



FIRST TIMERS—Bob Sato, Pacific Northwest District Council governor, and Sharon Ishii-Jordan, Mountain Plains District Council vice-governor (sitting in for MPDC Gov. Betty Waki), attended their JACL National Board meeting, held Jan. 19-21 in San Francisco.

Study of JACL's Actions During WWII Due for April Presentation

SAN FRANCISCO — The National Board of the JACL met from Fri., Jan. 19 until Sun., Jan. 21, at JACL headquarters. Present were:

Officers: Cressey Nakagawa, president; Priscilla Ouchida, v.p., General Operations; Cherry Kinoshita, v.p., Public Affairs; Alan Nishi, treasurer/secretary.

Board members: Jimmy Tokeshi, Youth chair; Lillian Kimura, Pacific Citizen Board chair; Hank Tanaka, MDC governor; Les Hata, NCWNPDC governor; Randy Harano, IDC governor; Dale Ikeda, CCDDC governor; Bob Sato, PNW governor; Sharon Ishii-Jordan, MPDC vice governor (sitting in for MPDC Gov. Betty Waki); J.D. Hokoyama, PSWDC governor; Grivce Uyehara, EDC governor.

Staff: Bill Yoshino, national director; Carole Hayashino, associate director; Clay Harada, assistant director for Membership & Administration; Paul Igasaki, Washington representative; John Saito, PSWDC regional director.

Not present: Helen Kawagoe, v.p., Membership & Services, 1000 Club; Bill Marutani, v.p., Planning & Development; Vivian Umino, Youth representative; Don Tamaki, legal counsel.

Guests: Tom Arima, JoAnne Kagiwada, Robert Ito, Marlene Kuwahara.

Board motions were printed in the last issue of the P.C. It was reported that those were a partial listing; according to National JACL Associate Director Carole Hayashino, however, the listing was complete.

President's Report

Resolution #7: Nakagawa reported that the committee met Dec. 2 in San Francisco and identified additional items to study. The committee is tentatively scheduled to reconvene Feb. 10; the report is set to be completed by April 1, with copies distributed to the National Board by April 16. The report, in response to a resolution introduced at the 1988 JACL National Convention, will draw conclusions based on an investigation of the role and responsibility of JACL during WWII with regard to the evacuation/incarceration of Japanese Americans.

Nikkei Summit: A proposed gathering at the 1990 JACL National Convention of prominent and influential Nikkei from all professions was postponed until the fall 1990 National Board meeting.

Japan Times: Nakagawa reported that the weekly, international edition of the *Japan Times* will begin larger distribution to the U.S. market. In an effort to gain more subscribers, a copy of the paper will be mailed to JACL members

in February. After the promotion, reduced rate subscriptions to that paper will be offered to JACL members, possibly in the area of \$55 per year.

JACL/OCA/CACA Political Forum: On March 24, a joint meeting among the JACL, the Organization of Chinese Americans and the Chinese American Citizens Alliance will take place at UC Berkeley.

General Operations

Convention Site Selection: This committee is completing a formal process for bidding on the site, reviewing the site, contracts, etc. for JACL conventions from 1996. It is expected to be completed by the 1990 JACL National Convention, when the National Board meets again. (Bids for Denver-Mile Hi and Honolulu in 1992 and 1994, respectively, have been approved by the National Council.)

Building Report: As a result of Oct. 17 Loma Prieta earthquake, some damage problems were discovered. Presently, everything is up to code except getting the emergency lights, which is tied into the building's electrical wiring. Ouchida mentioned the possible need for a post-quake fundraiser to help pay expenses for some repairs.

CCDC Nikkei Service Center: JACL will divest itself from the Nikkei Service Center within 2½ years, at which point it will become an independent entity. The CCDC regional director will continue to be responsible for the operation of the Nikkei Service Center until 1992 or, if earlier, until the operation of the center is turned over to a separate non-profit corporation.

National Director: The current agreement with the national director will be reviewed in June, at which time a performance report will also be reviewed. The agreement deals with National Director Bill Yoshino living in Chicago while working in San Francisco.

Other Matters

Pacific Citizen: P.C. Board Chair Lillian Kimura announced that the editorship of the P.C. will be assumed by Mark Osaki of Berkeley, Calif.

New Chapter

The PSWDC announced a new JACL chapter, the High Desert Chap-

Chinese Immigration Relief Act Veto Sustained; Bush's Executive Order Rules

WASHINGTON — Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif.) said the House of Representatives "has spoken loudly where the president would only whisper" in voting overwhelmingly to override President Bush's veto of a bill to protect Chinese students. This past week (Jan. 24) the House vote was 390 to 25, well beyond the two-thirds majority needed for a veto override.

[The Senate, however, the following day voted to sustain the veto, 62-37—four votes shy of the necessary two-thirds to override the veto. One senator, John Breaux (D-La.), was absent because of the death of his mother.]

The focus of the debate between the Administration and Congress was the Chinese Emergency Immigration Act of 1989, which was passed in November by bipartisan majorities in the House and Senate. The bill, initiated by Rep. Nancy Pelosi, (D-Calif.) would have given the 40,000 Chinese

students studying in the United States four more years to apply for new visas or permanent residence, and would have also waived the requirement that they return to China first.

When the president vetoed the bill Nov. 30 he said that he had simultaneously ordered the Immigration and Naturalization Service to adopt a series of measures that would give all Chinese nationals who wanted to remain in the United States with exactly the protection offered in the legislation. By using this approach, Bush said, he preserved his presidential prerogative to make foreign policy, free of Congressional infringement, and protected the Chinese in America from deportation in way that would not be offensive to the Beijing authorities.

"Our vote to override the president's veto of the [bill] is not a vote to protect inspired partisan legislation," Rep. Matsui said. "It is simply common sense. A vote to override meets the absolute minimum standards of humanity and justice. . . . The very least we can do is affirm by law a principle which ought to go without saying: that the

United States is a haven for those who face physical abuse and political oppression in their homeland."

Rep. Matsui said the message the United States has sent to the Chinese government and to the world has not been strong enough to reinforce without equivocation that civilian massacres such as the one in Tiananmen Square last summer will not be tolerated by the U.S. government. With our weak response, President Bush "has sent a signal to the world that the implications of the brutality at Tiananmen Square are limited at best."

The response by the Bush Administration to the events in China and the squashing of the pro-democracy movement has been, at best, hypocritical, he added.

"Simply put, the president has compromised the principles which he and almost all Americans hold dear to instead help out an old friend, the government of China. If this were a bill to protect Nicaraguan students against the Sandinista government under a parallel scenario in that country, this Congress would not be debating a veto override."

Dr. Yamauchi Heads Arkansas' Human Services Department

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Terry Yamauchi, M.D., 48, professor of pediatrics at the University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, Little Rock, was named by Gov. Bill Clinton to be the new director of the state Human Services Department, the state's largest agency, as of Jan. 8, with a \$1 billion budget and 8,000 employees.

Gov. Clinton said Yamauchi had proven himself effective with smaller budgets and fewer employees, such as chief of infectious diseases at UAMS, and that "he will be a great voice for human services in this state and beyond this state."

The Portland, Oregon-born Nikkei is known for his work on AIDS, herpes and infectious diseases.

Yamauchi graduated *cum laude* from the Oregon Medical School in 1967, interned and completed residency in pediatrics at UCLA-Harbor General and chief resident in 1969, post-doctoral work in microbiology and infectious diseases at UCLA, and coming to UAMS in 1975.

ter, which is for the region north of Los Angeles, including Palmdale, etc.

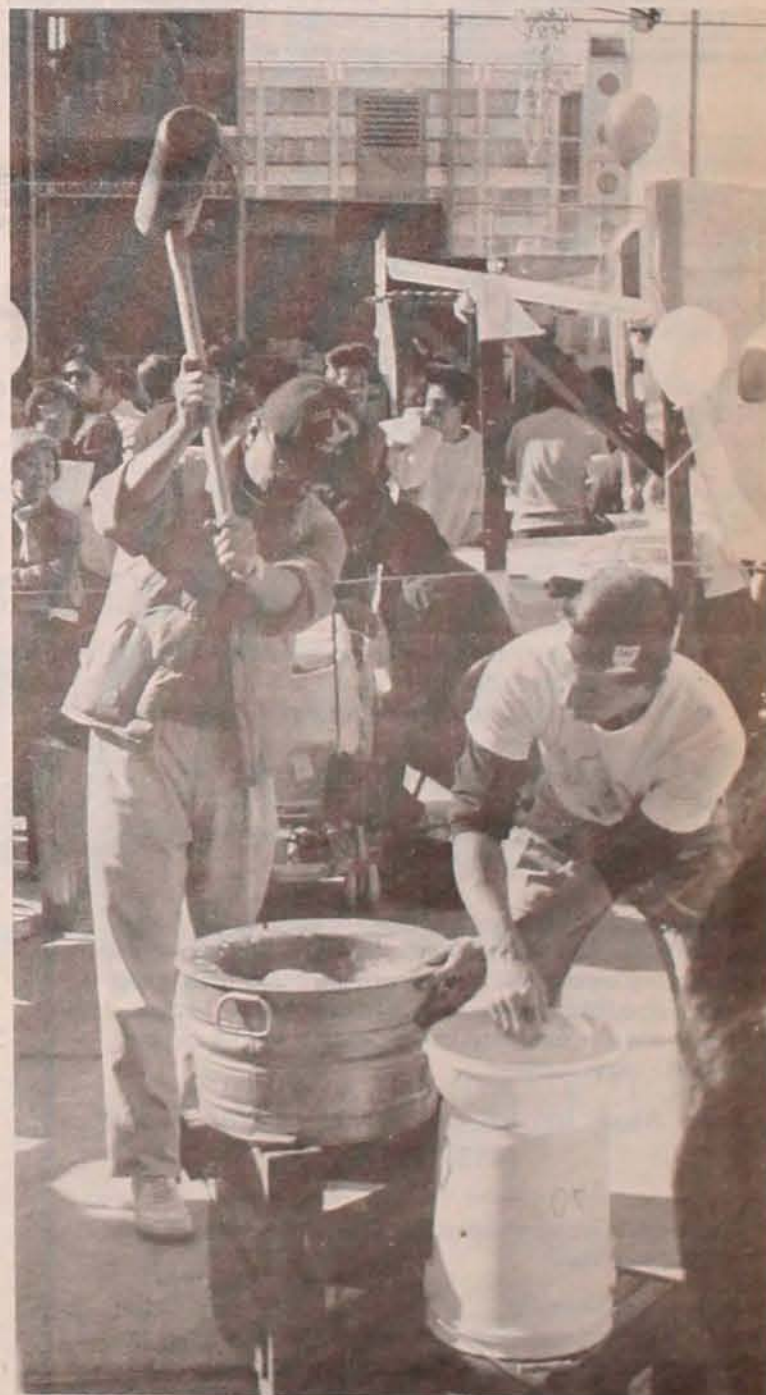
Kinoshita reported that the video project is currently underway. It is hoped that it will be finished in time to coincide with the 1990 JACL National Convention in June.

Personnel: Karen Yoshitomi was selected to fill the position of regional director for the Pacific Northwest District office, which was vacated last fall when former staffer Tim Otani resigned. Carole Hayashino became the associate national director; she had been serving as the acting associate director and the acting deputy director.

Corporate Banquet: \$22,000 was raised at last September's corporate banquet.

Visa Card: 1989 revenue from the Sumitomo Bank Visa card program was \$12,925. There is a total of 1,400 cardholders.

More on the National Board meeting will appear in the next issue of the P.C., regarding the JACL legacy fund, etc.



OSHOGATSU FESTIVAL—Richard Eijima (left) and Greg Marutani made mochi (mochi-tsuki) at the annual Oshogatsu Festival, held at the Christ United Presbyterian Church Jan. 20, in San Francisco's Japantown.

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Japanese Emigres Seek Quality Life Styles Overseas

TOKYO—The Japanese used to emigrate to other countries to escape harsh economic conditions. Today, some emigrate to seek a higher quality of life, even though Japan is a super-economic power and has been attracting thousands of foreign workers, *Japan Times* writer Hideko Sakuma reported in December.

Australian immigrant Kimio Sumitomo, 46, an electronics engineer, settled in Brisbane in 1982 from Gifuken because sending his three children to universities "was not financially possible for an ordinary company worker like me in a rural town."

Naoko Ohkohchi, 48, who emigrated to Vancouver, B.C. in 1970, said many Japanese who were stationed in Canada by their companies chose to stay when asked to return home or came back after they retired. The relaxed pace of Canadian life, the school system, beautiful scenery and reasonable real estate prices have been attracting many Japanese to Vancouver, she said.

Emigration Figures for 1988

The Japan International Cooperation Agency, a Foreign Ministry office which handles emigration of Japanese, reported 2,529 Japanese had acquired permanent visas in 1988, a steady rise since the postwar low of 2,349 in 1983:

U.S.	1,638	Paraguay	13
Australia	498	Argentina	6
Canada	341	Bolivia	1
Brazil	33		

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Photo By Hiroko Ninomiya

U.S. VETS—The color guard of VFW Nisei Post 8985, Sacramento, Calif., marched in last year's Columbus Day Parade. Although some comments reportedly heard from the sidelines included, "They must be from China," and "Who are they?", the unit is always greeted by loud applause the reviewing stand where a brief history of the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team and the MIS is given.

On Location with NBC-TV's 'Hiroshima':

Old Kaiser Mill Site in Fontana 'a Boon'

FONTANA, Calif. — Setting for recreating the bombing of Hiroshima for the forthcoming NBC-TV film, "Hiroshima," here at the abandoned Kaiser steel mill is ironic.

The mill was built during World War II to supply armor plating for battleships. It was built far enough from downtown Los Angeles (50 miles) to protect it in case Japan bombed the city.

Several years ago, the plant was closed, partly because it could not compete with the Japanese steel industry. A small part of the factory is now owned by California Steel, a Japanese subsidiary. Remainder of the site, abandoned and partly demolished, has been a boon for the film company.

"To build this set from scratch would have been prohibitively expensive," production designer Bill Cruse told the *New York Times* correspondent Stephen Farber recently. Of course, some ornamentation found on Japanese buildings had to be added.

The film dramatizing Hiroshima from the view of the victims who were not aware it was an atomic bomb at the time, stars Max von Sydow (Jesuit priest), Judd Nelson (American POW), Kim Miyori, Mako and Pat Morita. Kaz Suyeishi of Los Angeles, a hibakusha, is consultant.

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Illness Wrecks Spark Matsunaga's Voting Record in Senate, Missed 27% in '89

WASHINGTON—Various ailments hampered Hawaii Sen. Spark Matsunaga's ability to work in 1989, as he compiled his worst voting record this past year, missing 85 (27%) of 312 votes, according to the Congressional Monitor, a weekly periodical.

This past week (Jan. 19) the senator disclosed in a statement that he is being treated for prostate cancer. "I can't conclude at this juncture that this condition is debilitating to the extent that I should step down. If it appears that my attendance in the second session of the 101st Congress does not show marked improvement over the record of the first session, I will reassess my present intention of fulfilling my term of office." His term runs through 1994.

Matsunaga long prided himself on his good voting record in Congress as a member of the House (1962-76) and the Senate (1977-). This past year, however, it was hard on him overall.

In January he was hospitalized after breaking two ribs and fracturing his leg in a fall at home. In July, he went to Walter Reed Army Hospital because of a painful case of shingles. In October, he was the only senator to miss the key vote on catastrophic health care. In November, he stayed home for three days and later that month he was hospitalized because of a high fever and swollen foot and leg. He was the only member absent when the Senate held several votes on the pay and ethics package.

His health problems and ability to continue in office have unleashed specu-

lation in Hawaii, where the law requires a special election to fill a vacancy if it occurs more than 60 days (July 24, 1990) before a primary election. If Matsunaga steps down after July 24, the election would be put off until the 1992 election.

