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INSIDE PAGE 6

Takahiko Kido;  
Defending his father  
at War Crimes Trial

#2821 Vol. 124, No. 9

May 2-15, 1997

## Tiger Woods: Call me 'Cablin-Asian'

### A RACIAL CATEGORY FOR THE NEXT CENSUS

WASHINGTON—The way the federal government measures race and ethnicity came up April 23 in testimony before a House subcommittee chaired by Rep. Steve Horn (R-Long Beach, Calif.), who said it was "a difficult issue" and at the same time "it has far-reaching implications for federal law and for important statistical measures in our society."

Horn, who heads the Government Management, Information

and Technology subcommittee, heard from both sides on whether to include a new category, "Multiracial," in Census figures (see April 18-May 1 P.C.), an issue that the White House Office of Management and Budget has been reviewing for four years and is expected to make recommendations on by early July and adopt any final changes in October—in time for the Year 2000 Census.

With the number of children in

interacial families around 2 million in 1990, as compared with less than 500,000 in 1970, such statistics would include the golf whiz Tiger Woods, who is "half-(Thai) Asian," from his mother Kutilda and whose father [Earl Woods] is one-half-Chinese, one-fourth white (Anglo), one-sixteenth Shawnee Indian and one-sixteenth Black.

According to *Los Angeles Times* golf writer Mike Penner, Tiger has been telling Oprah Winfrey that he'd rather not be labeled "black" or

"African American." He told her, "I came up with this name: I'm a Cablin-Asian," that represents his genetic makeup: three-fourth Asian, part-Caucasian, part-black, and part-American Indian.

The "multiracial" proposal is also counter to wishes of many parents of mixed-race children who do not want them identified with one single race, Rep. Horn said, noting his district in Long Beach had the largest concentration of Cambodians outside Cambodia.

An OMB official, Sally Katzen,

told the hearing that the impact of an added category would have to be assessed, "program by program, law by law."

She said her office reports that many native Hawaiians prefer to be included in the "American Indian/Native American" category and not as Asian/Pacific Islanders. Population groups such as Arabs/Middle Easterners, Cape Verdeans, Creoles, European-Americans and German Americans, now seek a check-off box of their own she said. —HKH ■

## Welcome Center for Terminal Island Japanese fishing village recommended

SACRAMENTO—Assemblywoman Grace Napolitano has introduced AB 898 calling on the State Office of Tourism to establish a fund for creation of a Japanese-American Fishing Village Memorial visitors' center on Terminal Island, and ACR 19 recommending the City of Los Angeles and the Port of Los Angeles ally

for State Historical Landmark designation for the Terminal Island.

JACL Pacific Southwest Regional Director Albert Y. Muratsuchi, Esq., applauded Napolitano's efforts and offered his assistance toward successful passage of the legislative measures.

AB 898 calls for findings and declarations relating to the prewar

Japanese community known as Fish Harbor, occupied largely by Japanese American fishermen up to the time of Pearl Harbor.

Introduced last Feb. 27, the Napolitano bill further seeks a minimum of \$25,000 from the General Fund, contingent upon receipt of the same amount from private See TERMINAL/page 12

### Redress Update

## Ishida-type cases get extension

The following PNW Redress report was submitted at the April 19 district council meeting at Spokane by Cheryl Kinoshita, district redress committee chair.

### Ishida Cases: New Cut-Off Date

Jan. 20, 1945 — The long-awaited ruling on the Ishida-type cases was signed off by the Attorney General on April 14, according to ORA. The Federal Court of Appeals had ruled that children born to parents who had "voluntarily evacuated" from the West Coast, as well as children born after their parents left camp, were eligible as they were unable to return to their parents' original place of residence in the prohibited zone and therefore were "deprived of liberty." The ORA's interpretation of the judicial decision was that these children must have been born before Jan. 2, 1945, since that was the date the exclusion order from the prohibited zones was rescinded.

The new regulations to be published in the *Federal Register* in a few weeks extend the date by which these children must have been born from Jan. 2, 1945 to Jan. 20, 1945. According to the ORA sources, the latter date more accurately reflects

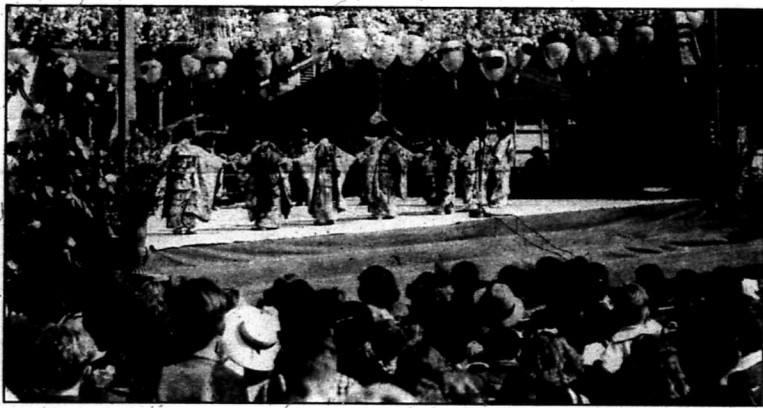
when the ban was lifted on the entire prohibited zone, including small pockets of areas which were still covered by the ban after Jan. 2.

Individuals now made eligible by the Ishida ruling will begin receiving letters of potential eligibility around June, according to the ORA. It is anticipated that the next large payout will be sometime in September of this year.

### Two new groups declared eligible

— The category referred to as "visiting mothers" in which children who had been actually born in camp had been declared ineligible because, according to the ORA, the mothers had returned to the camps as "visitors" rather than "reinductees." However, using the same rationale as applied to the minor children who expatriated to Japan and who were ruled eligible because they had not been free to make their own decisions, those babies born in camp to "visiting mothers" have now been determined to be eligible by the ORA. Approximately 35 individuals in this category have been sent letters advising of their potential eligibility and requested to provide any missing

See REDRESS/page 11



P.C. ARCHIVE PHOTO

MARCH 3, 1937—Scores of students gathered to celebrate Hina Matsuri, Girls' Day, with dances at East San Pedro Elementary School and to admire the Japanese dolls on exhibit.

## Fujimori and the 'hostage watch' in Peru

To savor the amazing feat of President Alberto Fujimori, this digest was compiled from reports in the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Washington Star*, *USA Today*, *Los Angeles Times*, Associated Press, plus items from Lima and Tokyo. We especially thank George Wakiji of Washington D.C. JACL for continuously supplying us with newspaper clippings.—Harry K. Honda, Editor emeritus.

### Day 1—Tue., Dec. 17

#### Japane Amaru rebels raid Japanese Embassy party.

A gun-toting group of 23 Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) rebels, some neatly dressed as waiters, slipped into the Japanese ambassador's residence in the San Isidro district of Lima sometime before the party, attended by hundreds of guests, to celebrate Emperor Akihito's 63rd birthday. The invitation had said the party would last until 9 p.m., dress formal. Around 8:05 p.m., the rebels set off explosions and exchanged gunfire with police for about an hour. Two guerrillas were wounded and five who were outside were captured.

The surprise siege netted an estimated count between 600 and 800 people, including the ambassadors from Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cuba, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan (Morihiro Aoki, the host), Malaysia, Panama, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Uruguay, and Venezuela; 17 members of the Japanese embassy staff; high government Peruvian officials (Foreign Minister Francisco Tudela, Agricultural Minister Rodolfo Munante Sanguinetti, Secretary General of the Presidency Carlos Kamiya, president of the Supreme Court, national police generals, six legislators from the National Congress), and other foreign embassy officials. Seven are believed to be from the U.S., four were confirmed from the Agency for International Development, and Jim Crowe, senior anti-drug official in Lima. U.S. Ambassador Dennis Jett attended the

party but had left with his deputy about 7:45 p.m. for another appointment.

