

pacific citizen

National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

Newsstand: 25¢
(60¢ Postpaid)

#2,459 / Vol. 105 No. 14 /

ISSN: 0030-8579

941 East 3rd St. Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013

(213) 626-6936

Friday, October 30, 1987

S. 1009 REDRESS BILL OUT OF COMMITTEE, REVISED

Senate Ready to Vote on S.1009; Payment Schedule Explained

WASHINGTON—From articles and letters to the editors in the vernacular papers and from Pacific Citizen, the Washington JACL-LEC office has noted that many individuals are asking about certain provisions in the redress bills.

With the completion of the report on S. 1009 by the Governmental Affairs Committee of the Senate, chaired by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), and the circulation on the Hill of the report and the revised S. 1009 with an amendment, Gracey Uyehara, executive director of JACL-LEC, said:

"Perhaps we can respond to these individual concerns related to 'eligibility' and to the payment schedule. Also, the supporters of the redress bills may be interested in noting the minor changes besides the amendment which was introduced by Sen. Bill Roth (R-Del.) on August 4 at the mark-up session of the Governmental Affairs Committee.

Though Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) and the Senate leadership have placed S. 1009 on the "fast track," it has yet to be scheduled for Senate vote. No one needs to be told that this is a tense period in the nation's Capitol with major legislative issues which are requiring fairly immediate action by Congress.

Procedure in Senate

Most bills are passed in the Senate either on the call of the Calendar or by unanimous consent procedure. S. 1009 is to be considered by unanimous consent agreement which limits debate and controls time on the bill, along with amendments and debatable motions, when possible. This is done because debate is otherwise unlimited. Once there is unanimous consent, the bill can then be scheduled in one day;

otherwise it must go on the Calendar.

The following excerpts are from S. 1009—*To accept the findings and to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, October 20 (legislative day, Oct. 16), 1987*, reported by Glenn, with an amendment. The Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution is covered in the Title III section. For our purposes, the review will be on Title II, United States Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Resident Aliens.

Definitions

(1) "eligible individual" means any living individual of Japanese ancestry who—

(A) is a United States citizen or permanent resident alien on the date of enactment of this Act; and

(B) (i) was enrolled on the records of the United States Government during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946, as being in a prohibited military zone; or

(ii) was confined, held in custody, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property during the period as a result of—

(I) Executive Order Numbered 9066 (February 19, 1942; 7 Fed. Reg. 1407);

(II) the Act entitled "An Act to provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any act in military areas or zones" and approved March 21, 1942 (56 Stat. 173); or

(III) any other Executive order, Presidential proclamation, law of the United States, directive of the Armed Forces of the United States, or other action or its agents, repre-

sentatives, officers, or employees respecting the exclusion, relocation, or detention of individuals on the basis of race.

The "eligible individual" definition is from Sec. 201 of the definitions. The new addition above is (A).

It is to be noted in Sec. 203 on Federal Consideration and Review, which would help a Nisei who lost his Federal job or status during WW2, that "(b) No New Authority Created has been added with the following statement:

"Subsection (a) shall not be construed to create new authority to grant restitution described in that subsection, or establish new eligibility to apply for such restitution."

Appropriations to Trust Fund

Sec. 204 (b) Authorization—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund \$500,000,000 in fiscal 1989, \$400,000,000 in fiscal 1990, \$200,000,000 in fiscal 1991, \$100,000,000 in fiscal 1992 and \$100,000,000 in fiscal 1993.

This addition is the amendment which was made by Sen. Roth of Delaware.

Restitution

Sec. 205. (a) Location and Payment of Eligible Individuals—

(1) The Attorney General, with the assistance of the Board, shall locate, using records already in the possession of the United States Government, each eligible individual and shall pay out of the Fund to each such individual the sum of \$20,000. The Attorney General shall encourage each eligible individual to submit his or her current address to the Department of Justice through a public awareness campaign.

(2) If an eligible individual refuses to accept any payment under this section, such amount shall re-

main in the Fund and no payment shall be made under this section to such individual at any future date.

(b) Preference to Oldest.—The Attorney General shall endeavor to make payment to eligible individuals who are living in the order of date of birth (with the oldest receiving full payment first), until all eligible individuals who are living have received payment in full.

(c) Nonresidents.—In attempting to locate any eligible individual who resides outside the United States, the Attorney General may use any available facility or resources of any public or nonprofit organization.

(d) No Set Off for Administrative costs.—No costs incurred by the Attorney General in carrying out this section shall be paid from the Fund or set off against, or otherwise deducted from, any payment under this section to any eligible individual.

(e) Extinguishment of Claims. The claims of an eligible individual against the United States shall be extinguished—

(A) on a date which is ten years after the date of enactment of this Act; or

(B) on the date by which the individual has received the total amount of payments under this Act, whichever date first occurs.

(f) Clarification of Treatment of Payments Under Other Laws. Amounts paid to an eligible individual under this section

(1) shall be treated for purposes of the Internal Revenue laws of the United States as damages for human suffering; and

(2) shall not be included as income or resources for purposes of determining eligibility to receive benefits described in section 3803(c)(2)(C) of title 31, United States Code, or the amount of such benefits.

Section (f) is an addition to the original bill.

Another addition is "Compliance with Budget Act"

Compliance with Budget Act

Sec. 207. No authority under this title to enter into contracts or to make payments shall be effective except to the extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance in appropriations Acts. Any provision of this title which, directly or indirectly, authorized the enactment of new budget authority shall be effective only after Sept. 30, 1988.

Concluded Uyehara, "I hope this summary of the revised S. 1009 responds to the concerns expressed by many individuals about eligibility, the extinguishment clause and the payment schedule.

"We must still keep in mind that though we have made notable advances towards the attainment of redress, we have a major task in getting our president to sign the redress bill into law.

"We ask that the lobbying effort and the letter-writing campaign to move ahead at full speed."

JACL-LEC has one recommendation to make at this particular time. When H.R. 442 was passed Sept. 17 in the House 243-141, the ensuing publicity reactivated the opponents of redress. Letters to the editors went to newspapers throughout the country and to quite a few of the Senators asking them to vote against the Senate bill.

JACL-LEC has decided to keep publicity related to redress at low visibility except where the press or media supports the passage of the bills is known.

Individuals who wish further clarification may call or write: JACL-LEC, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036; (202) 223-1240.

Jackson Promises to Support Asian Americans

By Laurie Mochidome

LOS ANGELES — Amid enthusiastic cheers, the Rev. Jessie Jackson appeared before a crowd of 300 Asian Pacific Americans and supporters Oct. 18. Jackson was the last presidential hopeful to speak at the first national convention of the National Democratic Council of Asian and Pacific Americans (NDCAPA). Titled "Target '88: The Margin of Victory," the convention took place Oct. 16 to 18 at the Hyatt Airport Hotel.

Introduced by Bert Nakano, spokesperson for the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, as "the first [presidential candidate] in 1984 to speak in Little Tokyo" and address the redress issue of the Japanese American community, Jackson discussed the views which have earned him so much support in the Asian Pacific American community.

Using the Vincent Chin case and recent "bashing" of Asian companies as examples, Jackson blamed U.S. corporate practices and the Reagan administration for the resurgence of violence against Asian Americans in the U.S.

"It's not the Taiwanese and South Koreans taking American jobs," he declared. "It's the quest for slave labor on the part of organized labor."

"[We've must] involve human rights with labor rights," said Jackson. "We need a balanced playing field to protect workers everywhere."

Of the Reagan Administration's contribution to the trade deficit, he stated, "It's not the fault of the Japanese that they spend 2% of their R and D—research and development—on the military and we 75%. Reagan wanted to be the number one exporter of arms and dangerous weapons. Nakasone, of cars and electrical appliances. Both have realized their dream. But... Nakasone has the largest creditor nation and Reagan, the largest debtor nation.

"The point is," he continued, "make what the world wants to buy... let's not use emotions as a substitute for a formula for global economic growth."

He also addressed what he felt

was a lack of opportunity for Asian Americans in the U.S., saying, "It's wrong that out of 7,000 top U.S. government managers there's only 57 Asian American officers."

If elected, he promised Asian Pacific Americans more key leadership positions "to every level of government post, civil rights commissions, federal judgeships."

"But, we've got to go further than that, to empowerment and representation," said Jackson. "It's time for more Asian American congresspeople and senators and legislators. You don't need a leader—you need empowerment. You can help lead yourselves."

