

## THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Established 1929

National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

(75¢ Postpaid U.S.) Newsstand: 25 Cents

#2,602

Vol. 112 No. 1

ISSN: 0030-8579

941 East 3rd St., Suite 200, Los Angeles, CA 90018

Friday, January 4-11, 1991

## NATIONAL JAACL STATEMENT:

## Bush Administration Policy on Minority Scholarship Programs

The Japanese American Citizens League (JAACL) is concerned by the mixed messages sent by the U.S. Department of Education and the White House concerning minority scholarship programs and institutions receiving federal funds. The JAACL, as a civil rights organization, is committed to affirmative action efforts designed to provide equal educational opportunity to minorities affected by discrimination.

On Dec. 12, 1990, the Assistant Secretary of Education for civil rights, Michael Williams, announced a major change in federal policy when he stated that the Department would prohibit colleges receiving any federal funds from awarding scholarships reserved for minority students. The announcement came in the context of Williams' letter to the Fiesta Bowl in Arizona, which planned to provide minority scholarships to its two participating state universities. Many colleges provide minority scholarships that would be eliminated under this standard. Court-imposed minority programs, programs by institutions receiving no federal funds and federally-sponsored minority scholarships would be unaffected.

On Dec. 18, 1990, following reports that the White House was seeking to change the Administration's position in the wake of strong negative reaction from educators and civil rights advocates, Mr. Williams announced a modified policy. The new policy included establishment of a four-year "transition period" during which the new restrictions will not be applied, though Williams maintained that any complaints filed would be investigated. The changed policy would allow federally-funded universities to accept private donations earmarked for minority scholarships, as in the case of the Fiesta Bowl, while prohibiting use of state or private university funds for the same purpose.

## U.S. Black Caucus Leaders Invited to Visit Japan in 1991

WASHINGTON — A Liberal Democratic Party official on Dec. 15 invited leading members of the Black Congressional Caucus to Japan early next year in a bid to deepen personal exchanges.

Yoshio Mori, acting head of an LDP group on minority problems, made the invitation in conjunction with his suggestion for regular talks between the Japanese party and black American politicians.

The invitation came in a meeting with Benjamin Hooks, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

## Cultural Exchanges

Mori agreed to Hooks' proposal to set up liaison offices at the NAACP and the Japanese Embassy here.

As concrete measures to enhance cultural exchanges, he proposed increasing the number of black academics and experts invited to Japan under a visiting professor program from two to 18 and revising Japan's academic curriculum to include more information on blacks and other minorities.

Mori is visiting the United States to ease criticism of a spate of racist remarks by his LDP colleagues, including Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama's likening of an influx of foreign prostitutes into Tokyo to blacks' displacement of whites in American neighborhoods.

## Administration 'Is Confused'

President Bush, who has indicated his desire to be the "Education President," and the Department of Education have failed to provide important leadership in the area most vital to America's future. The lack of leadership on this important issue indicates that this Administration is confused about its policies concerning both civil rights and educational opportunity. The message of Mr. Williams' original position was

Continued on Page 6

## First Asian American Elect in Montana in Big Horn County

HARDIN, Mont. — The first Japanese and Asian American office holder, Robert Koyama, a Democrat, occupies the District 1 seat as Big Horn county commissioner, having been sworn in to the post this month.

When the prior incumbent decided not to seek reelection, the Democrats selected the 39-year-old Susei farmer who won in the November election by a 3 to 1 margin: Koyama 1,045; Henry Soder (R) 317.

This was Koyama's first venture into politics. In the June primaries, Koyama had outpolled three others in a tight race.

(His older sister Carol MacDiarmid, longtime Contra Costa JAACLer, is the legislative assistant to Calif. Assemblyman Robert J. Campbell.)

## THE BUZZ OVER THE 'MCA DEAL':

## Anti-Japanese Hysteria Hyped in New York Hits Other Asians

■ Clipping from New York Daily News  
NEW YORK — When Helen Zia reported to work her office was abuzz with talk about Japan's \$6.1 billion purchase of Hollywood entertainment dynasty MCA.

Such excitement about ground-breaking news is commonplace at Ms. magazine where Zia is managing editor. Yet, Zia was annoyed by all the hype generated by the media.

"There isn't nearly this much commotion whenever a British company, or a German company or an Australian company acquires an American business," said Zia, who is Chinese-American. "When Japan buys something, they make it sound like an invasion."

## Morning Talk Show Brouhaha

Yesterday (Dec. 18), radio personality Don Imus illustrated Zia's point. On his morning talk show on WFAN, Imus equated MCA chairman Lew R. Wasserman and company president Sidney J. Sheinberg to the Rosenbergs for selling MCA Inc. to the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. The Rosenbergs—Julius and Ethel—were executed in 1953 for conspiring to pass U.S. nuclear secrets to the Soviet Union.

Zia and other Asian Americans said preoccupation over recent Japanese takeovers of such conglomerate empires as Columbia Pictures, the Rockefeller Group and now MCA has done more than intrigue Americans. In New York and elsewhere, they said, the hype has fueled the prejudices of bigots who still begrudge Japan for bombing Pearl Harbor in 1941.

And since fewer Japanese live in the United States than other Asian people,

Chinese, Koreans, Cambodians and others are targeted.

## Anti-Asian Prejudice

"Sometimes, I get told 'Jap. Go home,' said Peggy Wang, a 22-year-old business consultant who is Chinese American. She has lived most of her life in New York City.

"No matter what nationality you are, if you are Asian, you get blamed for everything from World War II to the Vietnam War," said Charlie Chin, director for the Asian American Research Institute Center for Community Studies Inc. in Manhattan.

## Horror Stories

The abuse is not just limited to name-calling.

In 1982, a Detroit man, Chinese American, was beaten to death by two laid-off auto workers who blamed their woes on Japan's car industry.

In 1989, in Raleigh, N.C., another Asian man was killed by a man who blamed him for his brother's death in Vietnam.

In New York, bias-related crimes against Asian Americans—one of the city's fastest growing minority groups, an estimated 600,000—are on the rise. Police said there have been 32 bias-related crimes this past year, nearly double the 17 reported all of 1987.

## Hysteria Alive

"I think we're living in a climate of anti-Japanese sentiment that's reaching hysteria," said Zia, who also is president of the New York chapter of the American Asian Journalists Association. "I don't see it lessening as the economy continues to go down."

## Cressey Nakagawa to Speak at Joint Monterey Peninsula-Salinas Valley Dinner

By Fred K. Oshima

FORT ORD, Calif.—National JAACL President, Cressey Nakagawa will be featured as the keynote speaker for the 1991 Salinas Valley and Monterey Peninsula joint chapter installation dinner Jan. 18 at Fort Ord's Fergusson Hall Officers' Club.

Paul Ichijui, Vice President Program, Salinas Valley and general chairman, announced that cocktail will commence at 6:30 p.m. with dinner at 7:30.

A Stanford and UC Hastings College of Law graduate, Nakagawa, a practicing attorney in San Francisco is serving his second consecutive term for the Japanese American Citizens League. A Sansei native of Chicago, Nakagawa, 47 however spent most of his pre-college years in Modesto, California in the San Joaquin Valley.

His JAACL credential includes four time president of the San Francisco chapter and his impressive wide-ranging professional and community service activities extend from the Bay Region to Sacramento and Washington with varied involvements—from metropolitan-wide fund raising campaign to corporate and philanthropic directorships.

Though a Johnny-come-lately to the illustrious JAACL scene, Nakagawa however has brought a much-needed refreshing generational dimension to an otherwise conservative, unobtrusive organization, the nation's oldest and single largest Nikkei civil rights group with a bright, articulate administrative performance that is still seldom demonstrated within the Japanese American community.

AT PYUALLUP FAIRGROUNDS—Principals in the production of the JAACL Redress videotape, now being distributed to all JAACL chapters, stand in front of the Puyallup monument designed by sculptor, George Tsutokawa at the former WRA assembly center site. They are (from left): Henry Miyatake, pioneer Seattle redress activist; Cherry Kinoshita, video project chair; and producer/director John Esaki of the Los Angeles-based Visual Communications.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Two Asians Rhodes Scholars for 1991 Announced

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Kenji Yoshino, a Sansei graduate of Harvard University, was among 32 Americans selected this past year for two-year study at Oxford as "Rhodes Scholars." Goodwin Liu, a Stanford University graduate who was a page in the House of Representatives for Congressman Robert Matsui was also chosen.

In 1976, Milton Yasunaga of Honolulu, a Harvard senior, was probably the first Japanese American being selected. In 1982, Nina Teresa Morishige of Oklahoma City, a Johns Hopkins graduate in math, was the youngest woman (18) ever selected at the time.

## Two Popular Nikkei Hotels Acquire Same Name

SAN FRANCISCO — The Kyoto Inn/San Francisco and Hotel Tokyo/Los Angeles, affiliated with Best Western and part of the Kintetsu Miyako Hotel chain have been renamed the "Miyako Inn" in both cities, effective Jan. 1. Kintetsu also operates 15 hotels and inns throughout Japan, plus the deluxe Miyako Hotel in San Francisco.

## Japanese Offended by U.S. Video Game 'Ninja'

TOKYO — A popular U.S. video game, "Land of the Ninja," which has been imported for sale here, uses discriminatory words for a Japanese social class and a minority group in its manual. Prof. Shunsuke Kamei, Tokyo University specialist on American culture, said it was surprising that a game like this which can nurture discrimination was produced in the U.S., a nation sensitive to racial discrimination. The manual uses "eta" to describe people in the lowest of social castes in the feudal Edo period and calls the Ainu as the "barbarian inhabitants of Hokkaido and northern Honshu." The Buraku Liberation League here was concerned the game with having "too much bad influence on the youth of both the U.S. and Japan." The game is distributed by Avalon Hill Game Co., Baltimore.

## ANTI-ASIAN VIOLENCE SCORECARD:

## Southeast Asians in Dallas Feel 'Uneasy'

■ Herb Ogawa of prewar Seattle and now retired after many years working with Bantam Books from his base in Dallas has been the eyes and ears for P.C. readers in that part of the country without a local JAACL chapter. The latest clipping from the Dallas Times Herald adds another city for P.C. in-depth scrutiny.

DALLAS, Texas—Ten years ago, the census reported 7,678 Asian Americans in Dallas. Today, observers estimate the population at nearly 50,000 in the city and as many as 140,000 in the 11-county Fort Worth-Dallas metropolitan statistical area of an estimated 3 million.

And in the heat of the redistricting debate last year, City Councilman Al Lipscomb, one of the two black councilmen, told Phap Dam, a Vietnamese American leader, with whom he disagreed to "go back home."

The only Asian American on the 14-member Dallas citizens charter review committee, Dam had expressed support for a

proposal in which 10 city council representatives would be elected from geographic districts, four from quadrants dividing the city and the mayor at large.

The 10-4-1 plan would provide Asian Americans "an extra layer of representation," Dam said, because the population was so small and scattered to elect any representatives through a 12-1 or 14-1 system.

## Black-Asian Tensions

The comment that Lipscomb at first said was not meant to be taken literally is perceived by some Asian Americans as the informal beginning of the increase in black-Asian tension here.

Korean storekeepers in South Dallas and the black area in East Oak Cliff aren't the targets of African American boycotts as they are in New York, notes Times Herald reporter Scott Baradell in a Nov. 18 feature story. And anti-Asian flares aren't being

Continued on Back Page



Hospital of Saint Raphael Photo  
Dr. Eiji Yanagisawa demonstrates his video equipment.

## DR. EIJI YANAGISAWA:

### Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon Wins International Honors Videotaping

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Dr. Eiji Yanagisawa, whose use of videography in the study and treatment of human larynx, has earned him an international reputation and a basketful of prestigious awards.

In the early 1970s, the new Haven ear, nose and throat doctor had been using a 35-mm single lens reflex camera to document laryngeal disease and the function of the voice box. But he found the process of film development time-consuming. Further, if he took a bad photo, it would mean a return visit by the patient for another session.

"One day when I bought a home video camera to record my children at play, the idea came to me: why not attach the camera to the widely-used flexible fibroscope or telescope, and videotape the larynx?" He provided area camera stores until he found an adapter that would accomplish the connection—and he was in business.

#### Comparing Picture Quality

In the intervening 15 years, Dr. Yanagisawa, of the Hospital of Saint Raphael here, has polished his technique and broadened his scope and has proven the practicality of using home video equipment in this field, as opposed to broadcast-quality professional equipment costing as much as 10 times more. He says any difference in picture quality is insignificant.

He says his patients react "very well" to videotaping, and that "a picture is worth a thousand words" in explaining to patients problems they may have. He says it also helps communicate with patients' family members.

Dr. Yanagisawa started using photography when he first came to the U.S. from his native Japan to help him overcome the language barrier, both with patients and colleagues.

So, what started as a hobby has become an important professional tool for Dr. Yanagisawa—and a source of international prestige. He has made nearly three dozen video presentations in the U.S., Europe and Japan, and has won a number of important awards, the most recent of which was the Silver Award in the Diagnostics Category from the Eighth Biennial John Muir Medical Film Festival. He is especially proud of the prize because he says it amounts to the "Academy Awards of the medical film," and he won it in competition with professional filmmakers.

#### Medical Office or TV Studio?

Unfortunately, there is a downside. "All that equipment fills up my examining room. Sometimes the room resembles a cross between a medical facility, and the control room of a TV station with all the monitors and other equipment," he admitted.

Another problem is storage. Videocassettes threaten to crowd the doctor and his family out of their home; his entire basement's walls are now filled with tapes. Then, he admits, "I invaded the laundry room. Now I've had to make a new room, all for videotapes. It adds up in 10 years."

The proof of his success is an ever-increasing number of colleagues from all over the country who call to find out more about videotaping patients.

The clinical professor of Otolaryngology at the Yale School of Medicine is author of more than 110 papers and textbook chapters, and 30 teaching videotapes.

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## JACL's Jeff Itami Heads Asian Assn.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — The Asian Association of Utah representing nine Pacific Rim national groups elected its executive board officers for 1991 through 1993. They are:

Chairman, Jeff Itami (JACL), 1st v.c. Thuan Van Tran (Vietnamese-Am Soc); 2nd v.c. Dr. Dae Myung Kang (Korean-Am Society of Utah), sec. Mrs. Suri Sudthipayak (Thai Assn. of Utah), and treas., Mrs. Joseph Moratilis (Philippine-Am. Bayanihan Assn.).

The current chair Clara Miyazaki (JACL) has served from 1989 through 1991.

At the annual awards banquet on Dec. 7 at the Phoenix Restaurant, honorees were: AAU Valuable Service Awards: Jo-An Wong Kilpatrick (Chinese Society of Utah) and Mrs. Clara Miyazaki (JACL); Outstanding Community Service Awards: Samuel Luwin of Supersilk International, Eunhee A. Kang, Nestor Dixon, and Margaret Yee; Special Recognition Awards: Brent H. Gubler, Director of Adult Education, Utah State Office of Education, Barbara Hardy, Director of Salt Lake County—Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Services, and Wat-muni-Srinataram, Laotian Buddhist Temple. The Golden Service Award will be awarded to the Hon. Judge Raymond Uno for his many years of community support and participation.

## West Valley JACL Celebrates 20 Years; Nakagawa Keynoter

SAN JOSE — The West Valley JACL Chapter held its 20th Anniversary on Oct. 20, at the Red Lion Inn, San Jose. Although the chapter was formally organized in January, 1970, the month of October was selected so that the celebration coincided with the initial redress payments.

The program opened with welcome by Dave Muroaka, chapter president, the pledge of allegiance and invocation by the Rev. Gerald Sakamoto, San Jose Buddhist Betsuin. After dinner, the 244 members, guests and friends enjoyed a slide presentation of the history and activities of the chapter narrated by Dave Muroaka.

In his keynote address, Cressey Nakagawa, National JACL president, emphasized that JACL must continue its civil rights efforts, improve human relations, increase coalition with other community organizations, and become more visible. He concluded by encouraging the audience to continue supporting JACL since "the greatest legacy the Nisei community can leave to the future generation is JACL." Cressey's interesting and informative presentation was well received.

After benediction by Rev. Sakamoto, the evening concluded with dancing to the music by the Top Hits.

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WEST VALLEY INSTALLS (from left) John-Kaku, Ron Watanabe (20th Anniversary dinner chair), Rose Watanabe, Rev. Gerald Sakamoto, James Y. Sakamoto, Dr. Ray Uchiyama, Cressey Nakagawa, Susie Sakamoto, Dave Muroaka (chapter president), Doris Kasahara, Nancy Nakamura, and May Yanagita.



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## THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

941 E. 3rd St., Rm. 200,  
Los Angeles, CA 90013-1896  
(213) 626-6636, Fax: 626-8213,  
Editorial: 626-3004  
Circulation: 626-0047

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NEWS / AD DEADLINE  
Friday Before Date of Issue



## Dan Inouye Says War with Iraq Will End Quickly (Dec. 19 Report)

WASHINGTON — Two senators, Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), back from a visit of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia just before Christmas, told President Bush Dec. 19 they were assured by American military commanders that a war with Iraq would last no more than five days.

But White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater was not as optimistic, telling re-

porters "our commanders feel confident about their strength and abilities, but we would be most reluctant to put (days or minutes) on it."

"If there is a war, it will last no more than five days with all the air power... the missiles and other U.S. military capabilities," Inouye said after talks with the military commanders.

In Honolulu, Rep. Patsy T. Mink, an outspoken Vietnam War opponent, told a town meeting just after Christmas in the State Capitol she is committed to upholding the U.S. Constitution that states no military action shall be called without congressional approval except to protect American lives in imminent danger.

### 'Is America Ready?

A highly decorated 442nd RCT veteran, Inouye said the troops and forces against Iraq are ready. "The question is—Is America ready?"

Both Inouye and Stevens, who served in WWII, are members of the defense appropriations committee. Before his Middle East stop, Inouye visited Singapore, the Indian Ocean Island of Diego Garcia and the Philippines.

## San Fernando Valley Installation to Hear Cressey Nakagawa

VAN NUYS, Calif. — The San Fernando Valley JACL announced Cressey Nakagawa, national JACL president, will be guest speaker at its 1991 installation dinner Jan. 12 at Airtel Plaza.

Tom Doi was re-elected president and his 38-member board will be sworn in by Jimmie Tokeshi, PSW regional director. Ron Yoshida will emcee; Sam Uyebara is dinner chair.

### Buddhist Study Center

LOS ANGELES — Ground was blessed and broken Dec. 27 for the Los Angeles International Buddhist Study Center at 442 East Third St. (Third and Omar). The study center will provide an academic and practical setting for students, scholars and individuals.

## Japanese Studies Degree Program Begins at Historic Black University in Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS — "Watawa wa Dillard Daigaku no gakusei de kokujin no Ameri-jin, desu. Dōzo yoroshiku..."

Such a statement (Japanese translation: "I am a black American student at Dillard University") might be overheard on the campus of Dillard University (founded in 1869) here, one of 11 historically black

colleges and universities related to the United Methodist Church.

The university made history this fall when it initiated a Japanese studies degree program, brainchild of Dillard President Samuel DuBois Cook and Makoto Fujita, director of Kwansei Gakuin University in Nishinomiya, Japan.

It is the first such undergraduate degree program among historically black U.S. colleges and universities, as well as the only one in Louisiana and one of two in the South, according to the College Board, an academic research group.

### After a Visit to Japan

Dr. Cook said the establishment of the program is a response to the realization, early in the 1980s, that Dillard curricula lacked courses adequately reflecting the new global economy. During that decade, he traveled to Japan to visit several Japanese colleges founded by Methodist missionaries.

Out of those trips developed a friendship with Dr. Fujita and a joint commitment to change the predominantly Western focus of Dillard's curriculum to add a Japanese studies program. Dr. Fujita has since visited and lectured at Dillard and will return in March for 10 months' teaching of Japanese religion and philosophy, economics, and management.

Dillard presently offers courses in Japanese language and culture, taught by Hidekazu Okamoto, an experienced interpreter and teacher from Kwansei Gakuin. Margaret H. Eakew, a veteran teacher at Dillard and a graduate of Georgetown University school of languages and linguistics in Washington, D.C., is program director.

### As a Model for World Studies

Dr. Cook said the program reflects "recognition of the global economy and international interdependence... In the 1990s and beyond, the Japanese economy, philosophy and work ethic are the models that the world studies."

The Japan Foundation of New York and the Japanese Consulate here are providing assistance in establishing the curriculum. The foundation also made awards to Dillard to support funding of a visiting professor and Japanese language-teaching materials.

More than 50 of Dillard's 1,600 students have enrolled in the first battery of classes, and the school has received more than 100 outside inquiries from business professionals, educators and others who express interest in preparing themselves for increased communication with Japanese business and government leaders.

### Ninth Graders from Japan

The Japanese studies program is not Dillard's first effort at cross-cultural communication. Faculty and students here have hosted two groups of 40 Japanese ninth-graders for three summer weeks learning English, cross-cultural communication, and U.S. and Black history.

