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Special New Year Edition

NEWS IN BRIEF

Inouye to Head Iran Investigation

WASHINGTON — Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) was named Dec. 16 to head an 11-member Senate panel that will study the Reagan Administration's secret arms deals with Iran and the diversion of the profits to the *contras* in Nicaragua. The committee was formally established when Congress reconvened Jan. 6.

First elected to the Senate in 1962 and now the third-ranking Senate Democrat, Inouye served on the special Senate committee that investigated the Watergate scandal during the Nixon Administration and became the first chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1976.

Onizuka's Family Gets Settlement

WASHINGTON — The families of four astronauts killed in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger last year—Ellison Onizuka, Francis (Dick) Scobee, Christa McAuliffe, and Gregory Jarvis—have settled with the government for damages, 60 percent of which will be provided by Morton Thiokol, maker of the shuttle's failed rocket boosters. Although the Justice Department declined to disclose the exact amount of the settlement, it is believed to be at least \$750,000 per family because the agreement was signed by Deputy Attorney General Arnold Burns, who must approve civil agreements exceeding that amount.

None of the four families had brought legal action against the government, NASA or Morton Thiokol, and the settlement precludes any future claims. The families of astronauts Ronald McNair and Michael Smith have filed suit, and no settlement has been reached with survivors of astronaut Judy Resnik.

The settlement is meant to "provide adequate financial security" for the families, the Justice Department said. Onizuka is survived by his wife Lorna and daughters Janelle and Darien.

Court Upholds Noguchi's Demotion

LOS ANGELES — The state Court of Appeal decided Dec. 12 to uphold the 1983 demotion of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who had been county coroner for 14 years.

Noguchi was removed from his position in 1982 by the Board of Supervisors, which charged him with mismanagement and using his office to promote his outside activities. In March 1983, the Civil Service Commission voted 4 to 1 to uphold the supervisors' action, and Superior Court Judge Norman Epstein later upheld the commission's decision. Noguchi was demoted to physician-specialist and transferred to County-USC Medical Center.

In its ruling, the Appeals Court called Noguchi "an outstanding pathologist and forensic scientist" but added that "he lacks the managerial skills and administrative ability to run the coroner's office."

Politicos, Entertainers Turn Out for Redress Fund-Raiser

by George Matsuoka and Steve Koyasako

SACRAMENTO — More than 800 people attended the "Japanese American Redress Event" sponsored by Americans for Fairness on Nov. 29 at the Sacramento City College auditorium.

The program was both a fundraiser and an educational forum intended to give the Sacramento Valley communities a greater awareness of the issue of redress for Japanese Americans interned during WW2.

Approximately \$20,000 was raised to support efforts by LEC to secure passage of redress legislation in Congress.

The event attracted multi-ethnic support, and elected offi-

cials and representatives of other community organizations participated. Nathaniel Colley, Sr., a noted Sacramento civil rights lawyer, served as master of ceremonies and set the tone of the evening with his statement that redress was necessary because "America had done violence to our sense of justice... when presumption of innocence was ignored."

Mayor Anne Rudin extended greetings on behalf of the city and alluded to her part in the City Council's unanimous passage of a resolution supporting redress.

An award-winning slide presentation of the JA experience,

Continued on next page



Photo by Sachi Yamamoto

At L.A. press conference, Rev. Jesse Jackson appears with (from left) PSW JACL regional director John Saito, Jong Won Rhee of Korean Institute for Human Rights, and Evelyn Yoshimura of Asians for Rainbow Coalition.

Jackson: Japan Must Improve Treatment of Minorities

by J.K. Yamamoto

Rev. Jesse Jackson, having just returned from a trip to Asia, discussed Japan's relations with U.S. minorities and its treatment of its own minorities during press conferences held Dec. 16 in Los Angeles and Dec. 17 in San Francisco.

The visit to Japan and South Korea by Jackson and members of his Rainbow Coalition was prompted by the controversial remark about the intelligence of Blacks and Hispanics made by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone last year, as well as the invitation of Korean and other human rights groups.

"Black Americans buy about 18 percent of the Japanese goods, and yet there is no commitment of affirmative action and a sharing of trade," Jackson told reporters at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center in Los Angeles, citing as an example the scarcity of Black-owned Japanese auto dealerships.

'Fair Relationship'

"Just as we have challenged General Motors and Ford and Chrysler to be fair in employment and management... we expect a new and fair relationship [with Japanese companies]," he said.

Alluding to calls that have been made for a boycott of Japanese products by the Black community, he said, "We have to now use... economic leverage to re-define our relationship with Japanese companies. Those that support us, we should support

Continued on Page 13

Asian Coalition to Examine Racial Violence in Schools

OAKLAND, Calif. — The Break the Silence Coalition, sponsor of a conference on anti-Asian violence held last May at UC Berkeley, has targeted racial violence in the schools as one of its primary issues for investigation in 1987.

Sam Cacas, project coordinator of the Community Violence Prevention Project at Asian Community Mental Health Services* in Oakland and chair of the Violence Against Asians Task Force, has been monitoring tensions between Blacks and Asians. He feels that there has been an increase in racially motivated assaults in the Oakland public schools.

'Continuing Violence'

"Though there are a few key school officials who recognize the seriousness of the problem," he said, "the continuing violence between Blacks and Asians is not being adequately addressed."

Cacas cited an unconfirmed report from an ESL (English as a

second language) instructor. One of her students, a Cambodian man, claimed that his son, a student at McClymonds High School, had been physically assaulted by three Black students. When the man notified school authorities, he was reportedly told there was nothing the school could do about it. Reports such as this prompted the coalition to examine the issue.

The coalition, whose members include JACL, Chinese for Affirmative Action and Asian Law Caucus, provides information on anti-Asian violence through a quarterly newsletter, educational presentations and regular meetings.

Copies of the proceedings from last year's conference, which list individuals and organizations involved in the issue, are available for \$3.

For more information about the coalition, call Rachel Shigekane or Robin Wu at Chinese for Affirmative Action, (415) 982-0601.

D.C.-Area Jewish Community Group Endorses Redress Bills

WASHINGTON — The Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington passed on Nov. 12 a resolution supporting redress legislation pending in Congress.

The resolution was brought to the council's executive board by the Intergroup Relations Committee, chaired by Ira Bartfield, which met with JACL Eastern District Governor Mike Suzuki on Oct. 21.

Referring to the wartime uprooting and internment of Japa-

nese Americans, Council President Norman Goldstein said, "Acknowledging these acts as violations of constitutionally guaranteed liberties, as well as taking steps to redress the injustices, are essential for protecting these rights in the future."

The text of the resolution reads: "Out of our concern for the guarantee of rights provided for by the United States Constitution, the Jewish Community Council

Continued on Page 13

LEC EVENT

Continued from Front Page

developed by 14-year-old Jeff Ota of San Jose and fellow student Kevin Kishimoto, was then presented.

Reps. Norman Mineta (D-San Jose) and Robert Matsui (D-Sacramento), introduced by Assemblyman and former Sacramento Mayor Philip Isenberg, gave an update on the status of the redress bills.

Mineta, recently elected to his seventh term, expressed strong optimism: "I state a simple belief that not only should it pass but it will be a decent bill we could be proud of... Yes, it will contain individual compensation."

He acknowledged that there are "obstacles we face on the pending bill," but urged the audience not to give up. "We must continue to be motivated. Yes, there are budgetary constraints and hard work ahead, but as we redouble our efforts, we can succeed. We are going to win a historic victory to make our children proud, and all Americans more secure as citizens."

Mineta stated that the makeup of the 100th Congress is very encouraging. With the sponsor of the House bill, Majority Leader Jim Wright of Texas, moving up to become Speaker of the House, his replacement, Tom Foley of Washington, has consented to be the new sponsor. Mineta also pointed to the change in leadership on the House committees.

"We intend to have the bill on the House floor by the end of 1987," and preferably by Sept. 17, the opening date of the bicentennial celebration of the Constitution, he said.

"There is no statute of limitations on our shame, our damaged



Minoru Sakaguchi, center, vice president and director of Kikkoman International, delivers a \$2,500 contribution from Kikkoman to the Japanese American National Museum in Los Angeles. Accepting the donation are Bruce Kaji, left, JANM president, and Takashi Makinodan, JANM corporations fund drive chair.

honor, our violated rights," he declared. "We must be set free—in this effort, we must not fail."

Matsui, who was touted by Mineta as a potential Senate candidate, expressed appreciation for leadership on the redress issue by such Sacramento figures as Isenberg, Rudin, Councilman Terry Kastanis, and LEC Board member Jerry Enomoto.

Referring to area congressmen, he said, "We need your help, your grassroots involvement. Talk to Wally Herger, talk to Norman Shumway, who is a Stockton JACL member. If we are to succeed, we must have their involvement. We need more support from Republican members of Congress if we expect President Reagan to sign the bill."

Matsui spoke about a recent Sacramento Bee article on psychological damage resulting from the internment and pointed

to his own experience, as a grade schooler, of having felt a sense of guilt every time Pearl Harbor was mentioned.

"We were ashamed of our heritage," he said. "I would think, 'Why did we have to do that?' We harbored the guilt." Today, he places the blame and shame of the camps squarely on the U.S. government.

Continued on Page 13

For the Record

In the Holiday Issue: In the portion of Edna Ikeda's article "Asian Americans and the Model Minority Myth" on p. B-12, the first three paragraphs were transposed with the last three paragraphs.

"A Memorial Service Is Not a Story" is © 1982 by Momoko Iko. PC regrets the error and omission.

No. 2,421

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New York Man Sentenced for Knife Attack on Asian

NEW YORK — Raymond Cruz was sentenced Dec. 12 to 1½ to 4½ years in state prison for a racially motivated assault on a Chinese American.

On May 31, Cruz was one of four Hispanic teenagers who saw Gary Moy and a friend walking near the New York Aquarium. One of the teenagers shouted, "These Chinks don't belong in this neighborhood," and another, Cruz's girlfriend, said, "Let's get these Chinks out of here." Cruz knocked Moy to the ground and stabbed him in the back, critically injuring him.

'Gratuitous' Attack

Cruz pleaded guilty in October to charges of assault, criminal possession of a weapon, aggravated harassment, and discrimination.

Assistant District Attorney Andrea Likwornik said that a 3-to-9-year sentence "is definitely more appropriate" because of the "gratuitous" nature of the attack. Moy was stabbed while "defenseless and on the ground," she said.

The defendant's lawyer, Salvatore Pisano, pleaded for leniency because Cruz was "extremely remorseful" and had no prior criminal record.

'I Lost My Mind'

Cruz said, "I apologize to the family and individuals... It happened so fast I lost my mind."

Judge Alan Broomer, saying that "Mr. Moy was stabbed for no other reason except that he was Chinese," asked Cruz if he would like it if someone came into his neighborhood, made racial remarks, and told him to get out. Cruz mumbled in reply, "No."

"This crime has nasty overtones because of the racial disparities involved," said Broomer. "What you did was terrible and wrong. Now I'm going to send you to jail to think about what you did, so when you get out you can resolve to never do this again."

Cruz must serve a minimum of one year for the knife attack and six months for the discrimination charge.

—from a report by New York Nichibei



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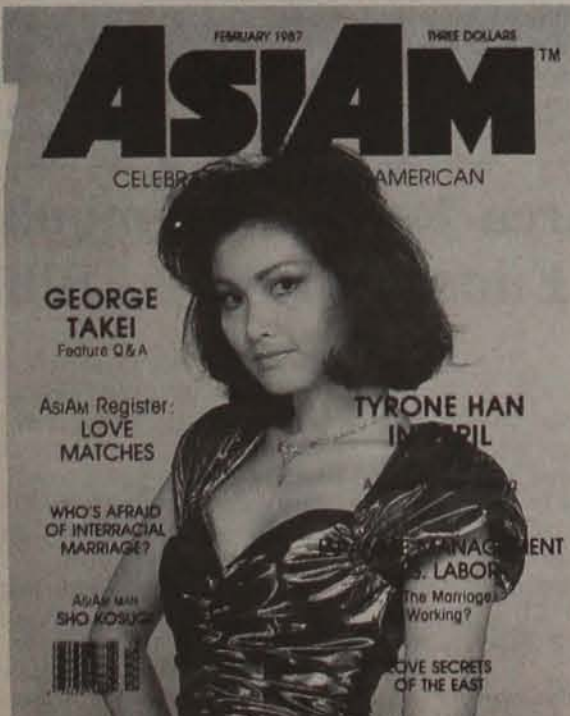
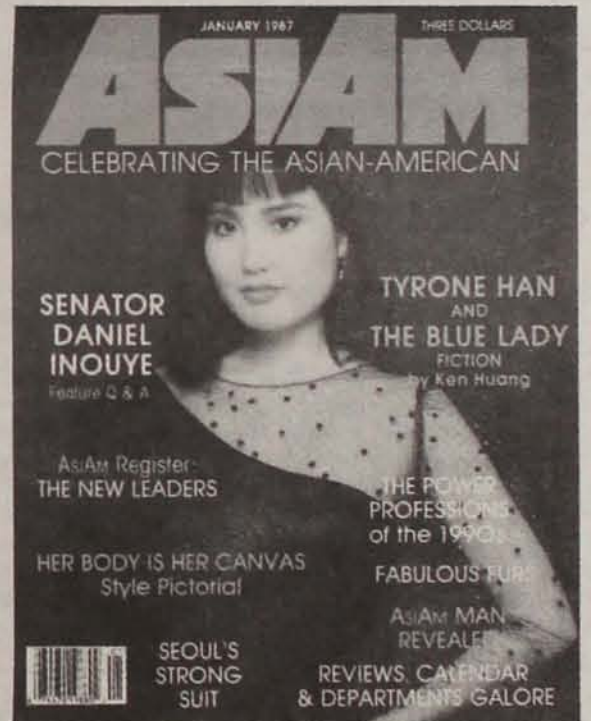
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Bookshelf

Nothing Left in My Hands

by Kazuko Nakane (Young Pine Press, 110 pp., \$11.95)

Traces the beginning of a rural Japanese American community in California's Pajaro Valley to its eventual dispersal on the eve of WW2. Mail orders only. Send check to Kazuko Nakane, P.O. Box 45286, Seattle, WA 98145-0286. Washington residents add 7% sales tax.

Portrait of One Nisei

by Buddy T. Iwata (The Ink Spot, 358 pp., illustrated, \$29.95, hard-bound, autographed)

An autobiographical account of a California-born Japanese American. Chronicles the internment experience of WW2 and lighter, humorous aspects of the author's personal life. Mail orders: send check, payable to The Ink Spot, to The Ink Spot, 1212 J St., Modesto, CA 95354. For shipping and handling, add \$2.50 for first book, \$1.50 for each additional copy. Soft-bound copies are \$24.95, plus shipping and handling. California residents add 6 percent sales tax. Telephone orders: (209) 529-5130.

The Harvest of Hate

by Georgia Day Robertson (California State University, Fullerton, Oral History Program, Japanese American Project, 586 pp., \$22)

Originally written in 1946, this book recounts the WW2 evacuation and incarceration of more than 110,000 Japanese American citizens and resident aliens. The story centers on the post-Pearl Harbor uprooting of the Sato family from their Southern California farm and their wartime plight. To order, call (714) 773-3580, or write: Japanese American Project, Oral History Program, Library 431, California State University Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

Barefoot Gen: A Cartoon Story of Hiroshima

by Keiji Nakazawa (New Society Publishers, 284 pp., \$29.95)

The powerful and tragic story of Hiroshima is depicted in cartoon form as seen through the eyes of the artist as a young boy. To order, send check, payable to New Society Publishers, to New Society Publishers, 4722 Baltimore Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143. For shipping and handling, add \$1.50 for first book, 40¢ for each additional copy. Telephone orders: (215) 726-6543.

Village Scene, Village Herd

by Yasuo Sasaki (Balconet Press, 74 pp., \$4)

A collection of "poems of vintage 1968 and sequel" by Dr. Yasuo Sasaki, who started the Nisei literary magazine Reimei in 1931. Copies can be ordered from Balconet Press, 2809 Cherry St., Berkeley, CA 94705.

The Technopolis Strategy: Japan, High Technology and the Control of the 21st Century

by Sheridan Tatsuno (Brady/Prentice Hall Press, \$19.95)

Tatsuno, a senior industry analyst for Dataquest's Japanese Semiconductor Industry Service, looks at Japan's plans to achieve a high-tech advantage for the next century by building 19 Silicon Valley-type research communities.

Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Meyer and American Racism

by Richard Drinnon (University of California Press, 340 pp., \$24.95)

The author takes a critical look at the career of Dillon Meyer, who headed the War Relocation Authority (1942-46) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (1950-53), drawing parallels between his actions and attitudes toward the two minority groups.

Nat'l JA Historical Society

Nationwide Membership Drive Gets Results

SAN FRANCISCO — More than 700 new members have joined the National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS), headquartered at 1855 Folsom St., since the launching of its first membership drive in early December.

The drive, under the direction of Dr. Clifford Uyeda, NJAHS vice president and former JACL national president, and John Tateishi, former JACL redress director, kicked off with a nationwide solicitation mailing to more than 20,000 Japanese American households.

The historical society has existed on a limited membership basis for the past six years, and has amassed one of the largest and most comprehensive private collections of Japanese American artifacts and photos in the country. The collection has a current estimated value of more than \$500,000.

Founded as Go For Broke Inc. in 1981 to tell the story of the Nisei veterans through an exhibit which premiered at the San Francisco Presidio Army Museum, the organization maintained a steady focus in its first two years of existence.

After those first two years, however, the organization saw a need to preserve more than just the narrow focus of the veterans' story. What began as one exhibit soon expanded into a commitment by the organization to collect and preserve the entire story of Japanese Americans.

Consequently, the historical society name was adopted in 1983 to reflect the organization's change in purpose.

In addition to its extensive memorabilia and photo collection, NJAHS has also maintained nine traveling photo exhibits which have been seen by more than 3½ million Americans, participated in the production of two documentaries which have aired on PBS stations throughout the

country, and begun work on what it hopes will be the most comprehensive and extensive Japanese American oral history collection in the country.

The most widely acclaimed project by the historical society to date is its efforts to place a major exhibit about the Japanese American experience in the Smithsonian Institution. The exhibit, scheduled to open in October, will be the Smithsonian's centerpiece for the nation's

bicentennial celebration of the U.S. Constitution.

Membership is open to all. Fee for one-year membership is as follows: student, \$15; regular, \$25; family, \$35; supporting, \$50; contributing, \$100; and patron, \$500. Life memberships are also available for a one-time payment of \$1,000. Checks, made payable to NJAHS, should be sent to the historical society, 1855 Folsom St., Suite 161, San Francisco, CA 94103.

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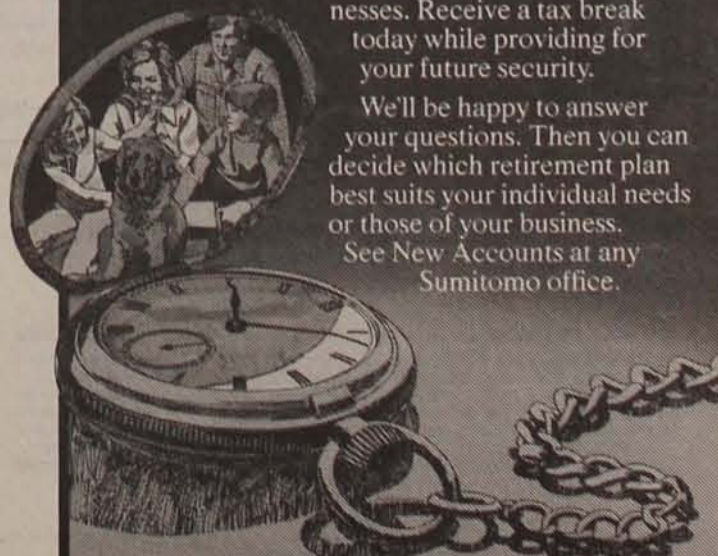
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A Rich Resource

FROM THE
FRYING PAN

Bill
Hosokawa



Back in March of 1983, a symposium on the Japanese American experience was held at the University of Utah. Scholars, writers, observers and just ordinary folk gathered to deliver papers about prewar Japanese American communities, the evacuation, the postwar era.

If the conference didn't attract a great deal of notice, it produced a lot of new and interesting material, much of it from observers who hadn't been in the public print.

Three academics—Roger Daniels of the University of Cincinnati, Sandra C. Taylor of the University of Utah, and Harry Kitano of UCLA—have worked some of the material produced at the conference, plus a lot of other material desirable for rounding out the picture, into a book.

The book is called *Japanese Americans: From Relocation to Redress*, and it has been published by the University of Utah Press. It took the editors more than three years to get the job done—putting a book together is an excruciatingly slow and detailed business—but in my estimation, the product is worth the effort.

The book is more than a simple review of history. It includes many first-person accounts that bring history to life. Eleanor Gerard Seherak, for instance, has a moving account of what it was like to teach school at the Topaz relocation center.

Of particular interest are two chapters on the treatment of Issei

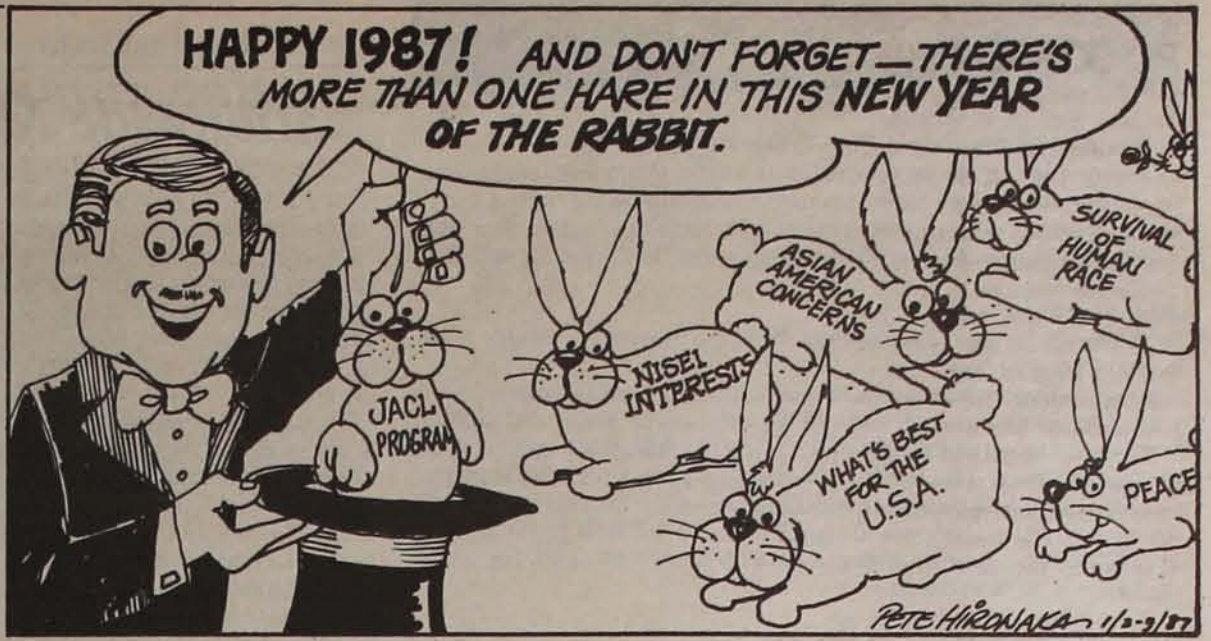
community leaders who were snatched up by the FBI following Pearl Harbor and locked up in enemy alien detention camps, as differentiated from the relocation camps. One is by Tetsuden Kashima, director of Asian American studies at the University of Washington. The other is by John C. Culley, professor of history at West Texas State University, who used 71 footnotes to cite sources.

The mix of scholars and lay writers leads to a certain spottiness in the book, but also to a certain charm. Further, the liberal footnoting, a necessity among scholars, indicates the vast store of literature that has become available on Japanese Americans and their travails.

Of particular interest is the section on the redress effort, the *coram nobis* efforts to overturn wartime Supreme Court decisions, and letters from John J. McCloy and Karl R. Bendetsen, who defend their wartime decisions. Of course, one would not expect them to do otherwise, but their defenses are interesting, if not altogether convincing.

Daniels puts his finger on one missing ingredient, the story of those who did not survive—those "whose lives were broken or hopelessly warped by the abuse they suffered in the hands of the American government."

At \$24.95, the book isn't cheap, but what is these days? It would have been somewhat more costly without a grant from JACL's Japanese American Research Project (JARP), which has underwritten a number of books and studies. We haven't heard a great deal from JARP recently—its first big project was the book *Nisei*, published in 1969—but its work of gathering and publishing material of historical importance continues.