Also present were executives from 24 Japanese corporations set up in Peru in recent years, including Ajinomoto, Asahi Chemical Industry, Fujita, Japan Airlines, Japan Water Works, Kanematsu, Marubeni, Matsushita Electric Industrial, Mitsubishi, Mitsui & Co., Mitsui Mining and Smelting, NEC, NGS Consultants who are designing new water and sewer lines, Nissan, Nissbo Iwai, Tomen Corp., and Toyota Motors.

From the Japanese community were: Luis Sakoda, PANA International president; Dr. Victor Yamamoto, minister of health in President Fujimori's first cabinet; Manuel Kawashita, Peru's first Nikkei to be elected in a national election as a delegate to the constitutional convention in the '70s; *Peru's Nikkei* editor Manuel Higa, *Peru Shimpo* director Sotero Igarashi (brother of Martha Tamashiro of Los Angeles); Gerardo Yamakawa, onetime National Police general (brother of Luis and Hector Yamakawa of Los Angeles); Gerardo Maruy, president of the Centennial Celebration of Japanese Immigrants to Peru; a panoply of directors from the Peruvian Japanese Association of Peru, Kenjikai presidents, the President's younger brother Pedro and his brother-in-law Pedro Artomi.

Shortly before midnight, about 170 elderly guests and the women (including President Fujimori's mother Matsue and sister Juana) were released through a rear entrance of the compound. A *BBC/Financial Times* woman correspondent who had been eating under the huge garden tent told



PRESIDENT ALBERTO FUJIMORI

what happened when the explosions occurred: "The heavy gunfire had us all flat out on the ground." Police countered by shooting in gas canisters, only to affect the guests but not the rebels, who were prepared with gas masks. Police observed international law, as the ambassador's residence was technically "foreign territory" and required permission from the Japanese government to enter. So national police surrounded the compound, sharpshooters patrolled nearby roofs.

Security experts, who thought they had prepared for every contingency, were dumbfounded. The Japanese compound in San Isidro, a quiet upscale district south of down-

town Lima, is surrounded by a 15-foot high wall topped by a 10-foot high electrical fence. Since the car bombings outside the embassy in 1991 and 1992, it was one of the most-guarded Japanese posts overseas. Normally, the residence is guarded by three Japanese police officers and several guards from a Japanese security company with two Peruvian police cars outside.

News of the raid reached the Japanese Foreign Office during the early chaotic moments by cellular phone and satellite, from embassy staffer Hiroyuki Kimoto, who crouched out of sight in the gatehouse at the residence. It was past 1 p.m. Wednesday, Dec. 18 in Tokyo as Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda, thinking first and foremost for the safety of the hostages, prepared to fly to Peru on the 19th.

The rebels allowed a local TV cameraman to spend the night inside the compound and he was handed a videotape for his station in exchange for his cellular phone for their use. (The video was shown the next day.) The hostages also gave him a note, asking for medicine. Two Peruvian human rights advocates, Jorge Saitievan and Rev. Hubert Laniassier, were on the scene around midnight but were turned away by police, being told it was too early for talks.

In Washington, White House Press Secretary Michael McCurry said: "We're remaining in very close contact with the authorities in Peru, reiterating U.S. policy that rules out negotiating with terrorists and requires arrest and prosecution of the perpetrators. Extra security agents were dispatched to Lima. State Department spokesman Nicholas Burns said: "Terrorists should not be rewarded for crimes. They should not succeed in their crimes. And our policy is: We won't make concessions. And

See LIMA/page 5

### KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL:

## List of 246 Nikkei names for the wall in final check

LOS ANGELES—The Japanese American Korean War Veterans released their final list in January of those who died or are listed as missing in Korea during the war from 1950 to 1953. A total of 246 names will be engraved on the granite wall to be unveiled on Saturday morning, May 24, at the front court area to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center in Little Tokyo.

The dedication is the centerpiece of what has been called the first-ever reunion of Nikkei veterans of the Korean War, over the Memorial Day weekend, May 22-26.

The memorial committee, in the meantime, has not closed its book for eligible names that do not appear on the memorial, as plans are to input the entire data on to a CD-ROM to be deposited with museums and historical societies. The names on the memorial are:

Kazuaki Akazawa, Clarence H. Aki, Yutaka Amano, Tetsuo Arai, James Seifuku Arakaki, Seichi Arakaki, Wilfred H. Arakawa, Hiroshi Asada, Thomas T. Asato, Harry M. Ohisen, Hachiro B. Endo, Paul A. Eno, John S. Eshima, Samuel A. Fujii, Junichi Fujimoto, Hitoshi Fujita, Takeshi Fujita, Haruo Fukamizu, Ralph

See VETERANS/page 11







**By the Board**

By DAVID KAWAMOTO

**Imperial Valley's 'Friendship Dinner'**

**S**AN DIEGO—I know it's not my turn to write a "By the Board" column, but here's one about the Imperial Valley chapter's annual dinner.

In April 1929, seven independent Japanese American clubs met in San Francisco. These seven clubs were from Brawley, Fresno, Los Angeles, Stockton, San Francisco, Newcastle (Placer County) and Seattle.

In April, 1997, the Imperial Valley JA CL, successor to the multiple of chapters in that area including the Brawley Chapter of the "original seven," held its annual "Friendship Dinner."

The chapter is primarily composed of Nisei, who point out that their children now pursue livelihoods in the bigger cities, such as San Diego and Los Angeles.

However, many Sansei returned to attend the "Friendship Dinner." Joyce Morita, who was reared in Imperial Valley, works now as an

attorney in Los Angeles. She reflected on how little population growth there has been in the area. She commented on how well the area had been doing with Japanese American agricultural interests when World War II relocation occurred. She feels the area has never recovered from that impact.

There were almost 300 people at the dinner, representing many ethnic and racial groups. In attendance were the county board of supervisors, heads of government agencies, a superior court judge, the lead federal prosecuting attorney and many of the area's professionals.

Longtime chapter president Larry Shimamoto served as master of ceremonies. He informed the guests that one of JA CL's principal goals is the development of better and more active citizens to carry out the responsibility of the community, and that JA CL has endeavored to improve racial tolerance through mutual understanding and cooperation

between fellow Americans for a greater America. Thus the chapter holds the appropriately named "Friendship Dinner."

The evening program included a performance of ondo dancing by chapter families, musical talent with audience participation — and as a chapter fund-raiser — auctioning eight of Larry Shimamoto's "famous pies." Generous bidders paid about \$100 per pie!

The new Imperial Valley chapter officers are Larry Shimamoto, president; Yoshiko Kodama, secretary; Mary Hoshizaki, treasurer; and Hatsuo Morita, membership chair. With so few Sansei remaining in the area, the members wonder how much longer the chapter will exist.

Considering the obvious esteem and respect they enjoy, it is hoped that the chapter will endure. ■

*David Kawamoto, PSWD governor, writes from San Diego.*

**Registration for Tri-district confab due**

**VISALIA, Calif.**—Delegate and booster registration deadline has been extended to Friday, May 9, for the June 6-8 Tri-District JA CL Conference at the Stardust Resort & Casino in Las Vegas.