Similar goals moved university officials to hold in April 1989 an initial conference to examine root causes for the near-collapse of Black-Jewish alliances that figured prominently in the civil rights movement. That conference and one held Nov. 27-28, 1990, attracted leading experts from across the nation and from the New Orleans area.

The university also offers a course in Judaic studies, one of 154 across the United States, South America and Israel funded by the Jewish Chautauqua Society. The society is the educational arm of the National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods, an affiliate of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

Dillard University is one of more than 100 colleges and universities related to the United Methodist Church.

## Mt. Olympus Installs Reid Tateoka President

SALT LAKE CITY — Reid Tateoka succeeds Floyd Mori as Mt. Olympus JACL president. The installation was held Jan. 10 at the Fong Ling Restaurant with Judge Raymond Uno as speaker.

The onetime national JACL president recently announced he was retiring from the court. The new officers are:

Reid Tateoka, pres.; Oscar Minaka, 1st v.p.; program; Mary Takekoshi, 2nd v.p.; mem.; Ron Mano, treas.; Irene Mori, sec.; Amy Tomita, cor sec.; Helen Oniki, hosp.; Yas Tokita, redress; Shig Motoki, schol.; Asian affairs; Seige Aramaki, IDC rep.; Frank Yoshimura, Vis. com. active; Shuzo Ushio, workshop; Elaine Toline, nwslr.; Floyd Mori, ex-officio; Tom Shimizu, Jim, Matsumori, Ken Nodzu, Sadie Yoshimura, bd of directors; Emily Kitamura, JAYS pres.

## 28 North and South American Nikkei Witness Emperor Akihito Rites

PORTLAND, Ore. — Local businessman George Azumano was one of 28 Japanese Americans from North and South America invited by the Japanese Foreign Service to attend the Enthronement Ceremony of Emperor Akihito last Nov. 14-16.

(In the *New York Nichibei*, Kawai-born New York attorney Francis Y. Segal's report listed some of other other Nikkei present: Ralph Fujimoto, Chicago; Takeshi Ikeda, Tacoma; Sadako Tsubokawa, Denver; Yukio Sekine, San Francisco; Noritoshi Kanai, George Artyoshi, Los Angeles; Fujio Matsuda, James Morita, Honolulu.)

The Nikkei representatives were also invited to the garden party (Enyukai) within the Akasaka Palace grounds where they along with other guests were presented with congratulatory pictures of the royal couple and family. Both the Emperor and Empress greeted each of the Japanese Americans in democratic style by shaking hands.

When Azumano mentioned that he was a member of the host committee when the then-Crown Prince and Princess visited in Portland, the Empress immediately replied in English "that was thirty years ago!" She was exactly right. The records of the Japan Society of Oregon indicate that the royal couple arrived in Portland on Oct. 5, 1960.

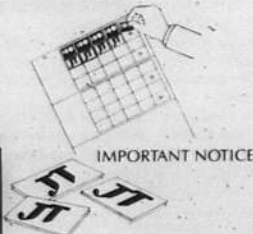
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(213) 626-6636, Fax: 626-8212, Editorial: 626-3004

The Pacific Citizen is published by the Japanese American Citizens League, 941 E. 3rd St., #200, Los Angeles, CA 90013-1896, weekly except the first week of the year, biweekly during July and August, and semi-monthly in December. Annual Subscription Rates—JACL Members: \$12.00 of the national dues provide one year on a one-per-household basis. Non-Members: 1 year—\$25, 2 years—\$46, payable in advance. Additional postage per year—Foreign: US\$13. Air mail—U.S., Canada, Mexico: US\$30, Japan/Europe: US\$60.

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POSTMASTER: Send Address Change to Pacific Citizen, 941 E. 3rd St., #200, Los Angeles, CA 90013-1896

## EDITORIAL OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

## P.C. Policy on Editorials

For a number of years Pacific Citizen has devoted this space to editorials. Perhaps it is time again to explain what they are, and why they are being published.

An editorial is an expression of opinion. An "Editorial of the Pacific Citizen," as our editorials are clearly labeled, is this newspaper's opinion about some significant current issue. It is not necessarily the opinion of the Japanese American Citizens League, which owns and sponsors P.C., nor should it be construed as JACL's official position. However, since both have many similar broad goals, just as do the various elements in the Japanese American community that both serve, the two are likely to agree most of the time.

This is similar to the situation existing in most American newspapers of general circulation. Editorial opinions published by the paper usually reflect the views of the owner, but not always.

While a paid staff conducts Pacific Citizen's day-to-day operations, ultimate responsibility rests with the Pacific Citizen Board, made up of representatives from each of JACL's eight district councils. The chair for the current biennium, appointed by JACL's national president, is Lillian Kimura of New York City.

Pacific Citizen's independence was explained in an editorial published in the August 21-28 issue of 1987. It said in part:

"By 1980, the P.C. Board besides working over budgets and guidelines had renewed the 1942 direction to have JACL publish a newspaper that focuses more broadly on Japanese Americans as well as JACL affairs. Furthermore, as a civil rights organization, JACL reiterated P.C.'s editorial freedom under the First Amendment. It meant no JACL officer, elected or appointed, can exercise direct control of the publication."

"In other words, while Pacific Citizen is a JACL publication, it has been granted independence. It is not a JACL house organ."

Newspaper editorials are a hallowed tradition of American journalism. By expressing and circulating opinions, editorials encourage thinking. Many of them expound unpopular viewpoints. It has been said that if an editorial provokes thoughtful dissent as well as assent, it is serving its purpose. We would like to believe some P.C. editorials fall in this category.

And what should be done with the thinking stimulated by editorials? Pacific Citizen encourages their dissemination for further public scrutiny and debate. To promote such discussion, P.C. invites other points of view in guest columns and letters to the editor. Only by such airing of views can a nation, or a people, arrive at a logical and workable consensus.

Pacific Citizen particularly encourages fresh viewpoints from other than the few individuals who have made careers of broadcasting opinions which have grown tiresome through repetition. There is one admonition: Be succinct; space is limited.

On this note, then, Happy New Year.

## MONITOR



Drawing by Lorenz. © 1990 The New Yorker Magazine, Inc.

Readers wishing to send items to the Monitor should address their submissions to the P.C. Editor.



## FROM THE FRYING PAN

BILL HOSOKAWA

## 'USA' and 'USSR' Today



If you've been paying attention, you know that many of the so-called republics that make up the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics are fighting to get out of the U.S.S.R. And Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is fighting equally hard to keep them in.

On this issue Gorbachev, who won the Nobel peace prize, and Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the eminent Russian writer, are on totally opposite sides. Solzhenitsyn wants to rid Russia of its non-Slavic minorities which he regards as burdensome Third World baggage. "Everyone can see," he wrote recently, "that we cannot live together... we do not need them. Let it (the Union) fall from our shoulders. It weakens us, sucks all the juices from us, speeds up our death."

What does the Soviet Union's problems have to do with this newspaper's readers? Patience, please. I am coming to the heart of the matter which is borrowed from an insightful column by Clifford D. May, Sunday editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*.

May wrote that the most brilliant innovation of the United States was the

"creation of a new nationality, one to which anyone can belong—no particular race, religion or national origin required. Belief in this ideal—imperfectly realized as are all ideals—is the essence of the culture that united us."

He went on to say that until a few years ago it was only right-wing bigots who rejected the concept of a common "American-ness" regardless of ethnic background. But that's changing. May wrote:

"Now, many on the left are also denying the idea, arguing that America should be only a 'mosaic' of separate groups, each with its own culture, values and interests, as well as its own governmentally mandated group rights, entitlements and quotas."

"In the Soviet Union, the debate over whether to split up or find a new basis for nationhood will largely define what becomes of that huge swath of the world in the 21st century."

"In the U.S., too, a seminal argument is taking place over whether we will discard the goal of becoming one nation sharing one (adopted) heritage,

history and language. If we decide against this ideal, we should prepare ourselves for the day when an American Solzhenitsyn will write: 'Everyone can see that we cannot live together.'"

From their earliest days the Nisei goal was assimilation and integration into the American mainstream. They have accomplished this in most respects except that of blood, and even in this area inter-racial marriage has become both legal and common among subsequent generations.

Now, must we admit the ideal of many people united (voluntarily, unlike the Soviet Union) in a single nation was an impossible fantasy, that like the Soviet Union we are an unassimilable collection of special and often hostile interests?

I prefer to believe Americans have enough in common—hopes, ideals, traditions, pride—to hold them together. I would not want anyone to write that the American ideal is a failure because "everyone can see that we cannot live together."

## EAST WIND

BILL MARUTANI

## Kuruma: Part II



EARLIER IN THIS column I shared statistics on which Japanese automobiles (*kuruma* or, more formally, *jidosha*) were the best-sellers among Japanese yuppies, Nippon-jins economically in the upper middle-class. I suggested that such "pocketbook vote" may be a good indicator of which Japanese *kuruma*'s were the best deals all around. Somewhat like judging the best deal in diners by the number of semi's parked in the parking lot—the theory being that truckers know where the good food and deals are.

Well, anyway, that's the theory.

MORE RECENTLY, I came across some statistic on the most popular foreign automobiles in Nippon, based upon sales figures, which some readers may find of interest. Purchases of foreign autos in Japan had been perking right along, increasing at the annual rate of 35%. For 1990, however, the rate "sagged" to a 25% increase—a "sag" that dealers here in the United States would drool over. Leading the pack is VW-Audi with some 44,000 sold thus far in 1990; I have to assume that the emphasis is on the "Audi" part rather than "V.W." Next comes Mercedes-Benz with almost 32,000 units. Whenever one sees an M-B in Japan (invariably black), adorned with white

lace dollies on the headrest and shoulder supports, it usually carries some *sha-cho* (company president) with a chauffeur—the latter seen busily featherdusting the finish while waiting for *sha-cho*-san.

But back to the "Big Ten" count.

BEHIND M-B COMES another German product, the BMW numbering almost 30,000, followed by Rover group (12,300), Peugeot-Citroen (nearly 10,000), Volvo (about 9,300)—now a drum roll, please—General Motors (6,800), Fiat group (4,600), followed by Ford (4,400) and concluding with Porsche (near 4,000). I skipped a drum roll for Ford: among this group of ten, its sales rate slipped below that of the prior year. Overall, it is anticipated that some 230,000 foreign automobiles will be sold in Japan in 1990. The slow-down in the sales pace, from a 35% increase down to 25%, may be attributable to some extent to Japan's production of luxury automobiles such as Nissan's Infiniti, Toyota's Lexus ("Celsior" in Japan) which reportedly had sales of 2,400 units in October alone, and Honda's new sports car—at \$65,000 U.S.

SOMEWHERE I READ where U.S.-equipped Subaru Legacy vehicles are in demand in Japan so that Japanese

auto dealers are re-importing their own vehicles from the U.S. Couldn't quite figure that one out: it would seem sensible simply to hold back some U.S.-equipped Subaru's and save the round-trip cost. However, there's undoubtedly some nonsensical, nefarious regulation devised by some bureaucrat that requires the waste of a round-trip gesture.

YOU'LL NOTICE that in Japan you'll never (almost) see an automobile running around with a dent, or rusted, or decrepit looking. And that includes taxicabs—indeed, in particular, I wonder what happens to those *kuruma*'s when they reach the clunker stage, as inevitably they must?

I don't know where in the world they dig up these names (or why) but I checked in Webster's unabridged dictionary, including the geographic and foreign names sections, and I couldn't find "Celsior."

## LETTERS

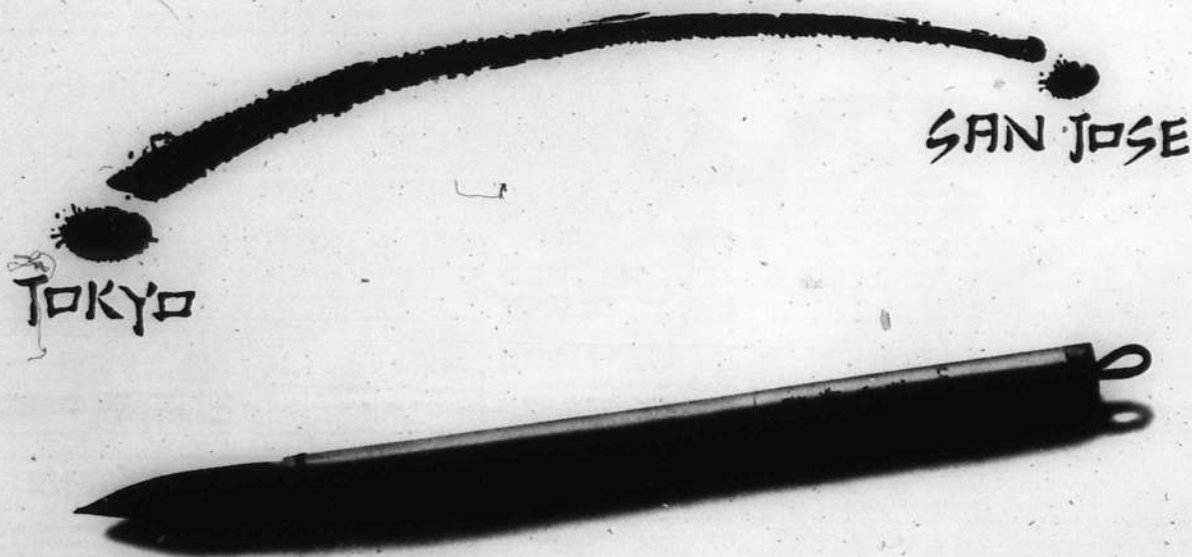
## Crystal City Internees

In a local newspaper, a retired major wrote that he was a 7-year-old German American who was incarcerated at Crystal City, Texas soon after Pearl Harbor. I was unaware families were at the Crystal City

Continued on Page 6



# American Takes A New Approach To Tokyo.



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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continued from Page 4

camp. I have always believed only Japanese American, German American, and Italian American suspects were picked up by the FBI at the outbreak of war and placed in this camp.

I would be interested in reading a letter from a former Crystal City inmate stating whether families were incarcerated there and a description of camp life, etc.

JIM NISHIZAKA

Torrance, Calif.

A story from the *Houston Chronicle* about German Americans during WWII appeared in the Nov. 23 P.C.

## Untold MIS Stories

Bill Hosokawa (P.C. Sept. 28 and Oct. 26) has tried to convey the impression that the MISers who fought in the Pacific theaters during World War II were amply recognized by listing many periodicals and books which mentioned the activities of the Nisei MISers.

But most of the books that he has mentioned is not available to the general public or the average Nisei veteran. He has assumed that all of the periodicals and books that he had mentioned were readily available to everyone who cares to read about the stories of the Nisei MISers.

Without counting the decorations earned by the MISers in the South Pacific Command, Central Pacific Command, Alaskan Defense Command and China-Burma-India Command, more than 120 Nisei MISers earned the Bronze Star in the Southwest Pacific Command. Just as decorations earned by the 442d RCT personnel were downgraded by the division adjutant the decorations earned by the MIS personnel were more severely downgraded as the Nisei fought as members of small language teams. Their stories remain untold and forgotten.

When the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command published a book titled, "Military Intelligence: Its Heroes and Legends," in 1987, not one graduate among the more than 6,000 graduates of the Army Language School during World War II was mentioned. Col. Richard Sakakida was mentioned as one of the heroes and he richly deserves this honor but he was not a graduate of the Army Language School.

Since we MISers have only seen the tip of the iceberg, all MIS recipients of decorations should be encouraged to tell their story before it is too late.

ROY T. UYEHATA

LTC AUS (Retired)

Cupertino, Calif.

Under E.O. 11652 signed by President Nixon on March 8, 1972, many WWII intelligence documents were declassified, including the exploits of MISers. One of the first MIS stories released under this executive order appeared in the 1972 *Holiday Issue: Chapter I of Volume V—Operations of the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, GHQ SWPA*, from a 9-volume series.

## Attn: Keiso Orida

I shall be grateful for any information about Keiso Orida. We went to school together in Bakersfield, 1935-1941.

The last I heard about him was at Midway in the war when I received a questionnaire from a governmental agency. Keiso had applied for release from an internment camp and had given my name as reference. When I returned to Bakersfield after the war, there was no trace of the Orida family—either at their former home or in the phone book.

EDGAR ANDREWS

815 Sea Spray Lane, No. 309,

Foster City, CA 94404

## Working for JACL

Had I written this letter while I was still a JACL staff person, there might have been some who would question my motives, but now that I am no longer an employee, I hope people will listen to what I have to say.

I came to work for the organization with full knowledge that the salary was on the lower side and that I had made previous financial arrangements to make up the difference. But my concern now is for the younger people who will find it difficult to work for JACL over an extended period of time.

During my period of employment I have witnessed many young professional employees come and go and most had left for better paying jobs.

If we are going to keep these people or attract people to long-term commitments to the organization, then we need to at least look at the current salary structure and make what I think are realistic changes.

JOHN J. SAITO

Former Regional Director

Pacific Southwest District

## Ferguson's Resolution

As a former U.S. Marine Officer and as a state legislator, Assemblyman Gil Ferguson, of Orange County, is entitled to the respect of his fellow Americans. However, his sponsorship of Resolution ACR-181, challenging the fact that the relocation of Japanese Americans was motivated by Racism and hysteria leads one to wonder if the eminent legislator is not suggesting a return to the wartime racism, bigotry and prejudice displayed by some of the baser elements at the beginning of World War II.

WILFRED H. deCRISTOFORO

Salinas, Calif.

## Redress Prospects For Others

This letter expresses my feelings of distress, anger, and displeasure about the tone and statements in your editorial titled, "Redress Prospects For Others" in the December 7, 1990 edition of the *Pacific Citizen*.

As an organization that continually proclaims itself as an advocate of civil rights, the JACL, through the editorial, sets itself up on a lofty pedestal and declares that African Americans should not make slavery "a political issue riding on the coattails of Redress."

It is extremely disturbing to me that JACL, instead of keeping quiet on the issue of HR 3745, states in print that "many fear it will be little more than a costly boondoggle and an opportunity for political posturing."

The entire tenor of the editorial seems to be saying: "The hell with your endeavor, we got ours!"

In these times when the lives and the aspirations of minorities who daily experience discrimination and prejudice are under attack on many fronts, it is with deep disappointment that I must put up with such a racist editorial in an official organ of an organization of which I have been a member for many years.

In matters little that you say that slavery was a terrible injustice. Who says that a Japanese American editorial writer cannot speak with a forked tongue.

YORI WADA

Regent, University of California

San Francisco, Calif.

Your editorial "Redress, Prospect for Others" (Dec. 7) was appalling!! It has the impression of being apologetic. It was somewhat informative in explaining why our plight was different than the descendants of the black slaves from Africa and the German who was tried and then incarcerated, but why was it an editorial? Why are you trying to justify our redress?

The P.C. is the voice of the JACL and speaks for all of us. Why do we continue to apologize for being Nisei? We have paid our dues. Let's drop the passive image and create an aggressive, militant-like image. The PC is the vehicle for doing it.

FRED KAWASHIMA

Marysville, Calif.

Unwittingly and perhaps wittingly as well, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) continues to denigrate its recent participation in the successful movement for Japanese American redress. After launching a fund appeal that seeks a gratuity from those receiving redress payments, the JACL, through its newspaper, the *Pacific Citizen* (12-7-90), now declares that reparations for African-Americans should not "be made a political issue riding on the coattails of Redress."

I firmly believe that the First Amendment right to petition for a redress of grievances applies to all. African Americans certainly have the right to make their petition. How can anyone oppose a proposal to study the issues? What I find unacceptable is the JACL's putting the entire redress movement, as Redress, in the position of opposing A-A reparations. I suppose the JACL will find some way to justify this opposition while defending itself as a civil rights organization. In my judgment, if the JACL cannot support A-A reparations, it ought to disband and cease being an embarrassment to the J-A community.

WILLIAM HOHRI

Chicago, Ill.

(Note: The JACL did not make the statement as attributed, but the editorial stands as comment of this paper.)

Letters to the Editor should be type-written (double-spaced) or legibly hand-written, contain no more than 300 words or be subject to editing. A contact phone number and/or address must be included or it will not be considered. Letters may be faxed: 213/626-6213.

## JACL STATEMENT

Continued from the Front Page

that the Administration does not favor minority scholarships. The new policy does not significantly change this message, though it postpones the affect for four years. At the same time, President Bush stated that he supports both minority scholarships and affirmative action.

The JACL and other Asian Americans are all too aware of increasing discrimination against our communities and increasing violence against minorities in general. Racial harassment, violence and tension is on the rise on virtually every college campus today. With the rapidly-increasing cost of higher education, many from disadvantaged communities will never have the chance to get the education that would allow them to break the cycle of poverty. What is needed from the President of the United States and from the Department of Education is leadership, negative reaction, he has failed to provide guidance to America's educational institutions. And he has failed to provide leadership in the face of growing intolerance and racial tension across the land.