The 'English First' Mentality

EAST
WIND

Bill
Marutani



WE SEE WHERE the "English Only" proposition which appeared on the ballot this past November in California passed by a margin of almost three to one. There's something simplistically appealing about such a proposal, particularly so if one's own means of communicating happens to be confined to English. Something subconsciously about "If I can't, then nobody else can."

I DON'T KNOW who spearheaded the successful drive in California, but one of the groups pushing similar propositions in some 30 states calls itself the "Committee to Protect the Family." (Clever. No one wants to be against protecting the family.) And not unexpectedly, it seeks to play one one's perceived fears.

To quote two examples from one of its mailings: "If this continues, the next American President could well be elected by

people who can't read or speak English!" "By the year 2000, fully half of Southern California's high school students will be speaking Spanish as their main language." Horrors.

THIS TYPE OF racist nativism isn't new on the American scene. When the stream of immigration to the United States shifted to Italy, Russia and so on, English literacy requirements were raised as barriers to public employment, naturalization and suffrage. (Has an all-too familiar chant to it all, does it not—looking at the generation of our Issei?) The New York constitution was amended in an effort to disenfranchise over a million Yiddish-speaking citizens.

Nebraska and Ohio passed laws in 1919 and 1923 prohibiting the teaching of any language other than English to students below the eighth grade.

THE FACT IS, however, that immigrants want to learn English. According to one survey, 98 percent of Latino parents, as compared to 94 percent of Anglo and Black parents, want their children to read and write English well. Adult English classes have a long waiting list of Asians and Latinos; in Los Angeles County

alone, some 30,000 are on the waiting list.

And as we Nisei parents in particular know, by the next generation precious few can speak anything other than English anyway. Among Mexican Americans, it is reported that by the second generation, less than half can speak Spanish.

And here I am, working feverishly to learn *nihongo*.

ALL THIS CHAUVINISTIC effort—which hopefully will mercifully exhaust itself once some common sense begins to take over—would, if successful, cause some serious disruptions and hardships. Service of legal papers presumably will no longer include notice in a language other than English. And what of medical complaints, instructions, referrals? Police, fire and other emergencies? What about commercial documents—contracts, invoices, quotations, etc.?

I suppose non-English Braille and sign language for the handicapped are to be spared, but considering the simplistic zeal behind the drive, I wouldn't be too sure about that.

TODAY, "ENGLISH FIRST."
Tomorrow?

PC's New Board Chair: A Self-Introduction

by Peggy Sasashima Liggett

Let me introduce myself. I am a Saneisi daughter, a second-generation Californian.

By profession, I am a civil litigation attorney, a trial lawyer practicing primarily in the state and federal courts.

My partners and I specialize in personal injury, products liability, agricultural losses, construction accidents and wrongful termination employment cases.

As long as I can remember, I have wanted to practice law—to be part of our system of justice. Having a birthdate of Dec. 7 has a special significance to me re-

garding the need to protect freedoms available in this country.

My career before law was as a bureaucrat, supervising several hundred staff, reviewing federal and state regulations, developing policies and procedures to implement those regulations and evaluating program effectiveness and quality control systems.

On a personal note, I am one of those difficult-to-count cross-cultural marriages that failed. The two children of that marriage remained with me while I went to law school and then entered the legal profession.

Continued on next page

Letters to the Editor

Clarification

This is to clarify that JACL's contracting with Arthur Young & Co. (see Nov. 7 PC) was initiated to review tax compliance issues throughout the organization. It is true that the audit of the Sequoia Chapter by the IRS stimulated efforts to review these issues, but the costs involved with Arthur Young relate to broader organizational concerns.

National JACL did retain counsel in Washington, D.C. to assist then-National President Frank Sato in representing the organization. The representation has cost \$4,000 to date with an even larger amount contributed on a *pro bono* basis by the firm.

RON WAKABAYASHI
JACL National Director
San Francisco

Exclusive Rights

I am writing about Robert Shimabukuro's article "Exclusive Rights to JAs' Stories Raise Questions" (Nov. 28 PC).

As a producer of PBS documentaries, I want to respond to the claim by Inner Circle producer Kerry Nakagawa that "it is customary to give honorariums to the major participants" of a documentary. In my experience, it is

not customary to pay people who appear in a documentary, and it is the policy of PBS not to pay those participants.

To do so would seem to imply that the participant was paid to make a statement, and that implication would undermine the integrity of the statement. The PBS guideline seeks to avoid the appearance of a conflict of interest, on the part of both participant and producer. It is the policy which we followed when we interviewed people for the Smithsonian exhibit, "With Liberty and Justice for All: Japanese Americans and the U.S. Constitution."

I recognize that the procedures for a PBS documentary, or a museum exhibit, are different from those for a film for commercial distribution. There is a legitimate reason for those differences and I think that the public can only benefit from the diversity of forums available to the historical record.

SELMA THOMAS
Watertown Productions
Seattle

In Search Of...

I am a graduate student in the history department of Maxwell School, Syracuse University, re-

searching the effects of internment in relocation camps during WW2 on Japanese American women.

I am therefore looking for sources that will help me understand the wartime experiences of Japanese American women, such as memoirs, diaries, sketches, autobiographies, statistics or any other related material.

I would be extremely grateful if you could send me copies of any of the above mentioned materials. I, of course, undertake to pay for any photocopying and mailing expenses.

MONOMITA ROY
320 Maxwell Hall
Syracuse University
Syracuse, NY 13244-1090

□ □ □

Can you help me locate a Pat Okamoto? She lived in Minneapolis in 1947 with her mother. They subsequently moved to the Los Angeles area, and I vaguely recall visiting her in either Boyle Heights or Pasadena around 1952. Pat is in her 50s.

I would appreciate being able to contact her and certainly would be grateful for your advice.

NORI I. KOMORITA
2112 Seaton Court
Champaign, IL 61821

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Continued from previous page

My daughter is an honors graduate from Mt. St. Marys College, having worked her way through school with minimal financial assistance from me. She wanted to feel free to choose her own career and not feel bound to follow me in law. Her plan is to teach English, one of her two college majors, the other being international business.

My son, impatient with the tedium of college general education courses, has opted to join the Air Force. His heart's desire is to become the first singing astronaut.

He tells me music is the language of the soul, and he writes music as well as sings. His performances have been limited to college and church choirs and the shower, the latter known to empty the hot water tank when he goes through his entire repertoire.

My parents, small farmers in the Sanger area, have raised five children with quiet sacrifices and moral and financial support to each of their children as we sought our way in the world. They have been JA members since shortly after the war, and continue as supporting members.

I have served at the chapter level as a board member for three terms, vice president of membership and president of the Fresno Chapter, then first vice governor and governor of the Central California District Council.

My chapter experience gave me a first-hand view of how a chapter functions and what interests should be served at other levels of the organization.

I am currently serving on the board of the Fresno Chapter and as vice president of membership of the Sanger Chapter, in my home town.

I have been interested in journalism, its role and its responsibilities since my elementary school days, when I organized and

Nikkei Newsmakers



George Wakiji of Alexandria, Va., has been appointed Peace Corps country director for the Kingdom of Tonga. In that position, Wakiji will oversee the activities of 30 Peace Corps volunteers involved in education, rural and small enterprise development, and fisheries. Prior to his appointment, he served for 14 years as a public affairs specialist for ACTION, a national volunteer agency.



Alice Ito has been named incoming president of The Women's Foundation, a San Francisco-based philanthropic institution that grants funds to programs serving low-income women and girls in Northern California. Ito is the program developer at the Asian Law Alliance in San Jose.



William G. Ouchi of Santa Monica, Calif., has been named co-chair of the United Way Support Committee. Ouchi, a professor of management in the Graduate School of Management at UCLA, joins 22 other local leaders serving on the United Way's 1986-87 Corporate Campaign Cabinet.

edited the school's first newspaper. During high school, I served as editor of the school paper, and in college, I worked on the paper's staff.

As Pacific Citizen board chair for the 1986-88 biennium, the staff and I have identified specific goals. They are as follows:

1. Accurately report news of interest to members of the Japanese American Citizens League.
2. Reflect, on a more representative basis, national and international news that is relevant to the Japanese American and Asian communities, both in hard news and in features.
3. Explore issues editorially that challenge the membership to pursue the goals of JAACL.
4. Establish historical archives with photographs and memorabilia from Pacific Citizen files to be available to historians, students and all interested persons.

5. Develop the income resources of Pacific Citizen to make it as financially independent as possible.

Several staff meetings have already been conducted to identify means by which these goals can be accomplished.

We will be working with the newly appointed Pacific Citizen Advisory Board to keep them informed of developments, and solicit their recommendations and comments.

At the same time, we welcome comments and suggestions from you, the readers, to let us know what you think of what is happening regarding your newspaper.

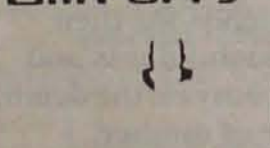
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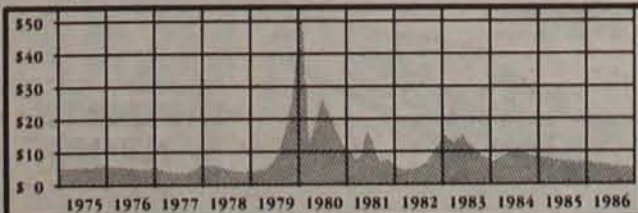
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JA City Official

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GREELEY, Colo. — Assistant City Manager Sam Sasaki performed double duties recently when he filled in for both the city manager and the police chief in this city of 63,000.

After City Manager Pete Morrell resigned Oct. 31, the City Council appointed Sasaki acting city manager effective Nov. 1. A permanent replacement for Morrell was not immediately found.

Sasaki was also acting police chief during the first week of November because of the retirement of Police Chief B.J. Edington. In order to allow Sasaki to concentrate on his job as city manager, Mayor Bob Markley pressed the search for a new police chief, and one was hired Nov. 5.

Sasaki became assistant city manager in 1983. In that capacity he oversaw 527 employees and worked with the finance director on the budget.

He was a city planner in Brighton before coming to Greeley in 1977 to become director of the city's Community Development Department.

—from a report by Rocky Mountain Jiho

Work in Mental

Health Noted

CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, Ohio — Henry T. Tanaka, founder of Hill House, recently received special recognition at the 11th annual conference of the International Association of Psychosocial Rehabilitation Services from Ohio Gov. Richard F. Celeste for his 25 years of dedicated service in the field of mental health.

Tanaka also received a certificate of appreciation from Pamela S. Hyde, director, Ohio Department of Mental Health, for his work in combatting stigmas in the state's mental health system.

JA Named VP of Insurance Co.

DAVIS, Calif. — Jerry Tamura has been elected vice president of client services at Pacific Standard Life Insurance Co.

Tamura, in his new position, assumes the overall responsibility for the underwriting, policy-owner service, policy issue, group and mass marketing administration departments.

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Chapter Pulse

CARSON

• Installation dinner will take place Jan. 17 at the Reef Restaurant, 880 Harbor Scenic Drive, Long Beach. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. Entertainment will be provided by Vocal Jazz. Tickets are \$20 per person and may be obtained by calling Agnes Hikida, (213) 590-6752 or 599-2564.

CONTRA COSTA

• Chapter's installation dinner will take place Jan. 24 at Yet Wah Restaurant, 20050 Highway 40. No-host cocktail hour will begin at 5 p.m. followed by dinner at 6 p.m. Installation of new officers will begin at 7 p.m. Guest speaker will be Peggy Saika, executive director of the Asian Law Caucus. Tickets are \$16 per person.

LAS VEGAS

• Chapter's installation dinner will take place Jan. 11 at Chinatown Cuisine, 2000 E. Charleston Blvd. Cocktail hour will begin at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. Cost is \$10 per person. For reservations or further information, call Tom Tanaka, (702) 873-7757.

MILWAUKEE

• Installation of 1987 officers will take place Jan. 18 at the Country Gardens Restaurant, 911 W. Layton. Cocktail hour will begin at 3 p.m. Program will follow at 4 p.m., and prime rib dinner will be served at 5 p.m. Cost is \$11.25 per person. Info: Margaret Igowsky, (414) 281-0646.

MONTEREY PENINSULA

• Installation dinner will take place Jan. 17 at Rancho Canada Golf Club. Cocktail hour will begin at 6:30 p.m., and dinner is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. Judge Robert Moody of the Municipal Court will install new officers. U.S. Rep. Leon Panetta will deliver the keynote address. Tickets are \$17.50 per person.

NEW YORK

• Membership meeting will take place Jan. 17 at 3:30 p.m. at the Japanese American United Church, 255 7th Ave. Meeting will be preceded by a 2 p.m. memorial service for Min Yasui, former JACL-LEC chair.

SEATTLE

• Chapter's installation banquet will take place Jan. 24 at the Atrium, 5701 6th Ave. S. No-host cocktail hour will begin at 5 p.m. followed by dinner at 6 p.m. Tickets are \$20 per person and may be obtained by sending check, payable to Seattle JACL, to Ayako Hurd, 9040 Meridian North, Seattle, Wash. 98103.

SELANOCO

• Grant Ujifusa, JACL-LEC acting chair, will be guest speaker at the chapter's installation dinner Jan. 10 at the Buena Park Hotel, 7675 Crescent Ave. Cocktail hour will begin at 6:30 p.m., followed by dinner at 7:30 p.m. Info: Frances Hachiya, (714) 630-3416.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

• U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye will be guest speaker at the chapter's installation dinner-dance Jan. 31 at the Ft. Myer Officers Club in Arlington, Va. Cocktails will be served from 6-6:45 p.m., and dinner will be served at 7 p.m. Tickets are \$18 for members, \$20 for non-members and \$16 for students. For reservations, call Barbara Nekoba, (703) 360-4820, or Katherine Matsuki (301) 946-6995.

WEST VALLEY

• Installation dinner will take place Jan. 17 at the Officers Club at Nas Moffett Field, Mountain View. Cocktail hour will begin at 6 p.m., followed by dinner at 7 p.m. Guest speaker will be Dr. William Y. Takahashi of the Mile-Hi Chapter. Tickets are \$15 for prime rib dinner and \$12 for baked red snapper. Info: Susie Sakamoto, (408) 252-5972.

Puyallup, Olympia JACL Pay Tribute to Ellises

TACOMA, Wash. — JACL Life Achievement Awards were presented to Dr. Paul and Edna Ellis by the Puyallup Valley and Olympia chapters during the Oct. 19 Pacific Northwest District Council meeting.

Among those in attendance was National JACL President Harry Kajihara, who thanked the Ellises for their contributions to the JACL and especially for their work in the Olympia Chapter, which he said "is very special to me, for I was born in Olympia."

Also on hand to honor the couple was PNW District Gov. Denny Yasuhara, who called the Ellises an "inspiration to me" for all their work as members of the PNW District Council over the last 20 years. He thanked them for being the "backbone of the district council" and for the "foundation of love they've given us."

The Ellises began their involvement with the Japanese American community in Salem, Ore., where they worked with youth groups before WW2.

In 1939, they moved to New York, where Dr. Ellis earned his doctorate in economics at Columbia University. They played a part in the formation of the New York JACL Chapter and became the organization's first associate members.

During the war, they assisted evacuees in the relocation camps and also provided aid to students who left camp to attend college.

After the war, the Ellises moved to the West Coast, settling in Washington state. In 1967, they joined the Puyallup Valley Chapter, and in 1983, they helped to start the Olympia Chapter. Paul served as Puyallup Valley president in 1970, and he also served as PNW District governor. Edna served as secretary of the PNW District for seven years.



Edna and Paul Ellis, seated, receive JACL Life Achievement Awards during the Oct. 19 Pacific Northwest District Council meeting in Tacoma. Presenting the awards are, from left, John Umono, Olympia Chapter; Harry Kajihara, national president; Denny Yasuhara, PNW district governor; and Jan Yoshiwara, Puyallup Valley Chapter.

Housing Project for Seniors, Disabled Near Completion

PORTLAND, Ore. — Construction of Ikoi-so Terrace, a housing residence for retired citizens, is scheduled for completion in March, and applications for subsidized housing in one of its 35 units are being accepted.

The apartment complex, initiated in 1982 by the Portland JACL and Nikkeijinkai, is located one block west of the intersection of S.E. Oak Grove Boulevard and River Road, just south of the suburb of Milwaukie.

The retirement center will feature four specially designed units for the handicapped, a multiservice meeting room, 12 off-street parking spaces and laundry facilities.

Income limitations for applicants are below \$10,550 per year for one person, and \$12,050 for a two-person household. At least one person in the household must be 62 years of age or older, or be disabled (any age).

Applications may be obtained by writing or calling the Nikkeijinkai, 327 N.W. Crouch St., Portland, OR 97209, (503) 223-2454; or the Guardian Management Corporation, P.O. Box 06058, 3526 S.E. 52nd Ave., Portland, OR 97206, (503) 775-1982.

Retired Colonel Gets Master's

FRESNO — Taro "Kat" Katagiri, employed at the local office of Sun Life of Canada, has been awarded a master's degree in financial services by the Graduate School of Financial Sciences of the American College, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

Katagiri, a retired U.S. Army colonel, is a member and former president of the JACL Fresno Chapter. He also is a member of the Million Dollar Round Table.

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OBIT

Kikue Helen Otani

8/1/12-12/22/86. Survivors include husband, Izuto; sons Dean & Steve; brother, Dr. Roy Nishikawa; sister, Margaret Kawaichi.

A JACL member, she and husband owned & operated Otani Fish Market in Oxnard.

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Community Calendar

Jan. 10-24

DELRAY BEACH

Jan. 11 Noon Traditional Japanese New Year activities including kite flying, the writing of the year's first calligraphy and *mochitsuki* will take place at the Lake Biwa Pavilion at the Morikami Museum of Japanese Culture, 4000 Morikami Park Road. Info: (305) 495-0233.

LOS ANGELES

Jan. 15 7 p.m. Garret Kaoru Hongo, associate professor of English at the University of Missouri and author of *Yellow Light and The Buddha Bandits Down Highway 99*, will be presented in a poetry reading at Cal State L.A. in the University-Student Union. The reading is being made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts that was awarded to the university's Writing Center.

ASPEN

Jan. 23-30 Third biennial Asian Ski Week, sponsored by Asian Skiers International Association, will take place in Aspen, Colo. For further information on the ski trip or ASIA, call Stan Eng, (415) 676-2769, or write him at P.O. Box 30155, Oakland, Calif. 94604.

SAN JOSE

Jan. 17 7 p.m. "One Night in Morocco," sponsored by the Asian American Social Club, will take place at Menara Moroccan Restaurant, 41 E. Gish Road. Cost for the evening of food and entertainment is \$18 plus tax and tip. For further information, call (415) 797-2617 or (408) 289-1067.

GARDEN GROVE

Jan. 17 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Free legal counseling will be provided to members of the Asian community during Law Day at St. Anselm's Church, 13091 Galway St. Event is being organized by Judge B. Tam Nomoto of the Central Municipal Court, and members of the Orange County Asian Bar. Info: Korean, (714) 638-0111; Chinese and Filipino, (714) 647-5201; Vietnamese, Cambodian and Laotian, (714) 537-0608; and miscellaneous, (714) 834-8381.

SAN DIEGO

Jan. 16 Enhancing Services to Minority Elderly, a project funded by the Administration on Aging for a 17-month period, will hold its first conference. The half-day event will examine Asian Pacific, Black, Hispanic and Native American elderly, and focus on ways in which service providers can help them access senior programs. For information on location and time, contact the project, (619) 234-8008.

WHITTIER

Jan. 17 5:30 p.m. Installation dinner for the East San Gabriel Valley Japanese American Community Center will take place at the California Country Club, 1509 S. Workman Mill Rd. Info: (818) 960-2566.

Fellowships for Sociological Study Offered

WASHINGTON — Doctoral fellowships in sociology for the 1987-88 school year are available to prospective and current minority graduate students through the American Sociological Association's Minority Fellowship Program.

A maximum stipend of up to \$6,552 is provided. Arrangements for the payment of tuition will be made with the university or department. Approximately 10 fellowships will be awarded.

Upon degree completion, and unless otherwise noted, ASA fellows are required to engage in behavioral research and/or training for a period equal to the length of support beyond 12 months. Failure to perform this requirement entitles the United States government to recover an amount specified in National Institute of Mental Health guidelines provided all awardees.

Applications must be received by Jan. 15, 1987. For application forms, call or write: Minority Fellowship Program, American Sociological Association, 1722 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 833-3410.

Funds are provided by the Minority Resources Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, NIMH; and by the Cornerhouse Fund.



Deni Uejima, president of the San Gabriel Valley JACL Chapter, presents a check for \$1,410 to Gladys Lee, left, director of the Asian Pacific Family Center, and Sachiko Reece, second from right, APFC counselor, for the purchase of psychotherapy equipment for the center. Also taking part in the presentation is Marvel Miyata, right, director of the East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center. Uejima, who was instrumental in securing the funds from the JACL National Endowment Fund, presented the check during the annual membership meeting of the community center, which also benefits from APFC services.



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A Look Back: 1986 Year-End Reports

Putting Substance Behind Our Words

by Yosh Nakashima
VP of General Operations

Although it would be good to write an article full of optimism and positive attitudes for and about JACL, we have not done so in the recent past for a variety of reasons.

Many of you are saturated by our writings, but I ask that you bear with us and show some patience by not ignoring our concerns.

JACL does not lack for the spoken or written word about the future and what we might or will accomplish. The face of JACL is to show a united front, but we know that too often it is just a facade with no substance.

Every two years, we elect new leaders and they take up to six months deciding who, when, how and where energies are to be spent in the remaining 18 months. Too often the last three months of a biennium are spent planning the National Convention and we

lose valuable time and energy that could be spent on more important things.

National committees must act with greater continuity so that valuable time is not lost and many of the structured, mechanical processes and programs can benefit, rather than be constantly reinvented by new chairpersons and committee members.

JACL is one of a few organizations that does not have a process for overlapping committee terms to assure constant movement and gain. We seem to be bogged down with committee work rather than getting more important items of business in gear.

The following are things I feel we should be doing or should have accomplished by now:

- Establishment of a definite funding mechanism to assure adequate funds for redress, and identification of a team to maintain such a mechanism;
- Development of a creative

membership drive program with some incentives for energetic promotion;

- Identification of a fund-raising team and program for implementation of other important programs, i.e., youth, aging and retirement, women's concerns and anti-Asian violence;

- Implementation of a nationwide network of volunteers for maximum service, when needed;

- Development of individual and general grass-root formats for getting acquainted with newly elected legislators, as well as for renewing contact with re-elected officials. (Is the Washington effort adequate?);

- Fulfillment by each elected officer of his or her respective job without outside interference and within the framework of his/her official duties and responsibilities.

Chapter leaders must show greater interest and participate in decision-making by early and relevant input to the National

Board. Earlier this year, I wrote several memos of concern and sent copies to chapter presidents. Rather than give input, many said that they would rather the national leaders try to work things out on their own.

We may have been elected to assume certain decision-making roles, but not without grassroots input. There must be a team concept of leadership to properly manage this organization. Every member, as well as elected officers at all levels, must participate in the development and implementation of JACL policy.

At the same time, the National Board must deliberate and seek solutions to make the general membership and local leaders more knowledgeable and participatory, and react when necessary to assure the best result for all of us. We must remove ourselves from decision-making by one or a select few and move toward team effort. To do other-

wise is demeaning and an insult to each of us.

Finally, our national staffers deserve better treatment than what they have received in recent months from some. There seems to be a serious lack of understanding of the workload of the staff and the demands made of them from a variety of sources.

Too often, staff is placed in a "damned if you do and damned if you don't" situation. Trying to read minds is impossible, and clarity is seriously lacking. And, there is no pleasing some, even with maximum effort. As stated before, one needs to spend some time at National Headquarters and at regional offices to appreciate the tireless effort and energy expended on our behalf by all staffers.

Can we somehow move the agenda and make progress, or are we destined to linger in the present muck and mire and go in reverse? What is the answer? Does anyone care?

The Generational Changing of the Guard

by William Marutani
VP of Planning & Development

The national JACL organization, as I see it, is in the midst of an organizational change-of-life, a time when the "old guard" (my Nisei generation) must inexorably relinquish leadership to the new wave of AJA's.

This is not always easy, for there is a tendency on the part of the old to adhere to the comfort of the tried-and-true old ways, wary of new concepts, new proposals and new directions that the new wave would seek to introduce.

This is not to suggest that in some regions some meaningful transition has not taken place; it has. But on a broad scale, we continue to be in the throes of the shifting change which does not always come easily. Perhaps a brief, albeit superficial, review of some factors—again, as I see them—may help to place matters in perspective and therefrom lead to better understanding be-

tween and among us.