"Betting on the Future" is the theme, and conference chair Larry Ishimoto announced, "Don't delay, register now. You don't want to miss this conference. It's sure to be a winner!" Single registration is \$85, payable to '97 Tri-District JA CL, c/o Larry Ishimoto, 2316 W. Whitendale Suite B, Visalia, CA 93277. "No refunds after May 6," he stated.

With hearty 80 chapters from the Northern Cal-Western Nevada-Pacific, Pacific Southwest and Central California district councils represented, the conference beckons 70

percent of the National JA CL lineup of 114 chapters.

Workshop topics include communications, on-line, leadership development, financial planning, estate planning, charitable giving, and the revised-JACL curriculum guide.

For educators, NAATA (National Asian American Telecommunications Association), San Francisco, will be showing their videos and films. National JA CL Credit Union, Union Bank, American Express Financial Advisors, ORA (Office of Redress Administration) and others will open information booths. Space is still available for vendors at \$150 through Larry Ishimoto, 209/627-0442, fax 209/625-2116. ■

**'Diamonds in the Rough' opens at State Capitol**

**SACRAMENTO**—With over 250 attending the opening night reception April 9, the "Diamonds in the Rough" exhibit on Japanese Americans in baseball was welcomed by State Senators Jim Costa, Patrick Johnston, Assemblymembers Mike Honda, Deborah Ortiz, Nao Takasugi and with sportscaster Stuart Satow of Channel 10 reading the a message from Gov. Pete

Wilson. The display is scheduled through Aug. 8.

The exhibit began as a personal hobby of Kerry Nakagawa, the Fresno filmmaker and historian, several years ago. "Little did he dream his exhibit would occupy a prominent section of the beautifully restored State Capitol," commented Sacramento civic leader Toko Fujii. ■

**'Silent Reminder' feature at Marin JA CL installation**

**MILL VALLEY, Calif.**—Dennis Sato was re-elected president of the Marin County JA CL. He and the 1997 board members were recently installed by Lori Fujimoto, national vice president, public affairs.

The dinner guests were entertained by chapter members dramatizing a fictional Japanese American family in a play based on the compelling study of the legacies of internment and its impact on Japanese American families. The study, by Philadelphia social worker Nobu Miyoshi, features intergenerational dialogue sessions with 24 families

in California and the East Coast. The play, *Silent Reminder*, was written by the Sansei Legacy Project.

The chapter oral history project is seeking names of prewar Issei/Nisei residents of Marin County as well as current Nikkei families to document by videotape their WWII camp experiences. Filmmaker Jerry Gayle is volunteering supplies, equipment and studio for videotape sessions.

Applications from graduating high school seniors of Japanese ancestry were being accepted for the 1997 Dr. William Obata Memorial scholarship, named for a founding

member of the chapter. Open to Marin County high school graduates, judging is based on scholastic achievement and extracurricular activities, according to Dr. Bob Koshiyama 415/459-0505.

Marin County JA CL also helps the Asian Alliance, which raised over \$100,000 for its scholarship fund that assists college-bound Asian students who live in Marin and Sonoma counties. Marin JA CLer June Minami is co-chair of the scholarship endowment fund. Its fund-raiser is set for Saturday, June 7, at the Marin Country Club. —Moss Fujii ■

email the P.C. at [paccit@aol.com](mailto:paccit@aol.com)

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CHAPTER PHOTO BY WES DOI

**MARIN COUNTY JA CL** Board members standing together with their installing officer are (from left) Moss Fujii, Bob Nii, national JA CL vice president Lori Fujimoto (installing officer from Sacramento), Steve Gotanda, Bob Koshiyama, chapter president Dennis Sato, Toyoko Doi, Jim Ueda, Carole Hayashino, Roland Minami and Gene Oishi. Missing officers are Don Nakahata and Patricia Orr.

## Chapter Officers

### ARIZONA JACL

Dr. Richard Matsuishi, pres., delegate; Joseph R. Allman, v.p., Legacy Fund, newsletter editor; Eugene Nomura, sec., youth; Toshiko Chavera, treas.; Doris Asano (new), Debra Robinson (renewing), membership; Fumiko Okabayashi, insurance; Marilyn Inoshita Tang, scholarship; Masako Takiguchi, program.

### BERKELEY JACL

Mike Kamimoto, Ron Tanaka, copres.; Tamiko Nomura, Neal Taniguchi, Anne Omura, v.p.; Tak Shirasawa, treas.; Magdalene Gabel, Christina Nagao, co-sec.; directors—Kelly Shintani, Jane Ogawa, Mark Fujikawa, Al Satake, Ann Yabusaki, Ken Yabusaki, Gordon Yamamoto, Michael Yoshikawa, Neal Ouye (newsletter), Howard Fukuda, Ted Jitodai, Greg Mayeda.

### LAKE WASHINGTON JACL

S. James Arima, pres.; Hugh Burleson, v.p./membership; Rose Nohara, sec.; Vivian Kobayashi, treas./scholarship; Don Maekawa, board rep.; Yoshiko Tokita Tsuji, newsletter; James Nohara, fundraising; John Matsumoto, hist.; Nibs Morio, 1000 Club.

### LAS VEGAS JACL

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### MARIN COUNTY JACL

Dennis Sato, pres.; Carole Hayashino, v.p. program; Jim Ueda, v.p. membership; Steve Gotanda, rec. sec.; Moss Fujii, cor. sec.; Gene Oishi, treas.; Patricia Orr, del.; Bob Koshiyama, newsletter editor; members-at-large—Toyoko Doi, Bob Nii, Roland Minami, Don Nakahata.

### POCATELLO-BLACKFOOT JACL

Micki Kawakami, pres.; Junio Yamada, v.p.; Masa Tsukamoto, treas.; Tina DeGiuli, sec.; Karl Endo, del.; Board members Kazuo Endow, George Sumida, Mikie Morimoto, Patty Watanabe, Alice Konishi, Hero Shiosaki, Rick Endo, Jeff Kriner, Richard Higashi.

### SAINT LOUIS JACL

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### SAN DIEGO JACL

Joseph Horiye, pres.; Carol Kawamoto, v.p.; Masato Bruce Asakawa, treas. (partial list)

### SOUTH BAY JACL

**Young Adults Group**—Monica Nakamine, pres.; Cindy Sato, Matt Masuda, community service; Jennifer Sato, memb.; Fran Sato, sec.; Jeff Sakurai, treas.; Scott Fujita, Janet Furuya, social/fund-raiser.

### TWIN CITIES JACL

Ben Ezaki III, pres.; Thomas Hara, v.p.; Daryl Johnson, treas.; Cheryl Hirata-Dulas, sec.; Connie Fukuda, memb.; Cheryl Lund, programs; Chris Murakami Noonan, newsletter; Lynn Yamakawa, v.p./historian; Joanne Kumagai, MDC gov.; David Hayashi, nat'l JACL treas-sec.

### WISCONSIN JACL

April Goral, pres.; Jim Miyazaki, v.p.; Dave Suyama, sec.; Lynette Jareau, treas.; Kiyomi Kanazawa, memb., 1000 Club; Carole Shiraga, program; Lillian Kataoka, hist.; Lynn Lueck, JAYS adviser; Margaret Igowsky, scholarship; Andrew Hasegawa, recognition; Allan Hida, Renee Murakami (newsletter), at-large; Bill Suyama, HFF chair, M. Igowsky, HFF dance chair; Sun-shine—Betty Fujihara, L. Kataoka, Chieko Young; Sus Musashi, photographer; Paul Kusuda, Madison Report.