Recently, the President sought the input of the JACL and other civil rights groups regarding the Civil Rights Act of 1990, legislation specifically designed to overturn restrictive Supreme Court decisions and to restore the basic rights of victims of employment discrimination. We were told that then, as in this situation, that a battle was raging within the Administration as to what its policy on civil rights should be.

In the case of the Civil Rights Act, those that opposed strengthening the laws against employment discrimination won out and the President vetoed the bill based upon illusory claims that it would somehow produce racial hiring "quotas." In this case, the President decided to back away from an order that would've forced the elimination of many of our nation's minority scholarships. Even though Mr. Williams' original position was changed, he did correctly read and apply the President's signals from the Civil Rights Act debate. The question remains where this Administration stands on racial discrimination and equal opportunity.

Racial discrimination is wrong and un-American. It is a governmental and a presidential responsibility to address this problem and to state our nation's commitment towards overcoming racism as well as its discriminatory effects. Minority scholarships help many that would not otherwise be able to afford a college education to have an equal chance to pursue their dreams. It is time to restore our nation's commitment to equal educational and employment opportunity.

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## 1000 Club Notes:

## Back to Basics: The Order of the Tie and Garter

By Dr. Frank Sakamoto

National 1000 Club Committee Chair

CHICAGO

How about all the chapters appointing a chapter 1000 Club Chair and the district councils a district 1000 Club Chair so we may be able to facilitate all the JACL information to the 1000 Club members.

Let's double our membership! Let's start talking about JACL membership again!

First of all, let's start to organize Investment Clubs, Bridge Clubs, Tennis Clubs, Poker Clubs, Golf Clubs, whatever to meet the needs of the community. There are many mature members with plenty of know how and let's get some input from them.

Since the 1000 Club is more or less the financial arm of the JACL, let's see if we can help meet the goal of our membership as well as the JACL Legacy Fund.

I have heard from Tad Hirota, the past National 1000 Club Chairman, and Aki Ohno, the past West Side National 1000 Club Chairman. If you can remember, they were the ones who organized the fantastic week in Tokyo in 1971 with four charter planes. They were asking for more vigorous help in changing the reins to the younger counterparts to continue strong leadership. Let's have a meeting of all the past 1000 Club chairs at the National JACL Convention in Denver in 1992.

## 46 Years Ago in The Pacific Citizen

SAN DIEGO—In a practical show of democracy, Local 64, CIO Food, Tobacco and Agricultural Workers initiated 12 Japanese Americans into the union at a special meeting earlier this week.

PORTLAND—Approximately 4500 persons of Japanese ancestry, including Nisei who had renounced their citizenship, sailed for Japan last week aboard the army transport Gen. W.H. Gordon.

SEATTLE—Assigned to military intelligence duties in Japan 177 Nisei sailed for Yokohama aboard the Sea Witch.

LOS ANGELES—Tadaichi Hirooka was held in custody by the FBI charged with illegal entry in 1933, on a passport allegedly obtained through the use of a birth certificate of a Nisei who had died in Japan. He is charged with representing himself to be Seigaku Yoshimoto who had gone to Japan in 1926 and died there in 1932.

CHICAGO—The appointment of Corky Kawasaki as executive director of the Chicago Resettlers Committee, was announced by President Harry Mayeda at its board meeting held at the CYO Nisei Center.



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# Teenager Remembers Internment Camp Life in Daring Microscopic Style After 40 Years



**John Masayoshi Kanda**  
Family Physician,  
Sumner, Wash.

■ On Dec. 7, 1941, John Kanda was a junior at the Auburn (Wash.) High School. His father, Masaji, 53, was a buyer for Western Produce; while his mother,

Kikuno, 51, and only brother, George, 22, had just started to operate an eight-acre, leased, truck farm in 1939. He and his sister Betty helped on the farm.

With many of the nation's Japanese American families having lived on a farm, many a Nisei today can relate to Dr. Kanda's testimony.

We felt as a family prior to the evacuation notice, that our Issei parents could be evacuated, but not the Nisei, unless they may have been too young to care for themselves. So it was an anguished surprise when Executive Order 9066 was passed.

We had very little time to prepare to leave for camp, probably two to three weeks. We were able to sell a new Chevrolet sedan back to the dealership. But the 2-ton truck, all the farm implements, the irrigating system, the greenhouses and the hotbeds, the furniture and appliances in the house, along with canned foods, live poultry, rabbits, dogs and cats, but most costly, the farm produce which was within weeks of being ready for harvesting, (e.g. lettuce) had to be left behind for a sum of approximately \$385 to the three Filipino farm hands that worked on the farm, living in a small cabin adjacent to the barn. A receipt was written for the \$385, but no itemized list was made as to what was sold for that sum. Therefore, during the Evacuation Claims Act, we did not receive the 10% claim on the recorded losses, since not one of the three Filipino farmers that took over the farm at that time could be found to submit a deposition as to what was included in the payment. The lease money was paid by my parents to Mrs. Smith, the widow landowner, before we left the farm for destination unknown.

We were only allowed to take what we could carry, therefore, these things included only personal clothing, a few personal hygiene and health incidentals.

## Train Curtains Drawn, M.P. Guards on Board

We were placed on a fairly dirty, old passenger train at the Auburn East Railroad station. With curtains drawn, with soldiers guarding, taken on a two day trip to the Pinedale Assembly Camp, near Fresno, California. A camp with not a blade of grass or a tree, was dusty, hot, and smelly from the outdoor latrines for the camp population of about 5,000. Slept on straw-filled mattress cover on canvas army cots.

After 4 months at Pinedale, we were placed again on a train, ending up at the Tule Lake Camp, California, just south of the Oregon border.

I had worked as a "fireman" at the block dining hall in Pinedale, starting and keeping the wood and coal fired kitchen ranges going from about 4:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. with another fellow, for \$8 per month. We did play some softball after the evening coolness set in. I also did some carving on scrap white pine.

In Tule Lake, before my senior high school year began, I worked for a period of time helping haul sheetrock to partition off the barracks rooms (one side only), and later loaded Mt. Lassen cinder onto dump trucks, several miles away from camp for the camp roads. I also helped harvest the potato crop during the fall. These all paid the minimum unskilled wage of \$8 per month.

## A Psychotic Woman in the Next Apartment

The living condition in the camps were crowded, primitive, and without any privacy. Our next door neighbor, a Mrs. N., was psychotic, and kept repeating the words "NO, NO, NO, NO" over and over again. Since there were no ceilings or sheetrock or lumber to the ceiling, it was most disturbing and upsetting not only to our family, but also to the other occupants of the same barracks. And to even imagine the devastation to the other three members of the N. family, who had to live in that 20 x 20 foot room, a central coal pot-bellied stove, 5 cots with mattresses.

Meals were taken at a central dining hall. The laundry room, the combined showers and toilet facilities were in the central portion of the "block" while the "Recreation Room" was a corner barracks without any partitions.

Tule Lake was cold in the winter, and quite warm in the summers. Tule grass and sagebrush were within the camp area, to give some greenness at times, but desolate.

The internment in these camps certainly affected the family life-style. It was not too long after arrival, that families were not sitting down for their meals together. Nearly everyone worked at some job to earn monies needed for clothes, personal care items, and any luxury as candies, cigarettes, etc. that a person desired.

I being a senior in the Tri-State High School, where the classes were held in barrack classrooms with benches, blackboard and a teacher's desk only. I feel strongly that I was denied comparable education as compared to others not in such an internment camp. I could not take second year German, which created a foreign language requirement deficiency when I later entered college. I took physics and chemistry, without a laboratory, not knowing an Erlenmeyer flask from a beaker. I had no idea what a pipette looked like, nor what a Bunsen burner looked like. There were no textbooks in many of the classes, and none to take home to study in my classes. The instructors were all trying hard, and I give them much credit for making something almost impossible, bearable.

## Only Graduating Class at Tri-State

There were a few accredited teachers-Caucasians. Many of the male Caucasian teachers were service draft conscientious objectors. Most of the teachers were internees themselves, most with college degrees in the field that they taught. I did graduate as one of the only graduating class of the Tri-State High School, since Tule Lake became a detention center, and the school was discontinued.

The psychological crisis of the loyalty questionnaire of all citizen or non-citizen residents of the internment camp caused even more family break-ups. I cannot believe that any responsible person or persons could author such a questionnaire, especially questions No. 27 and 28. The Issei, if they answered both questions "yes" would be in essence a person without a country. At the same time if a Nisei answered the same question "no", he was in effect denouncing his United States citizenship.

The pre-school and the grade school age children were the most affected of the camp residents, and then they did not have a vote.

## Entered the Army from Minidoka Camp

Our family did stick together, my father feeling that the United States of America was his adopted home, even though the United States Congress had denied him citizenship. Thus, we were shipped out to the Minidoka Internment Camp in September of 1943.

I was inducted into the United States Army shortly after arriving in Minidoka, but was placed on the active reserve list for a period of time. During this time, I drove a dump truck; hauling gravel and sand for a short period of time, then went out to Mesa, Idaho, to harvest apples on a temporary work leave.

The crop was poor, the earnings were nil, but my most memorable incident took place as I developed infected left lower molar while at this work camp. Because my work leave permit only allowed me to stay within Ada County, in which Mesa was situated, I could not go to any town or city with a dentist, but rather walk seven miles north to Council, Idaho, the county seat for Ada County, where a physician said that he could only pull the two molars for me, which he proceeded to do.

After the apple harvest, I returned to the Minidoka camp and worked on the weekly *Minidoka Irrigator* for a number of months as the Soldier News and Sports Editor, for which I received a professional wages of \$19 per month. I was called to active duty in late spring 1944.

I trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi as replacement for the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, as a machine gunner. I was sent overseas together with my only brother in the fall of 1944, to join the "Go For Broke" 442nd RCT, immediately after their rescue of the Texas (36th Division) Lost Battalion at Bruyeres, France. I served in three campaigns—Rhine, Northern Apennines and the Po Valley. I was initially a first scout, later squad leader and prior to return to the United States, a platoon sergeant.

I had the honor of parading in Washington, D.C. with the Regimental Combat Team colors for President Harry S. Truman prior to my discharge at Fort Meade, Maryland, My

parents and the remainder of the family had relocated back to the Kent, Washington area by this time.

## Working-Through College and Med School

Lil entered the University of Washington in Seattle as a freshman in September 1946. I worked my way through the University, taking on jobs, usually two at a time, including the likes of jewelry store stock clerk, college club boy, weekend greenhouse employee, summertime truck farm or gardener's help employee. I graduated with a B.S. degree in Zoology in 1950.

I entered the Saint Louis University, School of Medicine in September, 1950. With assistance from the G.I. Bill, I moonlighted as an extern at 3 different St. Louis Hospitals, delivered Christmas mail, was a member of the Medical ROTC program, and worked on a truck farm or for a gardener as his help, to graduate with a M.D. degree in June, 1954.

My father had taken ill after arriving in Minidoka, the diagnosis was that of "Pott's Disease" or tuberculosis of the cervical spine. A civilian consultation and initiation of therapy was needed in Boise, Idaho by this time, but money was short, so an 18 year insurance policy on myself was cashed in to obtain this consultation and the tailored neck brace which was recommended. My father had numerous X-rays taken since returning to the Puget Sound area. On one of these routine visits, a change was detected in his chest X-ray and he was sent to Firland's Tuberculosis Sanatorium, in North Seattle, where he languished for nearly four years, to die a month after my graduation from the medical school. The autopsy showed no active tuberculosis but rather a disease called amyloidosis, a condition that he could have spent at home as his life ebbed. I do feel that the initial Pott's disease was contacted in the camps.

## More Aware of Constitutional Rights Now

I have had some rejections from the majority public, especially in searching for a home when I first started practice in Sumner. The incarceration has made me quite a bit more aware that the Constitution of the United States cannot be taken as granted, but one must be vigilant to see that equality and rights of individuals and ethnic groups, need be actively protected by those outside of Congress as well as the Congress itself.

I have given great thought to an adequate compensation for the years spent in the internment camps by myself and other members of my family. Realistically I feel that the compensation must be made on the basis of time spent in these camps. The money should go to the person having been incarcerated or his or her heirs. If no heirs can be found, if the living person who had been incarcerated so chooses, the money can be placed in a trust, to be used to assist Japanese communities in the United States, to care for their elderly and the sick, to build cultural centers or memorial libraries, etc. I do favor a direct compensation, and what the recipient does with his money is his own business. Some type of compensation should be formulated for those West Coast residents that left voluntarily prior to the evacuation order, and sustained monetary and property loss during the move.

## PUYALLUP VALLEY JACL

All Addresses: TACOMA, WASH. 984—

DOGH, Yosh/Toshi	5518 - 36th St. E, 98444
DOGH, Bump/Ella	4104 - 36th St. E, 98445
DUNBAR, Mike/Liz	5611 Browns Pk NW, 98422
FUJITA, M/M Hiroshi	5257 S Alameda, 98408
HAYASHI, Richard A/Chiro	5928 S 4th St, 98408
HIROSHI, Sadako & Kathryn	708 S Commercial, 98408
KAWASAKI, Ted/Billy	3426 Soundview Dr, 98408
KISHI, Alan/Joan	7607-41st Ave SW, 98408
KOGAL, Joseph	4619 Brown Dr SW, 98408
MIZUKAMI, Bob/Lily	4204 - 20th St. E, 98404
MIZUKAMI, Frank/Violet	2110 Frank Albert Rd E, 98404
MIZUKAMI, Gert/Gladys	4500-30th St. E, 98404
OTSUKA, Dan	2814 S 10th St, 98405
SETO, Paul T.	1618 S 1st St, 98405
SUGIMOTO, Sarah & Mary	956 E Heatherwood W, 98406
TAKEMOTO, Jim/Carolyn	4655 Wagnersworth W, 98406
WATANABE, Bob/Marian	1119 - 70th Ave E, 98404
YOSHIDA, Ben/Sachi/Kelly	7107 - 20th Ave E, 98404
YOTSUYUKI, Kame	5518-1/2 Valley Ave E, 98404

## SUMNER-ORTING-PUYALLUP, WASH.

FUJITA, Toshie	2207 Freeman Rd E, Puyallup 98371
HIRANO, David/Jeanette, Kristin, Stephanie	1904 Academy St, Sumner 98360
HINOUE, Jeff/Viv, Ryan, Kevin	2201 - 35th Ave E, Puyallup 98374
IMOTO, Paul Y/Ann M	1206 Lafayette St, Shelton 98586
KAJIMURA, Ted/Jean	3502 Freeman Rd E, Puyallup 98371
KAWAGUCHI, Terry	220-20th Ave Court NE, Puyallup 98374
KONISHI, Ray/Chiko	10014 Deebaux Rd E, Puyallup 98371
MURAKAMI, Shigeru/Hideo	5210 Valley Ave E, Puyallup 98374
OTA, George/Kimiko	4221 - 142nd Ave E, Sumner 98360
RICH, Charles/Klaus	P.O. Box 1147, Orting 98360
SAGAMI, Ken/Hiroko, Taky, Wesley	2201 - 142nd Ave East, Sumner 98360
SASAKI, Alyn/Donna; Daniel	2204-94th Ave E, Puyallup 98371
SASAKI, John/Toshiko	5534-44th St E, Puyallup 98371
SASAKI, Pete/Yae	P.O. Box 606, Orting 98360
SASAKI, Ted/Tim	P.O. Box 444, Orting 98360
TAKEMURA, George/Josheline	2214-100th East, Puyallup 98371
TANABE, Nick/Jill	35404-18th Ave SW, Federal Way 98003
TERUO, John/Martha, Kristie, David	3500-20th St E, Puyallup 98374
YAGUCHI, Hiroshi/Elaine; Family	2850 Valley Ave E, Puyallup 98371
YAMADA, Riki	P.O. Box 117, Milton 98354
YAMANE, Dudley/Sue	11908-149th St. E, Puyallup 98374

## ORAL TESTIMONY:

### Before the CWRC

## Junji Kumamoto

Los Angeles, Aug. 4, 1981

From Santa Anita, our family was transported to Amache, Colorado and this permanent concentration camp, called a "War Relocation Center," became my permanent family residence. In 1944, I was inducted into the United States Army. It was with a split personality that I entered the service. The loyal American part of me welcomed the chance to be an American soldier with an opportunity to show my loyalty. The more rational part of me recognized the irony of being inducted from a concentration camp where my parents were still incarcerated.

Junji Kumamoto of Riverside JACL subsequently became a campaigner for redress, serving on the Pacific Southwest District Council redress committee.

## They Call Me Moses Masaoka:

## The Addenda

■ Last August Mike Masaoka wrote his Addenda to explain how the redress program was successfully carried out for his autobiography, "They Call Me Moses Masaoka," (Morrow, 1987, co-authored with Bill Hosokawa). As a tightly-written 28-page booklet to fit inside the covers of his book, the Pacific Citizen was granted permission to reprint Masaoka's addenda. The booklets are available first come-first serve at \$2 for the first copy, \$1.50 for additional copies, care of Mike Masaoka, 5406 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, MD 20815. Fifty cents of each copy is being contributed to the Pacific Citizen Reserve Fund to aid in its enterprises.

By Mike Masaoka (August 1990)

**ADDENDA:** When this book was initially published, it was not possible to report on the results of our so-called redress campaign. I could only express the hope that in 1988, being the bicentennial celebration year for the signing of the United States Constitution, would be a "most appropriate" opportunity for the National Legislature to approve enactment of this statute which is not only authorized by the first Amendment to our Bill of Rights but also clearly in the spirit and the language of our Federal Charter: "To petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

At the time of publication, there was no assurance at all that we would be able to achieve that goal of redressing even in part our wartime grievances. Indeed, if it were a matter of odds, they were most certainly against us.

Although the first bill to set forth our objectives had been dropped into the legislative hopper in the fall of 1983 and several exploratory public hearings held by the Judiciary Committee in the House and the Governmental Affairs Committee in the Senate, no action had been taken even by the subcommittees which had jurisdiction over the subject matter. Informal and unofficial polls and estimates indicated that not a single lawmaker (435 in the House and 100 in the Senate) had received more mail favoring redress than were opposed to it, including all five of the Japanese American contingent. While House news stories emphasized that its mail was running considerably against it. And the Administration was officially opposed, since both the President's Office of Management and the Budget and the Justice Department had publicly expressed strong reservations about the objectives. Should the Congress approve redress, there was little possibility that we could muster the necessary two-thirds of each chamber to override an Executive veto. Nationally, there was little publicity or sentiment for such corrective actions for World War II "abuses and mistakes," particularly when the budget, debt, and other fiscal issues were front-page news and problems demanding urgent legislative consideration.

In spite of these rather obvious negative factors, it is worth noting that on September 17, 1987, the House approved H.R. 442, its version for redress relief, with 237 for, 162 against, 34 "not voting," and one voting "present." On April 20, 1988, the Senate considered and passed with minor amendments its S. 1009, with 67 for, 30 against, and three "not voting." On July 27, 1988, the Senate agreed to the final compromise agreement, or conference report, now identified as H.R. 442, followed by the House on August 4, 1988.

At an impressive White House ceremony, on August 10, 1988, President Ronald Reagan signed H.R. 442 into Public Law 100-383, 100th Congress, 102 STAT. 903. "An Act To implement recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians." As signed into law, the statute includes a preamble and three titles, one relating to "United States Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Resident Japanese Aliens" and cited as the "Civil Liberties Act of 1988," another relating to "Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restoration," and the third regarding "Territory or Property Claims Against United States." §1a

Since this Addenda deals only with those of Japanese ancestry, comments relating to this specific law will be confined only to those of Japanese ethnicity. Furthermore, because of the circumstances involved, this Addenda will be considerably longer than most. We trust that readers will understand and appreciate this extra detailing.

Inasmuch as most legislation do not include preambles or introductory remarks separately as this does, and since the specific purposes of this measure are fully stated, I shall include six of them, omitting the (5) which deals only with the native Eskimos and Indians.

#### "Section 1. Purposes.

"The purposes of this Act are to—

- (1) acknowledge the fundamental injustice of the evacuation, relocation, and internment of United States citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry during World War II;

- (2) apologize on behalf of the people of the United States for the evacuation, relocation, and internment of such citizens and permanent resident aliens;

- (3) provide for a public education fund to finance efforts to inform the public about the internment of such individuals so as to prevent the recurrence of any similar event;

- (4) make restitution to those individuals of Japanese ancestry who were interned;

- (5) (native Eskimos and Indians)

- (6) discourage the occurrence of similar injustices and violations of civil liberties in the future; and
- (7) make more credible and sincere any declaration of concern by the United States over violations of human rights committed by other nations.