The Nisei Generation

My generation experienced a trauma of rejection by our own government when it rounded up and incarcerated some 115,000 Issei and Nisei into barbed-wire camps. That grossly unjust act, which continues unremedied over four decades later, had a ripple effect, and whether we're willing to acknowledge it or not, continues to have a ripple effect on the well-being of all Japanese Americans today and those to come.

Indeed, the ripple effect rocks Asians other than those of Japanese ancestry. Vincent Chin. The ripple stormed and destroyed the well-being of Japanese Canadians and Japanese Peruvians as well, just to name two other groups. And, of course, the episode tarnished the tranquility and pride of what we call America, and thus affected our noble principles, and until meaningful redemption is realized, continues to remain as a shameful blemish—

a blemish that every American who takes pride in this nation will wish to see removed.

And so, if the Nisei, many of whom remain "gun shy" as a result, continue to adhere to the old ways which somehow permitted us to survive, and cause us to shy away from bold steps, to shy away from trying new approaches, some understanding is called for. Even if—nay, particularly—if one may not agree.

Inevitability of Change

On the other hand, the Nisei must pass on the torch, even if we—in turn—may not always agree with the new. Yes, even if we at times think that the new are about to commit errors as we view things. The inevitable weariness of our bones and the accelerating toll of Father Time mandate the changing of the guard.

Beyond Redress

Some voices have posed the question for JACL, "What beyond redress?" Posing such queries is not new, for in years past, whatever major issue was then con-

fronting the organization in terms of objectives, there inevitably arose new ones. And there will continue to be major issues confronting AJA's, and thereby presumably the JACL organization, which will require our combined energies. We are, let us remind ourselves, far from having realized our entitlement as citizens of this great land, far from having gained what our potential can and should provide.

If AJA's entered the domains of membership on the Cabinet, the U.S. Supreme Court, leadership in industry, banking, mass media, the national arts, and so on, would we then feel we've "made it" and then relax? None of these have we gained, although I have no doubt whatsoever as to our capabilities and qualifications. Yet, these are accomplishments attained by our brethren of the Jewish faith and they, in their wisdom, have not ceased their efforts in maintaining and continuing their quest for dignity. Among other things, the Anti-

Defamation League remains fully geared and active, thereby benefiting all, including you and me.

If, after completion of our redress crusade—a glaring and obvious issue—we cannot comprehend that there are many, many other hurdles to surmount toward gaining that minimal quality of life to which all Americans are entitled, then we shall be doomed to second-class status. But I do not choose to believe that such is the makeup of the AJA's. We've already sacrificed too much to permit such a fate to settle upon us.

Mutual Understanding

And so, to get back to the initial thesis that we are at the crossroads of the changing of the guard. Change does not come easily. But change we must. The thrust for change, by the way, is not necessarily confined to a generation as such; for there exist timid and "old thinking" among the new. But old or new, we must begin thinking, planning and acting for the transition. It is inevitable.

Non-Deductible Contributions

Clarification of LEC Fund-Raising

by Harry Kajihara
LEC Fund Drive Chair

To clarify fund-raising procedures for LEC, a memorandum was developed and reviewed by a consultant firm. The procedures are detailed below. For specific questions not covered by the memorandum, please direct your inquiries to the LEC Fund Drive Chair, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115.

(1) Fund-raisers for the 501(c)(4), LEC, must be solicited as non-deductible contributions and said contributions kept in a separate account. The checks should be made out to JACL-LEC and funds sent directly to LEC and not through the (c)(3) or JACL.

Example: If the chapter puts on a spaghetti dinner to raise funds for LEC, the purchasers of the dinner ticket cannot deduct the money as a charitable contribution. All literature relating to the dinner should include a statement that "contributions are non-deductible." The money should not go through the chapter treasury but should be sent to LEC.

(2) A chapter that wants to send chapter (c)(3) dues or money to the LEC as chapter contribution should keep that contribution to under 20 percent of its overall annual income and it can file its own 501(h) election under the Internal Revenue Code. Contributions from chapters which are less than 5 percent of its annual in-

come do not require 501(h) election.

(3) A chapter that has a question should call Legal Counsel for JACL on questions on state law requirements for foreign corporation solicitations. Chapters outside of California should consult with a local counsel.

(4) The redress pledge program of \$5 per member goes to National JACL from chapters for the JACL Redress Program. This pledge is presently deductible. If this \$5 is earmarked for LEC by donor, it is not deductible. A chapter can ask for \$5 from the members and say that we may use the money for legislative purpose but there is no promise on the use of the money; then it can be deducted.

Fourth-Year Pledge Standings

Through December 31, 1986

Chapter	Pledge (\$)	Rcd (\$)	Chapter	Pledge (\$)	Rcd (\$)
PACIFIC SOUTHWEST:					
Arizona	1670		Santa Maria	430	
Carson	525	525	Selanoco	1740	1740
Coachella Valley	545		South Bay	885	
Downtown Los Angeles	690		So. Cal. American Nikkei		
East Los Angeles	3220	2000	Torrance	225	
Gardena Valley	4235		Venice-Culver	1310	500
Greater L.A. Singles	865		Ventura County	930	
Greater Pasadena	140		West Los Angeles	5455	
Hollywood	1145		Wilshire	670	
Imperial Valley	220		District Total:	37,345	8380
Las Vegas	185		N. Cal.-W. Nev.-Pacific/Japan:		
Latin America	285		Alameda	1250	1250
Marina	665		Berkeley	1665	1075
Nikkei Leadership Assn.			Contra Costa	2000	2000
North San Diego	310		Cortez	990	506
Orange County	2685		Diablo Valley	565	565
Pacifica	260		Eden Township	1000	1000
Pan Asian	870	150	Florin	600	600
Pasadena	635	705	Fremont	500	595
Progressive Westside	130		French Camp	720	720
Riverside	435	435	Gilroy	675	675
San Diego	2315		Golden Gate	20	20
San Fernando Valley	1725	1725	Honolulu	420	160
San Gabriel Valley	930		Japan	375	375
San Luis Obispo	415				
Santa Barbara	600	600			

Continued on page 9

A Look Back: 1986 Year-End Reports

A Few Words of Gratitude

by Thomas I. Hara
Midwest District Governor

As governor of the Midwest District Council, I would like to forgo the usual laundry list of district activities in the past year and instead express my thanks to some of the many people in our region who have helped make 1986 a successful year for us all:

- Ron Yoshino, Chiye Tomihiro, Carol and Joyce Yoshino, Art Morimitsu, and Lary Schectman, all of the Chicago Chapter and all hard-working members of the committee which organized and hosted JACL's successful and enjoyable 1986 National Convention;

- Shig Wakamatsu (Chicago), Dr. Jim Taguchi (Dayton), Al Hida

(Milwaukee), Dr. Kaz Mayeda (Detroit), Hank Tanaka (Cleveland), and Joe Tanaka (St. Louis), who in their respective chapter areas did an outstanding job in redress solicitations;

- April Goral and Margie Randlett (Milwaukee) and John Hayashi (St. Louis), the MDC cabinet, who have made my job easier by helping with the miscellany of administering our nine-chapter district;

- May Tanaka (Twin Cities), Tom Nakao (Cleveland), and Kathy Hironaka (St. Louis), each of whom served with distinction on a National JACL standing or select committee;

- Roy Sugimoto (Dayton), Elaine Prout (Detroit), Paul Igasaki (Chicago), Jacqui Vidourek (Cincinnati), Diane Aratani (Milwaukee), George Sakaguchi (St. Louis), Matt Abe (Twin Cities) and Shirley Nakatsukasa (Hoosier), chapter presidents past and present, who have made our district government a truly collegial affair; and

- Bill Yoshino, our regional director in Chicago, who has been a friend and collaborator (not to mention interpreter and defender) as I worked my way through the vagaries of this term as governor.

All of us out here in "flyover land" have been strong and consistent supporters of JACL over the years, and I have no reason to doubt that we shall continue to offer our ideas and viewpoints to the future strength of a progressive and meaningful JACL.

Best wishes for the New Year.

JACL Membership Count : Jan. 1/Nov. 30, 1986

Month	Reg	Fam	TC-50	TC-100	Corp	Stdnt	Youth	Assoc	Total
Jan	1,841	614	189	13	1	31	4	-	2,693
Feb	1,671	882	276	22	2	28	2	8	2,891
Mar	2,261	1,317	243	16	-	48	6	2	3,893
Apr	1,226	637	234	16	-	39	2	-	2,154
May	916	416	104	10	-	27	2	1	1,476
Jun	699	327	152	13	-	37	9	1	1,238
Jul	886	212	104	13	-	20	1	-	1,236
Aug	456	189	65	4	g-1	8	3	1	727
Sep	534	319	56	4	s-1	10	2	-	926
Oct	326	163	89	10	d-1	6	1	2	598
Nov	240	87	123	10	-	11	-	3	474
YTD	11,056	5,163	1,635	131	6	265	32	18	18,306

(Reports 1 and 2 were not printed, though released to the PC.)

1985 Final Membership 26,478
1986 Year-to-Date (Each Family unit counts as two members) 23,469
YTD Percentage of 1985 88.6%

Membership Income

Report #2: As of Nov. 1986

Month	Gross	- Rebate	Total
Jan	103,373.00	-898.00	102,475.00
Feb	118,765.00	-693.75	118,071.25
March	159,814.00	-626.00	159,188.00
April	87,077.70	-262.00	86,815.70
May	59,195.00	-182.00	59,013.00
June	49,435.50	-178.00	49,257.50
July	45,927.50	-154.00	45,773.50
August	29,000.50	-126.00	28,874.50
Sept	38,062.00	-142.00	37,920.00
Oct	45,171.50	-166.00	44,995.50
Nov	45,927.50	-336.00	45,591.50
YTD	763,170.70	3,763.75	759,406.95

Redress Pledges

Actual amounts acknowledged by JACL Headquarters for the period ending:

#33: NOVEMBER-DECEMBER, 1986

1986 Total to Date:	\$ 85,792.02
Prev. Gross Total:	335,043.06
This Report: (6)	8,399.00
Grand Total:	\$343,442.06

Sonoma County JACL \$1,510 ('86 pledge); Fowler JACL \$450 (3rd yr pledge); Marysville JACL \$40 (bal of 4th yr); Reedley JACL \$644 (bal of '86); PSW District \$4,935 (3rd & 4th yr pledges: East Los Angeles \$2,000-4th; Selanoco \$1,900 bal of 3rd, 4th; Riverside \$435, 4th; and Pan Asian \$600 (450-3rd, 150-4th yr); Sanger JACL \$480 (4th yr).

1986 DISTRICT BREAKDOWN

(Actual: Jan.—Dec. 1986)

NC-WN-Pac	34,260.50
Pac Southwest	19,875.52
Midwest	12,985.00
Central Cal	8,608.50
Pac Northwest	6,300.00
Intermountain	1,500.00
Eastern	1,400.00
Mtn-Plains	862.50
Year-End Total:	\$ 85,792.02

Redress Support

These amounts come with membership form check-offs. Actual amounts from the JACL Chapters acknowledged by JACL Headquarters for the period of:

#11—NOVEMBER, 1986

Seven contributions totaling \$125 were received at HQ San Francisco during this month.

1986 Redress Support Summary

Month	Count	Received
'85 Dec	(62)	\$ 420.00
Jan	(164)	1,001.00
Feb	(187)	1,298.00
March	(105)	1,062.00
April	(204)	1,774.00
May	(33+)	309.00
June	(47+)	323.00
July	(27+)	225.00
August	(12+)	172.00
September	(13)	131.00
October	(5)	30.00
November	(7)	125.00

Donations to Pacific Citizen For Typesetting Fund

As of Jan. 5, 1987: \$39,179.54 (899)
This week's total: \$ 795.00 (18)
Last week's total: \$38,384.54 (881)

\$ 5 from: Patricia Yuzawa-Rubin.

\$20 from: Mary Tani, Satoru Tsuneshi, N. Henry/A. Etsu Yui.

\$25 from: Toro/Hanako Hirose, Sakae Ishizu, A. Michi Nakagama, Louis Oki, Kazu Oshima, Kaye Patterson, George/Jean Umemura, George Watanabe.

\$30 from: Kei Ishigami.

\$50 from: May Doi, Jon Inouye (in memory of Ike Masaoka), Mary Murata.

\$100 from: Milwaukee JACL.

\$250 from: Arthur/Elsie Nozaki.

Thank You!

Come Home to Seattle in '88!

by Tim K. Otani
PNW Regional Director

With the success of the Chicago convention behind us, the Seattle Chapter is well on its way to provide all JACLers with an equally impressive experience in 1988. The theme, "Coming Home," emphasizes the unique nature of the upcoming National Convention.

Seattle, along with the rest of the Pacific Northwest, is a place where many have their roots. We hope to attract many JACLers who have never attended a National Convention before.

This will be done through a multifaceted approach that will include utilizing the facilities of the University of Washington campus as the site of the convention. This site will allow us to offer rates for housing (on and off campus) at extremely afford-

able rates. In addition, we will be showcasing the City of Seattle, which Rand McNally rates as the number one vacation area in America.

The co-chairs for the '88 convention are Tomio Moriguchi and Ben Nakagawa. Both are planning activities that will hopefully attract those who are looking for a more relaxing time. These activities will include golf and tennis tournaments, reunions, sightseeing trips, workshops, and an expanded youth convention.

The local youth group, the Seattle JAYs, is working on a program package that will offer a variety of events and activities that should make this one of the largest youth conventions in many years. This gathering will be held concurrently with the National Convention, thus mak-

ing it possible for the entire family to participate and enjoy all that Seattle has to offer.

The goal is to provide a convention that delegates and non-delegates can both feel comfortable at. In the past, JACL has focused on the business sessions as the major draw to attend the conventions. The Seattle Chapter is planning to expand this to include involvement from more of the general membership. By offering a "membership convention," we hope to make the 1988 gathering the largest and best in JACL history.

The Seattle Chapter extends an open invitation to all JACLers to save Aug. 4-11, 1988 as a time to visit Seattle and attend the convention. With your participation, it should prove to be as successful and well-run as the Chicago convention.

Come home to Seattle in 1988!

A Broad Range of Legal Talent

by Gene Takamine
National Legal Counsel

Since assuming the position of Legal Counsel, I have been working on a new organization for this office. I planned to implement the expansion of the National Legal Counsel with the use of many of the good attorneys in this organization.

With regard to geographic distribution and to distribution of expertise in various areas of the law, I have asked the following people to serve as deputy legal counsels, and they have assented. They understand that they will act in a capacity to work with and advise me that I may "pass upon, review, suggest, and consider all legal matters pertaining to this organization or opinions on law and legislation":

Pacific Southwest: Susan Kamei; **Central California:** Peggy S. Liggett; **Mountain Plains:** Paul Shinkawa; **Midwest:** Tom Hara; **Eastern:** Bill Marutani; **Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific:** Cressey Nakagawa; **Pacific Northwest:** (?)

As a special note, Bill Marutani is to serve with the title of Honorary National Legal Counsel. Being a former National Legal Counsel, a former judge and an emi-

nent attorney, he is a great addition to the pool of legal knowledge in the group.

The use of the legal talent in JACL in this manner has already borne fruit. The varied legal background of this fine group provides broad experience that has been utilized in matters of employment and tax. The other areas of expertise include immigration law, corporate law, non-profit corporate law, and constitutional law.

The many facets of the legal life of JACL require such a wide range of expertise that it is no longer reasonable to think that one attorney can have the background to correctly advise the President and National Board. The concept of a legal team was developed by Bill Marutani, who suggested that the JACL Constitution have the Sub-Legal Counsel embodied in its text. Thus, rereading the constitution and finding the tool to expand this office already in place made the task simply a matter of recruitment and selection.

Plans are on the drawing board to have members of this group who are not so licensed to go to Washington, D.C. to be licensed to practice before the

U.S. Supreme Court. This is to be a legal team that will advise and protect this organization in the present and provide a rich resource of legal talent for JACL in the future.

PLEDGE

Continued from page 8

Chapter	Pledge (\$)	Rcd (\$)
Livingston-Merced	940	940
Lodi	1450	1450
Marin County	425	425
Marysville	1360	1360
Monterey Peninsula		
Oakland	490	580
Placer County	1370	1370
Reno	385	385
Sacramento	4500	4500
Salinas Valley	1910	1910
San Benito County	365	365
San Francisco	5000	2500
San Jose	3000	3000
San Mateo	3200	3200
Sequoia		
Solano County	250	250
Sonoma County	1500	1500
Stockton	2025	2125
Tri-Valley	285	285
Watsonville	1710	1710
West Valley	1515	1515
District Total:	42,460	38,911

PACIFIC NORTHWEST:

Gresham-Troutdale	\$660	660
Lake Washington	305	
Mid-Columbia	870	
Portland	780	800
Olympia	205	210
Puyallup Valley	940	
Seattle	3030	2835
Spokane	610	630
White River Valley	345	
District Total:	7745	5135

MOUNTAIN PLAINS:

Arkansas Valley	\$370	
Fort Lupton	475	
Houston	170	170
Mile High	435	
New Mexico	300	
Omaha	545	294.50
District Total:	2295	464.50

EASTERN:

New England	130	
New York	995	995
Philadelphia	775	845
Seabrook	890	
Washington D.C.	1245	
District Total:	4035	1840

MIDWEST:

Chicago	\$3915	
Cincinnati	545	
Cleveland	990	500
Dayton	505	505
Detroit	885	
Hoosier	355	355
Milwaukee	515	515
St. Louis	555	555
Twin Cities	880	905
District Total:	9145	3335

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA:

Clovis	\$625	625
Delano	200	200
Fowler	350	350
Fresno	2075	2085
Parlier	745	
Reedley	745	745
Sanger	1030	480
Selma	485	485
Tulare County	1290	510
District Total:	7545	5480

INTERMOUNTAIN:

District Council	5570	\$1500
Boise Valley		
Idaho Falls		
Mount Olympus		
Pocatello/Blackfoot		
Salt Lake City		
Snake River		
Wasatch Front		
District Total:	5570	1500

Grand Totals: ... \$116,140 65,045.50

1986 Chronology

Compiled by J.K. Yamamoto

Redress Legislation

Nov. 17-21, 1985 — American Public Health Assn., meeting in Washington, D.C., passes resolution backing redress.

Dec. 7-11, 1985 — National League of Cities, meeting in Seattle, passes pro-redress resolution.

Jan. 15 — JACL redress director John Tateishi resigns after working on redress for more than seven years.

Jan. 17 — Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui (D-Calif.) urge continued redress lobbying during LEC fund-raiser in Los Angeles.

Jan. 21 — Sen. Alan Dixon (D-Ill.) co-sponsors redress bill S. 1053.

Feb. 6 — Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.) co-sponsors redress bill H.R. 442.

Feb. 28 — Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-N.Y.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

March 13 — Rep. H. James Saxton (R-N.J.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

March 20 — New York City Council unanimously passes resolution supporting redress. Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander sends copies to New York's congressional delegation.

March 26 — Matsui distributes copies of National Geographic article on Japanese Americans and their WW2 experience to members of House subcommittee handling H.R. 442.

March — Walter Mondale signs a letter supporting JACL's redress effort. It is included in a mailing soliciting general membership and support for redress education.

Apr. 10 — Rep. Joseph Addabbo (D-N.Y.), a co-sponsor of H.R. 442, dies.

Apr. 15 — Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Apr. 16 — Jewish Community Relations Council of Southern New Jersey urges support for H.R. 442.

Apr. 17 — California State Senate passes pro-redress resolution, authored by State Sens. Milton Marks and Ralph Dills, by 29-1 vote.

Apr. 24 — Rep. Matthew McHugh (D-N.Y.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Apr. 25 — Rep. Mineta says 64,000 of 120,000 wartime internees are still alive.

Apr. 28 — House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law & Governmental Relations, chaired by Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), holds hearing on H.R. 442. Testifiers include:

For — Sen. Matsunaga; Reps. Mineta, Matsui, Jim Wright (D-Texas); Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.); Mike Lowry (D-Wash.); Father Robert Drinan; Edward Ennis, ACLU; William Robinson, American Bar Assn.; Eugene Rostow, Nat'l Defense University; Frank Sato, Min Yasui, Grayce Uyehara, JACL; Mike Masaoka, Go For Broke; Ruth Lansner, Anti-Defamation League; Joseph Rauh, Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; Mary Tsukamoto, Yoshiye Toga-saki, Robert Moteki, ex-internees; Philip Nash, Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund; Tim Gojio, Wash. Coalition on Redress; William Hohri, Nat'l Council for JA Redress; Miyo Hayashi, JA Redress Committee.

Against — Reps. Dan Lungren (R-Calif.), Sam Stratton (D-N.Y.); ex-Sen.

S.I. Hayakawa; David Lowman, ex-Nat'l Security Agency official; Lillian Baker; Catherine Treadgold; Charlotte Elam; Karl Bendetsen, ex-Western Defense Command official; Asst. Atty. Gen. John Bolton (written testimony).

April — Reps. Martin Olav Sabo (D-Minn.), Pat Williams (D-Mont.), Bill Richardson (D-N.M.), Barbara Kennelly (D-Conn.) co-sponsor H.R. 442.

May 9-10 — *Coram nobis* attorneys for Gordon Hirabayashi in Seattle and Fred Korematsu in San Francisco send statements to House subcommittee to rebut Justice Dept.'s position on redress.

May 15 — Washington Gov. Booth Gardner asks fellow governors to urge their states' congressional delegations to support redress. Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis complies.

May 16-17 — JACL National Board votes to ask National Council for advance of \$200,000 from Endowment Fund to LEC for redress effort.

May — Rep. Bernard Dwyer (D-N.J.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

June 1 — Seattle JACL rebuts anti-redress statement by Rep. Al Swift (D).

June 2 — New York Mayor Ed Koch expresses support for redress bills.

June 5 — American Jewish Committee urges House subcommittee to support redress bill. During same month, Jewish Community Relations Council of United Jewish Federation of San Diego County announces its support.

June 9 — U.S. News & World Report article by Edwin Yoder supports redress. Matsui distributes it in House.

June 13 — Mineta, Matsui and Calif. Secretary of State March Fong Eu speak

at LEC fund-raiser held by Americans for Fairness in San Francisco.

Redress resolution is adopted during Calif.-Nev. United Methodist Annual Conference in Reno.

June — Reps. Eugene Chappie (R-Calif.), George Wortley (R-N.Y.), James Florio (D-N.J.), and Jaime Fuster (D-Puerto Rico) co-sponsor H.R. 442.

July 7 — Rep. Dean Gallo (D-N.J.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

July 8 — San Mateo County Board of Supervisors votes unanimously to support redress bills.

July 23 — House subcommittee hears testimony on Aleut redress. Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) promotes H.R. 2415, which would compensate Aleuts only. Arthur Flemming of Commission on Wartime Relocation & Internment of Civilians backs JA and Aleut redress.

July 25 — House Majority Leader Jim Wright, prime sponsor of H.R. 442, addresses JACL National Convention in Chicago.

Resolution asking for \$200,000 for LEC is defeated; National Council calls for continuation of Endowment Fund line of credit.

Illinois Gov. James Thompson endorses redress bills.

July 26 — Reps. Jim Weaver (D-Ore.) and Doug Walgren (D-Pa.) co-sponsor H.R. 442.

Aug. 1 — Rep. William Coyne (D-Pa.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Aug. 5 — Rep. John Porter (R-Ill.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Aug. 8 — Rep. Robert Young (D-Mo.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Aug. 24 — Rep. Mel Levine (D-Calif.) reiterates his support of redress during Pacific Southwest JACL District Council meeting in Los Angeles.

Aug. 25 — Rep. Terry Bruce (D-Ill.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Aug. 30 — LEC chair Min Yasui resigns because of poor health. He dies on Nov. 12.

Sept. 15 — Jewish Community Relations Council of San Francisco, the Peninsula, Marin and Sonoma Counties endorses redress.

Sept. 20 — JACL-LEC, NCJAR, National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, and *coram nobis* legal teams hold joint conference in San Francisco.

Sept. 29 — Rep. Jerry Lewis (R-Calif.) co-sponsors H.R. 442.

Oct. 17 — Redress resolution passed at convention of Episcopal Diocese of Chicago.

Nov. 4 — Following elections, redress bills lose three co-sponsors in Senate and 14 in House. Reps. Tim Wirth (D-Colo.), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Harry Reid (D-Nev.) and Thomas Daschle (D-S.D.) move from House to Senate.

Newly elected Sen. Brock Adams (D-Wash.) and Rep. Patricia Saiki (R-Hawaii) are probable co-sponsors.

