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James Oda: 'The Jew and the Roots of Japanese'

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Monterey Park, California

(213) 725-0083

April 18-May 1, 1997

## Year 2000 Census may include 'multiracial' category

By HARRY K. HONDA  
Editor emeritus

A preliminary decision on whether the next U.S. census will include a new category for multiracial people is expected from the Federal Office of Management and Budget in June or July, national press accounts indicated the first of April.

Debate looms over the check-off of racial category "others," which

9.8 million (not "billion" as cited in the P.C. last issue) checked in the 1990 census. The U.S. totals are 248.7 million, 9.2 million being Asian Pacific Islanders (API) as tabulated in the 1995 statistics. The Census Bureau has projected that the API group will be the fastest growing, by 412.5% from 1992 to 2050 as compared to 50.2% for all groups, which would crack the traditional dual black/white

context—certainly in California, as was reiterated by this writer at a workshop at the Pan American Nikkei Association convention in Vancouver, B.C., in 1993.

Supporters for a separate multiracial category say the move would foster a sense of pride and self-affirmation. But some civil rights advocates worry the new category would reduce the number of blacks and Hispanics recorded in the cen-

sus, thus imperiling minority voting districts and financing for minority aid programs.

Rep. Thomas Sawyer (D-Ohio), who chaired a House subcommittee on census reform, said population trends should compel the government (the Census Bureau) to accurately reflect "who we really are." For example, 60 percent of Japanese people in America wed someone of another race.

America's method for tracking race has always differed.

The first census in 1790 gave three choices: free white male, free white female or slave. In 1890, the census included categories for octoroon and quadroon to measure those of one-eighth and one-fourth black ancestry, as enumerators designated a mixed-race person by color. The census began to list Chi-

See CENSUS/ page 12

### COMMENTARY:

## California's Prop. 209: What Next?

By ALBERT Y. MURATSUCHI  
JACL PSW Regional Director

LOS ANGELES—On April 8, federal appeals judges ruled that California's Proposition 209 is constitutional, overriding a lower court that blocked the initiative's enforcement last December.

Prop. 209 is the state ballot initiative that 54 percent of California voters passed in the November 1996 election. The measure will abolish all state and local affirmative action programs in employment, education, and government contracting.

One of JACL's top priorities last year was to defeat Prop. 209. JACL correctly saw 209 as the frontline battle in the nationwide assault on affirmative action. JACL members and staff throughout the state worked hard and raised money to defeat the initiative.

Although 209 passed, JACL helped bring the initiative's support down from over 80 percent when

first introduced, to 54 percent on election day. JACL also helped deliver a strong majority of Asian American votes against 209—61 percent, according to the *Los Angeles Times* Poll.

After the initiative passed, the American Civil Liberties Union and other legal groups filed a lawsuit to declare 209 unconstitutional. JACL joined a national coalition of Asian American organizations in filing a legal brief to support the ACLU's lawsuit.

Based on the lawsuit, a federal district judge blocked the measure's enforcement to protect the constitutional rights of California's women and minorities.

However, the recent appellate decision found the lower court's block to be in error, setting the stage for Governor Wilson and other state and local officials to begin dismantling a wide range of programs that include minority scholarships for

See PROP. 209/ page 12

## Study: Nisei have greater risk of Alzheimer's than native Japanese

SEATTLE—Elderly Japanese Americans have greater risk of developing Alzheimer's disease than the natives in Japan, according to researchers in Hawaii and in King County, Washington. Findings were reported in the Sept. 25, 1996, edition of the *Journal of American Medical Association*.

Dr. Lon White, chief of the Asia-Pacific Office of the National Institute of Aging, said the "good news is that if there are environmental factors that make it worse, there are sure to be environmental factors to make it better."

Dr. Eric Larson, director of the University of Washington study, said if the factors were something like lifestyle or diet, perhaps they could be altered enough to eliminate much of the disease.

Dr. George Martin, director of the UW Alzheimer Research Center, and UW epidemiologist Walter Kukull called the White-Larson research a landmark study in that it is the "best available on the question of whether the introduction of a new environment can make a difference in the occurrence of Alzheimer's disease."

While no one knows what environmental factors are at play, epidemiologists have found evidence that active minds last longer—the scientists say the more stimulated the brain, the more connections there are between brain cells, leaving a greater reserve of working cells, notes Warren King, *Seattle Times* medical reporter.

For example, researchers find

See ALZHEIMER'S/ page 12



## Eureka! Arizona relic—a Poston barrack

POSTON III CAMP REUNION for former residents gathering the first week in April at the campsite discover (at left) Poston barrack, which had been moved into the city of Parker, entrance to Poston WRA Relocation Center and the land of the Colorado River Indian Tribes.

The unvarnished barrack is being used by the owner for storage, according to the Parker Historical Society. In front, tin-can lids, pounded to cover knot holes of bare pine wood flooring, were also visible.

A front view (bottom left) reveals the double roof to cool off the barrack. The barrack was spliced in half for sale by the government, hence the siding and door with windows were added.

Part of the 450 reunion attendees scramble around the Kiosk and Monument (bottom right), which were constructed several years ago by volunteers from Sacramento, led by George Oki (Poston II). The palm trees were planted in 1992. The 30-foot tall Poston Memorial was dedicated to the memory of 25 Nisei soldiers, killed in action, who were either interned and had volunteered in the Army or whose parents and families were interned at Poston.

The kiosk is dedicated in memory of the 18,000 persons of Japanese ancestry who endured the hostile desert environment. ■

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## 'Year of Rat' stamp 'least necessary'

Each January Linn's Stamp News conducts among its readers a poll for the best design, worst design, most important, and least necessary of U.S. postage stamps for the prior year.

There were 27 commemoratives, 21 definitives/annual specials, and 28 postal stationery (cards, envelopes) on the ballot and the purplish "Year of the Rat" stamp with "Happy New Year" and two Chinese characters in calligraphy was barely outvoted by the "James Dean" commemorative as the "least necessary," 673-646.

The Kid's Vote rated "Year of the Rat" the "least necessary" with 24 votes and "James Dean" was in a four-way for sixth place with

10 votes. (The "Year of the Rat" stamp was the "most seen" on incoming mail to the *Pacific Citizen* this past year.)

A total of 4,365 voted, some choices unmarked, according to the best read weekly stamp publication, printed in Sidney, Ohio. The top vote getters in the other categories were: (a) Best design—"Riverboat," a pane of six stamps; (b) Worst design—"Marathon," (c) Most important—"Endangered Species," a pane of 15 stamps.

One collector found a positive aspect to two stamps on this pane. "I use the Vulture and the Crocodile on Internal Revenue Service mail." —HKH ■



## U.S. Attorney Yamaguchi urged for federal bench

SAN JOSE—By all press accounts, Michael Yamaguchi, 46, U.S. Attorney for Northern California, has emerged as the top candidate for San Jose's newest federal judge and the first Asian American federal judge in San Francisco Bay area history.

A former Mountain View youth, he was recommended to the federal bench by Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) last December, to succeed U.S. District Judge Robert Aguilar. The nomination from President Clinton was expected.

Yamaguchi started his career as an accountant after earning a master's degree from New York University, and developed expertise in tax law. He joined the U.S. Attorney's Office in 1980 and moved into the criminal division in 1984, focusing on white-collar prosecutions. He was recommended by Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.) five years ago for his present government post in San Francisco. —BH ■

## Kahuku evacuees eligible to get redress

By ALLAN BEEKMAN  
Special to the Pacific Citizen

HONOLULU—More than 70 former Kahuku residents of Japanese ancestry are eligible for \$20,000-a-person redress and an apology for their forced evacuation from their homes during World War II, it was announced March 7 by Honolulu JACL chapter and the National Asian Pacific American Association.

The government's finding covers people who lived near the farming community then known as Marconi and near what is now the Turtle Bay Hilton.

According to Karl Sakamoto, the Honolulu lawyer who worked on the case, the Army ordered those of Japanese ancestry, about 75 in number, in Marconi to leave their homes because the military was building an airfield nearby. They were qualified for redress because

the Native Hawaiian residents were not also evacuated.

The Kahuku group was initially turned down because they did not have enough documentation to prove discrimination. Last December, the key was found when non-Japanese neighbors who lived in the area at the time of Evacuation were located.

Other Nikkei residents in Iwilei, Puuloa and Lualuakei were also declared eligible.

Of the 80,000 internees overall, nearly 2,500 from Hawaii have received their redress checks. But the Office of Redress Administration still has 8,000 names of persons who are eligible but have not been located or filed.

Claims and appeals must be made by February 1998 to assure review by August 10, 1998—the date after which funds for redress payments will no longer be available. ■

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 It measures 21x28 inches.

## JACL Calendar

ATTENTION: All calendar items—JACL and  
 Community—will be contained on this one  
 page as far as possible. TIME-VALUE is the  
 chief consideration. Items should have  
 "publicity value" in direct connection with  
 the date of publication. Fax 213/725-0063  
 or E-mail: paccit@aol.org.

### Midwest

CINCINNATI  
 Sat. May 3 (Rain date May 10)—Yard/Bake  
 Sale, 2933 Madison Rd. (I-71, Smith-  
 Edwards Rd. exit), Cincinnati, info: Jacqui  
 Vidourek 513/861-4860, Shiro Tanaka 489/  
 9079, NOTE—Used but not abused items.  
 CLEVELAND  
 Sat. May 24—Youth picnic at Strawberry  
 Lane, lunch provided; info: Hazael  
 Asamoto, 216/921-2976.  
 Sun. June 1—New JACL directory deadline  
 extended; info: Hazael Asamoto, 3097  
 Ashwood Rd., Cleveland, OH 44120, 216/  
 921-2976.

HOUSTON  
 Sat. May 10—Asian-Pacific Rim Heritage  
 Month program, 7 p.m., Franklin College  
 info: Charles Matsumoto 317/888-8505.  
 NOTE—Steward David Ikeda, speaker and  
 author of "What the Carecrow Says."  
 ST. LOUIS  
 Sun. April 27—Potluck dinner with  
 program, 3-7 p.m., Kirkwood Middle  
 School, info: Ima Yokota 314/921-7933.

### Mountain Plains

DISTRICT COUNCIL  
 Sat. May 3—District meeting at Omaha;  
 info: Emilee Kusuma, corp. 303/368-8075  
 (h).  
 OMAHA  
 Sat., May 3—Omaha JACL's 50th  
 Anniversary celebration.

### Intermountain

BI-DISTRICT COUNCIL-Tulwila, Wash.  
 July 18-19—Bi-District PNW-  
 Intermountain Council meeting &  
 conference, Best Western Southcenter, 800/  
 544-9863 (mention "JACL" for special room  
 rates). Info: 206/623-5088.  
 NAT'L JACL 1000 CLUB  
 Fri.-Sun., Oct. 10-13—Fiftieth anniversary

## COMMUNITY Calendar

### Eastern

SEABROOK  
 Sat. May 17—75th anniversary of Upper  
 Deerfield Township, N.J., info: SECC, 609/  
 451-8393. NOTE—Seabrook Educational  
 and Cultural Center is housed at the  
 township municipal building.  
 WASHINGTON, D.C.  
 Fri. May 2—Asian Pac Am Heritage Council  
 scholarship dinner, 6:30 p.m., China  
 Gardens, 1100 Wilson Blvd., Arlington,  
 Va.; info: Shu-Ping Chan 301/816-0767.  
 Mon.-Thu. May 4—Federal Asian Pac Amer  
 Council reception, Mon. 7 p.m., seminar  
 and conference May 6-8, Cannon Caucus  
 Room, 8:30-5 p.m.; Training & leadership  
 conference, May 7-8, 8:30-5 p.m.;  
 Doubletree Hotel, Rockville, Md.; info:  
 Sharon Wong 202/358-1694, Thomas Tsai  
 202/632-3254.  
 Wed. May 7—3rd annual gala CAPACI (for  
 security purposes, doors will close at 6:45  
 p.m., dinner 7 p.m.), Washington Hotel  
 Hotel; info: 202/289-0367. NOTE—  
 Conference briefings follow May 8.  
 Fri.-Sat. May 9-10—4th annual Nat'l  
 Conference on Korean American Leadership,  
 1 p.m., 6 p.m. dinner Fri., JW Marriott  
 Hotel, Jockey Inn, 202/484-4884,  
 David L. Kim 202/293-2174.  
 Sat. May 10—APAHF Festival, 11 a.m.-5  
 p.m., Freedom Plaza, 12th and  
 Pennsylvania NW; info: Shu-Ping Chan  
 301/816-0767.

### Midwest

CLEVELAND  
 Sun. May 4—Spring concert at St. Paul  
 Episcopal Church; info: Japan Society of  
 Cleveland 216/694-4774.

### The Rockies

DENVER  
 Tue. May 6—Asian-Pac Women's Network  
 of Colorado awards luncheon, St. Cajetan's  
 Church on the Auraria campus, RSVP, info:  
 Betty Inouye 303/857-4494. NOTE—  
 Honorees: Kathleen Inouye (arts & culture);  
 Teresa Kostenbauer (education); Saba Jalili  
 (entrepreneurial business); Lily Nie (health  
 & human services); Marcella Lee  
 (communications).

### Northernwest

OREGON  
 Thu. April 24—Japan Travel film, 7:30  
 p.m., Arlene Schnitzer Concert Hall,  
 Portland; info: 5403/241-2527.

### Northern Cal

BERKELEY  
 Sat. April 24—Hapa Issues Forum's 4th  
 annual conference, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., 2050  
 Valley Life Sciences Bldg, UC Berkeley;  
 info: HIF, 510/466-5859. NOTE—Theme:  
 Planet Hapa: the world's racial first aid kit  
 SACRAMENTO  
 Through Aug. 8—"Diamonds in the Rough"  
 exhibit (expanded), State Capitol Museum,

1000 Club celebration, Cactus Pete's, Jackpot,  
 New; info: Hid Hasegawa, Idaho Falls 208/  
 529-1525.

### Pacific Northwest

BI-DISTRICT COUNCIL-Tulwila, Wash.  
 July 18-19—Bi-District PNW-Intermountain  
 District Council meeting & conference, Best  
 Western Southcenter, Tulwila (adjacent to Sea-  
 Tac), comments and info: 206/623-5088.  
 NOTE—Mention "JACL" for special room  
 rates, 800/544-9863.

### PORTLAND

Sun. May 4—Greater Portland JA Graduation  
 banquet, 5 p.m., House of Udo Restaurant,  
 info: Ken Ono, Daihachon Henjoji Buddhist  
 Temple 503/322-9352. NOTE—Fred  
 Morishita, Oregon '66 Teacher of the Year,  
 North Clackamas School District, keynote  
 speaker. (Committee seeks names of graduates  
 who should be invited.)