#### "Sec. 2. Statement of the Congress.

(a) With Regard to Individuals of Japanese Ancestry.—The Congress recognizes that, as described by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a grave injustice was done to both citizens and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry by the evacuation, relocation, and internment of civilians during World War II. As the Commission documents, these actions were carried out without adequate security reasons and without any acts of espionage or sabotage documented by the Commission, and were motivated largely by racial prejudice, wartime hysteria, and a failure of political leadership. The excluded individuals of Japanese ancestry suffered enormous damages, both material and intangible, and there were incalculable losses in education and job training, all of which resulted in significant human suffering for which appropriate compensation has not been made. For these fundamental violations of the basic civil liberties and constitutional rights of these individuals of Japanese ancestry, the Congress apologizes on behalf of the nation."

Of interest may be the Majority (Democratic) Whip's Advisory on H.R. 442 of August 1, 1988, explaining in summary form the contents of the conference report or final legislative compromises that comprise the measure as it was to be voted on and passed later that week. Since the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 takes up ten pages itself, and includes many legal, technical, and other special terms and phraseology, this "simple" language explanation may be helpful. The conference referred to is that between the senior commitment of the committees that had jurisdiction over the original bill and in their conference report reconciling the differences or compromises adopted to make the final language more acceptable to more Members. The summary indicates that more of the original H.R. 442 was accepted in conference than were the Senate provisions. Left out of the Advisory are those sections on which there was agreement from the beginning.

#### Bill Summary

"The conference report follows the House bill in authorizing \$1.25 billion for individual payments and an educational trust fund on behalf of Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned and evacuated by the government during World War II. Japanese American citizens and permanent resident aliens will receive \$20,000 in individual payments for the denial of their civil liberties. The conference agreement, like the House bill, contains an apology by the Congress on behalf of the Nation for the relocation, evacuation, and internment program carried out by the Government without military justification. The bill implements the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

#### Monetary Restitution

"The authorization is in compliance with the budget act and like the House bill is for a ten-year period. Unlike the House bill, the conference agreement limits appropriations in any one fiscal year to \$500 million.

"The conferees agreed to follow the House bill to include as eligible individuals for restitution payments those who are living on the date of enactment. Unlike the House bill, the

conference agreement limits the payment of vested rights of deceased persons to three categories in the following order: 1) surviving spouse of one year; 2) equal shares to surviving children; and 3) equal shares to surviving parents.

"The conference report like the House bill makes acceptance of restitution payment a final settlement of the claim for acts covered by the legislation. Eligible individuals have eighteen months upon notification of available funds to accept payment under the Act or pursue a judgment or settlement of a claim against the United States.

#### Review of Criminal Convictions

"The conference agreement like the House bill requires the Department of Justice to review criminal convictions related to relocation, evacuation, and internment program and recommend pardons to the President for such persons.

#### Consideration of Commission Findings

"The conference agreement requires federal agencies to review any position, status, or entitlement lost because of the discriminatory acts of the government based upon the person's Japanese ancestry which occurred during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period, similar to the House bill.

#### Education Trust Fund

"The conference agreement follows the House bill in limiting the purposes of the education trust fund to sponsoring research and educational activities on the internment period. It also authorizes the publishing of the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Approximately \$50 million is authorized for the education trust fund."

To me, one of the more interesting and innovative concepts requires the Attorney-General to "identify and locate, without requiring any application for payment and using records already in the possession of the United States Government, each eligible individual" within 12 months after the enactment of the redress provisions and without any administrative expense to the individuals involved. Any eligible individual may notify the Attorney General and provide documentation for such eligibility. Failure to be identified and located by the end of the 12-month period shall not preclude such eligible individual from receiving payment.

Certain definitions are important, with the most important ones being set forth in Section 108 of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, as follows:

#### "Sec. 108. Definitions.

"For the purposes of this title—

- (1) the term "evacuation, relocation, and internment period" means that period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946;

- (2) the term "eligible individual" means any individual of Japanese ancestry who is living on the date of enactment of this Act and who, during the evacuation, relocation, and internment period

- (A) was a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien; and

- (B)(i) was confined, held in custody, relocated, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property as a result of—

- (i) Executive Order Numbered 9066, dated February 19, 1942;

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

- (iii) any other executive order, Presidential proclamation, law of the United States, directive of the Armed Forces of the United States, or other action taken by or on behalf of the United States or its agents, representa-



#### PRESIDENT REAGAN SIGNS REDRESS BILL

On Aug. 10, 1988, President Reagan signed HR 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. Watching the historic occasion are (from left) Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), Rep. Patricia Saiki (R-Hawaii), Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska), Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.), Rep. Bill Lowery (R-Calif.) and Harry Kajioka, National JACL president.



tives, officers, or employees, respecting the evacuation, relocation, or internment of individuals solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry; or

(ii) was enrolled on the records of the United States Government during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on June 30, 1946, as being in a prohibited military zone; except that the term 'eligible individual' does not include any individual who, during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on September 2, 1945, relocated to a country while the United States was at war with that country; (3) the term 'permanent resident alien' means an alien lawfully admitted into the United States for permanent residence...."

In accordance with the law, the Office of Redress Administration was created within the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department and immediately became operative since it must identify and locate eligible individuals within a year of the enactment of the basic legislation.

At this point, I believe it appropriate to report in full the text of the remarks made by President Ronald Reagan when he signed H.R. 442 into public law, not so much because he made any new or significant points, but in order to convey the public spirit of the occasion. Despite the fact that there was only an overnight announcement of the ceremony, the White House invited more than 200 Japanese American guests from all over this country. Included were about 50 members of the JACL who were then attending its biennial national convention in Seattle. Etsu and I were among those invited but we were unable to attend since that evening I was presenting the so-called Distinguished Public Service Award to Ambassador William Sherman, who was personally selected by Ambassador Mike Mansfield when he was first appointed as the United States Ambassador to Tokyo and who served as Mansfield's Deputy Chief of Mission before serving as one of the American envoys to the United Nations.

#### H.R. 442 Signing Ceremony

In Washington, and more specifically in the White House Executive Office Building auditorium, the official signing ceremony was held in the historic Indian Treaty Room, where public signing ceremonies for important laws have been held since the end of the Civil War. A little after one o'clock, the afternoon of August 10, 1988, President Reagan came into the overflowing crowd and walked up to the stage and sat behind the table upon which rested the embossed copies of H.R. 442. Initially, only the five Japanese American Congresspeople who actively lobbied the legislation were invited to stand behind the President when he actually signed the bill into law.

After being introduced, with applause from the guests, the President began:

"Thank you all very much. Members of Congress and distinguished guests, my fellow Americans, we gather here today to right a grave wrong. More than 50 years ago, shortly after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry living in the United States were forcibly removed from their homes and placed in makeshift internment camps. This action was taken without trial, without jury. It was based solely on race, for these 120,000 were Americans of Japanese descent.

"Yes, the nation was then at war, struggling for its survival, and it's not for us today to pass judgment upon those who may have made mistakes while engaged in that great struggle. Yet we must recognize that the internment of Japanese Americans was just that, a mistake. For throughout the war, Japanese Americans in the tens of thousands remained utterly loyal to the United States. Indeed, scores of Japanese Americans volunteered for our Armed Forces, many stepping forward from the internment camps themselves. The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Japanese Americans, served with immense distinction to defend this nation, their nation. Yet, back at home, the soldiers' families were being denied the very freedom for which so many of the soldiers themselves were laying down their lives.

"Congressman Norman Mineta, with us today, was ten years old when his family was interned. In the Congressman's words, 'My own family was sent first to Santa Anita racetrack. We showered in the horse paddocks. Some families lived in converted stables, others in hastily thrown together barracks. We were then moved to Heart Mountain, Wyoming, where our entire family lived in one small room of a crude tarpaper-barrack.' Like so many tens of thousands of others, the members of the Mineta family lived in those conditions not for a matter of weeks or months, but for three long years.

"The legislation that I am about to sign provides for a restitution payment to each of the 60,000 survivors, surviving Japanese Americans of the 120,000 who were relocated or detained. Yet no payment can make up for those lost years. So what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor, for here, we admit a wrong. Here we reaffirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law.

"And now, in closing, I wonder whether you'd permit me one personal reminiscence, one prompted by an old newspaper report sent to me by Rose Ochi, a former internee. The clipping comes from the *Pacific Citizen* and is dated December 1945. 'Arriving by plane from Washington,' the article begins, 'General Joseph W. Stillwell pinned the distinguished service cross on Mary Masuda in a simple ceremony on the porch of her small frame shack near Talbot, Orange County. She was one of the first Americans of Japanese ancestry to return from relocation centers to California's farmlands.' Vinegar Joe

Stillwell was there that day to honor Kazuo Masuda, Mary's brother."

"You see, while Mary and her parents waited in an internment camp, Kazuo served as staff sergeant to the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. In one action, Kazuo ordered his men back and advanced through heavy fire hauling a mortar. For 12 hours he engaged in a single-handed barrage of Nazi positions. Several weeks later at Casino, Kazuo staged another lone advance. This time it cost him his life. The newspaper clipping notes that her two surviving brothers were with Mary and her parents on the little porch that morning. These two brothers, like the heroic Kazuo, had served in the United States Army.

"After General Stillwell made the award the motion picture actress Louise Albritton, a Texas girl, told how a Texas battalion had been saved by the 442nd. Other show business personalities paid tribute, Robert Young, Will Rogers, Jr. And one young actor said, 'Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. America stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race but on a way, on an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way. The name of that young — I hope I pronounce this right — was Ronald Reagan. (Laughter, applause).

"And yes, the ideal of liberty and justice for all — that is still the American way.

"Thank you and God bless you. And now let me sign H.R. 442, so fittingly named in honor of the 442nd. (Applause). (Whereupon the President signs H.R. 442.)

(Applause).

"Thank you all again and God bless you all. I think this is a fine day." (Applause).

Mary Masuda, now married and residing in Southern California, was among the honored guests present, as were many former Nisei veterans of War II and officers and members of the JACL and its Legislative Education Committee, many who had flown into Washington overnight to participate in the festivities from Hawaii and the West Coast.

As anticipated, the widely publicized White House ceremony touched off wild celebrations in the Japanese American population and in the wider civil and human rights and minorities communities. Only when Reagan's last budget as President was submitted for Fiscal Year 1989 was it learned that no appropriations to implement the redress payments program had been proposed; that like most bills passed by Congress, H.R. 442 was only an "authorization" measure that enabled the Legislature to consider annual appropriations for public purposes, and that there would have to be specific consideration on an annual basis for the funds to be appropriated yearly, thereby placing this mandate for redress in a position to be reviewed by every Congress every year. The happiness turned into bitterness after studies were made as to ways and means to assure timely, adequate funds and none were discovered.

Veteran Hawaiian Senator Daniel Inouye, second only to the Chairman on the powerful and influential Senate Appropriations Committee, devised the answer that most had rejected out of hand as impossible, that the "authorization" be converted into an "entitlement" appropriations entitled to priority consideration because of its unique and special features, such as social security, defense, etc. Rewritten and approved as an "entitlement" by the 101st Congress, incoming President George Bush,

who had endorsed redress in his 1988 campaign, signed the conversion measure on November 12, 1989. Now, beginning the first of this October (Fiscal Year 1991) individual payments should be assured and the monetary compensation program can be completed in three, and not ten, years as predicted when the authorization program was passed. Of course, even "entitlements" can be amended by Congress, as Congress can do almost anything it wishes if there are enough votes. But, "entitlements" are protected better than any other formula for payments, so as far as it goes now, redress is back on track.

This relatively successful conclusion is not, of course, completely satisfactory, for it is too tardy to succor many who have not survived and neither money nor words can truly make us "whole" again as an ethnic unity or as minority individuals. Some means should still be developed to care for those who also suffered the humiliations, indignities, and sacrifices of World War II because of racial factors but who, for technical or other reasons, were not found eligible for the current redress proposals.

Additionally, the Judicial Branch, led by the Supreme Court, continues to resist opportunities to review and reverse the constitutionality of those military actions in World War II which convinced the Legislative and Executive Branches to join in the redress efforts. Coram Nobis pleas for such reviews and reversals on the concealment of certain facts and information in the Korematsu, Hirabayashi, and Yasui cases by the military have only resulted in the technical dismissals of their criminal convictions. In the class action suit brought by the National Council for Japanese American Redress on behalf of some 125,000 evacuees on some 22 separate and different causes of action, the nation's highest tribunal again avoided the direct issue of constitutionality by remanding or returning that court action to appellate jurisdiction. Perhaps the only recourse left is to renew a legislative demand for such review and reversal, as I once proposed when amendments to H.R. 442 were being considered several years ago. Otherwise, the precedents established by the Supreme Court will remain on the books to constantly threaten a duplication of those redressed wartime governmental decrees.

Regardless of these shortcomings, there is no question that redress represents a tremendously meaningful victory. In fact, many hail it as a legislative miracle, with Japanese Americans being touted as first-class lobbyists, especially in the noncommercial fields. In my mind, though, there are several major developments that are more truly responsible and accountable than such simple acknowledgements. Among the most influential are the political facts of life, many of which are included in any realistic appraisal of what, who, how, when, and why certain consequences resulted, circumstances altered, and results became possibilities.

The Pacific War was won on "unconditional surrender" terms, followed by a benevolent Allied Occupation, unprecedented peace treaty of reconstruction and rehabilitation and not of reparations and revenge, and the development of "the most important bilateral relationship in the world — bar none" in the words of Ambassador Mike Mansfield, through mutual security arrangements, cooperative and beneficial trade, commerce, financial, education, cultural, scientific and other relationships, within a free enterprise, capitalistic, industrial economy, governed by evolving democratic ideals and aspirations in stable political climates, with the two "peoples" generally happy and pleased with the other. A positive "father and son" complex.

*Continued on Next Page*



*We thank you  
for your continued  
support  
and wish you  
a warm and  
joyful holiday  
season.*

*Brian, Doris and Bob  
Matsui*

## Masaoka: Addenda

Continued from Previous Page

has been translated into a constructive and prosperous partnership and alliance.

The makeup of the Congress, its organizations and procedures and staffs, its leadership and directions, its ties and loyalties to parties and local machines and special interests, all have changed—mostly for the good in my judgment—in the past half century and civil and human rights have become national and international objectives. Younger, better educated, more individualistic lawmakers with more expert and efficient staffs and equipment are now on the way to control. Their memories and experiences in World War II and subsequent belligerences have tempered their thinking, their ambitions, and their goals.

The "Old West" of cowboys and Indians, with its anti-Oriental traditions and practices, have largely disappeared since World War II. Cultural diversity and pluralism have replaced total assimilation and isolationism. National and international roles of conduct and intercourse have changed for the better. Pidgin-speaking, barbaric coolie slaves have been transferred into competitive, college-educated and trained computer wizards and their counterparts are not the red-necked, old styled farmer boys in the dirty overalls of yesteryear. Highly biased, deeply prejudiced, legal, social, racial and other visible forms of discrimination have changed into considerable goodwill, friendships, and neighborliness.

By the Seventies, Japanese Americans had matured politically and are more experienced in the ways of government, especially the Congress, through relatively successful efforts for corrective and remedial legislation, administrative actions, and even judicial decisions, in the postwar era. As the oldest, best-educated, and until the mid-Sixties the most populous of Asian Americans, their influence has grown, with many in public offices, both elective and appointive, and in highly responsible, private positions of trust, leadership, and civic progress.

Over the decades, too, the gallantry and patriotism of those Japanese Americans who served so proudly in World War II have become legendary. "Go For Broke" has become part of everyday vocabulary and its meaning legitimately expanded to include the century-old struggle of those of Japanese origin in the country to be presumed and treated as exemplary individuals that most are. The once automatic presumption of questionable loyalty and integrity on account of race has almost disappeared, replaced by assumed bravery and devotion of the heroic infantrymen of Japanese ethnicity. Being of Japanese ancestry is often now the badge of courage, vision, and glory.

Already, Japanese Americans from Hawaii and California have demonstrated exceptional leadership in the National Congress that has earned them the votes and the plaudits not only of their peers but also of their respective constituents. Former colleagues now retired and others in government and industry have often told me that without exception Japanese American Congresspersons have not only represented their districts, states, and nation exceptionally well but are also among the most popular to ever grace the halls of Washington and are cited as exemplary of what a truly conscientious lawmaker should be.

If the two United States Senators, Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga, both from the newest State of Hawaii, and the two United States Representatives, Norman Y. Mineta and Robert T. Matsui, both also from the most populous State of California with the largest congressional delegation of all, were not then in the Congress, with their definite seniority and personalities, as well as experienced leadership qualities, I do not believe that we could have made, and likely would not even have tried to make, redress a legislative aim. With their personal experiences in World War II and their ancestral backgrounds,

no one could challenge their sincerity and credentials and none could be accused of lobbying for selfish and individual interests alone. They in their persons represent both the reasons and the goals for their legislative efforts. Effectively, they make up what could be described as a formidable and persuasive team.

In the JACL, with the unquestioning endorsement of the Go For Broke National Veterans Association (GFA NVA), this quartet of Japanese American legislators has an already 65-year established national organization with more than 35,000 dues-paying American-citizen members in some 37 states, as well as in Japan, Korea, France, and Italy, to support their activities.

Because of his personal and family experiences and because he represents California, Mineta assumed the leadership in Washington, and especially in the House, in the campaign, even though Inouye enjoyed overall seniority and he was the one who successfully proposed that a fact-finding commission of distinguished Americans be established in 1979 to investigate appropriate concerns to the subject matter. Mineta and his staff drafted the many recommendations of the Commission into a generally acceptable bill and with the able assistance of his Sacramento colleague Matsui persuaded a bipartisan coalition of co-sponsors to join in pressing for redress. On October 6, 1983, 75 Representatives allowed their names to introduce the first bill, designated as H.R. 4110. Two years later, now identified as H.R. 442, with 10 sponsors, the second bill was introduced on October 3, 1987, with 124 sponsors. This is the measure which, with amendments and compromises, became the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

### Sen. Spark Matsunaga's Leadership Cited

On the Senate side, Matsunaga accepted leadership. The draft bills he produced were very much like those proposed earlier by his House counterpart except that they were more legalistic and technical in tone in keeping with his role as a Harvard Law School graduate. In seeking out co-sponsors, he was less successful in persuading fellow lawmakers than even he conceived possible. His first bill, S. 2116, introduced November 11, 1983, could muster only 14 sponsors. His second attempt, S. 1053, introduced on May 2, 1985, attracted 26 Senators. Embarrassed and trying to prove his personal popularity with his peers, on his third try, following individual calls on every senator present in Washington at the time, he introduced S. 1009 with 73 co-sponsors, a Senate record for a controversial bill. Matsunaga had by his showing proved that he could move his colleagues on controversial issues by persistence as well as popularity, as he had taken some 19 years in the House and Senate to secure approval for his bill to establish a United States Peace Academy. This versatile Senator, with his special skills in parliamentary maneuvers, scientific advocacies, writing, space, energy uses, poetry, etc., earned the privilege of being named by the Democratic and Republican leaders to preside over the Senate debates and passage of redress relief, as did San Josean Mineta in the House, which are great credits to themselves and to those whom they represent.

For more than the past several years, even though he knew he had terminal cancer, Matsunaga insisted on serving visibly on the floor, in committees, and elsewhere as a representative and an advocate of restitution for the grievances of his fellow Americans of Japanese ethnicity. When he passed on this past Easter (1990) morning, in the true sense he was paying the price of his public duties, particularly to his fellow American Japanese, with his own life. In the House, too, Mineta is victimized by cluster-headaches and other ills daily as he continues to work for the better world he knows is needed if we are to survive on the earth that is the richer because of the Go For Broke efforts of his fellow Japanese Americans.

Every meaningful crusade must have its great inspirational and spiritual leaders. We Americans of Japanese origin were fortunate in this regard. Although so many served and only a few can be singled out, may I please identify a few whom I

personally know to have been among the most dedicated and devoted. I apologize to the hundreds of organizations and the thousands of individuals who have to be left out because of space or information constraints. I do want to acknowledge, however, that to the best of my information and knowledge more of Japanese ethnicity throughout our country were united and working together for redress than at any other time since the end of World War II.

### Nikkei Legislators Are Singled Out

Topping my list are United States Senators Daniel K. Inouye and Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii and California Congressmen Norman Y. Mineta and Robert T. Matsui, and Hawaii Representative Patricia Saiki. As noted earlier, Inouye was instrumental in establishing the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and in rescuing the appropriations deadlock by having the annual appropriations converted into "entitlements." Matsunaga is given credit for securing Senate approval of the legislation itself, with Mineta given similar credit in the House for drafting the language of the initial bill. Matsui assisted Mineta in securing House support for the bill, while Saiki, the only Republican of the five, used her influence with the Administration and the Republican members in the House and Senate.

As for the driving force behind the whole movement, my nomination is the late Minoru Yasui of Denver. Others with whom I worked extensively in Washington included Jerry Enomoto of Sacramento, Cherry Kinoshita of Seattle, Grant Ujifusa of New York, Denny Yasuhara of Spokane, and Shig Wakamatsu and Art Morimitsu of Chicago. Grayce Uyehara of Philadelphia, as Legislative Education Committee's Executive Director and Washington Representative, was, of course, most involved.