With H.R. 442 sponsor Jim Wright becoming new Speaker of the House, Rep. Tom Foley (D-Wash.), the new Majority Leader, is expected to be the new prime sponsor.

Nov. 29 — Americans for Fairness holds LEC fund-raiser in Sacramento. Speakers include Mineta, Matsui, Assemblyman Philip Isenberg and Mayor Anne Rudin.

Remembrances of JA WW2 Experience



Marker at Crystal City camp site.

Nov. 16, 1985 — Unveiling ceremony held for historical marker at site of Crystal City, Texas internment camp.

Jan. 6 — California Gov. George Deukmejian declares Feb. 19, anniversary of signing of Executive Order 9066 in 1942, a Day of Remembrance.

Jan. 14 — Monterey County (Calif.) supervisors pass resolution proclaiming Feb. 19 as a Day of Remembrance.

Jan. 21 — L.A. County supervisors pass Day of Remembrance resolution.

January — Nisei living in Japan interviewed for Loni Ding's follow-up to her documentary "Nisei Soldier." Work on film continues throughout year.

Feb. 5 — Steve Okazaki's "Unfinished Business," a film about the Korematsu, Hirabayashi and Yasui cases, is nominated for best feature documentary Oscar. It loses on March 24 to "Broken Rainbow," a film about recent removal of Navajos from their native land.

Feb. 15 — By a 82-15 vote, Washington State House passes bill, introduced by Rep. Gary Locke, to authorize cities to compensate JA employees fired during WW2. State Senate passes bill on March 6 by a 45-1 vote.

Feb. 18 — Berkeley Mayor Gus Newport and City Council give \$5,000 and an apology to Bess Fujimoto Yasukoichi, who was fired by the city in 1942 because of her ancestry.

California State Senate proclaims Feb. 19 a Day of Remembrance.

Feb. 19 — Dedication held at State

Capitol in Sacramento for Go For Broke's "East to America" exhibit. Speakers include Gov. Deukmejian, State Sen. Ralph Dills, Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, Supervisor Illa Collin, and Mayor Anne Rudin.

Day of Remembrance program held in Salinas, Calif. Speakers include Salinas Mayor James Barnes, Monterey Mayor Pro-tem Dan Albert, Marina Mayor George Takahashi and Marina Councilman Robert Ouye.

Seattle JACL, Washington Coalition on Redress and other groups hold Day of Remembrance program in Seattle.

Feb. 22 — Day of Remembrance program held in New York. Speakers include William Hohri of NCJAR and Councilwoman Miriam Friedlander.

Day of Remembrance program held in San Francisco. Speakers include Rev. Jesse Jackson.

Feb. 23 — Day of Remembrance program held in Los Angeles. Speakers include U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi, Rep. Mervyn Dymally and City Councilman Mike Woo.

February — Smithsonian Institution officials visit Los Angeles and San Francisco to obtain artifacts for 1987 exhibit on JAs to be held in conjunction with bicentennial of Constitution. Exhibit, put together in consultation with JACL and Nat'l JA Historical Society, will include guard tower and barracks from wartime camps.

March 15 — Katriel Schory's European documentary "Yankee Samurai," a profile of 442nd RCT, makes its U.S. debut in San Francisco. Film is subsequently screened in Fresno, Los Angeles and San Jose.

Apr. 2 — Washington Gov. Booth Gardner signs bill authorizing payments to JA city employees fired during WW2. Seattle School Board pays \$5,000 each to 24 former school clerks.

Apr. 26 — National Park Service plaque declaring Manzanar a National Historic Landmark is unveiled during Manzanar Pilgrimage. Speakers include *coram nobis* attorney Peter Irons and L.A. Councilman David Cunningham.

April — This month's National Geographic includes feature entitled "Japanese Americans: Home at Last."

May 7 — Exhibit on San Mateo County JA history goes on display in supervisors' chambers in Redwood City, Calif.

May 9 — Go For Broke's "Yankee Samurai" exhibit on Nisei of the Military Intelligence Service is dedicated at Gen. Douglas MacArthur Memorial in Norfolk, Va. MacArthur's widow Jean attends ceremony.



Plaque designating Manzanar camp site as a National Historic Landmark.

May 17 — 442nd veterans march for first time in annual Armed Forces Day Parade in Torrance, Calif. at invitation of Councilman George Nakano.

May 24 — Memorial dedicated to Prowers County (Colo.) residents killed in action in WW2, Korea and Vietnam includes names of 31 Nisei from Amache camp. Marker is in Lamar, Colo.

May 26 — Monument to deceased JA veterans dedicated in Chicago. Mayor Harold Washington proclaims "JA Veterans Memorial Day."



Memorial at Heart Mountain.

June 15 — "Visible Target," a documentary on the vacation of JAs from Bainbridge Island, Wash., during WW2, is broadcast on PBS.

Michi Yasui Ando, who fled Oregon in 1942 to avoid internment, receives her diploma in a special presentation from University of Oregon in Eugene.

June 21 — Dedication held in Heart Mountain, Wyo., for monument honoring 22 soldiers from camp killed in action. Also noted is designation of site as National Historic Place. Speakers include Rep. Norman Mineta, who was interned there.

June 22 — California's 14 Nisei VFW posts dedicate memorial to past state commanders Alva Fleming and Hisao Masuyama in Sacramento.

July 4 — On PBS "MacNeil/Lehrer Newshour," former internee Tom Kometani speaks on "The Meaning of Freedom." He appears with a former Iran hostage, an Auschwitz survivor, and a former Vietnam POW.

Sept. 23 — Gov. Deukmejian asks President Reagan to lend his name in support of Japanese American National Museum.

Nov. 8-9 — Photographic exhibit highlights two-day event in Bainbridge Island depicting wartime treatment of local JAs.

Nov. 9 — Nikkei Veterans Monument unveiled in L.A.'s Little Tokyo Square.

Dec. 4 — The ABC News series "Our World" features a segment on the JA experience in the summer of 1943.

Coram Nobis Cases

Feb. 10 — After hearing arguments from both sides in the reopening of Gordon Hirabayashi's wartime Supreme Court case, U.S. District Judge Donald Voorhees rules that the government concealed evidence that the internment of JAs was racially motivated in order to sustain its claim of military necessity. He vacates Hirabayashi's conviction for violating exclusion orders but lets stand the conviction for violating the military curfew, which was "relatively mild." An evidentiary hearing was held in Seattle in 1985.

Apr. 28 — Judge Voorhees denies requests from both sides to reconsider his decision. The government, which has defended the internment, contests the vacating of Hirabayashi's conviction for resisting exclusion; Hirabayashi's attorneys seek to have the conviction for violating curfew vacated.

May 5 — In Portland, U.S. District Judge Robert Belloni grants Min Yasui an extension of time for appeal. In 1984, Belloni agreed to vacate Yasui's wartime conviction for violating curfew, but refused to rule on whether the government was guilty of misconduct; Yasui filed an appeal, but the Court of Appeals ruled that he had filed too late. The granting of an extension has kept the appeal alive.

Sept. 30 — Hirabayashi files his appeal of the ruling on the curfew violation with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The government is required to submit a reply brief.

Nov. 12 — Plaintiff Yasui dies of cancer in Denver.

Nov. 26 — Government attorney Victor Stone moves to dismiss Yasui's petition.

Dec. 4 — Members of Yasui's legal team, relatives and other supporters declare they will pursue the case until there is a finding of government misconduct.

Class Action Suit

Jan. 21 — A panel of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reverses the May 1984 dismissal of the class action lawsuit filed in federal court by Nat'l Council for JA Redress (NCJAR) in 1983. Judges J. Skelly Wright and Ruth Bader Ginsburg rule

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CLASS ACTION

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that statute of limitations does not apply because U.S. government concealed evidence favorable to JAs during WW2. Judge Howard Markey dissents.

March 7 — U.S. government files for rehearing by full Court of Appeals.

May 30 — Government petition is denied because of 6-6 tie vote by Court of Appeals. Judge Robert Bork writes a dissenting opinion, maintaining that JAs could have filed suit as early as 1950. He is joined by judges Kenneth Starr, Laurence Silberman, James Buckley and Antonin Scalia (later appointed to Supreme Court).

Aug. 26 — NCJAR files petition asking Supreme Court to review suit. The petition seeks restoration of 21 claims, including various constitutional violations, that Appeals Court eliminated in January; currently, only claim dealing with property loss remains.

Oct. 10 — Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund files brief urging Supreme Court to restore claims in NCJAR suit. JA-LEC, Asian Law Caucus and Anti-Defamation League also sign brief.

Nov. 17 — Supreme Court grants government's petition for review. Government's arguments and NCJAR's rebuttal will be heard in early 1987. No decision is made on NCJAR's petition.

Asian Americans and Politics

Dec. 7-11 — Members of National League of Cities, an organization of local elected officials, form Asian Pacific American Municipal Officials. Seattle City Treasurer Lloyd Hara is chosen president in March.

January — Supervisor Toru Miyoshi is chosen to chair Santa Barbara County Board of Supervisors.

March 19 — Vice President George Bush endorses Patricia Saiki, Republican candidate for Hawaii congressional seat held by Rep. Cecil Heftel (D).

March 21 — National Democratic Council of Asian and Pacific Americans formed; it replaces Democratic National Committee's Asian Pacific Caucus, which was disbanded in 1985. Interim chair Tom Hsieh is succeeded by Ginger Lew in June.

March — UCLA study results indicate that Asian Americans in L.A. County do not represent a solid voting bloc for either Democrats or Republicans.

Apr. 8 — In California elections, winners include Gardena Councilman Mas Fukai, Delano Councilwoman June Fukawa, Fairfield council candidate Garry Ichikawa; losers include Monterey Park Councilwoman Lily Chen and Carson council candidate Mike Mitoma. Long Beach Councilwoman Eunice Sato ends up in runoff. Reedley Councilman Ron Nishinaka retires.

Lee Maglaya, a Democratic candidate for Illinois state representative, is defeated.

May 24 — Warren Furutani announces candidacy for 1987 Los Angeles School Board race.

June 3 — In California primary, Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui and Secretary of State March Fong Eu, all Democrats, are renominated; Sato of Long Beach loses runoff; Republican Mas Odoi loses in bid to run against Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-31st); Santa Barbara County Supervisor Miyoshi reelected.

June 19 — Honolulu Councilwoman Patsy Mink announces candidacy for Hawaii governorship, which George Ariyoshi is vacating this year.

July 15 — L.A. Councilman Mike Woo objects to new redistricting plan that places him, the council's only Asian, in a mainly Latino district.

July 22 — L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley vetoes redistricting plan. Council passes new plan which creates vacant Latino district, puts Woo and Councilman John Ferraro in same district. Korean Americans say plan divides Koreatown.

July — John Lee Bingham, a Korean American, announces candidacy for Chicago alderman election in 1987.

Aug. 19 — Tom Shimizu wins Republican nomination for Utah's 2nd congressional district.

Aug. 27 — S.F. Mayor Dianne Feinstein appoints ex-police commissioner

Tom Hsieh to Board of Supervisors after Louise Renne vacates post.

Sept. 2 — Nil Hul, first Cambodian American to run for office, loses in Long Beach City Council election. Mineo Miyagishima loses also.

Sept. 3 — Following death of L.A. Councilman Howard Finn, council approves new redistricting plan giving Woo and Ferraro separate districts while retaining vacant Latino district. Asian groups still object to division of communities. Mayor Bradley's veto is overridden Sept. 12.

Sept. 9 — Margaret Chin elected state committee member for New York Democratic Party; irregularities cited in Civil Court race between Dorothy Chin Brandt and Louis York.

Sept. 13-14 — California Democratic Party's Asian Pacific Caucus holds conference in San Francisco.

Sept. 20 — Councilwoman Mink and ex-Rep. Heftel lose Hawaii Democratic gubernatorial nomination to Lt. Gov. John Waihee. Sen. Daniel Inouye (D) renominated; Saiki unopposed for Republican congressional nomination.

Oct. 17 — Dorothy Chin Brandt's petition for new election is rejected by New York Court of Appeals.

Nov. 4 — In Hawaii, Saiki is first Hawaii Republican elected to House; Inouye is reelected.

Reelected in California: Mineta, Matsui, Eu, Oxnard Mayor Nao Takasugi, Marina Mayor George Takahashi, Hem-

et Councilman Ken Nishino, Alameda/Contra Costa Transit Board member Roy Nakadegawa, S.F. Community College Board member Alan Wong.

Confirmed to Appellate Court: Morio Fukuto, Elwood Lui, Harry Low.

Defeated challengers: David Kaki-shiba and Dorothy Miao, Berkeley School Board; Julie Tang and William Gee, S.F. Board of Supervisors; Leland Yee and Gilman Louie, S.F. Board of Education; Mark Min, Berkeley Rent Stabilization Board.

In Utah, Shimizu loses congressional race; Frank Nishiguchi elected Box Elder County commissioner.

In New York, challenger Robert Machida (D) loses race for 5th District State Senate seat.

In Washington, state Reps. Art Wang and Gary Locke are reelected; Seattle Municipal Court Judge Ron Mamiya is reconfirmed.

In Oregon, George Iseri loses mayoral election in Ontario.

In Texas, Hannah Chow (D) is elected Harris County Criminal Court judge.

Nov. 19 — Leland Wong announces candidacy for L.A.'s 1st District.

Nov. 20 — Sen. Inouye reelected as Secretary of Democratic Conference.

Dec. 1 — Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) named Chief Deputy Whip.

Dec. 8 — Rep. Mineta named Deputy Whip in House.

'Official English' Movement



Photo by J.K. Yamamoto

Linda Wong (at podium) speaks at rally of Asians, Hispanics and others opposed to Monterey Park City Council's endorsement of "U.S. English."

Nov. 1, 1985 — Coalition for Harmony in Monterey Park (Calif.), made up of Asian, Latino and white residents, announces its opposition to proposed measure, authored by Frank Arcuri and Barry Hatch, to make English the city's official language. Opponents say proposal is anti-immigrant.

Nov. 25, 1985 — Alhambra (Calif.) City Council refuses to take action on proposed "Official English" resolution.

Dec. 17, 1985 — Mayor Pro-Tem Roger Eng and other members of Los Altos (Calif.) City Council approve "Official English" resolution.

Dec. 20, 1985 — Rep. Robert Matsui says Dept. of Education proposal to limit bilingual education could have "devastating effects" on immigrant children.

Dec. 24, 1985 — L.A. County Superior Court rules that English resolution cannot be placed on Monterey Park ballot because legal guidelines were not followed in gathering signatures.

Feb. 24 — Local Asian Americans picket as former Sen. S.I. Hayakawa appears in San Diego to speak on behalf of U.S. English organization.

Apr. 8 — Monterey Park City Council incumbents Lily Chen, David Almada and Rudy Peralta, all opponents of English resolution, are unseated. "Official English" proponents Barry Hatch and Pat Reichenberger are elected, but Frank Arcuri loses.

Apr. 21 — Debate between Allan Seid of Asian Pacific American Coalition and Stanley Diamond of California English held at JA-LEC Headquarters.

Apr. 22 — L.A. County Board of Supervisors opposes "Official English."

Apr. 24 — California Lt. Gov. Leo

McCarthy and L.A. Councilman Mike Woo voice opposition to "Official English" at conference of Nat'l Assn. for Asian & Pacific American Education.

May 30 — Asian Pacific American Voters Coalition urges support for continuing bilingual ballots in Los Angeles.

May 31 — California Assn. of Human Rights Organizations passes resolution against "Official English."

June 3 — Monterey Park City Council passes resolution urging Congress to support English as nation's official language and opposing sanctuary movement; local Asians and Latinos protest.

June 25 — Initiative that would make English the official language of California qualifies for November ballot.

July 24 — Residents of predominantly white Olney area of Philadelphia vote to have street signs in Korean removed. Most signs have already been mangled or spray-painted.

Aug. 5 — L.A. City Council votes to oppose Proposition 63.

Aug. 13 — JA-LEC, ACLU, Mexican American Legal Defense & Education Fund and other civil rights groups announce anti-Proposition 63 campaign.

Aug. 20 — Asian, Hispanic and other civil rights groups in Washington, D.C. announce opposition to Proposition 63.

Sept. 2 — California Gov. George Deukmejian opposes Proposition 63.

Sept. 16 — San Jose City Council opposes Proposition 63.

Sept. 19 — San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein opposes Proposition 63.

Sept. 25 — California Catholic Conference of Bishops opposes Proposition 63.

Sept. 29-Oct. 1 — California Legislature holds hearings on Proposition 63

Jan. 10 — In Boston, Robert Lee Stevens is arraigned for repeatedly harassing Cambodian refugees at their Revere home in 1985. He is found guilty on assault and civil rights charges on Apr. 15 and sentenced to 7-10 years.

Feb. 7 — San Francisco Supervisor Louise Renne distributes JA-LEC report on anti-Asian violence to local officials.

February — California Assemblyman Gray Davis declares anti-Asian violence "a black mark on the soul of Los Angeles" and calls for interethnic cooperation.

March 23 — After four white men scream racial slurs and throw rocks at the Philadelphia home of a Vietnamese family, two of the Vietnamese shoot at the attackers, slightly wounding one. All six are arrested.

Apr. 8 — In Philadelphia, Anthony Starks is sentenced to 2½ to 20 years for taking part in a 1984 attack by a group of Blacks on Seng Vang, a Hmong refugee, who was left with both legs broken and a fractured skull. A second man was acquitted Jan. 29 because of insufficient evidence.

Apr. 12 — American Citizens for Justice, the Detroit coalition formed after the Vincent Chin killing, holds its third annual rededication.

Apr. 17 — California Attorney General's Commission on Racial, Ethnic, Religious & Minority Violence concludes hate violence is a serious problem and recommends steps to deal with it. Atty. Gen. John Van de Kamp announces findings.

in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Testifiers include Hayakawa, Diamond, JA-LEC Nat'l Director Ron Wakabayashi, Atty. Gen. John Van de Kamp. After hearings, Assemblyman Paul Carpenter says he opposes proposition.

Oct. 1 — Community groups assail Gov. Deukmejian's veto of bill extending California's bilingual education law.

Oct. 27 — Monterey Park City Council rescinds resolution on English and immigration after Councilman Cam Briglio is persuaded to change his vote.

Nov. 4 — Proposition 63 passes by margin of 73% to 27%. Assemblyman Frank Hill plans legislation to eliminate bilingual voting materials, welfare forms, driver's tests and student financial aid forms.

Anti-Asian Violence

April — A popular song by Philadelphia rap group M.C. Breeze describes an angry encounter in a Chinese take-out in which the rapper pulls a gun on a restaurant worker. Chinese are called "Chinks." The city's Commission on Human Relations asks that the song be pulled from the airwaves.

The murder of four Korean merchants in the mostly Black South Central L.A. area renews media focus on tensions between the two groups. But community groups doubt that killings are racially motivated.

May 1 — In Boston, John Febbi and Scott Arsenault, tried for assault and manslaughter in 1985 attack on Cambodian refugees Bun Vong (who died) and Som Bunyoeun in Medford, receive 6-month sentences for assault charge; Febbi is cleared of manslaughter and Arsenault is to be retried. Asians for Justice coalition protests sentences and charges that racial aspect of attack was ignored.

May 10 — JA-LEC, Asian Law Caucus, and Chinese for Affirmative Action hold conference on anti-Asian violence in Berkeley. Speakers include Rep. Norman Mineta.

May 12 — Report by California Dept. of Education and its Advisory Council on Asian/Pacific Islander Affairs, made public by Supt. of Public Instruction Bill Honig, notes problem of racial violence on campus.

May 31 — Gary Moy is stabbed in New York's Coney Island when four Hispanics attack him. Two of the attackers call Moy and a friend "Chinks." One assailant, Raymond Cruz, is arrested.

May — Sens. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga and Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui distribute copies of JA-LEC's anti-Asian violence report to members of Congress.

June 10 — Davis (Calif.) Asians for Racial Equality and Davis High School students and officials rededicate memorial to Thong Hy Huynh, a Vietnamese student stabbed to death by James Pierman in 1983. The memorial has been the target of vandals.

June 17 — In Boston, Scott Arsenault is found guilty of involuntary manslaughter in death of Bun Vong. He is sentenced to 7-12 years on June 26.

June 25 — National Conference of Christians & Jews' Asian Pacific American Focus Program announces anti-bi-gotry campaign in Los Angeles.

July 10 — In Sacramento, Atty. Gen.

Van de Kamp announces passage of legislation providing victims of hate crimes with attorney's fees, increases in damages, and other relief.

Sept. 11 — 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals overturns 1984 conviction of Ronald Ebens for civil rights violations in 1982 beating death of Vincent Chin, ruling that Ebens did not receive a fair trial. Community groups urge Dept. of Justice to pursue case. On Sept. 19, Justice Dept. says it will retry Ebens.

Sept. 27 — Cheung Hung Chan, owner of Washington, D.C. carry-out, pulls gun on Black customer after argument. Black residents, led by Rev. Willie Wilson, hold daily protests to keep carry-out closed. Wilson says Asians take profits out of community and mistreat customers.

September — U.S. Commission on Civil Rights releases report on "Recent Activities Against Citizens and Residents of Asian Descent" after 2 years of investigation. Report finds anti-Asian attacks are widespread and caused by many factors.

Community leaders fear that Prime Minister Nakasone's controversial remark about Blacks and Hispanics may increase anti-Asian sentiment among those groups.

Oct. 1 — A member of Oakland's Violence Against Asians Task Force voices concern that fatal shooting of Black burglar by Southeast Asian refugee family may increase racial tensions.

Oct. 18 — Coalition of Asian American groups hold forum on anti-Asian violence in New York.

Oct. 22 — Three Black high school students are arrested for taking part in group attack on 8 Asian teenagers in San Francisco.

Oct. 24 — In New York, Raymond Cruz pleads guilty in Gary Moy stabbing.

Oct. 31 — Newly formed Asian American Caucus of Connecticut calls for retraction of anti-Japanese speeches by Senate candidate Roger Eddy. Organizers say rhetoric can escalate into racial violence.

October — Asian American Legal Defense & Education Fund calls for congressional hearings on anti-Asian violence.

Nov. 25 — In Washington, D.C., Cheung Hung Chan pleads guilty to charge of failure to register a firearm. But protestors say they will continue until Chan agrees to close business. Dec. 4 meeting between Chan, Wilson, Mayor Marion Berry and others fails to resolve dispute.

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Slurs and Stereotypes

Dec. 23, 1985 — The New Republic prints a letter rebutting the magazine's claim that "Jap" is not an ethnic slur. The statement is not retracted, however.

Jan. 17 — In a discussion with reporters, Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael Smith refers to the Japanese as "nippers." He is criticized by Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui.

Jan. 31 — Appearing on PBS' "Washington Week in Review," Washington Post reporter Haynes Johnson refers to the late astronaut Ellison Onizuka as "an Asian American from Hawaii, Japanese descent, our enemies during the war." Mineta and JACL's Ron Wakabayashi condemn the remark. Johnson apologizes in May.

Feb. 10 — Reps. Mineta and Mike Lowry (D-Wash.) distribute letter urg-

ing their colleagues in the House to support a bill changing the abbreviation of "Japan" or "Japanese" from "Jap." to "Jpn." The resolution is a project of Pacific Northwest District JACL.

March — Rep. Mineta criticizes a radio ad by Republican Tom Skornia, congressional candidate for California's 12th District. It begins a talk about U.S.-Japan trade with, "Do you remember Pearl Harbor?"

Apr. 3 — West Hollywood City Council passes a resolution recommending that JAPSS, a local hair salon, change its name. The salon has been picketed by angry Asian Americans.

After Sen. Jake Garn (R-Utah) says, "You don't see people as black, white or slanted eyes" when describing his space shuttle flight, Mineta and Waka-

bayashi urge him not to refer to Asians that way. On Apr. 17, Garn promises not to use the term.

Apr. 25 — JACL's Wakabayashi protests MG Mitten ad that appears in Road and Track magazine, which features a caricature of a Japanese who mixes "r" and "l" sounds.

April — Makers of "Gung Ho" TV series pilot hire JA consulting firm to ensure accuracy and avoid stereotypes.

May 24 — Owners of JAPSS hair salon say they are in the process of changing the name of their business.

June 27 — A cartoon in Times Higher Education Supplement, published in England, shows wartime college graduate Michi Ando wearing a Japanese fighter pilot's uniform. JACL's Wakabayashi sends letter of protest on Sept. 1.

July 2 — Producers of "Big Trouble in Little China" hold benefit screening

for LA-area Asian community groups. During production, activists had feared film would be like 1985's "Year of the Dragon."

July 8 — After repeated complaints and help from Rep. Mineta and JACL officials, Amy Chihara of Highland, Ind., receives assurances from Chicago Tribune that it will avoid using "Jap" as abbreviation in crossword puzzles.