Part of the speculation, as noted in the Honolulu press, includes a note that Gov. John Waihee, who would name a Democrat to serve until the special election (if Matsunaga steps down before July 24), would like to serve in the U.S. Senate but only after he has completed his second term as governor. State Republican Party chairman D.G. "Andy" Anderson said Waihee could even appoint himself and then run in the special election or Waihee could name someone who would keep the seat warm until Waihee can run in 1992.

Political observers have also mentioned GOP prospects in Mayor Frank Fasi, U.S. Rep. Pat Saiki and Anderson. And if Waihee decides to forsake the gubernatorial post, what Democrat would run for governor.

AADAP Receives \$15,829 from Nancy Reagan Group

LOS ANGELES—The Nancy Reagan Foundation awarded the Asian American Drug Abuse Program (AADAP) a \$15,829 grant, which will fund its drug prevention/education, early intervention and Asian Pacific outreach programs. The money will cover displays, seminars and the printing costs of a series of bilingual drug education brochures in Japanese, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, Vietnamese and Cambodian.

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HONOREES—The Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute's annual Testimonial Dinner, held late last year in Torrance, Calif., honored individuals for their community service. From the left are Mas Fukai, chief deputy to Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and Gardena city councilman, on hand to congratulate the honorees; George M. Anthony, first general partner of the El Dorado Club; George Arakaki, JCI Gardens senior apartment manager; Kiyoshi Kay Iizuka, retired gardener and community leader; Yoshio Minami, nurseryman; Don K. Nakajima, realtor; Thomas and Timothy Yuge, accepting on behalf of their late father, Choji Yuge; Gardena City Councilman Paul Tsukahara, on hand to congratulate honorees.

Sen Nishiyama Compares Heritage and Human Rights in U.S.-Japan Relations at Selanoco Fete

By Harry K. Honda

BUENA PARK, Calif. — One of the famous voices in Japan, Sen Nishiyama, was here to address the Selanoco JACL installation dinner Jan. 20 at Buena Park Hotel on "Heritage and Human Rights in U.S.-Japan Relations."

Pointing out that there is a delicate balance between competition and cooperation, the Issei came to the U.S. understanding that background since Japan itself is a land of contrasts, Nishiyama said. Admitting he was no expert in Japanese religions, he did note that interpersonal relations in Japan have been sustained by the practices of Shintoism, Buddhism and Confucianism over the centuries.

He cited the Issei values which were inculcated in the home: *oyakoko*, *soto-no-wa*, *chugi* (none of which are translatable into simple English with its true character or essence in spite of what your Japanese English dictionary offers). These have to do with "honor thy parents," "harmony" and "loyalty or allegiance," he added.

The Nisei were influenced by these values, Nishiyama said, even if they didn't know the language. The Nisei had bicultural values—Japanese at home and American outside of home, so to speak.

As for racial discrimination, Nishiyama remembered as a junior high lad that he was barred from the Salt Lake city swimming pool while the rest of his swim team of Caucasians were admitted. It resulted in embarrassment for the school, coach and principal, who then arranged for the team to practice across the way in a privately-owned pool.

Other adversities can be cited that have worked out for the better, he assured. He remembered the names of Nisei GIs of Hood River, Ore., being removed from the county honor roll during World War II resulted in such a huge outcry of protest so that the names were reinstated. He also recalled how the *hakujin* GIs, furious upon reading Japanese gravestones in Stockton were vandalized, returned home to straighten out the mess.

The fight goes on today for equal opportunity and justice, he said, but no other nation in the world has more equal opportunity than the U.S. and Japan can learn from this. Too few Japanese have applied this kind of American history and human rights in their lives. It

would be "a tremendous plus," he declared.

"No other bi-national relationship is as important as U.S. and Japan in the world, despite the problems," the Utah-born and educated Nisei stressed. He was naturalized a Japanese citizen in 1935 as he worked as a research engineer for the Japanese government. "We need to realize the best of our heritages as they dovetail and be faithful to them for a successful implementation."

Nishiyama was introduced by the Rev. Steven Yamaguchi, now pastor of Grace Presbyterian Church who had ministered at the Tokyo Union Church where Nishiyama is a member.

Nishiyama is also working on a book which is developing the thesis that American Nikkei have been a major factor contributing to the positive regard the U.S. has developed toward postwar Japan and to Japan's current success in America. He has written books in Japanese on interpreting (which has been his profession in the postwar years as an advisor to the U.S. government at GHQ-SCAP and U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, and later for Sony Corp.) A pioneer in simultaneous interpretation between Japanese and English, he became famous in Japan as "Mr. Apollo" during the NHK live telecasts of the Apollo moon landing projects (1968-72).

Elated over the passage of the redress bills, Harry Kajihara, immediate past National JACL president, who installed Ruth Mizobe for a second term as president and her board, expressed his appreciation to the chapter, members Ken Inouye (then PSWDC governor) and Ruth Mizobe (then youth representative) in particular, for their support during his two years in office, especially during the stressful times when National JACL faced the Judge Bork nomination and Iranian American issue while the redress bill was pending.

Judge Richard Hanki was master of ceremonies. Charles Ida and Jun Fukushima co-chaired the banquet, which drew some 150 members and guests. It was a "homecoming" for Nishiyama as he met two friends from Gunnison, Utah, he hadn't seen since 1934 and Nisei veterans from SCAP days in 1946.

The 1990 officers are:
SELANOCO JACL—Ruth Mizobe, pres; Charles Ida, Ray Hasse, Peter Ota, v.p.; Frances Hachiya, rec. sec; Kathy Robinson, cor. sec; Jun Fukushima, treas; Evelyn Hanki, memb; Kurtis Nakagawa, ins; Henry Yamaga, 1000 Club; Hiroshi Kamei, scholarship; K Nakagawa, Clarence Nishizu, P.C. reps; R Mizobe, F Hachiya, del; F Hachiya, Candace Yamagawa, nwslt; Harry Konishi, hist.

Board members—Richard Hanki, Nancy Hasse, Dr Shozo Iba, Ken Inouye, Pat Kawamoto, Carole Kawanami, Bruce Mochizuki, Dr. Sam Kawanami, Henry and Doris Kumada, Al Kusano, Frank and Joan Kawase, Mits Kawakami, Amy Mass, Dr Albert Nambu, Jim Okazaki, Gene Takamine, Kiyo Takeguma, David Toda and Rev. Steven Yamaguchi.

First Asian-American Republican Leadership Meeting Held in D.C.

WASHINGTON — More than 180 Asian American Republican activists met here with President Bush and members of his cabinet the week of Jan. 7 at a conference sponsored by the Republican National Committee.

President Bush stressed the importance of Asian American leadership in the political process and outlined the priorities of the Administration.

During the two-day meeting, conference participants also met with White House Chief of Staff John Sununu, National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft, U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills, Small Business Administrator Susan Engeleiter, Senator Phil Gramm, Congressman Newt Gingrich, RNC Chairman Lee Atwater and Co-Chairman Jeanie Austin.

Noting that two out of three Asian voters cast their ballot for President Bush, Atwater told the participants that Asian Americans are one of the Republican Party's most loyal voting blocks. He called on them to urge more Asian Americans to seek elected office.

"Power in this country is in the hands of elected officials and I want to see more Asians elected to local and national office," Atwater said.

The Asian American Republicans also participated in in-depth seminars on vital issues for candidates in the 1990s such as the census, redistricting and electing more Republicans.

The meeting, which was held Jan.

Tri-State Buddhist Temple Meets a \$500,000 Goal

DENVER, Colo.—The Tri-State Buddhist Temple campaign to raise \$500,000 to establish the Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai Memorial Professorship at the Institute for Buddhist Studies has been achieved, it was announced by Jim Kanemoto. The campaign was completed last fall.

Homestay Tour Offered in No. Calif. Program

PLEASANT HILL, Calif.—The Japanese American Cultural Exchange Program, headed by Dr. Samuel M. Cohen, will repeat its Japan fall foliage tour Oct. 26-Nov. 11. Unlike commercial tours, participants learn about Japanese customs through homestays and a stay at a 700-year-old temple in Kyoto. The fee for the 17-day tour of \$2,860 includes transportation, sightseeing costs, lodging and all meals except lunches. For details: (415) 937-4478. Closing date: March 15.

11 and 12, marked the first time a major American political party sponsored a meeting of Asian American political activists.



MINORU YASUI

Campaign Opens for Yasui Memorial

DENVER, Colo. — The Mile-Hi JACL Chapter and the Nisei Post 185, American Legion, organized Japanese American community groups to sponsor a tribute to the memory of the late Minoru Yasui in the form of a bust to be placed in Sakura Square.

In conjunction with the sculpture, there will be established scholarships as a living memorial to honor Yasui for his dedicated service to his community and the nation.

Yasui was honored by the National JACL, as the Nisei of the Biennium in 1952 and as JACLer of the Biennium in 1982. Among other recognitions, he received the highest honor bestowed by the U.S. Dept. of Justice Community Relations Service, its Community Service Award on March 3, 1984, at which time, both the city of Denver and the state of Colorado issued proclamations declaring "Minoru Yasui Day."

Yasui was instrumental in forming and leading the Legislative Education Committee for JACL, which worked for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill of 1988—the Redress Bill.

Tom Masamori, chairman, announced that the project is scheduled for completion in August of 1990. Tax deductible donations may be sent to:

Mile-Hi JACL Minoru Yasui Memorial Fund, P.O. Box 2461, Denver, CO 80202-2461. For information, call Masamori (303) 237-3041.

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EDITORIALS OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Spark Matsunaga

Until recently Senator Spark Matsunaga had an exceptionally good attendance record in Congressional service that reaches back to 1962. He believed that as a lawmaker he had an obligation to listen to and take part in debate, and to cast a well-informed vote on issues important to his country and constituency.

During the last session his attendance fell alarmingly, worrying his colleagues. A few days ago the reason for his uncharacteristic absences was made known in a terse announcement. The Senator has been struggling against prostate cancer, a not uncommon ailment but with an encouraging rate of recovery.

His illness is the bad news. The good news is that he intends to return to his duties and serve out his term until 1994 when he will be 78 years old.

In his quiet way, Spark Matsunaga has been an important and effective member of Congress. He has taken a special interest, and become an authority, in space and alternative energy issues, and in the problems of maintaining peace. He long has advocated establishment of an academy to train young people to wage peace. He felt such an institution was just as important as military academics. Japanese Americans are particularly indebted to him for his advocacy of Redress for World War II detention.

Despite his heavy schedule, rarely was he too busy to meet Hawaiian constituents and Mainland admirers who had problems or just wanted to shake his hand. All of them, and countless others who have been touched by his concerns, wish Senator Matsunaga early and complete recovery.

Population vs. Employment

At a time when many nations are wrestling with problems of over-population and under-employment, Japan is experiencing a labor shortage. Japan's industries require so many skilled and semi-skilled workers that low-paying jobs—construction laborers, waiters, hotel maids, unskilled factory hands—are going unfilled.

Millions of the under-employed in Asia's emerging countries are candidates for filling those jobs. Many are entering Japan illegally to work.

The Japanese government is searching for equitable and humane ways to deal with this issue. It is a many-sided problem. One side is the need for labor. On another is the fact that Japan is an overcrowded nation with a homogenous people and culture. Any large-scale immigration would pose many difficulties, the same kinds of problems faced by the United States on its southern borders.

Some Japanese are inclined to admit foreigners only if they have the skills and education that will benefit Japan. Overlooking the need for unskilled labor, they would bar immigrants from the less developed countries as an unassimilable and therefore undesirable minority.

Unfortunately this attitude is unpleasantly reminiscent of the hostility immigrants from Asia encountered in the United States in the early years of this century. America, under-populated at the time, needed unskilled labor but accepted immigrants from China and Japan most reluctantly.

As it turned out, these Asian immigrants persisted and contributed greatly to the development of the nation. Their descendants have become respected and productive citizens and the United States is better, stronger and more prosperous because of them.

This experience should not be lost on the Japanese as they seek a solution to their problem.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Rockefeller Plaza

Aw come on Mr. Hosokawa, your P.C. column of Dec. 1 belies your roles as journalist and historian. Even a modicum of disinformation is to be avoided and you know that.

The Mitsubishi purchase of Rockefeller Plaza, the historical and cultural icon of the modern American skyscraper—and power, was chutzpah I can admire but was it in poor economic (political) taste? That it was done as business as usual by the "first" American family was shocking.

The details of the Koito Manufacturing

Co. affair simply lacked the information to reach such conclusions. At least the stockholders must have been delighted at the stock price increase. What is not clear is whether the "speculator," who could have just as profitably sold his shares on the stock exchange and that obviously is not greenmail, expected or demanded a premium for his shares which would have been greenmail of sorts and this would incur the wrath of other stockholders; or was it take-over bid, presumably hostile? If he had failed why should shrewd Mr. Pickens think he

Continued on Page 5

A WARM REMINDER FOR CHILLED JACLERS



FROM THE FRYING PAN

BILL HOSOKAWA

The Dead Watch-Battery Blues



Youngsters today may not understand that once upon a time, back in the olden days, watches had to be wound to keep them running. I had a watch like that. I would wind it every morning.

Then the Seiko folks came out with a self-winding wrist watch. There was a weight somewhere deep inside the works. The wearer's arm movements caused the weight to move and the movement kept the spring wound. Unless one were almost totally immobile, the watch kept ticking away without winding. They were the sensation of the times and I got one. It cost about \$20 in Tokyo and although I no longer use it, it still works.

Eventually the watch-manufacturers came up with a battery-operated model. I could not understand why anyone would get a watch that needed a battery to make it work when there were watches that ran just fine without them. But I got one.

For a long time it ran faithfully. Then, this past week, the inevitable happened. It stopped. I could not bring it back to life. Obviously the battery had become exhausted.

Most of my life has been spent meeting deadlines. That means liv-

ing by the clock. At one time in my career I was responsible for assembling a daily newspaper three editions a day. I didn't actually make up the pages. Printers did that, but I supervised them as makeup editor. Routinely there were up to 96 pages to put together. Ideally, they had to be assembled and sent to the press room at the rate of one every three minutes.

That was a delicate operation. It was impossible to space the pages exactly three minutes apart. Almost inevitably they jammed up just before deadline, which was undesirable. During this period it seems I consulted my watch at least once every 30 seconds.

Nowadays my life isn't lived at such a hectic pace. Some days I don't do anything. Other days I may have as many as a half dozen appointments in various parts of town. The day my watch died was one of those days. It stopped at two minutes past eleven in the morning. A while later, when I estimated it was about time to take off for a lunch appointment, the watch still said 11:02.

You know that sinking feeling when you fear that you've goofed.

I had no idea how long the watch had been immobile. Maybe I was a half hour late for the appointment, maybe an hour. There used to be clocks all over town—on the streets, in shop windows, in front of jewelry stores. But they've all disappeared. I stopped a fellow and asked him the time. Fortunately I was wearing a suit; I didn't look like a panhandler. He told me it was a quarter to 12. I could make the appointment in plenty of time.

Later that afternoon I ducked into a jewelry store and had a battery installed. Six bucks. My watch returned to life and I think I would have paid twice that much to have it revived.

Displayed in the shop was a beautiful new Seiko with a sign that said it was a quartz watch that would never need a battery. How did it work? Did it need to be wound, like in the old days? No, the jeweler said, it has a mechanism that is operated by the wearer's arm movement. The mechanism generates electricity which is stored in some kind of gadget and that electricity keeps the quartz vibrating. He asked if I were interested in looking at it.

Only from a distance, I said. Not until my new battery runs down.

EAST WIND

BILL MARUTANI

"Glory"

right to full freedom.

THAT WAS SOME 127 years ago, and that seems like a long time ago. If the average Nisei is in his/her mid-60's, that means that when the Nisei were going through the public school system the event had occurred only 60 years or so prior thereto. Did any of us ever read about this event and the Black soldiers during the Civil War? If not in grade school, then in junior high and surely by high school? In the Civil War, no less than 180,000 Black soldiers served the Union cause and 33,000 died.

This part of American history was never revealed to me; I only learned about it because of the publicity surrounding the making of the movie "Glory" which I've yet to see.