Citing, among other examples, his early stand for redressing the survivors of the U.S. internment camps during WW2, Jackson told his audience, "I want you to use my candidacy as a platform to make the entire American family feel welcome. My campaign is open to your ideas."

Other Democratic candidates who spoke during the weekend-long convention were Sen. Paul Simon (D-Ill.) and Massachusetts Gov. Michael Dukakis.



Photo by Randy Masaki

POINT OF VIEW—Attorney Peggy Nagae Lum addresses the audience at the "Views from Within: The Japanese American Wartime Experience" conference held Sept. 19 and 20 at the University of California at Berkeley. (l-r) Dale Minami, Fred Korematsu, Peggy Nagae Lum and Gordon Hirabayashi.

Mineta Vote on H.R. 442 Explained

WASHINGTON—Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) voted "present—not voting" on H.R. 442 because the parliamentarian had advised him in order to avoid a conflict of interest, Mineta's office explained. An aye vote might mean he was voting some money for himself.

Eric Federer, Mineta's spokesman, added the decision not to vote on the bill was a difficult one. The San Jose congressman, who was 10

years old when he and his family were sent to camp, has yet to decide whether he will accept the money should the legislation become law.

(William Marutani, a member of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians which recommended \$20,000 to all who were interned because of E.O. 9066, long ago announced he would not accept the sum.)

Inouye May Be Next Senate Leader

HONOLULU — Because of hopes of one day becoming majority leader in the Senate, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) had to be careful in announcing his opposition to the confirmation of Judge Robert Bork to the Supreme Court, says an article published in an Oct. 18 issue of the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

The column, written by politics editor and government bureau chief Jerry Burris, cites the "carefully crafted statement of opposition to Bork" as evidence that Inouye was

thinking about the statements made by many Washington insiders, which call him the frontrunner for majority leader in the next Congress.

According to another article published in the *Advertiser*, dated Oct. 18, this is based upon the assumption that the Democrats retain control of the Senate and current majority leader Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) steps down as many colleagues have wanted him to do.

Continued on page 3

OCA Urges Support of Redress Bill

WASHINGTON — Spurred by indications that President Reagan is being advised to veto the Civil Liberties Act of 1987, which would redress surviving Americans and legal resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who were incarcerated by the U.S. government in internment camps during WW2, the Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc. (OCA) is redoubling efforts to ensure passage of the act.

While seeking special meetings with White House representatives to discuss the redress issue, OCA announced it has called on all Asians and other Americans to rally on behalf of the redress legislation's enactment.

In a letter to President Reagan and other prominent political figures involved with the redress issue, James Tso, OCA national president said, "OCA shares the concern of many in this country that unworthy considerations may impede passage of a bill calling for redress to the surviving WW2 American Japanese internees. Americans who genuinely love their country are keenly aware of the need for America to make some tangible gesture

of atonement to the survivors.

"Besides being deprived of the value of their properties and businesses which were confiscated or sold at a loss," Tso wrote, "these loyal American citizens spent several productive years of their lives deprived also of their freedom, their earning power, their growth potential, and their opportunity to contribute to the society in which they chose to live."

"Arguing that 'redress will cost a lot of money,'" the letter went on, "and that 'the statute of limitations on our government's obligation to redress wronged citizens has run out' should not tempt us to leave this great wrong unrighted."

"This administration must not miss a valuable opportunity to soften the ugliness of a most dishonorable episode in this nation's history," Tso concluded. "We must reclaim America's honor by doing the right thing, simply and solely because it is the right thing to do."

While aware of the redress bill's importance to all Americans, the OCA has also made note of the particular need for Asian Americans to be active in support of its passage.

Story of Manjiro Subject of Film

FAIRHAVEN, Mass. — Manjiro Nakahama, the first Japanese national to be educated and trained in the U.S. (1843-50), and his mentor, American whaling captain William Whitfield will be the subjects of a dramatic feature film by Woody Clark Productions and Compass America Productions.

"The story of Manjiro and Captain Whitfield is one of the most exciting true adventures ever recorded and yet is virtually unknown in the U.S.," said Clark, the executive producer.

"This is a film where little has to be fictionalized," added producer William Davis. "Manjiro was shipwrecked, saved and brought to the U.S. because Japan at the time would execute anyone who left the country and tried to return."

Davis first got the idea for the film from Masamichi Ishiguro, one of his Japanese students in San Francisco. Ishiguro will be the associate producer.

"The drama is there," said Ishiguro. "Manjiro is educated in Fairhaven, Massachusetts, sails ships as a navigator, then seeks his fortune in the California gold rush before deciding to return to his family in Japan."

Manjiro and his friends return to their homeland and are imprisoned and questioned. But later they are seen as important translators of the Western world for the Japanese.

"What we have here is really an ongoing tale, a mini-series of tremendous value," said Clark.

Davis created a videotape of the Manjiro saga in 1984 from original water-color storyboard drawings. The tape was then translated into Japanese. Clark and Davis formed a partnership soon after.

They expect to finalize a co-production deal with a major Japanese producer sometime in November and have the project moving into production by early 1988.

Allow 6 weeks advance notice to report address change with label on front

If you are moving / Wish to subscribe,

Write New Address below. Effective date

Please send the Pacific Citizen for:

1-Yr \$20 2-Yrs \$38 3-Yrs \$56

To:

Address:

City, State, ZIP:

All subscriptions payable in advance. Foreign: US\$12.00 extra per year.

Checks payable to: Pacific Citizen, 941 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90013

EXPIRATION NOTICE—If the last four digits on the top row of your label reads 1087, the 60-day grace period ends with the last issue in December, 1987. Please renew your subscription or membership. If membership has been renewed and the paper stops, notify the PC office.

Shows are the 'Pits,' Says NECO

NEW YORK CITY — Ten "Peach Pit" Awards were presented by the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations (NECO) in August to TV shows, commercials and one movie deemed "especially offensive" to members of the nation's ethnic groups.

Demanding that producers, networks and local stations remove the offensive material from the airwaves and become more sensitive to "ethnic Americans," NECO honorary chair William D. Fugazy said, "These programs and commercials are the pits, and that's why we're giving them these awards."

"They insult all Americans because of their high degree of insensitivity. The producers of this material may consider their efforts to be harmless humor, but in fact, they are contributing to negative stereotypes."

Nine shows were given "Golden Pit Awards" (a peach pit spray-painted gold), but "Saturday Night Live" received the "Platinum Pit Award" (a peach pit spray-painted platinum) for its offensive treatment of Chinese Americans.

A styrofoam head representing producer Lorne Michaels of NBC received this award for "Ching Chang," a skit depicting a Chinese store owner and his family.

Other slurred ethnic groups which were vindicated in part by

these awards included Italian, Arab, African, Jewish, Hispanic and Mexican Americans.

NBC was the station deemed to have aired the most racist shows, receiving four out of the five awards that went to TV stations; ABC received one "Golden Pit Award."

NECO, which represents the largest ethnic and heritage organizations in the U.S., was formed in October of 1986 when it sponsored the Ellis Island Medals of Honor. Among the 80 who were honored with medals, which were awarded Oct. 27 as part of New York's Statue of Liberty Centennial celebrations, was Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii).

Committed to creating and encouraging equal opportunity for all Americans, NECO plans to sponsor a range of regional and national programs involving issues of politics, education and human rights.

Among the 65 organizations making up the coalition are only three Asian groups: the National Federation of Asian, Indian Organizations, Organization of Chinese Americans and Chinatown Planning Council.

For information about NECO, call executive director Patrick Morelli at (212) 838-9423.

Taken from a report published in the New York *Nichibe*.



Japanese Phototypesetting

TOYO PRINTING CO.

309 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 90013
(213) 626-8153

プラザギフトセンター

NEW MINOLTA
MAXUM

THE FIRST AUTOFOCUS SLR

Plaza Gift Center (213) 680-3288
111 Japanese Village Plaza - Little Tokyo

Kimura PHOTOMART
Cameras & Photographic Supplies
316 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 622-3968

Los Angeles Japanese Casualty Insurance Assn.
COMPLETE INSURANCE PROTECTION

Aihara Insurance Agency, Inc.
250 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 90012
Suite 900 626-9625

Anson T. Fujioka Insurance
321 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 90012
Suite 500 626-4393

Funakoshi Ins. Agency, Inc.
200 S. San Pedro, Los Angeles 90012
Suite 300 626-5275

Inouye Insurance Agency
15029 Sylvanwood Ave.
Norwalk, CA 90650 864-5774

Itano & Kagawa, Inc.
321 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 90012
Suite 301 624-0758

Ito Insurance Agency, Inc.
1245 E. Walnut, #112, Pasadena 91106
(818) 795-7059, (213) 681-4411 L.A.

