on issues that have direct and indirect influences on the further advancement of these goals,

"Whereas, among these issues is the most important one of United States-Japan relations, including political and economic frictions between the two nations which frequently generate overtones of racism, against all forms of which JACL has constantly fought,

"Whereas, a good, harmonious American-Japanese partnership has the immense potential for promoting the well-being of the United States, Japan and the entire world, as well as the well-being of Japanese Americans, now and in the future,

"Whereas, Japanese Americans are now performing key roles of leadership in the entire fabric of American society, including national and local legislatures, the judiciary and administrations, industry, education and the professions, while other Japanese Americans are also now deeply involved in every facet of American life, all of whom are in varying degrees affected by the trends of American-Japanese relations.

"Whereas, the achievements of JACL have already contributed to the improvement of American-Japanese relations, such as immigration, citizenship, property ownership, and human rights,..."

Whereas, in conformity with this resolution, the JACL has made great progress during the past biennium in developing a positive and constructive role in the American-Japanese relations,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that JACL reaffirm its commitment to its involvement in the area of American-Japanese relations pursuant to the principles and safeguards of the Gardena Resolution as set forth above and that the National Board be mandated to continue this matter as one of the priority programs of the JACL.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 10—Nuclear Arms Control

By Seattle JACL, July 31, 1984

Whereas, we are in a world moving closer to the brink of nuclear destruction; and

Whereas, the atomic bombings of Hiroshima/Nagasaki have shown the horrors and destruction of nuclear weapons; and

Whereas, the United States and the Soviet Union now have enough nuclear weapons to obliterate the planet in one brief exchange; and

Whereas, it is contrary to the spirit of the Founding Fathers to label as "Peacekeeper" the new missiles that can kill millions of people in a few minutes; or to amass even more nuclear weapons as "bargaining chips"; and

Whereas, the cost of the buildup provides fewer jobs than similar investments in the non-military civilian industry; and

Whereas, shifting the money back from weapons to people will provide meaningful human services and civilian jobs;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the 1984 National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League support all efforts to reduce worldwide tension and call for arms control and nuclear disarmament; and

Be it further resolved, that the National Council of the Japanese American Citizens League strongly urge that the President and our Senators and Congressmen support regular summit meetings between the leaders of the superpowers.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 15—The Recruitment and Leadership Development Committee

By New York JACL, Aug. 13, 1984
B.J. Watanabe, Pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Philadelphia, Seattle, Downtown L.A., Pan Asian, Coachella Valley, Seabrook, Japan, PSW Youth, Solano County (p), Selanoco, Chicago, Washington D.C., Hoosier, Cincinnati.

Whereas, The Japanese American Citizens League is the oldest and largest national organization representing the welfare of Japanese Americans and others of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States; and

Whereas, in its fifty four years of existence the JACL has established a significant place in Japanese American history and a remarkable record in its legislative efforts, to the benefit of all Japanese Americans; and

Whereas, the existence and achievements of the JACL have been and continue to be, largely through the efforts and support of the Nisei; and

Whereas, the future existence of the JACL will be placed in serious jeopardy with the passing of the Nisei; and

Whereas, the continued existence of the JACL is important to provide for the future welfare of the Japanese American community, especially in times of stress in the United States; and

Whereas, it is imperative that the organization embark on a national program to recruit younger Japanese Americans, lest the JACL cease to exist within a predictable future; and

Whereas, such a recruitment program should also seek to develop commitment and leadership in an environment that only the JACL can provide; that the JACL insures its viability for the future by establishing a national recruitment and development program that is designed to develop commitment and leadership among younger JACL members and recruit younger members to the organization; and

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the JACL National Council, gathered at its 28th Biennial Convention in Honolulu, Hawaii, establishes a JACL select committee to be called "The Recruitment and Leadership Development Committee", whose function and purpose will be to implement a recruitment and development committee.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 16—Mike M. Masaoka Fellowship**Trust Foundation**

By Columbia Basin JACL, Aug. 13, 1984

Edward M. Yamamoto, Pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Portland, Gresham-Troutdale, Spokane, Seattle, Lake Washington.

Whereas, the Mike M. Masaoka Fellowship Trust Foundation was established with the intent of creating a living memorial to one whose lifetime contributions for and on the behalf of JACL.

Whereas, the spontaneous donations for the memorial preceded finalization of plans to execute such a memorial, resulting in confusion and a state of limbo,

Whereas, being left in such a state may in the minds of some lead to suspicion that the HIGHLY RESPECTED name of Mike M. Masaoka has been, or is being used as a gimmick for a fundraising scheme,

Whereas, the designated designer of the memorial is JACL National Committee 1000 Club Vice Chairman, Ed Yamamoto

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Council of JACL assign the MIKE M. MASAOKA FELLOWSHIP TRUST FOUNDATION to the National 1000 Club for planning and execution of the memorial (subject to review and implementation by the JACL National Board: and

Be it further resolved, that a 120 day moratorium be imposed on the current activities under the aegis of Mike M. Masaoka's name to ensure sufficient time to correct the existing confusion associated with the Foundation and to implement a finalized plan.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 17—Opposing the Simpson-Mazzoli Bills

By Torrance JACL

George Ogawa, Del.

Co-Sponsored by: Selanoco, Golden Gate, Chicago, Spokane, Detroit.

Whereas, undocumented immigrants from many nations, including Japan, live within the United States

Whereas, undocumented immigrants come to the United States to seek employment opportunities, or to escape civil strife or political persecution,

Whereas, all persons living within this Country are entitled to protection under the United States Constitution, regardless of their legal status,

Whereas, the Simpson-Mazzoli Bills will not address the basic causes of undocumented immigration, and

Whereas, the employer sanctions provisions in the Simpson-Mazzoli Bills are racially discriminatory, and their amnesty or legalization provisions are of dubious value to undocumented immigrants,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League urge all its members to communicate with their Congresspersons to defeat the Simpson-Mazzoli Bills, and that

It be further resolved that this Convention reaffirm the earlier position taken by the National Board of Directors of the Japanese American Citizens League at its July meeting to direct its Washington Office to take an active role in defeating this legislation.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 18—(Calif.) Prop. 39

By Golden Gate JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Katherine Reyes, Pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Downtown-L.A., San Jose, Greater Pasadena Area, Ventura County, San Diego.

Whereas, the proposed amendment to the California state constitution, the initiative known as proposition 39, establishes a commission of eight voting retired appellate judges to establish the boundary lines of the California's congressional and state legislative districts, for the 1986 general election; and

Whereas, the proposed composition of the initial commission is all white with an average age of 76; and

Whereas, if Proposition 39 is passed, it would put into serious jeopardy the seats of the most loyal and strongest leaders of civil and human rights, including Congressman Norman Mineta and Congressman Bob Matsui; and

Whereas, the impact of this initiative is not limited exclusively to California but is of national importance;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that JACL, in an expression of support for Congressman Norman Mineta and Congressman Bob Matsui and in appreciation for the support for Redress and other legislative impacts on Asian Pacific Americans, stand in opposition to Proposition 39.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 19—Position Re: 'Year of the Bible'

Whereas, the founders of this nation, themselves fleeing from religious persecution, sought refuge in this new land, and

Whereas, the founders of this nation specifically forbade in the Constitution they wrote the establishment of a state religion, and

Whereas, the proclamation of a "Year of the Bible" ignores the multiplicity of translations and versions which exist and which ignores the variability of interpretations of the Bible among Christian denominations, and

Whereas, there exist many Americans in this great and diverse nation of non-Christian religious traditions, and

Whereas, the proclamation of a "Year of the Bible" implies recognition of a state ordained form of Christian belief,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the JACL in Convention, opposes any proclamation/recognition of a "Year of the Bible" or any national commemorative year recognizing the impediment of any specific religious tradition, inasmuch as such action becomes a tentative step in the establishment of a de facto state religion.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 20—Ethnic Concerns

By San Jose JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Wayne Tada/ Michael Honda, del.