### NCL-WN-Pacific

TRI-DISTRICT  
 Sun. June 6-8—CCDC hosts: Tri-District  
 PSW/NCWNP Conference, Stardust Hotel-  
 Casino, Las Vegas, 6 p.m.; info: Patricia Tsai,  
 CCDC director 209/486-6815. NOTE—For "JACL  
 Group 697" room reservations 800/634-6757.  
 The Stardust is unable to accept any Saturday  
 arrivals.

### BERKELEY

Sat. May 10—Scholarship awards luncheon,  
 noon-2:30 p.m., North Berkeley Sr. Center,  
 1901 Hearst Ave, \$15/person, RSVP by 4/28  
 Tamiko Nimura, 1235 Solano Ave #5, Albany,  
 CA 94706. NOTE—Winners: Kai Ouye, Anne  
 Fujimoto, Hilary Nakao.

### CONTRA COSTA

Sat. April 26—Panel: Affirmative Action:  
 What's Next?, 1:30-3:30 p.m., East Bay Free  
 Methodist Church, 5395 Potrero Ave., El  
 Cerrito. NOTE—Panelists: Lance Judd, Keiko  
 Kobayashi, Pam Lewis, Ken Yabasaki.

Sat. May 3—Children's Culture Day, 1-4  
 p.m., E.B. Free Methodist Church, El Cerrito.  
 RSVP by 4/20. Info: Esther Takeuchi 510/223-  
 2258. NOTE—Children must be accompanied  
 by an adult.  
 FREMONT  
 Sun. April 27—JASB Bowlother, Albany  
 Bowl, 540 San Pablo, Albany.  
 Fri., May 2—Chapter bingo, So. Alameda  
 County Buddhist Church; info: June Handa  
 510/793-1810.  
 Sun. May 18—Graduates/Scholarship  
 luncheon, 1 p.m., Nijo Castle, Newark; RSVP  
 Gail Tomita 510/657-4488; Diane Endo 510/  
 797-3084. NOTE—James Hattori, Channel 4  
 TV reporter, guest speaker.

1st floor rotunda. NOTE—Saturday  
 symposiums: Sat. 3, 10 a.m., "Players from  
 the Leagues," Tom Fujimoto, moderator; May  
 10, 1 p.m., "More than Just a Game," Wayne  
 Mayeda, moderator; May 17, 11 a.m., "Bridge  
 Across the Pacific: Nisei Tour to Japan/Prewar  
 and Postwar," Kerry Nakagawa, moderator; May  
 31, 11 a.m., "Sports Media and the Nisei  
 Baseball Experience," Kerry Nakagawa, moderator.  
 Sat. April 26—"Diamonds in the Rough"  
 alumni benefit luncheon, Holiday Villa  
 Restaurant, 700 Land Park Dr., info: RSVP:  
 Tom Fujimoto 916/412-6730, Toko Fujii  
 916/412-6738, Kim Hironaka 916/424-1648.  
 SAN FRANCISCO  
 Sat. April 19—US-Japan Taiko concert, 7  
 p.m., AMC Kabuki Theatre, info: 415/563-  
 2313.  
 Sat.-Sun. April 19-20—30th Sakura Matsuri/  
 40th S.F. Osaka Sister City Festival, 11 a.m.-5  
 p.m., Nihonmachi, info: KI 415/227-0402.  
 Sat.-Sun. food fair at Sutter and Webster; arts  
 & crafts by Bay Area artisans, Post St. &  
 Buchanan Mall; Saturday children kimonos  
 show, 2:45-4 p.m.; AMC Kabuki Theatre,  
 info: Glenda Okamura 415/202-0353; Sunday  
 Grand Parade preview at Union Square; noon,  
 Sunmoyhi Taisha Funa Mikoshi from Osaka,  
 drummers, performers from Japan; parade  
 route: 1 p.m., Civic Center, Polk, Post St.  
 ending at Webster; Classical puppet drama,  
 Sun., 6 p.m., AMC Kabuki (free, tickets  
 required, call 227-0402), performed by  
 Katsura-za Ningyō-bun/Tokushima.  
 Sun. April 20—Call Japanese American  
 Seniors appreciation awards AT&T brunch,  
 info: Jeff Mural 415/388-3655.  
 Sat. April 26—Asian Law Caucus 25th  
 anniversary event, 6 p.m. cocktails, 7 dinner,  
 8 program, 9:30 post-reception, Grand Hyatt,  
 Sutter-Stockton Garage; info: 415/391-1655  
 ext. 13; NOTE: Dale Minami, keynote; Sherry  
 Hu, KPDX-TV news anchor, and Steven C.  
 Ouyang, executive & legal affairs secretary,  
 FEPC, emcees.

Tue. April 29—Presentation: Next generation  
 audio and visual techniques in the U.S. and  
 Japan, 6:15 p.m., Dolby Laboratories, 100  
 Potrero Ave. info: Japan Society, 415/386-  
 4383. NOTE—David Robinson, Gary Brown  
 (both from Dolby), Takashi Nishimura (NTT  
 Software), speakers.  
 Sat. May 3—Steve Nakajo's 50th Birthday  
 Party & Baby Boomers Birthday Bash, 7 p.m.,

South of Market Cultural Ctr, 934 Brannan  
 St.; RSVP by 4/26, Kimochi Inc., 1684 Post  
 St., San Francisco 94115.  
 Sun. May 4—NJAHS-MIS Nor Cal "Park  
 Partner" ceremonies and tour, 10 a.m.,  
 Presidio of San Francisco; info: National  
 Japanese American Historical Society; tour  
 RSVP 415/431-5007.  
 Fri. May 30—Sung I Rho's play starring  
 Steve Park in "Gravity Falls from Trees," 8:  
 30 p.m., preview, Magic Theatre, Fort Mason  
 Center, Bldg "D," info: 415/440-5545.  
 Sun. June 1—Hans through June 2, Thu-Sat 8:30  
 a.m., Sun. 2 & 7 p.m.  
 SAN JOSE  
 Sat. April 26—Nisei Ski Club dinner-dance,  
 Sheraton at Fisherman's Wharf, San Francisco;  
 info: Pam Yoshida 408/293-4432,  
 Wes Kawase 415/383-7151.

### Southern Cal

Sat.-Sun. April 19-20—Cherry Blossom  
 Festival, Japanese Village Plaza, First St.  
 between San Pedro and Central Ave., Little  
 Tokyo; info: Kathleen Inouye 818/280-4432.  
 NOTE—Highlighting garden show, Japanese  
 culture show, arts & craft.  
 Sat.-Sun. April 19-20—Torrance Sister City  
 Assn. Bunka-Sai/Japanese cultural festival,  
 11 a.m.-5 p.m., Ken Miller Recreation Center,  
 3341 Torrance, Blvd., Torrance; info: Hazel  
 Taniguchi 310/238-1238.  
 Thu. April 24—American Friends Service  
 Committee Bookstore event: Puppe's Story  
 and Visas for Life, 7 p.m., 980 N. Fair Oaks  
 Pasadena, info: 818/791-1978. Hiroki  
 Sugihara and Anne Hoshiko Akabori,  
 speakers.

Sat. April 26—Hawaiian Slack Key Guitar  
 Festival, 2 and 8 p.m., UCLA Schoenberg  
 Hall, box-office 310/825-2101.  
 Sat. April 26—Coffee Capping lecture by  
 Robert Iida, 1-3 p.m., JANM, 369 E. 1st St.,  
 RSVP 213/625-0414. NOTE—On the finer  
 points of selecting coffee through taste, aroma  
 and texture.  
 Mon. April 28—East West Players' 31st  
 anniversary awards dinner, 6 p.m. reception,  
 dinner-show at 7, Bonaventure Hotel, 404 S.  
 Figueroa St., RSVP 213/660-0366.  
 Thu. Sat. May 1-3—USC/Annenberg Center,  
 Network for Promotion of Asia-Pacific  
 Cinema/USC Film Series, info: Asia Pac

### FRENCH CAMP

Sun. April 27—47th annual JACL community  
 picnic, 11 a.m., Mickle Grove Park (S of Lodi,  
 off Armstrong Rd); info: Gail Matsui 209/  
 823-8964.

### RENO

Sun. April 20—Children's Day potluck  
 luncheon; info: Cynthia Lu, chapter pres.  
 702/827-6385.

### SACRAMENTO

Sun. June 1—47th annual JACL Community  
 Picnic, 10 a.m.-4 p.m., William and Park,  
 adjacent to Riverside Blvd.  
 SAN MATEO  
 Wed. April 20—Tomodachi (Sr. Women's)  
 Club program on Mission Hospital Inc. of  
 San Mateo County, 1:15 p.m., JACL  
 Community Center, 415 S. Claremont St.,  
 415/343-2793.

### TRI-VALLEY

Sun. April 27—21st annual Teriyaki chicken  
 dinner Scholarship fund-raiser, 11 a.m.-2  
 p.m., Alameda County Fairgrounds Canteen  
 (Pleasanton Ave. entrance), info: Nadine Lau  
 510/462-3585, Dean Suzuki 510/820-1454.

### Central California

TRI-DISTRICT  
 Sun. June 6-8—CCDC hosts: Tri-District  
 PSW/NCWNP Conference; Theme:  
 Betting on the future to build a stronger  
 JACL. Stardust Hotel-Casino, 3000 S. Las  
 Vegas Blvd. Las Vegas; remit TDC  
 registration \$85/person to Larry Shimoto,  
 2316 W. Whittendale Suite B, Visalia CA,  
 93277 by May 1, no refunds after May 6;  
 info: Patricia Tsai, CCDC director 209/486-  
 6815, Larry Shimoto 209/627-0442.  
 NOTE—For "JACL Group 697" room  
 reservations 800/634-6757. The Stardust is  
 unable to accept any Saturday arrivals.

DISTRICT COUNCIL  
 Sun. May 18—CCDC Scholarship luncheon  
 and 2d Quarterly Session  
 FRESNO  
 Sat. May 3—"E" Street Fair. Celebration of  
 Asian Pacific Islander Heritage—11 a.m.-3  
 p.m., "E" & Kern Sts.; info: Leroy Gee 209/  
 495-1741.

Sat. May 3—Family fun night & potluck, 5  
 p.m., United Japanese Christian Church,  
 136 N. Villa Ave., Clovis (bwn Sierra Ave.  
 and Herndon Ave.); RSVP Izumi Taniguchi  
 209/439-8769; Marcia Chung 209/439-  
 9192.

### LIVINGSTON-MERCED

Sat. April 26—JACL golf tournament; info:  
 CCDC Gov. Grace Kimoto 209/394-2456.  
 Sun. May 4—JACL picnic.

### Pacific Southwest

NATIONAL JACL YOUTH  
 Fri.-Sun., June 20-22—Nat'l JACL Youth  
 Conference, UC Irvine; info: Nat'l HQ 415/  
 921-5225.

### TRI-DISTRICT

Sun. June 6-8—CCDC hosts: Tri-District  
 PSW/NCWNP Conference, Stardust Hotel-  
 Casino, Las Vegas; info: Patricia Tsai,  
 CCDC director 209/486-6815. NOTE—For  
 "JACL Group 697" room reservations 800/  
 634-6757. The Stardust is unable to accept  
 any Saturday arrivals.  
 DISTRICT COUNCIL  
 Sun. May 8—2nd quarterly session, Willow  
 Street Center, 4101 E. Willow St., Long  
 Beach; info: 213/626-4471.

### ARIZONA

Sun. April 20—Keirokai luncheon, JACL  
 Hall, info: Hide Watanabe, 602/939-6486.  
 Complimentary bento for those 70 & up.  
 Sun. April 27—Scholarship awards, 36th  
 annual Kojima 310/473-7094; Eric  
 Kurimura 310/782-9765. NOTE—Awards  
 based on commitment to community,  
 leadership potential and overall achieve-  
 ments; GPA are not primary factors in  
 selecting winners; \$1,200 available.  
 DOWNTOWN LA  
 Sun. April 27—Women of the Year  
 luncheon, 12:30 p.m., New Otani Hotel,  
 RSVP by April 18, \$26/person, info: Amy  
 Tambara 213/722-3897; Lillian (Japanese  
 speaking) 310/822-3633. NOTE—  
 Honorees: Hiroko Ito, Marian Masako  
 Kubota, Hanako Shinniku, Sanada and Alice  
 Yamada; DTLA JACL and Japanese  
 Women's Association of So. Calif., co-  
 sponsors.

GREATER LA. SINGLES  
 Sun. May 18—Hosting 2nd PSWDC session,  
 Willow Street Center, 4101 E. Willow St.,  
 Long Beach, 310/420-0555.  
 Sun. June 20-22—International JACL Festival  
 teriyaki/sushi booth, Chashman Field Exhibit  
 Hall



## The Bottom Line

By HELEN KAWOGUE, National President

### The first 8 months

APRIL 10, 1997, marked my 8th month as national president. Many positive happenings have occurred during this time. Among these happenings was that I graduated from an Academy program sponsored by the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department for contract cities. The purpose of this classroom and field training program for elected officials is to educate city officials to better understand the kinds of situations, some very dangerous, that deputies must face every day while on duty. What a challenge it was, and exciting, too!

#### ▼ Legislative alert...

**Proposition 209**, the California Civil Rights Initiative (CCRI) regarding affirmative action was approved by the voters in November 1996. This measure eliminated affirmative action programs for women and minorities run by the state or local governments in the areas of employment, contracting and education that give "preferential treatment" on the basis of sex, race, color, ethnicity, or national origin.

The measure was held unconstitutional by the lower court but the appellate court ruled on April 8 to sustain the vote. The decision is now in the process of seeking further remedies and may lead to a hearing before the U.S. Supreme Court. If no further remedial action can be taken, the ruling will take effect in 21 days. This will be a major setback for women and minorities.

It is certain that this California decision will move across the nation, with other states following with similar initiatives just as with California's Proposition 13 regarding property taxes.

**California's Proposition 208** regarding campaign financing reform was also approved by the voters in November 1996.

This measure addresses campaign contributions and spending limits and restrictions on lobbyists. The loophole is that if you are wealthy, there is no limit on the amount that you can contribute to your own campaign for office.

Therefore, the "rich man" can spend as much as he wishes but the "poor man" will find it extremely difficult to amass enough funds to campaign for office at \$100 per person. This action will certainly discourage and/or eliminate qualified candidates from seeking public office. This measure, too, will move across the nation in like fashion.

We need to encourage our mem-

bers to be elected or appointed to government positions in order to have a voice at the table. In California, we are proud to have Assembly members **Nao Takasugi** and **Mike Honda** representing us in the state legislature.

But the concern is that we only have Congressmembers **Bob Matsui** and **Patsy Mink** and Senator **Dan Inouye** in Washington, D.C. JACL is fortunate that **Doris Matsui** is on staff at the White House. I want to credit Doris for her assistance with the meeting with **Bob Nash**, Assistant to the President and Director of President Personnel. Also attending were **Michael Lin** of the Organization of Chinese Americans, and representatives from the Filipino community and the National Asian Bar Association.