ASIDE FROM THE "interesting" parallels to the Japanese American experience, which shortly will be reaching its 50th anniversary, I suggest that for Americans of Japanese ancestry in particular, and for all Americans in general, there is a lesson to be learned from this. Just sixty years after Black soldiers so valiantly fought in the Civil War, we were never exposed to the facts—even though we were otherwise inundated with a lot of (looking back from today)

useless trivia. In just another decade, the Japanese American experience will also see the 60th anniversary.

Will what happened in the dark days of 1942 and the events that followed—be forgotten?

AJA'S ARE OFTEN shocked and always surprised, to discover the total ignorance of fellow Americans of that sorry episode, even among those who are "educated," how little is known. In the meantime, yet another new generation is arriving on the scene and writing history, even as the remaining veneer of information of the uprooting of 1942 and the responses of the Issei and their offsprings continues to fade away. Within the Japanese American community, we tend to assume that most people are aware of what happened in 1942 and thereafter, both at home as well as on the fields of battle. This is a myopic delusion.

IF WE ARE to preserve this recent (and repeated) episode of American history so that the generations to follow will not repeat that which has already been repeated: if we are to provide to our own offsprings the opportunity of knowing their roots—we must take steps to establish reminders. Time is running short.

JAPANESE PRESS TRANSLATION

KIMINDO KUSAKA

The 1990s: Japan's Decade

TOKYO Japan is awash with money these days, but you would never guess it from talking to the man in the street. "We're rich? You've got to be kidding!" is a common refrain. Despite the world's second largest gross national product (GNP), Japan has some of the highest prices, worst housing conditions and longest working hours.

But people measure affluence with the wrong yardstick. Real wealth isn't a big house or a shorter workweek. It is lifestyle and many of the cultural intangibles we take for granted. In the postwar years, we envied the American Dream. Today, we need a Japanese vision of the good life.

In 1986, an ad hoc commission headed by Haruo Maekawa, former Bank of Japan governor, warned that Japan would have to reorient its export-based economy to internal demand. To boost domestic consumption of goods and services, the report said, Japanese would have to remove three major obstacles denying them a standard of life comparable with the West: high prices, inadequate housing and long working hours.

But the Maekawa report didn't define that standard. In 1987, our per capita GNP surpassed that of the United States. But people who can't afford to take a vacation, live in "rabbit hutches" and put in 10-hour work days don't feel affluent.

For a Better Life

Will lower prices, larger houses and a 40-hour week make us happy? What is happiness, anyway? No one seems to know.

The experts consider only one dimension of the problem. Many so-called obstacles to a better life are actually assets, not liabilities. These disguised benefits constitute a distinctive Japanese lifestyle.

Take prices, for example. According to a recent government report, Tokyoites pay \$2.50 for a cup of coffee that costs only 70 cents in New York and 60 cents in Paris. But the Japanese consumer gets more than just a hot beverage.

Coffee shops here strive to create a special ambience, a private space where patrons can relax and savor their favorite blend. Well-groomed, courteous waitresses enhance the mood.

Moreover, there is a coffee shop for every preference. Some feature the classics, others jazz or popular music. Many people transact business in these congenial surroundings. Even executives like to hold low-level meetings here.

The Tokyo Coffeehouse

The floor space of a Tokyo coffeehouse is worth upwards of \$60,000 per square foot. Personnel and maintenance costs are also expensive. Considering the atmosphere, the service and the overhead, the \$2.50 price of admission is cheap.

It is difficult to put a value on first-rate service. Yet you can't compare prices in New York or Paris without taking these hidden costs into account.

Housing is another area where invisible "quality-added" factors must be considered. American families transferred to Tokyo are astonished to learn their company must pay \$7,000 per month for an apartment that seems impossibly cramped.

About Smaller Quarters

But after a year, most appreciate the advantages of smaller quarters. Japanese rentals come with all the modern conveniences, including electronic kitchens, central heating and air conditioners. Because there is less space, they are easy to clean and maintain. No yard means no lawn to cut or leaves to rake. Most neighborhoods are crime-free by U.S. standards and include a shopping district with supermarkets and restaurants.

Japanese rarely entertain in their own

residences because of the lack of space. Businessmen wine and dine clients at night-spots or restaurants, and at company expense. After-hours relaxation with colleagues is done in bars. Americans living here are spared the expense and bother of entertaining at home.

For U.S. executives, a spacious, well-appointed house able to accommodate large numbers of guests is a career asset and therefore a business investment. Yet no one includes this additional cost when comparing the prices of Japanese and American housing.

'Small Is Beautiful'

In the 21st Century, the bulk of humanity will live in large cities. Most people will have to accept tiny dwellings and congested living conditions. Japan can show the world that small is beautiful.

Critics say Japan's long working hours are an impediment to a better life. Some U.S. legislators even cite them as a non-tariff trade barrier.

Granted, we put in long hours. But not all of that time is spent on the job. A strong sense of group loyalty makes it difficult for a person to leave the office before his colleagues. Employees tarry until everyone is ready to call it a day.

But the old work ethic is changing. Following the rapid rise of the yen vis-a-vis the dollar from 1985, many companies trimmed their work force or closed down and moved offshore. After years of loyalty to the firm, large numbers of middle-aged white-collar employees were forced to retire early or accept permanent transfers to subsidiaries. Many workers now distrust management and look out for number one.

'New Breed' Attitudes

Moreover, young Japanese, dubbed the "new breed," make a clear distinction between company time and private time. They tend to leave the office at 5 p.m. sharp and will switch jobs rather than accept onerous working conditions.

Women have also become more selective. Many now want a spouse who will be a companion, not just a dull breadwinner interested only in his job. The ideal mate is one who likes to do things together, helps around the house and is paying off the mortgage.

LETTERS

Continued from Page 4

could succeed? Whatever his intentions, his presence might contribute spice and even creativity to board meetings. We should remember that there are number of Japanese on U.S. company boards.

The other side of Yellow Peril journalism, and that Time magazine was Mr. Hosokawa's source is amusing since they do a pretty good of Japan bashing, are the similar and comparable efforts from Japanese journalists, politicians and intellectuals. Recently these efforts culminated in a book (not published here) co-authored by (Akio) Morita (Sony) and an ultranationalistic businessman and politician Shintaro Ishihara. The book is an explicit and arrogant statement of naked economic racism. Furthermore it is no secret that the latter has his sights on the prime minister office and is believed to have a good shot at it within five years—that is, if he can avoid scandals.

EJI SUYAMA
Ellsworth, Maine

Redress Post-Mortem II

During the last week of November, our faith in America was again justified as President Bush signed a bill ensuring full funding of redress appropriations for the unconstitutional World War II internment of Japanese American citizens. Congress and the president traveled a long and difficult road in achieving this just settlement.

Recognition is due to those who guided and encouraged the legislative and executive branches. Outstanding among them were Sen. Inouye, who was a leader of the redress legislation in the Senate, and, much closer to home, Congressman Norman Mi-

Some economists say that Japan has completed the industrial revolution England began in 18th Century. By the year 2000, we will have moved far beyond, launching a radically new revolution that weds high technology and a creative service ethos.

Customization on the Rise

Customization, an integral part of the Japanese lifestyle, will be crucial to this revolution. Some companies are now experimenting with flexible manufacturing systems that can tailor goods to specialized consumer demand using mass-production methods.

This second industrial leap will overcome consumers' alienation from production, allowing them to participate in the manufacturing process. It will also multiply the variety of goods and expand the role of services in the secondary sector, enriching the quality of life.

Japanese service firms are already carving out new niches in the economy and expanding overseas. The Osaka-based Art Moving Center, for example, moves families inside Japan and to and from the United States and other countries.

The enterprising company offers a choice of specialized arrangements. One domestic plan features a double-decker German bus that transports the family with its household items to the new location, minimizing the trauma of the move.

Japan now exports only about 10 percent of annual services, as compared with 50 percent of equipment and consumer goods. Service sales will probably expand twofold or threefold over the next decade. This burst of activity will assure prosperity well into the 21st century.

The next industrial revolution will also create new cultural values. Japanese will gauge affluence not only by the size of their GNP or the abundance of consumer durables and luxury goods but by the greater opportunities for personal development and old-fashioned *joie de vivre*. When that day comes, the world will beat a path to our door.

Credits: Translated from the Japanese monthly magazine *Voice* by The Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center.

neta and Leon Panetta, who also worked tirelessly for justice.

In addition, the dictum that "all politics is local" was exemplified in the grassroots work of the local Redress Committee chaired by Violet K. de Cristoforo. This committee seized the initiative in establishing in Salinas, Calif., the "Japanese Garden of Remembrance" memorializing the detention in Salinas of 3,586 loyal American citizens before they were dispersed to permanent internment centers throughout the West. The Redress Committee also gave unstinting support to all agencies which were seeking clear and unequivocal justice for interned American citizens of Japanese descent.

All of us need to recognize the tremendous—and successful—effort made by the executive and legislative branches of our government to right a wrong. We should also applaud the devotion and energy of local citizens expressed through their Redress Committee in demonstrating that our system of government works as we expect it to.

SAM ALLEY
Pacific Grove, Calif.

Redress Post-Mortem I

For those of us on the redress mailing list, we were well aware that the two P.C. articles on page 1 (Dec. 1, 1989) came from JACL-LEC, and that they were edited. It is important to readers that they know their contributions to LEC were well used.

Thanks to Jerry, Grant, Grace, JoAnne, Rochelle, Rita, Mae and others who have led the national coalition and have provided excellent press release materials.

I hope your next edition covers comments from other civil rights leaders who have helped in the gargantuan effort toward redress. It was no easy task to get 74 "yes"

ANTI-ASIAN VIOLENCE

DALE MINAMI

Stockton: A Year Later

SAN FRANCISCO

ONE year ago, Patrick Edward Purdy returned to the Stockton school of his youth and aimed a semi-automatic assault rifle at a playground full of children. Within two minutes, he fired 105 rounds, and five Southeast Asian children lay dead. Thirty-one people were wounded, 25 being offspring of Southeast Asian refugees.

Purdy killed himself, so we can never know for certain why he chose to terrorize a school that was 70% Southeast Asian, in a city where one-sixth of its residents are recent immigrants from Southeast Asia. It was clear, however, from a detailed investigation conducted by the California attorney general, that Patrick Purdy resented and hated Southeast Asian refugees, believing they were getting money and jobs that he wasn't getting. Purdy harbored a particular animosity toward Southeast Asians and Asian Indians, and he spoke of this hostility frequently. The day he prepared to leave his motel for Cleveland Elementary School, his last known words were that "the damn Hindus and boat people own everything."

Viewed in the context of California's past, Purdy's hate-filled act added another tragic episode to a history marked with racial hostility and anti-Asian violence. A century ago, Chinese immigrants were attacked and beaten by vigilantes, then driven from their homes and communities with the cries, "California for the Americans," and "the Chinese must go!" Japanese and Asian Indian immigrants were referred to, respectively, as the "yellow peril" and the "tide of turbans." The popular press portrayed them as a vast "Asiatic horde" crossing the Pacific to engulf America. The Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 limited Filipino immigration to 50 persons a year; the following year, Congress passed a bill that gave Filipinos in the U.S. free, one-way transportation back to the Philippines. Between 1931 to 1960, Asian exclusion laws and discriminatory provisions of the immigration act stopped nearly all Asian immigration to the U.S.

votes Sept. 29 in the Senate and 249 Oct. 26 in the House. Thanks to everyone who helped make that happen!

JO OKURA
Cincinnati Chapter
Cincinnati, Ohio

The Singles Issue

In your Holiday Issue entitled "Now What," on the third page was the cartoon with the caption—"Other packages on our list." There is one package that was totally neglected, the singles issue.

At the Third National JACL Singles Convention, during a workshop the question was raised, "Why Join JACL? What Will JACL Do for Me?" The workshop leader agreed that this was a valid question and admitted to not having the answer.

While not going into all the leading particulars, I feel, and I think others will agree, that JACL is not doing all it can to help in the singles issue. There are influential people in the Japanese American community who have expressed concern that too many of us are marrying out of our race. Additionally, I understand, from the chapter with whom I am a member, that the Singles issue is not listed anywhere in the 1990 JACL National Convention package.

In conclusion, I have noticed that at least the Japanese American singles are concerned about this issue and perhaps maybe that may be the factor that changes the apparent existing feeling of JACL.

MARK T. NOJIRI
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

■ Letters to the Editor should be typewritten (double-spaced) or legibly hand-printed and no more than 200 words. A contact phone number and address must be included or P.C. will not print the letter. Letters may be subject to editing.

In the past decade, changes in immigration policy, along with the thousands of Southeast Asians who sought refuge in the U.S. after being driven from their homelands, have brought more Asians to the U.S. than at any other time in America's history. As occurred a century ago, with the dramatic increase in Asian immigrants and refugees, the daily expressions of hostility against Americans of Asian ancestry have also been on the increase. Persons who are not intended targets of race hate may find it easy to dismiss these as isolated incidents; chances are they are unaware of the extent and number of incidents since most hate crimes against Asian Pacific Americans go unreported in the mainstream press.

Along with increasing numbers of Asian immigrants and newcomers, the emergence of Japan and other Pacific Rim countries as powerful international economic forces has contributed to anti-Asian feelings. The spectre of an America owned and controlled by Asia conjures up fear, resentment, and hostility. Since Asian Pacific Americans are frequently mistaken for foreigners, they have become convenient scapegoats for complex social problems they cannot control.

The vast majority of racially motivated attacks typically involve the use of racial epithets, racist graffiti and ridicule, all of which are intended to hurt and bully the victim into a state of fear and submission. Such acts inflict deep emotional wounds, and arouse feelings of intimidation and fear that pervade every aspect of the victim's daily life. Each racial slur reinforces the sense that the world is volatile and can suddenly turn hostile if someone decides to act on a belief that Asians don't belong here.

Incidents like the death of Vincent Chin, mistaken for a Japanese and beaten to death by two unemployed autoworkers; of Jim Loo, who died after being singled out for harassment by two brothers who didn't like Vietnamese; or of Navroz Mody, kicked and beaten to death by a group of teenagers that called themselves "dotbusters," are among the most abhorrent crimes involving racial victimization. In each of these cases, the victim was verbally and physically harassed by a group of two or more attackers and then beaten to death. With the exception of the Vincent Chin case (which the Asian Pacific American community turned into a national campaign demanding equal justice for Chin) the only significant media attention these cases received was restricted to the ethnic press.

Patrick Purdy was alone when he killed in that Stockton school playground, but he was not alone in his hate. He had the sanction of the acquaintances and co-workers who agreed that Southeast Asians were unwelcome intruders. Although they did not explicitly help him carry out his plot, those individuals shared responsibility for Purdy's act because they sympathized with his racist attitudes.

We can pass legislation to take guns out of the hands of potential Purdys among us, but laws will never be enough. Each of us must ask if we have condoned similar acts through silence—and remember that we can make a difference. We have an obligation to make a difference.

The author, Dale Minami, is a San Francisco civil rights attorney who, in the 1983 Korematsu decision, overturned the wartime convictions of Japanese Americans who refused forced internment during World War II. He serves as chairman of the Asian Pacific Islander Advisory Committee to California Attorney General John K. Van de Kamp.

PLANTED IN GOOD SOIL:

Issei History of U.S. in Agriculture

By MASAKAZU IWATA

If European immigrants in the past 300 years crossed the Atlantic to America migrated ever westward, settled and developed our nation, similarly as in the past century and a half Asian immigrants came across the Pacific to the Western shores of America, migrated eastward, settled and participated in this building.

This is a story of one facet of the Asian migration and settlement, that of the Japanese who followed their predecessors, the Chinese, as settlers in the American West.

The Issei, the first generation Japanese in America, were products of a long-standing civilization whose characteristics were reflected in the new land. Historically, they were a venture-some people who in the second half of the 16th century had established permanent settlements in the form of *Nihon-machi* in the Philippines, South Vietnam, Cambodia, and Siam.

Moreover, the Issei reflected a strong spirit of entrepreneurship and other aspects of American middle class values.