July 23 — By a voice vote, House passes resolution changing abbreviation of "Japan" to "Jpn."

July 31 — Ron Iseri of Long Beach, Calif., objects to Long Beach Press Telegram's use of photo of prize-winning sand sculpture which is a caricature of an Asian. The same photo, and a writer's description of it as a "Chinaman," drew protests a year ago.

Aug. 18 — General Motors chair Roger Smith, in Fortune magazine interview, expresses the need to "beat the

hell out of the Japs in automobile manufacturing." Mineta, Matsui and Wakabayashi send letters of protest.

Aug. 29 — Nevada Secretary of State William Swackhamer, quoted in Las Vegas Review, says state will use only U.S.-made cars "until the Japs start playing fair with free trade both ways." Wakabayashi sends letter of protest.

October — In Washington, Senate hopeful Brock Adams (D) and Asian supporters accuse Sen. Slade Gorton (R) of running inflammatory commercials. Referring to Adams' lobbying activities, one spot says, "We didn't need the Japanese taking our fish, and we didn't need Brock Adams helping them."

In Connecticut, GOP Senate candidate Roger Eddy gives anti-Japan campaign speeches, charging that "to lie, cheat and steal from foreigners is... an accepted part of their culture."

Discrimination/Civil Rights Issues

Dec. 18, 1985 — Pharmacist F. Carole Fujita's sex discrimination complaint against L.A. County suffers setback when County Civil Service Commission rules that County Health Services Dept. doesn't discriminate against women. Decision is upheld by County Civil Service Commission on Jan. 15.

JACL objects to Dept. of Education's decision to abolish its Office of Asian Pacific Concerns. Although Secretary of Education William Bennett denies that office has been abolished, an inquiry by Rep. Norman Mineta later shows that staffer from Black Concerns now answers phone for Asian Concerns and Hispanic Concerns as well.

Korean American radio reporter Curtiss Kim files suit in S.F. County Superior Court against NBC and KNBR-AM, charging racial discrimination and retaliation for previous complaints against station.

Jan. 16 — Residents of condemned Alan Hotel in L.A.'s Little Tokyo demand relocation benefits from Community Redevelopment Agency. CRA

refuses because sale of property is private transaction not initiated by city. Tenants are forced to move in March.

Feb. 19 — L.A. Community College District's plan to demote West L.A. Community College president Jack Fujimoto draws protests from Asian community groups, who say Fujimoto is being scapegoated for district's problems. In an agreement reached March 6, Fujimoto is made an assistant to Chancellor Leslie Koltai, retaining presidential rank and salary.

Minneapolis Civil Rights Commission orders Minneapolis public schools to pay damages to applicant Lourdes Ciesielczyk, a Filipino, for denying her a job on the basis of race.

March 19 — Seattle Community College Chancellor Donald Phelps is condemned by Seattle Community College Federation of Teachers for promoting his personnel director, Naomi Iwata-Sanchez, to vice chancellor. Community leaders call protest a racist reaction or an attempt to hurt Phelps.

July 7 — Choichiro Yatani, an State

University of New York instructor and 9-year U.S. resident, is detained by INS upon return to U.S. from visit to Europe. State Dept. says detention is for past communist affiliations, but refuses to substantiate charge. After outpouring of public support, he is allowed to stay in U.S. on Aug. 20.

July 14 — Hawaii Advisory Committee to U.S. Commission on Civil Rights charges state Dept. of Education with failure to respond to affirmative action policies because Japanese Americans are overrepresented and Filipinos, whites, Native Hawaiians and Blacks are underrepresented.

July 30 — Coalition of Asian groups say that Seattle School Supt. William Kendrick reneged on commitment to name an Asian to one of two top policy-making posts. In response, Kendrick says he will form broadly based multicultural management council to advise him on school issues.

Oct. 16 — California Supreme Court Chief Justice Rose Bird tells minority press that removal of current justices in November election will endanger minority rights because it will make decisions subject to popular approval.

Other Major Stories of 1986

Challenger Disaster — The explosion of the space shuttle Jan. 28 has a particular impact on JA and Asian American community because of the loss of Ellison Onizuka, the first Asian American astronaut.

Revolution in Philippines — The ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos by Corazon Aquino in February prompts widespread celebration in Filipino American community. But in Hawaii, where Marcos lives in exile, he finds many supporters in local community.

Modern-Day Relocation — JA redress groups become involved in plight of Navajos being forcibly moved by U.S. government from land in Big Mountain, Ariz., that has been designated as Hopi territory. Parallels with wartime treatment of JAs are noted. Legislation

November — Justice Dept. officials take preliminary look at UC Berkeley admissions policies to see if Asian applicants are discriminated against. Stanford University Faculty Senate reviews policies at that school as well.

is introduced in Congress to halt relocation, which began in 1974. July deadline for eviction is not enforced.

Election Controversy — At JACL National Convention in Chicago, dispute arises over whether bloc voting and proxy votes were improperly used by Central California District to support the winning presidential candidate, Harry Kajiura.

Nakasone's Gaffe — In a speech given in September, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone says Blacks and Hispanics lower America's intellectual level. Black and Hispanic communities react by calling for boycotts of Japanese products. Reps. Mineta and Matsui and other Asian American leaders also condemn the remark.

Immigration Revisions — Congress gives final approval to new immigration bill in October. Some Asian community groups are concerned about employer sanctions, which could lead to hiring discrimination against "foreign-looking" people, and feel amnesty provisions are flawed. At the same time, Hong Kong quota is increased.

Asians May Be Largest Minority in Wash.

by Jackie Jamero
International Examiner

SEATTLE — Asians have surpassed Blacks and Hispanics in population growth and comprise the largest minority group in the state, according to two recent reports.

The most recent report, released in August by the state Office of Financial Management (OFM), shows that the number of Asians in Washington State increased 38.8 percent from 1980 to 1986, compared to 25.4 percent for Blacks, 10.3 percent for Hispanics, and 7.0 percent for the overall population. From 1970 to 1980, the Asian population grew an astounding 144 percent.

Included in the Asian tabulation were Japanese, Chinese, Filipinos, Koreans, Asian Indians, Vietnamese and other Southeast Asians, and Hawaiians, Guamanians, Samoans, and other Pacific Islanders.

Population estimates for 1986 place the number of Asians in the state at 152,730, followed by 132,438 Blacks and 132,409 persons of Spanish origin. Out of a total state population of 4,419,700, there were 3,981,572 whites and 438,128 non-whites.

The statistics are significant, said Lois Hayasaka, director of the state Commission on Asian American Affairs, because they help others realize that Asians exist and have unique problems "deserving of attention."

She cited such problems as underrepresentation in high levels of government, growing anti-Asian sentiment and violence, and low academic achievement and high dropout rates among certain subgroups of Asians.

In addition, Hayasaka said, economic and social barriers have resulted in the concentration of Asians in small businesses, mom-and-pop stores, and restaurants. Asians are not participating in large numbers in the wider economic sphere, she said. "Society needs to be aware of our presence. We have a great deal to contribute. There's a lot we have contributed and continue to contribute."

A July 1986 report by the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Branch of the state Employment Security Department also demonstrates that Asians are the fastest growing segment of the population. Asians and Pacific Islanders raised their share of the state population from 2.7 percent in 1980 to 3.3 percent in 1984. Blacks trailed with 2.9 percent in 1984, an increase of 0.3 percent from 1980.

Over the past decade, the Asian population in King County has skyrocketed, becoming the largest minority group in the county by the 1980 census. Asians and Pacific Islanders increased their share of the county population from 4.9 percent in 1980 to 6.0 percent in 1984. Blacks were the

second largest minority in 1984 with 4.9 percent.

"It just proves what we are—the gateway to the Orient," said Dorothy Cordova, executive director of the Demonstration Project for Asian Americans. She attributes the tremendous population growth to high birth rates, the proximity of Seattle to Asia, sponsorship of relatives entering the country, and phenomenal growth among Filipinos and Koreans.

She added that the Puget Sound area is a "pretty good place for people of color" to settle because Asians have a distinct and thriving community and other people seem to have open attitudes toward Asians.

Although Asians enjoy a greater share of the population, they receive less government aid. In King County, Asians received 15.2 percent of total public assistance funds in October 1985, compared to 23.2 percent for Blacks and 55.3 percent for whites.

Economically disadvantaged population projections for 1987 show the same ranking. In King County, the numbers of economically disadvantaged persons aged 14 or older were: 104,370 whites, 15,270 Blacks, and 12,360 Asians. The statewide figures are: 428,840 whites, 30,790 Blacks and 26,890 Asians.

The report also includes statistics which indicate that Asians are not proportionately served at the state's Job Service Centers.



Kazuo Ikeda, Ph.D., right, head of neurophysiology at the City of Hope's Beckman Research Institute in Duarte, Calif., receives a gold medallion from City of Hope President Abraham S. Bolsky, marking his induction into the medical center's Gallery of Medical and Scientific Achievement. Ikeda received the medical center's highest honor for "having provided outstanding leadership" in the field of neurophysiology. He joined the City of Hope in 1967.

In King County, 5.4 percent of the job applicants registered from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 were Asian, compared with 76.9 percent white and 11.9 percent Black.

Pat Bottemiller, labor market analyst for Employment Security, explained that Asians account for a smaller proportion of job applicants—although they are

becoming a larger share of the population—because "Asians are more work-oriented and have strong family ties which encourage work."

Hayasaka countered, "Asians are often being overlooked." She added, "If we show a united front, I believe we can begin to get attention."

Sheriff's Order Angers Blacks, Pleases Whites

NEW ORLEANS — Harry Lee, the Chinese American sheriff of Jefferson Parish, has drawn fire for a remark about Blacks—and received approval from his predominantly white constituents, the New York Times reports.

At a Dec. 2 news conference, Lee announced that he would combat a sharp increase in crime by having officers "stop everybody that we think has no business in the neighborhood. If there are some young Blacks driving a car late at night in a predominantly white area, they will be stopped."

The statement was assailed by the Black community, and Black ministers called for a boycott of Jefferson Parish stores. Lee rescinded his order the next day and apologized, saying deputies would stop Blacks only "for probable cause."

But many whites supported Lee. "Everyone says 'good for him,'" said Jefferson Parish resident Dale Star, who added, "He should not have said 'Blacks.' He should have said 'suspicious characters.' Everyone would have known who he meant."

Starr said she and a companion were recently robbed by two Blacks on the front porch of her home.

Lee's public relations agent, Bernard Klein, said that telephone calls, letters and telegrams Lee has received have included 700 positive and 55 negative responses.

A survey conducted by the ABC-TV affiliate in New Orleans found that of 266 people polled, 68 percent had a favorable opinion of Lee.

One of the sheriff's supporters is New Breed Civic Association president Leon Williams, who is Black. Williams, maintaining that Lee is not a bigot, said that the remark was "just a mistake that he said." He proposed a meeting of Black leaders to "put this problem to rest."

Martha Kegel, executive director of the Louisiana chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, who has twice called for the sheriff's resignation, said that her office has also received calls supporting Lee. "The thing that to me is most unbelievable is that Mr. Lee seems to be picking up support," she said.

Born of immigrant parents, Lee was a lawyer, an aide to Rep. Hale Boggs (D-La.) and a federal magistrate before being elected sheriff in 1979. Some Black ministers speculate that Lee made his remarks to gain favor with his white constituency in preparation for his re-election campaign next fall.

East West, a San Francisco-based Chinese American newspaper, has called for Lee's resignation. A Dec. 11 editorial said that Lee "revealed not only his racist attitude but his inability to make sound and fair judgments in his position as a sheriff."

Nikkei Appointed

SACRAMENTO — Glenn Y. Yokoyama of Rolling Hills Estates has been appointed to the California State Board of Pharmacy by Gov. George Deukmejian. Yokoyama, 46, replaces Clarence K. Hiura of Los Angeles, whose term expired.



Mayor Harold Washington is applauded as he addresses the Chicago JACL Chapter during its Nov. 15 Inaugural Dinner at the Fireside Inn in Morton Grove. Shown with the mayor are, from left, Mrs. Yoshio (Yoshiko) Karita; Yoshio Karita, the new Japanese consul general in Chicago; Tina Adachi, radio talk show host; and Paul Igasaki, chapter president and Asian American liaison for the city's Commission on Human Relations. Mayor Washington paid tribute to the late Minoru Yasui, former JACL-LEC chair, saying "Mr. Yasui will live forever in the hearts of all of us who love and struggle for the rights and freedom of all. It is up to us to follow his lead and make sure that proper retribution and redress is given by the United States government for the violation of Japanese American rights during that nefarious period."

JAPAN'S TREATMENT OF MINORITIES

Continued from Front Page

them. The relationship should be reciprocal."

Japanese companies tend to be "as anti-union as possible" and show "real insensitivity to women, to Hispanics and Blacks and their struggles for affirmative action," said Jackson, who expressed his concerns to Nakasone and corporate leaders during his trip.

He added that both Japan and South Korea must negotiate "mutually beneficial, fair, reciprocal trade agreements" with America as a whole.

Jackson also urged the Japanese to take a "more moral posture" toward South Africa because of Japan's position as that country's top trading partner.

Japanese Minorities

Jackson took issue with Nakasone's recent assertion that Japan has no minorities. "That is not correct," he said. "The Koreans in Japan want their rights of citizenship affirmed, and they deserve it. They've died together with Japanese [in Hiroshima], they were born there, they speak the language... They deserve to be respected."

While in Japan, Jackson met with representatives of Korean, Ainu and Burakumin rights organizations. He compared the mandatory fingerprinting of Korean and other non-Japanese residents with South Africa's pass book system.

"If the Japanese fail to lift discrimination against minorities and change their behavior toward South Africa," he warned, "their economic juggernaut will face the moral authority of the world's peoples, who are tired of democratic values being used to cloak discrimination."

South Korean Reforms

Jackson said that he pressed the South Korean government to "extend democratic freedoms, release its political detainees, and set a firm date for open, free and fair elections."

Jackson was joined during his Los Angeles appearance by Charles Kim, Korean American Coalition; Mike Murase, California Rainbow Coalition; Jong

Won Rhee, Korean Institute for Human Rights; Alan Nishio, National Coalition for Redress/Reparations; Evelyn Yoshimura, Asians for the Rainbow Coalition; Richard Katsuda, Asian Pacific American Coalition; John Saito, Pacific Southwest District JACL; and David Hyun, Korean Federation of Los Angeles.

Misgivings About Speech

Speakers at a reception for Jackson held at Christ United Presbyterian Church in San Francisco's Japantown included Mabel Teng, Northern California chair of the California Democratic Party's Asian Pacific Caucus, and Murase, both of whom were part of the delegation.

JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi, who also spoke at the reception, told Pacific Citizen that he found parts of Jackson's statement to the press disquieting.

Jackson had said of Japan: "As they take over more of America's industrial heartland, unions and workers fear that they will literally deindustrialize America,

threatening the very livelihood of numerous workers and communities."

"That sounded a lot like [Chrysler's Lee] Iacocca or [GM's] Roger Smith, rather than the Rainbow," commented Wakabayashi.

But after meeting privately with Jackson, Wakabayashi said, "I think he'll be more sensitive in the future."

In response to a Los Angeles reporter's question about the relationship between trade friction and anti-Asian violence, Jackson himself had said, "We must not be party to any of this kind of Asian-baiting."

JEWISH COUNCIL

Continued from Front Page

of Greater Washington strongly supports the [1983] recommendations of the national Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, acknowledging the wrongs committed against Japanese-Americans by the United States government during World War II and provid-

LEC EVENT

Continued from page 2

Although some may worry about the expense of compensation, said Matsui, "This is not a question of budgetary priorities, but one of equity and fairness on which this country rests... We are here because of a greater purpose to correct a wrong of 44 years [ago]."

"Justice must remain vital and strong. A democratic government believes in the right of individuals to live freely without government interference because of a person's race, color or creed. If we succeed in the effort, we can say democracy works."

Lane Nishikawa of San Francisco, giving his monologue on Japanese American life on the streets in his slam-bang style, commanded the audience's attention. His performance consisted of excerpts from his one-man play, "Life in the Fast Lane."

Kim Miyori, formerly of the TV series "St. Elsewhere," gave a profile of her life as an actress. "I speak from my heart," she said. "I am here tonight because I have a spirit of an artist, a spirit to be free to perform regardless of what body we are filled with"—a reference to limitations she has faced as an Asian American actress. She expressed the belief that support from the community for meaningful Asian American roles would be helpful in making an impact on the entertainment industry.

Enomoto, co-chair of Americans for Fairness, called for a moment of silence in remembrance of former LEC chair Min Yasui, who died Nov. 12.

Americans for Fairness is a grassroots committee formed from JACL chapters in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Valley area to support LEC. Remarking on the success of the evening, Enomoto emphasized that it was the beginning of a renewed effort which would carry the redress movement into a new phase with the 100th Congress.

ing for economic restitution."

The Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington is the central representative body of 220 Jewish organizations in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, and is a member agency of the National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council.



Harry Kadoshima, an officer, board member and active volunteer at Nikkei Concerns in Seattle, receives the Making A Difference Award from Pat Finley and Cliff Lenz, co-hosts of KING-TV Channel 5's "Good Company" program, during Oct. 24 award ceremonies at the Bellevue Red Lion. The awards, sponsored by KING-TV, Metrocenter YMCA and Pacific Northwest Bell, honor outstanding community volunteers. Kadoshima is also an adviser and active member of the Japanese Community Service, Chinese Nursing Home Society, Mayor's Small Business Task Force and Association of City Treasurers.

Necrology

Addabbo, Joseph, Democratic congressman from New York's 6th District since 1960, died Apr. 10. He had co-sponsored redress bill H.R. 442 since 1965.

Alcagi, Margaret Saeko, 67, vice president of Mesa Group advertising agency, was struck and killed by a truck near her New York office Nov. 13, 1985. She was active at Riverside Church.

Aoki, Dan, 68, died June 12. A 442nd veteran, he was instrumental in rebuilding Hawaii's Democratic Party. He was a chief aide to John Burns, who was a delegate to Congress before statehood and elected governor in 1962.

Chin, Larry Wu-tai, a CIA analyst found guilty of passing classified information to China for over 30 years, apparently committed suicide in his jail cell Feb. 21, two weeks after his conviction.

Collins, Larry, 75, an advocate of JA rights, died Sept. 25 in Los Altos, Calif. He was buyer-manager of the University Students Co-op Assn. at UC Berkeley in the mid-1930s, organized co-ops in the WW2 internment camps as a War Relocation Authority official, served as Red Cross field director with the 442nd RCT, headed Associated Cooperatives in the postwar years, was regional manager for Mutual Service Insurance, and worked overseas with the Volunteer Development Corps after his retirement in 1974.

Fujii, Rev. Ryuichi, 94, died Aug. 9. He served Buddhist Churches of America Kyodan at L.A. Betsuin; he also was a minister in Hawaii for 20 years.

Fujishige, Masao, 61, an Anaheim, Calif. strawberry farmer whose land was being condemned to make way for a hotel-office building-condominium project, apparently killed himself with a shotgun July 2. The City Council had voted to condemn land that the Fujishige family did not want to sell. But the family, citing Fujishige's failing health, did not hold the city responsible for his death.

Hara, Tosh, 60, an active member of the Bay Area community, died Aug. 1 while jogging in Oakland. The owner of Edwards Clothiers for 36 years, he was organizer and chair of the annual Kimochi Golf Tournament, which raised funds for senior services.

Ikezo, Duncan Kazuma, 74, board chair of the Nichibei Times in San Francisco, died Dec. 29, 1985. During WW2 he was a Japanese instructor for U.S. military personnel. He was president of the Nichibei Times from 1974-83.

Imai, Thomas, of Spokane, Wash., died Aug. 25. A 442nd veteran, he was a watchmaker with Montgomery Ward for 25 years and a watchmaking instructor at Spokane Community College for 9 years.

Imamura, Rev. Kanmo, 82, died Aug. 10. He served Buddhist Churches of America Kyodan at Berkeley Buddhist Temple and was bishop of Hawaii Kyodan from 1967-74.

Inouye, Kame Imanaga, 82, mother of Sen. Daniel Inouye, died March 2. Born on Maui, she grew up at Puukolii Plantation Camp before moving to Honolulu.

Isobe, Masao, 66, former chief executive officer of Honolulu YMCA, died Dec. 10, 1985. He served the YMCA for 40 years.

Kawai, William Takeshi, 68, former Hokubei Mainichi columnist, died Nov. 18, 1985 in Nagoya. A civilian expert with the Army Communication Electronics Engineering and Installation Agency in the Pacific, Far East and Southwest Asia from 1962-75, he was spending his retirement in Japan.

Kazama, Donald, a Seattle community activist, died Sept. 21. He was active in Coalition for Quality Integrated Education, Seattle Public Schools Bi-



Donald Kazama

lingual Advisory Commission, Urban League, and Seattle Human Rights Commission. He was Seattle JACL president in 1970 and Pacific Northwest District JACL vice governor in 1972. He chaired the Nisei Aging Project Community Advisory and Resource Committee, was instrumental in obtaining federal civil service retirement credit for JAs interned during WW2, and was honored as Senior Citizen of the Year in 1985 by Senior Services of Washington. Born in 1913, he was a medic in the 442nd RCT and was on the staff of Veterans Administration Hospital from 1950-76.

Kishi, Komataro, 107, believed to be the oldest Japanese American in the Mainland U.S., died Jan. 8 in his New York apartment in an apparently accidental bathtub drowning. He came to this country from Wakayama in 1890.

Kodama, George, 66, of San Diego, died Apr. 19. He was president of San Diego JACL in 1955.

Koga, Herbert Takemi, an active member of San Francisco Taiko Dojo, died Aug. 16.

Lancaster, Cecile Elizabeth, 90, of Houston, died Jan. 2. She taught at the Gila River, Ariz., internment camp during WW2 and did evangelical work in Hawaii. She was honored by Houston JACL in 1976.

Masuda, Thomas, 80, died Apr. 4. He was a founding member of Chicago Resettlement Committee, which helped former internees relocating to the Chicago area; it was later renamed as Japanese American Service Committee. He also helped start Japanese American Council, an umbrella organization for local community groups, and held positions with Chicago JACL Credit Union, the Chicago Shimpo board, and other organizations.

Mikuriya, Tadafumi, 87, of Yardley, Pa., died Apr. 1. He formed Tada Engineering Co. of Trenton in 1948 and retired in 1975. In 1964 he was named Engineer of the Year by the Professional Engineering Society of Mercer County.

Mitoma, Yoshie, 89, a contributor to the Rafu Shimpo Japanese section and co-author of *Recollections of 60 Years in America* with her late husband Toshiichi, was murdered in her Little Tokyo Towers apartment in Los Angeles by an unknown assailant on Nov. 16. She was the housing complex's first homicide victim.



Tom "Lefty" Miyana

Miyana, Tom "Lefty", 67, died June 5. He was the only member of Salinas JACL to be awarded both the Sapphire and Silver Pins and strongly supported the PC. He was also a member of Monterey County Historical Society, Monterey Parks and Recreation Commission, VFW, and Native Sons of the Golden West.

Mizuha, Jack Hifuo, 72, former associate justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court, died Sept. 7. Shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack, he led a squad sent to assist residents of the island of Niihau, where a Japanese fighter pilot had crash-landed.

Nakamura, Kiyomi, 70, longtime JACL 1000 Club member and a Bridgeton, N.J. accountant, died July 30. He was a past president of Seabrook JACL, a founding member of JACL's Thomas T. Hayashi Memorial Law Scholarship Committee, an active member of Bridgeton Lion's Club, and one of the founders of Seabrook Young Buddhist Assn.

Nakayama, Yoshikatsu, 61, of Gardena, Calif., president of Military Intelligence Service Club of Southern California since 1983, died July 5. He was a board member of Japanese American National Museum. He served as a translator in occupied Japan.

Noda, Steere, 94, died March 29. A native of Hawaii, he was the first Nisei to work for the federal government (with the IRS), to work for the judicial system (in a Hawaii district court) and to enlist in the U.S. military (with the Hawaii National Guard in 1916). He began to practice law in 1924 and was elected to the Territorial House of Representatives in 1948 and the State Senate in 1959. He promoted sports events between teams from the U.S. and Asia. He helped found Honolulu JACL and was active in many other community organizations.

Noda, Takashi, of College Park, Md., died Sept. 24. He was a member of the American Dental Assn. and Southern Maryland Dental Society. He was a past president and board member of the Hawaii State Society.

Okamoto, Joseph Kazuma, 72, of Cheyenne, Wyo., a renowned watchmaker who rejuvenated antique clocks, died June 22. A native of Florin, Calif., he moved to Cheyenne after WW2.