Co-Sponsored by: Hollywood, Contra Costa, San Mateo, Oakland, Salinas Valley.

Whereas, a review of the past years shows a pattern of increasing violence against Asian Americans, and

Whereas, this pattern is fueled by an underlying racism, manifesting itself in senseless crimes (the murder of Vincent Chin in Detroit being a blatant case in point), scapegoating, name-calling, sloganeering and the lie, and

Whereas, this pattern is likely to intensify with the continuing economic competition from Japan in many areas of industry—e.g., auto, electronics, microships, robotics, biogenetics, and fashions—as refugees from Southeast Asian countries, perceived by many as a threat in the job market and marketplace, and

Whereas, these increasing racist attitudes and activities jeopardize JACL's long struggle for redress for being incarcerated in camps during

WWII moreover, they are unwarranted, unethical, and detrimental to the society as a whole,

Now, therefore, be it resolved

(1) that the local chapter keep National JACL informed about incidents of violence and hostility against Asian Americans and take local action when appropriate

(2) that the National JACL monitor these incidents and focus national attention when necessary

(3) that the local and national JACL work together with other organizations, especially Asian American groups, to stop violence and racism against Asians

(4) that the local and national JACL undertake a program of education in regard to the cause and effect of violence against Asian Americans so as to prevent and/or effectively respond to these racist incidents.

(5) that the National Board allocate an appropriate budget to this committee.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 21—The 1000 Club Life Member

By San Diego JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Masaaki Hironaka, pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Stockton, Reno, Omaha, New York, Milwaukee.

Whereas, The National JACL 1000 Club Life member is a potential constant membership, and

Whereas, The National JACL is forever in need of finances, and

Whereas, The present Life 1000 Club membership is \$1,000.00

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Life Membership Fee be reduced to \$500.00 and

Be it further resolved, That a campaign to build a trust fund total of no less than \$1,000,000.00 be initiated within a set period of time, and

Be it further resolved, That the National Council recommend to the National JACL Board to implement this resolution, so that the goals can be met with new and non-renewing 1000 Club members.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984.

28 Res. 22—Redress Information

By Chicago JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Michael Ushijima, pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, San Jose, Hoosier.

Whereas, Redress has top priority for the JACL in this biennium; and

Whereas, the National Committee for Redress defined two major objectives of the redress effort to be: (1) Legislative co-sponsors and (2) Organization endorsements; and

Whereas, local endorsements have been presented through the district officer to the National Committee;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, by the National Council of the JACL gathered for the 28th Biennial National Convention, that the National Committee for Redress be instructed to issue periodic reports to the redress chair at each chapter, and the Pacific Citizen, concerning the status and nature of each redress endorsement;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that a regular submission by the National Committee for Redress to the Pacific Citizen shall set out the congressional status of all of the relevant legislative bills, including lists of co-sponsors and status of bills, including lists of the most recent sponsors and endorsements.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984.

28 Res. 23—Equal Rights Amendment

By Pan Asian JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Sandra Kawasaki, del.

Co-Sponsored by: Downtown-L.A., Golden Gate, Chicago, CCDC Youth, New York.

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is an organization committed to civil and human rights; and

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League supports the goal of equality for women; and

Whereas, the Equal Rights Amendment will be re-introduced in the United States Congress;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League support the re-introduction of the Equal Rights Amendment in the United States Congress; and

Be it further resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League support the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment guaranteeing that women will not be discriminated against on the basis of gender; and

Be it further resolved, that the Japanese American Citizens League direct its Washington Office to take an active role in supporting this resolution.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 24—Appreciation to Legislators

By Golden Gate JACL, Aug. 15, 1984

Katherine Reyes, pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Japan, New York, Philadelphia, Wash. D.C., Seabrook

Whereas, the Honorable Daniel K. Inouye and Spark Matsunaga of the U.S. Senate and the Honorable Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, of the U.S. House of Representatives, were instrumental in the enactment of Public Law 96-317 creating the Commission on Wartime Relocation & Internment of Civilians (CWRIC); and

Whereas, Senators Inouye and Matsunaga, Congressmen Mineta and Matsui presented supporting testimonies at the public hearings conducted by the CWRIC; and

Whereas, S2116, a bill to accept and implement the findings and recommendations of the CWRIC was introduced by Senator Matsunaga with principal support from Senator Inouye and HR4110, the Civil Liberties Act of 1983 was introduced by House Majority Leader James Wright with principal co-sponsorship of Congressmen Mineta and Matsui; and

Whereas, Senators Inouye and Matsunaga and Congressmen Mineta and Matsui, have expended tireless effort in support of the legislation through their public appearances, testimony and other personal efforts;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the 28th Biennial JACL National Council assembled in Honolulu, Hawaii, express appreciation to Senators Inouye and Matsunaga and Congressmen Mineta and Matsui for their efforts in seeking a meaningful remedy for the wartime injustices directed at Japanese Americans.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 25—Appreciation to Hawaii Chapter

By Chicago JACL, Aug. 16, 1984

Ron Yoshino, pres.

Co-Sponsored by: Idaho Falls, Detroit, Japan, New York, Philadelphia

Whereas, the 28th Biennial Convention of the Japanese American Citizens League has been convened in Hawaii from August 13 to August 17, 1984, and,

Whereas, the Hawaii Chapter has been most gracious and hospitable in sharing the beauty and grandeur of their island home in the Pacific, and,

Whereas, the Hawaii Chapter has provided a forum for the National

Council to successfully carry out the important business of the Japanese American Citizens League,

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Council extend its deepest appreciation and heartfelt thanks to the Hawaii Chapter for planning and running an effective, efficient, educational, and enjoyable convention.

Be it further resolved, that the National Council reconvene in Chicago, Illinois on July 21 to July 25, 1986. ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

28 Res. 26—Restitution to Native Hawaiians

By Honolulu JACL, Aug. 17, 1984

Lawrence Kumabe, pres.

Rules of procedure suspended to allow consideration of motion.