Especially prominent in the Issei psyche was what in the West might be termed a "Puritan work ethic," a religious motivation for work as inferred from the writings of R.H. Tawney and Max Weber. The Issei could not but have been impacted by their Shinto-Confucianist-Buddhist value orientation as American colonists had been by the Calvinistic sense of labor. Some Japanese Buddhists were induced to recognize the sacred significance of physical labor and even the readiness to "torture" oneself by working hard in one's profession in order to redeem the sins of the past.

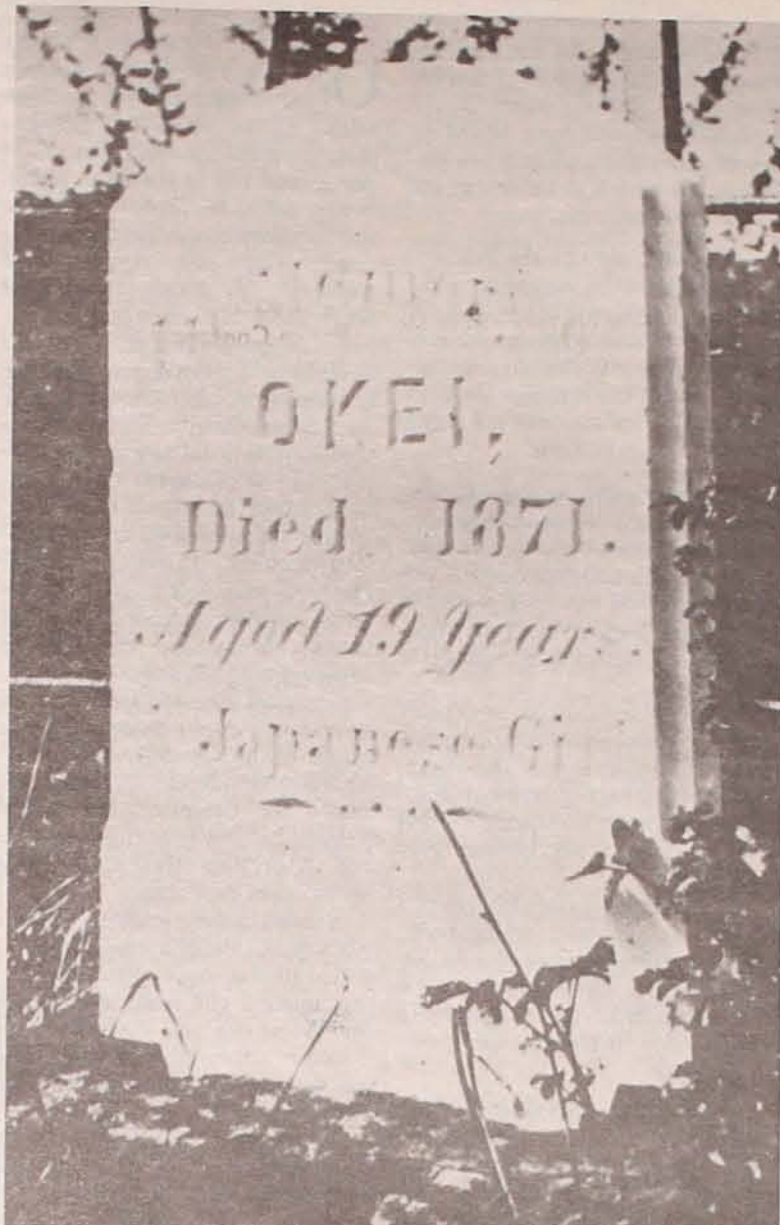
And the 18th century *kokugaku* or nativist movement based on Shintoism considered agricultural work especially as being ordained of the gods.

With such a mindset, the Issei came to America with a multitude of motivations, found work initially as laborers in the timber, mining, canning, railroad, and agricultural industries, meeting hostility in too many instances but not without counterbalancing friendly compassion from other Caucasians who treated them with dignity as individuals.

Another Issei characteristic of the relatively homogeneous Issei was their spirit of cooperativeness often based upon sheer self-preservation in a new environment. During their independent farming phase of history, they were inclined to consider partnerships and the establishment of Japanese farm settlements, often termed "Yamato Colony." Cases in point historically would include the Wakamatsu Colony of 1869, an abortive venture whose most palpable legacy for Japanese Americans is Okei, the gravesite of whom has now become a mecca for those who wish to retain the memory of the first Japanese woman to die in America.

Other such colonies are those of Livingston in California, founded as a Christian settlement by Kyutaro Abiko, the San Francisco Issei publisher, and those in Texas and in Florida south of Lake Okeechobee where 30 Issei settlers found the physical conditions too terrible to tolerate.

If, however, some of these settlement aborted after a few years, other farm enterprises rose to great heights under Issei leadership. If George Shima, the Issei Potato King is the most publicized, there were others among his contemporaries, including the Chinese Potato King, Chin Lung, who were worthy rivals. Manki Matsumoto whose name had not been as touted, after 1903, raised potatoes on 2,000 acres on Sherman Island in the Sacramento delta region, confronting floods, and toiling under hot sun and the dust. And what of fabulously peripatetic Sachihiko Butsuen who after 1909 farmed extensively in Oregon, Colorado, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana, and finally in the Deep South at Maryfield Plantation in White Oak, Georgia?



A JAPANESE AMERICAN 'MECCA'

Once hidden in a grove of live oak on the Veerkamp property at Gold Hill (El Dorado County—west of Placerville) lies the lonely grave of Okei, a member of the ill-fated Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm Colony, which marked the start of Japanese immigration to the Mainland. In 1933, the Placer County JACL undertook to beautify the gravesite as an annual project. It continues to be maintained.

These and their numerous lesser-known counterparts represented in the truck gardening, fruit, floral, hog, and poultry industries coped with tremendous social, economic, and legal barriers in the form of the Alien Land Law as they valiantly struggled to find their niche in the American economy. Together their combined efforts gave rise to a singular economic system that was so pervasively a part of the Japanese American community prior to World War II.

But clearly the Issei were not simply economic animals. They established homes, families, settlements in rural America in which cultural centers, language schools, religious institutions, and a plethora of specialized organizations were prominent. Out of these settlements emerged the Nisei who through the sacrifice of their Issei parents devoted maximum time in education to become an ethnic element with the highest median years of education among all groups in America.

In many instances the Issei parents were models for posterity through the busy-ness of their farming life; their creative expressions were manifested through the arts. George Shima is noted as a lover of Chinese classics; Seikaku Osho, the pseudonym for a farmer-writer in the hinterland of Colorado, wrote widely-read short stories and essays for the vernacular press; a busy Arizona farmer was noted for his black and white paintings; and others, both men and women, translated their thoughts into poetry.

A busy farmer in Utah proudly proclaims in high hope in rural America:

Otoko nari ya koso
Kuroshio koete
Tōi ikoku de
Kawa wo toru;
Hirake kono tochi,
Kono ase chikara;
Yagate kogane no
Hana mo saku.

(Only a man / Can take hoe in hand / in a land beyond the seas; / With sweat and toil / Clear this land, / 'Ere long will bloom / The flower of gold.)

In Washington, an Issei woman's poignant lament for home in Japan comes through when she sings:

Sekidake no tsuma de
Kokyo no hata to iro.

(As a wife in name only, / My heart is with Mother at home.)

Again a farm mother whose anxiety over a son trucking produce to the wholesale market night after night pens her thoughts:

Yoru mo yasumazu
Maketo kayoi suru
Waga ko no yase yuku mireba
Kokoro wa itamu.

(When I see my son / Slowly losing weight / Going to market nightly, / Devoid of sleep, / My heart aches.)

So the Issei could not totally suppress their sensitivity to the noble aspects of life despite their lack of high education. In his rusticity he was essentially a well-rounded person. He responded to kindness, oftentimes going the extra mile to repay goodwill from Caucasians. How else account for the solid phalanx of White allies during some of their travails through the deep valleys. The Issei Rector Emeritus of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Hisanori Kano of Nebraska related to the author:

"I have lived in this country for 50 years. One of the strongest impressions of America is that there are more noble Americans among the intellectuals, the middle-class, and the upper-class . . . than there are in Japan."

Truly the Issei planted in good soil in America not only in terms of crops, but in relationships with many of their Caucasian neighbors. But their most lasting planting will be the intangibles that comprise the nature of their posterity—the generations beyond for whom they sacrificed their utmost in their chosen land.

Based upon numerous interviews on site as well as English and Japanese documents, the book *Planted in Good Soil*, is a narrative history of the Japanese as migrants and specifically, their experiences as immigrants to the continental United States in the late 19th and 20th centuries. The author Masakazu Iwata, a second-generation Japanese American born of farming parents, focuses upon the Issei, the first generation Japanese in America, who upon arrival entered the fishing, timber, mining, and railroad industries in the American West but shortly left the ranks of labor to become independent farm operators, mainly in the various states west of the Missouri River. It broadly delineates the socio-economic milieu of the times and depicts the arduous,

agonizing ascendancy of the Issei up the agricultural ladder in the various regions of settlement, while dealing with their successes and failures as well as general contributions made in their adopted land prior to Pearl Harbor Day.

Iwata received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from UCLA, undertook post-doctoral studies at the University of Southern California Slavic-Asian Studies Center, and also studied in schools in Japan. He was professor of history and administrator at Biola University and is currently emeritus professor of history. His major work is *Okubo Toshimichi: The Bismarck of Japan*, published by the University of California Press.

PLANTED IN GOOD SOIL

EXCERPTS: CHAPTER XVII

Issei Farm Rice in Texas; They Came in Spite of Reputation of Being 'Jigoku'

Unlike the various states in the Midwest and the Southeast that will be dealt with in this chapter, the association between the Japanese and the state of Texas has had a long history. Documents indicate that as early as 1895 the Nihon Menka Kabushiki Kaisha began importing Texas cotton.

There were Japanese in the state even earlier:

Hideyoshi Tsuchiya, a carpenter who arrived in the United States in 1885, was residing in El Paso in the 1890s. In 1899 the prominent Japanese geographer, Professor Shigetaka Shiga, on a tour of the United States came to Texas, sought out the Alamo in San Antonio because of his equation of the action of the heroes of Alamo with that of the Japanese warrior—action motivated by the spirit inherent in *bushido* or the "way of the warrior." He stood before the Alamo and penned an ode in the memory of the heroes who made the last stand, and later after returning to Japan had it engraved on a stone marker and dispatched for erection at the site.

After the turn of the century, other venturesome Issei came into Texas, men such as Seitō Saibara, Rihei Onishi, and Shōtarō Nishimura who came to the Houston area to grow rice. They were followed by Kichimatsu Ki-

killed. The Japanese bandit, apparently the leader, carried in his pocket a commission signed by Venustiano Carranza, appointing him to lieutenant in the Carranza army."

Apparently the more passive Issei settled down to farm in the United States, but the more aggressive and venturesome threw their lot in with those engaged in soldiering across the border, like the modern day members of the *Sekigun* or Red Army of the 1960s comprised of youth in Japan whose acts of violence plagued the authorities.

Population Pattern

The Japanese population of Texas during the Issei era followed a pattern similar to that of other states where the Japanese settled, that of a curve that rose sharply toward the end of the first decade, extended through the beginning of the third and declined at the end of the 1930s:

Year	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Population	13	340	449	515	458	957

According to census figures, there were only three Japanese in Texas in 1890, but by 1910 there was a considerable increase in their number. By the end of the first decade most of the Japanese farmers in Texas were independent operators—there were only a few classified as farm laborers—and already relatively successful in their farming ventures.

These farms were located in the following counties:

County	Locality	Number of Farms	Crops
Orange	Terry	1	Rice
Jefferson	Fannett	1	Rice
Harris	Webster	6	
	Mayekawa	2	
	Houston	4	
Galveston	League City	6	
Brazoria	Alvin	1	
Matagorda	Bay City	1	
	Markham	1	
Wharton	Mockay	1	
Hidalgo	Mission	1	
Total		25	

These 25 farms represented a total acreage of 15,188 of which 12,642 acres were owned and 2,546 leased. The average acre per farm was 607.5 acres.

Of the land owned and rented, all farms had at least one-half of their area tillable, and 57% had three-fourths or more tillable. "No better testimony could be offered," said one contemporary observer, "to show the ease with which this prairie land is prepared for irrigation and put into cultivation when there is sufficient energy and capital behind the enterprise." The Issei at this time had the following assets:

PROPERTY VALUATION	\$564,765
TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS	217,909
NET VALUATION	\$76,856
CROP VALUE (1908)	259,000

Each family accordingly had an average net valuation of \$15,074 and a crop valuation in 1908 of \$10,360, 95% of the crops produced that year being rice. From the standpoint of property and crop valuation, the Texas Issei rice growers were highly successful at an early period in their career. This might also be said of those who were in truck gardening as well as in citrus production and the nursery business. Success was attributed to "the intelligence and skill characteristic of their race, but partly, at any rate, because most of them had sufficient capital equipment to organize economically large agricultural enterprises."

As a sidelight to the history of the Japanese in this area, it should be noted that Japanese made their presence felt in the Rio Grande Valley not as farmers as such but in a less reputable guise. Through Henry Kawabata of Hidalgo, Texas, the author was introduced to John R. Peavey, a pioneer in the valley, having come in 1905. He served as deputy sheriff; chief scout for the U.S. Army border troops from 1916 to 1920; assistant chief of the U.S. Border Patrol; and a Texas Ranger.

In his book *Echoes from the Rio Grande*, Peavey refers to the activities of Mexican revolutionaries such as Pancho Villa in the Rio Grande region, indicating the presence of Japanese among those in the attacking parties sent against the U.S. Army. In a sneak attack on Ojo de Agua Ranch, six miles southwest of Mission, Peavey [writes],

"Six Mexicans and a Japanese were

Continued on Page 7

Continued from Page 6

The background of the early Issei farm population in Texas is significant because it does not fit the general pattern of the Japanese immigrant farmer. About half or 12 of the Japanese heads of families had come directly to their location in Texas; whereas the average Issei in the United States migrated from place to place, usually as laborers, before settling down to the sedentary life of agricultural producer. Moreover, the majority of Texas Issei farmers of the period were substantially educated, many having attended middle schools or agricultural colleges in Japan, whereas the norm generally was for only a minimum *shōgakkō* education representing eight years or so of schooling. Again a number of them had pursued varied occupations and professions prior to migrating to the United States. Hence many of them brought with them enough capital to initiate purchases of farm land upon arrival in Texas.

Statistics bear out this fact. Of the 21 heads of families studied by the Immigration Commission in 1909, 11, or more than 50%, purchased farms upon their settlement in Texas, seven rented, and only two worked as farm laborers. Having education, capital and the ability to communicate in English, the early Issei in Texas did not encounter the difficulties that were the lot of the majority of Japanese in farming.

Whereas most of the Issei of the time came with \$40 or \$50 in their pockets, even the most bereft of the Japanese who came to Texas, three family heads had over \$100 upon their arrival in the United States; six had between \$500 and \$2,500; eight between \$2,500 and \$5,000; and four over \$10,000. According to these figures, 57% of the family heads surveyed brought with them between \$2,500 and over \$10,000 in capital. It is significant that 19% of the total number of family heads had over \$10,000 with which to begin their farming careers in the United States.

[A two-page spreadout, which follows, of 12 farm families in 1909 is not being reprinted.]

The first Japanese farmer to purchase Texas land for rice growing purposes did so in 1903 in Webster, Harris County, the harbinger of others to come. The farms that were owned varied from 20 acres to one that was 3,500 acres; the larger acreage normally was devoted to rice while others to vegetables and the raising of oranges and nursery stock.

• First rice farms in Webster and nearby towns near Houston established by Japanese pioneers date from 1903.

The rice producers in the early phase were located at Mykawa (Mayekawa), Webster, Mackay, Fannett, Markham, and Terry of which the most extensive had 3,500 acres and the smallest 224 acres. The average yield of rice for 12 rice farms in the 1908-1909 season was 4,663 sacks, each weighing 162 pounds. The average value per farm was \$15,774.