Kamiya Ins. Agency, Inc.
327 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 90012
Suite 224 626-8135

Maeda & Mizuno Ins. Agency
18902 Brookhurst St., Fountain Valley
CA 92708 (714) 964-7227

The J. Morey Company
11080 Artesia Bl., Suite F, Cerritos, CA
90701, (213) 924-3494, (714) 952-2154

Steve Nakaji Insurance
11964 Washington Pl. 391-5831
Los Angeles 90066

Ogino-Aizumi Ins. Agency
109 N. Huntington, Mont'y Pk 91754, (818) 571-
6911, (213) 283-1233 L.A.

Ota Insurance Agency
321 E. 2nd St., Suite 604 617-2057
Los Angeles 90012

T. Roy Iwami & Associates
Quality Ins. Services, Inc.
3255 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 630
Los Angeles 90010 382-2255

Sato Insurance Agency
366 E. 1st St., Los Angeles 90012
626-5861 629-1425

Tsuneishi Ins. Agency, Inc.
327 E. 2nd St., Los Angeles 90012
Suite 221 628-1365

AHT Insurance Assoc., Inc.
dba: Wada Asato Associates, Inc.
16500 S. Western Ave., #200,
Gardena, CA 90247 (213) 516-0110

NEW CAR LOANS 9.9% APR

Up to 60 months financing / Simple interest
No pre-payment penalties / Free loan insurance

NATIONAL JAACL CREDIT UNION
TOLL FREE 800 544-8828 (Out of Utah) OVER \$9.3 MILLION IN ASSETS
PO Box 1721 / Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 / 801 355-8040

NEW! National JAACL Credit Union
TOLL FREE LOAN LINE
800 544-8828
Out of Utah

Important News about Home Equity Loans!

POINTS **PARTICIPATION FEE**

FIXED AND VARIABLE RATE HOME EQUITY LOANS **SUMITOMO EQUITY CREDIT LINE**

- Speedy Credit Decision
- Documents may be ready in as little as 10 business days
- 30-day Lock-in of Interest Rate after approval on Fixed-Rate loans

Call or visit any of our offices for details. Application must be received by November 30, 1987.

Note: Certain restrictions and other fees may apply

Sumitomo Bank
Sumitomo Bank of California Member FDIC

Mineta Expresses Concern for Gulf Problems

WASHINGTON—Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) expressed his concern Oct. 19 that the U.S. could be drawn into a war with Iran and faulted the president for not cooperating with Congress in developing a well-considered long-term policy for the region.

"Hostilities in the Persian Gulf worry me because I fear that we're slowly being drawn into a larger conflict for which we have no clear policy," Mineta said.

Criticizing President Reagan for pursuing a military role in Persian Gulf which did not have the support of Congress, Mineta said that the president's refusal to involve Congress in developing a policy for U.S. forces in the area was not only unwise, but illegal.

"Our situation in the Persian Gulf is alarming, but the gulf that really worries me is the one between the president and Congress—a gulf created by the president's refusal to comply with the War Powers Resolution," said Mineta.

The War Powers Resolution specifies that the president must provide formal notification to Congress within 48 hours of the introduction of U.S. military forces into hostilities or any situation where hostilities are imminent or likely. The president must then seek congressional approval to continue that deployment for longer than 60 days. By refusing thus far to file a report under the resolution, the president has sought to avoid a congressional vote on whether to support his Persian Gulf policy.

"What is happening here is that the president is continuing to thumb his nose at the Constitution and ignore the laws he doesn't like," Mineta said. "That, to me, is more worrisome than any Silkworm missile."

In an effort to force the president to comply with the War Powers Resolution, Mineta has joined more than 100 other members of Congress in filing a lawsuit against the president. That lawsuit, filed last August, would force the president to comply with the law by filing an official War Powers notification with Congress. A hearing is scheduled for next month in U.S. District Court in Washington.

U.S. Military Seeks Buddhist Chaplains

WASHINGTON—Long sought by the Buddhist Churches of America, the Defense Department this week (Oct. 26) decided to permit Buddhist chaplains to serve in the U.S. armed forces.

BCA Bishop Seigen H. Yamaoka of San Francisco received a letter dated Oct. 13 from Col. John L. Mann, USAF, executive director of the Armed Forces Chaplain Board, granting the BCA request to certify Buddhist clergy for military chaplaincy.

It marked the first time a religious group outside of Christianity or Judaism will be in the service.

(The Buddhist "wheel" has been recognized and used on military graves for some time now.)



COME AND GET IT—Shig Iwasaki (with hat) and Cliff Uyeda (with tongs), a past national JACL president, serve hungry guests at the second annual National Japanese American Historical Society barbecue held Sept. 6 in San Francisco. Over 600 attended the *undokai* picnic.

Missile Tests

Soviet Action Shocks Matsunaga

WASHINGTON—Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), in a letter to Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, dated Oct. 6, registered strong objections to Soviet missile tests aimed in the vicinity of the state of Hawaii. Matsunaga also co-sponsored legislation registering a vote of 96-0. Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) was also a co-sponsor of the Senate resolution. Daniel Inouye was also a co-sponsor of the Senate resolution.

The Soviet test, prior to the week prior of Oct. 6, involved two target areas, one about 500 miles Northwest and the second about 300 miles Southeast of the island of Kauai. Two test missiles were launched. One dummy warhead landed in the Northwest target zone, less than 600 miles from Kauai.

"The proximity to U.S. territory of the planned targets and the impact point of the second missile's warhead have caused serious concern among the people of my state," Matsunaga wrote. "It is conceivable that, through a small technical error, either or both of the missiles could easily have struck American territory, endangering the lives of citizens in the Aloha state."

"The timing of the tests could not have been worse," Matsunaga went on. "I find it incomprehensible that your country would aim missiles so

close to American territory when our two nations have just concluded an agreement on Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers, and are on the eve of concluding another on the elimination of the entire INF class of missiles in Europe.

"It is even more incomprehensible that the tests would be performed at a time when those of us in the U.S. Congress who pursue greater arms restraint are seeking U.S. adherence to the sublimits of the unratified SALT II Treaty and to the traditional interpretation of the 1972 ABM Treaty."

Matsunaga also pointed out that many Americans consider the tests a direct provocation, symptomatic of a general Soviet disregard for American security concerns.

"I hope this is not true," he wrote. "Such behavior can only heighten the regrettably high tensions which exist between East and West. As one who has consistently sought to promote cooperation and understanding between our two countries, particularly in the areas of space and education, I must admit that I am deeply shocked, puzzled and ultimately saddened by this Soviet action."

Matsunaga urged Gorbachev to explain the incident to the American people and desist from such provocative action in the future.

ABC Installs New Officers

INOUE

Continued from page 2

LOS ANGELES—The Asian Pacific Bar of California (ABC), the statewide organization of all Asian bar associations in California, installed its new officers during the State Bar Convention in Los Angeles on Sept. 19.

The evening, which was attended by Asian judges, lawyers and leaders of various Asian bar associations throughout California and the U.S., was highlighted by the appearance of Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.). He spoke of the difficulties and obstacles that were surmounted in passing redress bill H.R. 442 and urged those in attendance not to forget the legislators who supported the bill.

Installed as new officers of ABC were Hoyt H. Zia, president; Jerry L. Chong, president-elect; Carol Matsunaga, secretary; and Ed Oshikia, treasurer. They were sworn in by Los Angeles Superior Court Judge Ernest Hiroshige.

Earlier that afternoon, the Asian Pacific Bar had also sponsored a panel discussion on anti-Asian violence for the State Bar which included speakers from Massachusetts, Texas and California.

Reportedly, an announcement made Oct. 19 by Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss.) fuels the possibility. Stennis said he would not seek re-election in 1988, thus vacating his chairmanship of the Appropriations Committee, which Byrd could settle for if he decides to leave his post.

Burris says, in opposing Bork's confirmation, Inouye avoids specifically indicting Bork's political philosophy or specific record on major Constitutional and social issues. Referring to the criticism leveled at opposing senators by supporters of the judge, Burris states that "anyone opposing Bork... is in danger of accusations that he is controlled by special interest groups or is trying to trim the ideological drift of the Supreme court to suit his own political whim."

According to Burris, if Inouye becomes majority leader in the Senate, he wouldn't want a record which supports rejection of a nominee due to a certain stand on politics or on specific issues. The time may come when the senator, himself, may face the challenge of escorting a Democratic presidential nominee through the confirmation process.