**Bob Nash** is from Arkansas and is a Razorback fan. I told him that my godson was a kicker on the Razorback team, and Bob and I immediately communicated and connected in "hog's heaven!"

**Immigration** and social security issues affect all of us in one way or another. The recent John Huang fund-raising scandal impacted all Asians. The media generated negative news and produced racist cartoons immediately. Again, as identifiable minorities we are all lumped into the same basket.

As a member of the Board of Directors of the League of California Cities, president of Asian Pacific American Municipal Officials with the National League of Cities, and board member of Women in Municipal Government, I have addressed these concerns at the table and voiced my displeasure of the treatment of Japanese Americans and Asian Pacifics by the media.

#### ▼ What's new...

"JUMP START JACL," initiated by Sacramento JACL with their \$1,000 contribution, has generated another \$3,000 from Arizona and Gardena Valley chapters and from my personal friends at Brea Canyon Oil Company. Another friend has committed to locate \$2,500 to add to this Leadership Development fund. My goal is to have every chapter participate with any amount that they can afford.

- JACL membership increased by approximately 1,600 members. At this rate, JACL should meet their 10% increase adopted at the 1996 San Jose Convention.
- Seattle JACL celebrated their 75th Anniversary.
- Sacramento JACL celebrated their 65th anniversary.
- Philadelphia JACL, Detroit JACL, Twin Cities JACL, marked their 50th Anniversaries.

● Wasaich Front North Chapter increased their membership by 200%.

● Mount Olympus Chapter increased their membership by 67%.

● Civil Liberties Public Education Fund (CLPEF) awarded 100 grants for a total of approximately \$2.8 million. Several JACL chapters were among the recipients.

● JACL Curriculum and Resource Guide released, thanks to **Greg Marutani** and Education Committee.

● "Japanese of the Monterey Peninsula" by **David Yamada** is available through the Monterey Peninsula JACL. Well written. Contact **Paul Ichijii**, 408/422-7748.

● Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific (NCWNP) JACL District Council hosts a California Leadership Conference Sunday through Tuesday, April 20-22, 1997, in Sacramento.

● JACL Youth Conference "Leading into the Future," June 20-22, 1997, at University of California at Irvine, contact **Hiromi Ueha** at 714/559-1353.

● Nominations Co-chairs **Kim Nakahara** and **Rick Aizawa** charged with the responsibility to recruit candidates for all the national offices at the 1998 Philadelphia Convention. Be ready to accept.

#### ▼ Adopt a Campus...

South Bay, Selanoco and San Fernando Valley chapters have successfully adopted campuses and developed young adult groups with programs that are attracting members into the JACL family. The South Bay Young Adults Group (YAG) was formed by my grand niece, **Christine Sato**, who has now assumed the co-presidency of the South Bay JACL with **Christine Ige**. I am encouraging all chapters to look to their nearby campuses and initiate a similar program. These young adults can come together at our biennial convention and network throughout the year. With their involvement and development, JACL will have a constant reserve pool from which to tap our future leaders.

#### ▼ New Leadership...

Chapters, in addition to South Bay JACL, attracting new and young leaders are San Fernando Valley (**Akemi Kayleng Knight**), Philadelphia (**Paul Uyehara**, son of Hiroshi and Grace Uyehara), Washington, D.C., (**Rich Amano** and **Barbara Teraji**), New York (**Ron Uba**), Gardena Valley (**Ron Doi**, son of past president **May Doi**), Seattle (**Jeffrey Hattori**), Selanoco (**Ken Inouye**), Salinas Valley (**Carol Lee Fukushima**), Sacramento (**Dick Fukushima**), and Torrance (**Stephanie Nakang**). This list may not be complete. Please tell me about the others because these young presidents are to be congratulated for accepting their responsibilities and believing in JACL.

#### ▼ Little known facts...

The City of Carson, California, is a general law city with a directly elected mayor and city clerk. If the mayor is not available or the office becomes vacant before the next election is held, the city clerk is first in line to be in charge of the city.

#### ▼ Ongoing projects

- Membership drives and leadership development.
- Collaborative efforts to improve JACL's visibility in the community with other organizations.
- Fundraising sources to meet staffing needs of regional offices.
- Fundraising sources to meet program needs. Met with **Donna Ikema** Chancellor and **Nita Song** of AT&T and **Bob Park** of Imada Wong Communications Group, Inc. Donna wants to join JACL.
- Support of the National Japanese American Memorial Foundation project in Washington, D.C. This will be our "Statue of Liberty" to leave for all to witness. If we fail to raise the funds to build this memorial in our nation's capital, we will never get another chance.
- U.S./Japan Relations.
- Social Security & Immigration Issues.
- Affirmative Action.
- Philadelphia Chapter progressing with 1998 Convention plans, July 1-5, the Sheraton Society Hill Hotel.

#### ▼ The "bottom line"...

In the March 31, 1997, issue of *Fortune* magazine, a book excerpt of **MATSUSHITA: The World's Greatest Entrepreneur?** by John P. Kotter is very interesting. The article is about **Konosuke Matsushita**, who founded Matsushita Electric. He created the Panasonic brand that is known to millions around the globe. Throughout his life, he worked hard. In 1917, he began his business with savings of 100 yen, which grew to a business that now generates \$42

billion in revenue. Matsushita was a lifelong learner, a visionary, a risk taker and innovative marketer. One of his aphorisms was to "Treat the people you do business with as if they were a part of your family. Prosperity depends on how much understanding one receives from the people with whom one conducts business." Throughout his life, Matsushita had his focus on continual change with an unshackled mind.

JACL needs to follow Matsushita's leadership style.

I continue to be encouraged with the new leadership coming aboard at the chapter and district levels. Being a perennial optimist, I look forward to next year's Philadelphia convention where we will welcome new leadership at the national level. I am positive that JACL will be constantly willing to change to meet the needs of our constituent members. I can unequivocally state that JACL is alive, well and in good working condition. My mission is to "communicate and connect" as I carry out my responsibilities. I welcome your comments. ■

### PSW office to offer summer internship

LOS ANGELES—A stipend of \$1,500 will be offered for 10 weeks of full-time work (some evening and weekends) as a summer intern at the JACL Regional Office, it was announced. Contact **Al Muratsuchi**, 244 S. San Pedro St., #507, Los Angeles 90012, 213/626-4471. Applications for the position must be postmarked by May 9. ■

## National Review founder defends 'racist' cover

TORRANCE, CALIF.—William F. Buckley Jr., founder of *The National Review*, defended the magazine's March 24 cover depicting the President, First Lady, and Vice President as stereotypical Chinese caricatures in a March 26th *Daily Breeze* op-ed piece.

"...that cover has stirred not the ire of Asian Americans, who are too level-headed to transmute caricature into race prejudice, but of defamation seeking outfits that seek to earn their keep. They are hectoring their constituents, pleading them to retaliate against *National Review* by, among other things, protesting to one of its advertisers, Toyota," wrote Buckley.

"...we call on our Asian American brothers and sisters, many of whom stand to benefit from the policies advocated by their fellow conservatives, to show a healthy combination of scorn and amusement for the thunder of such as the Japanese American Citizens League.

"It is appropriate to pause to acknowledge this much: that in living memory a great wrong was done to Japanese Americans when they were rounded up after Pearl Harbor and held in detention for

the duration of the war," continued Buckley. "But it is unwise to infer from this awful injustice that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was an anti-Asian racist or that California's Attorney General Earl Warren, who promulgated the detention of the Japanese, was a racial bigot.

"High sensitivity is to be expected from those whose ancestors have suffered from discrimination... But political? caricatures not intended as racial slights should not be taken as such," said Buckley.

"Buckley and the *National Review* are clearly out of touch with prevailing Asian American sensibilities," responded **PSWD** Regional Director, **Al Muratsuchi** in an April 2nd edition of the *Daily Breeze*. "Asian American individuals and organizations across the country have publicly condemned the caricatures, including the Organization of Chinese Americans and the Japanese Americans Citizens League, two of the nation's largest membership based Asian American organizations.

"If Buckley is serious about court- ing Asian Americans to his brand of conservatism and the Republican Party, then he should listen

carefully to the national uproar in the Asian American community, rather than callously dismissing it as the whining of the politically correct," continued Muratsuchi.

"Buckley and the *National Review* should stop skirting the issue of whether the *National Review* crossed the line of acceptable political caricatures by resorting to racial stereotypes. They should take the first step toward re-establishing their credibility with Asian Americans by apologizing for crossing that line," concluded Muratsuchi.

### JACL condemns cover of National Review as 'racist'

SAN FRANCISCO—The Japanese American Citizens League on March 19 demanded a public apology from the *National Review* for its racist illustrations on the cover of the March 24, 1997, issue.

Said **Herbert Yamanishi**, JACL national director, "The *National Review's* xenophobic caricatures of a Chinese coolie, a Red Guard, and a Buddhist monk are extremely offensive. They are remarkably similar to the 'yellow peril' caricatures of World War II that were used to whip up wartime hysteria, which ultimately led to the incarceration of 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry. ■

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JOE ANDO, 64

## Retired Air Force colonel heads New Mexico JACL

If it were not for the Crystal City Internment Camp 50th Anniversary Reunion Album, this story would not have been developed in detail. It "wowwed" Dr. Frank Sakamoto, now of Del Norte, and recently designated membership development chair by national vice president Karen-Liane Shiba, after he had installed Joe Ando as New Mexico JACL president, to learn that he was interned at Crystal City (Texas) with his family and retired as a full-fledged Air Force colonel. —Ed. Note.

ALBUQUERQUE—The Ando Family story begins with the Issei parents, Frank Shokichi, who emigrated to the U.S. in 1906 after completing his schooling at Gifu School of Agriculture, and Kiku from Yamaguchi-ken. They had farmed in various parts of Northern California and by the 1930s settled in Tracy. Other members of the family were George, Louise and Joe.

With Evacuation in 1942, which his father thought would be temporary, the household goods, farm equipment and tomato crop were placed in care of his landlord, H.H.

Grimes.

Tagged by the Army as Family #7413, the Andos were trucked to Turlock Assembly Center, followed by a long train ride with window shades drawn, to the Gila River WRA Center in mid-1942.

"At many block meetings, father expressed his opinions—one being that it was basically wrong to incarcerate parents and draft their sons for war. I remember two Army soldiers with rifles and bayonets were stationed outside the barracks, and the FBI searching our small apartment. Father was taken away for further questioning at Lordsburg, N.M., Santa Fe, N.M., and eventually to Crystal City," Joe recalled.

While at Crystal City, his father was informed his 1942 crop was totally lost due to lack of labor at the time of harvest. Then he was told his farm equipment, the Caterpillar tractor, and all personal belongings were lost due to fire. It was also the time, Ando recalled, of his being a

rebellious young man, always on the fringe of getting caught."

In 1946, his brother George entered the Army. That March, his father made arrangements with camp administrators to move to the Solomon Ranch in nearby Carrizo Springs, ostensibly to receive land to farm.

By June, it was apparent the family was to be Solomon's gardener and housemaids. When his father decided to move to another farm, Solomon warned he would regret the attempt but his father thought lightly of the threat and proceeded to move. On July 4, Solomon went to the sheriff, reporting that Frank Ando cursed the American flag, spat and stomped on it. Without warning or evidence, the sheriff contacted the FBI office in San Antonio and the father was jailed.

Without money, the family moved into a shack in the least desirable part of town. That was our introduction into Carrizo Springs, Texas. I

think they were content to leave Frank in jail," Joe recalled.

### Texas Ranger takes interest

A court-appointed attorney was not particularly interested in an Issei in jail until a Texas Ranger named Alfred Allee told authorities, "You got the wrong man up in that jail!" Seeking support from the ACLU and others the task fell on his sister Louise, then 16, to type letters to key people who could make the phone calls for action. Calls were made to [Kenji] Kasai of San Francisco who contacted the ACLU there and then Sylvia Lang, San Antonio ACLU.

"At this stage, Solomon wanted father to repent and he would take us all back on his farm," but the authorities concluded Solomon had lied to force the Andos to stay on the farm. His father languished in jail as Solomon sold his property and left the county. He was soon released.

Through high school, Joe played football with classmates whose fathers and uncles were employed at Crystal City as camp guards or in some other capacity. "Football was the turning point, as to how my friends and associate viewed me," Joe said. Local merchants gave him a hard time when he first tried to sell his father's produce in town, but after his starring role on the football field, "they bought all the vegetables I could bring into town."

As student-body president, Joe worked closely with the principal, King Moss, a wounded Marine veteran of many Pacific campaigns. Joe confided to him that he wanted to become an engineer but that his family had no money. That spring, the principal (Mr. Moss) took him to High School Day at Texas A&M, where he toured the campus, and met with various counselors. After a small scholarship and odd jobs on campus, he was graduated in 1955 with his degree and a commission in the Air Force.

"After four years in an internment

camp, I learned a lot from this man, a recently wounded Pacific Theater veteran, who, in 1951, went out of his way to help a young Japanese American," Joe said.

Joe then described his flying assignments during the Vietnam-build-up—all over Vietnam and the Pacific, from his base at Travis Air Force Base and in the Philippines. After the Paris Peace Accords in 1973 and withdrawal of all troops from South Vietnam, he was the Chief of Plans section in Saigon and left that post in 1974, reassigned to U.S. European Command Headquarters in Stuttgart, Germany. Saigon fell in late April 1975.

Joe adds that he has often wondered what happened to the many loyal South Vietnamese personnel that didn't make it.

There was a train ride with his family in Germany to Berlin, when the guards on the train made sure the window shades were pulled down while crossing through the Russian sector of East Germany. "I had flash-back to the days of the Evacuation!" he said.

His final assignment found Joe at Kirtland AFB, Albuquerque. Retired in 1980, Joe has been dividing his time as a production engineer with Martin-Marietta and serving on the city's human rights board, and with the JACL chapter.

Ando's parents passed away in 1976. George retired as a labor union secretary-treasurer and lives in San Francisco; Louise has been with the IRS in Austin. Ando's children are married, daughter Lauri in Orlando, sons Tobin with a law firm in Los Angeles, and Kerry in his last year of residency in 1993 at Texas Medical Center, Houston.

Joe has visited Crystal City periodically. The granite marker stands; the swimming pool is filled with dirt, "the only reminders that are left," he noted. "Through all adversities come some good. We are very grateful for our friends and family and the many opportunities that make America great!" —HKH ■

**INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS**—New Mexico JACL's 1997 officers are (from left) Bobby Yotsuue, vp.; Lois Kennedy, v.p. membership; Cory-Jeanne Murakami Houck, District vice-governor; Sachiko Tomomatsu, v.p. cultural affairs; Esther Churchill, v.p. social; Malcolm Mori, sec.; Calvin Kobayashi, treas.; Joe Ando, pres.; and Dr. Frank Sakamoto, installing officer.