Whereas, the Japanese American Citizens League shares, endorses, and encourages American ideals and principles of justice through law, and profoundly believes that the unresolved injustice to one is a harm endured by all; and

Whereas, such a harm to Native Hawaiians has occurred without redress or remedy; and

Whereas, Native Hawaiians have been included and identified as Native Americans in recognition of their unique and special relationship with the United States as an indigenous people; and

Whereas, as a result of the good conscience of the American people, speaking through the Congress, redress and remedy have been granted to other Native Americans for injustices and harm done to them; and

Whereas, the Congress of the United States has indicated its interest in the pursuit of seeking resolution to possible claims by Native Hawaiians for the losses and damages which resulted from the overthrow of the legal government of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893; and

Whereas, the Congress enacted Public Law 96-565, Title III, and thereby established a Native Hawaiians Study Commission to advise the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the U.S. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on issues of concern to Native Hawaiians; and

Whereas, it is, therefore, appropriate for the Japanese American Citizens League to express its formal beliefs in the matter of Native Hawaiian claims against the United States for actions which occurred in 1893, and subsequently with American annexation of the Islands of Hawaii in 1898; and

Whereas, based upon a careful examination of historical records and accounts, the Japanese American Citizens League has determined there is sufficient reason to believe that:

1. The United States, through its representatives in the State and Navy Departments, did encourage actively supported rebellion against the legitimate government of the Kingdom of Hawaii;

2. The involvement of U.S. Minister John L. Stevens was crucial to the success of the rebellion, and that his refusal to remain neutral in the domestic affairs of the Kingdom and, instead, to become an active agent in the planning and military force supporting the insurrection by ordering the landing and placement of American marines in a manner and position unmistakably intended to intimidate the Queen of Hawaii and her government;

3. Without such armed American support, the insurrection would have failed for a lack of popular support and insufficient arms; and

4. Such actions by the American minister and forces was a breach of international law, of treaties with the Kingdom of Hawaii, and was characterized by President Grover Cleveland in his "Executive Message to Congress" (December 1893) as an illegal and immoral act of war against a feeble and trusting nation; and

Whereas, because of these American actions the Queen yielded her authority and that of her government to the United States through Minister Stevens, who did not forward her plea for review by the United States but acted to recognize a provisional government composed of leaders of the insurrection and to declare an American protectorate over the Islands; and

Whereas, these actions were augmented two weeks later by the occupation of American troops in all government buildings of the Hawaiian Islands at the request of the provisional government from a fear of being unable to maintain control; and

Whereas, these actions culminated in the assertion of control by the subsequent Republic of Hawaii over the crown, government, and public lands of the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

Whereas, such lands and sovereignty represented the traditional and ancestral land rights and titles to the Native Hawaiian people; and

Whereas, these ancestral rights and lands were ultimately ceded to the United States by a government whose existence was dependent upon the actions and agents of the United States; and

Whereas, this transfer occurred without the consent of the Native Hawaiian people, without compensation for their interests, and without any explicit protection of their interests; and

Whereas, through amendments to the State Constitution in 1978, the people of the State of Hawaii ratified and formally acknowledged the rights of Native Hawaiians to a legislatively determined pro rata share of the proceeds of such lands ceded to the United States and returned as a public trust to the State of Hawaii in the Admission Act of 1959; and

Whereas, in the ratification of another constitutional amendment in 1978, the people of Hawaii also established an Office of Hawaiian Affairs to administer the proceeds from this trust, and explicitly empowered the Office to be the receptacle for all moneys or lands granted to the Native Hawaiians as restitution by the United States for damages incurred by the actions which resulted in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii; and

Whereas, these State Constitutional provisions, and their codification in the Hawaii Revised Statutes as Chapter 10, do indeed endorse and encourage Native Hawaiian rights and interests as a significant, proper, and public purpose; and

Whereas, this resolution has been adopted in this form by the State House of Representatives, 12th Session; the County Councils of Maui and Hawaii; the 1983 Convention of the Republican Party of Hawaii; the 1984 State Convention of the Democratic Party of Hawaii; and the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs,

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the Japanese American Citizens League that the Congress of the United States is respectfully urged to acknowledge the illegal and immoral actions of the United States in the overthrow of the Kingdom of Hawaii in 1893, and to indicate its commitment to grant restitution for the losses and damages suffered by Native Hawaiians as a result of those wrongful actions; and

Be it further resolved that certified copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate, the Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Chairperson of the U.S. Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, the Chairperson of the U.S. House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the members of the Hawaii Congressional delegation, and the Chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

ADOPTED, Aug. 17, 1984

ARIZONA

Continued from Page B-8

An article in the Nov. 15, 1934, *Arizona Republic* related the account of a Phoenix attorney, H.M. Fennemore, who had just returned from a two-month visit to the Orient. The recent disturbances in the Salt River Valley were published in every newspaper in Japan. He said, "Never once was the matter mentioned by anyone, a potent example of politeness on the part of the Japanese, for... inquiry developed that practically all of the reading public in Japan was familiar with the newspaper accounts."

In an attempt to legitimize their actions against the Japanese, legislation was introduced by Maricopa County Representative Harry S. Sullivan to the House of Representatives. House Bill 78 was the most extreme anti-Japanese law ever to be introduced in America. It would have absolutely prohibited alien Japanese from acquiring or cultivating land in Arizona. Furthermore, H.B. 78 provided that, "All crops grown in violation of the law would be subject to confiscation and would become the property of the state without regard to prior mortgage or lien." Violation of any provision of this bill would result in confinement in the county jail for from ninety days to one year, or a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000, or both. There even was a provision prohibiting ineligible aliens from assisting in harvesting crops.

Pressure was increasing for the state to resolve the situation. From November 1934 to February 1935, with impending H.B. 78 approaching passage, implications were out in the open. There had been hints of federal retaliations if Arizona persisted in pursuing a course of vengeance against the Japanese. On Nov. 25, the *New York Times* had mentioned the vested interest that Arizona had in certain federal aid; i.e., a PWA grant for its colleges and billions in winter relief.

In December 1934, a letter to the editor of the *Mesa Tribune*, written by W.A. Matson, alluded to another facet of the controversy that was to become a decisive factor in the resolution of the conflict. Matson had received a letter from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce concluding that, from government and railroad reports, "the presumption is that more than 50,000 bales of the Arizona cotton crop was purchased by Japan." D.P. Lowry, Secretary of the California-Arizona Cotton Association, wrote, "Estimates are that 80 percent of the Arizona cotton crop is shipped to Japan."

Matson pointed out that, considering Japan's interest in her citizens living abroad, it was in the interests of the Valley cotton growers to make sure the Japanese government had no cause to complain about the treatment of her people in Arizona. Texas growers and the powerful Mitsui-Mitsubishi companies were also exerting pressure.

The situation came to a head on Feb. 5, 1935. The Japanese government's patience had been exhausted and action was demanded. The Feb. 15, 1935, *New York Times* was right on target when it described "Washington's concerns" and the "informal notice" that the Arizona statehouse had received as a result.

...Arizonans will be reluctant in the end to jeopardize the important Boulder Dam and Colorado River water over any petty irritation that may arise over Japanese farmers. Governor Moeur and other State leaders will be reluctant to commit Arizona to any policy strenuously disapproved at Washington.

It was the seriousness of the incident that brought about its resolution. On Feb. 17, 1935, William R. Matthews, publisher of the *Tucson Daily Star*, uttered the following dire and prophetic warning: "Those who urge passage of this bill [H.B. 78] are in reality

preparing to send their children, or their children's children to war." Serious questions were raised by the Judiciary Committee as to the constitutionality of House Bill 78.

A letter to Governor Moeur on March 19, 1935, from a Mrs. Luther A. Creech warned that, according to a recently returned missionary from Japan who had written to several ministers in the Phoenix area urging action against the bill's passage, feelings were running so high in Japan that Japanese military leaders had announced, if H.B. 78 were passed, "War would be declared against the U.S. immediately." Governor Moeur was urged to give the above information his most careful attention before signing the bill if it came to his desk.

The Japanese were carefully monitoring the situation and protests had been lodged in the Diet at Tokyo. The State Department at Washington was urged by the Japanese government to take action against the measure.