## Amache camp, Gov. Ralph Carr memorial in permanent place

BY KERRY HADA

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

DENVER—September 18, 1996, was dedication day of the permanent Governor Ralph L. Carr and Amache Camp memorial on the east grounds of the Colorado State Capitol building.

Governor Carr was so honored because he was a lawyer and patriot, prominent in both private and public service.

Carr was the only public official to guarantee full protection under the law if Japanese Americans chose to move to his state of Colorado. He was the only western governor to express concern for the constitutional rights of the Japanese American citizens facing relocation to internment camps in the wake of Pearl Harbor.

In a speech given on February 28, 1942, he appealed to "justice and fairness," reminding citizens how wrong it would be to cast a blanket indictment on any ethnic or racial segment of the United States population.

Carr waged a continuous battle with the Roosevelt administration to better the conditions of all the camps.

At one point, when violence was about to boil over in one southern Colorado town against the inhabitants of the Amache Camp in southeastern Colorado, Carr intervened and warned the crowd:

"If you harm them, you must harm me. I was brought up in a small town where I knew the shame and dishonor of race hatred. I grew to despise it because it threatened the happiness of you and you and you." With that, the

mob dispersed.

His rejection of "guilt by association" and refusal to countenance the dilution of the constitutional rights of Japanese American citizens likely cost him the U.S. Senate seat in the 1942 election.

The memorial project has become a reality with funding provided by the Colorado Bar Association, the State of Colorado, and the Japanese American Community.

The Mile-Hi Chapter JACL led the efforts to show Nikkei strength, commitment, and gratitude for Governor Carr's actions, with the assistance of the Denver Central Optimists. ■

### Teachers, students hear 'WWII camp life, stories

ALBANY, Calif.—Nearly 100 teachers gathered in Albany for a workshop on Japanese American internment camp life sponsored by the National Coalition for Redress & Reparations March 23. "What we wanted to do is make sure that information about the topic is accurate," said conference organizer Lucy Hamai. "It shows what racism can do to a group of people and how their rights can be denied."

At 78, San Francisco resident Sox Kitashima continues to tell Bay Area classrooms in vivid detail of the Evacuation and three years in the internment camp. "Every time you talk about it, it opens wounds. But we have to educate the children so that what happened to us will never happen again." —BH ■

### VOICE OF A CHICAGOAN:

## Shame again on column by Estrada

BY JERYL LEVIN

Columnist Richard Estrada is right when he quotes George Santayana: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it." But shame on Estrada for appropriating Santayana's words to support his own egregiously historical revisionism concerning the tragic events endured by Japanese Americans during World War II ("Body of evidence," *Chicago Tribune*, Op-Ed. March 18).

In this and an earlier column, Estrada defended the actions of Executive Order 9066, signed by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1942, which, under the aegis of national security, summarily evacuated and interned three generations of Japanese living on the West Coast, including 70,000 Japanese American children born in the U.S. Estrada says this measure was justified by government information, including "intercepted secret messages almost never referred to in media reports today," that purportedly linked Japanese-Americans in Hawaii with espionage.

Estrada claims that the Japanese were not the only ones interned; that persons of Italian and German descent were also rounded up with good reason, and that race was not the underlying factor.

Finally, Estrada asserts that persons of Japanese origin were evacuated and interned "in part for their own protection from spontaneous acts of violent prejudice."

Perhaps the "intercepted secret messages" never made their way into the media because they are the product of racist rumor used to

drum up support for internment of those of Japanese ancestry.

No evidence has ever been produced to substantiate these charges of alleged espionage.

Although it is true that persons of German and Italian ancestry (also deemed "enemy aliens" by the U.S. government) were under surveillance for subversive activity, no wholesale roundup of anyone except those of Japanese descent ever took place.

The government thought it could adequately handle surveillance of the 114,000 Italians and 97,000 Germans living in the Western states, and they were never ordered to move. Advisers to the attorney general, however, recommended that all Japanese living on the West Coast be interned because it was impossible to distinguish "citizen from alien." The circumstances of the war enabled the U.S. government to ignite latent anti-Japanese sentiment, thus culminating a long history of systematic discrimination.

As for the assertion that the Japanese were interned for their own protection, nothing could be further from the truth. Entire families were stripped of their homes and jobs and allowed to take only the barest of possessions to the camps. The sick, the elderly, orphans and the mentally ill were left behind. Interned in overcrowded camps that offered minimal shelter and little or no privacy, many families came apart at the seams.

The bottom line is the United States government committed a terrible crime against its own citizens and recognized its guilt by paying out limited reparations to those whose property was seized.

Our saving grace is that the history books are open and the words and memories of the victims preserved. ■

This "op-ed" comment was in response to a Richard Estrada column, which appeared March 27 in the *Chicago Tribune*. Jeryl Levin is executive director, Illinois Ethnic Coalition. Chicago JACL has been a member of the Coalition since its founding in 1970.—Contributed by Ross Harano.

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COMMENTARY:

# Defining the term 'Hapa'

BY DEIRDE HOWARD  
JACL Administrative Assistant

The word "Hapa" and its increasing usage has been a sore spot and cause for debate within the JACL and Japanese American community at large. Hapa has come into colloquial use by many Sansei and Yonsei to the chagrin of our parents and grandparents. This word is especially recognized in the Japanese American community because of the high number of children of mixed ancestry.

The word "hapa" is not Japanese in origin, but in fact Hawaiian and that is why "hapa" is spelled with one "h".

While I was an Asian American Studies major at UC Santa Barbara, I participated in several discussions on being Hapa. The following paragraph is the most comprehensive explanation of the vernacular usage of Hapa, that I have heard.

Hapa literally means "half," and the colloquial use of Hapa (short for hapa-haole) came with the introduction of non-Hawaiian people to Hawaii. Hawaiians used to greet one another by blowing on each others cheeks. The missionaries and sailors who were visiting Hawaii did not follow this custom when in-

teracting with the Hawaiians, so they were labeled "haole" - which translated to "without breath and/or foreigner." The term "haole" has come to mean "white," or European American. The term "hapa haole" was applied to the children of Hawaiian and Haole ancestry. More recently, both in Hawaii and on the mainland, Hapa connotes someone who is half Asian American and half European American, African American, etc.

For many Japanese Americans, the word Hapa carries a negative connotation. It seems that this animosity stems out of the historically negative attitude towards multiracial people. There were anti-miscegenation laws in the United States until 1967 (in California, 1949). Interracial couples producing multiracial children, have only begun to gain widespread acceptance. The Issei and Nisei often resisted the non-Japanese spouses of their children, just as fervently as European American families resisted a Japanese American son or daughter-in-law.

Thus, when the word Hapa was introduced to the mainland, of course it was negative. To be Hapa meant that the child was not pure Japanese, and thereby inferior. That

stereotype was reinforced by the fact that many multiracial children in the spotlight were the children of failed military marriages, prostitutes and unwed mothers. Now that my generation of Hapa's are embracing the term as a way to identify ourselves, our older relatives do not understand. Yet, people who have had to question their identity as Japanese or American, should understand the power of naming oneself.

All multiracial people do not use the term Hapa, and instead choose other designations such as - multiracial, biracial, multicultural, or mixed. Just as any group has the right to name themselves, and in particular change their "label" with time, multiracial people also have that right.

The JACL and the Japanese American community has demonstrated that they want to be a leader in supporting their multiracial members. To do so, one must understand that for many multiracial Asian Americans, Hapa is a term of empowerment for people who have had to search for a name. ■

Deirdre Howard writes from San Francisco. She is half Japanese American and half Irish American.