Ok, Kenichi, 72, Sacramento-born head of Standard Advertising in Japan and a U.S. government witness in the postwar trial of accused "Tokyo Rose" Iva Toguri D'Aquino, died Apr. 20 in Tokyo. A supervisor at Radio Tokyo during WW2, he testified that D'Aquino knowingly broadcasted propaganda.



Ellison Onizuka

Onizuka, Ellison, 39, was one of seven astronauts killed Jan. 31 in the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger. An Air Force lieutenant colonel (posthumously promoted to full colonel by an act of Congress), he became a candidate for the shuttle program in 1978 and flew on the shuttle Discovery on a mission for the Defense Department in January 1985. As the first Asian American, the first Buddhist and the first native of Hawaii to travel in space, he was widely regarded as a role model for young people. Numerous funds and other memorials have been established in his honor.



Jack Ozawa

Ozawa, Jack, 63, president of Philadelphia JACL, and former Eastern District JACL vice governor and New York JACL president, died Nov. 8. He had recently retired from Arco and was active with Pan Asian Assn. of Philadelphia, Nationalities Service Center, and other community groups.

Pratt, Sunya, 88, of Tacoma, a retired Buddhist minister, died Feb. 11. She received her *tokudo* in 1939 and became a Buddhist Churches of America minister in 1969.

Quon, Howard, 54, former president of Chinese American Citizens Alliance, collapsed and died in L.A.'s Chinatown on Oct. 20 while participating in the Bradley Run for California, a fund-raising event for Mayor Tom Bradley's unsuccessful gubernatorial campaign.

Salvaterra, Oscar, a staffer at the Philippine News in Los Angeles, was shot to death at his home in February. The killing was at first believed to be tied to his newspaper's anti-Marcos stand, but the killer turned out to be his son, who had used the political motive as a ruse.

Sato, Sho, 62, UC Berkeley law professor and former Berkeley JACL president, died July 27. He was a deputy California attorney general from 1962-55, served on the California Law Revision Commission from 1960-69, and wrote a textbook, *State and Local Government Law*, in 1977.

Seto, Masaharu, 73, of Sacramento, died of a heart attack Dec. 15. He was a member of the Sacramento County and El Dorado County medical associations as well as JACL 1000 Club, VFW Nisei Post 8865, Sacramento Nisei Old Timers Bowling League, and other community organizations.

Shimasaki, Tom, a leader in the formation of JACL's Greater L.A. Singles chapter, died Feb. 18. He was an organizer of the first National JACL Singles Convention in 1984 in Gardena, and was active in such organizations as Nisei Singles, We Are One, and Nikkei Widowed Group.

Takeyama, Mary Naka, 86, of Monterey Park, Calif., died June 5. She was the widow of George Takeyama, JACL's second national president.

Tanaka, Bert Motoru, 68, who was San Diego JACL president in 1957, died Aug. 26.

Tanimoto, Rev. Kiyoshi, 77, a U.S.-educated Methodist minister who survived the Hiroshima bombing, died Sept. 29. He lectured extensively in the U.S. on the bomb's effects and in 1955 led the "Hiroshima Maidens," young women disfigured by the bomb, to New York for surgery. He was a central figure in John Hershey's book *Hiroshima*.

Terakawa, Rev. Chonen, 68, of San Francisco, Buddhist Churches of America minister emeritus, died Apr. 17. His service began at Walnut Grove Buddhist Church in 1937 and ended at Honoyville (Utah) Buddhist Temple in 1975.

Ushijima, George, 65, president of Growers Produce in Oakland, Calif., died Sept. 4. He was a longtime member of Alameda JACL, serving as its president in 1956 and 1968. He was a 1000 Club member for 31 years.

Uyeda, Kenichi "Kenny", 67, of Torrance, Calif., died Jan. 11. He served as a Torrance planning commissioner from 1956-84, was vice president of the L.A. Association of Planning Officials, and president of Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute.

Wilson, John, 84, died May 18. As an attorney for Nixon aides H.R. Halderman and John Ehrlichman in 1973, he made headlines by referring to Senate Watergate Committee member Daniel Inouye as "that little Jap."

Wong, Ken, 60, who wrote features and a weekly column about the Asian American community for the San Francisco Examiner, died March 24. When he started at the Examiner in 1971, he was one of the few Asian Americans working at a major Bay Area newspaper. He also worked for two community newspapers, Chinese World and East West.



Minoru Yamasaki

Yamasaki, Minoru, 73, a noted architect, died of cancer Feb. 6. Among the buildings he designed were the World Trade Center (New York), the Century Plaza Towers (Los Angeles), the St. Louis Airport terminal, the Rainier Bank Tower (Seattle), the McGregor Memorial Conference Center at Wayne State University (Detroit), and the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton. He also designed buildings in Japan, Saudi Arabia, and other countries. He was honored by JACL as Nisei of the Biennium in 1962 and was the subject of a Time cover story in 1963.



Minoru Yasui

Yasui, Minoru, 70, director of the Denver Commission on Community Relations from 1967 to 1983 and former chair of the JACL Committee on Redress and LEC, died of cancer Nov. 12. As a young attorney, he was arrested in Portland and jailed for deliberately violating curfew orders directed at Japanese Americans in 1942; the Supreme Court upheld his conviction in 1943. The case was reopened in 1983 and is still pending. He was honored in 1952 as Nisei of the Biennium and in 1982 as JACLer of the Biennium. He spent his last years campaigning for redress.

Yoshida, Nobuji, 84, former managing editor, director and vice president of the Hawaii Hochi, died Aug. 10 in Honolulu.

One Thousand Club Honor Roll



As of Nov. 30, 1986

Century Life

Yasuo W Abiko (SF)
Tom Arima (CoC)
Jerry Irei (CoC)
Natsuko Irei (CoC)
Frank A Kasama (Frm)
Mary T Kasama (Frm)
Corky T Kawasaki (Por)
Ernest K Kazato (Frs)
Harry H Masto (Col)
Mas Oji (Mar)
Tom T Okamoto (Sto)
Heizo Oshima (CnC)
Mabel T Ota (WIL)
Shiro F Shiraga (Mil)
Peggy Shirai (CnC)
Shohei Shirai (CnC)
Herbert Z Shirota (WDC)
James K Tsujimura (Por)
Richard H Yamada (Chi)
Grace K Yamamoto (Col)
Matsu Yamamoto (Col)

Life
* Memorial
* Akira Abe (Oak)
Masami Abe (Dnt)
Masaru Abe (Ree)
Mitsuji Abe (Set)
Shizue Abe (SW)
Lily Abiko (SF)
Jun Agari (Sto)

Hatsuro Aizawa (SF)
Ronald H Akashi (ELA)
Harvey Aki (Chi)
Helen Akita (Set)
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JA Incorporates Ethnic Background Into Ad

by Jane B. Kaihatsu

The next time you are sitting in your favorite optometrist's or ophthalmologist's office, find and flip through one of the June issues of the trade magazines, like 20/20. In an advertisement for the eyeglass manufacturer Varilux, you'll find a Nisei woman with an ikebana arrangement.

With the slogan, "We Have a Special Way of Seeing Things," the elegant pink orchid arrangement and the serene Japanese American femininity represent a ground-breaking idea in trade advertising. This is perhaps one of the few times that an ethnic minority and an unusual hobby/occupation have been used to present a company's corporate identity.

This bold, yet successful concept was initiated by senior art director Wayne Kosaka, a Sansai who works at Impact, a division of the advertising agency Foote, Cone & Belding.

Kosaka, an award-winning professional who has worked on corporate logos, brochures, and a television spot for Pacific Bell, was assigned to a campaign aiming to convey Varilux as a company concerned with quality and leadership in the eye care industry. As an art director, Kosaka's primary responsibility is to effectively convey the client's image through visual communication.

"Because of Varilux's dedication to quality, I chose an unusual hobby that would capture a quickly identifiable, high-level commitment to quality and execution, as opposed to something trendy," said Kosaka. "I thought that ikebana would be a perfect example of this—something that you completely envelop yourself in because you believe in it."

"I also felt that flower arrangement's creativity and its sensitivity to that which is special and unique met every single criteria for using it as a promotional concept for this client."

For a concept to reach the point of a printed advertisement, many steps are taken, including selling the idea to account executives and the client. Although it is a collective effort, Kosaka stated that an art director tries to get the largest percentage of his orig-

inal idea to the final printed stage. He was prepared and willing to defend his contribution because "whenever you take a chance and put something out of the mainstream, like an ethnic, you never know what the reaction will be."

Before his presentation, Kosaka reviewed his rationale of the whys and philosophical aspects of doing ikebana. He decided that he would change the concept if necessary, but would do so reluctantly. He entered the meeting prepared to fight a battle which, unbeknownst to him, had no opponent.

"Varilux was all for it," he recalled. "I had absolutely no resistance." Both his fellow account executives at the agency and the client were extremely supportive of the ikebana concept and the use of a Nisei woman.

"I think they understood immediately what the visual is trying to convey. I was told that the concept met every single requirement in their marketing strategy and exceeded their expectations."

He also credits his co-workers on the account management side at Impact for supporting his idea.

"Because they are aware of the image of Japanese Americans and how it has changed over the years, they viewed the Nisei woman in a positive light. Their awareness level and flexibility allowed them to be open and look beyond racial connotations, like Pearl Harbor or Japan trade problems... I got 100% of my idea. I was lucky."

Just why did Kosaka decide to use that particular idea? He felt that at this point in his career he had an opportunity to put something back into the advertising industry that acknowledged his Japanese heritage. "I wanted to put my profession into its best use to further our image to its highest quality and best advantage," he explained.

The Hawaiian-born, Los Angeles-bred artist remembered a strong Japanese cultural influence during his upbringing. His father had grown orchids as a hobby and his mother arranged those flowers.

Kosaka holds a first-degree black belt in karate and has studied kendo. He feels that through

some of the traditional cultural associations which emphasized beauty, quality and commitment, he has learned subliminal lessons about the way of doing things and how culture is really an important part of his life.

Thus, many aspects, both personal and professional, came together for Kosaka in the Varilux ad. It was shot in Los Angeles by photographer Carl Furuta. The woman featured was L.A. resident Tomoko Bristol, and home-grown family orchids were used.

"I don't often get the chance to explore the emotional side in this business along with the rational," he reflected. "And I have feelings, emotional thoughts I'd like to see expressed. I'm surrounded by traditional advertising every day—why not take a chance?"

If Kosaka can continue to play a significant role in the business, for his career and for the portrayal of Japanese Americans in advertising, chances are they're both headed for even more special things.

Deaths

Takeyo Okano, 80, member of the San Jose JACL Chapter, died Oct. 28 in Campbell, Calif.

Okano, a native of Hawaii, also was a member of the San Jose Fujinkai and the San Jose Buddhist Church Betsuin.

She is survived by three daughters, Satomi Hashimoto, Sumako Kanaya and Elsie M. Suyenaga; two sons, Richard and Howard; and eight grandchildren.

Novo Kato, 72, of Bellflower, Calif., died Nov. 16 following a brief illness.

Kato, originally from Idaho, was a founding member of the Pocatello-Blackfoot JACL. He later served as a member of the Long Beach and Selanoco chapters.

He is survived by his daughters Sharon Kato Palmer and Bonita Kato Stern; sisters Miyoko Nakamura, Asae Nishimoto, Junko Kato and Sachi Kumagae; and granddaughters Staci Midori Palmer and Sarah Kato Stern.



Tomoko Bristol is featured in Wayne Kosaka's advertisement for Varilux.

Pacific Business Bank Offers "No-Delay" Mortgage Money

If you are looking for a low interest home loan, Pacific Business Bank has **one** offer—and four **guarantees**—you cannot refuse.

Because of the drop in rates, most banks have been deluged with applications for new home loans or refinancing of existing trust deeds... and consumers have found endless delays.

1. At Pacific Business Bank, however, there are no delays—and we **guarantee** it.
2. At Pacific, we **guarantee** we will determine your qualification within five days.
3. We **guarantee** that once you qualify, we will have money in your hands within 60 days.
4. We **guarantee** one other thing—Pacific's service will be the best of any bank you have ever visited, because you talk to people, not departments.

Now that offer...

If we fail to live up to those **guarantees**, and the delay is our fault, we will give you \$100 for the inconvenience.

Don't delay. Interest rates will not remain low forever. Find out how you can finance or refinance your home—without a delay—today.

Call Tom Hirano, who heads our Mortgage Banking Department, at 533-1456. Or stop in at our office: 438 W. Carson Street in Carson.



Pacific Business Bank



1000 Club Honor Roll



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Ben Ezaki Sr (Twi) Bob Fukutomi (Vnt) S Tom Hataheda (Ede) Seiichi Hayashida (Boi) Noboru Hideshima * (SF) Hisao Inouye (SF) Frank Iritani (NF) Robert Ishii (Saf) Al Kataoka (Sel) Mitsuo Kawamoto (Oma) Ebel Kohashi (Dnt) Spady A Koyama (Spo) Samuel Kumagai (MHI) Dr Victor Makita (Gar) Masuda, Funai, Eifert & Mitchell, Ltd (Chi) James T Matsuoka (Cle) David S Miyamoto (Gar) Robert Mizukami (Puy) Dr John I Morozumi (Sto) Michio Nakajima (WDC) Akira Nakamura (Ber) Harry H Nakamura (Ora) Torao Neishi (Oak) Louise Nomura (Twi) Akira Ohno (WLA) Dr Paul S Sakaguchi (Ora) Ko S Sameshima (WV) Dr Joseph T Seto (WLA) Hiroshi R Sumida (Por) Yoneo Suzuki (Sac) Rob'N Takamoto (Gar) Dr Frank Y Tanaka (Set) Yutaka Watanabe (Sto) T June Fujita-Yamasaki (Clo) Wm T Yamazaki (Cle) 5th Year Jerry Enomoto (Sac) Roy R Hatayama (Mar) Dr Toshio Inahara (Por) Taika T Kora (Boi) Ardevan K Kozono (Sac) Dr James J Kubo (Sac) Kazuo Kubota (SFV) Percy T Masaki (Sf) Norman Mineta (SJo) Jim J Miyazaki (Mil) Henry T Obayashi (SF) Mrs Henry Oji (Mar) Thelma K Randlett (Mil) Harry Shigaki (Sac) George T Sutow (SMC) Joseph K Tanaka (SJo) Dave M Tatsuno (Hjo) Chiye Tomihoro (Chi) Dr Stanley H Yanase (Gar) Dr Andrew Yoshiwara (SMC) 4th Year Tom Hayakawa (Vnc) Yuki Rikimaru (SL) Shiro Tokuno (Sac) Paul Tsuneishi (SFV) 3rd Year David Davies (Mil) Wayne Isa (ZLA) Michael Mitoma (ELA) Dr Gilbert S Onaka (Vnt) Harry Onishi (Chi) Theodore T N Slocum (Sac) Joe S Sugawara (Cnc) Dr George S Tarumoto (SW) West Coast Printing (Set) Dr George J Yamauchi (Mso) 2nd Year Dean Aihara (ELA) Amy E Fujimura (NY) Richard K Hayasaka (WDC) John Sumida (WV) 1st Year Leo K Goto (MHI) Christopher E Hashiohka (SD) Dr Richard Ikeda (Sac) Richard Katz (SFV) Peggy S Liggett (Frns) Hideo N Seto (Sac) Robert Toyama (Chi) Yuriko Yamashita (Ber)

9-Richard Maeda 37-Masuda, Funai, Eifert & Mitchell, Ltd Life-Mrs Thomas Masuda 6-Dr George Matsumoto 2-Patricia Matsumoto 23-George Matsuura 29-Hiro Mayeda 22-Hiroshi Miyake e21-Ted I Miyata Life-Harry Mizano e22-Ryv Min Mochizuki Life-George Morikawa 34-Arthur T Morimitsu 2-Tom K Mura 17-Charles Murakami 18-George Murakami Life-Glen H Murakami 11-Joe M Nakagawa e25-Mas Nakagawa 17-Al K Nakamoto Life-Karl K Nakamura 11-George K Nakao 17-Dick Nishimoto 13-Keiko Norma 26-Toshio Noma e29-Richard M Nomura 32-Ariye Oda 11-Shuichi Ogawa 31-Thomas S Okabe 26-Frank T Okita e31-Dr Harry I Omori e26-Benny Okura e29-Dr Harry I Omori 3-Harry Onishi 8-Chieko Onoda e-Jack Kiyoshi Ota 17-Ken Ozeki 6-Yoshiko Ozone 18-Sumi Rafflen 7-Frank M Saito 14-Minoru Saito Life-Frank K Sakamoto 13-Frank K Sakamoto Life-Toshiko Sakamoto* 37-Hirao S Sakurada 15-Asako Sasaki 14-John Sasaki 10-L D Scheetman 29-Dr Arthur T Shima Life-Lincoln Shimidzu 33-Sumi Shimizu 14-Emmett H Shintani 4-Yoneko K Shintani 25-Misao Shiratsuki 11-Jeff Sonoda 30-Kay Sunahara 20-Louise A Suski* 4-George Suzuki 8-Harry Suzuki 17-Suechi Taguchi 30-Frank Y Takahashi 15-John Takemoto 28-Satoru Takemoto 12-William Taki Life-Hiroshi Tanaka 6-Tadao Tanaka Life-Yoshitaka Tanaka 6-John J Tani 27-Kenji Tani Life-Rose Sawako Tani 6-Bill Taura 30-Thomas S Teraji e28-George R Teraoka 18-Ben Terusaki 31-Dr Roy Teshima 30-Chiye Tomihoro* e22-Fred Y Tsuji 16-Virginia Fumi Tomita 1-Robert Toyama 10-Chikaji Tsurusaki e21-Henry Ushijima* 3-William S Ujije Life-Shig Wakamatsu 4-Charles Walker 14-Tom Watanabe 34-Dr Newton K Wesley* Life-Richard H Yamada 16-Richard M Yamada 17-Ben K Yamagawa 32-Noby Yamakoshi e-Frank T Yamasaki 27-Kay Kiye Yamashita 4-Dr Theodore T Yenari Life-Kumeo Yoshinari 16-Samuel W Yoshinari 1-Carol Yoshino 17-Pauline Yoshioka e21-Isamu Sam Zaiman CINCINNATI 14-Joji George Bujo 17-Joseph Cloyd 28-Lorraine T Higashihara 11-Ichiro B Kato 1-Charles Longbottom e20-James T Matsuoka* 27-Fred Morioka 29-Benny Okura 31-Hisashi Sugawara 16-Dr Shiro Tanaka 26-Yoshitaka Tanaka Life-Frances Tojo 16-Masaji Toki e25-Lorraine T Tokimoto Life-David Watanabe 27-Kaye K Watanabe 30-Dr Ben Yamaguchi, Jr* 30-Ben T Yamaguchi, Sr Life-Gordon Yoshikawa CLEVELAND 1-Hazel Asamoto 22-Richard Y Fujita 28-Robert E Fujita Life-Takeyo Imori 4-Asae Honda 14-Shig Iseri 23-Dr Toaru Ishiyama 1-Tsutomu Iwamoto 1-Mas Iyama 31-Joe G Kadowaki e30-Toshi Kadowaki 1-Shigeru Kanai e32-Harry T Ichiyasu* 1-Paul Igasaki 32-George M Ikegami 29-Calvin Ishida 4-John M Ishida 4-Lester John Ishida Life-Marion K Ishii 6-Tadayoshi Ishizuka 25-Seiji Itahara Life-Dorothy S Ito 25-Kiyoshi Ito 20-Michael Iwanaga e31-Roy Iwata 33-Dr Victor S Izu 21-Jack Kabumoto 4-Jane B Kaihatsu* 26-Dr Jack Y Kaihara 33-Lester G Katsura 12-Shim Kawaguchi e21-Frank Kaz Kawamoto 10-Morris Kawamoto Life-Dr Alfred Kawamura* 12-Frank Goishi 4-Dale Ikeda 22-Fumio Ikeda 26-Hifumi Ikeda 1-Irene Ikeda 32-Kiyomi Takahashi 10-Dr Mae Takahashi 12-Ted T Takahashi 27-Yoshito Takahashi 12-Roy Uvesaka 4-Ronald Yarnabe 18-Dr Steve Yamamoto 13-Rose Marie Kurata 19-Roy M Kuroye 14-Isamu J Kuse e29-Dr Kenji Kushino

COACHELLA VALLEY 1-Robert W Procto COLUMBIA BASIN 21-George M Fukukai C/Life-Harry H Mastro* C/Life-Edward Yamamoto Life-Grace Yamamoto C/Life-Matsu Yamamoto Life-Tom S Yamamoto CONTRA COSTA 15-Tosh Adachi C/Life-Tom Arima 23-Dr Roy S Hamaji 21-Hiro Hirano 21-Erniko Hitomi 17-Elizabeth Betty Hoyer 6-Jack Imada C/Life-Jerry Irei C/Life-Natsuko Irei 23-Janies Kimoto 25-Meriko Maida 3-Raymond Matsunaga Life-Harry Mayeda 33-Satoko Nabeta 5-Michael Nagamoto Life-William Nakatani Life-David Ninomiya 33-Tamaki Ninomiya 26-Satoru Nishida Life-Thomas K Nomura 23-Thomas K Nomura 32-Dr Thomas H Oda e28-Jerry Jitsuo Ohara 32-Joe Oishi C/Life-Heizo Oshima Life-Hide Oshima 6-Chiyoko Otogiri Life-Peggy Saika 33-Roy Sakai 33-Sam I Sakai Life-Samuel Sato 24-Prof Sho Sato Life-Emiko Shinagawa Life-John Shinagawa C-Life-Peggy Shirai C-Life-Dr Shobei Shirai 26-Joe S Sugawara* 2-Fumiko Sugihara Life-Ben Takshita 19-Ben Takshita 23-Tad Tanaka 12-James Tanizawa e34-Dr Yoshiye Togasaki* 5-Yoshiro Tokiwa LIFE-Marvin T Uratsu 14-Richard T Yamashiro 6-Toshio Yamashita 25-Joe J Yasaki EAST LOS ANGELES 4-Dean Aihara* LIFE-Dr Ronald H Akashi 13-Dr Ronald H Akashi 3-Masao Dobeshi 2-Linda A Fujioka 22-Dr Tad Fujioka 2-Dr Edward T Himeno 5-Miyoko Miki Himeno 39-Kimi Inadomi e22-Hideo Katayama 9-Fred Hayakawa 22-Dr Kenji Iida 10-Hen Inose e30-Henry J Ishida* 2-Louis Kiyoshi Ito 25-Dr William M Jow Life-Bruce T Kaji* 9-Thomas Y Kamidori 32-George S Kamikawa* e28-Frank S Okamoto 26-Jane Ozawa Life-Taro Saisho Life-Herbert M Sasaki Life-Tingchang S Shiraki Life-Robert Takasugi 27-Walter Tatsumo e-Dr George Wada 31-George Watanabe 32-Cy Satoshi Yuuchi EDEN TOWNSHIP 33-Kenji Fujii 21-S Tom Hataheda* 13-Donald L Hayashi e-Yoshio Kasai Life-Jean S Kawahara e-Momotaro Kawahara Life-Sam I Kawahara 4-Ted Kitayama 13-Mas Odoi 2-Sue Shizumi Okada Life-Ken Osaka Life-Janet Mitobe e27-Fumi Satow e36-Hideo Satow 2-Janice L Shiozaki 33-Ronald I Shiozaki 12-Mitsuko D Soraoka 5-Chester Sugimoto e20-Frank S Sugiyama 15-Robert Takamoto* 8-Masao Tanino 24-Robert Tarumoto 14-Dr Ernest Terao Life-Dr Masashi Uru 23-Tetsuma Sakai 4-Jerry Sasaki Life-Yoshimi Shibata 28-Yoshimi Shibata 11-Dr George Takahashi 28-James Tsurumoto Life-Ada Wada 24-Dr Geo M Yamamoto Life-Giichi Yoshioka FLORIN 1-William Y Kashiwagi 19-Dr Kenneth H Ozawa 28-Bill S Taketa 6-Alfred I Tsukamoto 6-Mary T Tsukamoto FORT LUPTON 3-Donald Cummins 32-Floyd Koshio 4-Sam Koshio 3-Robert Maul 2-Don Tomoi 32-Jack Tshihara 4-Hirato Uno 31-Dr George H Uyemura 31-Marjorie Uyemura 31-Frank Yamaguchi FOWLER e28-Kazuo Hiyama Life-Dr George Miyake 28-Harley M Nakamura 10-Kimihiko Sera e23-Thomas T Toyama 30-Judge Mikio Uchiyama 12-Shig Uchiyama 12-Joe Yokomi FREMONT 16-Dr Eiji C Aramiya 14-Shizuo Harada 14-Sally M Inouye 16-Ted Inouye C/Life-Frank A Kasama C/Life-Mary T Kasama Life-Moss Kishiyama 16-Dr Walter Kitajima 4-Keiko Okubo Life-Joseph Toi 15-Joseph Toi 14-Dr Jim Yamaguchi FRENCH CAMP 23-John T Fujiki 11-Mike Hoover 21-Yoshio Ted Itaya 33-Mitsuo Kaghiro 19-Hideo Morinaka 11-Hiro Murata 25-Matsukiyo Murata* 3-Raymond Chee* 16-Arthur M Emmer 30-John L Emerson 24-Alice Aiko Ito 38-Arthur Ito 22-Hiroshi Shimamoto FRESNO Life-Don T Arata 15-Dr Richard Asami 4-Richard P Berman 27-Dr Shiro Ego

1986 Honor Roll

(Jan. 1-Nov. 30, 1986) Time did not permit inclusion of members joining or renewing during the month of December, 1986, which are being published in this issue.