### MOST PRESTIGIOUS ...

## San Jose Nikkei elected member of National Academy of Engineering

SAN JOSE—Jim K. Omura, participant in the Silicon Valley Entrepreneur workshop at the 1996 National JACL Convention in San Jose, was elected on Feb. 17 to membership in the National Academy of Engineering (NAE), one of the most prestigious professional honors, for significant contributions to engineering theory and practice, and for unusual accomplishment in pioneering new and developing fields of technology.

Omura, co-founder and chief technology officer of Cylink Corporation, is recognized for contributions in spread-spectrum communications and data encryption. He pioneered the innovation and development of network security technology through commercial implementation of a public key management patent (Diffie-Hellman). His informational security products for high-speed, wide-area network se-

curity has become a universal standard for modern network data encryption.

Cylink Corporation is based in Sunnyvale, with offices throughout the world. Cylink is also a leader in outdoor spread spectrum microwave radio communications.

Omura was a professor of electrical engineering at UCLA, specializing in information theory, communication systems, cryptography, error control coding, data compression and spread spectrum systems. He worked for the Stanford Research Institute and earned his Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from Stanford, and an MS and BS in Electrical Engineering from MIT.

A Fellow of the Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineers (IEEE), Omura has published more than 100 technical papers and articles. ■

### CAREER OPPORTUNITY

## Editor/General Manager

The Japanese American Citizens League seeks a person to be Editor and General Manager of the Pacific Citizen. The person chosen will be in charge of overseeing and supervising the semi-monthly newspaper with a circulation of over 20,000 and a staff of four to eight people, depending on the season.

Position requires experience (five years preferred) in editing, writing and managing publications, and personnel supervision. Knowledge of and experience with the Japanese American Community preferred. Computer experience required, experience in the use of PageMaker a plus.

Responsibilities include hands-on involvement in the conceptualization of issues and articles, assigning stories, photography, editing, writing and rewriting when necessary, layout, and production. Periodic travel involved, including evenings and weekends.

Excellent fringe benefit package provided. Hiring salary range: \$35,100-\$59,850. Send cover letter, resume, and work samples to:

Mae Takahashi, Japanese American Citizens League, 1765 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94115 or fax to 415/931-4671. E-mail questions to JACL@hooked.net.

**Pacific Citizen**

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\*A sales representative will be present with informational and application materials.  
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■ Adopted by The JACL National Board, Los Angeles, March 22, 1997

# The National JACL Investment Policy

## I. Purpose:

The purpose of the several National JACL endowment funds (the "Funds") is to finance the projects and programs of the JACL in accordance with Article XIV: Budget and Finance, and Article XV: Segregated Accounts under the Constitution. Investment of the Funds is the responsibility of the National Investment Policy Committee (the "Committee"). The Committee shall supervise and administer the prudent investment of the assets of the Funds with the approval of the National Board; advise and make recommen-

dations to the National Board and the National Council; and advise the National Board and National Council of any emergency situations which the Committee deems requiring consideration by the Chapters to utilize any portion or all of the principal of those Funds which are unrestricted. The Committee defines policies, sets asset allocation, selects investment managers, and monitors the implementation of the investment program of the Funds. The Committee is composed of seven members elected by the National Board.

## II. Scope:

At the date hereof, the relevant Funds within the mandate of the Committee are as follows and which are further identified as to the "restricted" or "unrestricted" nature of the account:

Fund Name	Designation
Masaoka Fellowship Endowment Fund	Corpus: permanently restricted Income: restricted for leadership development
Scholarship Endowment Fund	Corpus: permanently restricted Income: restricted for scholarships
Student Aid Endowment Fund	Corpus: permanently restricted Income: restricted for student aid
Legacy Endowment Fund	Corpus: permanently restricted Income: unrestricted
Life Membership Endowment Fund	Corpus: unrestricted Income: unrestricted
National Endowment Fund	Corpus: unrestricted Income: unrestricted
Building Endowment Fund	Corpus: temporarily restricted Income: restricted to building maintenance
U.S./Japan Relations Fund	Corpus: unrestricted
Plant Fund	Corpus: unrestricted
Japanese American Research Project	Corpus: unrestricted
Youth Fund Program	Corpus: unrestricted
Mas Satow Memorial Fund	Corpus: unrestricted
Redress Program	Corpus: unrestricted
Atomic Bomb Survivors Program	Corpus: unrestricted
ABS Film Project	Corpus: unrestricted
Ways and Means Fund	Corpus: restricted Income: temporarily restricted for youth/aging projects

## III. Statement Of Investment Objectives:

Investment returns are expected to preserve or enhance the real value of the Funds while sufficiently supporting the JACL projects and programs. The investment strategy shall consistently consider safety of principal, liquidity and the cash flow requirements of the JACL.

## IV. Permissible And Non-Permissible Investments:

All investments in the Funds must have a readily ascertainable market value and must be readily marketable. The Funds may only acquire instruments or securities which are identified as "Permissible." The Committee and its agents are prohibited from investing in "Non-Permissible" investments. Such financial instruments or securities which are not identified as "Permissible" shall be deemed "Non-Permissible."

### Permissible Investments:

Common and Preferred Stocks, Convertible Securities, American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs"), U.S. Treasury and Agency Obligations, Mortgage Backed Securities of the U.S. Government, Money Market Funds, Short Term Investment Fund Accounts, Certificates of Deposit, Bankers Acceptances, Commercial Paper, Corporate Securities, Investments in broad market indices including but not limited to: the S&P 500, Wilshire 5000 Index, Morgan Stanley Europe Far East and Australia Index ("EAFE"), Solomon Brothers World Government Bond Index, or Merrill Lynch 3-5 Year Treasury Index; and Stock and Bond Mutual Funds that invest in the above securities.

### Non-Permissible Investments:

Commodities, Futures, Forwards, Margin Purchases, Short Selling, Options (puts, calls and exotics) and other Derivatives, Structured Notes, Structured Investments, Direct Investments in Oil and Gas participations, Direct Investments in Real Estate, Unregistered Securities, Double-Tax Exempt Securities, Limited Partnerships, and any financial instrument not specifically identified as permissible.

## V. Selection Guidelines:

In addition to the limitations described in Section IV above, the following quality and investment criteria are to be applied.

### Cash Instruments:

Cash instruments are readily marketable fixed income securities with maturities equal to or less than one year. Quality ratings must be prime or investment grade as rated by Standard & Poor's and Moody's for commercial paper. For certificates of deposit, a B rating by Thompson Bank Watch Services is required. The overall cash portfolio is expected to reflect a reasonably diversified portfolio subject to prudent levels of risk. Securities issued by and guaranteed by the full faith of the U.S. Government such as, U.S. Treasury and Agency Obligations, and Mortgage Backed Securities of the U.S. Government may be held in unlimited quantities. Double tax-exempt cash instruments are non-permissible investments.

### Equity Securities:

The Committee will exercise prudent diversification in the management of the equity portion of the investment portfolio. Portfolio diversification shall consider exposures to: individual companies and issues, sector risk, industry risk, and when appropriate, exposure to active investment managers. The maximum equity exposure to any single company or issue shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the Funds' assets on a cost basis, or ten percent (10%) of the Funds' assets on a market value basis. The Funds will not hold more than 20% exposure to any industry group. Total equity exposure shall not exceed seventy percent (70%) of the Funds' assets on a market value basis. The Funds shall also maintain prudent diversification with regard to the selection of investment managers. Exempt from this investment manager diversification clause are passive investment managers, who are selected to replicate the total returns of a major market index.

### Fixed Income Securities:

Fixed income securities are readily marketable instruments with maturities greater than one year. Typically, fixed income securities make semi-annual interest payments. The Funds will exercise prudent diversification in the management of the fixed income portion of the investment portfolio. Portfolio diversification shall consider exposures to: credit risk, individual companies, individual issues, and sector risk. Except for fixed income securities issued and guaranteed by the U.S.

government, its agencies or instrumentalities, the Funds shall not hold more than five percent (5%) of the Funds' assets on a cost basis, or eight percent (8%) of the Funds' assets on a market value basis, with any single guarantor, issuer or pool of assets. Fixed income securities issued by and guaranteed by the Full Faith and Credit of the U.S. Government may be held in unlimited quantities. The overall quality rating of the fixed income portfolio shall be AA or better. The average duration of the bond pool should be no greater than the current duration of the Merrill Lynch 3-5 Year Treasury Index plus one year.

### Mutual Fund Investments:

The Funds may invest in mutual investment funds or pooled asset portfolios provided that these investment vehicles invest in the permissible securities cited herein and meet the stated objectives of the Funds. For consideration, a mutual fund must have an actual performance track record of at least seven years and a net asset value in excess of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000).

### International Investments:

The Funds may invest in international (i.e., non-U.S.) equity and fixed income securities, as well as international funds and indices. The cumulative maximum international asset exposure to non-U.S. cash, equity, or fixed income securities shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the Funds' assets on a cost basis, or fifteen percent (15%) of the Funds' assets on a market value basis. Foreign currency hedging is permissible provided that it is conducted only by a professional investment manager. In this situation, foreign

currency options, futures and forwards will be permitted but only for hedging purposes. The international investment manager may not take net currency exposure greater than the net asset value of the international portfolio (i.e., leverage is not permitted).

## VI. Intended Asset Allocation:

It is expected that a significant portion of the Funds will be invested in Cash and Fixed Income securities. Once per year, the Committee will review the Funds' overall asset allocation. If needed, the Committee will rebalance the portfolio to maintain the Fund's allocation within the investment confines that reflect prudent diversification and stated asset limits. During the rebalancing process, the Committee will to its best ability execute trades in a manner that maximizes the return potential within acceptable levels of risk.

## VII. Professional Investment Managers:

The Committee may appoint professional investment managers when appropriate. Appointed investment managers must have a minimum of five years of actual performance history, at least thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) in actual assets under management, and a minimum of seven institutional accounts excluding the restricted JACL accounts. Selected investment managers must accept and adhere to all of the Committee's investment policies stated herein as well as any expressly written documents signed by the Committee and National Board. The managers must at a minimum provide the Committee with semi-annual investment summary reports. These reports will at a

minimum include: a detailed description of the assets held, actual fund and benchmark performance data, and purchase and redemption summaries. The maximum exposure to any single active investment manager shall not exceed seventy percent (70%) of the Funds' assets on a market value basis.

## VIII. Definition Of Principal:

Principal shall be defined and determined on an annual basis. For the purposes of the Fund, principal shall be defined as the original cost basis, plus investment income earned, plus realized capital gains and losses, less income expended, less any distributed principal.

## IX. Other Fund Restrictions:

All accounts of the Funds are cash accounts. Sales or purchases through margin accounts or similar facilities are prohibited. Personal checking accounts and credit facilities (e.g., lines of credit, credit cards, etc.) linked to or securitized by the assets of the Funds are forbidden. The assets of the Funds may not be pledged as collateral or used as a guarantee or security for any loan, except for those segregated accounts approved for contingency collateral with the JACL Credit Union.

## X. Amendments:

The National JACL Investment Policy may be amended as circumstances direct. Upon approval by two-thirds of the Committee, amendments will be submitted to the National Board for final consideration.

—Arnold Miyamoto, chair, Investment Policy Committee. ■

## GLOSSARY

### Active Investment Manager

An active investment manager seeks to provide total returns which are in excess of some pre-defined benchmark portfolio.

### American Depositary Receipt (ADR)

A receipt for shares of a foreign based corporation held in a vault of a U.S. bank. The ADR entitles the shareholder to all dividends and capital gains.

### Asset Allocation

The distribution of a portfolio's assets among the various investment classes (i.e., cash, fixed income, equities, and international). Asset allocations are usually expressed as percentages. Asset allocation affects portfolio risk and return. It is a central concept in portfolio management.

### Common Stock

Units of ownership in a public corporation. Owners are typically entitled to vote on the selection of directors and other important matters as well as to receive dividends on their holdings.

### Commercial Paper (CP)

A short-term obligation with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days. CP is issued by top-rated corporations, banks and others. The securities are unsecured and usually discounted, although some are interest bearing. Both Moody's and Standard & Poor's assign ratings to commercial paper.

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

The Consumer Price Index is a U.S. government provided statistic intended to measure the relative cost of a basket of goods and services through time. In general, changes in the CPI are felt to be a relatively fair surrogate for experienced inflation.

### Fixed Income Security

A security that pays a fixed rate of return. This term usually refers to government, corporate and municipal bonds, and may refer to preferred stock as well.

### Index Fund

A portfolio that matches the performance of that of a broad based index, such as, the S&P 500.

### Margin Account

A brokerage account that allows customers to buy securities with money borrowed from a broker.

### Mutual Fund

A fund that invests in assets as de-

scribed by the prospectus. A mutual fund pools contributions from numerous investors and offers the advantage of professional investment management and diversification.

### Passive Investment Managers

Professional investment managers that create portfolios that replicate the total returns of a market index. Index portfolios are created by investing in the securities contained in the index in their exact proportion.

### Permanently Restricted Assets

The part of the net assets of a not-for-profit organization resulting from (a) contributions and other inflows of assets whose use by the organization is limited by donor-imposed stipulations that neither expire by passage of time nor can be fulfilled or otherwise removed by actions of the organization, (b) from other asset enhancements and diminutions subject to the same kinds of stipulations, and (c) from reclassifications from (or to) other classes of net assets as a consequence of donor-imposed stipulations (FASB Concepts Statement 6, Elements of Financial Statements, paragraph 92).

### Preferred Stock

An equity investment that has fixed-income-like character. Preferred shares have fixed-dividend payouts which are stated as a percentage of par value. Preferred shares usually do not have voting rights and are senior to common shares in the event of liquidation.

### Purchasing Power

A relative measure of the ability of an investment to purchase goods and services when adjusted for inflation. An investment portfolio's purchasing power is the national size of the portfolio multiplied by the experienced inflation, adjusted for the timing effects of redemptions and purchases.

### Quality Ratings

There are numerous rating services that publish their analyses of the investment quality of fixed income securities. Two of the better known services are Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and Moody's. The table below shows the quality ratings and corresponding levels.

	S&P	Moody's
Very High Quality	AAA-AA	Aaa-Aa
High Quality	A-BBB	A-Baa
Speculative	BB-B	Ba-B
Very Poor Quality	CCC-D	Caa-C

### Real Value

A measure of the purchasing power of an investment. Real value is the total annualized return from an investment,

less the annualized experienced inflation rate.

