Remarks Outrage Cambodian Americans
Gubernatorial Candidate Asked to Apologize

By Patti Adachi

CHICAGO — Chicago's Japanese American community hosted the seventh annual Asian American Coalition of Chicago Lunar New Year Banquet on Feb. 10. The event was part of a larger effort by Chicago's Japanese American community to address the issue of anti-Asian racism in the city. The banquet included speakers and a panel discussion on the importance of cultural understanding and the need for unity in the face of discrimination.

Mineta Keynotes Chicago's Lunar New Year Banquet

By Sheryn Katsuki

CHICAGO — Former U.S. Secretary of Transportation Norman Y. Mineta spoke at the seventh annual Chicago Lunar New Year Banquet, where he emphasized the importance of maintaining a strong political, social, and cultural presence in the community.

Sheridan Tatsuno Addresses West Valley JACL Installation

By Tom Totani

RIVERSIDE JACL Chapter 1407安装大会，嘉宾包括西文部的演讲者、日本企业家和政府官员。嘉宾们强调了文化交流和合作的重要性，以及在当今全球化的世界中保持日本文化的独特性的重要性。
Carlos Kasuga Urges PANA-USA Nikkei to Keep Faith with Issei Spirit and Values

By Harry K. Honda

LOS ANGELES—The founding principles of the Pan American Nikkei Association were reiterated by Carlos Kasuga of Mexico City, PANA International president, in remarks during the PANA-USA New Year Dinner Feb. 10 at the New Okin Hotel.

As PANA, the international organization of native-born Nikkei and Japanese residents in North and South America, entered into the 1990s, Kasuga said he had often wondered why the Japanese Americans (Northeast America) as Latin Americans refer to those in the United States) became submerged in the Latin American Nikkei. He felt it was due to the common heritage and bond created by the Issei immigrants and parents. And, he continued, that it was now up to the Nisei to pass on these cultural values of gomi (duty/obligation) and gambatte (perseverance) to the upcoming Nikkei generations.

With most of the present know of very little Spanish (Kasuga is a native of Mexico). He briefly covered the Japanese immigration history into Latin America which began in the 1920s but closed ten years later for Japanese Americans. He urged individuals bridges of understanding be built and to keep alive the heritage of the Issei.

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Placer County Installs 1990 Officers

ROSEVILLE, Calif.—About 50 people and guests attended the installation dinner of the Placer County JACL at Wong’s Garden, under the chairmanship of E. K. Tokutomi late in January. Mike Flye, fifth district supervisor, spoke on some of the problems of Placer County.

The new officers are as follow: Chester Yamada, pres.; Hugo Isumoto, 1st V.P.; Eiko Sakamoto, 2nd V.P.; Almit Nitta, 3rd V.P.; Saeko Sakamoto, sec.; Hua Mant, treas.; Ellen Kube, reg.


SRR 19, Marks (D-San Francisco): Japanese American Reparations. Urges the President and Congress to authorize money sufficient to expediously pay reparations to Japanese American survivors of World War II internment camps within the time required by federal law. Status: Senate Rules Committee.

California’s Roberti Compiles Legislation of Interest to Asian Pacific Islander Americans

AB 1080, Moore (D-Los Angeles): Birth Certificates: Debunking of Racial Shores. Provides a remedy for correction of birth certificates which contain errors regarding race or color which the registrant considers offensive. Effective Date: January 1, Chapter 638, 1992.


Hollywood School in Seattle, Was Gukuen

SEATTLE — An old brick schoolhouse named "Hollywood" near Hollywood Hill north of here was built in 1912, but closed ten years later for lack of students.

Helen McMan, who still lives near the school, told the Seattle Times recently, that in the late 1930s, it was used as a Japanese language school until World War II. Today, the two-story structure is an official state landmark.
WASHINGTON, D.C. JACL INSTALLATION-The Washington, D.C. Chapter of the JACL held its installation dinner January 30 at the Hyatt Regency. Meyer Officers’ Club in Arlington, Va. Pictured from the left are Minister-Elect Extraordinary and Minister-Province President of the Japanese Empire Yuko Mori, Washington, D.C. JACL Chapter Chair Lily Okura, and Dr. Jim Kinoshita, the installation dinner’s guest speaker.