FOR HOLIDAY GIFT GIVING

Disney MAGIC

CAPTURED IN PURE, SOLID GOLD AND SILVER

Snow White • the Seven Dwarfs • Prince Charming
the Wicked Witch • the Hunter and Queen

Extremely limited proof editions, minted by Rarities Mint, Inc.
Available from your local AUTHORIZED RARITIES DISNEY DEALER

KKRC Call (714) 541-0994
Kenneth H. Kusumoto Rare Coin

Nexus Financial Center
Orange, California 92668

Plan Now to Attend! The JACL Thousand Club 40th Anniversary Celebration 1947-1987 November 20 & 21, 1987 at Cactus Pete's

HOTEL/CASINO • JACKPOT, NEVADA

Enjoy the 'round-the-clock action of Cactus Pete's! You'll find all the popular games of chance, including "21", poker, craps, slots and more!

Our Gala Room Theater/Restaurant features great nightly entertainment from top recording and cabaret stars. And when it's time to turn in, relax in one of Cactus Pete's 272 luxurious rooms with distinctive decor.

PACKAGE REGISTRATION

\$30 per person. Includes Saturday lunch and banquet, plus a souvenir booklet.

ROOM REGISTRATION

Granite Range Hotel: \$45 Horseshu Hotel: \$30 Desert Lodge: \$28.75

MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS EARLY!

Call now! Please mention that you are attending the JACL Anniversary. A limited number of rooms have been reserved for this event.

For more information, call toll-free: 1-800-821-1103 ext. 116.

TOYO
Myatake
STUDIO

SAN GABRIEL VILLAGE
235 W. Fairview Ave., San Gabriel, CA 91776
(213) 283-5685, (818) 289-5674
LITTLE TOKYO
114 N. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 626-5681, 626-5673



pacific citizen

941 E. 3rd St., No. 200, Los Angeles, CA 90013-1703 • (213) 626-6936

Published at Los Angeles, Calif. by the Japanese American Citizens League [National Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115, (415) 921-5225] every Friday except the first and last weeks of the year, biweekly during July and August, and one week in December prior to the year-end.

• Second Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif. • Annual Subscription Rates — JACL Members: \$11.00 of the national dues provide one year on a one-per-household basis. Non-Members (Regular): 1 year — \$20, 2 years — \$38, payable in advance. • Foreign: add \$12 US per year. Air mail—U.S./Canada: add \$25 US per year; Japan/Europe: add \$60 US per year.

The news and opinions expressed by columnists other than the National President or National Director do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

OFFICERS

Harry H. Kajihara, National JACL President Peggy S. Liggett, PC Board Chair

EDITORIAL - BUSINESS STAFF

Harry K. Honda, General Manager/Operations
George T. Johnston, Assistant Editor Rick Momi, Adv. Bus. Manager
Laurie Mochidome, Assistant Editor Mark Saito, Bookkeeper
Mary H. Imon, Production Tomi Hoshizaki, Subscription, Circulation

Postmaster: Send Address Change to: Pacific Citizen, 941 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90013-1703

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER:

Harry H. Kajihara

Washington Wonder & Wrap-Up

SEPTEMBER 17, 1987 was a magnificent, memorable day! All Americans proudly marked the 200th birthday of our U.S. Constitution. On the same day, the House of Representatives took the first step towards removing a disgraceful blot upon our Constitution by passage of H.R. 442 — a bill introduced for the fifth time and finally moved to the House floor a vote thanks to the leadership, will and skill of Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.). Prior to introduction of H.R. 442 in the 100th Congress by House Majority Leader Tom Foley (D-Wash.), similar redress bills had been introduced by Reps. Jim Wright (now House Speaker) of Texas, Mike Lowry of Washington, and Mervyn Dymally of California.

Grayce Ueyehara sent me the Sept. 17 *Congressional Record*, which contains 43 pages in fine print of the proceedings and debate of H.R. 442. I savored the testimonies of those speaking in support of passage. I cried uncontrollably upon reading California Rep. Ron Dellum's testimony. Even after 45 years, I guess the hurt, pain, anguish and anger over the incarceration experience remains knotted deep inside.

There are many in the House to whom we need to express heartfelt appreciation. Special gratitude is extended to House Speaker Wright, House Majority Leader Foley, Judiciary Committee Chair Peter Rodino of New Jersey, Subcommittee Chair Frank, and Majority Whip Tony Coelho from Central California. Very special *dōmo arigatō* to Bob Matsui and Norm Mineta who very early on strongly advocated for redress at the risk of their political careers.

The Bicentennial and Smithsonian's Exhibit Opening

Along with 5,000 other Japanese Americans, the National JACL and JACL-LEC Board members ascended or descended upon our nation's capital to observe the opening of the Smithsonian exhibit commemorating the bicentennial of the Constitution. The opening ceremony (Oct. 1) on the Capitol steps in front of the west lawn with 3,000 present was indeed spectacular and memorable, listening to the keynote address by Sen. Spark Matsunaga, guest speaker Hon. Arthur Goldberg as well as from Sen. Daniel Inouye, Reps. Mineta and Matsui of California, Dan Akaka and Patsy Saiki of Hawaii.

There were many events being held concurrently so it was not possible to attend them all. But the JACL and LEC board members were privileged to attend a luncheon hosted by Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Nobuo Matsunaga at the Embassy. That evening the Eastern District Council, led by newly-elected Governor Tom Kometani and the Washington, D.C. chapter under President Ben Watada, hosted a sumptuous potluck supper for National and LEC board members. It was an opportunity to meet many longtime friends, including my wife Etsuko's bosses of 37 years in New York, Min and Aya Endo and Tad and Mabel Yamada. I also met Dr. Ray Murakami finally. He was a terrific pitcher on a softball team at Tule Lake against whom I played and collected several hits as best as I can recollect—or did I strike out each time? On Saturday, about 20 JACL and LEC board members attended the Asian-Pacific American Civil Rights Alliance convention banquet. Recently formed, it was holding its first convention with Jan Pillai as chair and Rawlein Soberano as APACRA president. Minority House Leader Robert H. Michel was keynote speaker. LEC Chair Jerry Enomoto and I were on the banquet program as guest speakers.

Going to WDC via 'Out-of-Pocket' Way

Understandably, there were some questions from constituents over the increased cost to the national JACL budget by holding a National Board meeting in Washington, D.C., over San Francisco at National Headquarters. It had been covered and discussed at the previous board meeting in June. The difference in cost for a meeting in Washington was \$4,500.

The formula, developed by the president for Board members excluding the youth and staff, to make up the difference would be "out-of-pocket." The president felt it was very worthwhile for the National Board members to show their presence in Washington at this historic occasion. I am gratified that there was not a single objection from a Board member on this approach.

The Five High-Priority Tasks

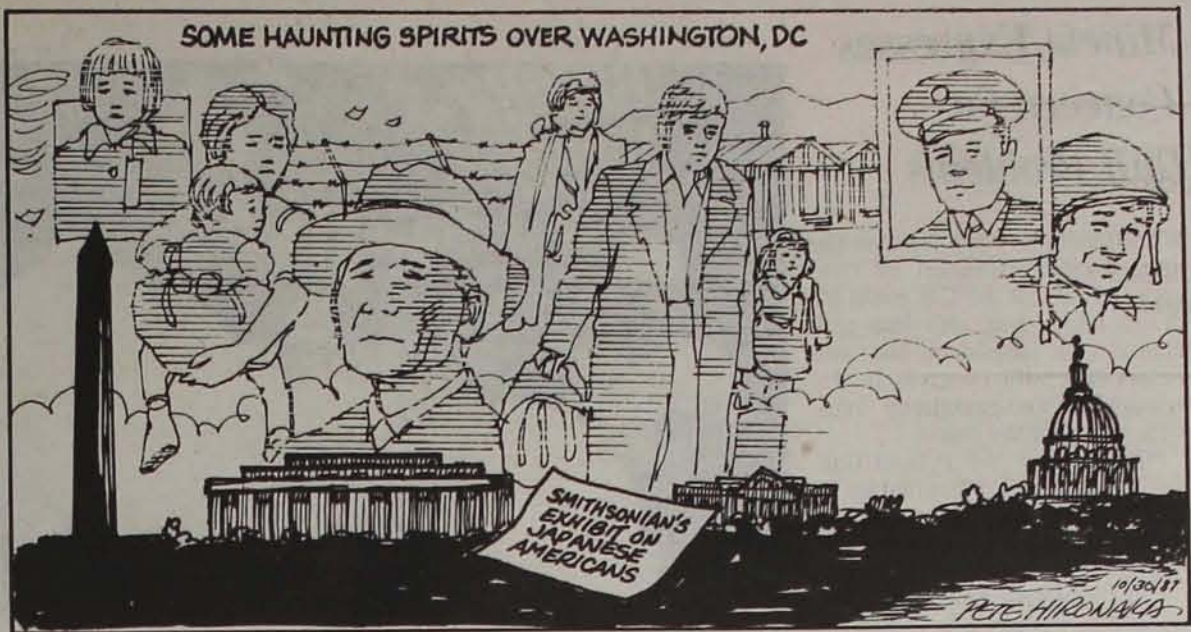
Two years fly by quickly and many things surface requiring attention during one's term in office. Consequently, very little might be accomplished unless one focuses on specific items and keeps these items under constant eye. I would like to update our report on five high-priority tasks of this biennium: (1) Diversified Fund Development, (2) Automated Membership Renewal, (3) 1000 Club Permanent Life Trust Membership, (4) JACL Health Benefit Program and (5) Increasing Grants (see July 3, 1987 PC).