## CCDC-sponsored Tri-District Conference registrations due

VISALIA, Calif.—Delegate and booster registration deadline has been extended to Friday, May 9, for the June 6-8 Tri-District JACL Conference at the Stardust Resort & Casino in Las Vegas.

"Betting on the Future" is the theme, and conference chair Larry Ishimoto emphasized, "Don't delay, register now. You don't want to miss this conference. It's sure to be a winner!"

With nearly 80 chapters from the Northern Cal-Western Nevada-Pacific, Pacific Southwest and Central California district councils represented, the conference beckons 70 percent of the National JACL lineup of 114 chapters.

Workshop topics include communications, On-line, leadership development, financial planning, estate planning, charitable giving, and education using the revised JACL curriculum guide.

Single TDC registration is \$85, payable to '97 Tri-District JACL, c/o Larry Ishimoto, 2316 W. Whitelande Suite B, Visalia, CA 93277. "No refunds after May 6," he stated.

For educators, NAATA (National Asian American Telecommunications Association), San Francisco, will be showing their videos and films. National JACL Credit Union,

Union Bank, American Express Financial Advisors, ORA (Office of Redress Administration) and others will open information booths. Space is still available for vendors at \$150 through Larry Ishimoto, 209/627-0442, fax 209/625-2116. ■

## For Your Information

There are many individuals who have been actively promoting the JACL Curriculum and Resource Guide across the country, some since the first publication of the Guide back in 1992. Others who have been involved in outreach by making presentations in classrooms when invited. It is our intention to recognize some of these volunteers and share their stories with the readers of the Pacific Citizen. If you know of someone who is, or has been, involved in efforts to reach into the education community and bring the story of the internment into the classroom, we would like you to contact the Pacific Citizen.

## LIMA

Continued from Page 1

that's our very strong advice to foreign governments."

About the MRTA, it is "less-known and more theatrical" than the larger (at least 10,000) Lumino Sendero/Shining Path, which has been fighting the government since the 1980s. MRTA attacks were mostly confined to Lima, where media coverage gave the rebel group its greatest impact. Its ranks were never above 2,000. In 1984, MRTA shot at and tried to fire-bomb the U.S. Embassy, a block away from the Lima Sheraton (where many U.S. and Canadian Nikkei delegates stayed) at the 20th PANA Conventions held in Peru, American banks and businesses. The rebels set fire to several Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurants. Mortars were also lofted into the U.S. ambassador's residence.

MRTA enjoyed the protection of President Alan Garcia of the previous administration through the nationalist wing of the APRA political party. Garcia had studied in Paris with Victor Polay Campos, the future MRTA leader, who was recaptured in 1990 after escaping the previous year from Canto Grande prison near Lima through an elaborate tunnel that required months to dig.

Tupac Amaru rebels got their name from Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui, inspired to call himself Tupac Amaru II, who led the peasants' revolt of 1780-81 against local administrators while remaining loyal to the Church and Spanish Crown, regarded in some degree protectors of the Indians. The insurrection failed and he was publicly executed in the Cuzco plaza, his body being torn apart by four horses. The first Tupac Amaru was the last Inca noble who held out against Spanish rule, was arrested and executed in 1572 as Spain completed its conquest of the Americas. In 1992, hundreds of Tupac Amaru guerrillas surrendered under a government amnesty program. Others fled to the jungles or went underground. That year Fujimori was telling the press that terrorism plaguing the nation from the 1980s was just about stamped out.

## Day 2—Wed., Dec. 18 Ten hostages freed, five named to Negotiating Team.

In the early morning hours an International Red Cross official entered the compound to mediate negotiations between the rebels and authorities, while his workers delivered bread, jam, fruit, medicine and clothes. As requested by the guerrillas, an X-ray machine was also brought into the compound so that doctors being held captive could take X-rays of those in need, the plates to be developed outside. The rebels also received sutures and bandages. Moises Pantoja Rudolfo, president of the supreme court, received his pills for high blood pressure, needed each day. Delivery of these items, toothbrushes, toilet paper and supplies indicated a long siege was in store, according to Peru hostage watchers. Water, electricity and telephone service were all cut off.

Japan Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto spoke with President Fujimori for about 10 minutes, hopeful that complete information would be provided "as we are getting only fragments," a Japanese spokesman was quoted. (Hashimoto had visited Peru in August, pledging nearly \$600 million in loans. Fujimori has visited Japan several times to solicit trade and investments.)

For about 10 minutes, Ambassador Morihisa Aoki was allowed to speak with Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda by telephone, though the content was not disclosed. Aoki also gave NHK, Japan's quasi-governmental broadcast network, two interviews, conducted in Spanish with an armed guerrilla at his side, saying he and about 50 other diplomats and embassy staff members were being guarded by five or six gunmen in a room on the second floor of the residence. The interviews were repeatedly aired along with a Tokyo radio station's telephone interview with one of the rebels, who said that the Japanese diplomatic mission was chosen as a target because of Fujimori's ancestry and the extensive development aid that Japan was providing Peru, that Fujimori's government was ignoring the plight of "13 million hungry Peruvians" and that "Japan's aid was for specific groups in Peru and not the poor."

About 10:20 a.m., the rebels called local radio and TV stations to announce their immediate demands: (1) the release of 300 jailed comrades; (2) their transfer to a jungle hideout along with the hostages, who would be released at the destination; (3) an unspecified amount of money they said was a "war tax," and (4) an economic program to help the poor. The rebels warned if their demands were not met in 20 minutes, they would begin executing hostages. The first victim was to be Foreign Minister Tudela. The deadline passed with no one being killed.

The *New York Times* and *Washington Post* recalled that one Tupac Amaru member in prison was an American, Lori Helene Berenson, 27, of New York, middle-class, Ivy League-educated, who was convicted in 1995 by the special anti-terrorism tribunal for helping obtain and operate a house in Lima to train commandos. Authorities said they had confiscated weapons, 6,000 rounds of ammunition and 3,000 sticks of dynamite to be used to carry out an elaborate plan to storm the National Congress. She is serving a life sentence in Yanamayo Prison in the Puno district.

Around noon, two elderly Japanese men, accompanied by three others, were released.

At 6 p.m., five diplomats (Ambassadors Anthony Vincent of Canada; Alkiviados Karokis of Greece; and Herbert Woelkel of Germany; a French cultural attache and a Peruvian official) were selected for a negotiating team on behalf of the hostages and were released to meet with Education Minister Domingo Palermo, designated as Peru's chief negotiator, at the Presidential Palace 20 miles away.

The TV station aired the videotape it had received from the guerrillas, featuring a 4-foot wide underground hole from an adjoining house used to enter the embassy compound. Lima's Cardinal Augusto Vargas Alzamora, in a letter to the Panamanian embassy in Lima, advised its staff to "confide more in God than in men," when the staff had heard nothing from their Ambassador Carlos Luis Linares, one of the hostages. With no information from the Presidential Palace, the situation was confounding the embassies as well as political observers. The point man for Peru in the negotiations, Education Minister Palermo made no comment. Canadian Ambassador Vincent said the hostages were in good condition, "behaving magnificently." MRTA members were "behaving with restraint," he added.

A director of the polling firm, Datum, told the *Washington Post*: "This was the most audacious attack in all the years of terrorism, not only because of the number of people involved but because of the international repercussions. It creates a climate of

uncertainty and at the same time a climate of fear." Datum general director Manuel Torrado was one of the hostages.

## Day 3—Thu., Dec. 19 Four more hostages released for medical reasons.

In his first direct public response on the crisis, President Fujimori with his Council of Ministers, in a one-page statement to local news media Thursday, declared the MRTA demand to free jailed comrades in exchange for release of "more than 300" hostages was rejected.