Discrepancy Among Nikkei, Caucasian and Japanese Male Diabetes Rates under Study

SEATTLE — It’s a mystery why 400 Nikkei men had a rate of diabetes 4.5 times as high as Japanese men in Japan and twice that of White Americans, according to a University of Washington study of 235 Nikkei and 760 Japanese team of researchers.

Although the reasons for the paradox won’t be fully known until the research is complete, several clues have already been discovered during the first seven years of the study. The $2.3 million venture is funded by the National Institutes of Health.

Although diabetes is largely genetically based (if one identical twin has the disease, the other usually does also), the fact is that genetically similar populations living in different environments can have very different rates of diabetes.

The UW researchers are trying to discover environmental factors that might be involved in their study and also more about the intricate interplay between genetic and environmental influences.

No Insulin Treatment Variability

They are studying the types of diabetes that affects older people and usually does not require insulin injections as treatment, rather than juvenile diabetes which must be treated with insulin.

The researchers have excluded the degenerative diseases that, as a result of environmental changes, has emerged as a major health care concern in Westernized societies, according to the research team. Two environmental factors, diet and the social-cultural environment, are to be assessed. One of the inci-dence of diabetes in the Nikkei, says the project director. Research Associate Professor of Anthropology Donna Leonetti, entitled “The Japanese American Community Diabetes Study,” the project also involves the Schools of Medicine and Public Health, with Professor of Medicine Wilford Fujimoto as principal investigator.

The diet in Japan is, of course, high in rice and vegetables, with fish as a major protein source, while the typical American diet is much higher in red meats and fats. The researchers, including director Tomihiro Tsuchimura, have discovered that, although the Nikkei often eat more Japanese style foods such as soy sauce and rice than do the White Americans, their total consumption of proteins, carbohydrates and fats is very similar to that of the larger American community. One might assume, therefore, that their incidence of diabetes would also be similar to that of White Americans.

A Preliminary Explanation

The researchers conjecture that the Nikkei have more diabetes than their similarly-fed American counterparts in part because they are genetically more susceptible to the disease than are White Americans. While this susceptibility is kept under control in Japan by that country’s extremely low-fat diet, here—with a fatty diet—rates can and do soar.

The study is also looking at the nurturing environment the Nikkei experienced as children, says Leonetti, because the more positive the nurturing environment the less susceptible one is to certain diseases. “Researchers are now seeing heart disease, which is correlated with diabetes, and diabetes as rooted in childhood. We know that disease doesn’t start when you’re 65 and we can be heartened to see the early environment play a role in the person—or didn’t with respect to diseases in old age?”

Indeed, Nisei who are first-born sons—the most favored position in Japanese society and the most protected and indulged—also have developed less diabetes. The same is true of Nisei who received more favors less likely than others. “Education is a very powerful tool with which to protect yourself from the onslaughts of the world,” Leonetti points out.

While the study probes the experiences of Japanese immigrants, she notes that it also has broader applications. “We’re seeing an epidemiology of diabetes around the world with populations that are becoming Westernized or modernized. This is true with the Polynesians, Mexican Americans, American Indians and Indians who have emigrated from India.”
DAD—GRANDPA SAID THAT THE WIND AN' DUST IN THE WARTIME INTERMENT CAMP WAS SO BAD... HE FIRED A LONG ONE AND THE BALL FLEW BACKWARD INTO THE OPPONENT'S BASKET.

EDITORIAL OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Affirmative Action: A Clarification

The following editorial by JACL National Director Bill Yoshino, in response to last week's Pacific Citizen editorial, clarifies the JACL's position on affirmative action.