That the Issei were so successful at tests to their ability and industry; they had within five years of their arrival learned the techniques of extensive rice production. This is conceded by the following statement:

"The Japanese have been growing rice for centuries yet they are obliged to learn to substitute American methods for the crude hand labor system in use on their half-acre plot (sic) of land on the hillsides of Japan."

Water Sources Important

There are important aspects of American rice farming that the Issei successfully assimilated and implemented. They are manifestly aware of the soil essential to rice production; it had to be fertile loam containing clay. This soil, moreover, should have an impervious subsoil at an appropriate level below the surface as a water retention element. The Issei, furthermore, knew the import of the water supply and they selected plantations with access to rivers or creeks. And finally the land had to be level so that it could be flooded and drained at will.

The rice fields of Texas were laid in plots of 25 to 80 acres, often with canals

serving as their boundaries, in order to facilitate flooding. The farmer plowed the land in early April, the rice was planted in mid-April usually with a drill although at times the Issei planted small areas by hand. Innovation and experimentation was indicated in that some of them flooded the field immediately after planting to germinate the seed while others allowed the rice plant to grow to a height of six to eight inches before water was pumped from adjacent rivers into the canals and thence into the field, covering the land with from three to six inches of water during the growing season. Just as the crop began to ripen, the water was drained off to allow the ground to firm up enough to allow harvesting of the rice by heavy binders drawn by up to five mules.

Rice Harvesting Mechanized

Mechanized entirely by the first decade in the harvesting operation, the rice was threshed by separators and traction engines. Threshed from the shock, the unhulled rice was channeled into burlap bags which were sewed up and the grade marked on each sack that contained from 160 to 210 pounds of rice. The Issei rice operation in this early decade was a far cry from the rice culture practiced in Japan. What courage and ingenuity it took to step from the land intensive method of cultivation of the Orient to the extensive form of rice production of Texas!

The Japanese commenced the cultivation of rice in Webster on the outskirts of Houston and in time were riding the crest of the rice boom that spread through the United States and had reper-

• Seitō Saibara, member of the Japan Diet, wanted to raise rice in Texas and help sustain Japan's growing population.

cussions in Japan as well. The boom was generated consciously by the governor of Texas and the Houston Chamber of Commerce around 1900 at which time, following the example of Louisiana, they agreed on a policy of encouraging rice production in the state. Hence, representatives were dispatched to New York in 1903 who in an interview with Japanese Consul General Sadatsuchi Uchida expressed the willingness of Texas to welcome rice growers from Japan. Highly interested, Uchida decided to make a personal investigative tour of Texas together with Rihei Ōnishi. It was just before this trip that Seitō Saibara paid Uchida a call at the New York consulate.

Saibara was the first Christian member of the Japanese Diet and a leader of the Seiyūkai Party who was asked to consider the presidency of Doshisha University in Kyoto, a Christian institution of Higher Learning. In order to be a more effective leader, Saibara came to the United States to obtain a graduate degree in theology at the Hartford Theological Seminary in Connecticut. It was after the completion of two years of study and while preparing to return to Japan that Saibara's path crossed Uchida's. The consul general related to him the opportunities in Texas and stimulated in the lawyer-politico thoughts of tremendous exploits in line with Japan's emerging policy of external expansion.

In an interview in 1964, Saibara's son, Kiyooki Saibara, himself 80 years of age and in retirement with the rice farming operations that had been in the hands of his successors terminated during the previous year, recalled the story of his father.

"My father told me we must go to America with the intention of settling permanently and establishing our gravesite there. His idea was to induce Japanese to come to Texas, raise rice with which the population of Japan might at least partially be sustained. There was no one at that time who conceived of such an idea, that is, having Japanese in Texas contributing to the succor of the Japanese in Japan."

Seitō Saibara sold his property in Japan and purchased 300 acres of Texas land at \$25 per acre in order to begin rice cultivation on this and other leased acreage. The total Saibara operation by 1905 was to comprise over 20 individuals, including his own father and his mother-in-law as well as his 18-year-old successor, Kiyooki Saibara. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company furnished as entire Pullman car for the party's trip from San Francisco to Hous-

ton, whose Chamber of Commerce also welcome them.

The Saibaras settled in Webster where they built their home in 1905 with the help of their Caucasian neighbors, and during the same year planted rice brought across the Pacific Ocean from Ehime prefecture. The Japanese variety was superior to the type grown in Texas up to that time and brought praise from the rice mill at the first harvest. Those at the mill expressed the belief that "this was the beginning of a new era in rice production."

By 1909 the largest group of Japanese rice growers was situated in Webster. Three rice farms totalling 1,857 acres were owned while two more were rented, the aggregate acreage of the latter being 850. Sixty-six men, eight women, and two children were residing on these plantations. The Immigration Commission report noted in its 1909 study that—

"Mr. Saibara (sic) has succeeded in producing an average rice yield per acre large enough to make his farm a place of unusual interest to students of agriculture in the Southwest. . . . At present he owns 860 acres and in 1908 harvested 12,000 sacks of rice that sold for \$36,000. He is a Christian and attends the local church in Webster. It has been through the success of Mr. Saibara (sic) that a number of other Japanese have arrived and become members."

Those that followed included Rihei Ōnishi, Eitarō Kondō, Toyozō Watanabe, Toraichi Ōnishi—all of whom among others were in the group that Rihei Ōnishi induced to come to Texas—and Shōtarō Nishimura, the latter a representative of a Japanese tea association who, on business in the United States, heard the call of Texas and came. Another early arrival was a former member of the Japanese Diet from Wakayama prefecture by the name of Fujii who sold his tea outlet in Montreal, Canada, to try his hand at rice production in the Webster district. Baron Iwamura also came, farmed for a few years, and then left. Another notable was Baron Matsudaira who came to the Houston area after growing rice in Victoria County.

Still others soon followed. Shimpei Mayekawa came in 1906 along with Kosaku Sawada, both having heard of the Texas rice boom while attending the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904. Mayekawa was killed in an accident and

• Mayekawa's contribution to development of rice industry memorialized by railway naming a station after him: 'Mykawa.'

subsequently in honor of his contribution to the development of the district the railroad station in the area of his farm was named "Mayekawa."

Mayekawa, ten miles south of Houston, had two farms owned by Issei, one of which was a partnership of four. The partners purchased 500 acres in 1907 at \$12,500, each of the four partners contributing \$500 in cash, the balance to have been paid in ten years. In 1908 the 220 acres in rice yielded 4,200 sacks which sold for \$19,500 or \$4.64 per sack. The other farm, a 640 acre operation, was purchased in 1907 for \$16,000 of which the five partners paid \$500 in cash, the balance was to have been paid over a ten-year period. In 1908 rice on 340 acres produced 6,000 sacks, about 18 sacks per acre, which netted \$21,000 or an average of \$4,200 for each partner. On this particular farm were seven men, two of whom had wives who did the cooking and household chores.

There were other notable Japanese rice growers who tried their hand at rice production during the early phase of Issei history in Texas. In Matagorda County, some seven miles out of Bay City, there was the farm of Junzō Hashimoto, the brother-in-law of the Japanese consul general in New York, Sadatsuchi Uchida. Moving to this area in 1908 on the advice of his diplomat relative, Hashimoto leased 500 acres on the basis of two-fifths of the crop as rent. This was a three-man partnership utilizing four Japanese laborers. And in the Markham area of Matagorda County, another Issei leased 500 acres of rice land on a half-share basis. In 1908 he purchased 334 acres of virgin land for \$13,360 and built houses,

roads, ditches and generally improved the farm. His income from 600 acres of rice in that year was \$15,000. There were six Japanese reported on this farm, but much of the work was done by American labor.

Journalist-Planter Ōnishi

In Mackay, Wharton County, was the rice plantation operated by Rihei Ōnishi, the journalist-intellectual turned farmer. Ōnishi, who with his family and the Saibaras came to the United States as first class passengers aboard the *America Maru* in December,

• Rice grower Ōnishi covered 1904 Portsmouth Peace Conference for Japanese newspapers in San Francisco.

1903, served as correspondent for Japanese language newspapers in San Francisco while farming in Texas. He also covered the peace conference at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which ended the Russo-Japanese War in 1905.

In November of that year, Consul General Sadatsuchi Uchida sent an enclosure, a contract between the Lichtenstein and Hechinger Canal Company and R. Ōnishi, to his dispatch as consul general of Japan in New York to Foreign Minister Tarō Katsura regarding a request to grant passports to *yobiyose* farmers, i.e., farmers summoned to come to Texas and Louisiana. The canal company was obviously using Ōnishi as overseer at \$60 per month. Records do not indicate that he was actually in Louisiana. It is possible the contract was cancelled because of the failure to secure 30 families for Louisiana in which case he was to have returned to the canal company one-half of the actual expense incurred.

Ōnishi returned to Japan in 1918 and recruiting a group of Japanese, went to Foochow, China, to grow cotton. He then attended the Versailles Peace Conference in Europe as correspondent and upon returning to Tokyo became editor-in-chief and senior executive of *Jiji Shimpō*. The Aoyama Gakuin (Methodist college) graduate died in 1944.

Rihei Ōnishi's fascinating background indicates that as a Japanese intellectual of his time, he was highly interested in Japanese colonization as a means of relieving population pressure in Japan. In 1895 he led a group of Japanese to work on a sugar plantation in Queensland, Australia, where he started reporting for the Tokyo *Jiji Shimpō*, before coming to America.

Once here records show that Ōnishi moved from Webster in 1907 to supervise the second largest rice plantation in Texas at the time. Located at Mackay, seven miles from Wharton, the county seat, the 2,224 acres of land were purchased at \$35 an acre, the purchaser being Morikata Murai, a former New York manager of a Japanese firm, who agreed to pay for the land in ten equal installments at 7% interest on the unpaid balance. There were 17 men, 6 women, and 7 children on this plantation. The owner rented acreage to Japanese tenants recruited by Ōnishi, receiving two-fifths of the crop as rent, which included the land, water for the crop, and housing.

In 1908 the plantation produced 2,000 sacks of rice averaging from \$3 to \$3.50 per sack. The foreman on this plantation for some 12 years was Yonekichi Kagawa, a graduate of an agricultural school in Japan who had come to the United States with Rihei Ōnishi and later became a grower of choice okra in the Webster district.

Kishi's Farm at Terry

According to American sources, the largest rice farm in the era of the Texas rice boom owned by an Issei was located at what was Terry, in Orange County, ten miles west of Beaumont. Here the Japanese grower purchased 3,500 acres in 1907—including warehouses, tenant houses, wells, and farm implements—for \$72,000. There were 35 men, 5 women, and 4 children on the plantation. The 1908 harvest from 1,600 acres of rice produced 15,753 sacks, or about ten sacks per acre, which sold for \$47,000 or about \$3.00 per sack. The owner rented 1,400 acres to Issei tenants on a half-share basis which included land, water, and seed.

Harvest time created employment for White wagon drivers and threshing machine operators.

The owner of the giant operation in Terry was Kichimatsu Kishi, a first lieutenant of the quartermaster's corps during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905 who while in Manchuria during the conflict sought land on which he might settle. But noting the relatively high price for land—the wealthy in the bandit-infested region invested in land because it, unlike money, could not easily be stolen and hauled away—Kishi's eyes turned toward America.

Coming here in 1907 with Japanese financing, Kishi initially visited California and the south-central region of Texas as well as the tidal flats of Louisiana before finally selecting Orange County, Texas, learning that it had adequate rainfall without being plagued by hurricanes. His son, Tarō Kishi, stated in an interview:

"Father settled in Texas in 1907, the year of the Panic of 1907, and at the peak of his farming activities, 1919-1920, he had 3,300 acres in rice. He operated the farm like a military organization: he had a chain of command—a manager, superintendents, and straw-bosses; and the organization was departmentalized—a bookkeeping department and a mechanical department, for example.

"He thought in terms of mechanization. At first, of course, animal power was utilized, but he later used steam engines and subsequently internal combustion tractors. The pumping stations were at first steam powered but these were converted in time to diesel engines.

• Third largest rice grower, Yoshio Iwamura, onetime member of the Japan House of Peers, farmed near Beaumont.

"The tenants brought from Japan comprised the colony and were used to produce the rice."

Other Pioneer Operations

The third largest Japanese rice farm in the early phase of Texas agriculture was at Fannett, a town ten miles from Beaumont. Here Yoshio Iwamura, a member of the House of Peers from Mie prefecture at one time, who came to the United States in 1905 and purchased 1,734 acres of land at the cost of \$35,000, or about \$20 per acre.

In 1908, he put 705 acres in rice and harvested 7,500 sacks which brought him \$27,000 or \$3.60 per sack. This farm had no tenants, the owner managing it with the help of Japanese, among whom was Shūzō Matsuoka, as well as White and Black laborers.

There was yet another pioneer rice grower who operated on leased land. Hiromasu Katayama, a graduate of Doshisha University and a banker from Okayama prefecture, apparently heard through the Saibaras of the Texas rice boom and came to the United States in 1905 on an investigatory trip. Remaining here a year, he returned to Japan, sold his home and banking interests in Okayama, and brought his entire family to Texas along with a tutor for his two children.

Coming from the Pacific Coast on a chartered Pullman car well stocked with Japanese food, the party which included Momota Ōkura, a second lieutenant in the cavalry during the Russo-Japanese War, arrived in Houston and drew a crowd of curious people anxious to see a Japanese banker and his retinue. Katayama impressed the natives by purchasing immediately upon his arrival a carload of Oklahoma mules.

Katayama share leased 500 acres east of Houston and after expanding his operation to 800 acres the following year moved on to Matagorda County where he developed a thousand-acre rice plantation at Bay City. Eventually of the Japanese only Ōkura remained and the work was done by Black laborers. The farm used 36 heads of mules before conversion was made to traction engines, the wood-burning steam-powered proto-type of the modern tractor.

Katayama "made a killing" in the early years of the second decade which allowed him to return to Japan, purchase land on the outskirts of Tokyo, and to found a steel mill as well.

To Be Continued

One Thousand Club Honor Roll

Feb. 2, 1990 Update

The 1000 Club honor roll published in the Special New Year Edition last month has been updated by Mas Hironaka (San Diego), who maintains the 1000 Club life membership files to include those members who were omitted from the chapter listings (Jan. 5-12 P.C.).

The special rosters of Life and Century Club members, which should have appeared with the 1989 Honor Roll last month, are also added this time.