Sensible heads prevailed, and House Bill 78 died on the calendar in March 1935. The campaign of violence and terror against the Japanese came to an end. None of the Japanese, nor any of the Anglo-Americans suspected of collaborating with them, were found guilty.

Yoshiju Kimura was a high school student who was working as manager for the Matsumori farm when he received a court summons for the Matsumori, Kimura, Sands case. Tamesaku Matsumori was an Issei farmer specializing in strawberry growing, and he had to borrow expense money in advance from the Anglo wholesale produce markets which agreed to sell his strawberries. Louis Sands, the Anglo landowner, was called upon to testify at the trial, but the first session ended after only two hours of testimony when it was verified that Kimura, as the Nisei land lessee, and not Matsumori had endorsed all check payments received from the Anglo company.

At the following session Sands was summoned, but he failed to appear because he had been secretly hidden in a Phoenix hotel room by his lawyer, George Locke. Despite this, two days later an unexpected development turned the situation in Kimura's favor. In a remarkable coincidence, there was the exposure of a scandal involving an anti-Japanese Anglo farmer and some of the demonstration activities. Some of the displaced farmers from the Plains states had been paid

large sums of money to instigate trouble against the Japanese, including the dynamite incident.

Attorney Locke seized this as a blessed opportunity, and even went so far as to call the County Assistant Prosecutor to the stand, questioning him on the developments leading to the issuance of the court summons. He also inquired into the activities of the person who had written an old check and who appeared at Kimura's trial. The check had been made out by the Barker and Miller Company. Miller had since left the company, but his secretary was called to give testimony about the fact that one of the defendants connected with the anti-Japanese violence was the recipient payee of a large amount of money paid by checks and signed by the company president, Miller. This unexpected revelation concerning the flow of such funds created such a commotion in the courtroom that presiding Judge J.C. Niles ordered the courtroom closed and ordered all parties to appear back in court on Jan. 2, 1935.

When the case was reconvened, Judge Niles dismissed the Matsumori-Kimura-Sands case for lack of evidence. Kimura said Judge Niles continued to dismiss the more than fifty Maricopa County versus Japanese farmers cases as well as the previous trials in which Kimura had been defeated.

This vigilante episode marked a coming-of-age of sorts for Arizona. This last frontier could no longer enjoy the freedom of youthful aggression and independence. Arizona was now mutually dependent upon the rest of the country and the world, and had to acknowledge its responsibilities.

In his autobiography, *A Boy from Taylor*, County Attorney Renz Jennings summed up his own part in the anti-alien campaign of 1931-1935, and, perhaps, the feelings of many Anglo participants after the hysteria had passed:

...as a young man, serving in the legislature, I voted with the majority for a bill to exclude Japanese Americans from owning property. This vote stained what I otherwise considered a good record as a legislator.

When I first realized that I, too, had been swept up in the hysteria of those times I think it increased my resolve to represent the unrepresented and the powerless against the powerful. But

sometimes it is especially difficult to undo or "live down" the injustices that we ourselves have inflicted.

Arizona was a microcosm of the times. The world was in an economic turmoil. Many years of propaganda based on ignorance and fear were bearing fruit. The Japanese on the Pacific Coast, and in Arizona, had long been resented and envied for their hyper-efficient competitiveness in the area of agriculture, and for their determination to rise above the status of lowly laborers, both economically and educationally.

The Arizona campaign only added insult to the already long list of anti-Japanese legislation and policies directed technically against "aliens" but intended, undoubtedly, to hurt all those of Japanese descent. Relations between Japan and America were slowly poisoned by years of discriminatory immigration policies aimed at the Japanese, in particular.

In 1935, John V.A. MacMurray, one of the best informed United States diplomats, wrote an extremely prophetic and perceptive memorandum in which he pointed out the likelihood of a war with Japan if the United States continued on its present course. He warned that in such a war the United States would play directly into the hands of Russia and raise a host of additional and more serious problems. Certainly the acts of discrimination and events of terror, such as those occurring in Arizona in the early 1930s, had a negative effect on Japan in the years preceding World War II.


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The Inagaki Chapter of the Biennium

For educating the general public on matters of concern to Asian Americans, promoting and developing leadership skills of community members, and pursuing an aggressive redress program, the Seattle chapter of JACL won the George Inagaki Citizenship Award for the 1982-1984 Biennium.

The Inagaki Award, worth \$800 to the Seattle chapter this year, is presented biennially for chapter participation in activities including social, civil, educational, environmental or legislative activities which result in the betterment of society as a whole. It was established in 1968 at the 20th biennial national convention as a testimony to the late George Inagaki, past national JACL president, for his many years of unremitting effort on behalf of the national organization.

The selection, made by the Awards and Recognitions Committee and approved by the National Board, is based on five categories of activities: (1) general membership and public gatherings sponsored, (2) chapter cooperation with other community organizations, (3) chapter participation in civic matters, (4) chapter support of community fund-raising programs or projects, and (5) citizenship activity.

The runner-up San Diego chapter received \$400 for its participation in the promotion of better citizenship. Some of the programs sponsored by the San Diego chapter include a Hmong assistance program, scholarship awards, and the Kiku Gardens Retirement Project.

Seattle Chapter

Seattle's Redress Efforts

Under the leadership of chapter presidents Kathryn Bannai, Mako Nakagawa and Jerry Shigaki, and with the energy and commitment of JACLer of the Biennium Cherry Kinoshita, the Seattle chapter put together an impressive redress program.

The effectiveness of this effort can be seen by a few of the concrete results:

- Introduction of a redress bill in the House of Representatives by Congressman Mike Lowry of Seattle;

- Procurement of co-sponsors for redress bills HR 4110 in the House and S 2116 in the Senate;

- Compensation for 40 Washington State employees who were dismissed in 1942 because of their Japanese ancestry;

- Compensation for four Seattle city employees who were likewise dismissed in 1942;

- Passage of a Seattle School Board resolution (pending approval by Washington's attorney general) granting compensation for 27 Nikkei secretaries who were forced to resign in 1942 amidst charges of disloyalty;

- Passage of a redress resolution introduced by Washington governor John Spellman at the Western Governors Conference and the subsequent passage of a resolution condemning the internment at the National Governors Conference;

- Construction and installation of sculptor George Tsutakawa's monument at the Puyallup Fairgrounds.

All of these accomplishments were the result of an overall program of education, perseverance, meetings, and, sometimes, direct confrontation.

In the early part of 1983, for example, representatives of Seattle JACL met with students at Interlake High in Bellevue,



Officers and board members of Seattle Chapter JACL for 1984.

Franklin, Roosevelt and Asa Mercer junior high schools in Seattle, and Ben Davis High in Indianapolis, Indiana to tell the story of the Japanese American internment experience and give factual information on the redress program. Likewise, two representatives spoke at a junior high school teachers' workshop at Bellevue Community College.

In addition, meetings were set up with senators Slade Gorton and Dan Evans, representatives Joel Pritchard, Norm Dicks and Rod Chandler, Seattle mayor Charles Royer, and Gov. Spellman to educate politicians on redress and other matters of particular interest to Asian Americans.

Throughout 1982 and 1983, requests for speaking engagements on redress and internment were filled by Redress Committee members at high schools and elementary schools, colleges, churches, and television, radio and press interviews. In order to facilitate such an extensive speakers bureau, Seattle JACL sponsored a Nikkei communications workshop led by Dr. Joanne Yamauchi. About 40 persons attended this workshop, which utilized videotaping for corrective analysis. Participants attested to increased skills in articulating positions, especially with regard to redress and internment issues.