The Feb. 16 Pacific Citizen editorial, "Affirmative Action: A Clarification," expressed an analysis directly counter to JACL support of affirmative action programs. While the editorial addressed valid concern about the growing anti-Aisan discrimination in university admissions, it oversimplified a complex problem by assuming that affirmative action "quotas" were the basic cause. It also accepted without question the assumption that any sort of program to overcome the effects of discrimination amounted to "bias," which admits unqualified minorities or women. It is not so simple.

Under the law, quotas reserving slots in college admissions for members of minority communities are a legally valid way of preventing overrepresentation by non-minorities for some time. The terminology is often used as an inflammatory code word by those who would attack affirmative action programs.AMSAA reports that affirmative action programs are often criticized for the admissions processes besides grades and test scores. Special consideration for rural students, athletes and children of alumni students and parents is not unconstitutional. At many private schools, legacies favoring children of alumni affect far more slots than affirmative action.

The Pacific Citizen editorial is grossly out of proportion with the T 64.8 percent of terrorist attacks involving Aisan Americans in 1987. It is not the dominant form of terrorism, which I think it is. But if there have been protests, they've escaped me. Perhaps most people don't think the commercial stereotypes Aisan and so they think nothing of it. Mario Cuomo doesn't talk like that and neither does Lee Iacocca. Everybody knows it, so why fuss about this harmless TV commercial?

Now let's look at this from another angle. Suppose, instead of a television actor mimicking a stereotypical Italian, someone was mimicking a stereotypical Japanese, hissing through his teeth and bobbing his head and grinning toothy grins and saying "Ah, tasty soya sauce or instant noodles."

Some questions: How would you as a Japanese American feel about the Japanese stereotype? What would you do about it?

Perceptions can be an unfunny matter depending on the eye, or the ear, of the beholder. Some time ago I learned that in Boston it's a no-no for newspaper reporters to refer to police as "paddy wagons." In the recent cause for some folks it brings back memories of days when making a police analogy, often referred to as "paddy" were being picked up frequently for public punishment.

Just the other day I learned that many Asians consider it an insult to be called Finlander. A Fin to write to the Star to point out that Finlander is a pejorative label and is in the same category as "Pak," "Kike," and "Jap." There was no further explanation other than that Finlander, while not truly offensive, has a standard connotation. I wonder if the same holds true for Laplanders, Icelanders, Greenlanders, Netherlanders, Thaelanders, Swalanbers, Switzians and maybe even the Finns.

What makes this confusing is that...

BY THE BOARD

ALAN NISHI
NATIONAL JACL TREASURER

Back in Black

With the National Convention just a few months away it is time again for the development of the biennial budget. During the last few months much thought has been given by both national staff and myself in its formulation. At a meeting with our national president and staff prior to the January National Board meeting, a biennial budget proposal was drafted which was accepted by the Board in the 1991-92 biennium. I presented this budget proposal at the last National Board meeting and after a few minor revisions, it was approved by the National Board for presentation to the National Council at the San Diego convention.

With greater emphasis now being placed on outside revenue sources, the need for a fundraising mechanism, as the consent of the Legacy Fund, will be vital in the development of other sources of revenue to support the national budget. This fund will be vital in the continuance of a balanced budget without the dependence upon dues increases. A plan to distribute the proceeds of the 1991-92 biennial budget with a detailed narrative to the district councils and chapters prior to April 19 (60 days prior to convention), as requested by the National Council and Constitution and Bylaws.

At the January National Board meeting, I reported on the pre-audit results of the 1989 budget.

Testimony reveals that we have made it through another year in the black with a 1990 budget surplus (revenues over expenses) of approximately $30,000 versus a 1989 budget surplus of about $10,000. Although membership revenues fell about 8% short of our original budget projections, we were able to compensate by increasing outside revenues (fundraising, investments, rental, etc.) by close to $39,000 over original budget projections and by reducing overall budget expenditures by approximately 12% from the original 1989 budget. This was achieved by a combination of reduced payroll expenses by approximately $3,000 and staff vacancies during the year and a reduction in overall capital expenditures.