Diversified Fund Development: As reported previously, we have not been able to identify a "take charge" individual who would lead a group-tasking to raise money for JACL operations. Locating a volunteer to chair and raise funds for a specific program, like lobbying for redress (\$350,000 over two years) or *coram nobis* cases (\$65,000 in several months) was much easier.

A survey was taken among Board members and staff to suggest approaches on raising money for JACL. The consensus points to having this task turned over to a staff person, a director of development who will plan and coordinate money-raising programs and projects, including grants. The task will be full-time fund-raising. It may be even necessary to start a fund-drive to hire a director of development. The Board will wrestle further on this task.

Automated Membership Renewal. I believe JACL needs to adopt a computerized membership renewal system. The district governors will be asked

Continued on page 5



History and New Immigrant Chinese Labor

They say everything is strictly legal, but there is something vaguely disquieting about a reported proposal to bring Chinese peasants into the United States as temporary farm workers.

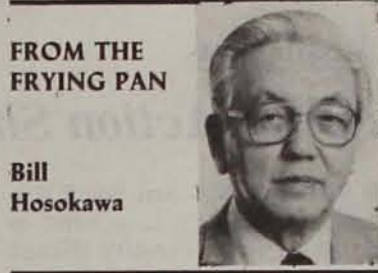
The story, so far as I can determine, first surfaced in the *New York Times*. It said K.K. Soo, a native of Indonesia who grew up in China and Taiwan and is president of the Chinese Agricultural Manpower Center of New York, is prepared to import from China what he calls the best farmers in the world to alleviate a shortage of farm laborers in the United States.

The proposal is said to be legal since the workers will be in the United States no more than 10 months after which they will have to go home, and will be paid prevailing wages which are as high as \$5.17 an hour in California. A farmer seeking this kind of help need only to get certification that American workers are not available. In other words, the Chinese would be temporary farm workers being hired to fill a need, and not immigrants in any sense of the word.

There's no question that certain kinds of farmers, at certain times of

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Bill Hosokawa



the year, are badly in need of certain kinds of labor. This is at a time when our cities have millions of unemployed on relief. And just across the Rio Grande there are millions of others willing to risk their lives for an opportunity to work in the United States.

The Chinese plan creates nervous twitches, perhaps unfairly, because of the sordid history of Asian immigration. In the middle of the last century, when there was a crying need for manpower in the American West, unschooled Chinese laborers were brought into the country by the tens of thousands to build railroads, work the mines, cut the forests, till the soil, wash the clothes and cook the food. The pay was minimal, working conditions deplorable and racial discrimination rampant. This

immigration was largely unregulated until, when there was no longer a pressing demand for manpower, the Chinese as a nationality were barred from further immigration.

That was the beginning of anti-Asian legislation in the United States. It is not difficult to make the case that racially based discriminatory legislation against the Japanese in 1924 muted the aspirations of Japanese liberals and started that country on the road that led to Pearl Harbor.

Despite assurances that the current proposal is legitimate, warning signals about its desirability are visible and I am not being racist when I take note of them. Despite vast changes in outlook since the big war, many Americans still suffer from a bad case of xenophobia, particularly as regards Asians. Both those whose families have been here for generations and those just arriving under immigration quotas and compassionate refugee relief acts continue to encounter it. There doesn't seem to be much wisdom in giving the xenophobes more to fret about, particularly when it is avoidable.

JACL to Follow Yasuhara Plan After Redress

WASHINGTON — The following "post-redress" issue was submitted by Denny Yasuhara of Spokane, governors caucus chair, at the national board meeting, which was held from Oct. 3 to 4.

The plan is described as promoting "greater understanding of Japan, the U.S., and their relationship with each other, among Americans and Japanese." Although missing a short title, it was accepted in principle and the board authorized its distribution with comments due by Dec. 31, 1987.

I. (TITLE PAGE MISSING) II. PURPOSE

A. Overall Mission:

- (1) Promote greater understanding of Japan, the U.S., and their relationship with each other, among Americans and the Japanese.
- (2) Promote greater understanding of and sensitivity to Americans of Japanese ancestry by other Americans and the Japanese.
- (3) Develop and establish long-term, organized and systematic approaches to accomplish above-sections (1) and (2).

B. Plan of Action:

- (1) Develop and establish an intensive educational program designed to increase knowledge and heighten awareness of the JACL membership and its leaders regarding the salient features of U.S.-Japan relations.
- (2) Retain consultants with expertise in the major areas of U.S.-Japan relations to serve as a policy facilitating body to help insure consistency, uniformity, and an informed, impartial JACL policy.
- (3) Develop and establish grant-writing teams or committees in each [JACL] district to seek funds to underwrite the activities and programs of the JACL national and district U.S.-Japan relations committees. Hereinafter, the National Committee shall be the Committee.
- (4) Develop and establish regional or district libraries or depositories for published

and unpublished documents, books and pamphlets concerning U.S.-Japanese relations.

(5) Develop and establish scholarship programs devoted to U.S.-Japan relations for Americans of Japanese ancestry.

(6) Develop and establish Japanese language, culture, and ethnic-sensitive programs to improve necessary social skills among Americans of Japanese ancestry in order that they might participate more effectively in U.S.-Japan relations.

(7) Develop and establish informal relationships with other public or private bodies, such as: Sister City programs, Japan-America Societies, U.S. and Japanese government agencies, to further promote purposes of the program.

(8) With other organizations, promote and establish annual public forums related to U.S.-Japan relations in each district.

(9) Develop and establish over time a broad framework of policies from which decisions would be made, including the capacity to promptly and appropriately respond to current issues involving U.S.-Japan relations.

(10) Undertake a variety of fund-raising activities in conjunction with the grant request program (see 3 above) for expenses not covered by grant monies.

III. STRUCTURE AND ORGANIZATION

A. National Committee:

(1) One representative to be nominated and selected by each District committee made up of chapters interested in representation and the District Governor with the approval of the District Council.

(2) The National U.S.-Japan Relations Committee chair to be selected by the Committee in consultation with the National President and approved by the National Board.

(3) The term of office for committee members shall be for four years with a maximum of two terms. Only the chair may serve three terms, if unanimously approved by the Committee and approved by the National Board. Four positions on the Committee shall be for two years to be automatically extended four more years if approved by the district council they represent. Thereafter, each position will have four-year terms.

(4) National Committee members may not have conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest

is defined as direct or indirect financial gain which may result from or may be a byproduct of their participation on the Committee. Further, it would include being gainfully employed in any capacity involving U.S.-Japan relations or receiving income involving that relationship.

(5) The National President, National Director, and National Legal Counsel shall be ex-officio nonvoting members of the Committee.

(6) Participation on the Committee is voluntary. The number of committee members to be determined by the districts participating and willing to assume the financial and programmatic responsibilities for the initial years of program activation.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

A. The National, District and Chapter activities and programs must be consistent with the goals, objectives and purposes of the National JACL Constitution and Bylaws.

B. The Committee will be responsible to the National Council through the National Board and the National President.

C. If the Committee is found not to be in compliance with the spirit and intent of the National Constitution and Bylaws, as determined by the National Board, a committee will be convened to attempt to resolve the matter. If the matter cannot be resolved, the National President may disband the committee upon two-third vote of the National Board. The investigative committee shall be made up of the National President, National Vice President for Public Affairs, National Vice President for Planning and Development, Governors' Caucus chair and three District governors appointed by the National President.