Min Yasui, correctly described by his contemporaries in the Mile High City as "An American of Uncommon Courage and Principle," was in reality much more than just that. One of the nation's greatest, most active, and effective civil and human rights and social progress champions of the past half century, to my mind in actuality he was one of the real inspirational and spiritual leaders of the recent successful national campaign to secure meaningful redress for those surviving Japanese American evacuees of World War II. Most of us first heard or read about Min Yasui during the early months of the Pacific War when, to test the constitutionality of the military decrees, he preferred federal prison for nine months solitary confinement to the concentration camps planned for those of Japanese ethnicity to be relocated from their homes and associations on the West Coast. Though he was unsuccessful in that and in a final attempt in 1986, he retained his faith in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and considered the World War II experience as an aberration to be corrected. In 1946, he was the one-man convention staff for JACL's first postwar convocation that, among other subjects, decided to seek compensation from the Government for the losses and damages suffered and/or sacrificed due to the military demands, as well as the elimination of discriminatory naturalization, immigration, and other laws directed against our group solely on the basis of racial ancestry. He accepted employment as Executive Director of Denver's Community Relations Commission and was among the first in the country to try to develop civil and humanitarian relationships between the Mexicans, native Indians, and Blacks who reside in that Colorado metropolis.

Voluntarily retiring after 31 long years at that challenging task, he shifted his emphasis to the JACL; and when the younger activists in that organization decided to seek compensation for wartime evacuee atrocities, he decided to join the endeavor. He was appointed the first chairman of the National JACL Committee on Reparations. When the project name was changed because reparations to the public refers to the negotiated compensation which the loser nation pays to the winners, the JACL Legislative Education Committee (LEC) was established for legal and tax reasons and Min was elected its first chairman. Despite what many thought, Min and I were good friends and associates even though we had suffered through a misunderstanding on legal test cases. After much discussion, we agreed that it would be better if I did not become too involved publicly with the new committee since such an action on my part might contribute to divisiveness, but I would act as an advisor and also make certain that some role was reserved and assigned to the Nisei veterans because of their fame and publicity potentials.

### The Uyehara-Ujifusa Combination

As a consequence, when personnel matters were discussed, I suggested that Grayce Uyehara, then of Philadelphia, a retired but "savvy" social worker who had an institutional knowledge of JACL and its leadership from the 1930's, as well as contacts and connections with many other social service, civil rights, religious, veterans, labor and minority organizations, be contacted and urged to accept this new challenge. As the Eastern District JACL Redress coordinator, she was already well briefed on the program and prepared to move ahead with it. I also proposed that somehow we should solicit the support of Grant Ujifusa, a third generation Japanese American who is one of the country's professional political experts. I had never met Grant but, like thousands in Washington and elsewhere in world capitals, I was an avid reader of "The Almanac of American Politics," probably the most accurate directory of every Member of Congress and one which almost every policy maker and politician in Washington refers to as "our bible," of which he was co-founder and co-editor. Min, though, knew him quite well and with favor, and I remembered that I had met his proud parents at the 1946 Denver convention; and his co-editor, Michael Barone, had years ago been our neighbor in Chevy



THANKING CONGRESSMAN FRANK—Southern California Friends of Redress saluted Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) for his efforts in passage of HR 442, the 1988 Civil Liberties Act, in the House. Pictured at the Jan. 30, 1989 reception at Beverly Hills are (from left) Rep. Norman Mineta, George Ogawa, Grayce Uyehara, Harry Kajihara, Rep. B. Frank, Marleen Kawahara, Rep. Robert Matsui and George Takei.

Pacific Citizen Photo By George Johnson



Chase, Maryland, and was now a political analyst and editorial editor of the *Washington Post*, one of the two most influential newspapers in the United States. A graduate from Harvard, though born and educated in northern Wyoming, and a literary editor and writer with leading New York publishers, I had a hunch that Grant would be a most valuable addition to our efforts. Fortunately, Min not only agreed with me but immediately arranged for these changes to be made as quickly as possible. Since both would have to arrange for almost daily travel from Philadelphia and/or New York, I felt that acceptance on their part would mean at least personal interest and commitment in the project. Fortunately, Min from the beginning revealed his heart problems, so whenever we would meet we would begin by comparing notes on our relative health conditions.

When the undefeated and unconquerable Min Yasui passed away on November 12, 1986, many of us lost a great and good friend and JACL LEC might have surrendered its legislative advocacies if it were not well prepared to carry on, as we all felt in our hearts that Min would expect such continuity from us.

Fortunately, in place as the new Chairman was Jerry Enomoto, a past national JACL president who coincidentally was the state's major prison official and understood well the intense demands of lobbying both a state administration and whole state legislative assembly. Though not the preacher-type, Jerry was an articulate and polished speaker of the new school and a solid, well-grounded administrator for a volunteer organization like the LEC. Jerry brought new tools to the lobbying efforts: fresh ideas and concepts and a renewed sense of purpose and possible achievement within the foreseeable future.

The vice chair for public affairs was the attractive Cherry Kinoshita of Seattle. As a retired successful real estate official who knew local organizations and officials well, and used to face down troubles and problems with the confident assurance of a goodwill ambassador, she made some remarkable and profitable contributions to the LEC nationally and locally. The other vice chair was the formidable, aggressive, and efficient Grant Ujifusa. As the legislative strategist, he helped plan the congressional activities and was the liaison with influential power brokers in the highest echelons of the Administration. He was willing to risk his personal reputation and even employment to persuade reluctant government officials to join in the crusade. And, you can't find such commitment from everyone.

Besides, Grant is of the old school in politics: many contacts may persuade some on the principle issue but in a real crunch there's nothing better than a simple one-on-one. As an example, he developed good relationships with former Tennessee United States Senator Howard Baker when he was Reagan's Chief of Staff, as well as with his assistant who later succeeded him, Kenneth M. Duberstein, and persuaded both of them to agree to urge the President to sign the bill if it were presented to him in spite of the fact that the Attorney General and the Management and Budget Director had announced the Administration's opposition. Grant also convinced young Dr. Thomas Kean, former Governor of New Jersey and a rising star in the Republic firmament whose ancestors include several signers of the Declaration of Independence and whose wife belongs to the Du Pont family of Delaware, to spend more than half an hour with President Reagan just on this redress issue and how the President had handled the presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross medal to the Masuda family in Orange County after the Pacific War.

#### House Speaker Wright Feared Presidential Veto

When the Senate approved of the amended H.R. 442 on July 28, 1988, then Speaker of the House and principal bill sponsor James Wright of Texas was reluctant to press for action in the House because he feared a presidential veto and was certain that there was not sufficient votes to override such a response. He felt the bill's constitutional and international importance should not be subject to a potential veto override. The Speaker explained that he would not call up H.R. 442 until and unless he was assured that the President would not veto it. Whether Grant had anything to do with it or not, early in August, as the Congress prepared to adjourn for its midterm elections, the Speaker received a short note from the White House that the Senate had amended the bill to overcome some minor appropriations problems and therefore the Chief Executive was prepared to sign it into law as soon as the House had submitted it to him for his signature.

We never learned what specific appropriations he meant. Suffice it to report that early in August the House took up the legislation, voted its passage by voice, and sent it on for the presidential signature and seal on August 10. This is one concrete example of how Grant operated at this highest level, when the rest of us could not come up with any answers.

Denny Yasuhara, the retired college professor who on the LEC Board represented the eight JACL district governors, provided invaluable cooperation from the various district councils and was another relatively quiet but effective advocate, as were Chicagoans Shig Wakamatsu and Art Morimoto, the former being not only a past national JACL president but also the active LEC treasurer and the latter being JACL and LEC's liaison with the various veterans organizations, like the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the 34th and 36th Infantry Division clubs whose active support we needed to impress the Congresspersons on the Hill that most thinking Americans approved the purpose of redress. Shig is one of the very few national presidents who has remained active after serving as the national president of the JACL. All of the others have disappeared and left the organization with the

feeling that its programs were not worth the time and trouble put into them, which is unseemingly at the least and unsatisfactory to the community at large at best. Art is the man-about-town and the all-purpose leader in the Windy City's Japanese American population, including being constantly active in the aging program, in the cultural projects, in the veterans work, and in publishing the English language section of the local Japanese newspaper, among others.

Now, may I commend Gracy Ueyehara for her notable and special contributions to the program as the LEC's Executive Director in those crucial times when the legislation was at stake. Not only did she have to commute at weekly intervals between Washington and her new home in Medford Leas, New Jersey, but she had to run a truly national advocacy project with few resources, including financial support, oftentimes critical members whose only contacts with the project were to raise meaningless questions and suggest impossible procedures, speaking engagements before all manner of organizations and people, etc. When the JACL named her its Japanese American of the 1988 biennium, it was well deserved and highly praised.

As for myself, my responsibilities were minimal at best

and advisory at most. But the LEC Board was quite generous and most thoughtful in voting me the same inscribed plaque that was presented only to the leading Congressmen and Grant Ujifusa for their effective lobbying for redress. Together with JACL's special citation for my work to eliminate immigration and naturalization discriminations against those of Japanese and Asian ancestries in the late Fifties, this reward for helping achieve some meaningful though token redress for those of Japanese ethnicity who in World War II suffered and sacrificed so much solely on account of race is most satisfying.

By means of this Addenda, which is much too long to be tolerated except by those to whom redress means so much personally, I hope that I have demonstrated that, here in the United States, democracy still survives and despite majority public opinion both the Legislative and Executive Branches, even after 50 years, are willing to vote their convictions and consciences when matters of real principle are concerned. As long as this practice remains the measure of the worth of our Federal Constitution and Bill of Rights, we can survive and continue to Go For Broke for what we as a nation and as a people deserve.

## JACL/Blue Shield Marks 25th Year, Loyal Support Cited

By John Yasumoto

SAN FRANCISCO

Recently our JACL-California Blue Shield health plan was honored for its long and close 25-year association. Certificates celebrating this occasion were presented to JACLers with the program over these years over the holidays at Los Angeles, Fresno and San Francisco.



SILVER ANNIVERSARY PLAQUE—Manuel Nuris (left), director of sales in Northern California for Blue Shield Co., presents plaques honoring the 25-year association to John Yasumoto of San Francisco, chairman, and the JACL/Blue Shield Group Health Plan.

It doesn't feel like 25 years have passed since we first started this group health insurance plan for JACLers. In 1965, a couple of hundred subscribers were signed up, the requirement was to be an active member who had paid approximately \$100,000 in annual premiums and today there are a little over 5,000 subscribers (or about 8,000 members covering 12,000 individuals and their dependents), whose annual premiums are over \$12 million.

I see the monthly claims and many, many JACLers are receiving benefits from this plan.

Although we took in over \$12 million in premiums last year, over \$11 million was paid in claims. Our original purpose in 1965 was to provide this program as a membership benefit and it has proven that we were right. We have met a need in this area.

#### Dedicated Members Work on Plan

I believed we survived 25 years because of the dedicated members on our 11-member board of trustees, whom I would like to introduce here:

Dr. Jim Yamaguchi of Fremont JACL (father of the famous figure skating champion Kristi; Kikuo Nakahara, CPA, of San Mateo JACL; Jim Tsurumoto, CLU, of Eden Township JACL; Dr. Richard Ikeda of Sacramento JACL (member of the Calif. State Board of Medical Examiners); Gerald Takekura of Sacramento JACL (an insurance broker who has his own company);

Betty Oka of Orange County JACL, PSWDC rep., (an insurance broker); Douglas Urata of Riverside JACL (an insurance specialist); Sandy Mori of San Francisco JACL (a dietitian who is an administrator for the San Francisco Health Commission); Kevin Nagata of Fresno JACL, CCDC rep. (insurance broker); Tad Hirota of Berkeley JACL (pioneer JACLer and long time insurance businessman).

This group has provided the expertise and advice concerning our plan and their dedicated service to JACL has been paramount. We also have been fortunate to have an outstanding office staff in Frances Morioka and Doris Sakai. Frances has been with us for almost 20 years. She has been the "key" to this program.

Of course, without the support of each chapter insurance commissioner, our plan would not have survived for 25 years. JACL owes much thanks to the chapter commissioners. (Their individual names appear in the Holiday Issue greetings below.)

## JACL / California Blue Shield Group Health Trust

HEALTH COMMITTEE: John Yasumoto, chair; Dr. Jim Yamaguchi, v.-chair; Kikuo Nakahara, treas.; Douglas Urata, Jim Tsurumoto, Tad Hirota, Gerald Takekura, Kevin Nagata, Betty Oka, Dr. Richard Ikeda, Sandy Mori  
ADMINISTRATOR: Mrs. Frances Morioka, Doris Sakai, Receptionist—Rieko Okamoto

JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115, (415) 931-6633

<b>Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific</b>	
San Francisco	Frances Morioka
Sacramento	Tom Okubo
Stockton	George Matsumoto
Maricopa	George Nakao
Placer County	Elko Sakamoto
San Mateo	Gracy Kato
Berkeley	Jordan Hirata
Contra Costa	Natsuko Irai
Fremont	Dr. Jim Yamaguchi
French Camp	Fumiko Asano
Eden Township	James Tsurumoto
Florian	George Furukawa
Cortez	Jim Yamaguchi
Reno	Wilson Makabe
Livingston-Merced	Bulchi Kajiwara
Marin County	Steve Gotanda
Lodi	Jim Morita
Diablo Valley	Wilma Hayashi
Solano County	John Sadanaga
<b>Pacific Northwest</b>	
Oregon	Rowe Sumida
Seattle	Ted Taniguchi
Spokane	Harry Y Honda
White River/Puyallup	Tom Takemura

<b>Intermountain District</b>	
Boise Valley	Jun Yamamoto
Idaho Falls	Yuki Harada
Pocatello-Blackfoot	Hiro Shiosaki
Salt Lake/Mt Olympus	Saige Aramaki
Snake River	Jack Ogami
<b>Mountain Plains District</b>	
Arkansas Valley	Ugi Harada
New Mexico	Ronald Shibata
<b>Pacific Southwest</b>	
Arizona	Fumi Okabayashi
Carson	Kenneth Harada
Coachella Valley	Harry Arita
Downtown Los Angeles	Sandi Kawasaki
East Los Angeles	George Yamate
Gardena Valley	Shunt Tsujimoto
Griff L.A. Singles	Lucy Yoshihara
Greater Pasadena	Robert T Uchida
Hollywood	Toshiko Ogita
Imperial Valley	Kathy Arnold
Las Vegas	George Goto
Latin American	Consuelo Morinaga
Marina	Diane Tanaka
Nikkei Leadership Assn.	Ted Mizuno
North San Diego	Thomas Sonoda
Orange County	Betty Oka

<b>Pacific-Long Beach</b>	
Jim Matsuoaka	
Pasadena	Mack Yamaguchi
Progressive Westside	Toshiko Yoshida
Riverside	Doug Urata
San Fernando Valley	Phil Shigekuni
San Diego	Vernon Yoshioka
San Gabriel Valley	Deni Uejima
San Luis Obispo	Ken Kiasako
Santa Barbara	Marvin Gleaser
Santa Maria	Dr. Ken Oye
Selma	Kurtis Nakagawa
South Bay	Colette Isawa
SCAN	Galen Murakawa
Torrance	Robert Matsushima
Venice-Culver	Frances Kitagawa
Ventura	Ten Komatsu
West Los Angeles	Arnold Maeda
Wilshire	Alice Nishikawa
<b>Central California</b>	
Clovis	Irene Ikeda
Delano	Joe Yonaki
Fowler	Art Fujikawa
Fresno	Bob Tsubota
Parlier	Tad Kanemoto
Reedley	Curtis Koga
Sanger	Kaz Komoto
Selma	Sidney Mukai
Tulare County	Larry Ishimoto











# Prewar Situation for Japanese Americans on West Coast 'Completely the Opposite'



**Art Morimitsu**

Chicago

■ Active in both the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Morimitsu coordinates veteran affairs in National JACL — and it was most telling during the JACL redress campaign, working through the Illinois departments and the 34th Division Association, which is based in the Midwest. A Sacramento native, an MIS veteran, he edits the English section of the Chicago Shimpō. He was recently decorated by the Japanese government for his accomplishments for the Japanese American community in Chicago.

Much has appeared in print by writers attacking the JACL position during the traumatic Evacuation period. As one who lived through those days in Sacramento, Calif., here is our recollection of the situation that existed at that time.

Unlike the present, the political atmosphere then was completely the opposite of today. Japanese Americans did not have anybody in Congress, let alone in California or other West Coast states. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, the FBI systematically picked up all of the Japanese community leaders, school teachers, priests, ministers and placed them under custody without charges.

Soon after, business and professional licenses and bank accounts were frozen—especially those Japan-connected. Those in business had their supplies curtailed.

The mayors of San Francisco (Rossi) and New York (LaGuardia), both of Italian descent, proclaimed that while Italians were loyal, Japanese Americans were not to be trusted. The mayor of Los Angeles (Bowron) who had been entertained by the JACL also turned against Japanese Americans.

California Attorney General Earl Warren who was running for governor of California proclaimed that all Japanese including the Nisei were considered extremely dangerous to U.S. security. Secretary of Navy Frank Knox after a short trip to inspect the Pearl Harbor damage returned to accuse the Hawaii Japanese residents of untold sabotage and none could be trusted.

Nationally known columnists Drew Pearson, Walter Lippmann and Walter Winchell all wrote of "the treacherous Japanese in our midst."

Under this highly inflammatory atmosphere of treachery by native U.S.-born Japanese, had the JACL gone on public record to support those who opposed the war effort as well as the draft, Japanese Americans, especially the JACL, would have faced tremendous fire from the public. Current events thus proved the JACL wartime position to be correct in not supporting the 'No-no' group.

When the so-called Lillian Baker group of the ex-POW's campaigned against the JACL redress campaign by writing to members of Congress that Japanese Americans supported the Japanese militarists during W.W. II and that 5,000 internees went to Japan to join the Japanese army, a number of members of Congress voted against the redress bills despite the bill's sponsorship of Senators Inouye, Matsunaga, Representatives Mineta, Matsui and Saiki and their congressional colleagues.

Considering the current spate of anti-Asian incidents nationwide, similar incidents occurred prewar on the West Coast but which were more pernicious. And worst of all, hardly any national organization even offered to help Japanese Americans and their alien parents.

## Camp Dissidents Harass Pro-U.S. Internees

And within the internment centers, internees became bitterly divided after the infamous loyalty oath papers were issued by the Army and the WRA. Anyone who seemed friendly to the camp administrators or who did not oppose the United States were considered *inu* or traitors to all Japanese.

The JACL and its leaders who are now being attacked by their detractors were not even consulted by the Army or the WRA when the loyalty papers were issued, which would have made the alien Japanese sign away their allegiance to Japan, their native country and made them a people without a country.

The majority of the internees remained loyal to the country of their birth or their adopted country, as was the case of the Issei. However, as the internees became frustrated with camp life, several aggressive ones began to harass those who remained steadfast in their loyalty to the U.S. Eventually, those who were considered leaders of the so-called loyal faction were singled out by the dissidents and were attacked physically with impunity.

After Japanese Americans volunteered or entered the U.S. military services, some of their family members were threatened or harassed by the camp dissidents. At Rohwer and Jerome Relocation Centers in Arkansas, when the bodies of 32 Nisei who had volunteered from the camps for the 442nd Central Postal Directory Team were being buried at the Rohwer Cemetery, dissidents even mocked the families of the deceased ones. One of my friends from Stockton was among those killed in action. It is ironic that

Continued on Page 17

## ORAL TESTIMONY:

Before the CWRIC

**Marie Horiuchi Ooka**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, 1981

Pride and independence were traits valued in my family. Suddenly we are forced to rely on the federal government for all our needs. My parents were hard working people and my father would tell his children with pride that in the depression years we were never on welfare. Now they had too much time on their hands that at times they became very depressed. My father would say, "Since the government put us here, let them take care of us."

The loyalty oath which each person was asked to sign created a great controversy in the camp. My parents discussed the pros and cons of signing, and decided we would sign the loyalty oath, after all the children were born in the United States and our loyalty was to the United States.

When the war ended, the federal government wanted all the internees to move out of the camps. My father said our family would stay until the bitter end, but when it was announced school (in camp) would not be opened, he decided we better get back to Seattle.

**Bob Sato**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, 1981

Evacuation meant the sudden loss of my folks' hopes for financial security into their retirement years, loss of their dream of owning their own farm and loss of their ability and pleasure of helping us, their children, through higher education and establishing our own homes. Evacuation cut off those aspirations and replaced them with untold hours of worry and anguish as they and we faced the unknown:

Would the Issei be separated from their citizen children? Were we to be rounded up and all be killed? How long would we be imprisoned? Would we be allowed back to our homes or would all of us, even "American" children, be sent to Japan?