Canadian Ambassador Vincent of the negotiating team returned to the compound to pass messages between the government and rebels. He disclosed that Vincent Ming, a Swiss International Red Cross official, was designated as the intermediary.

Red Cross spokesman in Lima Steven Anderson said four hostages were released for medical reasons and that another 375 men are still being held. The Red Cross continued to press police lines to send in food — bread, ham, cheese, fruit and mineral water — to the captives. Clothes and medicine brought by families of the hostages were also forwarded. Red Cross doctor Marc Cortal said the hostages were calm and healthy despite a shortage of beds and bathrooms. The men had devised shifts for sleeping on a bed.

What sounded like shots were heard coming from the compound. Press gave no explanation. It was later revealed that one of the ambassador's dogs had stepped on a personnel land mine.

Peruvian TV asked residents to fly the Peruvian flag at their homes to show solidarity against hostage-taking, and many complied.

In Tokyo, Prime Minister Hashimoto told his 13-member task force "to ensure a peaceful solution." He also asked that next week's celebrations of Emperor Akihito's birthday be canceled; the Emperor agreed.

In Washington, President Clinton and other Administration officials continued to be discreet in their public remarks about the hostage situation. Clinton said at a White House ceremony, "We don't want to do or say anything that would complicate what is already a very difficult undertaking."

## Day 4—Fri., Dec. 20 Japan insists on safety; 38 captives freed because of ill health.

Japan Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda arrived and met with Fujimori to appeal for a peaceful solution, and proposed a search for common ground to end the crisis. Ikeda's secretary said the two sides were "far apart on ideas." Seiroku Kajiyama, chief cabinet secretary, also said they were disagreements on both sides but he suggested Japan is leaning on Peru to give in to their demands. Japan insists the safety of hostages must be given first priority.

British Ambassador John Illman confirmed that a team of 10 British police and terrorism specialists (Delta Force) had arrived in Lima to beef up security at their embassy residence. The number of U.S. security agents or commandos in Lima was uncertain.

Guerrillas released 38 hostages, sending with them the harsh messages of "no food, no water, no electricity, no telephone service." News photos also picked up, from the windows of the ambassador's residence, signs

## 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.

Interns work on a variety of assignments, depending on their individual interest and office needs. Assignments will include research and writing on public policy issues such as immigrant rights, Japanese Latin American redress, media coverage of Asian Americans, affirmative action, and hate crimes. Other projects may involve developing a JACL web site and organizing JACL programs targeting college students and hapas.

Applicants should be current or recent college students with a demonstrated commitment to serve the Asian American community. Some knowledge of JACL is preferred.

Contact Al Muratsuchi, 244 S. San Pedro St., #507, Los Angeles 90012, 213/626-4471. Applications with resumé, writing samples and references must be postmarked not later than May 9. ■

in various languages asking for supplies. Among those released were the ambassadors from Brazil, Carlos Luiz Coutinho Perez; Lee Won-young from South Korea; and Sami Tewfik, Egypt. The South Korean diplomat said there were 11 ambassadors still being held in one room on the second floor. He said the three of them also agreed to help negotiate from the outside.

Opposition Congressman Javier Diaz Canseco, upon his release, read a message from the rebels that they "not be called 'murderers and terrorists' and that if telephone contact could be made with imprisoned MRTA insurgents, more hostages would be freed. "The rebels are from 18 to 20 years old, maybe 21. I think they're young men who want to live. They don't want to die," according to Diaz, who encouraged the government to negotiate.

Other hostages who were freed included Nikkei journalist Julio Higashi, NEC representative in Peru Masazumi Takata, 33; Fr. Luis Martinez, S.J., (who presided at the wedding of Alberto Fujimori and Susana Higuchi); Mayor Alex Kouri of Callao, pollster Alfred Torres (who recognized many of the hostages) and onetime Peruvian presidential candidate Alejandro Toledo. Most significant news was the identity of the rebel leader—Nestor Cerpa Cortolini, 44, who was calling himself "Comandante Huertas," until Congressman Diaz recognized and identified him during a broadcast interview upon his release. Cerpa was also known as "Comrade Evaristo," MRTA's highest-ranking member not in prison.

President Fujimori kept his silence, making no remarks on Friday.

## Day 5—Sat., Dec. 21 Fujimori makes his first public remarks on the crisis; four in ill-health released.

Shortly after 7 p.m., rebel leader Nestor Cerpa announced, in a 10-minute broadcast

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ALLAN Hida is another individual who, along with support from the Wisconsin Chapter (formerly Milwaukee), continues to promote the JACL Education Committee agenda. When Al, as District Governor from the Midwest, learned about the San Francisco Chapter's curriculum and resource guide — which became the precursor to the National JACL Guide — back in 1992, he was among the first to request a copy, which he took back to Wisconsin and immediately photocopied several sets, to distribute at teacher inservice training workshops organized at local school districts close to his home in Wauwatosa.

With financial support from two JACL Legacy grants, received by the Wisconsin Chapter to purchase the JACL Guides in the binder format, Al expanded his outreach and began presentations at regional Social Studies Conferences in Wisconsin and neighboring areas, traveling nearly 200 miles to make his presentation and to offer the Guides to those who attend the workshop. At last count, more than 80 Guides have been distributed by the Wisconsin Chapter to educators who have attended Al's workshops.

Although Al has been in the classroom before, as an instructor of science, he says it's because of his interest in reaching as many people as possible, especially students and teachers, that he continues to respond to requests from educators to speak to their students about the internment experience. On occasion, Al travels some pretty difficult roads and encounters some weather conditions to speak to groups of up to 150 students in an auditorium, or as often as four or five times in one day to separate classes at a school. His primary message is to let "all Americans know about the sacrifices the Japanese Americans experienced during this period of our country's history."

Through the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, Al has been able to also share the Japanese American internment experience with Japanese college graduates who intern in Wisconsin, learning about teaching techniques in the United States; a unique opportunity to share some American history with educators from another country.

One of Al's major concerns is that there are very few Nisei who are available to fill the invitations by teachers for someone to speak to their class and that, as time continues to move on, there are fewer and fewer Nisei who are able to travel to the schools. When asked why it is so important for the Nisei to share their experiences with the students, Al says comments he has heard from the students, as well as the teachers, are that "the personal stories are the most interesting, hearing them from someone who experienced it." ■

## A Rare Document

## Maboroshi No Hikoku-

## A Shadow Defendant

BY TAKAHIKO KIDO — Japanese Defense Counsel, 1946 International War Crimes Tribunal, Tokyo

*Editor's Note—While exploits of the Nisei in military intelligence during World War II have been reported over the years, much of their postwar and equally important work has only begun to be told. MISer Ken Aiba's recollections on the War Crimes trials assisting the Japanese defense team were featured in the 1995 Holiday Issue.*

A rare document outlining the relationship between Emperor Hirohito and the Tokyo Tribunal was delivered to MISer Yukio Kawamoto of Springfield, Va. It is the translated summary of a lecture delivered by Takahiko Kido on Sept. 5, 1995, in Tokyo.

In a personal note to Kawamoto, Kido said: "While the Emperor was still with us, I considered it inappropriate to mention the issue in public. However, seven years have lapsed since his passing and I believe the time has come to lift my personal silence. The presentation was very brief and incomplete because I was only given half an hour. Yet, the speech was highly evaluated by more people than I had expected and that fact made me decide to send you a copy of the text."