### Stock Indices

An indicator that measures the value of a representative asset group. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a price weighted average of thirty actively traded blue chip stocks. It is the oldest and most widely quoted index. The S&P 500 is a market weighted index that shows the value of the aggregate market value of 500 stocks. The Wilshire 500 Equity Index measures all NYSE, AMEX and over-the-counter issues for which price quotes are available.

### Temporarily Restricted Assets

The part of the net assets of a not-for-profit organization resulting (a) from contributions and other inflows of assets whose use by the organization is limited by donor-imposed stipulations that either expire by passage of time or can be fulfilled and removed by actions of the organization pursuant to those stipulations, (b) from other asset enhancements and diminutions subject to the same kinds of stipulations, and (c) from reclassifications to (or from) other classes of net assets as a consequence of donor-imposed stipulations, their expiration by passage of time, or their fulfillment and removal by actions of the organization pursuant to those stipulations (Concepts Statement 6, paragraph 93).

### Total Return

The total change in the value of an investment over a given time period measured as a percentage. Total return is the sum of income and dividends earned plus capital gains and losses.

### Treasury Bills, Notes and Bonds

Treasury securities are negotiable debt obligations secured by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government. T-Bills are short-term securities with maturities equal to or less than one year. T-Bills are issued in minimum denominations of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and in five thousand dollar (\$5,000) increments above that level. Treasury Notes have maturities of one to ten years. T-Note denominations range from one thousand to one million dollars (\$1,000 to \$1,000,000). Treasury Bonds have maturities of ten years or longer and are issued in minimum denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

### Unrestricted Assets

The part of the net assets of a not-for-profit organization that is neither permanently restricted nor temporarily restricted by donor-imposed stipulations (Concepts Statement 6, paragraph 94).

## Agenda

### 'Personal Justice Denied' available

SAN FRANCISCO—Copies of *Personal Justice Denied* (1997, University of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145, 52 pp., notes, index, \$16.95) are available to JACLers at special quarters, the regional offices (Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago) and the Washington JACL Office, which also serve as distribution points.

The 1997 edition has added a prologue from the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund, a foreword by Tetsuden Kashima, University of Washington, and the Recommendations, Part III, which were not in the 1982 publication.

The JACL offices can expedite bulk orders in increments of 10 or more books at a discount (\$10.77 per book) plus shipping. Subsequent orders may be placed by the chapters directly with the UW purchasing department. ■

### Chapter lauds local newspaper reportage

In a letter to the *Idaho State Journal*, the Pocatello-Blackfoot Chapter applauded "our local media," for its presentation of the Democratic National Committee's fund-raising controversy in selecting AP articles which specifically named the sources of questionable contributions: "Asian governments or business... U.S. citizens promoting construction between Armenia and Azerbaijan... Cheyenne-Arapaho tribes," and depicted a freckle-faced kid in a cartoon about spending the night in the White House.

The letter commended the paper for not giving space to such biased articles as the *New York Times* column by William Safire on the "Asian connection," and the *Wall Street Journal* coverage describing Asian Americans as "people with tenuous connections to this country."

"Americans can be proud of the historic contributions of Asian Pacific Americans to our country over the last 150 years—from the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad to the many advances being made today by APAs in science, education and government."

"While we strongly condemn any illegal fund-raising and careless fund-raising practices in the last election, we believe it is important for politicians and members to ensure that their actions and statements do not unfairly impugn an entire ethnic minority. We value those leaders and reporters who have avoided stereotypes and careless generalizations." The letter was signed by Micki Kawakami, president, Pocatello-Blackfoot Chapter.

● **Workshop on making hapi coats**—Thirty-five JACL and Sister City Association members worked several hours over the Feb. 22-23 weekend to create red or blue hapi coats. "The (coats) were harder to make than anticipated, but they will be a lovely touch for the Sister City delegates to wear when we visit Iwamizawa," commented Kawakami, "and for JACLers when we have chapter and community activities." Bernice and Taka Kida were the teachers and Bernice said she wants to come back to teach "obon odor." The Kidas are looking forward to the chapter salmon bake in August.

● **Danny Teraguchi** will serve out the term vacated by Patty Watanabe on the chapter board. He is a doctoral student at Idaho State University and director of the student tutoring program on campus.

● At a recent Intermountain District meeting, chapters were urged to send their newsletters to the *Pacific Citizen*. This past week, a 6-page report with graphics was sent via E-mail (pccit@aol.com). It also featured an update on Redress, the Campaign for Justice for Japanese Latin Americans, and an announcement for a seminar on estate planning and charitable tax strategies. Editor's Note—Another IDC chapter, Mt. Olympus, has been sending theirs by mail for years. ■

# 'The Jew and the Roots of Japanese'

By Zenichiro Oyabe "Nippon-jin no Roots wa Yūdaya-jin" (1929)

✿ This past year has seen an increase in the "Japanese Schindler" stories. The JACL has been among organizations relating the saga of courage and compassion of Chiune Sugihara, the Japanese diplomat in Lithuania, for rescuing the lives of an estimated 6,000 Jews in Poland fleeing the Holocaust in 1939-1940 by issuing them transit visas to Japan.

Delving, therefore, into Jewish-Japanese connections, James Oda has reviewed several books in Japanese around the popular subject of the "Lost Tribe of Israel," which some scholars find fascinating as an explanation to the origins of the Japanese people. Oda has concluded with his own observations which appeared in the recent Jan. 24-Feb. 6 issue. — Editor.

## BOOK REVIEW



By James Oda

I the beginning of the 1990's, the subject of the Lost Tribe of Israel became a focal topic in Japan's publication world. This was a fascinating development. I am not a new student of this subject. In fact, I have written and even published a pamphlet on the origin of the Japanese. My theme was that the ancient Japanese migrated from Euro-Asia through the Siberian steppes, Manchuria and Korea.

Raising the conjecture of Israel as the birthplace of the Japanese Imperial Family, postulated by Japanese scholars, seemed preposterous initially. But eventually I came to the conclusion that I had made a grave error in not delving into the possibility of the Lost Tribe of Israel as a source of the Japanese Imperial Family.

In 1978, I interviewed extensively Ms. Yoko Iwakawa of the nationalistic Japanese historical society, whose view was that Japan's hieroglyphic letters were used in the Jomon culture 100,000 years ago preceding the Hebrew language and that Japan's imperial ancestors descended on the Middle East from heaven and became the Jewish people, and that with the defeat of the Jewish kingdom, ten of the twelve tribes migrated to Japan across the Asian continent.

I rejected such a view in 1978 as lunatic and discontinued further study in that direction. However, the times have changed. Now the subject of the Lost Tribe is a prominent issue. If and when the legitimacy of the Lost Tribe as the founder of Japan is accepted, the Imperial Family has a ready-made answer: "We preceded the Jews."

I have read several Japanese books written on the subject, and reviews of some of the books were written by Jewish scholars.

The first book to be reviewed is *Nippon-jin no roots wa Udayajin da, or Japan and the Roots of Japanese*, by Zenichiro Oyabe. This book was published 1929. It is the oldest and most authentic book on the subject. The revised edition was published by the author's son and daughter in 1991.

Zenichiro Oyabe was born in 1867. He ventured to America at the age of 22 and studied at Howard University and then Yale University, earning a Ph.D. in philosophy. Upon returning to Japan, he spent ten years participating in the educational program of the Ainu people and later became a lecturer at Kokugakuin University. He died at the age of 79 in 1946. This scholar advanced the theory as early as 1929 that both Jews and Ainu migrated from Israel to ancient Japan. A considerable portion of his book covered this thesis, which was outlined in my first essay, "A Japanese-Jewish Connection," (P.C. Jan. 24-Feb. 6, 1997).

In the following, I summarize the various portions of the book that point

out common features in the two cultures going back to premodern times.

1) On New Year's Day, it is customary for Japanese to make *mochi* (rice cake) by pounding boiled rice and offering it at the family altar, decorating the front entrance of the house with pine tree branches bound with thick straw ropes with paper tufts, and drinking sweet saké wine (*tosu*). On the seventh day, they remove the pine branches and eat a stew made up of rice and seven different herb vegetables.

A similar custom is featured during Jewish Passover festivities. Some might disagree by saying that Passover falls in the month of March or April in the modern calendar. However, the Torah refers to the month of Nisan (when Passover occurs) as the first month of the year in the Jewish calendar and makes no reference to a day to be known as New Year's Day. (Ref. "To Be a Jew" by Rabbi Hakim Halevy Donin, page 243).

Japanese simply celebrate with no religious sentiment the coming of an auspicious new year, whereas Jews observe Passover as a solemn ceremony to commemorate the historical event of their exodus from Egypt. They would relive the hardship experienced by their ancestors by eating unleavened bread (*matzoh*) and bitter herbal vegetables.

The Torah prohibition against leavened foods goes into effect at the noon of the fourteenth day of Nisan. Incidentally, January 14th was once a widely acclaimed holiday in Japan in ancient times, but the practice gradually ceased to exist, probably in the spirit of "let bygones be bygones."

2) Both Jews and Japanese pay respect to elders. The Jewish community is headed by an elder.

3) In both cultures, when they greet each other, they bow their heads many times. If the other person is a highly respected person, one kneels down and bows his head.

4) In both cultures, the home is cleaned throughout before a festival. They bathe before attending a shrine.

5) In both cultures, shoes are removed when entering the house. Under certain circumstances, the feet are washed before entering.

6) In both cultures, the garden is made on the sunny side of the house.

7) In both cultures, a brazier (*hibachi*) and a hearth (*ro*) fireplace is placed in the center of a room.

8) Jewish attire was basically different from that of Europeans, but more similar to Japanese. They used *obi* (wide sash) and carried a sword tucked in under the *obi* like the Japanese samurai.

9) Ancient Japanese did not cook rice in the way they do today. They made dumplings out of various grains and put them into a soup. Jews used a similar method to prepare foods.

10) Whenever the Japanese have a banquet, small saké cups (*sakazuki*) are passed to consume liquor. When the empty cup is passed, one is obliged to fill it and drink. Jews have a similar custom.

11) The Bon festival became a Buddhist ritual after Buddhism was introduced to Japan in 552 A.D. But even before then it had existed as a social function, whereby young, unmarried boys and girls took part in group dancing in search of matrimonial partners. The chorus accompanying the dance—*yoi, yoi, yoiyana*—is said to be of Hebrew origin.

12) There was a custom both in Israel and Japan that in the event a man marries and dies young, his brother takes his place and marries the widow. This was arranged and enforced by their father.

13) In feudal Japan as well as in Israel, in case a man was killed it was his son's duty to avenge and kill the assailant. The authorities tacitly condoned this act of revenge. At times they arranged a match or duel between the two opponents.

14) It is commonly believed that with the opening of the Silk Road, the silk trade of China made its way to the Western world. Ancient Israel literature confirms that as long ago as 3,000 years, silk clothes existed in Israel and mulberry trees were cultivated for silk worms. Silk was introduced to Japan in the Yayoi period. There is a passage in the *Kojiki* that Amaterasu-o-mikami

engaged in weaving of silk cloth. It is said that an individual unreeling a silk thread off a cocoon by holding it in his mouth. People who brought silk culture were known as the Hata clan. Hata in Japanese and Chin in Chinese are spelled the same, and mean they are Jewish Chinese.

15) There are many similar words in the Hebrew and Japanese languages, particularly in ancient literature. For instance, *hara* means field in both languages. Forest is *more* in Hebrew and *mori* in Japanese. Common women's names such as Misa, Isa and Tama in Hebrew could be Japanese. Abraham's son Isaac could be Isaku in Japanese. The Hebrew language is written from right to left and Hebrew books are read from right to left, just as in Japanese.

16) When Buddhism was introduced to Japan, it swept the whole country like a hurricane. The whole nation was converted to Buddhism practically overnight. Yet it did not bring about any noticeable change in the customs of the people. Only doctrine and teaching came. Previously, Chinese Confucian teaching had been introduced with little or no effect on the Japanese way of life. Officially, Judaism never made a debut in Japan, yet its influence on the Japanese way of life is tremendous and beyond imagination. This success cannot be attained by simply propagating one's gospel. It is only possible if tens of thousands of disciples migrate here en masse and mingle with the local inhabitants. In this respect, we must take into consideration that the Ainu, the original, indigenous people, were also a Semitic people from the Middle East. Religiously they were different, but homogeneous racially.

17) In Israel as well as in Japan, only cypress is used in building a shrine. Peculiarities of construction are similar: having a main building in the interior and the auxiliary building in front; no staircase anywhere inside the building; instead, gradually elevated hallways; presence of *torii* (two log posts connected with lumber on top) in front; a set of two sitting lions, male and female, carved out of stone (note: lions never lived in Japan).

18) There is a common belief among Jews and Japanese that God lived above the cloud. During the Exodus, Jews followed the direction of God, who was living above the cloud. God told Moses that he lives in the thick of the cloud.

19) Both Jews and Japanese believe that salt has the capacity to disinfect and cleanse. Japanese sumo wrestlers always sprinkle salt over the platform before a match.

20) During the festivals both in Israel and Japan, about 15 selected young people carry on their shoulder a portable shrine (*mikoshi*) and take part in the parade marching through the streets. (*Mikoshi* was carried by the refugees in the Exodus).

The foregoing 20 quotations are outstanding excerpts taken from Dr. Oyabe's book. The original quotations were supplied with elaborate notes indicating the sources. Oyabe studied the Hebrew language at Yale University and was well versed in the classical Hebrew literature including the Old Testament, the Torah, and other ancient literature. The authenticity of his writing cannot be disputed.

As for historical facts about the Ainu, Dr. Oyabe is most authoritative because he spent ten years engaging in educational work

for the Ainu in Hokkaido. To the best of my knowledge, no other scholar ever theorized that the Ainu migrated from the Middle East. I would like to elaborate on this matter further on the basis of his book.

About 1000 B.C., there were two main groups of Ainus: Ebis and Eso, in the area including Siberia, the Maritime Province (eastern Siberia facing the Japan Sea), eastern Manchuria, northern Korea and western Japan. Ebis originally migrated from the Ebis area of Israel and Eso from the Edom area.

There was another group called Orochi, an aggressive group in Siberia, disrupting peace among the immigrants. Ashnazuhi, chief of the Ebis, asked Susano-on-mikoto to subdue the troublesome Orochi. Susano-on-mikoto raised an army and wiped the Orochi out. As a result, he was allowed to marry the chief's daughter and became the chief of both Ebis and Eso, so goes the story.

There are conflicting reports about Susano-on-mikoto's identity and performance. He was the brother of Amaterasu-o-mikami, the legendary founder of the Japanese race, and was the king of Susha in the Middle East. There exists an artist's sketch of Susano-on-mikoto, whose face and attire are made to resemble an Israelite.