D. Each district participating shall develop activities and programs consistent with the Committee's goals and objectives.

E. Funding of District activities shall be undertaken by the District Committee with 20% of net proceeds of each fund-raising activity to be sent to National JACL and be kept in a separate account. Such funds are to be released and utilized by approval of the Committee for national activities involving the U.S.-Japan Relations program. Guidelines for utilization of funds shall be developed by the

Continued on page 5

A Trend Continues

CLIFF'S CORNER

Clifford Uyeda



We have seen, and continue to see, a trend in JACL activities which seems unfortunate, unnecessary and undesirable.

The national JACL is a respected organization with over half a century of history. It is powerful because it is the only Asian American organization with a national network.

Back more than 15 years ago, JACL leaders opposed the grass roots efforts to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The act cited the incarceration of Japanese Americans as precedent and authorized the president to incarcerate any person on mere suspicion without evidence. Six sites for detention camps in the U.S. were designated, one of which was Tule Lake.

JACL's official position was that it was not the time to take such action, that the backlashes from the American public would damage JACL.

The determined ad hoc committee members worked on. When success seemed a certainty, the na-

tional JACL joined the campaign. When President Nixon signed the bill, JACL took the spotlight. The ad hoc committee members were forgotten in the credits.

The National Japanese American Historical Society (NJAHS) has worked two solid years with the Smithsonian Institution in the production of the Japanese American exhibit. With the recent involvement of the JACL, it has come to be known as the JACL project.

After the Oct. 1 Capitol steps ceremony was set and announced, the JACL national board meeting in San Francisco on the first weekend in September announced a "congressional" banquet a few days before the NJAHS event to preview the Smithsonian exhibit with media coverage.

When the NJAHS protested, it was told: "We can't tell you what to do. But neither can you tell us what to do."

The October 1 ceremony rightfully belonged to all Japanese Americans. The NJAHS, therefore, suggested in August (1987) that the ceremony be co-sponsored by the NJAHS-JACL-NNVC (National Nisei Veterans Committee).

JACL can better serve its membership by using its prestige and power to support the various community programs. It is better than competing with and upstaging smaller Japanese American community organizations.

YASUHARA PLAN

Continued from page 4

Committee and approved by the National Board.

F. Upon the nomination of a district representative to the Committee, that district assumes the responsibilities delineated in this section and will make a good faith effort to fulfill such obligations. A good faith effort is defined as undertaking fund-raising and programmatic activities as outlined in this document or funding such activities from district council operating monies. Note: If a viable U.S.-Japan Relations program is to be implemented at the National and district levels, each district must take the initiative and facilitate this effort, because there are little or no funds available to underwrite such activities at this time or in the foreseeable future.

G. As funds become available at the National level, gradual funding of national activities is to be undertaken by National JACL, perhaps by biennial increments of 25%, until the entire national program is funded by National JACL.

H. There shall be semi-annual meetings funded by the respective districts participating. Thus, monies for transportation and lodging of district representatives to national meetings shall be borne by the district.

I. The district representative on the Committee will be responsible for regularly communicating with the district and chapters. He or she will be responsible to the District Council through the District Governor.

V. PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINES

A. Appoint and select National Committee members by February, 1988.

B. Seek National Council approval for needed constitutional and bylaw changes in the fall, 1987, for presentation at the 1988 National Convention. Once the proposed U.S.-Japan Relations program is approved, the following activities are suggested with timelines for implementation. These recommendations relate to Section II-B (Plan of Action).

KAJIHARA

Continued from previous page

to familiarize the chapters on the benefits that will accrue by automating membership renewal.

Mile-High JACL President Bob Sakaguchi has been working on this project for several months and made a slide presentation at the last National Board meeting. The current plans call for automated renewals to be conducted as a pilot program within the Mountain Plains District between February, 1988 and February, 1989, to perfect a system. He will be working closely with staff at Headquarters and the Pacific Citizen during the developmental phase and pilot program.

1000 Club: The history of the aims, founding and activities on the 1000 Club was well presented (Oct. 9, 1987 P.C.). "The issue in JACL was money to keep National perking in the 1940s." JACL is better off financially now, compared to the '40s, I believe. However, money shortage is rearing its ugly head. The reserve fund that National Director Ron had built up in recent years has been depleted, such that it was necessary in 1986 to borrow \$25,000 from a bank.

The revenues from membership dues, earnings and donations are principally used for "maintenance"—i.e., to keep JACL operating. Over the last several years, program money was cut to \$15,000 or less which is 1.3% of the annual National budget. According to the article, "in 1947, leaders recognized that JACL could not continue to finance its program on membership dues and donations year after year." This is proving to be true again.

The 1000 Club is renewing its energies to raise money for JACL operations through the 1000 Club Life Member Trust Fund. Under chairman Mas Hironaka of San Diego, the campaign has started to recruit 2,000 Life members to amass a corpus of \$1 million in trust. Presently, over 400 members are enrolled. The principal is over \$200,000 in permanent trust.

On Nov. 20-21, the Intermountain District, where the 1000 Club was founded in 1947, will host a convention marking the 40th anniversary of the 1000 Club and "beating the bushes" for more Life Members in the trust fund. If you can't attend to sign-up, please contact your governors or the Trust Fund Committee members: Mas Hironaka, chair; Bruce Asakawa (San Diego), Tom Arima (Contra Costa), George Baba (Stockton) and Dr. Jim Tsujimura (Portland).

JACL Health Benefit Program: JACL needs to develop a uniform, Na-

- C. Plan of Action.
 1. Provide district and chapter study sessions and workshops (Fall, 1988).
 - a. Contact local universities for experts in specific areas of interest. (History, political science, economics, business, Asian American studies, law, sociology, anthropology, and psychology departments.)
 - b. Contact local consular offices.
 - c. Contact the U.S. Departments of Commerce, State, Office of the U.S. Trade Representation, etc.
 - d. Contact Japan-America Society officials.
 - e. Contact state officials involved in trade issues.
 - f. Contact local businesses involved in U.S.-Japan trade.
- 2. Compile district listings of experts in various areas of U.S.-Japan relations. (Fall, 1988)
 - a. Make a list of most effective panelists and send to National Headquarters.
 - b. From compiled district lists, determine experts most supportive and cooperative to consider for consultants.
- 3. Provide district and chapter workshops on grant applications and funding sources (Fall, 1988)
 - a. Contact university or college grant departments for workshop assistance.
 - b. Research (at universities and colleges) foundations and companies awarding grants for minority programs and scholarships.
 - c. Contact JACLers/friends employed by universities and public agencies.
- 4. Seek National Council approval for establishment of district libraries or depositories. (National convention 1988).
- 5. Establish an informal relationship with existing student and teacher exchange programs. (Spring, 1989)
 - a. Contact Sister City programs.
 - b. Contact International Exchange councils.
 - c. Contact the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science & Culture (Consular offices

- might be helpful)
 - d. Contact International Student Service / YMCA.
 - e. Contact local National Council for International Visitors.
 - f. Contact Japan Exchange and Teaching Program.
 6. Explore sources of funding for scholarships for careers involving U.S.-Japan relations and ethnic-sensitive programs (Fall, 1988). Contact the following:
 - a. Companies and firms—such as, Boeing, Kaiser Aluminum, Weyerhaeuser, Shunju clubs, Northwest Orient Airlines, Sumitomo Corp. of America, Mitsubishi International, Japan Airlines, or firms with a large volume of business in East Asia and major Japanese firms that do business in the U.S.
 - b. Relevant Japanese government agencies cited in 5c above.
 - c. Relevant U.S. government agencies, U.S.-Japan Friendship Commission, Fulbright program.
 - d. Local libraries for minority research scholarships.
 7. Explore feasibility of establishing an informal relationship with organizations active in various aspects of U.S.-Japan relations. If activities of such groups are consistent with and could assist in furthering the purposes of JACL, seek possibilities of JACL representation on their board of directors. (Anytime after activation of Committee.)
 8. Contact appropriate public and private bodies to co-sponsor regional public forums on U.S.-Japan relations (1989-90). Such forums require some funds to attract prominent experts, thus cannot be undertaken until funds become available from fund-raising activities.)
 9. Upon establishment and activation of the U.S.-Japan Relations Committee, begin the on-going task of developing a basic policy framework from which JACL will operate.
 10. Explore appropriate means to raise funds for Committee operation and begin raising needed monies. (Fall, 1988) ■

How a Bill Becomes Law

LEC UPDATE

Grayce Uyehara



Certain individuals who have been lobbying with us to get the two redress bills through Congress have suggested we should inform the redress supporters about the process we still must go through until H.R. 442 and S. 1009 become law. The question asked is:

"When can we say that the years of dedicated work to petition our government to redress the injustice of evacuation and incarceration has come to a successful conclusion?"