In all the turmoil and anxiety of those days we suffered a hurt much deeper than we realized.

**Elmer S. Tazuma**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, 1981

In 1928, just before the depression my father bought a little Dime Store on Jackson St. The depression nearly wiped us out, but by 1941 we thought we were about to see the fruit of our struggle. However, Pearl Harbor and the subsequent events completely destroyed all the ten long years of struggle in one swift sweep. We were not the only ones that suffered. All of us suffered one way or another. But that is not what I wish to talk about. I wish to point out that which is not obvious to those who are not Japanese in America. That we are Americans first and Japanese by accident.

Most of us have lived here for 40 or more years. We look like Japanese, but inside we are Americans. We want to be treated as Americans first and not the other way around.

Some effort should be made to make people realize that some Americans come in different colors.

## Enemy Actions in Early 1942 Spurred Public Hysteria on West Coast for Removal

**Dr. Dean C. Allard**

U.S. Naval Archivist

Los Angeles, Aug. 6, 1981

I have been asked to comment on events of a naval nature that may provide a historical context for the decision to relocate Japanese Americans and Japanese nationals from the west coast of the United States during the early part of World War II. The dominant historical theme of this era was the remarkable expansion of the Imperial Japanese military power throughout the vast reaches of the Pacific and Asia.

(1) The surprise raid at Pearl Harbor, launched on 7 December 1941.

(2) The Japanese struck south against the Philippines, Malaysia, and the Dutch East Indies, and advanced overland into Thailand in Southeast Asia.

(3) The Japanese sea-based forces seized Guam, the Gilbert Islands, and Wake in the Central Pacific.

(4) In the South Pacific, the Japanese established a major naval base at Rabaul and began to move into New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. This thrust threatened to flank and possibly sever the sea lines of communication originating on the American west coast that were indispensable for the survival of Australia.

(5) A steamer was sunk and seven ships damaged by enemy submarines in the immediate vicinity of the California-Oregon-Washington coasts.

(6) Japanese submarine (I-17) cruised up the Santa Barbara channel on 23 February 1942 to bombard the oil refinery near Goleta, California. Only minor damage was inflicted.

By Comparison, The Following Were Minor in Nature

(7) During June 1942, two additional submarines returned to the Pacific coast. One (I-26) sank the American steamer "Coast Trader" on 7 June and bombed Port Estevan, near Vancouver, British Columbia, on 20 June. On that same day, the second (I-25) torpedoes and damaged the British steamer "Fort Camosun" off the Oregon coast.

## ORAL TESTIMONY:

Before the CWRIC

**Thomas T. Shigio**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, 1981

We returned to Sumner (Wash.) to restart the farm. Our family encountered many difficulties, the main being a very difficult time getting any financing from the local banks. The farm land had deteriorated during our absence, now full of weeds, making a profitable operation very difficult.

I feel very strongly that the incarceration in the internment camps affected our family's life mainly by setting our finances back by ten years.

(8) During the night of 21 June 1942, I-25 additionally fired a number of rounds against Fort Stevens, Oregon. But, as had been case with I-26's previous attack in Brik-tish Columbia, her deck guns proved to have little effect.

In comparison to events in other theaters of the war, these harassing operations off the west coast were of minor military significance. Nevertheless, they became the subject of great press attention and of intense public concern.

Some indication of the climate of opinion in the Pacific states, that presumably can be associated to some extent with the submarine raids and Japan's naval successes elsewhere in the Pacific, was provided by the prevalence of false reports of enemy activity in the area.

One of the most famous of these spurious actions was the so-called Battle of Los Angeles on the night of 24-25 February 1942, shortly after I-17's bombardment near Goleta. At that time, numerous reports of Japanese aircraft flying over the city led to a widespread alert and to the firing of many rounds of ammunition against the alleged attackers by American anti-aircraft batteries. It is now known there were no Japanese forces in the Los Angeles area at the time.

These elements in the history of the Pacific War can in no sense be seen as excusing the injustices involved in the relocation and internment of individuals of Japanese ancestry who were living on the West Coast at the outbreak of World War II. They may serve to elucidate, however, part of the outlook of the population of the Pacific states and of governmental official at the time this program was undertaken.

## ORAL TESTIMONY:

Before the CWRIC

**Frank Niwa**

Teacher, Renton (Wash.) School District

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 10, 1981

As life went on in the (Tule Lake) prison camp, there were many things that we missed, especially ice cream. I could remember one day when the word spread around that an ice cream truck was in camp. Eventually a long line formed. After several hours of standing in the heat of the day, I finally made it to the front of the line only to find that the ice cream consisted of a nearly melted bar, melted so that it formed a large pool inside the wrapping. I ate it despite its gooey appearance.

As the war progressed, many of our boys wanted and did volunteer for the Army. Feelings were running quite high among those who felt indifferent about joining the army and fighting for the United States. During daylight hours, there were reported beatings against those who tried to join the army. Consequently, many boys had to crawl on their stomachs through sand at night to the Administration Building in order to volunteer for the army.

Tensions got so high that dissidents in one block tried to forcibly prevent its young people from going to the Administration Building. A company of soldiers came in, surrounded the entire block and drove every man out at the point of a bayonet, loaded them onto 2½ ton trucks and took them away. It was a shocking sight to witness.

# JAMES CLAVELL PRIZE WINNER (1990): American Japanese National Literary Award

## Sister

By AKIO KONOSHIMA

Jo would have ignored the poster, but it stared him in the face from the wall just opposite his seat in the tiny passenger lounge on the top deck of the train-carrying freighter going across Lake Michigan from Milwaukee to Muskegon. The poster carried a caricature of a grinning Japanese soldier with protruding teeth, large ears, horned-rimmed glasses, and a brown, cloth cap with a red star over a crinkled visor. The rays of the rising sun silhouetted the smoke and ruins of a bombed out city in the background. Blazoned diagonally across the poster in bold, black lettering were the words: "JAP... You're Next."

More virulent, uglier than others he had seen. A newer one—World War II was already over in Europe, the emphasis now was the war against Japan. Probably by the same cartoonist who drew the posters he had seen in bus and train stations in Wyoming and Montana, on the "El" in Chicago, and the men's room at the Oscar Meyer meat plant in Madison, where he worked on weekends.

From the poster his eyes shifted to the other passengers. A little girl, about 10 or 11, wearing bobby sox, black and white oxfords, a pleated skirt and a light cardigan, sat opposite him. About Kimi's age. How old was Kimi now anyway? A year and a half ago he had left the family in the camp. Even while in camp, he was constantly going in and out—topping sugar beets, harvesting peas, digging ditches—and had seen his family only occasionally. For three years or so he really was not around enough to watch his sister grow. His mother and father—he knew they would be all right, somehow.

Now that the reunion with his family was imminent, his loneliness surfaced. He wanted to get home in a hurry.

Unconsciously, he had been staring at the little girl sitting in front of him. The girl, embarrassed, smiled weakly. Jo returned the smile, then got up and moved onto the deck into the sunshine.

The Milwaukee shoreline already had disappeared below the horizon. The water, a dark blue in the distance, was a clear bluish-green below the railing of the ship. Near the prow the water was being turned over—like soil being plowed—into furrows before foaming and merging into the wake.

Watching and waiting—the ship's movement seemed so slow. His sister, mother and father, home—he wondered what it would look like. The family could have stayed in camp a bit longer, but Father was restless. The farm—the real home in California—was lost. With nothing to go back to, his father took the job in Holland, Michigan—\$150 a month for the work to two, plus food and housing. Mother could cope with anything. How was Father adjusting? And Kimi?

The Greyhound bus station in downtown Muskegon was dark and dingy. Though the sun was still up, not much light came through into the waiting room. A film of bluish-gray covered the two rows of wooden benches, the newspaper stand, the Coke machine, the red neon light above the lunch counter. The tile floor needed mopping. Only a recruiting poster—Uncle Sam, sleeves rolled up, saying "I need YOU"—seemed new and clean.

Jo lifted his head each time shadows blocked the sunlight coming through the open entrance of the waiting room. "Takes an hour from Holland to Muskegon," Kimi had said on the phone. "Should be there before 6 o'clock." His watch showed almost 6. The Newsweek he bought lay open on his suitcase, unread. Could be they're going to be late. Suddenly, someone gave his suitcase a slight kick.

"Kimi..." was all he could say. She and a little blond-haired girl had come through a side door. What a way to greet a person. Not even a "Hello," just a kick of a suitcase. I'm your brother, remember? But she hardly looked at him.

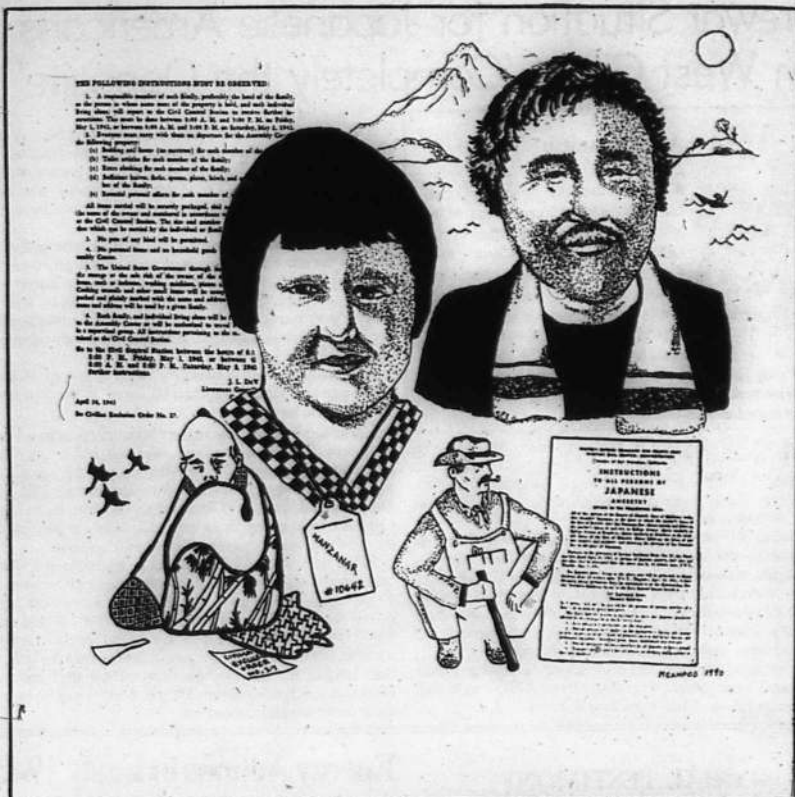
Before he could fully catch her eyes, Kimi turned to introduce the little blond girl—Sandy. Sandy, her tresses falling over the shoulders of her white T-shirt, was shy but smiled, genuinely happy to see him. She was the daughter, an only child, of the Hobson's, the family his mother and father worked for.

"Pa's waiting outside in the station wagon," Kimi said and began walking toward the side entrance while Jo was still picking up his raincoat and suitcase.

His father was all smiles. The hair was grayer along the fringes; the mustache almost totally white; the face more wrinkled. He had lost weight.

Momentarily, Jo didn't know what to say. "Itte mairi masha" — a phrase he had learned to say while still going to kindergarten and used for years whenever he came home from school—seemed inappropriate. The formal bow and the greetings used by the older Japanese or in the scenes of the few Japanese movies he had seen, he had not ever really learned.

"Doh?" His father asked in simple Japanese, to which Jo shrugged his shoulders, then smiled. He didn't have to say anything.



"Sore wa ii," his father said. His smiling could not hide the glistering of tears in his eyes.

From Kimi's letters Jo knew the Hobson's, though they lived on a farm, were not farmers but part owners of a small chain of drug stores. His father's job was to tend several acres; look after two cows, a half dozen pigs, and a flock of chickens; take care of the garden and yard around the main house, and to be a general handyman. His mother cooked and cleaned house for the Hobson's. But Jo had a lot of other questions to ask.

The work is not hard—"tai-shita mono dewa nai," his father explained. He did the butchering for the two families, made the butter. They got all the gasoline they needed because the Hobson's were classified as farmers. They even got extra sugar for canning purposes so did not really have to worry about rationing or ration cards. Mother gets along well with Mrs. Hobson. They've got an automatic dishwasher as well as a washing machine, so her work is not hard either. Kimi seems to like school—only about 30 children for all six grades with two teachers and an assistant. The principal, who is one of the teachers, made a special visit to introduce herself when she learned that a Japanese family had moved into the area and would be sending a child to her school. "Shinpei nai," the father said. They had been out of camp now for four months. Everything would work itself out.

Jo listened and watched the countryside roll by as his father talked, no rancor or bitterness indicated in his expression or voice though he would have had to carry a heavy sense of loss over the California farm as he worked someone else's land. Occasionally Jo caught the glimpse of the lake as the station wagon moved on, but more often saw sand dunes, sometimes wooded, on one side, and rich farmland on the other. He couldn't resist the urge and kept looking into the rearview mirror to look at his sister's face. She didn't seem to notice as she talked and giggled with Sandy.

"The principal, *namai wa nani?*" Jo asked his father. "So ne... I've forgotten; it's a Dutch name," the father said, then looking into the rearview mirror, asked Kimi in Japanese.

"Mrs. Van Dusen. She's the one with two of her own kids in school—Meg and Kevin—who come over to play sometimes," Kimi said. Her speaking in English bothered Jo. Though he and she never used Japanese when conversing between themselves, with mother or father they always used Japanese, though, of course, English words were thrown in if they did not know or had forgotten the Japanese words. Maybe Kimi was using English because of Sandy.

Sandy, who sat patiently waiting for Kimi to answer her father's question, stole a shy glance at Jo, showed warm curiosity.

Darkness had almost set in by the time they reached the farm. Even before the station wagon had come to a full stop in front of the small cottage, Jo could see his mother holding open the screen door, peering out.

"The Hobson's, *asa ni*... in the morning—you can meet them," the father said as Sandy, who mumbled a "so nice

meet you," ran off to the main house a short distance away. "See you tomorrow, Kathy" is what he thought he heard her say as she was leaving.

"Ma-a, Jo ga kaite kitta," Kimi said the obvious as she scurried with the suitcase through the door ahead of Jo and his father.

"Shibaraku," his mother said at the door. She wiped her hands on her apron—she always seemed in the midst of cooking or washing whenever Jo came home from anywhere—then put her hands on Jo's shoulders and blinked to clear her eyes as she looked. "Yoku kairi masha" — it's good you've come home.

The rice was already cooked, and as Kimi showed Jo where the bathroom was, his mother put a pan on a hotplate for sukiyaki. She also had tempura, sashimi, pickled cucumbers, takuan and tofu on the table. Jo's father immediately began warming up some sake.

"Drink, do you?" Mother asked in Japanese. Jo hadn't developed any taste for sake, but he'd join his father for the special occasion.

"Bee-ru," Jo told his mother, and only occasionally. As he watched her add bamboo shoots, *aburage* and *konnyaku* to the meat and vegetables already cooking in the pan, he asked where they were able to get the Japanese foodstuff.

Before his mother or father could answer, Kimi broke in. "From the Nakano's," she said. "They're at the chick sexing center in Zoeland. They go to Chicago, to an Oriental food shop there. They always ask us what we need."

"Nice of them," Jo said. "Where are they originally from?"

"Gee, I'm not sure," Kimi said, then turning to her father asked. "Los Angeles no ho datta desho?"

Her speaking in Japanese to her parents was much more comfortable to listen to.

The Hobson's were in their mid-fifties. Mrs. Hobson, graying hair tied in a bun, had a thin face, well-tanned; her voice was low-pitched. But she spoke more with her eyes—large blue ones which widened and narrowed as she talked, distracting attention from her words.

Mr. Hobson showed a lot more gray in his closely cropped hair. He wore light-colored, plastic-rimmed glasses over round, small eyes, and smoked a pipe continuously. When he smiled, his teeth showed a mixture of brown stain and shiny gold.

"So nice to meet you," Mrs. Hobson said as his father introduced him. "Your mother was so happy when she learned that you were finally coming. It's been quite some time since she's seen you, I understand. And Kathy too; she showed Sandy the letter you wrote."

Kathy? Then he recalled his sister had said in one of her letters she was using the name "Kathy" since "Kimiko" was hard for people at school to pronounce.

"It's Saturday. I don't go to work. Sit and talk a while," Mr. Hobson said as Jo's father excused himself to do morning



chores while Mrs. Hobson went to the kitchen to make some coffee.

"We're very happy that your father and mother came to join us," Mr. Hobson said. "They're good workers. Your mother doesn't speak much English but she seems to understand. Has a sense of humor, always laughing. Your father does wonders with the vegetables in the garden. Never really saw anything quite like it. Kathy makes a good playmate for Sandy, too."

Mr. Hobson also asked about school in Madison — he had heard of the lakes around the capital, the large campus, the La Follette — "Quite radical, even for today."

"Went to Michigan State myself," he said, and though he was asking about Jo's school, he did most of the talking.

Later, he swung the conversation back to Kathy. "Your sister, she's very independent," he said.

"Is she?" Jo asked. What was the man trying to get at?

"For example," Mr. Hobson said, "the other day Sandy wanted to play. Kathy said she was too tired, or something, didn't want to. But about fifteen minutes later Kathy rode off on her bicycle alone. Seemed awfully unfair. The bicycle — it's one that used to be Sandy's."

"Maybe Kathy just wanted to be alone," Jo said. He sensed the sudden indignation in the man's voice. But his sister did not have to make anyone a good playmate. She was not hired help.

After lunch, Kimi wanted to go swimming. There was no wind. The sun was out. The water would be warm. Jo was all for it. After coffee with the Hobsons, he had walked around the farm, then helped his father pick string beans and corn, feed the pigs and chickens, and hoe part of a new beans patch so his father could take the afternoon off. Jo was sweaty. More important, Jo and Kimi could talk alone.

"Sandy and I, some of the other kids, we have a favorite spot," Kimi said as she led the way along a path over the sand dunes.

"Must be nice," Jo said, then asked, "you and Sandy, you do get along?"

"Oh sure," she said, "when it's only the two of us." She said Sandy was only 10, in the fifth grade rather than the sixth so some of those in her class got tired of waiting for her. "But she's fun when other kids, or her father and mother aren't around."

They trudged in silence for a while. The hurt he felt at the bus station was almost forgotten. After last night's supper, she was full of things she wanted to tell him — the school, the other kids (she played third base on the boys' softball team because there weren't enough boys), the class trip to Grand Rapids, the tulip festival in town. While she talked and showed him the picture album she had started, he kept thinking he should have been around when the family moved to the area. He could have helped her.

As the two emerged from the dunes and onto the beach, they approached a woman in a broad-brimmed beach hat and swimsuit lying in the sun.

"Kathy, how are you?" the woman asked.

"Fine, thank you," his sister said.

"And your father and mother?"

"They're fine, too."

During the conversation, Jo stood only a yard or so away. He liked the woman's warmth and friendliness, and smiled awkwardly when the woman looked at him. He was about to introduce himself when his sister began moving on, and Jo moved with her.

"Who's the lady?" Jo asked after they had gone a few hundred yards.

As the two emerged from the dunes and onto the beach, they approached a woman in a broad-brimmed beach hat and swimsuit lying in the sun.

"Kathy, how are you?" the woman asked.

"Fine, thank you," his sister said.

"And your father and mother?"

"They're fine, too."

During the conversation, Jo stood only a yard or so away.

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He liked the woman's warmth and friendliness, and smiled awkwardly when the woman looked at him. He was about to introduce himself when his sister began moving on, and Jo moved with her.

"Who's the lady?" Jo asked after they had gone a few hundred yards.

"Oh, that's Mrs. Van Dusen. She's the teacher who visited Mom and Pop when we first moved here."

"Why didn't you introduce me?"

"I just ... I don't know."

"That's okay. Was curious, that's all," Jo said. But he wanted to shake her, get her out of her shell, have her talk to him of what was bothering her so.

For the next several days, Jo could not help but take special notice of what his little sister did or said. Alone with him or with their mother and father, she seemed to be seeking a closeness. She was with him as he helped his father with the chores. She rode on the side fender of the little John Deere tractor as Jo plowed and disked a field for a fall crop of broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage and lettuce. She and he went together to bring in the cows in the evening from the far side of an abandoned apple orchard where the animals grazed.

On Sunday, though, when the family went to the Presbyterian church in town, she was again alone, lonely and lost — acted as she did in the bus depot, with Mrs. Van Dusen at the beach, as if she wanted to dissociate herself from Jo, her mother and father. She stayed in the station wagon when they visited Mr. Hobson's office at the drug firm. In the five-and-ten store, they met a mother and some children — Kimi's school mates — but she never introduced.

At the end of the week, Jo's father drove him back to Muskegon for the return trip across the lake. Kimi was excited about going along — instead of going to the bus depot, they would go straight to the dock area. She would get a chance to see the freighter. "I'll tell you about it when I get back," Jo heard her promise Sandy, who, because of piano lessons, could not go along.

"Think they'll let me and Pa on the boat?" Kimi asked long before they reached the harbor area.