Let me again remind that these figures are tentative until the closing of the books for 1989. This budget surplus came as a very welcome time as it allowed us to get through another year without borrowing from outside sources and build a margin in our cash flow.

A cash flow margin is important as it is utilized to cover both prior years' expense accruals and beginning of the year expenses until January membership revenues are received. It is also used to cover any unanticipated expenditures or shortfalls during the year.

Until we can maintain a stable revenue base, it is critical that a sufficient
First Japanese Texans Contribute to State's Farm Industry

By Masakazu Iwata

Continued from the Previous Week

The Rio Grande City community was founded by the Rockefeller Foundation, which established an agricultural school in 1917. Japanese agricultural activities in New Mexico and Texas were not as significant as those in California, but they still had an impact on the state's economy. The first Japanese to settle in New Mexico were farmers who came to work as laborers on the railroad. Some of them later bought land and started their own farms. The Japanese immigrants in New Mexico were not as successful as those in California, but they still contributed to the state's agricultural industry.

A key figure in the early history of Japanese agriculture in New Mexico was Shichiro Saito. He arrived in the state in 1915 and began farming in the Imperial Valley, then in Texas rice, and finally on the Mexican border. He cleared about $50 per acre of land and established a successful farm enterprise that contributed to the development of the region and were welcomed by the people. Earlier, Datothrough his gambling activities had secured funds to invest in land in Sonora, Mexico. He remained in the coal mining business in that country, and when the railroad was completed in 1889, he began investing in real estate in Mexico City. His most significant investment was the purchase of a 10-year-old mansion on the outskirts of Mexico City, which he later sold for a profit.

In summary, the history of Japanese immigrant agriculture in Texas is noteworthy inasmuch as it is in sharp contrast to many successes and failures in the United States. It will be noted that the Japanese immigrants in the main arrived in the United States with a limited supply of money and knowledge of the English language, and those who understood English and had a background in agriculture had an advantage. However, they met with many difficulties in the initial phase of their farming careers. As the years passed, the Japanese immigrants began to settle in parts of Texas, such as El Paso, and their contributions to the region's agriculture were significant.

After 1923, the trend of Japanese migration to Texas reversed, as the Gentlemen's Agreement prevented further immigration. The few Japanese who remained in Texas were eventually assimilated into the local community and contributed to its growth.

Despite the challenges they faced, the Japanese immigrants in Texas were able to make a significant contribution to the state's agricultural industry. They brought new farming techniques and crops to the region, which helped to diversify the state's farming practices.

The report of the Immigration Commission of 1917 on Japanese immigration to the United States stated that the Japanese were a valuable addition to the nation's agriculture. They were hardworking, skilled, and capable of adapting to new environments.

But a growing number of American farmers and ranchers believed that the Japanese were not a suitable replacement for the American farmers, and they lobbied for restrictions on Japanese immigration.

In conclusion, the history of Japanese immigration to Texas is a story of perseverance and adaptation. The Japanese immigrants faced many challenges, but they were able to make a significant contribution to the state's agricultural industry.
SACRAMENTO

Scholarships applications for local high school junior and senior are being accepted. Application deadline: March 1. Should include a copy of official transcript, SAT scores, list of school community activities, extracurricular and a brief autobiographical sketch. Applications: 1994-1995. Info: A. Kubo, 422-5313.

THE CALENDAR

DELRAY BEACH, FLA

March 4-10. The Call of Tao An Exhibit Commemorating the 400th Anniversary of the Death of Sun Tzu in the Morikami Japanese Garden and Japanese Hall, 4000 Morikami Park Rd.

LOS ANGELES AREA


BY THE BOARD

Continued from Page 4

cash flow margin is maintained, especially if the organization is looking at stabilizing membership dues as we are able to promise to commit this burden....

I plan to comment further on the proposed biennial budget in my next P. C. meeting, which will appear prior to the National Convention in June.