1000 Club Roll

Year of Membership Shown NOTICE: It has come to our attention that Report #46 was not published. Total this report: #46 15 NOV 10-14, 1986 (15) Marina: 26-Cathy Sonoda. Mid-Columbia: 33-Ray Sato. Monterey Peninsula: 26-Ann Sonoda, 21-George Y Uyeda. Orange County: 32-Dr Tadashi Ochiai. Pasadena: 23-Dr Thomas T Omori. Portland: 35-George I Azumano*. Reedley: 21-George Y Kiyomoto. San Fernando Valley: 36-Susumu Yokomizo. San Jose: 26-Peggy Sonoda Asuncion. Seattle: 31-Richard K Murakami, 28-Roy Y Seko. Snake River: 33-George Iseri*, 29-Jack H Ogami. West Los Angeles: 29-Akira Ohno*.

1000 Club Roll #48

Summary (Since Jan 1, 1986) Active (previous total #47) 2,033 Total this report: #48 15 Current total 2,048 NOV 17-21, 1986 (15) Chicago: 21-Lillian C Kimura. Downtown Los Angeles: 26-Takito Yamaguma*. Idaho Falls: 36-AJ Brownell. Marina: 6-Kiichi J Namba. Pacifica/Long Beach: 22-Dr Fred Fujikawa. Pan Asian: 6-Bonnie Joy Kasamatsu. Portland: 31-Dr Roy Yamada. Prog Westside: 37-Dr George S Tarumoto*. Sacramento: 30-Masuto Fujii. Saint Louis: 4-Dr Milton Fujita. San Diego: 22-Abe K Mukai. San Francisco: 5-Carole Hayashino Kagawa. Sonoma County: 24-Shiz Tsujihara. Twin Cities: 33-Dr George Nishida. West Valley: 28-Eugene Y Kono. CENTURY CLUB* 12-Lillian C Kimura (Chi), 7-Takito Yamaguma (Dnt), 3-Dr George S Tarumoto (SW).

Year-End 1000 Club Roll

Active (previous total #49: see pg B-4, HI) 2,087 Total report: #50 17 Current total 2,104 Total report: #51 17 Total report: #52 13 1986-Year-end total 2,143 1000 Club Roll #50 DEC 3-12, 1986 (13) Chicago: 14-John Sasaki, 30-Frank Y Takahashi, 27-Kenji Tani, 14-Tom Watanabe, 4-Dr Theodore T Yenari. Cleveland: 23-James T Matsuoka*. Delano: 31-Edward Nagatani, 11-Mitsuko Nagatani.

Detroit: 25-Mrs Louis Furukawa, 31-Isao Sunamoto. Downtown Los Angeles: 26-Harry Yamamoto. Eden Township: 17-Art Y Mitsutome. Fresno: 12-James Iwatsubo. Gresham-Troutdale: 34-Kazuo Kinoshita, 29-Kazuma Tamura. Honolulu: 2-Glenn T Umetsu. Mile Hi: 26-John T Noguchi. Milwaukee: Life-Tomio Suyama. New York: 26-Yoshi T Imai, 27-Shig Kariya. Oakland: 24-James G Nishi. Orange County: 20-Dr Samuel R Maehara. Pasadena: 30-Kay K Monma. Placer County: 26-Harry Kawahata. Puyallup Valley: 27-Miyo Uchiyama. Sacramento: 6-Tadashi Kono. San Francisco: 24-Eugene Sasai. San Jose: 36-Yoshio Katayama. Seattle: Life-Richard S Sato. Stockton: 13-T Ted Yoneda. West Los Angeles: 14-Masamune Kojima. National: 9-Frank Iritani* LIFE Tomio Suyama (Mil), Richard S Sato (Set). CENTURY CLUB* 6-James T Matsuoka (Cle), 6-Frank Iritani (Nat).

1000 Club Roll #51

DEC 15-19, 1986 (17) Arizona: 10-Wendell DeCross. Berkeley: 15-Jordan F Hiratzka, 5-Tad Kimura, 30-Richard M Nomura, 32-Dr Harry I Omori. Delano: 11-Ben Nagatani. Detroit: Life-Grace Yee Carich. Downtown L.A.: 35-Clifford Yasuo Tanaka. Fowler: 29-Kazuo Hiyama. Fresno: 17-Willy K Suda, 31-Dr Akira Jitsumyo. New England: 4-Margie M Yamamoto. Philadelphia: 31-Noboru Kobayashi*. Riverside: 15-Anthony S Inaba. Sacramento: 17-Tom T Okubo*. San Francisco: 19-Dr Lawrence T Nakamura. Washington, DC: 2-Sharon N Foster. LIFE Grace Yee Carich (Det). CENTURY CLUB* 6-Noboru Kobayashi (Phi), 1-Tom T Okubo (Sac).

1000 Club Roll #52

NOTE: Some names and updated year of membership appearing in Reports No. 50, 51, and 52 may have been inadvertently omitted in compiling the 1986 Honor Roll. Our apologies for this oversight. DEC 21-24, 1986 (7) Alameda: 10-Yas Koike. Chicago: 9-Tae Davis. New York: 7-Kaneji Domoto, 1-Viola Sugahara. Portland: 3-Eugene K Sakai. Seattle: Life-Dr Kelly K Yamada, Life-Sallie Dean Yamada. LIFE Dr Kelly K Yamada (Set), Sallie Dean Yamada (Set).

Annual

25-Hiromu Hi Akagi 20-Faul S Baba 20 Hajime Fujimori ALAMEDA e20-Betty Akagi

Joseph Heco and the Joseph Heco Society

by Andrew Y. Kuroda

It is said that some 150 ethnic groups are represented in the United States of America. How many can say that they know of the first American citizen of their own ethnic group?

Japanese Americans are fortunate in that they know that Joseph Heco (1837-1897) was the first Japanese to become an American citizen. He earned that distinction in Baltimore, Md., in 1858. Few, however, know that there exists in Japan the Joseph Heco Society (Josefu Hiko Kinenkai), and that its members gather once every year on Dec. 12, the anniversary of his death, at Aoyama Cemetery in Tokyo for graveside memorial services.

The Joseph Heco Society was founded by Haruyoshi Chikamori, who, after graduating from Waseda University, began his newspaper career as a reporter with the *Mainichi* (Osaka) newspaper, and retired from the *Yomiuri* (Osaka) newspaper as an editorial writer. While he was with the *Yomiuri*, he researched the history of Japanese newspapers and discovered that Heco was the publisher of the first Japanese newspaper in Japan.

Interested in the life of Heco, Chikamori visited his grave. There he found a sign asking anyone with knowledge of relatives of the deceased to report to the office. Chikamori was told at the office that the maintenance fee of the grave had not been paid for years. Alarmed at the possible removal of the grave, he paid the year's fee and started a campaign to save the grave of the "Father of Japanese Newspapers." Thus, the Society for the Preservation of the Tomb of Joseph Heco was founded in 1956. The society changed its name to the Joseph Heco Society in 1972.

For 221 years, during the so-called period of national isolation, Japan had no diplomatic relations with foreign nations, except Korea. Curiously, the relationship with Korea was largely ceremonial in that an official delegation was dispatched to the respective capital city when a new king was enthroned in Korea or a new *shogun* was installed in Japan.

An insignificant trade was conducted at the Japan House in Pusan, Korea, between Korea and the Tsushima Clan. Far greater but still limited trade was allowed with the Dutch and Chinese merchants in Nagasaki. Dutch, therefore, was the only Western language that the Japanese knew during those two centuries. It was in this language that American, English and other Western nations had to conduct

their diplomatic negotiations with Japan in the turbulent decades of the mid-19th century.

Townsend Harris, the first American minister to Japan, noted in his journal (April 29, 1857) that Japanese interpreters "are so absurd as to wish to have every word placed in the Dutch version exactly in the order it stands in the Japanese . . . Their knowledge of Dutch is imperfect. They have learned the language as spoken by traders and sailors, and the Dutch they use is not only that of 250 years ago, but it is limited to the subjects above referred to; hence, we have great difficulty in conveying an abstract idea to them, and it is almost impossible to speak figuratively to them."

Sir Rutherford Alcock, the first British minister to Japan, also mentioned in his memoir, *The Capital of the Tycoon* (1863, Vol. 1, p. 102), that "the interpreters in Yeddo hitherto have only spoken Dutch—the Dutch of two centuries back—and very embarrassing to those fresh from Europe, from the use of old and obsolete forms of expression which, with all the tenacity of a Japanese who understands nothing of the mutation of languages, or progressive theories of any kind—they are ready to maintain as the only true and pure Dutch, all more modern phraseology being spurious. . . . It was amusing, sometimes, to hear them sparring on this subject with the legation interpreter, a gentleman brought up in Holland—and to mark the astonishment of the latter, on being told by his Japanese colleague that he really did not know Dutch grammatically!"

It goes without saying, therefore, that if there had been an English-speaking Japanese or a Japanese-speaking American in Japan at that time, he might have greatly facilitated international communication. Actually, it so happened that there were in Japan, at that juncture in history, a Japanese who spoke English and an American who spoke Japanese. The former was Manjiro Nakahama and the latter, Joseph Heco.

Manjiro (1827-1898) of Naka no Hama, the province of Tosa (presently Kochi Prefecture), was 14 years old when the fishing boat on which he and four older men were aboard was disabled by a storm. Swept away by wind and current, they crash-landed on the rugged shore of an uninhabited island, likely to have been St. Peter's Island (Torishima), north of the Bonin Islands.

They were rescued by an American whaling ship. The four men were put on shore at Honolulu, but Manjiro became a protege of the skipper, who gave him the name of John Mung and who brought him to America for an education. There Manjiro also received training and experience in seamanship and whaling for six years, eventually attaining the rank of chief mate.

Smitten, however, with homesickness, he resolved to return to Japan. He stopped at Honolulu in August 1850 and persuaded two of his former castaway fellows to join him. They managed to land at the southern tip of Ryukyu Island in February 1851 and were promptly arrested.

They were taken under guard to Kagoshima, then to Nagasaki, and finally to Kochi. At each location they were detained and questioned. After landing on Ryukyu, it took one year and 10 months for them to return to their native villages in November 1852. After their absence of nine years and 10 months, they were placed under a lifetime injunction, never again to step one foot outside of their lord's domain.

In July 1853, Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry landed at Uruga to establish diplomatic relations with Japan. After he delivered a presidential letter to the Japanese officials, he left with a promise to return the following year for the reply. Masahiro Abe, chief senior counselor of the Tokugawa Shogunate, recalling a report by the governor of Nagasaki about an English-speaking Japanese in Tosa, called Manjiro to Edo and gave him *samurai* status. Thereupon, Manjiro of Naka no Hama, a fisherman, became Nobuyuki Manjiro Nakahama. Abe must have thought that Nakahama would be useful in the forthcoming negotiations with the Americans.

Nariaki Tokugawa, a powerful adviser to the *shogun*, objected, however, saying that Nakahama could not be trusted because he was obligated to Americans and should not have access to any Japanese confidential information, nor should he be allowed to make contact with foreigners. Give him an ample stipend, however, advised Tokugawa, and keep him under constant surveillance.

Abe accepted this advice, and Nakahama was never used as an interpreter in any negotiation with the Americans, even though he was the only English-speaking Japanese the shogunate had. He was even excluded from the entourage of the 1860 Japanese delegation to the United States for

ratification of the 1858 Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

Nakahama was appointed to the Naval Training School and assigned to the *Kanrin Maru* on her solo voyage to San Francisco. Upon returning to Japan, he received an invitation from a foreign ship anchored in Yokohama. Innocently, he visited the ship and was summarily dismissed from the Naval Training School.

Heco was also a castaway Japanese. Unlike Nakahama, however, he returned to Japan as a naturalized American citizen. With advice and help from his benefactor in America, Beverly C. Sanders, a prominent citizen of Baltimore, Heco was able to obtain naturalization on June 30, 1858, in Baltimore.

Heco met Harris, the newly promoted American minister to Japan, in Shanghai, China, and showed him his naturalization certificate. Harris promptly appointed Heco as an interpreter of the newly created American Consulate at Kanagawa. When they arrived at Kanagawa on the U.S.S. *Mississippi*, the governor of Kanagawa came on board for a courtesy call. Harris introduced Heco to the governor, and explained to him that, although Heco was born in Japan, he had become a naturalized American citizen. He requested that the governor treat Heco as an American. The governor agreed to do so.

More than 10 years prior to Heco's naturalization, three Japanese were naturalized as Hawaiian citizens by virtue of their marriage to Hawaiian women. They are believed to have been the fellow castaways of Nakahama. Two of them returned with him to Japan, abandoning their wives. The third man, Kalaimo, is believed to have been Toraemon, who chose to remain permanently in Hawaii.

It is theorized that, because the Hawaiian language lacks a "t" sound, his name Toraemon became Koraemon, which was shifted to easier Karaemon, and eventually shortened to Kalaimo. His naturalization record is in the old archives of Hawaii, but there is no way to find his grave or trace his descendants. (Watanabe Reizo, *Hawai no Nihonjin Nikkeijin no Rekishi* [A History of the Japanese and the Japanese Americans in Hawaii], 1986, vol. 1, p. 36.)

We know that Heco returned to Japan during the fateful and historic juncture of her emergence from the cocoon of national isolation into the jostling international arena. As the only Amer-

ican who could speak Japanese, he bridged a gap between the two countries.

Heco's linguistic service was widely utilized, not only among Americans, but other nations as well. Two months after the American Consulate was opened in Kanagawa, the Russian fleet under Adm. Popoff entered Edo Bay and anchored off the coast of Shinagawa.

One day, a purchasing party of officers and shipmen were sent ashore to Kanagawa for fresh provisions. On the street, they were attacked by several Japanese swordsmen. One officer was killed and two sailors severely wounded.

News of this greatly alarmed foreign residents of Kanagawa. Overnight, the Russian admiral came down in a corvette to Kanagawa for the funeral and tried to negotiate a settlement over the incident with the governor of Kanagawa.

The admiral found negotiations almost impossible because his interpreter could not speak Japanese that well, although he did speak English and French. The American consul offered the admiral the services of Heco, with his consent.

At one point during a recess in the shipboard negotiations, the admiral took Heco out on deck for a walk and asked him whether he thought the Japanese authorities were sincere in their effort to settle the matter. Heco replied that he thought they were. The admiral reportedly said that he also sensed their sincerity but wanted Heco's opinion. The incident concluded satisfactorily for Adm. Popoff when the shogunate acceded to all the demands of the Russians. Later, the admiral sent Heco a gold watch as a token of his appreciation.

A reader of Heco's autobiography, *The Narrative of a Japanese*, is struck by how American his behavior was for an Issei born in Japan. A few examples taken from his two-volume autobiography are as follows:

Three weeks after the opening of the American Consulate, Lt. Cmdr. John M. Brooke arrived at Kanagawa aboard the U.S.S. *Fenimore Cooper*, a surveying schooner. Brooke was one of Heco's close friends in America. American Consul Dorr invited Brooke to dinner. Heco and Eugene M. Van Reed, secretary of the consulate, also attended the dinner.

During the dinner, the consul reportedly asked Heco how he

Ichiro Tanaka

by Manzen

When the hospital called, I was bewildered. They said they had a man there named Itch Taka and wanted me to come right away. I didn't know any Itch Taka. And too, I wondered how they got my name. I presumed it was because I was involved in community affairs, especially senior citizens concerns, and the JACL, the Japanese American Citizens League. I rushed right over, wondering who he was and what had happened.

When I saw him, I recognized him immediately. I had not seen him for 40 years or more, but he was the older image of the same ol' lean, wiry sort of guy I knew long ago back in Detroit. He was a little thinner than I had remembered him, and too, with white hair and a gray moustache, but essentially, he was the same guy. His name was Ichiro Tanaka.

His eyes were closed and his high cheekbones were more noticeable with his skin pulled taut and free of wrinkles, except for some "crow's-feet" around his right eye. His left eye was swollen and black and blue, as was his left cheek — at least the part that wasn't bandaged. His lips were grotesquely swollen and there were tubes entering his flat, broad nostrils. He was breathing heavily. His right shoulder was taped and his right arm was in a cast. I didn't know more than that, but the sheet that covered him seemed to indicate there was more.

At the desk, I learned he had been mugged and brought to emergency the night before last by the police. Two of his friends had come with him, giving the hospital the pertinent information required for admission. They had stayed the night, dozing off and on in the waiting room after having been given special permission. They had been told they might as well go home since there wasn't much they could do, but they had insisted on staying. Their names were George Taylor and Jonathon Bates. They were good friends and neighbors of Itch.

I also learned that Itch was in very critical condition. He had been beaten severely. His rib cage was crushed and he had lost a lot of blood. There wasn't any indication of a skull fracture, but he was comatose. His right arm was broken in two places and he had a knife wound in his right side, as though the assailant had stabbed him with his left hand and roundhoused him with his right. His assailant or assailants were unknown and the police had no leads.

It seemed Itch had rung George and Jon's doorbell and collapsed. That was about 11 p.m. How he got there, no one seemed to know. Itch lived alone, a bachelor, about two blocks away in a small two-room apartment with a nook for a kitchen. When George

and Jon saw him, they immediately took him to the hospital. His pockets were empty and George and Jon gave the hospital all the information they could — which wasn't much — for admission. My name and phone number were on the cardboard backing of a little note pad he carried in his shirt pocket. Two or three other names were also listed, but they were all out of town or out of state.

After taking care of the essentials at the hospital, I went to visit George and Jon. The address the hospital gave me was not too difficult to find. It was in Berkeley on the south side of San Pablo Avenue, near the railroad tracks not too far away from the Bay. It was not in the best part of town, but it was not in the slum area either.

They lived in a three-room apartment with an alcove and a kitchen. The apartment was clean and neat and even had a couple of flowering plants. A flat bowl with three large camellias floating in it sat on a doily atop a coffee table. On the wall was a Monet print of a pond, framed in raw wood with a glass cover, and too, an American Gothic print by Wood, the one of a farmer holding a pitchfork with his wife standing next to him. There was also a TV with a rock and a *kokeshi* doll on it. The apartment spoke kindly of the two who lived there.

They were quite hospitable and helpful. Talking to them, I learned that the three were real close friends. Itch had come to the Bay Area about six or seven years before. From where, they didn't know, but they thought somewhere in the Midwest or East since he used to talk about Chicago, Des Moines, Detroit and New York. They also mentioned Columbia, but they didn't know it was in Maryland.

They had met at a senior center fellowship some years before and struck it off quite well. They had become quite active there, helping out in whatever way they could, and had even developed some social and outreach programs to get more people interested in sharing and caring about each other. They worked well together and developed a close bond. They felt like brothers, like family, even though they were not related by blood or ethnicity. George was Black and Jon was white. Itch was a Nisei. And, too, they came from different backgrounds.

George was born in Harlem, spent his childhood in Cleveland, and then, after serving in the Army during WW2, bummed around Los Angeles, finally finding his way to Berkeley in the mid-'60s. Jon, on the other hand, was born in Iowa and spent most of his life there. After his stint with the Marines in the Pacific, he went back to Iowa, then to

Chicago for a short spell, then came directly to Berkeley.

It was difficult to fathom how they became such good friends, so close. The bond which existed was real and deep. It may have been quite amorphous and liquid at first, but obviously, it became more and more adhesive and solidifying, bonding them tightly like some sort of permanent glue. The bond seemed to transcend mere interest and concerns. Perhaps they each had a sensitivity and an innate awareness of being a human being which was thrust upon them by their varied experiences, a thrust to which they were so responsive.

Talking to them, it seemed strange to find they had never really talked much to each other about their own lives. This became quite apparent as I tried to find out more about Itch. Some of the things they said were quite new to the other, judging from the way they responded. I added what I knew of Itch and tried to piece together what they had told me, but it was still spotty.

I first met Itch in Detroit, back in '44 or '45, at 253 E. Forest St. It was a hostel where relocating evacuees stayed temporarily while seeking new beginnings. It was right off of Woodward Avenue, the main arterial street of Detroit, and close to John R, the main street of Black America.

As I remember it, it was a three-story wooden structure overshadowed by a bigger brick building right next to it. It was quite modest by any standard, even for the neighborhood it was in. But it was relatively clean. And it was a haven. It had a wire fence in front with a gate that clicked shut when you went through it. The first floor had a small kitchen where we all took turns cooking and eating. There must have been a bathroom and small apartment, though I couldn't really remember for sure. The second floor had a couple of apartments and a bathroom, but the apartments were not really apartments. They were just rooms, cut up and partitioned and called apartments. The third floor was the "dorm" where most of us single guys lived. It was really an attic made over — one great big room with no partitions or furniture — just cots, about 10 or 12 of them. We used the cots for chairs and our suitcases for tables where we put our incidentals and pictures. It did have a window or two which looked out at the wall of the solid brick building just five feet away.

All in all, there must have been at least 20-25 people living there at any given time. At least it seemed that way. The people were always moving in or out, and there was a lot of jabbering going on, especially when someone new came in. It was something like Grand Central Station,

with people and suitcases all around.

It had its smell of food, too. Some good and some bad. Some so bad you had to open the windows. For sure, if we had any extra money, we went out to eat rather than wait around for our turn to cook and eat. But that wasn't very often since we were sending money home to our folks whenever we could. They were still in camp.

It was in that setting that I first met Itch. He had come from the camp at Jerome, Ark., Block 28, the Fresno block I, too, had come from Jerome, Block 7, the Long Beach block, but I didn't know him there. We were both 20 or 21 then. Both young, eager, full of anticipation, dreams, hopes and somewhat idealistic.

Itch had come to Detroit about a month earlier than I, and he had already found himself a job. He knew his way around Detroit a little, but he spent most of his time at 253, either washing his clothes, writing letters or reading. I didn't really know whether this was because he was saving his money, didn't care to roam around, or just wasn't an outgoing guy.

I saw him quite often and said "Hi" once in a while, but I really didn't get to know him until one night when we got to talking about camp, our folks, home and where we grew up. After that, we got together quite often. We began going out to movies, stage shows, restaurants and even sightseeing. Once we went out to Belle Island, which was at the foot of Grand, just off of Jefferson. It was strange to note that Canada, or at least the Windsor part of it, was south of Detroit.

But the thing I remembered most about Itch was our discussions. We used to sit on our cots and talk about all kinds of things. Most of our discussions were light and casual, and not too academic. But sometimes we got into some deeper, heavier stuff. It was the deeper stuff I enjoyed the most. I looked forward to those talks. I knew when he was heading into these deeper, serious areas by the way he tilted his head slightly towards me and softened his voice. And too, by the way his eyes began to gleam like a three-way lamp going on high. Once into it, he would glow with seriousness and enthusiasm.

I really enjoyed the discussions we had. They were stimulating and insightful, and it was quite beneficial to exchange and air our views. It was like building a philosophical structure and testing it upon one another to see what stood up, what didn't and what to strengthen. Only we didn't know that at the time.

Most of the time when Itch started a serious discussion, it would evolve slowly and quite casually. But sometimes, he would just jump right in, even

changing the subject if need be, and spit out whatever it was that was on his mind. Once we were talking about our folks back in camp. He was saying our folks, the Issei, were survivors, always adjusting to change, surviving. Elaborating, he cited the Meiji Restoration, which tore up the fabric of old Japan; the Seinan War, which was the rebellion led by Saigo Takamori that ravaged Kyushu (where both our parents came from); immigration to America; and then the evacuation and internment. And then, all of a sudden, he asked, "What do you think of *haji* [shame/dishonor]?" And just like that, we were in a discussion about *haji*. It threw me for a moment, the way he shifted gears, but only for a moment. I still remember that discussion clearly.