"If there's time," Jo assured her.

The station wagon pulled up by the slip for the train ferry as a locomotive was pushing the last string of freight cars into the hold of the ship.

"Sure," the guard at the gangplank said when Jo asked. "They'll blow the ship's horn when we're about to sail. They'll have plenty of time to get off."

The three boarded; Jo carrying his suitcase, his father the cardboard laundry box Jo was to use to send home his clothes for washing, and his sister, the lunch his mother had packed. The other passengers had not arrived yet.

"This the boat you came across on?" Kimi asked as they stepped onto the top deck.

"It's a ship, not a boat," Jo laughed as her eyes darted over the deck. "Looks like the same one, but I don't know. The railway has several of the same type. All look alike."

"How big is it?"

"About 10,000 tons, I imagine."

"Where do the captain and the pilot stay?"

"On the bridge, over there."

"The passengers?"

"In the cabin with the glass windows at the center of the ship."

"Let's hurry then, leave your things there so we can see the rest of the ship," his sister said as she impatiently grabbed his free hand and began pulling him toward the passenger lounge.

About five yards from the cabin, his sister, tired of Jo's slower pace, let go of his hand and ran ahead to the lounge. The father now was several paces back.

When Jo got to the lounge only several seconds after his sister, he could see her face through the glass. Her face was turned up toward the poster on the wall — the same one Jo had seen on his crossing a week earlier — but her eyes were shut tight as if she was trying to blot out the whole ugly caricature.

As Jo entered, she turned toward him, her face flushed, tears in her eyes.

"Are we like that — you and me, Ma and Pa?" she asked.

"No," Jo said. "No."

"But ... but people say ... Aren't we ..."

"Don't worry about what people say," Jo said. He could feel her sobs as she buried her head in his shoulder. Cry, let her cry, get it out of her system.

After a quick moment, however, her sobbing stopped. As he took the lunch bag from her hand, he turned her gently toward the door.

"Wait outside for Pa," he said. "I'll put this stuff in the corner, then join you."

"Okay," she said simply, the flush and traces of emotion now gone; a curtain again drawn over her inner anxieties.

### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Aki Konoshima's short story, "Sister," won the 1990 James Clavell American Japanese National Literary Award. A Nisei, Konoshima makes his home in Bethesda, Maryland.

## Morimitsu

Continued from Page 15

those who dishonored these Nisei war dead probably would now be recipients of redress funds while the deceased soldiers and their elderly parents, most likely gone by now, will not be among the recipients.

Just before the 1990 National JACL convention at San Diego, Mas Fukuhara, then the commander of the Seattle Nisei Veterans Committee (500 members), spoke at the meeting of the Seattle JACL Chapter which had presented its resolution at the 1988 Seattle convention demanding that the JACL apologize for its wartime actions against the so-called "No-No Boys."

Fukuhara, who had represented the Seattle area for the JACL Veterans Affairs Committee, was able to persuade the Seattle chapter to withdraw its resolution which had drawn strong objections from the Seattle area veterans and was able to have the Seattle chapter to present an alternate resolution which recognized the patriotism of Nikkei who were willing to enter the U.S. armed forces if the wartime internment order were rescinded.

### The 'No-No Boys' Matter

Currently, there are some who still insist that all No-No Boys should have been included in the resolution adopted by the JACL at the national convention. However, if the anti-redress faction of the Lillian Baker advocates led by the Ex-POWs of Bataan heard that the JACL supported the "No-No Boys," these anti-group would have sent anti-redress materials to members of Congress or to veterans organizations to prove that their contentions of disloyalty by Japanese Americans in the internment centers was true and that the redress money would be given to traitors.

These anti-redress factions have access to Japanese American vernaculars and even publish names of individuals who were in the No-No group.

With the current national budget deficit, members of Congress are hard-pressed to even fund various entitlement programs and the redress funds would be imperiled. The redress campaign became successful due to the recognition by members of Congress that Japanese Americans had made tremendous sacrifices during World War II serving this nation, while their family members were incarcerated in the internment centers. Major veterans organizations received anti-redress resolutions but did not campaign against the redress funding because of their knowledge of the heroic sacrifices made by Japanese Americans during W.W. II.

### Support by VFW and American Legion

Grant Ujifusa, LEC legislative strategist, has often stated that if the major veterans organizations—the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American Legion with a combined membership of five million plus had campaigned against redress, our redress campaign would have failed, considering that the Lillian Baker Ex-POW group only had about 25,000 members and still caused considerable problems for us with members of Congress who believed their anti-redress claims.

Concerning allegations that wartime JACL leaders "fingered" dissidents in camps, 45 years after my internment at the Tule Lake Relocation Center, I wrote to the U.S. archives to obtain my personal records during my detainment at the Tule Lake Center. I was surprised to learn that the reason I was not immediately accepted by the U.S. Army after I volunteered in early spring of 1943 for the military intelligence school was an innocuous post card I had sent to a radio station which played Spanish music. The government notation stated that the radio station was an Axis sympathizer and that I was under suspicion.

After I looked through the papers, I found another government letter which stated that I was accepted by the Army so I should be allowed to leave the relocation center. (He served with the MIS.)

So much for so-called "allegations" within the internment centers.

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## JACL - U.S.-JAPAN RELATIONS COMMITTEE:

## Recent Books and Articles of Interest

The JACL Committee on U.S.-Japan Relations has annotated a list of recently published books and articles of interest for its members. If one wishes more information, write to Ed Mito, compiler of the list, 28123 Lemo Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90274.

**Economic Outlook 1990 Japan:** Economic Planning Agency, Japanese Government, March 1990, 30 pages.

A one-page review of the Japanese economy in FY89 is followed by the subject of this booklet: GNP growth of Japan and the major nations of the world are compared and the outlook for 1990 is given. Data on GNP by components—such as data on consumer prices, exports, imports, interest rates are given. These are followed by some features of the Japanese economy such as: per capita income, productivity, unemployment, exchange rates, etc.

**Responsible Partner:** Japan's International Contribution Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan 1989, 21 pages.

This Japanese government booklet deals with contributing through economic policy initiatives, through economic assistance, to U.S. activities, and finally to world security.

**A Will and A Way:** How foreign companies are making it in Japan. *The Japan Economic Journal*, Nihon Keizai Shimbun, 1990.

This booklet contains sixteen articles on foreign companies that have been successful in Japan. These are followed by a directory of foreign companies in Japan.

**See-Change:** American Foreign Policy in a World Transformed Council on Foreign Relations, Nicholas X. Rizopoulos, editor.

The end of the Cold War and the astounding events of 1989 have rendered obsolete many of the assumptions that have shaped American foreign policy for the past 40 years. The U.S. must now redefine its role in a fundamentally different world by looking beyond the current upheavals toward the challenges just beyond the horizon. This book is about four sea-changes already altering the international system.

**Japan's Unequal Trade:** by Edward J. Lincoln, Brookings Institution, 221 pages paperback, 1990.

With all the rapid economic success in Japan, it is easy to forget just how insular the nation has been, and how strikingly different its trading patterns remain from those of other industrial nations. Japan is moving into an era of greater interaction with the world, but Lincoln contends that this does not mean the U.S. and other nations can end their pressure on Japan on the question of access to Japanese markets.

**Real & Figures of Japan: 1989 Edition,** Foreign Press Center, Japan.

A plethora of data and statistics on Japan, its land, population, government, diplomacy, defense, economy, finance, industry, trade & investment, labor, energy, transport & communications, livelihood, science, education, the media, culture, leisure and sports.

**California Management Review:** Summer 1990, Vol. 32, No. 4, published by the Business School of UC Berkeley.

This issue has a number of articles on U.S. Japan. Titles of some are: The International Competitiveness of Japanese Service Industries: A case for concern? Managing Suppliers: Incentive systems in Japanese and U.S. industry; Transferring Core Manufacturing Technologies in High Tech Firms; U.S. Quality Improvement in the Auto Industry; Close but no cigar: Participation, Productivity, and the Firm's Environment; Managing High Reliability Organizations; and The Bridgestone-Pirelli Story.

**California and the Pacific in the New Century:** A Strategic Plan for Success, Report of the California-Pacific Year 2000 Task Force (Alan Cronson, Neil Levine, Leo McCarthy) Aug. 90, 46 pages.

**Agents of Influence:** How Japan's Lobbyists in the U.S. manipulate America's Political and Economic System; by Pat Choate, *Alfred Knopf*, 1990, \$22.95.

The author expounds on his argument that through leverage and pressure, Japan and its huge trading houses have been able to wield unusual influence in Washington, turning trade policy and decisions in their favor more often than not. He does admit that this is an American problem for having a system that allows such foreign lobbying.

**Jump Start: Japan Comes to the Heartland:** by Dave Gelsanoff, *Farrar, Straus, Giroux*, \$19.95.

This book deals with the results of Japanese companies opening factories in mid-America.

**Books to P.C.**  
Bridges North to Harry H. Honda

Sansel novelist Karen Tei Yamashita of Gardens has published her first book, "THROUGH THE ARC OF THE RAIN FOREST," (Coffee House Press, 27 N. 4th St., Minneapolis, MN 55401, 192pp., \$9.95).

The L.A. Times' book critic Michael Harris describes it as "a sermon on the evils of technology worship, mid-life hype, metastasizing capitalism and environmental rape." He also found humor, melodrama and a satire on science, philanthropy, marketing research, corporate climbing and pop evangelism. The setting is in Brazil where Yamashita had lived for 10 years. She recently held readings and autographed her books at Little Tokyo's Amerasia bookstore and at Berkeley's Unitas.

**What's What in Japan's Distribution System:** *Rokupukatsu/Japan Times* describes all the various intricacies of the American distribution system through the use of hundreds of diagrams, flow charts, and simple comic book style drawings.

**Approaching the 21st Century: Japan's Role,** by Saburo Okita, *Japan Times*.

A selection of papers of Okita to promote awareness of people all over the world of the mutual interdependence of all nations and all peoples. Okita's ideas were central to Japan's success as a great industrial power. He served on UN committees and agencies.

**Working for the Japanese: Inside Manda's American Auto Plants,** by Fucini and Fucini.

**Powershift: Knowledge, Wealth and Violence in the Twenty-First Century,** by Alvin Toffler, *Bantam*, \$22.95.

**Success Stories: How 11 of Japan's Most Interesting Businesses Came to Be,** *Koren, Chronicle Books*, 1990, \$12.95 paper.

**Foreign Policy: Fall 1990, Kaiji: Japan's Vision,** pages 29-30.

**World Policy Journal: Summer 1990.**

The Japan Times can say "yes," by Masaru Tamamaki, pages 499-520.

**National Business: October 1990, Amway.**

**Foreign Affairs: Fall 1990, Journal of the Council on Foreign Relations.**

This issue contains a number of articles from the book *Seishun* (see above). Included also is an article by Karol van Wolferen, "The Japan Problem Revisited."

**Harvard Business Review: Sept-Oct 90.** This issue contains:

Can a Keiretsu Work in America? Anton Peisl pp. 109-135.

Patent Protection or Piracy-A CEO Views Japan, Donald M. Spero, pp.98-107.

**The Washington Quarterly: Autumn 1990.** Section: Free Trade, *Pettered Vision*, page 103; *Deficits in Trade and Leadership*, *Bern & London*, page 105-117; *The North American Free Trade Debate*, *Weinstraub*, pages 118-130; *The Upside-Down World of U.S.-Japanese Agricultural Trade*, *Pearlberg*, pages 131-142.

**Business Horizons: July-Aug. 90.**

The Gospel According to Daiming: Is it really new? Duncan & Van Matre, page 20.

**The Second Wave Arrives: Japanese Strategy in the U.S. Auto Parts Market,** *Newman*, pages 24-30.

**Honda Letter to James Flanagan,** Dated 12 Sept. 90.

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Information on the on-shore operations of Honda, 25 pages.

**The Atlantic Monthly Magazine:** Oct. 1990.

**Innocents Abroad—**

The Chimeras of the China Market: Wined, jellied, and beguiled by Chinese officials, American businessmen spent the 1980s naively nurturing illusions about China and the profits to be made there. But even before the Tiananmen Square massacre some were having second thoughts, by Lynn Chu, pages 56-68.

**Easters Economics,** by Eamon Fingleton, pages 72-85.

Many of the obstacles that deter foreign companies from doing business in Japan are, it has been said, not meant to be protectionist but rather represent a peculiar response to pleading from special interest. A revisionist school or economist take a different view.

(Nov. 28, 1990)

**Tule Lake Pilgrimage**

**Poster Contest Ends Feb. 1**

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Entries for the 1991 Tule Lake pilgrimage poster contest are due Feb. 1, it was reminded, by the committee organizing the Sept. 27-29 journey. Design must be 17 x 22 inches, reproduction will be 3 color and theme compatible with the event. There is a \$250 prize. Name, address and phone number should be on the back.

Entries to:

1991 Tule Lake Pilgrimage Poster Committee, P.O. Box 210606, San Francisco, CA 94121. Info: Elise Tsunaka (415) 773-3681 day, 241-9818 eve.

Photo by Alvaro Lew-C

## West L.A. JACL Calls Toy Kanegai To Head Chapter

**SANTA MONICA, Calif.**—High atop the Bayview Holiday Inn overlooking the Santa Monica Bay, the 1991 installation of the West Los Angeles JACL Chapter and Auxiliary was held on Dec. 2, at a champagne brunch.

Regional Director Jimmy Tokeshi installed the 1991 president, Toy Kanegai, her cabinet and board members. (It is believed that this is Toy's eighth term as chapter president, her first dating from 1963-1964, in addition to leading the Auxiliary as well.)

Keynote speaker was M. Dick Osumi, vice-president of the Japanese American Bar Association and a legal staff member of the Fair Employment and Housing Agency. The topic of his talk was "The Glass Ceiling: A Case for Asian American Promotion Discrimination." He cited several cases in which qualified Asian Americans were promoted to a certain level and thereafter by-passed by non-Asians for a higher level promotion. The importance of various organizational support in combating this "Glass Ceiling" phenomena was stressed.

The masters of ceremonies were attorney Eric Nishizawa and Susan Roe, a recent UCLA Law School graduate.

## JACL Singles Eye Next Convention in Denver

**DENVER**—The National JACL Singles Convention will be ready for the 1991 Labor Day week-end. For the first time, the convention site is outside California. Singles should plan now to make arrangements for a combined vacation-convention excursion to Colorful Colorado.

The Denver Singles are working diligently to plan an enjoyable and eventful agenda which will, as usual, be presented with an abundance of old Western hospitality.

The newly completed Scanticon Conference Center has been selected as the site. The spectacular Danish-designed facility provides a perfect environment for singles to interact with each other and with the beauty of the surrounding Rocky Mountains.

Singles who have attended previous conventions have experienced the fulfillment achieved through interaction with this unique group of individuals. For the first time attendees, be prepared to meet many positively oriented singles whose camaraderie assures a worthwhile experience. For information:

5th National JACL Singles Convention, P.O. Box 21321, Denver, CO 80221.

## JACL PULSE

## ARIZONA

Feb. 23-24—Annual Matsuri will be held at the Heritage Square, 6th St. and Monroe, Phoenix; theme for the Matsuri will be *Sonoma*. Sponsors include the City of Phoenix Parks, Library and Recreation Department, Arizona Chapter JACL, the Japan-American Society of Phoenix, the Himeji Group of the Phoenix Sister Cities Commission, the Arizona Buddhist Church and the Phoenix Japanese Free Methodist Church.

## BERKELEY

Jan. 26—"Sensei Tribute to Nisei" (Info: Patsy Kobayashi (526-2964); Terry Yamashita (415) 227-1131. Sensei volunteers are still needed for this affair.

## CARSON

Jan. 19—Installation Dinner, Papadakis Taverna, 301 W. 6th St., San Pedro, CA, (213) 548-1186; 6:30 cocktails, 7 p.m. dinner, tickets \$25; RSVP: Carol Ann Mori (213) 834-3603.

## CINCINNATI-DAYTON

Jan. 13—Joint Installation dinner, hosted by Dayton Chapter, 4:45 p.m. Nisei Heritage House, 2189 S. Dixie, Dayton, Ohio. Info: Fred Risk 298-8611.

## CONTRA COSTA

Jan. 26—Installation-awards dinner, Lantern, 814 Webster St., Oakland; 6:30 p.m. social, 7:30 dinner, \$20 per person (includes tax & tip). RSVP: Jan. 20, Yoshio Tokino, 2859 Loyola Ave., Richmond, CA 94806. Joy Motomoto, regional director, installing officer. Dennis Hayashi, Asian Law Caucus, guest speaker.

## GILROY

Jan. 19—Installation dinner, Gilroy Elks Lodge, 2765 Hecker Pass Highway; 6 p.m. Guest speaker from Japanese American National Museum. Info: Lily Kawahashi, 847-2478.

## MILWAUKEE

Feb. 3—Inaugural dinner, Country Gardens; 911 W. Layton Ave., 3-4 p.m., cocktails, program; 5:15 dinner to follow. Price \$15 adults, \$7.50 J.A.Y.s. Michiko Nagawasa, guest speaker, managing director of Kikkoman Foods. RSVP: Friday, Jan. 25 call Sheri Fujikuni, 423-1408, Linda Pfister 774-5887.

## MONTEREY PENINSULA, SALINAS VALLEY

Jan. 18—Joint installation dinner, Ferguson Hall, Fort Ord Officer's Club, 6:30 p.m.; \$17.50 per person with a choice of fish or prime rib. Cressney Nagawasa, guest speaker. New regional director Joy Motomoto will swear-in new board and officers. Info: George Uyeda (372-1033), Keith Kawatani (373-4761) Rick West (424-9822/649-8094) for tickets.

## SACRAMENTO

Feb. 2-9th All-you-can-eat Crab Feed, Buddhist Hall, Riverside at X Street. Tickets \$20 adults and \$10 kids 11 and under available (MWF: 9am-noon, 1-3pm) at the JACL Office, 2124-10th St. Call 447-0231 for more information.

## SAN FERNANDO VALLEY

Jan. 12—Installation dinner, Airtel Plaza, 7177 Valjean Ave., Van Nuys, 6:30 p.m.; Nisei JACL President Cressney Nagawasa, spkr. Info: Mariko Shigetani (818) 893-1581, Isamu Uyehara (818) 886-4930.

## SEATTLE

Jan. 26—JACL Installation Banquet, SeaTac Marriott Hotel, 3201 S. 176th St., 5 p.m. social hour, 6 p.m. dinner, guest speaker: Rep. Robert Matsui. Tickets: \$30 per person. For info: Darren Nakagawa, 762-7824 ext. 562-2642 days.

## SELANOCO

Jan. 19—25th Anny. Installation, Buena Park Hotel. Guest speaker: Jerry Enomoto.

## SEQUOIA

Feb. 9—Crab and Spaghetti Feast, 5-8 p.m., Palo Alto Buddhist gym, 2751 Lundy Rd. (at Oregon Express); \$15. Info: Bud Nakano (415) 856-1974, Taki Mori (415) 948-4774.

## TRI-DISTRICT (EDC-MDC-MPDC)

TDC Convention, Philadelphia hosts—Thu, Aug. 22-Sun, Aug. 26, 6 p.m. Nisei JACL, Philadelphia. Info: Herb Horikawa (215) 525-6630, Teresa Maehori (215) 848-5885.

## VENTURA COUNTY

Jan. 26—Annual Installation dinner, Harborview Restaurant, 1050 Schooner Dr., Ventura, 6 p.m.; keynote speaker, Dr. Harry Kitano. RSVP \$25 by Jan. 15. Janet Kajihara (805) 983-2612, Chik Kuniyoshi (805) 484-0676, Joanne Nakano (818) 991-0876.

## WEST VALLEY

Jan. 19—Installation dinner/dance at Lee's Village in San Jose, 6 p.m. Hospitality hour followed by dinner at 7 p.m. Congressman Robert Matsui scheduled to be keynote speaker. Info: Hank Ogimachi, chair, at (408) 973-0261 or Doris Kasahara 634-6855.

## WASHINGTON, D.C.

Jan. 26—45th Installation dinner, Fort Myer Officers' Club Ballroom, 7 p.m.; Speaker, Cressney Nagawasa, honoring Robert K. Best. RSVP by Jan. 23: Mariko Matsumoto (301) 964-6995. Check payable to WDC JACL. Lily Okura, chair, 6303 Friendship Court, Bethesda, MD 20817. \$34 memb., \$21 students, \$26 non-memb.



## Alaska's Japanese Pioneers Research Project Gets Underway

ANCHORAGE — An untold yet vital portion of Alaskan history will begin to unfold over the next year as the "Alaska's Japanese Pioneers Research Project" gets underway. The project is sponsored by the Alaska His-

torical Society and is funded in part by a grant from the Alaska Humanities Forum, a state-based program of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

On the project team are Kazumi Heshiki, Carol Hoshiko and Ronald Inouye. Dr. Steve Haycox is the project advisor and evaluator.