THE TITLE "Maboroshi No Hikoku" refers to the late Emperor Hirohito in the Tokyo Tribunal (International Military Tribunal for the Far East). I previously delivered a presentation under the title "Tokyo Tribunal and the Kido Diary" in 1982.

Before going into further detail, I would like to describe the reason I picked this theme.

My father, Koichi Kido, served as *Naidaijin* or Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in Japan from 1940 to 1945. As stipulated by law, one of the Lord Keeper's primary duties was to assist and advise the Emperor on political issues. In addition, my father was given another important mission, to recommend a candidate for the prime minister after the death of Mr. Kimmochi Saionji, who was the *Genro* or senior adviser to the Emperor. The senior adviser had the responsibility for nominating a prime minister.

The third candidate my father nominated was Hideki Tojo. This nomination eventually resulted in significant momentum toward the start of the Pacific War and subsequently caused my father to sit at the Tokyo Tribunal as one of the accused. As an assistant to Mr. William Logan, the chief defense, I worked on the defense counsel representing my father.

That is the background of today's speech about the relationship between the Tribunal and Emperor Hirohito.

I will explain why I call the Emperor a shadow defendant or a probable defendant of the Tokyo Tribunal from three points; first, why he was not actually indicted to the court as a defendant or even a witness; second, the fact that all lawyers of the Allied Powers, especially the International Prosecution Section (IPS), insisted on accusing the Emperor for his responsibility until the trial was over; and third, the position of my father in the Tokyo Tribunal.

Finally, based on my own experience, I will describe how persistent the Allied Powers, prosecutors and other members were in pursuing the Emperor's responsibility.

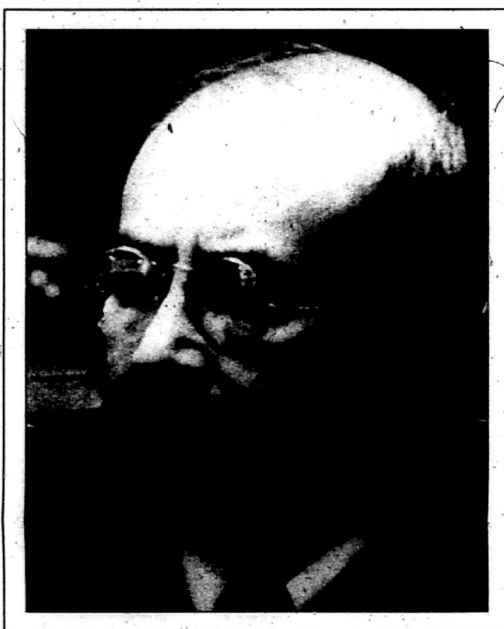
The reason the Emperor was not indicted was, in short, international politics; more specifically, Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, decided that the occupation policy for Japan would not work successfully without the Emperor.

On September 18, 1945, a month after the end of the war, the U.S. Senate resolved to bring Emperor Hirohito before the tribunal as a war criminal.

The Australian government strongly insisted on and never abandoned prosecuting the Emperor until the end of the court. On September 26, the Australian government submitted documents to pursue prosecution of the Emperor.

On the other hand, however, the General Headquarters (GHQ) in Japan and General MacArthur concluded during the very early stage of their occupation to keep the Japanese Emperor out of court. They believed that governing Japan would be difficult or even impossible without imperial authority as they observed that the Emperor's Instrument of Surrender declaration was so effective that millions of Japanese soldiers abroad immediately responded and surrendered to the Allied Powers.

On November 29, 1945, the Joint



Marquis Koichi Kido

Chiefs of Staff ordered General MacArthur to collect as much evidence as possible to determine whether the Emperor should be accused. As a reply to the order, MacArthur reported to the U.S. government that evidence was insufficient to prove him guilty. I believe that non-prosecution was implicitly agreed upon by GHQ and the U.S. government at that time because of political reasons.

The U.S. prosecutor's delegation reached Japan on December 6, 1945. All members shared the juridical view that Emperor Hirohito was obviously subject to prosecution, judging from the conspiracy theory in U.S. criminal law. General MacArthur, however, secretly told the delegation his intention not to prosecute the Emperor.

Through these processes, the United States was moving toward the decision of non-prosecution, but other countries of the Allied Powers considered otherwise. On January 22, Australia strongly urged the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London to include the Emperor on the list of war criminals.

Under such circumstances, General MacArthur reported to General Dwight Eisenhower, the Joint Chief of Staff Commander, their final conclusion of non-prosecution on January 26, 1946. Although there were more twists and turns, the prosecutors of the Allied Powers finally agreed upon the non-prosecution of Emperor Hirohito on April 8, 1946, shortly after the same decision that the Far Eastern Commission in Washington, D.C., made on April 3.

As the process implied, most lawyers in the tribunal, including prosecutors and judges, did not fully agree on the extremely political settlement.

SINCE this year (1995) is the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, I was interviewed by BBC and SOG, an American TV station. They asked me two questions; one was whether the atomic bombs played the

Japanese government already obtained reliable information on the decision.

At that time, my father was in Sagami Prison. On April 18, 1946, Mr. Saburo Ohta, section chief from the Post-War Liaison Office, came to the prison and told my father that the Emperor definitely would not be treated as a defendant or witness, according to information from sources very close to Mr. Joseph Keenan, the Chief Prosecutor absolutely decisive role in terminating the war; and the other was why the Emperor could not make an explicit declaration to avoid the war, given the fact that he actually made a similar declaration for the Instrument of Surrender. These questions indicated that they are not fully convinced of the non-prosecution decision.

It was Adjutant General Ferrers, who informed Mr. Terasaki, the author of *Emperor's Monologue*, of the Allied Powers' conclusion not to prosecute the Emperor. By March 20, 1946, he also pointed out that accusation would be more severe on my father than it might have been if the Emperor had been indicted.

Mr. Ohta advised my father to get prepared to sacrifice himself to protect his master, the Emperor.

On November 24, 1945, the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal was abolished. An arrest warrant was issued for my father, on December 6, and he was imprisoned on December 16. Before that, he was invited to dinner by the Emperor on December 10.

According to my father's diary, the Emperor told him, "I'm very sorry that you will be imprisoned. Take good care of yourself. As I told you many times before, you fully understand my intention and I really want you to explain it."

My father, of course, interpreted that as the Emperor's profound wish for peace and that the Emperor was asking my father to explain it fully in the

court. On the same day, my father met Shigeto Tsuru, a prominent young economist who was my cousin's husband.

Tsuru told my father, "In American legal theories, the Emperor would not be judged 'not guilty,' even though the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal took all responsibility himself. On the contrary, if the Lord Keeper is guilty, then the Emperor is guilty as well. So, you should be careful when considering the direction of your defense."

Until he met Tsuru, my father was, in a typical Japanese frame of mind, determined to argue that he was fully responsible, not the Emperor. However, he changed his mind after the meeting.

On December 21, 1945, soon after imprisonment, my father was brought to the Hattori House where Chief Prosecutor Joseph Keenan directly examined him. Because the prosecution intended to pursue the Emperor's responsibility for the outbreak of the war, not the surrender, my father was continuously grilled about what the Emperor thought and felt during the days leading up to the outbreak of war. Since then, my father was examined about 30 times by the prosecutors.

During the course of interrogation, my father found it almost impossible to prove in words the Emperor's intention for peace and, even if possible, verbal evidence was not effective because the U.S. side placed priority on real evidence.

My father, therefore, made up his mind to submit to Chief Prosecutor his personal diary dated from 1930, when he was assigned as the chief secretary to the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, to 1945, when the war was over.