BOISE VALLEY

Life-Rose H. Kora

CHICAGO

m-Harold Gordon

FRESNO

Life-Kent T. Yamaguchi

LODI

Life-Kenneth K. Takeda

(tr fr Honolulu)

MARINA

Life-Kenneth Mitsuhashi

MILE-HI

Life-Toshio Ando

m-Minoru Yasui

Life-True S. Yasui

PASADENA

Life-George T. Yusa

PLACER COUNTY

Life-M. Hike Yego

SACRAMENTO

Life-George Hamai

SAN DIEGO

Life-Bruce M. Asakawa

Life-Ned Iguchi

Life-Miyo Toko

WATSONVILLE

Life-Saburo Misumi

Ray Arifuku (Frs)

Susumu S. Arifuku (Frs)

Bruce M. Asakawa (SD)

Donald E. Asakawa (Ari)

George Asakawa (SD)

Glenn H. Asakawa (SD)

Larry Asakawa (SD)

Masato B. Asakawa (SD)

Moto Asakawa (SD)

Peggy Sonoda Asuncion (MP)

Dr. George Baba (Seq)

Suzanna Baird (Dnt)

Gus Barlas (SF)

Dr. Elsie S. Bankol (Dia)

Yoono Bepp (Sjo)

Sam J. Blowitz (SF)

Yaye Togasaki

Breitenbach (NY)

Grace Yee Carich (Det)

Allan H. Carson (Ber)

Victor M. Carter (Vnc)

Shirley Chami (MSol)

Charlie L. Chatman (Tw)

Father Clement (SD)

S. Daniel Date (Ber)

Henry K. Date (Mil)

Kathleen S. Date (Ber)

Shoji Date (SD)

Grace K. Deguchi (WLA)

Ralph C. Dills (Gar)

Judy Y. Dionizon (GLA)

Judy Dogen (Lak)

Michi Dohzen (WLA)

S. Bill Dot (Tw)

Toyoko Doi (Mrm)

Wesley Doi (SF)

Calvin T. Dowke (SF)

Joan Yasui Emerson (Ber)

Minoru Endo (NY)

Debra H. Endow (Sto)

Edwin T. Endow (Sto)

Edward J. Ennis (NY)

Jerry Enomoto (SD)

Ben A. Ezaki, Sr. (Tw)

James S. Frederick (Tyo)

Shoji Fujiura (Set)

Bert S. Fujii (Tyo)

Haruo Fujii (Sae)

Hideo H. Fujii (Det)

Masaji Fujii (Ber)

Masao Fujikawa (Sae)

Fusayo Fujimura (Frs)

Susumu S. Fujimura (Frs)

Dr. Donald S. Fujino (SLC)

Mollie T. Fujioaka (Dia)

Setso Fujioaka (Det)

Dr. Chas. Fujisaki (Mhi)

T. June Fujita-Yamasaki (Cio)

Henry H. Fujiura (Chi)

Jun Fukushima (ZLA)

Yoko D. Gochines (Mil)

Mrs. Harold Gordon (Chi)

Henry H. Gosh (Nat)

Terry Greenwood (WDC)

Ted Hachiyu (Gre)

Roland Hagio (Chi)

William Hamada (Phi)

George T. Aratana (Dnt)

Makoto Aratana (Mil)

Edgar A. Hamaes (Hon)

Heien Y. Hamaes (Hon)

Deto Harada (Ari)

Harold S. Harada (Vnc)

Masayoshi Harada (Tw)

Noboru Harada (Tw)

Yuki Harada (Ida)

Geo K. Hasegawa (StL)

Hid Hasegawa (Ida)

Fred M. Hashimoto (Liv)

S. Ruth Y. Hashimoto (Alb)

Ruth Suzanne Hata (Cnc)

Ford Hatamiya (Ber)

George Hatamiya (Mar)

Kashiwa Hatamiya (Mar)

Leslie Hatamiya (Mar)

Michael Hatamiya (Tyo)

Miriam M. Hatamiya (Mar)

Roy R. Hatamiya (Mar)

Thomas Hatamiya (Mar)

Tom Hatamiya (Sto)

Harry H. Hataesaki (Seq)

Becky Hataesaki (SD)

Fred M. Hataesaki (SD)

Frank H. Hattori (Set)

Ben Hayakawa (Tul)

Alvin Hayashi (Frs)

Mrs. Tom Hayashi (NY)

George Higashi (Sal)

Janice Higashi (Sal)

Ray Tatumishi (Det)

Toshiko Higo (Det)

Thomas K. Hiroda (WRV)

Yoshiko Hirabayashi (WV)

John Hiramoto (Cnc)

Ruby Hiramoto (Cnc)

Fred Y. Hirasawa (Frs)

May N. Hirata (NY)

Mas Hironaka (SD)

Peter Hironaka (Day)

May Hirose (Cnc)

Sadako Hirose (Puy)

William Hirose (Cnc)

George Hiura (Seq)

Gregory M. Hiura (Seq)

Pearce Hiura (SF)

Phyllis Carol Hiura (Seq)

Toshiyuki Hiura (Chi)

Masami Honda (SD)

Noboru Honda (Chi)

H. Earle Hori (Chi)

Lily Y. Hori (Set)

Lillian S. Hori (Set)

Tatsu Hori (Seq)

Mitsuo Hosaka (SF)

Fred Hoshiyama (Vnc)

William K. Hosokawa (Mhi)

Elizabeth Hoye (Cnc)

—89L-1/145

Mickey N. Ichiji (MP)

Yoshiko E. Ichiji (MP)

Harry T. Ichiji (Chi)

Harry T. Ida (Mhi)

Isen Iguchi (SD)

Ned Iguchi (SD)

Ronald J. Iguchi (SD)

Chizu Iiyama (Cnc)

Ernest Iiyama (Cnc)

Jacqueline Ikeda (Sae)

Michi Ikeda (Roe)

Richard Ikeda (Sae)

Saburo Ikeda (SLO)

Toru Ikeda (Roe)

Ted T. Ikemoto (Sal)

Ted Imanishi (Set)

James H. Imatani (Mhi)

Takeyo Imori (Cle)

Thomas T. Imori (Set)

Akira Inagaki (Vnc)

Chris Inagaki (Vnc)

George Inagaki (Vnc)

Yuki Inagaki (Vnc)

Dr. Toshio Inahara (Por)

Masaji Inoshita (Ari)

Jerry Inouye (Por)

Marsha M. Inouye (Set)

Martha Inouye (Ida)

Roy T. Inouye (SLV)

Yoshiko Inouye (Det)

Thomas Isari (Sua)

Itaru Isari (Lon)

Masako Ishida (Sae)

Maude Ishida (Tul)

Robert Ishida (Tul)

William Ishida (Tul)

Sam S. Ishihara (ELP)

Dr. Dean Y. Ishii (Mia)

Joe Ishii (Roe)

Marion K. Ishii (Chi)

Mary T. Ishii (SF)

Stanley Ishii (Roe)

Frank M. Ishikawa (Tw)

George Higashi (WV)

Yoshiko Ishimaru (WV)

Jack Ishio (Tyo)

Dr. Harvey A. Itano (SD)

Dr. Masashi Itano (Lon)

Rose N. Itano (SD)

Dorothy T. Ito (Chi)

Frank K. Ito (SMV)

Martin L. Ito (SD)

Robert P. Ito (SD)

Tom Tamotsu Ito (Pas)

Eugene Itogawa (Sae)

Kenjo Ito (SL)

Michael Y. Iwanaga (Chi)

Akiro Iwata (WDC)

Buddy Iwata (Liv)

Eddie Jonokuchi (Mil)

Helen T. Jonokuchi (Mil)

John R. Kado (Gil)

Dr. Randolph Kado (Gil)

Dr. Raymond Kado (Gil)

Tim Kado (Gil)

Mitsuo Kagehiro (Frc)

Lily Y. Kageyama (M)

Arthur S. Kaihatsu (SD)

Lillian S. Kaihatsu (SD)

Bruce T. Kaji (Gar)

Hiroshi Kaji (Vnt)

Itoko Kaji (Vnt)

Ikuo Kakimoto (SBA)

Hiroshi Kamei (ZLA)

Dr. Saburo Kani (SF)

Rob T. Kanagawa (San)

Dr. John M. Kanda (Puy)

Grace O. Kanda (Puy)

George Y. Kanegai (WLA)

Kay Uno Kaneko (Hon)

Samuel T. Kaneko (Sae)

Fred S. Kariyaki (Sjo)

Jean Kariyaki (NY)

Shig Kariyaki (NY)

Mitsugi Kasai (SLC)

Mary T. Kasama (Frm)

Elyn Okumura Kataoka (Hst)

Reo Kataoka, Jr. (Hst)

Allen M. Kato (Sto)

Henry T. Kato (Gre)

Len Kato (Gil)

*Novo Kato (ZLA)

Dr. Raymond Kato (Gil)

Lily Y. Kawafuchi

Helen Kawagoe (Gar)

Tak Kawagoe (Gar)

Miki Kawaguchi-Tan (Cnc)

Sadako Kawaguchi (Cnc)

Aileen Y. Kawahara (WLA)

Jean S. Kawahara (Ede)

Marleen S. Kawahara (SD)

Sam I. Kawahara (Ede)

Hachi Kawakami (Sae)

T. John Kawakami (SW)

Carol Kawamura (Hoo)

Frances M. Kawamura (Chi)

Clare Kawamura (Hoo)

Frances M. Kawamura (Chi)

Corky T. Kawasaka (Por)

George Kawasaka (WRV)

Masashi Kawasaka (Nat)

Sandra Kawasaka (Dnt)

Alice Kaye (Oma)

Faye Kazato (Frs)

Dr. Henry H. Kazato (Frs)

*e/ Johnson Kebo (San)

Robert Dean Kent (Tyo)

Fumiko Kida (SD)

Satoshi Kida (SD)



from Previous Page

Henri Takahashi (SF)
Jasaru Takahashi (SBA)
Rita T. Takahashi (SPO)
Wm Y. Takahashi (MHI)
Ernest H. Takaki (Del)
Katsumi J. Takashima (SD)

Ned Takasumi (Por)
Albert Takata (Lod)
Ryoko Takata (MSo)
Yutaka Jake Takato (SJo)

Kenneth K. Takeda (Lod)
Roy Takeda (SFV)
Sachio Takeda (CnC)
Sally Takeda (CnC)
Jack M. Takeguchi (SD)

Shiro Takei (WV)
Takekazu Takes (WV)
Eiko Takemoto (Det)
Ken Takemoto (Det)
Daniel D. Takeoka (Nat)

Ben Takeuchi (CnC)
Fumiko Takeuchi (CnC)
Jug Shiro Takeuchi (CnC)
Esther Takeuchi (CnC)

Louise M. Takeuchi (SF)
George Takizawa (Set)
Dr. Frank Y. Tanaka (Set)
George Tanaka (SLC)

James H. Tanaka (Sto)
Mitzi Tanaka (SLC)
Yoshitaka Tanaka (Chi)
Cecil Tange (Frs)

Rose Sawako Tani (Chi)
John V. Tani (SD)
Fred Taniguchi (Frs)
Marilyn Tanimura (VnC)

May Tanimura (VnC)
Tom T. Tanita (Ari)
Robert Tarumoto (Gar)
Ethel Tashiro (Tul)

Kenji Tashiro (Tul)
Charles Tatsuda, Sr. (Twi)
Chiyo Taya (SW)
Kay Teramura (SD)

H. Rocky Teranishi (Frs)
Ben Terashima (SLC)
Dr. Terrence M. Tera (Set)
Kenji Togami (Ber)

Chiyoko Togasaka (Det)
Dorothy Togasaka (Det)
Shinobu Togasaka (Dja)
Toshiko Togasaka (WV)

Yoshie Togasaka (Dja)
James T. Togi (Dja)
Joseph Toi (Frm)
Frances Toi (Cm)

Masumi Toi (Cm)
Yasuo G. Tokita (MIO)
Yoshiko Tokita (CnC)
Aiyu Toko (SD)

Miyoko Tokuda (Alb)
Sei Tokuda (Alb)
Thomas S. Tokunaga (Sac)
Dennis Tokunaga (SBA)

Tonyo Tokumaru (SBA)
Shiro Tokuno (Sac)
Herbert Tokutomi (Ari)
Hideo H. Tomita (Por)

Dr. Mitsuo Tomita (SD)
John S. Towata (Ari)
Tom T. Toyota (Jr)
Chiesse Tsutsumi (Set)

Glen Tsuda (SD)
Ronald M. Tsuji (Sac)
Dorene Tsukada (Vnt)
Tsuzumi L. Tsunajima (Ora)

Harry Tsushima (Sto)
Cherry Y. Tsutsumida (WDC)
Ken Uchida (WEN)
Susan Uchida (WEN)

Yoshiko Uchida (SJo)
Margaret Uchinura (Set)
Masayoshi M. Uchinura (Set)
Miyo Uchiyama (Puy)

Sam T. Uchiyama (Puy)
Patricia Uchiyama (Vnc)
Deni Y. Uejima (SGV)
Dr. Raymond N. Umeda (SJo)

Dr. Peter Umekubo (SD)
George Umemura (Hoo)
Jean Umemura (Hoo)
Raymond S. Uno (SLC)

Marvin T. Uratsu (CnC)
Dr. Masashi Uru (Gar)
George W. Ushijima (Ala)
James Ushijima (Ala)

Jean M. Ushijima (WLA)
Lillie Y. Ushijima (Ala)
Joe Uyeda (WLA)
Grayce K. Uyehara (Phi)

Hiroshi Uyehara (Phi)
Ada Wada (Ede)
Yukio Wada (Dja)
J.J. Wagner (SLC)

Shig Wakamatsu (Chi)
Bobbie Wakamatsu (Sna)
David Watanabe (Cin)
Fern Watanabe (Oma)

Frank Watanabe (Mar)
Geary Watanabe (WV)
Harry G. Watanabe (Oma)
James Watanabe (Sna)

Kaye K. Watanabe (Cin)
Pamela Watanabe (Oma)
Terrance K. Watanabe (Oma)
Dr. Tom Watanabe (SW)

Yutaka Watanabe (Sto)
Frank H. Watake (Tor)
Akiko Yagi (WLA)
Steve K. Yagi (WLA)

Carl T. Yamada (Sto)
Doug Yamada (Tul)
Emiko Yamada (WLA)
Henry T. Yamada (WLA)

Kelly K. Yamada (Det)
Mary M. Yamada (Set)
Shirley Deati Yamada (Set)
Sid Yamada (Sto)

Yoshio Bob Yamada (Sto)
Yoshio Yamada (Sac)
Henry S. Yamaga (ZLA)
John K. Yamaguchi (Sto)

Joyce E. Yamaguchi (Frs)
Kent T. Yamaguchi (Frs)
Teruko T. Yamaguchi (Sto)
Grace K. Yamamoto (Col)

Matsu Yamamoto (Col)
Robert Genji Yamamoto (Gar)
Sam T. Yamamoto (Sac)
Toshiyo Yamamoto (CnC)

Chiyoko Yamashiro (SF)
Masayasu Yamane (Puy)
Frank Yamashiro (Ida)
Teruko Yamashiro (Det)

Tosuke Yamashiro (Cm)
Christine Yamashiro (CnC)
Richard Yamashiro (CnC)
Dick Yamashiro (Tyo)

Shigeru Yamashiro (SD)
Yuriko Yamashiro (Ber)
Terry Yamashiro (Ber)
Dr. Toshiyo Yamashiro (Hst)

Tom Yamashiro (SD)
Betty Y. Yano (SD)
Tokuhira Yano (SD)
Joe J. Yasaki (CnC)

Horner Yasaki (Por)
Mikio Yasui (Mid)
Miyuki Yasui (Por)
Ray T. Yasui (Mid)

True S. Yasa (MHI)
George Yasukochi (Ber)
Masayuki Hike Yoda (Pla)
Takako Yoda (Set)

Mits Yoneji (Twi)
Jean Yonemoto (Alb)
Toshiko Yoshida (Dja)
Dan O. Yoshida (Hst)

Gordon Yoshikawa (Cm)
Kenneth K. Yoshikawa (Set)
Kumeko Yoshinari (Chi)
Henry Y. Yoshino (Ala)

Mary Lou Yoshino (WDC)
Glen Yoshitake (Alb)
Masaru R. Yoshitake (Ede)
Robert T. Yoshitake (Dja)

Vernon T. Yoshitake (SD)
Tee Yoshitake (Ala)
Miyo Yuki (NC)
George T. Yusa (Pas)

MEMORIAL (22)
Mentionals are contributions (\$500 & up) in memory of the individual.
Masami Abe (Det)
Harold Gordon (Chi)

Dr. Wm T. Hara (Chi)
F. Kunitz (Igaigai) (VnC)
Harry Iseki (Par)
Katsuburo Koda (SF)

Rey Koyama (SMV)
Haruno Marutani (Phi)
Daikichi Matsubara (Alb)
Geo H. Matsubara (Alb)

Toshi Matsubara (Alb)
Tamotsu Murayama (SF)
Frank M. Nonaka (SF)
Hito Okada (SLC)

Fred Tayama (SW)
Yasuto Togami (Ber)
Matsunosuke Wakamatsu (VnC)
J. Mamoru Watanabe (SRV)

Matsu Yamamoto (Col)
Minoru Yasui (MHI)
Takeo Yuki (NC)
(corr: 1-25-88)

Raymond Chee (Hol)
T. June Fujita-Yamasaki (Cio)
Bob Fukutomi (Vnt)
Seichi Hayashida (Boi)

Hisao Inouye (SF)
Frank Iritani (Nat)
Robert Ishii (SF)
Al Kataoka (Sel)

Ethel Kobashi (Dnt)
Spady A. Koyama (Spo)
Samuel Kumagai (MHI)
Dr. Victor Makita (Gar)