Many individuals are already thinking that when the Senate bill is passed, we can begin to apply for the individual payment. We are still uncertain that we will reach our goal in this first session of the 100th Congress. I must quote Yogi Berra's statement, "It ain't over until it's over!" The St. Louis Cardinals found this out in the seventh game of the World Series when they lost to the Minnesota Twins.

Reported Out of Committee

On Oct. 26, we received the printed copy of the Report of the Committee on Governmental Affairs to accompany S. 1009, accepting the findings and implementing the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

S. 1009 has finally been reported to the Senate. If the requested unanimous consent is given for immediate consideration, S. 1009 is then placed on the Senate calendar of business. We should know in a day or so whether the bill will be voted in the Senate.

Since questions about eligibility and the extinguishment clause have been raised by individuals in the actual content of the bill, I have asked Harry Honda of the Pacific Citizen to publish pertinent sections from the Senate committee report. The

report addresses most of these questions. (The front page story has covered the topics mentioned in this paragraph. A section-by-section analysis by the Senate Committee will be published in a subsequent issue.—Editor.)

Conference Committee Likely

Because the House and Senate versions of the bill need to be reconciled where there are differences, when S. 1009 is passed in the Senate, in all likelihood, a conference committee will be established. Fortunately, there are no major differences.

At this writing, the Aleuts section of the House bill was removed but remains in the Senate bill.

The conference committee exists only to work out a conference report. Members are appointed by the presiding officer of each house. When the conferees have reached agreement, they prepare a report which contains their recommendations or compromises. Then the report must be approved by the Senate and the House.

Presidential Action

Finally, the bill is sent to the White House for presidential action. If the president signs, it becomes law. If he sends it back to the originating chamber and notes his objections, the bill has been vetoed.

For the bill now to become law, both houses, by a roll-call vote of two-thirds, must agree to override the veto. Otherwise, the bill is dead.

If the president does not sign the bill within ten days after receiving the bill, the bill becomes law without his signature.

ACTION ALERT: Please continue with the letter-writing campaign to President Reagan.

We also urge all chapters, district and individuals to continue raising funds for the LEC lobbying program. It may be necessary for us to turn to professional lobbyists to coordinate the campaign to get the president's signature on the bill. Our efforts to mount a major letter-writing campaign may not be sufficient for the impact we must make at this point in time with the president.

national policy covering the various District health plans. It needs to increase communication between the various District plans and the National Board. A guideline was adopted in 1976 by the National Council pertaining to District health plans. This guideline needs review and updating where necessary.

On this matter, the National Board approved the creation of a Presidential Select Committee on JACL Health Plan, chaired by Cressey Nakagawa of San Francisco. It is believed that this committee will bring about closer communication and enhance ties between the National Board and the various plans that will beneficial for all concerned.

Increasing Grants: The National President believes that the JACL could qualify for additional grants by making a concerted effort. It is recognized that groundwork must be laid, requiring time and effort from the staff. For instance: The Chevron Health Fair grant was increased to \$20,000, a doubling in three years. Another \$1,500 was received from a corporation for work on anti-Asian violence projects. Corporate support for the National Convention is being explored by the national director.

SRS Project: Under SRS Project Chair Ken Inouye, PSWDC governor, and major participation by Cressey Nakagawa, this project was renegotiated with SRS, a private membership search/marketing firm, during the stay in Washington. The chair has advised that the negotiations covered: (1) elimination of the royalty payments of \$1 per year per renewed member over a five-year period beyond the termination of the contract contained in the current agreement, (2) a cap of \$2 charge per member and elimination of open-ended inflationary cost increase charges and (3) increase of charges for membership consistent with current National membership dues.

To date, this SRS Project has resulted in the sign-up of 3,234 new members. The total receipt is \$98,500. With expenditures of \$23,219 by JACL on this project and subtracting \$38,808 for cost of P.C. subscriptions, the net gain is \$35,598. The current National Board calls for additional SRS-managed membership recruitment if the renegotiated contract with SRS proves suitable.

Masaoka Fellowship Fund: Prepared under the chairmanship of Bill Marutani, VP of planning & development, the bylaws for the Mike Masaoka Fellowship Fund were formally presented and approved by the Na-

tional Board. In part, the purpose of the fund reads:

"As a living tribute to Mike M. Masaoka who, with the abiding support of his dedicated wife Etsu M. Masaoka, sacrificed much over many years of unselfish service to the Issei and their American offspring in these United States, including particularly stressful times when the cause of civil rights and human dignity had all too few rallying to the banner, this Fund has been established to continue in perpetuity. The purposes of the fund are to recruit, train, and develop young citizens to assume leadership obligations in service to community and country, in particular the Japanese American community in the United States, so that the contributions and sacrifices of those who have gone before may be preserved, perpetuated, and shared in and by our broader society, thereby giving meaning to the motto: *Better Americans in a Greater America*."

The names of Dr. H. Tom Tamaki, Dr. Frank Sakamoto, Dr. Mary Watanabe and Judge Bill Marutani have been submitted to the Board for approval as National Board appointees to the Fellowship Fund Board of Trustees.

Bork Nomination: The Bork nomination was truly the most difficult issue during this biennium that the National Board has faced and agonized over. It was an issue of principle vs. principle. The National President had engaged in numerous communications with members of the National and LEC Board and the National Director on the subject over an extended period. And after reading many pro and con articles issued by different organizations and listening to the Senate hearings, I fully support the motion passed by the National Board.

Mike Masaoka's Visit: It was an honor to have Mike take time out from his busy schedule and say a few words to the National Board. Many young Board members have read about him in the *Nisei: The Quiet Americans*, in *JACL Quest for Justice*, and other books, but it was probably the first time to see and hear Mike in person.

It is my understanding that Mike had done much "behind the scene" work on S. 1009 with his very close friendship to Sen. Matsunaga.

Preliminary 1989-90 Budget: The first draft of the 1989-90 budget was presented to the National Board by Secretary-Treasurer Alan Nishi. The governors and board members were requested to review the draft and submit input for inclusion into the second draft to be presented at the February, 1988 meeting. This will be the proposed budget which the governors are expected to present to their respective districts for consideration and approval. Specifics on the 1989-90 budget will appear in the P.C. later.

Continued on page 8



SAY CHEESE FOR 50 G'S—A \$50,000 grant from the San Francisco Hotel Tax Fund was presented recently to the Japantown Art & Media Workshop and the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California for a joint project to promote the arts. (l-r) Kary Schulman, Dennis Taniguchi, Charles Morimoto and Sharon Combs.

Impressions of the Japanese Woman

By Chizu Iiyama

Sitting around the campfire, munching on barbecued steak, corn on the cob and assorted salads, and listening to a spirited conversation about aging, sex and college days, I felt as if I were at home in California, rather than in Hiroshima.

My husband and I are on an extended visit to Japan, and had been invited by our niece to this barbecue for her friends in the local Jr. High PTA. The gathering of eight Japanese families—parents in their early 40's, middle-class and well educated—would fit right in with our Nikkei families, I couldn't help but note. Still there are significant differences between the two groups.

Favoring Traditional Roles

In a recent article in *Japan Times*, writer Lynne Tsan reports that "the Japanese woman as a whole has accepted her role of mother and homemaker to the exclusion of an identity of her own outside the home, including that of social companion to her husband."

And so it would seem for many women. In a survey, *The Status of Women in Modern Japan*, 80% of the women queried favored the traditional role separation, which labels the man as breadwinner and woman as a homemaker and mother. In department stores, women's magazines and television soaps and dramas, the image of the young woman finding her fulfillment in marriage and children is reinforced in countless ways. A young woman not married by the age of 24 is a source of concern to her family and relatives.

Most young women are temporary

workers in semi-skilled jobs. 80% of such women replied in a questionnaire that they intended to quit their jobs when they got married or had a child. They gain status as they become parents. Not having a child is viewed as a tragedy and can be grounds for divorce.

The mother-child relationship is exceedingly strong. Because the father is rarely at home, the children are reared under a matriarchy, with mothers making most of the decisions about such matters as schooling, household purchases, vacations and visitations. Mothers are the prime socializers of their children, often serving as tutors. Dependency is built into this relationship, which Dr. Takeo Doi calls "amae."