This case suggests that high-ranking Israelites readily married Ainus or Orientals. It would seem that Abraham's teaching of racial purity was modified considerably in the course of hundreds of years of wandering. Thus there was an infusion of races by intermarrying, a policy that might have been forced upon them by necessity. I surmise that the Lost Tribe of Israel lost a considerable number of women in its rank during many years of wandering and had to marry outside the group.

It has been contended by Western archaeologists that the Yayoi people (Korean, Manchurian, or Israelite) came from the continent and intermarried with the Jomon people (indigenous Ainu), creating the new Yamato race. Recently this theory was enhanced immeasurably when the Shihaya-Ropponmatsu cemetery site of the Yayoi period was excavated in Saga Prefecture. A total of 39 skeletons were found. Of these, it was determined that the men were of the Yayoi origin (oval face), whereas the women were of Jomon origin (round face), indicating that in earlier days, the Yayoi migrants were bachelors and married local Ainu women after settling down in Japan. (Ref. *The Rafu Shimpō*, 6-8-91).

This policy of racial infusion in the process of conquering other nations became the traditional policy of the Yamato race. For instance, when Japan annexed Korea in 1910, daughters of the Japanese imperial family married into the royal family of Korea. This practice existed in ancient China and also, to some extent, in Western countries.

In the thirteenth century, when Genghis Khan's army overran Europe and the Middle East, it is reported that Israelites in the Diaspora rejoiced, thinking that their lost tribe had finally regained strength and had come back for revenge. This was far-fetched wishful thinking on their part—a cruel joke.

However, according to Dr. Oyabe, the Ainu people might have taken part in Genghis Khan's world-wide expedition. He found many artifacts and heir-



日本の漁網 (左) とユダヤ人の漁網 (右)

COMPARE—A Japanese style of fishing (left) and the illustration of an Jewish fisherman.

—Dr. Oyabe



Jewish attire was... more similar to Japanese. They used obi and carried a sword tucked in under the obi like the... samurai.



古代のユダヤ人とその服装  
マクサレン博士著「聖地物語」より

looms in the possession of the Ainu chieftains that would be traced to their days in Mongolia more than 1000 years ago.

Dr. Oyabe maintains that no man in ancient times ever lived in heaven. He says it is a matter of expression: when you leave Kyoto (the capital), you say "descend" and leave (*kudaru*); when an imperial family member marries a commoner, it is said "descend and marry." In Hebrew literature it is mentioned that the prophet Elijah got on a carriage blown up by a gust of wind and ascended to heaven. Dr. Oyabe explains that this is an exaggerated expression, and it simply means that Elijah left for good. According to him, as a matter of fact, Elijah and his group left Israel in 896 B.C. and reached Tibet, whence they separated into two groups: one group going down south to Thailand and the other group to Korea. Both groups reached Japan. The former went through Okinawa and Kyushu. They arrived at Japan 200 years before the first group of the Lost Tribe.

Dr. Oyabe is a down-to-earth man who tries to interpret worldly affairs in a worldly manner. However, he does not question the realm of God who selected Abraham as the father of God's chosen people or God who handed down the Ten Commandments to Moses. Similarly he does not challenge the long-accepted edict that Japan's imperial ancestors descended from heaven and that successive emperors were divine and not human. It was none other than General Douglas MacArthur who shattered this centuries-old fallacy. And the ongoing debate will prove once and for all that Japan's mythology was a made-up story of the Jewish colonists.

Dr. Zenichiro Oyabe is a great scholar. He is a great contemporary historian. Remember the era he lived in: 1867 to 1946, and visualize the massive changes in his environment. It takes a man of vision and courage of his convictions to write what he did.

**Judaism** as a religion or as a race is very complex. To make the matter worse, both Jewish and Japanese authors seemingly attempt to make it even more complex in their presentation. I say this after having read so many books on this subject. The only exception may be this book by Dr. Oyabe. To me, his presentation of the history of Israel was exceptionally concise and orderly, which I present in the following:

The history of Judaism can be chronologically divided into seven chapters:

1) From 2000 B.C. to 1635 B.C. — From Abraham to Joseph's demise. Abraham hailed from Shem, eldest son of Noah. Engaged in sheep herding at Haran, Mesopotamia (Note: Haran, Tagarma County, is said to be Takamagahara, where Japan's imperial ancestors came from). At the age of 75, he led his people to Canaan (Israel). His great-grandson, Joseph, led his people to Egypt. Joseph became prime minister of Egypt, but the Jews were

enslaved.

2) From 1635 B.C. to 1451 B.C. After Joseph's demise, discrimination against the Israelites worsened. They were forced to perform hard labor as in the construction of the pyramids. Moses led them out of Egypt, but they wandered forty years in the desert, engaging in sheep herding. To keep in line the restless refugees, Moses contacted God and issued the Ten Commandments — the beginning of the Jewish religion.

3) From 1451 B.C. to 1095 B.C. After Moses' demise, Joshua, who was second-in-command, took over. For a period of 356 years, he and his successors built the foundation for the coming Jewish kingdom.

4) From 1095 B.C. to 975 B.C. Saul became the first king in 1095 B.C., followed by David and Solomon. The kingdom covered a huge area extending from the Euphrates in Mesopotamia to the Nile in Egypt. The whole world looked up to its leadership in culture and commerce.

5) From 975 B.C. to 536 B.C. After Solomon's demise, the kingdom was split into two: Israel, north, and Judah, south. The northern kingdom went down to defeat at the hands of Assyria in 721 B.C., and the southern kingdom by Babylonians in 586 B.C. The entire population was moved to Babylon as prisoners of war.

6) From 536 B.C. to 420 B.C. This period is significant in that the Old Testament was completed. It was compiled by a group of 21 people including kings, rabbis, prophets, knights and scholars. It covers separate eras and separate regions. It is an authentic record centered around the Jewish people.

7) From 420 B.C. to 63 B.C. Israelites released from captivity in Babylon were busy rebuilding their homeland. But unfortunately they were conquered by Alexander the Great, then by the Egyptians, then by Syrians, and finally by Romans in 63 B.C.

Dr. Oyabe has unreserved praise and compassion for the Jewish people. Individually and collectively, they have shown their capability in contributing for the good of society. Take the case of Joseph. He was sold by his conniving brothers to an Egyptian family as a slave, yet he rose from serfdom to premiership in that country. Or the case of Daniel, who accomplished the same in the Babylonian Kingdom. Many other kingdoms sought the services of the Jewish people: Great Britain, Germany, Holland, the Ottoman Empire... Those who obtained their services prospered, and those who persecuted them went down to defeat. These are historical facts.

Dr. Oyabe seems to believe that they are indeed God's chosen people. ■

Do the Japanese have the equivalent of a bar-mitzvah?

For answer see *Japan in a Nutshell* by Michael P. Solomon. Top Hat Press, P.O. Box 5698, Baltimore, MD 21210. Price: \$11.45 including tax.

## Days of World War II Jewish ghetto in Shanghai recalled

In wake of the award-winning film *Schindler's List* and wide Nikkei interest in the heroics of Japanese consul general in Lithuania Chiune Sugihara, who ignored his country's order and issued transit visas to Jews fleeing Poland in the summer of 1940, there was an account of "a Jewish concentration camp in Shanghai" appearing recently in the Los Angeles Jewish community weekly, *Heritage*.

What prompted two readers to immediately react was the pitch related to *Heritage* founder-columnist Herb Brin that a Jewish GI was at Shanghai to "rescue" the Jews from concentration camp. "It is difficult to imagine (that) and remain anonymous for 50 years," Izzy Lias and Ya'acov Liberman expressed, in their rebuttal printed two weeks later. Reason for the "well-kept secret of the rescue is simple: It never took place."

In presenting their story to *Heritage*, the two China-born Jews introduced themselves. They had lived a quarter century prewar in Harbin and Shanghai, spent the war years in Shanghai and left for the U.S. and Israel in 1947 and 1948, respectively. They explained the facts were—

(1) Over 25,000 Jews managed to escape from Germany, Austria and Poland, the latter group at the last moment with transit visas through Japan. Others came directly by boats from Europe. They especially cited the physical, legal and moral help by the tiny Jewish community in Kobe.

(2) The Japanese confined most of the refugees in the Hongkew district for the duration.

(3) There were no Russian Jews confined in Hongkew. Together with the Sephardim (descendants of Jews who escaped from Spain and Portugal during the Inquisition), they constituted the original Jewish community numbering some 15,000 and dating from the 1890s. Since most of the Russian Jews were stateless, the Japanese did not bother them; however, those bearing U.S. or British passports were confined eventually as "enemy nationals."

(4) The European Jews confined in Hongkew were often penniless and placed in difficult conditions. Local Sephardi and Russian Jewish communities assisted them.

(5) It is not true that there were

no rabbis among the refugees. There were a dozen qualified rabbis, and several Jewish schools and kindergartens in the restricted area.

(6) There were in Hongkew several synagogues, clubs, sports organizations and Zionist groups. There were shops, restaurants and theaters. Despite the confinement and poverty, they built for themselves "a piece of Europe" from the deserted and filthy slums of Hongkew.

(7) It was very easy to visit anyone living in the restricted area. However, it was impossible to exit without passes, given out by the Japanese military and under supervision of a sadist known as Goya. "He was feared and despised by all. And he did not 'push pregnant women down flights of steps' nor did he cause fatal harm to anyone under his jurisdiction. Nevertheless, Goya was known to jump on tables, scream at the refugees, cut beards of the rabbis and slap people across the face. The day the war ended, he was mercilessly beaten by some young Jewish men. He was never brought to justice and there were rumors that he was 'an American spy' throughout the war. [The *Heritage* is attempting to learn more about this "Goya," in the meantime.]

(8) No one "liberated the Hongkew Ghetto." On the day of the Emperor's speech of surrender, the Japanese guards abandoned their posts at the entrance to the Jewish area of Hongkew. All were free to leave. The tragedy of it was in the fact that most of them had no other place to go to; thus, most remained in Hongkew until their final departure from Shanghai.

While the facts are that there was no concentration camp in Shanghai, no liberators, no Russian Jews living in Hongkew, Lias and Liberman said, "There is a beautiful story yet to be told, a story of life, achievements and a unique exodus of three Jewish communities of China — communities of Sephardim, Russian and European Jews whose lives were joined in an effort to live and survive, bearing testimony to our proud and collective Jewish heritage." ■

(There were also U.S.-born Nisei who were living/stranded in Shanghai during these years.—Ed. Note.)

## Japan recognizes Ainu as Nipponjin

TOKYO—Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto declared to reporters March 27 that it is "a historical fact" that the Ainu minority are Japan's indigenous people.

It was the first time that a Japanese premier had ever made such a statement, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*.

The statement was in wake of a landmark Sapporo District Court ruling that the Hokkaido government acted illegally by expropriating land to build a dam without considering its cultural relevance to the Ainu.

The Ainu lost most of the land where they lived, fished and hunted to settlers from other parts of Japan during the Meiji era.

Much of the discrimination against the Ainu in Japan occurred in marriages, often broken when one partner was identified as an Ainu.

The Ainu, who are considered Caucasian and called Japan's "exotic white people with blue eyes," appear to have emigrated from the north before the arrival of Japanese ancestors from the west and south.

In recent times, U.S. missionaries, writers and students compared the Ainu population to that of the American Indian, seen hunting bears and fish with arrows and spears, living in thatched huts—now being used as warehouses—and speaking a different language. —Partly from the Associated Press. ■

## 'Conservation biology' course attracts Japanese

HONOLULU—The reputation of Director Kenneth Kaneshiro, a leader in conservation biology at the University of Hawaii Center for Conservation Research and Training, has netted a substantial cash grant from Nippon Bunri University, Oita, to develop an undergraduate curriculum starting the fall of '98, UH President Kenneth Mortimer announced in late March.

Hawaii has been home to more than a third of the entire U.S. list of

endangered or threatened bird and plant species, and some two-thirds of the nation's now-extinct plants and birds once thrived in the Islands, it was pointed out.

Kaneshiro hopes UH would start a four-year degree program, giving students a strong foundation in evolutionary biology to look into genetic bottlenecks created when plants or animals become extremely rare. —AB ■

## PC people

**ENGINEER-DENTIST**—Installed as president of the 19,000-member California Dental Association at its annual meeting in

San Diego in December, Eugene Sekiguchi, DDS, of Monterey Park said, "Patients today have better oral health than their parents. Grandchildren and their children will have better oral health than their parents. I'm going to work very hard to continue that trend."

He served on the CDA board of trustees and executive committee, on many American Dental Association committees and with the San Gabriel Valley Dental Society.

After a 11-year career as electrical engineer with the L.A. Department of Water and Power, Sekiguchi switched gears in the 1970s, graduating in 1974 from USC School of Dentistry. To support himself and his growing family while attending dental school, he operated a series of small businesses.

Born in National City, he, his wife Claire, reside in La Cañada Flintridge. They have three children, two of whom are dentists. ■

## YOUNGEST COUNCILMAN

—In a special Honolulu city councilman election in 1994, Jon Yoshimura, former TV cameraman and reporter, lawyer and host of KHON-TV (2) *Ask a Lawyer* program, won the eight-candidate primary and then took the runoff in an avalanche.

Having just graduated from the University of Hawaii Law School in the spring of 1993, he had resigned from the Base Dever law firm to run for office. "If I didn't run and if someone else got in, there wouldn't be another open seat for eight years," he told local reporter. About a political agenda, "I just want to do the best job at what I'm doing. I don't have a set desire yet."

Son of George and Mildred Yoshimura, both teachers at Maui High School, Jon, 37 (and the youngest member of the City Council), had to buckle down to graduate in 1977, admitting he almost didn't graduate and had a hard time with authority. He spent two years at Georgetown before he found interest in filmmaking at Maui Community College and then launch his own local cable channel in the '80s. He became a TV cameraman for KHON-TV in early '83, a reporter in '87, and entered law school in '90. He is married to a California native, Kim Giovannella, and they have one son. ■

## SINGLES & SCHOLAR—The

San Francisco/Bay Area Nikkei Singles, based at JCCCNC, installed Georgeann Maeda as president for 1997 at Fort Mason Officers Club Jan. 11. Other officers are:

Gail Kondo, Fumi Nihel, v.p.; Dave Abe, rec. sec.; Flo Dobashi, cor. sec.; Arleen Honda, historian; Marjorie Fletcher, publicity.

Scholarship committee chair Bill Sakai conferred its \$1,000 scholarship to Jennifer Hirano, UC Berkeley art major and daughter of Emi Hirano who is to spend her junior year in Sydney, Australia.

The club meets every third Friday at JCCCNC at 7:30 p.m. ■

## MULTICULTURAL HONORS—

The University of Washington Multicultural Alumni Partnership, which promotes diversity within the UW and UW Alumni Association and supports recruitment and mentoring of students, faculty and staff of color, has honored four of its alumni at its "Bridging the Gap" breakfast last Nov. 9. Among them was Tsuguo "Ike" Ikeda, class of '51, director of the Atlantic Street Center since 1963. The center serves at-risk minority youth and their families. He also served as a mentor to UW students. ■

## Opinion



## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

## Oh? A 'Nikkei' Nobel laureate?

Someone, maybe a sociologist, once observed that Japanese Americans are the only people who identify themselves by numbering their generations.