Puyallup Controversy

The installation of Tsutakawa's sculpture at the Puyallup Fairgrounds, the site of a WW2 assembly center, was another example of the chapter's perseverance and organizational abilities. The campaign for the monument was initiated in 1978; the planned monument received funding in 1981 from the legislature through the Washington State Historical Society, but had funding cut in the next legislative session; the cuts were restored by Gov. Spellman out of emergency funds.

Then, due to pressure from the local American Legion, fairgrounds officials decided that the monument would be placed outside in the parking lot, where it would not be noticed as much, rather than the designated spot inside the main entrance. Sculptor Tsutakawa objected, claiming that the monument would be more open to vandalism, as had been the case with other such monuments in California. Seattle JACL responded by creating its own public pressure group, and threatened to sue the fairgrounds unless the originally designated site inside the fairgrounds was restored.

The American Legion, which had been claiming all along that there was no

forced evacuation, suffered much unfavorable publicity as the controversy drew national attention.

The fairgrounds officials, under pressure from JACL and other community groups, restored the original site and donated money to the project. The publicity and controversy generated much community support, and fund-raising efforts netted over \$15,000.

Seattle's Redress Committee also actively supported the *coram nobis* case of Gordon Hirabayashi, offering support in liaison work with the ACLU, press relations, volunteers, and fund-raising.

Affirmative Action

In the spring of 1983, a major confrontation occurred between the mayor of Seattle and the Seattle chapter over the former's failure to hire an Asian American department head despite numerous campaign promises. A stormy exchange of letters, telephone calls, and charges and countercharges through the media was brought to an amiable conclusion through a series of quarterly meetings with the mayor and his staff. This flare-up, the accompanying publicity and the follow-up meetings with the mayor resulted in the following:

- (1) The hiring and promoting of 12 Asian Americans to upper managerial positions within the City of Seattle and the State of Washington;

- (2) The appointment of 10 Asian Americans to various local and state citizen advisory boards;

- (3) The participation of a member of the mayor's staff on the Seattle chapter's board;

- (4) Direct access to the Governor of Washington, the Mayor of Seattle, the Superintendent of Seattle Public Schools, and the King County Executive.

International Relations

In the field of international relations, Seattle chapter had quite a few programs. Two which involved an exceptional amount of time and effort were the Meiji Mura project and the *hibakusha* program. Both were directed by Ken Nakano and both provided a high profile for JACL in addition to strengthening ties between Japanese and Americans.

The Meiji Mura project, which involved dismantling of Seattle's Japanese Evangelical Church and reconstructing it in Nagoya, Japan, was attended by much publicity from the Japanese and American press. Meiji Mura displays restored Meiji Period buildings; the church is one of three buildings representing Japanese

immigrant history (the other two are from Hawaii and Brazil).

Seattle JACL also co-sponsored a program which brought a medical team from Japan to examine atomic bomb survivors for long-term physical and psychological effects from exposure to the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings. Twenty five survivors from Washington and Oregon and fifteen from Canada participated in the examinations.

Working With Other Groups

The Seattle Chapter, with roughly 475 members, cooperated with and/or co-sponsored programs with Keiro Nursing Home, University of Washington's Archival Project, Assn. of Asian Pacific American Educators, American Jewish Committee, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Martin Luther King Anniversary March, Asian Multi-Media, and UN Human Rights Committee.

In addition, it helped with fund-raising efforts for the National JACL Redress Committee, Commission on Asian American Affairs, Nikkei Aging and Retirement Project, Puyallup Fairgrounds Memorial, Nisei Vets Committee, International Examiner (the local Asian American newspaper), and Nuclear Free and Independent Pacific Conference.

San Diego Chapter

San Diego's Activities

The San Diego chapter, headed by Mas Hironaka from the previous biennium, stressed cooperation with other community groups. Working with National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, San Diego Redress/Reparations Committee, Japanese Coordinating Council, and other organizations, San Diego JACL aided in putting together Day of Remembrance observances, health programs, New Year's Eve dances, and a testimonial dinner for Dr. Shigeru Hara.

Assisting the local Hmong community in forming a Laotian Hmong organization was one of the chapter's major projects. Four chapter members, including the board president and vice president, assisted the Hmong organization in preparing the reports and forms required by the federal and state governments for incorporation. In addition, San Diego JACL assisted several individual members in establishing and utilizing banking services, contributed to their fund drive, and served as advisors to the Hmong organization's board of directors.

Another major undertaking, the Kiku Gardens Retirement Project, an apartment project for senior citizens, was completed in November 1983, seven years after it was first proposed. Aided by a grant from the federal Housing and Urban Development Board in 1981, followed by two years of negotiations with the City of San Diego, the apartment building was dedicated on Nov. 27, 1983. It now houses over 100 persons with Issei and Nisei making up approximately 50% of its residents.

Other chapter projects included programs planned with Asian Pacific American Advocates of California, Union of Pan Asian Communities, University of California at San Diego School of Medicine, and Asian Pacific American Women of San Diego County.

—by Robert Shimabukuro

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struck the State of Hawaii. These were the state's refuse, sewer, cafeteria and maintenance workers who went on strike for 41 days to secure wage increases in what became an extended and bitter confrontation. Part of the state's strategy to break the strike involved the ordering of 2,500 "essential workers" to cross their own picket lines. These workers in "911" positions (911 is the emergency telephone number) were ordered by Judge Harold Shintaku of the First Circuit Court to go back to work and, on Nov. 5, 1979, the Honolulu Advertiser listed their names; of the total, over 30% were Japanese.

AJA Domination?

In spite of these facts, there is still widespread belief that Japanese Americans dominate Hawaii. Part of the problem lies in the nature of their positions. Because they are concentrated in the public sector, these jobs require constant service to the general public and often involve unpleasant or oppressive duties. As principals and teachers, too many AJAs flunk children, perpetuate outdated teaching strategies which alienate other minority children, and commute into minority areas from their own "better" neighborhoods without significant sensitivity to the cultures of their clients.

In a period when the state is moving to reclaim lands which used to be marginal and which sheltered Native Hawaiians, the man who gives the eviction order is Japanese American. When the state moves to construct more highways threatening the Islands' fragile ecosystem, the director of the Dept. of Transportation, also AJA, is on the spot. When budget cuts force social services to be reduced, the social worker who informs the client is likely to be AJA; so is the clerk at every county or state office which forces citizens to wait interminably for service, which all too often turns out to be cold and rude.

At the top, of course, is the governor who imposes budget restrictions and bears the burden. And because in Hawaii, as in the rest of the U.S., we think and act along racial and ethnic lines, all these actions become part of the mythology of AJA power and arrogance.

At its simplest, the myth asks us to accept a stylized version of history in which the immigrant Issei endured their decades of unrelenting hard labor with a few strikes on the sugar plantations but with stoic patience (*gaman*), Calvinist willingness to forego present consumption for future benefit, an insistence on education for their children and an adherence to the old samurai code of *bushido*.