San Francisco Bay Area


TOKYO


BY THE BOARD

Continued from Page 4

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San Francisco Bay Area


TOKYO

MARI MAYEDA

Mari Mayeda, of Oakland, Calif., and 1980 recipient of the J.M.C. Teruhay Ishiyai Scholarship, is a member of the Supervision, Salemaya & Mayeda law firm with offices in Oakland and Los Angeles. A U.C.L.A. law graduate and a cum laude graduate of Harvard Law School, she served as law clerk to former California Supreme Court Justice Cruz Reynoso and joined Supervision & Seligman in 1984. She has written and lectured on employment law and civil rights attorneys' fees litigation, and represented plaintiffs in consumer and employee private rights actions. She is on the Asian-American Bar Association board of directors.

Fred Matsubara, 22, of Winnipeg, Canada, and a student at Maryville (N.J.) State, is preparing for his fourth year in U.S. college baseball as a pitcher who has been hitting his stride on both sides of the border. During the summer break, he pitched for St. Mary's in the Manitoba Rod-Manor league. Matsubara pitched with 2.14 and 1.99 ERA at Maryville, which is one of the top teams in the North Dakota College Athletic Conference. He started pitching at age 10 in the Pee Wee league. When a Japanese TV crew was at the Colorado Rockies' headquarters, Roger Yagi was on the roster at the picture session but before the Orange Bowl. The Tokyo Eagle's chief correspondent Kiku Kojima had told the story in Yagi's.After Yagi, Japan's minor league baseball, however, is not a college sport (all his life in Colorado), but speaks only English. "We were rather excited to find a Japanese person, for the first time in the history of this bowl game," she noted.

Washington Governor Booth Gardner's office announced Paul Baki, 45, the governor's economic development policy, was appointed acting secretary of the Department of Trade and Economic Development, after John Anderson resigned last month.

STANLEY H. FURUTA

Stanley H. Furuta, past distinguished professor of the Evening Open Club at San Fernando, was elected vice president and account executive by J. Moyer Co. Insurance Agents and Brokers. A U.S. graduate in business administration, he previously was associated with Equitable Life Assurance Society (1961-1980), vice president of Inouye, Masunaka Co., Inc., until June 1989 when March & McLennan, Inc., acquired the Nort name and then continued as v.p. of the Japan client service division for the later. Furuta will develop accounts in Canada and in property and casualty business.

Dominic Uemura, 41, of Seattle is the Seattle office's vice president and chief financial officer for First Interstate of Washington. As one of the six executive vice presidents and the only minority in the upper management level, Uemura has 7 years reporting to him. His career demonstrates a successful switch from teaching to the boardroom. From science to financial matters, from an isolated laboratory to diversifying companies, involvement.

Newly appointed Japanese Consul-General Kiyohiko Arafura, 51, of Los Angeles and his wife arrived Feb. 6, repudiating Hirofumi Seki who has returned to Japan last month. Seki served in Tokyo University, is a graduate of the University of Tokyo, has studied political science and law in France. He served in Beijing, Malaysia, West Germany, Washington and the United Nations.

Nori golfer David Ishii kept the Hawaiian Open title home with an isolated laboratory to diving, a 3-under-par for life, employee benefits and property and casualty.

International Travel Vacations (ITT) is pleased to announce that Maeda, Yoko is the new president of Fillmore, CA, working with Cambodian refugees.

Kubota Nikkei Mortuary
Kubota Nikkei Mortuary is a full-service, family-owned funeral home. We provide a variety of services, including cremations, funerals, memorial services, and estate planning. We are located at 2137 H St., Los Angeles CA 90012. Our phone number is (213) 474-2203. We are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. We accept all major credit cards.

American Japanese Travel Club
American Japanese Travel Club is a non-profit organization that promotes cultural exchange and enhances understanding of Japanese culture and American customs. Our mission is to encourage and support cultural exchanges and educational programs that promote mutual respect and understanding. We offer a wide range of programs, including language classes, cultural events, and travel opportunities. We are dedicated to fostering a deeper understanding of Japan and its people through education, cultural exchange, and travel. We welcome individuals of all ages and backgrounds to join us in our mission. For more information, please visit our website or contact us at 213-474-2203.