Haji was a word I had heard all my life. I think my folks used it on me to keep me in line. They used to say, "Don't ever do wrong, because it will bring *haji* on you, not only you, but the family as well, and on all *Nihonjin*. You are an ambassador. You represent all *Nihonjin* at all times." They emphasized the word *itsumo* (all times) with a stern look. Somehow, saying it in Japanese made it sound all the more ominous.

I guess Itch had heard it often also, since he said, "Now that's a tall order for a little kid to shoulder, especially when he's growing up, exploring and experiencing new things..."

"But it sure was a way to make us toe the straight and narrow, that's for sure," I had interjected, laughing.

"Yeah, that's true, but it's like walking on eggshells or a razor's edge," he commented. And I knew exactly what he meant. Sometimes I had thought there was a conspiracy going on among the parents and that they were all saying the same thing. If there wasn't, they certainly were of one mind.

Itch continued, "I don't think you should lay such a burden on a little kid. Maybe I'm wrong, but boy, it's too much!" He paused, then continued, "Maybe it builds character? Maybe that's what *gaman* [bear with it], *shikata ga nai* [can't be helped], and *un* [fortune/fate] is all about? They help people to endure."

He said it like an afterthought, then continued as if arguing with himself. "Sure, but gosh, it doesn't mean to just lay back and take it! You have to bear with some things, sure. Life is like that. It's not a bed of roses... and you have to accept some things, sure. But it's not luck or fate that deals the hand. Things just don't happen out of the blue. There's always a reason, a cause, and you got to look for it, find it. And, too, things don't always stay the same. They change. All things change. You make it change. You have to

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got along after he arrived at San Francisco on his second voyage to America. Heco explained how he stayed temporarily on the Frolic, a revenue cutter, until he found a permanent job. One day the ship departed for San Diego on an emergency order. Heco was not officially a member of the crew, but he worked as hard as any man in a similar circumstance.

Impressed by the way Heco worked, the two lieutenants suggested to the captain that some remuneration be given Heco after the ship returned to home port. The captain rejected their suggestion, saying that Heco did not know enough English, and the free meals and bed were enough for him.

Angered by the captain's insensitivity, the two officers told Heco to find a job elsewhere as soon as possible, and not to hesitate to ask for their help if he needed it.

The consul asked Heco for the name of the captain of the cutter. Heco answered, "A certain insensitive man with the name of H—."

The consul said, "Now, Joe, don't speak of him like that. H—is my friend and if you dare to speak of him like that again, I'll kick you out from the room."

Heco said that he was sorry and that he did not know that the captain was the consul's friend. Heco then asked, "Don't I have the right to express my own opinion?"

"No, you don't. Not in that way," said the consul.

At that point, Lt. Cmdr. Brooke spoke up. "Mr. Consul, Joe said that he was only expressing his own opinion about that captain. Yet, you said that if Joe repeats it, you will kick him out. Now, Joe is my friend and I should like to see you dare to do it."

The consul then said that as his guest, Lt. Cmdr. Brooke had no right to interfere in the matter. Brooke countered that the consul had no right to use such language before his guest, but since he had used it, he (Brooke) had a perfect right to interfere, since it had been addressed to a friend of his.

At that time, the main course, a roasted pig's head, was placed in front of the consul. As he carved it, he said, "If any man dares to interfere with my business at my table, I would cut his head up like this."

At that point, Brooke replied, "Consul Dorr, I accept your challenge. Choose your weapon and step outside," and he rose from the table.

Van Reed and Heco got up to smooth things over and the consul confessed that he did not know how to use a sabre or a pistol. Everyone burst into laughter and the consul said, "Let's have a drink."

In this episode, Heco's behavior was typically American.

Another example of Heco's American behavior is illustrated by an incident involving the exchange rate of his salary into Japanese currency.

The new American minister and the consul were exchanging their salaries into Japanese currency according to the worth of American dollars, while Heco's exchange was based on the worth of Mexican dollars, which was lower. Heco was bothered by

such discrimination and asked the minister about it.

The minister replied that it had always been like that due to an agreement with the shogunate. Heco asked if the minister would talk to them about changing it. The minister replied that neither he nor the consul could do such a thing.

Although Heco did not mention it in his autobiography, it is surmised that he also brought up the matter with Harris, from whom Heco received the same answer.

This time, however, Heco had recently returned from Washington, where he had received a personal appointment to the budgeted position of interpreter at the Yokohama Consulate from William Henry Seward, the secretary of state. Heco was not only the first Japanese American citizen, but also the first Japanese American federal employee. And, with his new official status, he wanted to eliminate the discriminatory exchange arrangement.

A short while later, the American minister asked the governor of Kanagawa to come to the consulate for a conference. Heco served as an interpreter. The minister asked the governor why the French and English fleet commanders were allowed to exchange \$30 per day, while the American commander was allowed only \$3 per day.

The governor replied, "The commanders of French and English fleets are admirals, but the captain of your ship has the rank of commander. That's why."

The minister, however, rebutted, "I know that the captain of our ship is a commander, but he is at present the senior officer of the United States Navy in the Orient. I expect you to treat him equally with the senior officers of the French and English navies in the Orient."

The governor, smiling at the clever logic of the minister, said that he would look into the matter and correct whatever error he might have unintentionally made.

Then the minister turned to Heco and said, "Heco, why don't you ask the governor about your exchange problem now?"

Heco was taken back by the minister's sudden change of the subject. He replied, "But Mr. Minister, you told me the other day that that agreement could not be changed."

"Never mind," said the minister, "tell the governor your problem."

"But Mr. Minister," said Heco, "I would like you to take up that subject with the governor."

The governor, watching with curiosity the discussion between the minister and Heco, asked, "Mr. Heco, what are you two discussing?"

Heco explained his problem, to which the governor replied, "Oh, your exchange! You have not applied before. You have been so helpful to us that we would be only happy to approve your new exchange rate. Please send in your application without delay."

Heco translated to the minister what the governor said. Then he told the governor that he would send in the application later. In the meantime, the con-

sul scribbled the application and told Heco, "Joe, sign here." Heco signed his name and his long-pending problem was solved.

In this episode, Heco as an American never hesitated to state his own mind, but at the same time, was never too insistent or pushy.

His resemblance to a Nisei rather than a Japanese-born Issei is best illustrated by his language faculties. He had only two years of *terakoya* (temple school) education prior to his shipwreck. He could, therefore, speak and write the commoner's Japanese with a limited vocabulary. It was unlikely that he could read and write the written Japanese, which in those days was in a literary style, nor could he handle the *sono* style, the use of which was mandatory for writing letters and documents.

An interpreter's job could not be limited to oral translation. Heco, being the only Japanese-speaking interpreter, was inevitably asked to handle documents and letters. It was the pioneering, predicationary period of interlanguage communication. Heco must have felt that the Japanese language was a formidable task. On the other hand, Heco had lived in America during his formative years, and studied at Calvert Hall School in Baltimore, and St. Ignatius College, the predecessor of the present University of San Francisco.

He also had worked in a customs office, a bank, and a business firm in San Francisco, and even in the Washington office of Sen. William Gwin of California. He shook hands with three presidents of the United States — Pierce, Buchanan and Lincoln.

In nine years, he had not only mastered English but had grown into a fine, educated, promising young American man. During these years, he had no occasion to use Japanese.

It must have come to him as a shock to realize that his Japanese proficiency was so inadequate compared to his English. As an intelligent and honest person, he must have been deeply tormented by the realization of his linguistic limitations.

At that time in history, Heco was the only American in the entire world who could speak Japanese. Therefore, if he could bear with himself, his linguistic service was good enough to meet the need of the time and was widely appreciated.

Despite all of this, Heco resigned from his position at the consulate in February 1860. About a month later, on March 24, however, Tairo Naosuke Ii, the chief executive officer of the shogunate, was assassinated outside of the Sakurada Gate of Edo Castle.

The consul, under the instruction of Minister Harris, immediately summoned Heco to the consulate. His autobiography does not specify why Harris made this emergency call to Heco. Probably it was because he wanted to hear from Heco the true story behind the news, together with a "people's voice" regarding the assassination, since information was not available to Henry Heukens, the Dutch interpreter in Edo.

On Nov. 9, 1860, the first Japanese delegation to the United

States returned home in the U.S.S. Niagara. At their departure nine months earlier, Heco went to the U.S.S. Powhatan to officially wish them bon voyage. Deputy Ambassador Muragaki felt at that time that Heco was an impudent Americanized young man. On their return, Heco greeted them as a private person. The ambassadors were happy to see him and asked him to thank the captain and the officers on their behalf for their kindness and attention. They also asked Heco to write several thank you letters to individuals in the United States in their names.

He could have continued to provide useful services like these, had he stayed in the consulate, but he resigned twice. He had worked for seven months in the first period, and for 11 months in the second. Why did he resign? He must have resigned because, being a man of integrity, he came to realize that he was not really qualified for the position of a diplomatic interpreter, due to his inadequate knowledge of the Japanese language.

Heco had the talent of a journalist and turned his attention to an information service. With his experience in a business firm in San Francisco, he knew that information such as shipping news, commodity prices and exchange rates were indispensable for traders and merchants. So he started a semi-monthly publication in English called *Price Current*, both times after he resigned from the consulate.

The paper was handwritten at first, and later it was printed. Even the *Japan Commercial News*, an English language newspaper published in Yokohama, obtained permission to carry information from Heco's *Price Current*.

In 1861, on his third trip to America, he saw many old friends in San Francisco who were eager to hear news about Japan. After his return, he began sending a monthly newsletter about the current events of Japan for circulation among his friends in the United States.

Just as Americans were eager to have news of Japan, so the Japanese were hungry about any news of the outside world. While he was still on the staff of the consulate, a number of Japanese, particularly those working in the office of the governor of Kanagawa, used to visit Heco. They wanted to learn English from him, to hear from him anything about America and the outside world.

At that time, a couple of newspapers in English were published in Yokohama for foreign residents, but no newspaper in Japanese had been published for the Japanese readership. Heco perceived the real need for a Japanese newspaper for the Japanese people.

Heco, however, could not write in Japanese. Fortunately, he obtained the assistance of two educated Japanese, Ginko Kishida and Kiyoo Honma. As Heco read selected articles from the newly arrived American and English newspapers in Japanese, Kishida at first, and then Honma as his replacement, put it into literary Japanese.

The first issue in handwriting was published under the title *Shinbun shi* on June 23, 1864. After several issues, the title was changed to *Kaigai shinbun*, and it was printed by woodblock process. In addition to foreign news, it carried the local trade news, current prices for imports and exports and even local advertisements. It also carried the first Japanese translation of the biblical creation story, and the history of the United States of America.

Heco printed 100 copies of each issue for two years. But there were only four subscribers, two in the first year, and another two in the second year.

"It was a strange fact," said Heco in his autobiography (Vol. 2, p. 59), "that although the native public were anxious to read the paper, they were afraid, I believe, on account of the government and the law at that time, to subscribe to it or buy it; so I had to give it away mostly for their benefit."

Financially, it was impossible for Heco to continue in this way. He closed the newspaper in December 1866, and moved to Nagasaki. He was 29 years old.

In Nagasaki, too, many Japanese came to Heco for information about the outside world. Among them were Takayoshi Kido and Hirobumi Ito of the Choshu Clan, who were later known as "the veteran statesmen of the Imperial Restoration of Meiji."

In response to their questions, Heco explained that in the United States of America, the President, the head of state, had a four-year term of office, and that he and the members of the legislature were elected by the people. He told them that he had shaken hands with President Lincoln, who believed in the idea that the government existed for the people, not the people for the government. They were amazed to know that there existed a country across the ocean with such an undreamed political system.

Heco died on Dec. 12, 1897, in Tokyo at the age of 60. The following year, Choko, his wife, constructed a grave in the foreign section of Aoyama Cemetery in Tokyo. They were childless. On the tombstone is inscribed "SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF JOSEPH HECO WHO DIED DEC. 12TH 1897 AGED 61 YEARS," and below in Japanese "JOSEFU HIKO NO HAKA [Tomb of Joseph Heco]"

Heco had a dream that someday after mastering the reading and writing of Japanese, he might be able to regain his Japanese citizenship (*Hyoryuki*, vol. 2). It is reported that in his twilight years he practiced calligraphy every evening for one hour. Unfortunately, calligraphy is an art, and is not an effective method for mastering the reading and writing of Japanese. He died as an American citizen before his dream of mastering the reading and writing of Japanese was fulfilled, and two years prior to the enactment of the naturalization law in Japan.

Joseph Heco left two publications, *Hyoryuki* (*The Story of a Shipwreck*) (Yokohama, 1863, woodblock, two vols.) and *The Narrative of a Japanese* (Tokyo, Maruzen, 1892-95, two vols.). The

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make it change. There's a word in Japanese, *on*, obligation, responsibility. You have the obligation, the responsibility, to do something. You owe it to yourself to do something."

Itch was off to the races, rambling, sometimes chaotically, hardly catching any breath. Once he was on a roll, you couldn't stop him, not even with a truck.

"Besides, there is no standing still," he went on. "Things are always changing, constantly. You got to face it. Doing nothing is doing something. It's doing nothing! The question is: Is it helping or is it making it worse?"

"Lord, grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, the courage to change the things I can and the wisdom to know the difference. Some wise man said that. A saint, I think. And, it's true. It's the courage to change the things you can that makes the difference!"

He lost me for awhile, he was going so fast. I didn't really follow him, not right away, but there was a connection.

Itch continued. "Rounding us up and putting us in concentration camps, that's wrong! Without charges, without due process? That's wrong. Relocation centers? Ha! It's a concentration camp! Look at the barbed wires, the searchlights, the watchtowers, the soldiers and their guns. Ha! For our protection? Ha! Look at the way they're pointing. All of them. They're pointing inward. At us! And military necessity. Ha! That's the biggest joke of all. It's prejudice, discrimination, out and out. No question about it!"

He was fired up. Listening to him, I remembered getting caught up in it. I thought he was going to go on. But for some reason, he suddenly changed. Something snagged in his mind. Perhaps it was a remembrance of something, a precipitation of something that had floated and had finally settled in his mind.

"You know, just before I left camp, my father gave me something," he said quietly. "An old *ojuzu*." He searched in his suitcase, found it and showed it to me. "It's an old one as you can see," he said. "I think his father gave it to him. Being in camp, that's all he had. But that wasn't the reason he gave it to me. He laid it on the box we used for a table and asked me, 'What do you see?' And I said the usual, obvious religious things. But he said, 'No, what do you actually see?'"

"So I said, 'The box, the grain of the wood, and part of the box label on it, as well as the *ojuzu*.'" "Then he said, 'Bring it close to you, to your face, to your eyes. Now what do you see?' Of course I saw the room and all the things in it, and I told him so. Then he said, 'Keep the *ojuzu* close to you, always,' and without explaining it further, my father said, 'Keep in mind, we are all like circles, like the *ojuzu*. If we shrink it, we become a dot. If we expand it, we become the universe. We become one with it.' Then he gave it to me."

I remember Itch was silent for a long time after he told me that. But then, so was I.

Reliving the past was warm and nostalgic, but it was rudely interrupted by a phone call.

George answered it. I heard him say, "Yes, he's here. Oh, I see. All right, I'll tell him. Thank you." He put the phone down and looked at me. But I already knew what he was going to say. Itch had died.

The hospital wanted me to come right over and make some arrangements, so I decided to go over to Itch's apartment first, to see what information I could find, especially regarding his next of kin. George had a set of keys so the three of us went over.

Itch's apartment was similar to George and Jon's, but smaller. It was a Spartan apartment, clean and sparse, with a minimum of furniture. There was a potted plant near the front window, and although I had expected to see a picture or painting on at least one of the walls, there was none. On a card-table desk, there was a battered old typewriter. It had an unfinished letter to a congressman still inside of it. In the bedroom, there were a lot of books, mostly paperback non-fiction, and several loose-leaf notebooks. They were sitting on an impoverished bookshelf made of wood planks and bricks. It suggested a transient sort of life. Other than that, there was nothing unusual or exceptional.

I found an address book next to the telephone in the front room. It was not an ordinary address book, but a regular loose-leaf notebook with the word "Addresses" on its cover. Leafing through it, I was amazed at all the names that were listed. There must have been hundreds of names, maybe thousands. The book was well organized, not only alphabetically, but also by cities, organizations and topics, all neatly sectioned. In the front, which was untitled, there was a list of names which I took to be that of close or immediate friends and family. I found my name, but glancing through the list, I became disheartened. I didn't know which ones were his relatives. The names were all unfamiliar and there was not one Tanaka.

We decided to split up and look around. George took the front room and Jon and I took the bedroom and the closet. As I finished rummaging through the dresser without finding anything except an old *ojuzu* with a knot in it, George joined us. Jon found some banded shoe boxes, but they only contained dated check stubs and old paycheck statements. Suitcases were not much help either. We were getting discouraged. But I knew there had to be something which contained the vital information. Itch was too well organized not to have kept a family record somewhere.

It was in one of the loose-leaf notebooks on the bookshelf. Neatly typed, but somewhat yellow with age, was a listing of his family. As I read it, I was saddened. It listed his wife, who had died. A son, who had died. And a daughter, who had died. Curiously, they were all listed as having died on the same day. Looking further, a brother was listed with a notation: Died, Italy, 442. Another brother, noted: Died, Iwojima, MIS. A sister ... There it was! His sister was listed with her married name, maiden name, address and phone number, along with two nieces and two

nephews with their birthdays and birth cities.

Tucking the notebook under my arm, I asked George and Jon to help me look for other things I should take with me for safe-keeping.

Driving home after visiting the hospital and dropping George and Jon off, I thought about Itch and his life. I tried to imagine what kind of life he had. I recalled again the Detroit years, the discussions we used to have, and all the things George and Jon had told me. Down through the years, I had met many interesting and memorable people, but never one like him. He was so concerned, so involved, so intense. He had reached out and touched so many people. His address book, the unfinished letter to the congressman, the *ojuzu*, how George and Jon felt about him, what he had done. He was the very incarnation of his discussions. He lived what he thought. He was what he thought. He was extraordinary.

Some might say he was a dreamer, or an idealist. But he was not. He used to say, "Dreamers who merely dream are better dead. They should strive to make their dreams reality, not just sit around dreaming." He also said "Descartes said 'I think, therefore I am.' I say, I dream, therefore I am striving to make those dreams reality." As for idealists, Itch used to exclaim, "Idealists, true idealists, long-lasting idealists are in reality, realists! They have to be. Otherwise, they have to prostitute their ideals in order to exist."

He had a lot to say about a lot of things, including religion. And he was quite a religious person, although not in the traditional sense. One of the most interesting things he said about religion was, "Why not a religious interpretation of history? We have an economic interpretation, a political interpretation. Why not a religious interpretation? All endeavors of mankind are essentially religious. They are based on 'Who am I?' and 'Why am I here?' and 'For what purpose?' And, those are all religious questions, so why not a religious interpretation of history?" And he used to leave it hanging there. Like a challenge.

Itch was a thinker and a doer. And, too, he was a visionary. Perhaps it was this that made him so intense. He saw things before they happened. At least that's what people said. And he couldn't understand why other people couldn't see what he saw. Yet, when people called him a visionary and said he saw things that weren't there yet, he just laughed and said, "Yeah, I know. There's a place for people like that. It's got bars and padded walls." And he let it go at that.

He could have been a social activist, a very active social activist, except that he was more of an evolutionist by temperament than a revolutionist. He was sort of laid back in personality, quiet and unpretentious. He shunned the limelight, preferring a low profile. But he worked hard. He was like a swan gliding on a pond with his feet, unseen, constantly in motion. He made a difference. He was dedicated and had the drive and the commitment to go along with it. And, above all, he

had compassion and the gift of empathy. Quietly, he had realized the essence of his being, his oneness. He was unique.

Earlier, on the way to the hospital, I had asked George and Jon about Itch being a "model minority." It was a term being bandied about in recent years, which I felt was divisive and condescending, even though it was meant, perhaps, to be complimentary. I was curious to see how they would respond.

George replied, "Yeah, I guess so. I never gave it a thought. To me, he was a great guy, a great friend."

Jon agreed, expanding it a bit. "Yeah, he was that all right. But he was more than just that. If anything, he was a model human

being. They should have kept the mold that made him."

Thinking back now, I agree with Jon. Itch was not just a model minority or a model American. He was more. If anything, he was a model human being. A human being to emulate. They should have kept the mold that made him.

As I turned onto the freeway, I looked at the old *ojuzu* I had found in Itch's dresser. I remembered the story he had told me years ago. Looking through it, I saw the distant peak of Mt. Tamalpais rising high across the bay and the white clouds blooming in the clear blue sky. I was flying with the seagulls and felt the softness of the wind.

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latter title was reprinted by American-Japanese Publishing Association (San Francisco) in 1950.

It is largely due to Chikamori's labor of love that Heco was brought back from historical oblivion. Chikamori and his wife traveled twice to the United States, visiting the places historically associated with Heco, checking with archives, libraries, and historical associations. He is the author of *Josefu Hiko* (Tokyo, Yoshikawa Kobunkan, 1963, new edition 1986), *Jinbutsu Nihon Shimbun Shi* (Tokyo, Jinbutsu Orai Sha, 1970), *Josefu Hiko* (Tokyo, Japanese Britannica, 1980), and *Christian Josefu Hiko* (Tokyo, Amurita Shobo, 1985). He is the president of the Joseph Heco Society, and the editor of its organ, *Josefu Hiko Kinenkai Shi* (*Bulletin of the Joseph Heco Society*). Heco's *The Narrative of a Japanese* was translated into Japanese by Professors Tsutomu Nakagawa and Osamu Yamaguchi, both members of the society, under the title *Amerika Hikojo Jiden* (*Autobiography of American Hikojo*), (Tokyo, Heibonsha, 1964, 2 vols.).

The purpose of the Joseph Heco Society, according to its bylaws, is to maintain permanently the tomb of Heco in the Aoyama Cemetery, to hold annual graveside memorial services, and to memorialize him as the father of Japanese newspapers and a cultural benefactor to Japan. The society collects materials pertaining to Heco, engages in research, and publishes the bulletin.

The society has officers who serve without salary. The expenses of the society are paid from the interest of the endowment fund and other donations. The capital of the endowment fund cannot be expended. Anyone who contributes ¥1,000 a share (or as many shares one cares to donate) to the endowment fund becomes a member of the society. For those who live in the United States, \$10 (about ¥1,500) seems to be appropriate for a share in the endowment fund.

The society has about 500 members, 22 of whom are Japanese Americans and two who are

Caucasians. Of the 22 Japanese Americans, 13 live in Japan, one in Hawaii, and eight in the mainland United States.

The year 1987 marks the sesquicentennial of Heco's birth. In celebration of this event, it is hoped that many Americans, whether they are of Japanese ancestry or not, join the Joseph Heco Society in supporting its worthy cause.

There are three methods of sending money to the society. One is to send a personal check. The drawback of this method is that a bank in Japan charges approximately \$14 for handling a check. The other method is to buy an international postal money order at any United States post office. The handling charge is \$2 per money order up to \$700. The handling charge in a Japanese post office is about ¥250 per \$1. A payer's name and address and the society's name and address (Josefu Hiko Kinenkai, 1-10-13 Hattori Yutaka-cho, Toyonaka 561, Japan) must be written or typed on the money order before mailing it to the society. An overseas airmail stamp costs 44 cents.

Those who do not wish to go to the post office to purchase money orders may send their personal checks for \$15, payable to the Joseph Heco Society American Committee, to the committee, 12721 Robindale Drive, Rockville, Md. 20853. The committee will forward contributions to the society in Japan, and send membership cards.

The American committee was recently formed to serve as a liaison between the society and people living in the United States. The committee is composed of the following members: Frank S. Baba (chair), Nasuo Hashiguchi (treasurer), Key K. Kobayashi (secretary), Andrew Y. Kuroda, Yoshio Sakaue (vice chair), Katsuyo L. Takeshita, and Chiyoko Yoshihashi.

Heco's grave is within easy walking distance from the *Gaien-mae* station of the *Ginza* subway line. The address is Aoyama Reien (Cemetery), No. 32, 2-chome, Minami Aoyama, Minatoku, Tokyo 107. Directions to the grave can be obtained at the cemetery office at the entrance.

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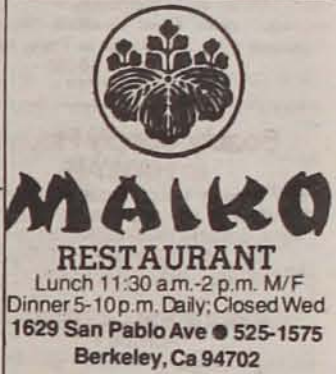
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