When WW2 broke out, the myth continues, the racial tolerance of the Islands made it possible for a "token" group of less than 2,000 to be picked up, interrogated and sent to concentration camps in Hawaii and the Mainland. But others more than compensated. There were the Nisei who, largely off the University of Hawaii Manoa campus, created a labor battalion called the Varsity Victory Volunteers in 1942 after they had been stripped of their weapons in the wake of Pearl Harbor. The famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, the 100th Battalion and the MIS all persuaded the Ameri-



Artwork by Arthur Kodani/Hawaii Herald

Among non-AJAs in Hawaii, there is a widespread belief that those of Japanese ancestry dominate the government bureaucracy and other segments of the job market, leaving other ethnic groups by the wayside.

can public that AJAs were good soldiers and citizens alike. Thus, the myth continues, the rewards of the post-WW2 period were well-deserved because they had been earned with patience, law-abiding behavior, reason, blood, and organization.

Like all myths, this one incorporates much that is true or better, much that should have been true. On the other hand, it contains much that is misleading or worse.

Golden Rainbow?

The most dangerous part of the popular Japanese American mythology is its hopeless myopic vision of a future in which all ethnic groups and cultures will have merged into a new melting pot. The best of the general histories of Hawaii end on such themes — Gavan Daws' *Shoal of Time* and Lawrence Fuchs' *Hawaii Pono*. So did the works of sociologist Andrew Lind, who predicted that intermarriage would end all race and ethnic prejudice:

"The time has already come when even in the privacy among friends it is the height of poor taste to speak disparagingly of any of Hawaii's ethnic groups lest one or more of those present proves to be closely related to it by descent or marriage" (*Hawaii: Last of the Magic Isles*).

The United Japanese Society of Hawaii ended its final chapter of *A History of Japanese in Hawaii* by stating that there would no longer be separate races but, instead, "a neo-Pacific race made up of a combination of all racial strains." And Dennis Ogawa concludes his *Kodomo*

No Tame Ni with suggestions that "points of commonality" between peoples would be all that is needed to establish "friendly race relations." Thus, "it is not necessary for them to learn each other's cultures for healthy race relations to occur over a period of time."

It is not so much that we need to be more pessimistic or realistic about the future. The myth of a future gradually unfolding in multi-colored hues which merge into some glorious "golden race" like that described in James Michener's novel *Hawaii* prevents us from even thinking about the future in any meaningful way. Somehow, this fuzziness is considered a virtue and has been distorted into a basic Japanese or "local" value which discourages controversy and open disagreement.

Repressive Conformity

Worse, this superficial harmony is said to reflect Japanese or Japanese American culture or heritage. AJAs who do not conform run the risk of being considered "unlocal" or "un-Japanese." The result is a large and important ethnic community which has nothing to debate and no ideas to argue, whether internally among regional, generational or social-class lines, or relative to other groups in Hawaii.

The present malaise is relatively new to the Japanese community in Hawaii. The pre-WW2 scene was incredibly full and rich in discussion, debate and action. The intensity of the anti-Japanese racism during and after WW2 drove the AJA community underground and fragmented it by rendering suspect any form of soli-

arity unless it was overtly mainstream American or respectably cultural, like flower arranging or even martial arts.

Unlike earlier periods, the postwar thrust toward upward mobility involved individual aspirations which also included a heavy dose of negative ethnic self-image. The Hawaii Japanese community was not uprooted like its Mainland counterpart, but the effect was nearly as traumatic in the psychological and social arenas, and, if anything, even more difficult to address because it was so completely glossed over.

In recent efforts to publicize the redress campaign, for example, it has been difficult to generate any discussion even though there can be no doubt that AJAs hold divergent points of view. State representatives Rod Tam, Barbara Marumoto and David Hagino (all members of Honolulu JACL) introduced into the State House a resolution supporting S 2116 (the U.S. Senate redress bill) in 1984 and encountered no opposition.

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) sponsored an essay contest in 1982 for 8th graders on the Japanese experience in WW2 in America. When the winning essay was published by the Honolulu Advertiser on May 30, 1982, sociologist Andrew Lind protested the ACLU's failure to distinguish between the Mainland mass evacuation and the Hawaii experience where "less than 1,500 of Hawaii's 160,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were after diligent investigation, sufficiently under suspicion by any of the investigative agencies to be detained under armed guards, and less than 1,000 were sent to internment camps on the Mainland..." (emphasis added, Honolulu Advertiser, June 11, 1982).

Unfortunately, the postwar impression was that, since there were investigations (no matter how rushed, arbitrary and devoid of any regard for due process), the few who were taken must have been guilty of something. In this particular quality, the Hawaii victims were forced to endure more difficult conditions; on the Mainland, at least, the entire community was in it together and the round-ups were clearly unjust.

Buddhaheads and Kotonks

WW2 obviously made a difference on the personality structure of Japanese Americans on the Mainland (Kotonks) and in Hawaii (Buddhaheads). The differences are visible in the Nisei GI experiences and may be seen in the film "Go For Broke" as well as the sociological treatment of Nisei demoralization in Tamotsu Shibutani's *The Derelicts of Company K*.

Popular treatments of cultural comparisons occasionally appear in the Pacific Citizen, and the topic became the focus of the Dec. 2, 1983 issue of the Hawaii Herald. These contain useful and interesting information regarding relative abilities to maintain ethnic cultural practices, relative assimilation into white society and relative security of ethnic identities among Buddhaheads and Kotonks.

Odo/4/c

It has been three decades since the Democratic Party took over political control of Hawaii. It has been about that long since the major labor unions, especially the International Longshoremen's

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and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU), assumed some economic importance. AJAs played major roles in both movements and their fortunes rose correspondingly. Now, however, within the same Nisei generation that overcame stubborn racial and class oppression, there is heavy pressure for them to move aside. Much of the pressure comes from highly trained immigrants from Asia who are unlikely to be swayed by arguments that they should "wait their turn" in the game of occupational succession. Others, local Hawaiians and Filipinos in particular, are conscious of their own longstanding grievances and see the AJAs as



Photo courtesy Hawaii Herald

Franklin Odo

equivalents of the old haole elite from the past. But the bulk of the articulated criticisms surface in, ironically, affirmative action suits filed by immigrant whites who charge AJAs with discriminatory practices in hiring and promotion in the public sector.

Haole Resentment

In 1976, for example, white dental applicants sued the State of Hawaii and cited data showing that Asian Americans passed dental board examinations at a significantly higher rate. The state settled out of court and paid \$325,000 to over 100 who had failed (Pacific Citizen, Jan. 6, 1984). One case brought the FBI in to investigate charges by a 54-year-old white male who insisted that he had been denied a job with the State Executive Office on Aging, headed by executive director Renji Goto, because of ethnicity, age and sex. The complainant charged that Hawaii was "systematically promulgating Japanese ethnic supremacy, creating a hierarchy and power structure which perpetuates self-interest" (Honolulu Advertiser, Sept. 20, 1980).

On the island of Hawaii, one white male who placed first in a test for building inspectors but was not interviewed filed a \$250 million lawsuit contending that county officials had decided that "only persons of Japanese ancestry are allowed to hold such jobs" (Honolulu Advertiser, Apr. 15, 1982). Some of this resentment is related to the perception that Japanese multinationals are buying all of Hawaii. One Maui resident said it all in a succinct letter to the editor of the Honolulu Advertiser of May 7, 1982: "They sold Ala Moana Center to the Japanese. What's next—Pearl Harbor?!"