Masuda, Funai, Elfert & Mitchell (Chi)
Robert Mizukami (Puy)
Michio Nakajima (WDC)
Akira Nakamura (Ber)

Harry H. Nakamura (Ora)
Torao Neishi (Oak)
Hiroshi R. Sumida (Por)
Louise Susaki (Chi)

Rob't N. Takamoto (Gar)
Wm T. Yamazaki (Cle)
Mitsuo Kawamoto (Oma)
Taka T. Kora (Boi)

Ardevan K. Kozono (Sac)
James T. Matsuka (Cle)
James M. Momi (Seq)
Robert Nakada (Oma)

Henry Oji (Mar)
George T. Sutow (SMC)
Chiye Tomihuro (Chi)
Stanley H. Yanase (Gar)

7th Year
Dr. Rodger T. Kame (VnC)
Kazuo Kubota (SFV)
Henry T. Obayashi (SL)
Joseph K. Tanaka (SF)

Paul Tsunehi (SFV)
Fred M. Nakamura (Lod)
Harry Onishi (Chi)
West Coast Printing (Set)

5th Year
Dean Alhara (ELA)
Amy E. Fujimura (NY)
Richard K. Hayasaka (WDC)
John Sumida (WV)

George S. Tarumoto (SW)
Paul Isaki (Set)
3rd Year
George I. Matsuka (Sac)

Tom T. Okubo (Sac)
2nd Year
Margaret Iwanaga-Penrose (SD)
Dr. William M. Jow (Gar)

Tokuya Kato (Ber)
Harry Masatani (Chi)
K. Patrick Okura (WDC)
David T. Sakai (SFV)

Henry K. Sakai (Chi)
Archie H. Uchiyama (Ala)
1st Year
Frank M. Daijui (Sac)

Yoshito Fujii (Set)
Marty Kawakami (MIO)
Brian Shimizu (Riv)

1000 Club Roll
(Year of Membership Shown)
Century: Diamond/Silver: M Memorial
Corp: Diamond: L: M Memorial

The 1989 Totals: 1,889 (50)
1990 Summary (Since Nov. 30, 1989)
Active (previous total): (144)

Total this report: #4 (39)
Current total: (183)
Life, C/Life, Memorial total: ()

Jan 15-19, 1990 (39)
Alameda: 21-Mike M. Yoshimura
Chicago: 21-James C. Hennberg, 7-Harry Onishi

34-Chiye Tomihuro, 5-Carol Yoshino
Cincinnati: 31-Fred Monoka
Diablo Valley: 14-Paul H. Hayashi

Eden Township: 15-Dr. George Y. Takahashi
Finn: 3-Tom Nakaguchi, 3-Richard Uno
Fresno: 20-Willy K. Suda

Honolulu: 13-Takeshi Yoshinara
Marysville: 12-Larry Matsumura, 14-Masao Sagarra
Milwaukee: 19-Spark Hashimoto, 18-Lily Kataoka

Mt Olympus: 19-Mary Kawakami
Portland: 6-Eugene K. Sakai
Puyallup Valley: 31-Tad Sasaki

Remo: 2-Grace Makabe
Sacramento: 17-Joe T. Ishihara, 17-Dr. Akio Iwanaga, 3-Toshio Matsumoto, 20-Scott S. Yamamoto

St. Louis: 31-Richard T. Henmi
Sarasota Valley: 24-Roy Sakagawa
San Fernando Valley: 20-Robert Moriguchi

San Gabriel Valley: 24-Dr. Abe Oyama
San Jose: 21-Roy Shimizu
Seiyanoda: 16-Dr. Shigeo Terasaki

Spokane: 15-Louis Kurahara, 21-Roy W. Ota
Venice Culver: 6-Ruby O. Makin
Washington, DC: 6-Richard K. Hayasaka, 17-William H. Marumoto

West Los Angeles: 20-Mas Miyakoda
West Valley: 6-May Miko Yamagata
White River Valley: 17-Koji Nonikane

CENTURY CLUB
7-Harry Onishi (Chi), 9-Chiye Tomihuro (Chi),
6-Richard K. Hayasaka, 16-William H. Marumoto

THE NEWSMAKERS



TRISHA MURAKAWA

Trisha Murakawa, the charter president of the JACL Nikkei Leadership Association, was elected to a three-year term on the board of directors of the ACLU of Southern California last Dec. 13. Previously on the legislative staff of State Assemblyman Tom Hayden, she is now with the UCLA Alumni Association governmental relations program as a legislative network coordinator. She also formed the Asian Pacific American Civil Rights Council, and is active with the JACL Pacific Southwest District Council board.

Lilly V. Lee, Chinese American entrepreneur and Los Angeles area civic leader, was elected to the CalFed Inc. board of directors. A lifelong Los Angeles resident, she has promoted public causes from within the private sector through the American Red Cross, UCLA School of Medicine, Asian Pacific Women's Network, Rose Institute and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center of Southern California. She is principal of Lilly Enterprises, Inc., real estate, investment management and land development firm which she founded in 1971. Her community work includes service on the Calif. State World Trade Commission, L.A./2000 Partnership, California Economic Development Corp. and numerous other local, state and federal appointments.

Prof. James I. Nakamura of New York who retired in June, was accorded emeritus status at Columbia University. An expert on the economy of Japan, he is the recipient of many honors, including Ford Foundation and Fulbright-Hays Fellowships. His work has been widely published. He received the B.S. and Ph.D. from Columbia in 1952 and 1964, respectively, was a lecturer at Columbia in 1956-57, assistant professor from 1964 to 1968, associate professor from 1968 to 1980, and full professor from 1980 to 1989.

Kaoru "Kirk" Shibata of the VFW Nisei Post 8985, Sacramento, was appointed by Commander-in-Chief Walter C. Hogan to serve as national aide-de-camp. Shibata, a past commander, is a service officer who chaired an area life membership committee. He also introduced the "Blackbird Resolution" which aims to eradicate lazy-eye in the state by vision screening 3- to 5-year-old children.

Beulah Quo of Los Angeles was named the recipient of the Association of Asian Pacific American Artists Lifetime Achievement Award. It will be presented at the sixth annual Jimmie Awards Dinner Monday, March 19, at the Beverly Hilton. Hailing from Stockton, CA, she graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of California in sociology and also holds an M.A. from the University of Chicago.

Susan Inouye, Sansei director of the film, "Solo," received the Golden Eagle Award from the Council of International Non-Theatrical Events Dec. 1 at the Washington (D.C.) Plaza Hilton. It has also been picked to represent the U.S. in foreign film festivals. Story is about a Japanese American who gives up his dreams and wants to live them later in life. It stars Victor Wong and Emily Kuroda.

Darrell Suto of Seattle TV photographer at KING-5, won the 1989 International Monitor award for the "best camera, entertainment special" category for his work on "Northwest Wild: Orca, Killer Whale."

The film, "The Wash," directed by Michael T. Uno, written by Philip Kan Gotanda, starring Nobu McCarthy, Mako and Sab Shimono, was a winner in the feature film made for less than \$5 million category at the first San Francisco Bay Area Film/Tape Council's Gilbert Awards night Nov. 28. Award is named after Gilbert Anderson, pioneer filmmaker.



BEN KODAMA

A longtime proponent of gifted-student programs, Ben Kodama, a Seattle greenhouse owner, handily won election to the Highline School Board District 2 seat last November over an opponent who had campaigned for the average student.

Jennifer Fujii, daughter of San Jose JACLers Carolyn/Kenneth Fujii, will represent San Jose JACL at the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans in Washington, D.C., during the March 10-17 session. A National Merit honor student at Homestead High, she is a varsity basketball player, director of gifted and talented education activities, a cheerleader, class officer, tutor in math and undecided on a college major.

INSIDE GOVERNMENT—Mayor Nao Takasugi of Oxnard was elected to a two-year term on the National League of Cities board of directors at its 66th annual Congress of Cities at Atlanta Nov. 29. He has been mayor since 1982 and was elected a council member in 1976. New personnel director Dwight Imanaka and staff assistant Sue Taoka to the mayor on neighborhood issues were announced by Seattle Mayor Norm Rice who assumed office Jan. 1. Imanaka was in personnel at Boeing and worked with Rice at the Urban League, while Taoka is executive director at the International District Improvement Association. David Okimoto, who headed the human resources department under outgoing Mayor Charles Royer, was not retained.

Willie Tsunetaka Nagai, retired faculty member at University of Colorado, Boulder, was recently decorated by the Japanese government with the Order of Sacred Treasure.

David Fukuzawa has resigned as executive director of American Citizens for Justice, the Detroit-based civil rights group formed after the killing of Vincent Chin. He is with an urban coalition, New Detroit, Inc. Joanna Su is the new AJC director. Toshiko S. Lukens is Illinois Secretary of State Jim Edgar's appointee as traffic safety division representative in Chicago.

Craig Fujii, Seattle Times photographer, won first place in the 1989 Associated Press Northwest Photography Contest, news section, for his Yellowstone fire scene.

Eddie Tsukimura, retired skipper of the dive boat Golden Doubloon plying the waters off Catalina Island, was awarded the first annual California Scuba Service Award recently at the Scuba '89 show in Long Beach, Calif. This was the first time a Nikkei was honored by the two diving community's own publications, *Skin Diver* and *Underwater USA*, in November, 1989.

Mark Kataoka of Los Angeles is the new student body president at New York University Law School. He encouraged younger law students to seek student class positions on the campus association.

Pending selection of a new police chief in Honolulu, the commission in late December appointed Assistant Chief Harold M. Kawasaki, 50, to the post. He is a 26-year veteran on the force.

Lori Tsuruda, of San Jose, Calif. has received a bachelor's degree in Applied Biology from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After three years of research in mammalian cell biotechnology, Lori has been accepted to Tufts University where she will continue her work towards a doctoral degree in cell biology.

Yoshihiko Sinoto, one of the most highly regarded archeologists of the Pacific, resigned Jan. 1 as chairman of anthropology at the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, and was named to museum's Kenneth Pike Emory distinguished chair in anthropology. He pioneered in the dating of Polynesian migrations through fish bones, discovered the first artifacts linking the Tahitians and Maoris and has been working of preserving the huge stone images on Easter Island.



GEORGE YOSHINAGA

Kashu Mainichi columnist George Yoshinaga of Gardena presented a gift of appreciation to Gardena City Councilman Mas Fukai for recommending his son, Tim, to the Air Force Academy. Tim Yoshinaga is graduating this year. The gift was a pair of swords in a case.

Dr. Masayasu Nomura, UC-Irvine professor in biological chemistry, was elected a foreign member of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences in recognition for his work on ribosomes, tiny organs responsible for the manufacture of proteins within cells. The Japan-born scholar spent 21 years at the University of Wisconsin before coming to UCII in 1984. He also has numerous awards and memberships in the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, National Academy of Sciences, Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters and the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Incumbent mayor of Half Moon Bay and San Mateo JACLer Naomi Patridge was the top vote getter in the Nov. 7 elections last fall with 1,202 votes in the city council race for three seats in a field of six candidates. She is an administrative secretary for the Cabrillo Unified School District, starting on her second four-year term on the council.

Harry H. Tanabe, San Francisco Nisei VFW Post 9879 member, was appointed to the National VFW youth activities committee. In making the appointment, Walter Hogan, National VFW commander-in-chief, said Tanabe's record of service and achievement were key considerations in making the selection.

S.B. Woo, former lieutenant governor of Delaware, was elected national board president of the Organization of Chinese Americans, succeeding Frank Liu. According to the *Asian Week*, the election is being contested by candidate Sam Mok who had filed a grievance prior to the election.

For the second time, a non-Japanese sumoist has won Japan's most coveted Emperor's Cup. The 25-year-old, 490-pound Hawaiian of Samoan ancestry, Konishiki — Salevaa Atisano, of Nanakuli won the Kyushu Grand Tournament with a 14-1 record Nov. 26. His stablemate and mentor, Takamiyama — Jesse Kuhaulua, of Maui was the first foreigner to ever win the cup in 1972. Konishiki won the first 11 bouts, then lost to yokozuna (grand champion) Hokutozumi but bounced back, knocking off yokozuna Chiyonofuji to become the front runner. He received a congratulatory message from President Bush. Experts said if he won the January tournament, he would become the first foreigner-yokozuna in history. Konishiki finished with a 10-5 record, including victories over Hokutozumi and Chiyonofuji who won the January tournament 14-1 at Tokyo. Chiyonofuji, 34, with his 30th Emperor's Cup, is a step closer to yokozuna Taiho's record of 32 tournament victories.

A Spokane Sansei who is making a name for herself is Phyllis J. Campbell, daughter of Raymond and Marian Takasaki, and wife of William Campbell. She was named last November to be executive vice president of the U.S. Bank of Washington, a subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp, and has the responsibility of managing 140 branches in the state. She is a 1973 graduate of Washington State University, joined the Old National Bank in Spokane as a management trainee and eventually attained the position of area manager. She completed an MBA degree in 1987 at the University of Washington and promoted district manager and then Eastern Washington area market manager in January, 1989. She had been U.S. Bank's Eastern Washington area market manager and a senior vice president when tapped for her new post.

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KEI YOSHIDA, Researcher / Artist
NINA YOSHIDA, Translator

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P.O. Box 2958, Gardena, CA 90247-1158 • (213) 629-2848 for Appt.
KEI YOSHIDA, Researcher / Artist
NINA YOSHIDA, Translator

DEATHS

Chieko Mickey Nagamoto, 69, Cerritos, Dec. 12; survived by s. Gerry, m. Kumeo Sumiyoshi, br. Joe, sis. Nobuko Seki, Kazuko Hirabayashi.

Hiroshi Nagaoka, 70, Los Angeles, Nov. 27; survived by w. Sachie, s. Larry, Michael, d. Linda (N.J.), Terumi Inez Goldberg (San Diego), Yoshiye Suddith, Mitoshi Colman, 3 gc, br. Akira (Oxnard), sis. Natsue Fujita (Japan), in-law sis. Sasae Nagaoka (Japan).

Warren T. Nagata, MD, Pasadena, Nov. 22; survived by w. Andrea, s. Adam, Andrew, p. Dr. Wallace Marge, br. Robert.

Kiyo Nakagawa, 86, Los Angeles, Nov. 30; survived by 3 s. Tadayoshi, Yoshiharu, Fred T. 7 d. Chieko Domoto (Fresno), Michiko Kitamura, Miko Yamane (Clearfield, Utah), Setsuko Nakagiri, Yaeko Ideishi-Greenberg, Fumiko Kawamura, Shizuko Nakagawa (Ula), 27 gc, 23 ggc.

Roy Y. Nakashima, 68, Monterey Park, Nov. 22; WW2 veteran, survived by w. Claire, s. Mark, d. Lisa Yee, 4 gc, br. George (Mich.), Tad, Jim, sis. Connie Rikimaru, in-law m. Kimino Harada, br. Henry.

Monkichi Natsume, 90, San Francisco, Nov. 22; survived by w. Misuye, s. Stanley, Larry, John, d. Mariko Ruby Glaza, Toshiko Chan, 7 gc.

George Hideo Neishi, 74, Fountain Valley, Calif., Nov. 27; survived by w. Masa, s. Rodney, Larry, 5 gc, br. Masaji, Henry, sis. Helen Nishimoto.

Hidemichi Ogawa, 76, Monterey Park, Nov. 26; survived by w. Kiyoko, d. Cheryl Higashi, Janet Lee, 2 gc, br. Kenneth, Wilson, sis. Mary Kiuuchi, Marie Hashimoto.

Jane K. Shimizu, 50, Yuba City, Nov. 7; m. Teru Takabayashi, sis. Sakaye Takabayashi, br. Susumu.

Masaru Dobana, 71, Stockton, Nov. 29; survived by w. Rose, d. Wendy Cote, Susan Uchiyama, Laurie Aoyama.

Haruko Gima, 73, Los Angeles, Nov. 27; survived by h. David, s. Donald, Paul, d. Yvonne Liu, 6 gc, 3 ggc, br. Masaru Gushiken (Hawaii), sis. Chiyoko Nakamura (Hawaii), Yasuko Yabiku.