The project plans to establish a permanent repository of information at the University of Alaska Anchorage's library archives. No historical record currently exists anywhere in the state about the Japanese pioneers, their families and the contributions they have made to their local communities and Alaska.

Japanese are not newcomers to the state. They have, in fact, been a significant ethnic group in Alaska from early territorial days, according to Hoshiko. And, well over a century ago many came to Alaska as entrepreneurs; others came as miners or other laborers, still others came as fishermen. A separate group came to the territory as cannery workers.

Many who came to Alaska chose to stay, or having been here, to return and chose to stay, or having been here, to return and make Alaska their permanent home. Their contribution has been acknowledged in popular culture in a variety of ways, but no formal history exists.

Information will be built with a collection of oral history interviews and written survey information. The information will be available for use by the general public.

The project is receiving enthusiastic interest and support from community members, the Japanese Society of Alaska and the Consulate General of Japan who have both endorsed the team and the project.

Because this project is attempting to compile information which does not currently exist in written form or permanent records anywhere, the project team stresses the importance of assistance by Alaskan residents.

Those who have names or information about an Alaskan Japanese pioneer, family, or family whose ancestors include Japanese, contact the Alaska's Japanese Pioneers Research Project at (907) 563-4835 or send information to the project team at 1841 Cindylene Lane, Anchorage, AK 99507.

## Sequoia JACLers Meet with Author Takaki

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. — A few of the Sequoia JACL members attended the book review on Nov. 14 at Kepler's book store given by Dr. Ronald Takaki, professor at UC Berkeley, on his book, *Strangers From A Different Shore*. During the discussion period he briefly covered the dynamics of Asian history and sociology. He referred to seriousness of hate crimes developing on UC campus. He described the men's bathroom with all kinds of graffiti against Asians. One bold statement reads: "Gooks, Go Back Where You Came From!"

Yes, hate crimes are on the rise. Act when verbal/phobic hate crime is directed at you. Do not be a "Quiet American."

*Items publicizing JACL events should be typewritten (double-spaced) or lightly hand-printed and mailed at least THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE to the P.C. office.*

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## THE NEWSMAKERS

► **Taecko Vreman** has been appointed Nutrition Site Manager for San Jose's Yu-Ai Kai, replacing Louise Hosoda, the temporary site manager. Taecko received her education from Fukushima Commercial School in Japan and from Rogue Community College in Oregon. Before moving to San Jose, she and her family lived in Grants Pass, Oregon for the past 19 years.

## OBITUARIES

**Koyama, Thomas Jr.**, 46, Hardin, Mont., Nov. 23: of injuries sustained in farming accident. Hardin-born farmer, was all-conference football player and wrestler at high school.

**Key Kiyoko Kishino**, 77, Minneapolis, Nov. 28, of massive stroke. Los Gatos, Calif.-born pioneer Twin Cities JACL, former member Santa Clara Valley JACL, longtime editor, Burgess Publishing Co., publisher of college textbooks. Survived by 3 sons Richard T. (Montary Park), Dr. Norman T. (Golden Valley, Minn.), and K. (Brooklyn Center, Minn.), age 22, son Dorothy Samuels (Santa Clara, Calif.).

**Landay, Gilbert**, 90, Los Angeles, Dec. 28: first Black city councilman (1963-1969) whose 9th District included Little Tokyo and Downtown L.A.

**Tanaka, Sam S.**, 46, Denver, November: truck farm operator who tended 5,000 acres at his height in Longmont, among the nation's largest of its kind.

**Terasaki, Green H.**, 84, Capistrano, Dec. 15: Tennessee-born author of *Bridge to the Sun*, a best-seller made into a movie in 1961, of her marriage in 1931 to a Japanese diplomat in Washington, of her subsequent WWII experiences—internment with Japanese diplomats in the U.S., the long voyage on the exchange ship *Griffith* to East Africa, the wartime struggle in Japan, returning in 1949 to the U.S. with her daughter Mariko (Miller, who was in Japan at the time of her death). Husband Hideoan was prosecuted in 1951, had served as liaison between the Emperor and General MacArthur.

**Tewksbury, George F.**, 88, Chicago, Nov. 12: Loomis, Calif.-born Nisei pioneer in contact lenses, founded Pined Contact and G.T. Labs, developed a computerized biocontact lens and Fluores 700, new lens material; holds several patents on biocontact lenses.

**Yamashiki, Thomas T.**, 67, Seattle, Oct. 31: WWII veteran. Boeing aerospace engineer, laser printer project manager, joined Boeing in 1961; assumed position with Northrup/Hawthorne as v.p. engineering, retiring again in 1989.

## Yoshiaki Oji

In Yuba City, Cal. Dec. 28, 1990. A native of Sacramento, age 73. Wife of Masanobu Oji of Yuba City. Mother of John Oji, Yuba City; Arthur Oji, Woodland; Kathy Oji, Sacramento; Mariko Oji, Yuba City; Sister to Arden Kozono, West Sacramento; Kimiko Shimizu of El Cerrito, Elizabeth Kishino and Yoneko Haruko Noguchi of Sacramento, Teruko Enomoto of Shizuoka, Japan. Grandmother of nine. Memorial services were held Monday, December 31, 1990 at Yuba City First United Methodist Church.

## Dr. Roy Shizuo Morimoto

Funeral services for the late Dr. Roy Shizuo Morimoto, Hawaii born Nisei, resident of Los Angeles who passed away on Saturday, January 5, 1991 at the Bosting in Westwood, California, will be held on Friday, January 11 at 10:00 AM at the Buddhist Temple, with the Rev. Shinichi Mori officiating. The deceased was survived by his wife, Dr. Linda Kiku Morimoto; two brothers, George (June) Morimoto and John (Lillie) Kanemitsu of Florida; a sister, Claire Anthony; two sisters-in-law, Dr. Haruko Morita and Toshiko Morita. Dr. Morimoto was an active political and civic leader in Stockton, California. He was one of the first Nisei Eagle Scouts. He negotiated numerous labor problems with Japanese farmers in the Stockton area. He was a founding member of the American Loyalty Club in Fresno (forerunner of the Stockton JACL chapter) and Japanese American Democratic Club of Stockton. He also taught crown and bridge at the University of California School of Dentistry in San Francisco, where he graduated at the top of his class. He was an avid golfer and won many trophies. The services were under the direction of Fukui Mortuary.

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PROF. KENNETH TAKEUCHI

► **Professor Kenneth J. Takeuchi** was recently appointed to Continuing Status as Associate Professor of Chemistry at State University of New York (SUNY) at Buffalo. He received his B.S. degree, *summa cum laude*, in Chemistry, from the University of Cincinnati, and his Ph.D. degree in Chemistry from Ohio State University. After spending two years as a postdoctoral researcher at the University of North Carolina, he accepted a position as assistant professor in the Department of Chemistry at SUNY-Buffalo in the fall of 1983. During his career at SUNY-Buffalo, he authored or co-authored over 20 research articles, and has won three teaching awards: 1984-85 Student Association Teacher Award, Chancellor's Award for Excellence in Teaching in 1986, and 1989 Student Association Milt Plester Award. He is the son of Ruth and Jim Takeuchi, long-time members of the Cincinnati JACL. Kenneth and his wife, Esther, are also members of the Cincinnati JACL.

► **Toru Miyoshi**, Santa Barbara County supervisor who lost in the November general election, stepped down Dec. 18 after eight years in office. The Santa Maria Nisei businessman and his wife were looking forward to visit their daughter and her family in Hawaii. The Santa Barbara News Press revealed Miyoshi was looking forward to an interlude of "being a baby sitter" as grandfather "before getting back to public work again."

► **Circuit Judge Edwin Houda**, 67, of Honolulu retired Dec. 29 due to illness. He explained that the reasons were "nothing critical, but it will make it difficult to function. Judging is not an easy job... You have to be at top efficiency mentally and physically and otherwise." He was appointed district judge in 1975 by the late Gov. John A. Burns and elevated to a 10-year term on the circuit court bench in 1984.

► **Jake and Fran Kirihaara**, Livingston-Merced JACL members, received the 1990 Modesto Peace/Life Center's Friend of Peace Award. The award is given to individuals or couples for a lifetime commitment to peace and promoting non-violent social change.

► **Neal Taniguchi**, son of Izumi and Barbara Taniguchi of Fresno, was elected governor of the Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District Council, the largest district council in the JACL, composed of 37 chapters. (See Nov. 30 P.C.) Current president of the Berkeley JACL, he was administrative director of National JACL for 1½ years and has been NCWNPDC vice governor. Among community activities, he is chief financial officer for the Japanese Cultural Community Center of Northern California; on the board of the California Japanese American Alumni Association (UC Berkeley) and serves as scholarship chair; and he is on the fund raising and strategic planning committee of the East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation.

► **James O. Ito**, resident at Leisure World, Laguna Hills, Calif., was honored as the "Leisure Worlder of the Month" and toasted Dec. 5 for putting his life-long expertise in horticulture at Leisure World as president of its garden club and chairing the grounds maintenance and grounds and water committees. A Hollywood resident before he and his wife moved to Leisure World in 1984, James long taught agriculture, general science and math in the L.A. Unified School District. Leisure World honorees of the month are also recognized for the pre-retirement contributions to the community. The Riverside-born Nisei graduated from El Monte High, was interned at Heart Mountain, Wyo., finished MIS/Smelling and served postwar in Korea. He married Toshiko Nagasumi, in Minnesota, who is also a retired school teacher. Their son, Judge Lance A. Ito of the Los Angeles superior court, is the presiding judge in the Charles Keating/Lincoln Savings and Loan Association case.

► **Curtis R. Namba** was recently awarded the 1990 Unity Award for distinguished service and outstanding contributions to the Asian Pacific American community and the Asian Bar Association of Sacramento. The award is presented jointly by the Asian Bar Association of Sacramento, La Raza Lawyers of Sacramento, and Wiley W. Manuel Bar Association. He is an attorney in private practice, he chairs the Sacramento County Civil Commission, was president of the Florin JACL and the Asian Bar Association of Sacramento.

► **New York attorney Francis Y. Sogi**, 67, a North Kona native, was awarded the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure from the Emperor of Japan. He also was invited by the Consulate General of Japan in New York to represent East Coast Japanese Americans at the Enthronement of Emperor Akihito, and he attended the subsequent parties and receptions. Sogi was raised in Keolu, North Kona, and graduated from Konawaena High School in 1941, is among a select few lawyers licensed to practice in both the United States and Japan. Through the Sogi Foundation, he sponsors college scholarships for Konawaena graduates and has supported a number of local charities and organizations.



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## THE CALENDAR

## ARIZONA

May 5-11—Japan-U.S. Conference on Women's Issues, at Crescent Hotel, Phoenix; info and registration packet, Global Interactions, Inc., 3332 West Thomas Rd., Phoenix, AZ 85017, tel. (602) 772-3438, FAX (602) 772-2260.

## CHICAGO

Feb. 23-1991 8th Annual Lunar New Year Celebration, 5:30 - 10 p.m. Cocktails, dinner, awards, Hyatt Regency O'Hare, New Grand Ballroom, 9300 W. Bryn Mawr Ave., Rosemont, \$35 per person. Contact Pauline Laker (312) 842-0899, Elaine Loe (312) 567-9493.

## FRESNO

Feb. 18—Fresno Assembly Center memorial reception, program, 5:30-7:30 p.m.; info: Elina Kamimoto, (209) 441-1444 day, 255-4501 eve.

## LOS ANGELES AREA

Jan. 11-Feb. 2—Seven communists will show their recent works at MOA Gallery, includes forms by Rodney Takahashi of Long Beach and Yoshino Roddy of Kansas.  
Jan. 14—Japanese American World War II Veterans Memorial design unveiling, 10:30 a.m., New Otani Hotel, Four Season Room, 120 S. Los Angeles St. RSVP (213) 221-3773.  
Jan. 24-26—East-West Center conference, Long Beach Sheraton Hotel, theme: "The Asian-Pacific Experience in California: Trends and Prospects for the Year 2000," info: Hanes Stanton (714) 773-3727, Inge Kendall (714) 624-4858.

Jan. 26—APAUCLA Casino Night, 6:30 p.m., Madame Wu's Garden, Santa Monica. Info: Nancy Yee (213) 453-1733 or Marianne Moy (818) 990-1160.  
Feb. 9—Japanese American National Museum, annual meeting, Los Angeles Hilton and Towers, 930 Wilshire, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. RSVP by Feb. 15. Nancy Yee (213) 453-1733 or Marianne Moy (818) 990-1160.

Feb. 9—Ozama Kijunji, jazz fusion artist, in concert, Japan America Theater. Info: (213) 680-3700.  
Mar. 5—Pacific American Ballet Theatre, The First Annual Benefit Ball. Information: Mariko (213) 515-3729.

Mar. 9—APAUCLA's "A Day of Magic," Magic Castle, Hollywood, 11 a.m.-4 p.m. RSVP by Feb. 15. Nancy Yee (213) 453-1733 or Marianne Moy (818) 990-1160.

Mar. 16—Zen Doko, Children's Talko (ages 7-18) at Japan America Theater. Info: (213) 680-3700.

## NORTHERN CALIFORNIA

Sept. 27-29—Tule Lake Pilgrimage: Tour of Tule Lake Campsite, Abolition Hill & Cedar Rock, workshops. Memorial, cultural programs. Info: San Francisco: Jette Hata (415) 221-2608 (eve), East Bay: Stephanie Miyahiro (415) 524-2626, San Jose: Tom Izu (408) 292-6938, Sacramento: Diane Tomoda (916) 443-6917.

## NEW YORK

Feb. 14—Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund benefit dinner, Silver Palace, Chinatown, 5:30 cocktail, 10-course feast, traditional dragon dance. "1991 Justice in Action Awards" to CBS journalist Connie Chung, Congressman Robt. Matsui and Tony Award-winning actor, B.D. Wong. Info: Lillian Ling, Elaine Hin, (212) 966-5932.

March 1-3—East Coast Asian Student Union 13th Annual conference. SUNY-Binghamton, NY. Info: (607) 723-4923.

## SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

Jan-Feb—Goban Dinner Club meetings. Different ethnic restaurants on third Saturday of each month. Call for details (415) 317-9551.

Jan. 3-28—Chabot College, Humanities Div. presents two women artists, Judy Hiramatsu, Helen Bellaker. Gallery located on Chabot College, Hayward Campus, Hayward, Calif.

Jan. 17—San Jose Yu-Ai Kai tour to Carmel and

Mission, leave 8:30 a.m. Sign up information (408) 294-2505.

Jan. 26—JCCNOC Onogatsu Festival, 1840 Sutter St.  
Feb. 16—NCRH Day of Remembrance at the JCCNOC.

Feb. 22-24, 1991—Annual conference of Asian & Pacific Americans in Higher Education, Oakland Hyatt Regency Hotel, Oakland, CA. Info: Judy Sakaki (415) 881-3771.

March 9—No-Cal! Japanese American Senior Centers Shinnetsu luncheon at Mountain View Buddhist Temple. Info: Mae Fujii Foo, Betty Black, (408) 294-2505, (Kimi Watanabe, (415) 343-2793.

## SEATTLE

Jan. 23-27—"Tofu on the Rampage", Cold Tofu, Theater Off-Jackson, 409-7th Ave. S., tickets: (206) 340-1049.

Present, Feb. 17—Art of Masami Teraoka, "Waves and Plagues," Univ. of Washington Henry Art Gallery, (closed Mon), info: (206) 543-2280.

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

## REUNIONS, TOO

36th Division Association, 2nd San Antonio chapter reunion, April 11-13, 1991, Tropico Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

Berkeley Japanese Women Alumnae Reunion luncheon at the Alumni House on Saturday, May 4, 1991. Contact Toyoko Toppa, 2332 California St., Berkeley 94703, or call (415) 548-6362.

Fourth AB-Imperial Valley Reunion, Saturday, April 20, 1991, New Holiday Inn, 19800 S. Vermont, Torrance, CA.; \$27 per person, dinner at 7:30 p.m. checks payable to George Konatsu, 1313 W. 140th St., Gardena, CA 90247 or (213) 327-9812. Imperial Valley Golf Classic, Royal Vista Country Club on Friday, April 19, 1991 starting at 1 p.m.

Piston Block No. 17 Reunion to be held October, 1991 for all families. Please call as soon as possible (408) 286-5946 or write to Mineo Sakai, 9445 Kern Ave., Gilroy, Calif. 95020. (Exact date to be announced.)

Piston 13th Reunion, May 3-5, 1991, in San Diego. Mailing info: Yuki Kawamoko (619) 239-0896 before noon; booklet info: Tom Ozaki (619) 479-7582; display info: Ben Segawa (619) 482-1736.

Tri-State Buddhist Temple 75th Year Anniversary/Reunion, July 5-6, 1991 in Denver. Contact Reunion Committee, 1947 Lawrence St., Denver, CO 80202.

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## 2—Announcements

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## VIOLENCE

Continued from Page 1

distributed in black neighborhoods as they are in Houston.

But the tensions in Dallas have become evident in schoolyard shuffles and a recent attack on a Vietnamese soccer team's van. And many whites continue to stereotype Asian Americans as the "model minority" that overlooks the fact that Southeast Asian refugees are among those suffering the most from the lack of social services.

In the past 2½ years, about 600 American families have moved to Dallas, initially to the low-rent areas in East Dallas but moving away from inner-city crime to the suburbs. The Chinese, drawn by high-tech jobs, are clustered in Richardson and Plano. One Chinese editor estimated up to 30,000 Chinese Americans in the area.

## Chinese Came in 1880s

It was noted the Chinese first came to Texas as railroad workers in the

1880s. One pioneer, Sam Mardock, moved to Tyler where he started a restaurant chain, laundry and stores. His three children prospered; Julian was the first Chinese American pilot during World War II and went on to become a Dallas surgeon. But Sam died in 1942, the year before the Chinese exclusion act was repealed and allowed naturalization privileges.

The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service reported that nearly as many Asians (about 2,500) as Mexicans were naturalized in 1989.

An Asian American chamber of commerce has been organized in Dallas along with Dallas chapters of the National Republican Asian Assembly, Asian American Voters Coalition. Many of its members are first generation who face a language barrier because of the cultural differences. But the leaders have hope in the second-generation. One may be a Dallas city councilman, one predicted with optimism.

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(revised Dec. 18, 1990)

- #1 Sun Valley, Idaho Ski Trip  
January 12 - 18, 1991  
Phyllis Murakawa, escort
- #2 Hokkaido Snow Festival  
February 1 - 10, 1991  
Ray Ishii, escort
- #3 Japan Fantastic  
Cherry Blossom Tour  
March 28 - April 9, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #4 Australia, New Zealand, Fiji  
April 20 - May 11, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #5 Historic East Tour  
April 7 - 14, 1991  
Yuki Sato, escort
- #6 Vacation in Florida & Disneyland  
May 13 - 23, 1991  
Yuki Sato, escort
- #7 New York, Cape Cod  
Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket  
June 28 - July 6, 1991  
Phyllis Murakawa, escort
- #8 China Now  
May 17 - May 29, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #9 Hokkaido/Nihon-Kai Tour  
May 27 - June 12, 1991  
Ray Ishii, escort
- #10 National Parks & Canyon Spectacular  
June 10 - June 22, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #11 Europe Vista  
(Grand View of Europe)  
June 7 - 23, 1991  
Roy Takada, escort
- #12 Japan Golden Route Tour  
June 24 - July 6, 1991  
Ray Ishii, escort
- #13 Best of Scandinavia  
July 8 - 23, 1991  
Bill Sekurai, escort
- #14 South American Tour  
July 1991  
Masako Kobayashi, escort
- #15 Alaska Fishing - Alaska  
(Walt List Only)  
July 22 - 29, 1991  
Galen Murakawa, escort
- #16 Alaska - Land & Cruise  
(South Bound)  
June 25 - July 7, 1991  
Yuki Sato, escort
- #17 China Royal Tour  
July 1991
- #18 Canadian Rockies  
August 4 - 15, 1991  
Michi Ishii, escort
- #19 England & Ireland  
July 8 - 23, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #20 Portugal, Spain & Tangier  
September 7 - 14, 1991  
Phyllis Murakawa, escort
- #21 Hokkaido & Tohoku  
Sep 30 - Oct 14, 1991  
Galen Murakawa, escort
- #22 Old Japan and Shikoku  
Sep 30 - Oct 14, 1991  
Yuki Sato, escort
- #23 Japan Dai-Myo Tour  
October 7 - 18, 1991  
Ray Ishii, escort
- #24 Central Japan & Usa Nihon  
October 17 - 24, 1991  
Bill Sekurai, escort
- #25 Southern Japan and Kyushu  
October 7 - 30, 1991  
Toehi Mizuno, escort
- #26 Exotic Far East & Bali  
Oct 15 - Nov 3, 1991  
Toy Kanegai, escort
- #27 New England  
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