Occasionally, anti-Japan sentiment and anti-AJA feeling are combined in highly inflammatory fashion. In 1982, a group of Hawaiian nationalists and non-Hawaiian supporters issued a statement outlining their efforts to secure independence from the U.S. and appeared at several world organizations to solicit support. In the statement, there was a call to register and vote for suitable political candidates in view of the considerable dangers ahead. "With the U.S.A. and Japan sleeping together and making passionate love with each other, will Hawai'i be the pay-off for the unpaid debts the U.S.A. will incur with Japan? Is the Emperor Hirohito looking to Japan to crown his Prince or Ariyoshi in the I'olani Palace?"

Honolulu Chapter Formed

It is in this context that the successful formation of a Honolulu chapter of the national civil rights organization, the JACL, can be understood. For decades, Hawaii AJAs had insisted that they had no need for the JACL, that there were many organizations capable of doing that sort of ethnic work and that, in any case, such an emphasis would be inappropriate in multicultural, "local" Hawaii. Now, however, the Honolulu chapter is a rapidly growing venture with members coming predominantly from professional and public sector individuals.

The old dreams of limitless upward mobility and a "melting pot" end to racial strife or ethnic identity concerns are clearly disappearing, but there are no new visions to take their place. For the present, the Hawaii AJA community appears to be in a mood of reflection and reexamination.

There are some important openings made possible by this mood: individuals and institutions are actively seeking documentary and oral history recovery of a history once considered frivolous and expendable in the face of overwhelming progress. Museums like the Hawaii Immigrant Heritage Preservation Center (HIHPC) at the Bishop Museum and the Waipahu Cultural Garden Park are acquiring, restoring and exhibiting impressive collections of photos and material artifacts; the Ethnic Studies Oral History Project at the University of Hawaii at Manoa continues to collect and transcribe oral histories.

There is deep concern that umbrella organizations, particularly the United

Japanese Society (UJS), will not survive to "pass the torch" to the younger generations. The UJS was only formed in 1958 but is heir to decades of coordination of Japanese community efforts. On the occasion of its 25th anniversary, the UJS sponsored a *zadankai* (panel discussion) to contemplate its future. These discussions were published in the Nov. 11, 1983 edition of the Hawaii Hochi, but it is indicative of the problems being faced that they were available only in Japanese. It was recognized that the leaders are older Nisei and that younger people had to be recruited, but there was considerable reluctance to abandon the language lest the Issei who remain be isolated.

Of special note was the contrasting vitality of the United Okinawan Assn., which serves as the coordinating organization for all Okinawan groups in Hawaii. There is, in fact, extraordinary activity among the *Uchinanchu* (Okinawan) community with youth organizations, cultural exhibits, conferences, and organized trips to Okinawa. The long history of prejudice and discrimination from the *Naichi* (main islands of Japan) are not altogether forgotten or forgiven, but there is an interesting increase, simultaneously, of pride in specific Okinawan heritage and in reciprocated curiosity and respect between the groups.

Pre-WW2 Hawaii was characterized by an economically and politically oppressive plantation system with clearly defined racism at work. But it also maintained geographic and cultural "spaces" in which there was relatively more autonomy for ethnic groups like Hawaiians and Japanese to function as communities. Postwar Hawaii is increasingly drawn into the tighter network of American and multinational corporate control, leaving less and less room for marginal areas or peoples.

When, in 1900, the Japanese population in Hawaii climbed abruptly to 40% of the total, there was great concern over the potential of some takeover, either as a dominant ethnic group in the Islands or in concert with nationalistic ambitions of their home country. On Dec. 7, 1941, there were approximately 160,000 persons of Japanese descent in Hawaii, still 40% of the total. The relatively large numbers of laborers helped when the unions were organized effectively and the large numbers of voters were essential to the Democratic Party successes of the

1950s. Now, however, trade unions are much less powerful and AJA voters are much less crucial.

New historical interpretations are emerging. Publications timed to appear in conjunction with the 1985 centennial celebration of the government contract laborers' arrival from Japan will be available from various sources. The HIHPC will publish a 250-page pictorial history of the Japanese in Hawaii, 1885-1924. Hawaii's public television station offers "Rice and Roses," a regular program which features video specials of local working people and their experiences. One recent production featured the work of Harry Minoru Urata, who has been taping interviews of Issei who sang *hole hole bushi*, Japanese folksongs depicting life and work on and around the sugar plantations. Reizo Watanabe, editor of the Hawaii Hochi, Hawaii's only remaining bilingual daily, plans a 600-page history of the Japanese in Hawaii to be written in Japanese and later translated into English.

There is renewed enthusiasm for Japanese art, dance and music, and more older AJAs are returning to school to enroll in courses dealing with their history. There is a new energy evident in literary circles as well. Periodicals like Bamboo Ridge, Seaweeds and Constructions have encouraged local writers, including AJAs, to tell their stories. Local theater has had a limited popularity for some years, but it has been difficult for a Japanese American sensibility to emerge, perhaps because the emphasis has been on a broader, multi-ethnic, "local" tone. And yet, productions of plays on Japanese Americans in Hawaii like "Manoa Valley" by Ed Sakamoto, "Vanishing Shadows" by Glen Grant and "Song for a Nisei Fisherman" by Philip Gotanda have been very well reviewed and received.

The 1980 census figures indicate that whites are now the largest single "ethnic" group with about 33% of the total population in Hawaii. Taken as a group, Asian and Pacific Islanders comprise about 60%, but in the present situation it makes little sense to lump together Japanese, Southeast Asians, Hawaiians, Samoans and Filipinos.

One serious attempt at projecting ethnic population distribution in the year 2000 suggests that the most important changes will involve increases in Filipino and white percentages and corresponding decreases among AJAs and Chinese Americans. One consequence, it is suggested, is that "at least a partial redistribution of the benefits gained by the local Orientals to the remaining have-nots is essential, if considerable inter-group conflict in the future is to be avoided. This adjustment is made more difficult because of the immigration of well-trained haoles [categorized as "have-nots"] who demand employment commensurate with their qualifications" (Wright and Gardner, "Ethnicity, Birthplace, and Achievement: The Changing Hawaii Mosaic," East-West Population Institute, No. 82, Feb. 1983).

WW2 and the two decades immediately after shaped a unique AJA orientation in Hawaii but "Buddhaheads" will need to relearn some lessons their "kotonk" cousins were never allowed to forget—what it feels like to be an American minority group and what the implications are for their total lives.



View of the capitol building in Honolulu.

Photo courtesy Hawaii Herald

Nisei Aging and Illness

The following talk was given by Joseph T. Okimoto, M.D., a psychiatrist in private practice. He was addressing an aging and retirement workshop sponsored by Seattle JACL.

What I am going to try to do is to describe what happens in the normal process of aging in terms of physical, mental, emotional, and social changes.

In our youth-oriented society, growing older is not valued. It is, in fact, generally feared. This fear grows out of deeply ingrained attitudes which depict aging as involving decline, disability and ultimately death. A lead article in a recent Newsweek spoke of this view of aging as "the best is past and only the worst is to come."

This view has evolved out of and has influenced both popular and scientific observations of the elderly. It only takes a casual glance to see the obvious changes associated with passage of time. The wrinkles appear; hair becomes thin, fine, and gray; skin begins to dry and sag; joints don't move as easily; reflexes slow; and things appear to take greater effort and a longer time to accomplish. We conclude that what we observe are the inevitable changes of aging, the irreversible, deleterious changes over time. But to what degree do we convince people that this is how they should be and they then actually become this aged person?