By that he meant that the original immigrant generation was called Issei, or first generation.

Their offspring, the first American-born generation, are known as Nisei, the second generation, followed by Sansei (third), Yonsei (fourth), and Gosei (fifth).

After Sansei things get a little fuzzy, and I'm uncertain as to whether Rokusei (sixth generation) and so on will be identifiable.

Somewhere along the way, when it became desirable to find a generic term covering all Japanese Americans regardless of generational status, Nikkei came into use.

It was adopted by the Japanese American press—it's short, pronounceable and fits into headlines—and is now widely accepted although it confuses some Japanese. What the people of Japan know as Nikkei is the short term for Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the influential economic daily which holds a position like that of *The Wall Street Journal*. The Japanese prefer to know us as Nikkei American-jin, or Nikkei Americans.

All this is a long way of introducing the subject of the day, which is a question raised by Richard M. Ikeda of Chadds Ford, Pa. He discovered a headline in the recent *Holiday* issue of this publication suggesting it may not be long before some Nikkei scientist is awarded the Nobel Prize, and he suggested that perhaps this already has happened.

Oh? Ikeda brought to my attention that in 1987 the Nobel Prize in chemistry had been awarded to three scientists, one of whom was Charles J. Pedersen. Depending on the definition one uses, Pedersen might be considered a Nikkei. You be the judge.

This is the situation: Ikeda sent me material which states that Pedersen was born in Pusan, Korea, in 1904 of a Norwegian father and a Japanese mother. He received his early education in Japan, first in Nagasaki and later at the French-American school in Yokohama run by the Marianist order of Catholic priests who steered him to the order's University of Dayton in Ohio. He went on to get his master's degree in organic chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joining DuPont's Jackson Laboratory in Deepwater, N.J. in 1927. Half

Japanese by blood, he was naturalized as an American citizen in 1953. He was the inventor or co-inventor of some 30 patents and was 83 years old when he was recognized as a Nobel Laureate for his work in what chemists call macrocyclic polyesters.

Regardless of whether Pedersen can be considered "Nikkei," Richard Ikeda writes: "Charles Pedersen made me proud that I was a DuPont scientist and that I shared some common ancestry. Of course, he produced a great piece of science but he also displayed the personal characteristics my father sought to teach me. He was humble, always honest and honorable. At the same time, he was tenacious in his search for knowledge and willing to work hard and persevere without accolades."

It does not add to Charles Pedersen's stature to be considered a Nikkei. But it would do great honor to the Nikkei community if, in life, he would have considered himself to be one of us. ■

*Hosokawa is the former editorial page editor for the Denver Post. His columns have appeared regularly since June 1942 in the Pacific Citizen.*

## Very truly yours

By HARRY K. HONDA

## 'Speak Only English'

WHEN the U.S. Supreme Court declined last month to hear the Arizona case where public employees were required to "speak only English" in doing the public's business, how English has



been and is spoken echoes in our own experience as a WWII GI. It was a tremendous lesson during basic-training with men from all parts of the country in wide-open Wyoming. Where else in the confines of one company of about 160 men

can you "palaver, reckon and y'awl" with

Texans, hear "vig-a (vigor)" and "A-sier

(Asia)" from New Englanders and wonder

about "da kine" with the Nisei from Hawaii?

What a chattering air it was this Angeleno—

away from Southern California for the first

time.

When you read how English language is

spoken around the world, English has be-

come "a global phenomenon"—to quote a

line from the 1986 PBS series, *Story of Eng-*

lish. "And we all know learning how to

speak comes first. For example: our grand-

son Joey, who's 21 months old, will point

straight at and holler "big truck!" The first

Anglo-Saxons were illiterate. The late

Charles Kamayatsu used to entertain by

reciting some noble lines from Chaucer, and

that was "speak only English" that none of

us understood, but might "if" you saw it

written—a big "if" at that. Spelling of

Chaucer's time—14th century Middle Eng-

lish—is unlike Modern English.

The debate over "English as the official

language of the United States government"

has been in the implementation—voting

ballots, government forms, examinations and

bilingual education. Our piece here skips

that and prefers to wonder about the music

of English, about the accents and dialects. Is

Scottish English, for instance, a language or

a dialect? (I've read where Kanaye Naga-

sawa, the Samurai Grape King of

Fontainebleau, spoke with a Scottish brogue.

He was taught in the 1850s in England.)

Which brings us to a journalistic note of

English as spoken by the Japanese, and

renditions sometimes in pidgin. Japan has

been borrowing foreign words since the

Portuguese landed in the 16th century. We

mentioned some in "The Past Millennium"

(96 Holiday Issue)—*kasutera*, *pan* and

*tempura*.

Headlines in Japanese newspapers ren-

der, for instance, inflight, infield, influence

(each begins with "in") in kana as "in-fu-re."

"De-mo" often means "demonstration," not

demonacy.

Occasional columns by Bill Hosokawa have

reported fractured Japanese English, some-

times called "Japlish" (or Janglish, to avoid

the pejorative syllable). Jin Konomi has a

keen ear for Japanese words as spoken and

has, thus, engaged himself in a scholarly

effort to replace the Hepburn system in

spelling Japanese words in *romaji*—Roman

letters. He often hears the "I" rather than the

"r" and says the "u" is often silent as in

"sam-rai." Bill Marutani has devoted many a

column on Japanese words. Another look at

the English language was our reprinting the

"WRA Camp Lexicon," a collection of Eng-

lish as spoken by the Issei and the Japa-

nese used by the Nisei.

We're oversimplifying here, but the Eng-

lish language has been column fodder for

many years in the *Pee-Cee*.

Ever try to phonetically write down how a

Nisei who grew up in Terminal Island, Wal-

nut Grove or on a Hawaiian plantation

speaks? ■



## East wind

By BILL MARUTANI

## Eternal Torch

IN THE SPRING of 1992, there was introduced in the U.S. Congress House Joint Resolution 271 authorizing the erection in Washington, D.C., of a memorial to recognize "the sacrifices of American men, women and children of Japanese ancestry who were unjustly categorized, evacuated and interned during World War II, and to their steadfast patriotic support of the United States, its people and government that took their basic rights as Americans without reasonable cause." In so declaring, then Representative Norman Y. Mineta further stated:

"The memorial is a tribute to the indomitable spirit of a segment of our citizenry—defined not by themselves but by the government—who (nonetheless) remained steadfast in their faith in the democratic system of government and fought for its preservation. It is a celebration of our system of government which demonstrated its strength and dignity by admitting a wrong and correcting it."

On the Senate side, U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye simultaneously introduced a parallel bill, Senate Joint Resolution 161.

THERE THEN REMAINED a major hurdle to approval, namely, clearance by the National Capital Memorial Commission, which is endowed with omnipotent authority to approve/disapprove any and all proposals for construction of monuments in our Nation's capital. Many monument proposals, though clearing both houses of Congress, expire aborning at the Commission

phase of this process. This is attested to by the comparative paucity of memorials in Washington, D.C.

Thus, in many respects this Nikkei memorial will be unprecedented, marking a contemporary episode in American history for all to reflect upon, presently and, more particularly, for the future.

The Commission considered the Nikkei memorial as being worthy of being enshrined in our Nation's capital.

WHY WASHINGTON D.C.? It was in Washington, D.C., where principal events took place involving all three branches of our Government which forever impacted upon the lives of Nikkei—the Issei and their offspring. First, the Executive Branch on February 19, 1942, issued E.O. 9066 leading up to the uprooting and confinement of the Issei and Nisei residing in the Pacific Coast area. Then the Legislative Branch followed on March 21, 1942, passing a law making it a criminal offense for failure to comply with edicts issued under E.O. 9066. Thirdly, the Judicial Branch handed down decisions in *Hirabayashi* (1943) and *Korematsu* (1944) upholding convictions of two men who defied restrictions imposed based upon one's race. And some 40-plus years later, again it was in Washington, D.C., that the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 was passed whereby our Government acknowledged that a wrong had been inflicted and proceeded to demonstrate its strength and dignity by apologizing and tendering symbolic solatium therefor.

THERE ARE YET other compelling reasons for Washington, D.C., as the universal focus for the Nikkei monument. Our government officials—people who shape and enforce the laws of this land, both presently and in the future—will continue to gather there; foreign embassies from throughout the world are assembled there, where they may be exposed to a facet of American history wherein a democratic system responded affirmatively. Each and every year, literally millions of our fellow Americans, from every nook and cranny of our land, visit our nation's capital, folks who otherwise may not be reached. Each of these groups of people, for centuries to come, will have the opportunity to visit the Nikkei monument—and learn. So that past injustices hopefully will not be repeated and the luster of our system of governance will not again be tarnished.

THE NIKKEI MEMORIAL will not only be a focal point; it will also be the central anchor for each and all other regional and local Nikkei memorials located throughout our land.

It would be hoped that all of America, including particularly the progenitors of the Issei who sacrificed and endured so much, will join in to make this unprecedented memorial a reality. ■

*After leaving the bench, Marutani resumed practicing law in Philadelphia. He writes regularly for the Pacific Citizen.*



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\* "Voices" reflect the active, public discussion within JACL of a wide range of ideas and issues, requiring clear presentation though they may not reflect the viewpoint of the editorial board of the Pacific Citizen.

\* "Short expressions" on public issues, usually one or two paragraphs, should include signature, address and daytime phone number. Because of space limitations, letters are subject to abridgement. Although we are unable to print all the letters we receive, we appreciate the interest and views of those who take the time to send us their comments.



## Voices

## Is the 100/442/MIS monument 'controversial?' 'Of course not!'

By DR. FRANK NISHIO

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

Can the title to the *Pacific Citizen* story (March 21, p. 5), "Nisei VFW Reunion backs controversial monument," be appropriate? Let me say that anything is controversial if there are differing opinions. But should it be? Of course not. From my viewpoint, the answer is a resounding "no." Let me express my view and that of many others.

The 100/442/MIS (the Triad) was the savior of Japanese Americans during and after WWII. They made it possible for us to remain in these United States, the envy of the rest of the world. There were two U.S. senate committees trying to devise a plan to deport all of us (see Weglyn, *Years of Infamy*, 190-191). Some might say, that's impossible, but the handling of Japanese Peruvians should be proof enough as to what our democracy can and did permit.

The Triad's heroic actions and accomplishments paved the way for our reintegration into American society, followed by an onslaught of corrective legislation for our benefit against anti-Asian and anti-civil rights laws. Also, those accomplishments are reputed to have been instrumental for Hawaiian statehood... In my mind, the most elaborate, most impressive and most visible monument cannot be big enough for our gratitude to them. The one controversy, which pales in contrast to the importance of the successful building of the planned monument, is the listing of KIAs—only versus listing all participants. Let me address that.

The East Coast has many statues of Civil War and Revolutionary War generals, many sculpted riding on their horses. The horses were posed in three ways. Some horses had their two front legs up in a bucking pose. Some had one leg up. And other horses stood with all four legs on the platform. The difference was explained. A bucking pose indicated the General died in combat. One leg up meant the General died from complications following a wound. Four legs on the platform meant the General died a natural death.

Times change and so has the mode of memorials. There probably was an outcry: "Why should only officers and generals be recognized when many of the others gave their lives, their supreme sacrifice?" A most logical American reasoning, it follows that monuments today have listed the most deserving—the Killed in Action (KIAs). But now we not only eliminated the generals but we eliminated those who had accomplished, who died later from war wounds, who were blinded, who were amputated, who were paralyzed, and who never talked about their unknown accomplishments, and many other deserving individuals. Is that equitable?

Going back to monuments listing KIAs, the ultimate monument is the Vietnam Wall. We can picture the families, relatives and friends of the KIAs tenderly touching the wall, choking back their tears. That is most appropriate.

The 100/442/MIS monument will have a star before 600+ names, KIA or from other war-related deaths. But in addition, 14,000+

other deserving participants will be listed. No one can argue that there weren't many stalwarts and achievers among the survivors.

And times change. Statues of Napoleon and Grant have given way to those who gave their all. And appropriately so.

**Honor Roll for All**  
But there's another change taking place. In many small towns USA, they're erecting Honor Rolls naming all who served.

Many who feel that serving our country is a natural duty and doesn't need recognition have a good point. Some of us poo-poo'd the idea of receiving a medal or a citation. Some of us are not ostentatious.

Does not wearing our ribbons make us any less accomplished? No. But should we deny the recognition for others? Does talking about our actions make us any less loyal or more ostentatious? I think not.

At the same time, if it weren't for the living to recognize the war dead, their stories would never have been told. If it weren't for the accomplishments themselves, the medals and stories of the selfless efforts would never exist.

And accomplishments of the Triad were extensive. The members of the Triad, who as a unit broke records on all fronts, by consistently conquering what others could not, and by accomplishing innovative plans and procedures, deserve the largest and most impressive monument. A shrine to our outstanding warriors.

In the old days, people who accomplished tried to be modest and not publicize. Today, it's different.

Public relations firms have taken over and they publicize, publicize, publicize, even little accomplishments, if one has the connections. So today, it's also connections, connections, connections.

In Washington they call it lobbying and campaign funds. Which also become numbers, numbers, numbers, numbers of supporters, of dollars, of industries, of disseminators. How does that relate to the monument? You guessed it. The more names on the monument, the more people come to touch and say, "That's my grandpa, great-grandpa, great-great-grandpa."

The greater the number, the greater the publicity, the greater the connections and the greater the legacy. The legacy is *Kodomo no tame ni*—for sake of the children. The Triad's accomplishments have overflowed to our cousins in Asia. Without the MIS endeavors after the war, the Allied Occupation of Japan may not have been as

benevolent. The ripples of the Triad's waves reached far.

Without the Nisei's accomplishments Mr. Morita, Sony's Chairman said, Japan's industrial and commercial acceptance in the USA would have been stymied. His observations are astute. Probably, the acceptance of Asians was enhanced by the Triad also.

There is never equality to satisfy everyone. But let us recognize our indebtedness to all our saviors.

It behooves us to bury our minor differences and give credit and recognition to the deserved. Let's all unite to give a resounding recognition to our valiant saviors.

Nisei tend to in-fight. Let's fight our real adversaries. They're out there. ■

A retired optometrist and an MIS veteran, Frank Nishio writes from Fresno. This monument coming up in Little Tokyo is being hailed as the "Go For Broke" monument.

## Letters

## Michi Weglyn's jūsho

I am trying to find an address to send a letter to Michi Weglyn. My mother read an article that she wrote in the *Pacific Citizen*. After reading the article (Feb. 21, p. 9, Redress plea made for Japanese American railroaders, et al.), however, she is in need of an address. Can you help?