Stable Marriages

Because Japanese society views marriage as an important institution, embodying a contract between families, weddings are formal, elaborate and expensive. Sociologists estimate that 40% are arranged, with prenuptial meetings and the consent of both parties.

Most Japanese marriages are relatively stable, the divorce rate running 12% compared with 50% in the United States. This is partly due to social pressures exerted by parents and relatives, partly to women's attitudes about divorce (83% say, in a recent survey, they would stay with their husbands "for the sake of the children"), and partly to economics. Women workers are paid less than 50% of the wages earned by men, and in a divorce, the full-time housewife gets only 20% or less of the assets generated during the marriage compared with 50% in California. Too, considering that the average

amount awarded as "consolation money" (alimony) is usually small, the divorcee's lot is difficult.

More Freedom for Men

Compared with Nikkei men, Japanese men are treated with great deference, and they have greater sexual freedom and less responsibility in the home. Many work long hours, often spending their evenings with colleagues, ostensibly on company business, but with a good deal of singing, drinking and socializing with bar hostesses. In 1985, the average Japanese production worker outworked his American counterpart by 244 hours.

When I first watched Japanese television, I had difficulty sorting out the relationship of the hero to several young women he called "okasan" (mother), until I realized they were his mistresses and his wife. Considering this, it isn't surprising that in a questionnaire distributed by the government asking women if they had something to live for, only 69% answered yes, with a lowly 2% citing their husbands as the main reason.

Changing Times

But things appear to be changing. Some younger men are not joining in the company after-work sessions at the bar. Some are using the vacation time accrued to travel with their families. Also, a revision to the Labor Standards Law will be implemented next April gradually reducing the work week from 48 to 40 hours per week.

In a recent lawsuit, a woman is suing a company for transferring her husband without considering family circumstances. She is basing her suit on rights guaranteed in the Constitution for married couples to live together and jointly look after their offspring.

In addition, the Japanese Supreme Court recently made a landmark decision granting a spouse responsible for a marriage breakdown to get a divorce. The court ruled that when a partner lives separately for years, where there are no children involved, and when a wife's welfare is not a factor, a divorce may be granted to the errant partner.

And in letters to the editors and in women's magazines, women are expressing their discontent with the quality of their marriages, often citing lack of communication and the emotional immaturity of their husbands.

Finally, more women are enrolling in colleges, entering the work force and are heads of companies. Young Japanese men and women are traveling around the world in unprecedented numbers. And politically, a small but growing women's movement, taking on such issues as ecology, peace and the treatment of foreign workers, is helping women realize their strength and potential.

These will all impact on family life in Japan.

Chizu Iiyama is national co-chair of JACL's Women's Concerns Committee.



Nobie Kodama Chan



Warren Chan

• **Susan Abe, Kerry Kawano and Todd Uyeda**, all students from California State University, Los Angeles, were members of a team that placed third in the undergraduate category in the 18th Annual Phillip Morris Marketing/Communications Competition. The team received, among other things, \$500 in prize money.

• **Keith Kishiyama**, was appointed as president of Merit Savings Bank.

• **Amy Arakaki, Edwin Ginoza, David Kawakami, Jean Miyahira, Theodore Nagata, and Sandra Yamamoto** were among seven teachers honored as best educators in the state of Hawaii. A prize of \$500 was awarded to each of the seven and each are candidates to be named Hawaii's Teacher of the Year at a later date.

• **Nobie Kodama Chan** has been appointed chairman of South Seattle Community College's Business and Office occupations division, effective Spring quarter. Prior to her appointment, she was a business instructor at North Seattle Community College since 1974. Chan holds a master's degree in curriculum development and a bachelor's degree in business education, both from the University of Washington. She is married to **King County Superior Court Judge Warren Chan**.

• **King County Superior Court Judge Warren Chan** was elected chairman of the National Conference of State Trial Judges of the American Bar Association Judicial Administration Division at the ABA's annual meeting in San Francisco. As chairman he will lead a group of about 1,600 state trial court judges in developing policy proposals and in monitoring and overseeing projects to improve the administration of justice. He is married to Sound Savings and Loan Chairman of the Board **Nobie Kodama Chan**.

• **Fred Dow** was recently hired as executive director of the Asian American Resource Workshop in Boston; **Shirley Mark Yuen** resigned as program director. Before returning to Boston, **Dow** was the director of the Asian American Educational Opportunity Program at the University of Colorado at Denver.

• **Masato Inaba**, of San Francisco, founder and president of U.S. Human Resources Corporation and **Jerry R. Kawaguchi**, a CPA also from San Francisco and one of the founding members of the CPA firm Lee, Kawaguchi and Woop, were two of nine Asian American business people whose appointments to the Senate Committee on Small Business Enterprises Advisory Board was announced by California State Senate President Pro Tempore **David Roberti** on Sept. 18.

• **George Toshio Johnston**, an assistant editor for the Pacific Citizen, recently received an Outstanding Young Man of 1987 award.

• **Ikey Kakimoto** was recognized as Patriot of the Year by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Valley of Santa Barbara, Orient of California on Sept. 17, the bicentennial of the Constitution. He is a member of Magnolia Lodge and has been a Mason for 27 years. Other JACL members who are in the lodge are **Dr. Yoshio Nakaji, Caesar Uyesaka and Akira Yamada**.

• **Rev. Seiichi Michael Yasutake**, an Episcopalian pastor, received Synapses' Harriet Hanson Award. Synapses is a Chicago-based interfaith network.

• **Dianne Nakagaki** of Hawaii was named the American Cancer Society's *mana'olana* (nurse of hope) Sept. 16. She has been an oncology nurse for nine years.

Legal Aid Directory Now Available

SANTA ANA, Calif. — The Legal Aid Society of Orange County has published a directory of Asian/Pacific American community services.

Compiled by volunteers Won Park and Ted Lawrence Francis, the directory lists agencies and organizations in Orange County and is the product of Legal Aid's Southeast Asian American Legal Outreach Project.

Because Orange County has one of the highest concentrations of Southeast Asian Americans of any county in the U.S., Legal Aid's outreach project was initiated to better

insure that the community's low-income Southeast Asian American population was aware of its free legal services. To this end, the outreach project has generated materials in different languages and offers legal workshops in conjunction with interested organizations, agencies and church groups.

The directory is available at no charge. Requests should be directed to the Legal Aid Society of Orange County and sent to the attention of Roy Nakano at 902 North Main Street, Santa Ana, CA 92701. For more information, contact Nakano at (714) 835-8806.

JACL-Blue Shield

Medical-Hospital-Dental Coverage



Available Exclusively to:

- Individual JACL Members
- JACL Employer Groups

JACL members 18 and over may apply to enroll in the Blue Shield of California Group Health Plan sponsored by JACL especially for JACL members. Applicants and dependents under age 65 must submit a statement of health acceptable to Blue Shield before coverage becomes effective.

For full information complete and mail the coupon below or call (415) 931-6633.

To: **Frances Morioka, Administrator**
JACL-Blue Shield of California
Group Health Plan
1765 Sutter Street
San Francisco, CA 94115

Please send me information on the JACL-Blue Shield of California Group Health Plan:

- I am a member of _____ chapter.
 I am not a member of JACL. Please send me information on membership. (To obtain this coverage membership in JACL is required.)

Name _____
 Address _____
 City/State/Zip _____
 Phone () _____ Work Home

Kubota Nikkei Mortuary



Formerly Shimatsu, Ogata & Kubota Mortuary
 911 Venice Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90015
 (213) 749-1449

R. Hayamizu, President; H. Suzuki, VP/Gen. Mgr.; Y. Kubota, Advisor.
 Serving the Community for Over 30 Years

Four Generations of Experience . . .

FUKUI MORTUARY Inc.

707 E. Temple St.
 Los Angeles, CA 90012
 626-0441

Gerald Fukui, President
 Ruth Fukui, Vice President
 Nobuo Osumi, Counsellor

SHORT & SMALL MENSWEAR

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL MAN.

Suits & Sport Coats in 34 - 44 Short and Extra-Short, also Dress Shirts, Slacks, Shoes, Overcoats and Accessories by Givenchy, Lanvin, Talia, Arrow, John Henry, London Fog, Sandro Moscoloni, Cole-Hann and Robert Talbot.



KEN & COMPANY

2855 STEVENS CREEK BLVD.
 SUITE 2249
 SANTA CLARA, CA 95050
 PHONE: 408 / 246-2177

LOCATED IN THE NEW VALLEY FAIR SHOPPING CENTER SECOND LEVEL, NEAR MACY'S.