Scientists have only just begun to investigate this question as an ever-increasing portion of our society is living beyond the age of 65. With medical advances, including prevention, life expectancy is quite remarkable. What is being discovered is that many of the previously held ideas of aging are myths, based on prejudice and fear. But the findings are relatively new and incomplete.

Shakespeare's view, expressed in "As You Like It," pictures man as passing through the stages of infancy to adulthood and into a second childhood of old age. We are left with a sense of inevitable regression, helplessness and despair. But if you look closely at the statistics, only a small percentage of the elderly are institutionalized, somewhere in the vicinity of 5%. This suggests that a large percentage of the aged is functional and not confined. Where do we begin to sort fact from fancy?

To begin with, we need to define some terms, specifically *aging* and *illness*. We define aging as a process of change which occurs over time, is irreversible in nature and has a deleterious effect on functioning. Illness, on the other hand, is defined as a change which is deleterious but potentially reversible. Why is this important? I think we have, over the years, gotten the two processes mixed up. I think we have observed people aging and assumed that the changes were due to the aging process when, in fact, the change could have been reversible.

A good clinical example is memory loss. Many people thought that aging was always accompanied by memory loss or senility. Grandmother or Grandfather is becoming "senile." The scientific explanation was that neurons in the brain were being burned out with age; therefore, the brain was becoming senile. Well, we know better now. We know

that a psychobiological phenomenon called depression can lead to a state of dysfunction such that a person can appear "senile" with all the attendant signs of memory loss. But treatment of this condition can reverse the dysfunction, and by our definition, this is an illness process and not an aging process.

So, what we need to determine is the normal aging process. We need to sort out illness from aging, not an easy task. I will attempt to describe changes which are felt to occur with age, although this will no doubt be an incomplete picture.

* * *

Physically we can measure changes with age. And these can be viewed as decline, disability and death. There is a measurable decline in various physiologic areas. Elasticity of skin and other tissues decreases. The lung is unable to push air in and out as effectively. The body's ability to utilize oxygen diminishes with age. Even in well-conditioned athletes, such as long-distance runners, this is true. So, without the presence of illness, one can measure changes which indicate a slowing down of the physiologic processes.

This reality of the slowing down process, physically speaking, is particularly noticeable in professional athletes in sports which require quick reflexes and endurance. An article in USA Today describing the effects of age on athletic performance states that quickness and speed are slowed, conditioning takes a longer time, and so does recovery from injury. In a sport like basketball, these changes shorten the usefulness of the "aged athlete" to the team.

One of the reasons it has been difficult to understand the changes of "normal aging" is that with age there is an increase in the prevalence of chronic illnesses. Now this is the gray area where aging and illness overlap or are blurred. In an extensive study conducted at Duke University, older individuals were studied and followed over a number of years. The most frequent physical findings of dysfunction were (1) impairment of vision and hearing, (2) atherosclerotic heart and cardiovascular disease, (3) hypertension, (4) pulmonary disease, and (5) arthritis.

Now, one can argue whether a cataract is an illness or a consequence of aging, but in a sense the question is moot, since with our present medical technology the cataract process can't be reversed. But what one is left with is the greater prevalence of chronic illnesses that decrease the ability of the afflicted to function as well as before. I should emphasize that chronic illness does not strike everyone



Gymnast Frank Endo, 61, demonstrates that one can stay healthy after youth.

and activity is not necessarily more restricted with age.

Mental Aspects

One can view mental activity as being composed of thinking, feeling, acting or behaving.

First, thinking—or cognition, as the scientists would say—has been assumed to decline with age. The popular view of senility is that the ability to think deteriorates with age. The scientific measure frequently used to measure this mental activity is the intelligence quotient (I.Q.).

When these tests were performed on normal older individuals in the Duke study by Eisdorfer and colleagues and repeated three years later, they found essentially no decline in I.Q. Similar findings have been reported by Jarvik in an eight-year follow-up study. So it appears that aging is not necessarily accompanied by a decline in I.Q. Subtle changes of brain function that have to do with the speed with which data is retrieved from the memory bank may make the older individual more susceptible to distraction and cause momentary memory lapses, but these do not represent true loss of memory.

Early studies of aged persons using the Rorschach (Inkblot) Test suggest that older persons become slower, less productive and less efficient, with a restriction of thought content. Investigators thought that this represented a progressive impoverishment of creative intellectual facilities. However, when the investigators looked more closely, they discovered that the results seen in the Inkblot test reflected the I.Q. of the research subjects, who were institutionalized and had lower I.Q.s. Therefore, their original conclusion is thought to be erroneous.

Since I have stated that chronic physical illnesses increase in prevalence with age, the question arises as to whether physical illness can lead to a decline in cognitive function. When this was studied in patients with cardiovascular disease, there was found to be no deterioration of cognitive functioning. That is, the aged may be able to maintain intellectual abilities despite serious physiological deterioration and the two do not necessarily go hand in hand.

Disability and dysfunction do occur in the mental realm. But again, we must have a perspective on what conclusions can be drawn from the statistics. Looking at the prevalence of mental illness in the aged, one finds that a psychiatric survey in Durham, North Carolina, that almost one-half of the individuals surveyed were

without any symptoms of mental problems. About 5% had psychotic disorders, and the remainder were felt to have forms of psychoneurosis where anxiety was a predominant feature.

One can conclude that a large portion of the older population is either without psychiatric symptoms or with relatively mild ones. So aging is not inevitably accompanied by debilitating mental disorder. Probably the most prevalent treatable psychiatric disorder in the aged is depression. Dementia (what is often called senility) is not treatable in the sense of reversibility, but the disruptive symptoms can be improved to some degree.

In the area of emotions, things become more complex and difficult to measure and sort out. So much of what we experience emotionally results from the interaction of our inner world (strengths and weaknesses) and the stresses of the outer world. What can be said in an overgeneralized way is that the process of aging does indeed involve *real losses*. Besides the measurable physical losses in speed, strength, resilience and reserve, additional losses include "natural" or expected changes.

These are: (1) the "loss" of children as dependents—the proverbial "empty nest syndrome"; (2) the loss of a lifelong role as parent, worker, or other meaningful role associated with home and work (retirement); (3) the losses of loved ones and friends through death. I am sure readers could add to this list, but suffice it to say that these represent real challenges to the aging individual and weigh heavily in the area of emotions. Some individuals will respond to these challenges with optimism and renewed vigor. Others will withdraw and become depressed.

How an aging person responds to the developmental changes is in some ways a reflection of the aging process. But in many ways, our society, through ignorance or fear, sets apart the aging individual through pernicious attitudes and stereotypes. It is said by many older individuals that they feel set apart and not acceptable any more. The negative stereotypes and the social isolation lead to an assault on one's self-image. How can we maintain a sense of self-worth and esteem? As one 74-year-old woman put it in the Newsweek article, "We are pioneers in aging, and we don't have any role models."

In the past, observers felt that older individuals gradually "disengage" themselves from society. This was viewed as an adaptive effort on the part of the aging individual whose ability to maintain an equilibrium was diminishing. I think today more and more people are beginning to realize that societal attitudes contribute a great deal to this disengagement and social isolation.

I think my message is fairly clear. Yes, there is a normal process of aging with attendant slowing down of physical, mental and social processes. But the normal process of aging is far from the hopelessness and despair which our society has previously attached to this stage of a person's life. We still have much to learn, and the challenge to us today is to venture into this new frontier and, as the 74-year-old woman said, be pioneers in defining a meaningful, productive and gratifying role.