Helen Yoshiko Hansen, 66, Santa Rosa, Nov. 26; Wakayama-born, S.F. Kimochi staff; survived by d. Esther Rich, Helen Yee, s. Daniel; m. Komatsu Misaki (Japan).

Keiko Hashima, 53, Tokyo-born resident of La Mirada, Nov. 29; survived by h. Keibun, s. Edward, Lawrence, d. Sandra, m. Kiyoko Morita (Japan).

Kiyono Hatamiya, 90, Live Oak, Calif., Dec. 1; Hiroshima native, survived by s. Frank, Kenji, d. Kazuyo Uratsu, Kiyomi Harada.

Saburo Hattori, 70, Sendai-born resident, Los Angeles, Dec. 7; survived by w. Hideo, s. Richard, 1 gc.

Moto Hayamizu, 95, Mie-ken born resident of Torrance; survived by s. Robert, d. Mary Kajii, Helen Nagoro, 7 gc, 8 ggc.

Dr. Melvin Higa, 37, Merced, Dec. 3; apparent drowning victim off Pebble Beach Pescadero Point; wife Sally missing.

Hideo S. Hiraga, 72, WWII veteran, Gardena, Dec. 6; survived by w. Helen, s. Glenn, Dean, 2 gc, 4 brs. Isao, Kiyoshi, Ben, George, 4 sis. Susie Sugimoto, Doris Ota, Alice Inouye, Louise Itami (Detroit).

Dr. George Muramoto, 78, Prewar Sac'to JACL President

SACRAMENTO—Dr. George Goro Muramoto, 78, died Jan. 5 in a local hospital. A dentist in Sacramento for more than 40 years, he attended Sacramento High School, Sacramento City College and received his dental degree from the UC San Francisco Dental School in 1935. He then was in private practice in Sacramento until being interned during World War II, worked briefly with the U.S. Public Health Service as a dentist at Indian reservations, and returned to Sacramento. Dr. Muramoto served as a lieutenant colonel with the Army during the Korean War from 1953-55 and was a commanding officer of a military dental clinic in Texarkana, Texas. After his discharge, he continued his practice until retiring in 1981.

He was a life member of the American and California dental associations, and was the 1941-42 Sacramento JACL president and a 32-year member of the 1000 Club, Bocho Dochi Kai, Hiroshima Kenjin Kai and Parkview Presbyterian Church. He is survived by his wife of 50 years, Nettie; children, Joan Shiraki, Gael Muramoto, both of Torrance, Ann Inouye and Gene Muramoto, both of Sacramento, and Jane Yung of San Francisco, sisters, Hisaye Kuroko, June Kitade and Janice Muramoto, and a brother Kay Muramoto, all of Sacramento; and several grandchildren.

Supreme Court Rules on Tenure Case of Chinese American Prof

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously Jan. 10 that universities accused of discrimination in tenure decisions must make the relevant personnel files available to federal investigators.

The decision stems from the Rosalie Tung case, a Chinese American woman who had been denied tenure at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Business. The complaint was filed in 1985. She has since moved to the University of Wisconsin where she is tenured and director of the International Business Center.

The case had been closely watched by leading institutions and academic organizations which supported the university's argument that academic freedom provides a special shield against forced disclosure of confidential assessments used to grant tenure.

Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who wrote the decision, dismantled the university's constitutional and policy arguments point by point:

(a) "We cannot accept the university's invitation to create a new privilege against the disclosure of peer review materials." (He referred to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which Congress extended to 1972 to

educational institutions, prohibits employment discrimination based on race, sex, national origin or religion.)

(b) "Indeed, if there is a 'smoking gun' to be found that demonstrates discrimination in tenure decisions, it is likely to be tucked away in peer review files." (Blackmun held it is often necessary for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to gain access to peer view material in order to carry out its function under the Civil Rights Act.)

Tung claimed the department chair had sexually harassed her and after she rebuffed him submitted a negative letter to the university committee in charge of tenure decisions. She said the personnel committee's alleged justification for denying tenure—that the Wharton school was not interested in "China-related research"—was "simply their way of saying they do not want a Chinese American, Oriental woman in their school."

Tung alleged she was at least as well qualified as five male colleagues who had recently received tenure. The commission began its investigation, asked the university for the confidential evaluations of all five men and Tung's. When the university refused, the EEOC issued a subpoena.

Both the federal district and appellate courts ordered the university to comply with the subpoena. The university appealed to the supreme court in 1988.

In a follow-up *New York Times* story, educators were asked, "Will professors be less blunt about their colleagues?"

"This will mean some changes in the way faculty members and outside referees do business," responded Dave Merkovitz of the American Council of Education, representing some 1,500 colleges and universities. "It may inhibit the willingness of some people to be completely frank or even participate in the process if they can't be assured of confidentiality."

In Seattle, University of Washington vice provost Steven Olswang for academic affairs, believed that the faculty will still continue to provide open and honest evaluations of candidates for tenure.

In Berkeley, University of California's deputy general counsel Gary Morrison said many tenure decisions are explosive "because top research universities are making very fine distinctions. . . The question is whether one is excellent enough for a place like Berkeley, which only hires the top scholars in the world. Everyone who is denied tenure therefore feels a grievance."

'PC' Advertisers Appreciate You

Asian Americans in Chicago to Mark Lunar New Year Feb. 17

CHICAGO—Tom Teraji and Ron Yoshino, co-chairs of the Seventh Annual Asian American Coalition of Chicago Lunar New Year Banquet, announced the 1990—Year of the Horse banquet is scheduled Feb. 17 at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare, 9300 West Bryn Mawr Ave., Rosemont, from 5:30-10:30 p.m.

This year's host is the Chicago Japanese American Council, the umbrella organization for the Japanese American community.

WBBM-TV News anchor/reporter Adele Arakawa and WLIT-FM radio personality and assistant program director Gene Honda will serve as co-emcees at the Lunar New Year (Year 4688) celebration, the single largest organized event in Chicago's Asian American community, which numbers about 425,000.

Early ticket purchase is recommended, as attendance at the 1989 gala numbered over 1,500. Tickets are \$300 per table (of 10) from any of the over 40 co-sponsoring organizations.

For information: May Nakano at (312) 561-8944 or Joyce Yoshino at (708) 852-1018.



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THE CALENDAR

CHICAGO

■ Feb. 17—The 7th Annual Lunar New Year Banquet, S. Hyatt Regency O'Hare, 9300 W. Bryn Mawr, River Rd. at Kennedy Expressway. Cocktail Reception: 5:30 pm. Dinner: 6:30 pm. Tickets: \$30/ea. Presented by the Asian American Coalition of Chicago, hosted by the Chicago Japanese American Council. Info: May Nakano, 312 561-8944.

LOS ANGELES AREA

■ Present—Feb. 18—"The Colorful Realm of Jakuchū and Jakuen: Paintings from the Museum and Other American Collections," Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Info: 213 857-6000.

■ Present—Feb. 25—East West Players' production of *The Chairman's Wife* by Wakako Yamauchi. Times: Th-S, 8 pm; Sun. matinees, 2 pm. Admission: \$12, \$15/ea. Info, tickets: 213 660-0366.

■ Present—March 4—"Lu-Huan: Stone Carvings by a Chinese Master," an exhibition featuring his stone carvings, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, 900 Exposition Blvd. Museum hours: T-Su, 10 am-5 pm. Admission: Adults, \$3/ea; students and senior citizens with ID, \$1.50/ea; children 5-12, .75/ea; children under five and museum members free. Info: 213 744-DINO.

■ Feb. 4—"The 12th Annual Firecracker 5K/10K Run," presented by the L.A. Chinatown 10K Race Committee, Su. Starting point: N. Broadway & College. Starting times: 5K, 8:20 am; 10K, 8:30 am. Entry fees: \$12 with T-shirt, \$7 without. Add \$3 after Jan. 24. Info: 213 613-1950.

■ Feb. 11—Benefit Luncheon & Fashion Show, Su, 11:30 am, Quiet Cannon Country Club, Montebello. Sponsored by the Sage United Methodist Church. Tickets: \$15/ea. Info, tickets: Mary Tamura, 213 283-6895 or Alan Kitsuse, 818 443-5466.

■ Feb. 11—"A Decade of Struggle: Looking to the Future," the 1990 Day of Remembrance, and 10th anniversary of NCRR, Su, Japan America Theatre, 244 S. San Pedro St. Guests: ORA Executive Director Bob Bratt, actor Lane Nishikawa. Info: 213 680-3484.

■ Feb. 17—"JA Taiko," the 20th anniversary concert of Kinnara Taiko, S, 7 pm,

Japan America Theatre, 244 S. San Pedro St. Tickets: \$15/ea., general admission; \$50/ea. reserved seat Danna-san patrons. Info: 213 680-3700.

■ Feb. 17—MASC's (Multi-racial Americans of Southern California) "Post-Valentine's Day Bash," S, 7:30 pm-1:30 am, West End. Admission: \$20/ea., MASC members; \$23/ea., non-members; \$25/ea., at the door. Info: 213 836-1535.

NEW YORK

■ Present—Feb. 18—Oriental Antique Ceramic Show, Azuma Gallery, 50 Walker St. Hours: T-Su, 12-6 pm. Info: 212 925-1381.

PHOENIX

■ Feb. 2-4—"Toward a Racial Agenda for the 21st Century," a YWCA-sponsored convocation, YWCA Leadership Development Center. Info: 212 614-2858.

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

■ Present—Feb. 10—TheatreWorks production of *Velina Hasu Houston's Tea*, Burgess Theatre, 601 Laurel St., Menlo Park. Hours: T-S, 8 pm; Su, 2:30 & 7 pm. Admission: \$9 to \$18; group rates available for parties above 14. Info: (Both 415) 329-2623 or 424-9441.

■ Feb. 10—Chinese New Year celebration, sponsored by the Asian American Social Club, S, 7 pm, Hong Kong Flower Lounge, 1671 El Camino Real, Millbrae. Info: Sharon Shintaku, 415 570-4307.

SEATTLE

■ Present—Feb. 17—"Japanese Dolls from an American Collection," Honeychurch Antiques, 1008 James St., Mon.-Sat., 10 am-6 pm. Info: 206 622-622-1225.

Publicity items for *The Calendar* must be typewritten (double-spaced) or legibly hand-printed and mailed at least THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE. Please specify a day or night phone contact for further information.

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2—Announcements

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For information, contact:

Ellen Fujiwara 9558 Via Salerno Burbank, CA 91504 (818) 768-4046	Tamo Nishimura 12927 Admiral Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90060 (213) 822-6020	Ben Abe 20008 Mildred Ave. Torrance, CA 90503 (213) 371-4074
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Please forward resume with salary history to:
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JACL PULSE

FLORIN

• "Constitutional Triumph and the Challenge for the Future," the 8th annual Day of Remembrance, Sat., Feb. 24, Florin YBA Hall, 8320 Florin Rd., Sacramento. Display of Exhibits: 6 pm. Program: 7 pm. Speakers: Rep. Norman Mineta, JACL-LEC Chair Jerry Enomoto. Info: 916 443-8570.

GREATER L.A. SINGLES

• Business meeting, Fri., Feb. 9, 7 pm, Founders Savings and Loan, Gramercy & Redondo Beach Blvds., Gardena. A video program on the Japanese in Hawaii will be shown. Info: Lilly, 213 424-0423.
• The 8th Annual Installation Dinner-Dance, Sat., Feb. 24, Holiday Inn, 2640 Lakewood Blvd., Long Beach. Cost: \$26/ea.; \$29 after Feb. 16. No host cocktails: 6 pm. Dinner: 7 pm. Dancing: Until midnight. Comedian: Charlie Laborts. Music: Taka. Send checks made payable to Greater L.A. Singles JACL to Janet Okubo, 21207 S. Avalon #156, Carson, CA 90745. Info: (both 213) Janet, 835-7568 or Joyce, 329-5882.

HONOLULU

• "Day of Remembrance," State Capitol Auditorium, Su., 1 pm, Feb. 18. Program: Bishop Yoshiaki Fujitani, Buddhist Study Center; state Rep. Noboru Yonamine, 44th District; May Horio, former intern; shakuhachi by Takeo Kudo; and taiko by Hawaii Matsuri Taiko. Info: Bill Kaneko, 808 942-2747 or 548-7263.

MILE-HI

• New Year's Party, Sat., Feb. 17,

New China Restaurant, 4151 E. Colfax. Co-sponsored by the Mile-Hi Chapter and the Organization of Chinese Americans. Tickets: \$25/ea.

MT. OLYMPUS

• Outing to see the U.S. Figure Skating Championships, Sun., Feb. 11, 7:30 pm, the Salt Palace. Tickets: \$5/ea.; chapter members & families; first come, first served. Info: Helen Oniki, 801 277-9855.

SACRAMENTO

• Annual Crab Feast, Sat., Feb. 3, Sacramento Buddhist Church Kaikan. Tickets: Adults, \$19/ea.; children 11 & under, \$10/ea. Info, tickets: 916 447-0231.

SAN DIEGO

• "JACL: The Wave of the Future," the 31st Biennial JACL National Convention, June 17-23, San Diego Princess. Highlights: Business sessions, workshops, Beach Party, National Awards Banquet, Masaoka Award Dinner, Sayonara Ball, Golf Tournament, Deep Sea Fishing, Tijuana Trip, Speech Competition, Youth Conference, 1000 Club Wing Ding. Info: 619 230-0314.

SANTA BARBARA

• Installation dinner, Sun., Feb. 18, 6:30 pm, Montecito Country Club. Cost: \$22/ea. Guest Speaker: Rep. Robert Matsui. Info: (all 805) Bernice Ohashi, 966-6029, Reiko Uyesaka, 962-2534, or Jane Uyesaka, 964-2209.

SEQUOIA JACL, INC.

• Crab feast, Sat., Feb. 3, 5-8 pm, Palo Alto Buddhist Hall Gym, 2751 Louis Rd., Palo Alto. Donation: \$14. Info: (both 415) Tats Hori, 948-6575, or Bud Nakano, 856-1974.

Items publicizing JACL events should be type-written (double-spaced) or legibly hand-printed and mailed at least THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE to the P.C. office. Please include contact phone numbers, addresses, etc.

GINNIE HAWORTH, E.A.

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Travel Meeting: Feb. 18

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6 Mexico & Yucatan
Apr 22-Apr 29
Masako Kobayashi, escort

7 Japan Ura-Nihon Tour
May 23-Jun 4
Ray Ishii, escort

8 Scenic Colorado & New Mexico
Jun 2-Jun 10
Bill Sakurai, escort

9 Portugal/Spain & Morocco
Jun 1-Jun 17
Toy Kanegai, escort

10 Parks & Canyon Spectacular
Jun 10-Jun 22
Yuki Sato, escort

11 Salmon Fishing
Jun 16-Jun 23
P & G Murakawa, escorts

12 Japan Summer Basic Tour
Jun 23-Jul 6

13 MIS Vets Kona Reunion
Jun 26-Jul 1
George Kanegai, escort

14 Alaska Cruise and Land
Jun 27-Jul 8
Masako Kobayashi, escort

15 Oberammergau (Passion Play)
Jul 7-Jul 23
Toy Kanegai, escort

16 Scandinavia & Russia
Aug 6-Aug 25
H & J Mochizuki, escorts

17 Canadian Rockies
Aug 1-Aug 12
Yuki Sato, escort

18 Yugoslavia
Sep 8-Sep 22
P. Murakawa/V. Onara, escorts

19 Niagara Falls & Canada/NE Fall Foliage
Sep 27-Oct 11
Bill Sakurai, escort

19a Old Japan & Shikoku Tour
Oct 1-Oct 14
Toy Kanegai, escort

20 Hokkaido & Tohoku Tour
Aug 24-Oct 8
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21 Japan in Fall
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Galen Murakawa, escort

22 Egypt & Nile Cruise
Nov 6-Nov 20
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23 South America
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24 Hong Kong Shopping Tour
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25 Japan Santa Visitours 1990
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