David Shimizu

shimizu@stripe.colorado.edu  
Michi Nishiura Weglyn, 957 Park Ave., New York NY 10028-0317. It's not P.C.'s practice to publish addresses, but she is anxious to hear from people about this issue.

## My 442nd buddies

I hope in the future when a 442nd member is posted in your Obituaries, you would also print the "company," too. We haven't seen these people in 50 years or so and also some members have the same name. I was in the 442nd "originals" and two distant cousins took basic with me [in] Alaska. I was in Co. L, 2nd platoon, 1st squad.

Ernie Horatsuka

(Co. L, 442nd) San Jose

A good suggestion: when newsletters come from 442nd Clubs in Honolulu and Los Angeles, we shall check their "Taps" column for the information. ■

## P.C. Wish List

Dear Harry: Your column (April 7-17) about the "P.C. Wish List" prompted me to write a check for the cause. We enjoyed the latest issue *Pacific Citizen* as well.

Marilyn Fordney

Ventura County JACL  
The "we" includes her husband, Alan; both longtime JACLers. Marilyn's uncle, Ambrose Uchiyamada of Maine, was a Maryknoll School (Los Angeles) buddy of the late Larry Tajiri, wartime editor of the P.C., and later Denver Post entertainment editor through the '50s and mid-'60s.

## REDRESS FOR RAILROADERS:

## Agreement by Naval/Army intelligence with FBI cited

By MICHI N. WEGLYN

The operative document in the case of the railroad workers (see P.C. 2/21-3/6) comes down to the "delimitation agreement" adopted by Naval and Army Intelligence and the FBI. This vital agreement had been reached following the outbreak of World War II in Europe, whereby the close monitoring of "developments affecting critical points of transportation... systems" was made the exclusive province of the FBI.

Almost immediately following Pearl Harbor, railroad officials' distrust of Japanese employees rose sharply, but Hoover's Special Agents counseled them to keep their cool, for the FBI had already had their lists from which arrests could be made.

On December 10 the President of the Union Pacific had been advised by G-2 of Headquarters Seventh Corps Area not to dismiss Japanese but, "where suspicion of certain individuals justifies, report should be made immediately to the nearest office of the FBI." There was no question which government agency was in complete charge of our nation's transportation network—the FBI.

Specific instructions to railroad officials entailed the strict observance of government instructions

## Keep it up, Natsuko

Without Natsuko Irei (Feb. 21-March 6 P.C.), a JACL convention will not be a JACL convention. She's the one who greets you with a big smile and a handshake. Of course, she sells you a raffle book but nevertheless she always greets you like a fast friend. Keep it up, Natsuko.

Her chapter should recommend her for the JACL Ruby Pin.

Dr. Frank Sakamoto

JACL Membership

Development chair,

Cherry Hill Village, Colo.



## Voice of a Sansei

© By AKEMI KAYLENG

## Abandoned belongings

My good friend Bob Stoneham and I talk a lot about things. In particular, we often focus on cultural diversity and upward mobility issues. We discuss the pros and cons of various methods.

Bob's really lost interest in the methods of the sixties. They were an adolescent's first attempts at self-assertion. We chanted slogans, waved banners, staged media-grabbing demonstrations. We were imbued with romantic idealism. The problem was, emotions aside, we had no structured, well administered plan for achieving those adolescent visions. Another problem was that we were naively simplistic in our perceptions of ourselves and of mainstream society. We were the victims and they were the oppressors, pure and simple. If only things were really that simple.

One of the hardest issues to address is our own failings and deficiencies. Those who commit hate crimes are unpleasant to deal with yet they are strangely easy to handle. They are easy because they enable us to preserve our cherished self-image as the good guys wearing white hats. When we look at our own self-defeating tendencies, we feel far less comfortable.

Bob is cross cultural. He grew up African American and poor in Watts. Neither one of his parents graduated from high school. Today he's living the American Dream. He holds a graduate school degree, a university administrative position, and lives in a beautiful suburban home.

Bob's no Uncle Tom. He's not afraid of challenging racism and has been known to be bluntly confrontational.

But he's this way only when the problem is truly with White mainstream society. I've seen him get equally angry at problems which are due to Blacks, when we are dealing with our own Enemy Within.

I've heard Bob out on this topic so often I could go on for hours describing his beef list about his own people. About the over-emphasis Blacks place on worshipping Black athlete heroes, while neglecting their school studies. About Black on Black crime, the high rate of Black children born out of wedlock, and so forth.

I understand his frustrations very well. I feel the same way about Japanese Americans. Like Bob, I have a sentimental thing about my race and culture. Like Bob, I've also gotten so angry at some of our own self-defeating tendencies. Too many of us assimilated indiscriminately, without thinking. We have a growing white collar crime rate, our strong family system is breaking down, our rate of coronary deaths is going up, we are seeing more problems with debt and credit, more and more *shibui*, and a disturbing lessening of respect for the elderly.

This last item is especially troublesome for me because I'm working through my own midlife crisis. All the classic WASP-style symptoms are there. For the first time, I'm starting to realize, on a visceral gut level, that I won't be around forever. I'm dogged by a sense that time is running out, that if there's anything I want to do I must do it now. My health is excellent for a person in my age bracket, but it won't be good forever. Someday I, too, will be one of those sad nursing home cases. That day is still many years away, but it will come. And I am angry when I realize that my final years won't be what they could have been, had we retained more of our culture.

I wish our acculturation process had been more bilateral, rather than the unilateral flow where we go their way but they don't go our way. Whites should have become more like us in some ways. So many

WASP baby boomers, like me, are beginning to look at the dismal state of the elderly which White society has waiting for them. Whites could have bettered themselves by becoming more like us.

In my incoming JACL president's remarks, I stated that Manzanar was not of our choosing. For so many years, our actions were dictated by bad things imposed on us by others.

I went on to state that today, we are reaping the success of our evolutionary process, so our destination, this time, is not Manzanar. It's of our own choosing.

We can no longer blame White society for all our misfortunes. Because we are the ones making our choices, our bad destinations are of our own making.

I've read with great sadness stories of abandoned belongings, trashed in the Evacuation following E.O. 9066. Today, as we ride off to some new destination in the 21st century, we are abandoning belongings again. We are trashing things we should cherish. This time, the trashing is of our own choosing.

I still stand by the Japanese American community. I'm committed to us in spite of our stupidities, not because of them. I remain committed because the Japanese American experience is so inextricably a part of my own personal history. But I'm weary of watching our own bad decisions.

I really understand how Bob Stoneham feels. African Americans will always be his people, and he'll always feel that low-key warmth about Black America.

I'll always want to serve the Japanese American community. Our cultures will always be the people we love, but they will also always be a source of pain and anger. ■

Bob Stoneham works for California State University, Northridge.

## ■ CONTRIBUTORS TO OUR 'P.C. SAVE'

In this issue, we are acknowledging the checks over the past biennium in chronological order of receipt and, in the spirit of accountability, the amount. Some chose to contribute "anonymously" and they are so noted. Careful scrutiny also will reveal some have contributed twice to P.C. SAVE. Domo arigato!

HARRY K. HONDA, Editor emeritus  
CAROLINE Y. AOYAGI, Assistant editor  
KERRY S. TING, Business manager

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## JA Korean War vets keep memorial honor roll open for CD-ROM

LOS ANGELES—Memorial Booklet Chairman Norio Uematsu has issued a plea to relatives, friends and the general public for names of Americans of Japanese ancestry who served in the nation's armed forces from 1950 to 1953 and have since passed away or died while in the service.

These names will be listed on the Memorial Honor Roll page in the booklet, Uematsu stressed. The honor roll page is for names of all Korean War Era veterans, regardless of the location of their service. The Memorial Wall will list those with Japanese surnames who died in Korea during the war; the honor

roll page will include names of deceased servicemen of Japanese ancestry and of mixed Japanese heritage who served during 1950-1953.

Uematsu further stated, "All the names being received after the banquet publication deadline (April 15) will be entered in our planned CD-ROM for placement in Japanese American museums and historical societies throughout the country." (A questionnaire form was published a fortnight ago in the *Pacific Citizen*.) Further information: Robert M. Wada, days (714) 992-5461; fax: JAKWV, (714) 525-9761. ■

## Hawaii crime a topic in Japan; time to clean up, says official

HONOLULU—Two TV programs in Japan highlighted Hawaii's drug problems and crimes against tourists during January, and they became a public issue that concerns the president of the Hawaii Hotel Association, Murray Towili.

The first show, "Japanese Tourist: 24 Hours with the Honolulu Police," aired on TBS Network; the second, "Japanese Are Targeted: The Hawaii You Don't Know About," appeared on cable TV, showing prostitutes in Waikiki being arrested and a Japanese tourist being dragged down the street during a purse snatching. "The community needs to address these prob-

lems," Towili told the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

In 1994, the most recent year with available data, there were 5,536 crimes against the 4.6 million tourists who visited Oahu. Figures also show Japanese tourists contributed \$3.7 billion to Hawaii's \$11-billion visitor industry.

Japanese Consul General Kishichiro Amae last October warned that vigorous action must be taken "immediately," after a gunpoint robbery of Japanese tourists at the Sheraton Makaha Resort and Country Club. He told the *Advertiser* editors that "1997 should be the year to combat crime in Hawaii." —Alan Beekman ■

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## CENSUS

(Continued from page 1)

nese and Japanese as separate categories in 1870. American Indians were listed from 1890.

In 1990, the Census Bureau questionnaire included 14 categories for race: white, black, American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian and "other API," and space to write in the name of race.

The Census Bureau tabulated the write-in responses showing numbers for 16 more API categories: Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Malaysian, Okinawan, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Tongan, Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan and Fijian.

The other "other race (not API)" was directed at the Spanish/Hispanic origin people who would write

in Mexican, Cuban, Puerto Rican, Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano or Latino.

Concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects "self-identification"—not a scientific description but self-classification by which people would choose the race with which they most closely identify.

The National JACL Board voted (April 4-17 P.C., page 1) to investigate the ramifications of this debate with the UC, Berkeley, campus-based Hapa Issues Forum.

Debate over the new category underscores what some demographers call a "silent explosion" in the number of multi-racial people in the United States. Between 1960 and 1990, the number of interracial marriages ballooned from 150,000 to more than 1.1 million, according to census figures. And the number of children of interracial families leaped from 460,300 in 1970 to more than 1.9 billion by 1990. ■

## ALZHEIMER'S

(Continued from page 1)

that Japanese Americans who are bilingual tend to fare better mentally and physically in later life than others. They are taxing more of their brains every day and every week of their lives," Larson said.

White and his colleagues found 5.4% of men age 65 and older suffered from Alzheimer's, compared with 1.5% in a recent study in Japan, as reported at an international meeting in Osaka.

The Larson study found that 3.5 percent of a group of elderly Nikkei men and women in King County

have the disease, a rate akin to the overall U.S. population. Involved were 382 of 3,045 men and women in the "Kame Project," a long-term study of dementia, which found the disease increased dramatically with age: 85-89—14 %, 90-94—36%, 95/older—58%.

White's study involved 3,734 surviving members of the Honolulu Heart Program, which started in 1965 to study the incidence of heart disease among Japanese American men living on Oahu.

Alzheimer's, a degenerative disease of the brain, causes memory failure, confusion, disorientation and speech problems. ■

## PROP 209

(Continued from page 1)

public schools to recruitment drives to bring more women and minorities into police, fire, and other public service agencies.

The appellate panel's decision seems to be based more on politics than the law. According to leading constitutional scholar and USC law professor Erwin Chemerinsky, the appellate decision is "enormously troubling because it is so at odds with the law. Three very conservative judges obviously were determined to uphold the anti-affirmative action initiative and were not about to let the law, procedural or substantive, get in their way."

Moreover, the appellate judges were sharply critical of "a system that permits one judge to block... what 4,736,180 state residents voted to enact." Our legal system, however, is supposed to protect the constitutional rights of minorities from the excesses of majority rule. Just as the courts failed to protect the constitutional rights of Japanese Americans from widespread prejudice and wartime hysteria during World War II, so the appellate panel failed to protect the rights of women and minorities from the majority who voted for Prop. 209.

Prop. 209 will not be enforced for at least a few more weeks. The ACLU and other legal groups are working on their counterattack, and the initiative is expected to be appealed eventually to the U.S. Supreme Court.

In the meantime, what can we do to defend affirmative action?

We should remember that regardless of Prop. 209's constitutionality, many affirmative action programs in California continue to be legal and worthy of support. For example, all affirmative action efforts in the

private sector remain intact. Major corporations like IBM, Xerox, Chevron, and Pacific Telesis continue to recognize affirmative action as good business policy because they understand that a diverse workforce is necessary to be competitive in diverse domestic markets and the global economy. We should also remember that as state and local governments throughout California evaluate how to comply with Prop. 209, the choices that they make will vary depending on their political philosophies. Berkeley, for example, plans to be aggressive in defending their existing programs. Others may be more willing to overhaul their policies. We need to protest as Governor Wilson and other

officials begin dismantling affirmative action programs.

Finally, we should be prepared to fight attacks on affirmative action in states across the country and in Congress. Ward Connerly, Prop. 209's leading spokesperson, has taken his cause to the rest of the country by founding a national organization called the "American Civil Rights Institute." Activists are exploring 209-type initiatives in as many as 10 states, including Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and Florida.

Affirmative action is not dead. JACL chapters and members across the country need to rise up to meet the challenge. ■

## Prop. 209: Its background

## Historical origins of Affirmative Action

Affirmative action policies began in the 1950's and 1960's, when the civil rights movement called national attention to the racism and inequality of American society. One outcome of this struggle for equality was the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which officially barred discrimination based on race and gender. In 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson issued Executive Order 11246 that required federal agencies to take "affirmative action" to expand employment opportunities for people of color. President Bill Clinton has repeatedly stated his support for affirmative action policies.

## Effects of Prop. 209

The California Legislative Analyst, a nonpartisan government body, has stated that if Prop. 209 goes into effect it will eliminate all

forms of state-sponsored affirmative action not required by federal law. The Legislative Analyst has concluded that Prop. 209 will do the following:

● Prohibit government agencies from targeting recruitment efforts at minorities or women even if such efforts do not give these groups an advantage in the actual selection process.

● Prop. 209 would eliminate over 25 public contracting programs that benefit Asian Pacific Americans, as well as the state civil service affirmative action program that has helped Asian Pacific Americans break through the glass ceiling in numerous government agencies.

● It would wipe out numerous programs that promote increasing the number of Asian Pacific Americans who become graduate students and teachers. It would also forbid the government from taking race into consideration in awarding financial aid, resulting in the loss of millions of dollars to Asian Pacific Americans students each year. ■



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