THE diary would specifically prove that the Emperor always held peaceful intentions from the Manchurian Incident in 1931 until the end of the war in 1945. On the other hand, however, the diary might show the close relationship between the Lord Keeper and the Emperor.

According to the estimate by David Titus, for example, my father met His Majesty 313 times in 1941 when the war broke out.

In other words, it could be presumed from the descriptions in the diary that the Emperor was not innocent like a mere marionette but was actively committed and involved in political affairs, and decisions.

My father's personal record was thus double-edged in effect. To follow the words the Emperor gave my father on December 10, 1945, and to defend His Majesty against the persistent pursuit of the Allied prosecutors, my father decided to submit his diary to Chief Prosecutor believing that, in spite of all its negative potential, it would serve favorably for the Emperor as evidence of his peaceful intention.

Under such circumstances, the court was opened. All the family members including myself as an attorney predicted that the prosecutors would attack on the fact that my father nominated Hideki Tojo as prime minister and the nomination led to the war against the United States. When we

received the indictment on April 29, 1945, we found that my father was accused of 54 charges, excluding only the Manchurian Incident, out of the total count of 55 for all the Tokyo Tribunal defendants, and my father was prosecuted for the largest number of cases. Upon examining the indictment we found that my father was blamed for those occurrences from 1930 to 1940 during which he was only the chief secretary to the Lord Keeper and held the positions of cabinet minister.

We assumed that the prosecutors' aim was to use him as a substitute for the Emperor as far as imperial responsibility is concerned. The reason behind the prosecutor's decision was the fact that the diary covered political matters for the decade. My father was apparently a scapegoat for the Emperor.

NOW, LET ME talk about the Tokyo Tribunal itself. First of all, we had to determine the policy for defense. I consulted with Mr. Logan, an American attorney, and considered to pick such descriptions about the Emperor's peaceful intention from the "Kido Diary" and call witnesses to the court to let them prove the reliability of the text.

However, Sir William Webb, Chief Judge, frequently implied that he intended to summon the Emperor to the court as a witness, if not as a defendant.

Chief Judge Webb expressed his intention for the first time when the former Manchurian Emperor Pu-Yi appeared in court as a witness. When Pu-Yi said, "I was a puppet of the Japanese Army because the Japanese Emperor told the Army to make me their puppet," Chief Judge Webb showed strong interest and asked the meaning of what he said.

As I saw the scene and judged from other events, I gradually noticed that Allied prosecutors and judges recognized the Emperor as a "Shadow Defendant" though he had never been in court. So, we changed our policy of defense and decided to prepare a massive affidavit with the Kido Diary as the core material, and let my father read it at the court so that the peace-oriented intentions of the Emperor could be unquestionably expressed.

No other defendants seemed to mention the Emperor's peace-oriented personality and intention in order to protect him. Army personnel tried to plead for themselves by proving that it was not an aggressive war but state policy. None of them ever expressed a protective statement for the Emperor himself. Only my father was in a position to fully explain the Emperor's thoughts.

As a result, my father, and I as his defender, were isolated from other defendants and defenders. So, I had to concentrate on full presentation of Emperor Hirohito's peace-oriented intentions that he kept in mind even during the 15-year war.

As I described before, the prosecutors of the Allied countries, except the United States, really wanted to summon the Emperor as a witness if possible and they did not try to hide their

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RE: TOKYO WAR CRIMES TRIAL — Yukio Kawamoto (left) and his wife Sayo of Washington, D.C., lunch with Takahiko Kido and his wife Mielko (right) in Tokyo. The two men had met 50 years earlier during the War Crimes trial. Kawamoto was a member of the Allied Defense team; Kido was helping his father, the late Marquis Koichi Kido of the Imperial Household Ministry, who was on trial.



# Filmmaker Tajima-Peña fights racism on the big screen

BY CAROLINE AOYAGI  
ASSISTANT EDITOR

**A**WARD-winning Sansei film maker Renee Tajima-Peña was only 10-years-old when she had her first real taste of racism.

Having chosen the Japanese American internment experience as her topic for a school oral presentation, she interviewed her grandparents and mother, who had all been interned at Heart Mountain during World War II. As she began to present her report to her classmates, her teacher yelled from the back of the classroom, "You're lying... that never happened!"

"I realized then that our history was completely hidden," says Tajima-Peña, who was born in Chicago but grew up in Altadena, California. And ever since, she has devoted herself to the Asian American movement and fighting social injustices. As a teenager she was the president of her high school's Asian American Cultural Club. At Harvard-Radcliffe College, where she earned a bachelor's degree in East Asian Studies and Sociology, she was the chairperson of the United Front Against Apartheid and organized the first affirmative action program for Asian Pacific American admissions.

Now in her 30s, Renee Tajima-Peña uses her films to educate the public about Japanese American and Asian American issues. Over the past ten years her work has been recognized and awarded, including an Academy Award nomination for her documentary, *Who Killed Vincent Chin?*, a film about the murder of a Chinese American in Detroit. And her films have been shown throughout the world, including the Cannes Film Festival and the Toronto Festival of Festivals. *The Best Hotel on Skid Row*, *Jennifer's in Jail*, and *What Americans Really Think of the Japanese* are some of her other works.

Her most recent film, *My*

*America...or honk if you love Buddha*, was awarded the Eastman Kodak Cinematography Award at this year's Sundance Film Festival in Utah.

But even with the worldwide recognition she's received, she's unhappy with what she sees as a lack of support from the Japanese American community and in particular, JACL. Her parents are long-time members of JACL and she is currently a member of the Greater Pasadena Chapter.

"A lot of Japanese American filmmakers have not gotten exposure from JACL," she blurts out, soon after we sit down to start the interview over a cup of coffee. "I was surprised to hear from you," she continues. "I've never gotten a call from [national] JACL or from *Pacific Citizen* about my work."

But Tajima-Peña quickly adds that individual chapters of JACL, such as the New York and Chicago Chapters, have supported her and the work of other Asian American filmmakers.

Her criticisms also extend to the Asian American community in general. "I think Asian Americans as a whole are a bit self interested. But we can't limit our sights to our community only, our own self-interest. We can't scream every time people spray a temple."

"Whenever someone says 'Jap' the presses start rolling," she continues. But instead of reacting every time the word 'Jap' is used, she suggests JAs and JACL support JA and Asian American filmmakers who speak out against racism in powerful and creative works. And these days there are more and more Asian Americans behind the camera, she says.

And in *My America...* Tajima-Peña once again does her part. "My film is a response to stereotypes of Asian Americans and is focused on reversing those stereo-

types," she says. "My film is about the Sansei experience."

The film is a feature length travel documentary, written and produced by Tajima-Peña, that examines Asian America today. Taking her camera to various U.S. cities, she revisits places she traveled to as a child, where the chance of bumping into another Asian was remote, and finds twenty years later that immigration has put

Asians, she moves on to explore the challenge for Asian Americans to expand their role in public life. If Asian Americans have declared themselves to be first class citizens, what then is their role in a democracy? Tajima-Peña attempts to answer this question in *My America...*

**O**F VICTOR Wong's role in the film, Tajima-Peña says, "truth-



**SANSEI FILMMAKER** — Renee Tajima-Peña on the set of her award-winning documentary *My America...or honk if you love Buddha*.

Asian America on the map. New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, and the WWII internment camps of Rohwer and Jerome are some of the stops along the journey.

In *My America...* Tajima-Peña's interviews with Asian American grunge bands, refugees, and rights activists intertwined with the reflections of the filmmaker herself and iconoclastic actor Victor Wong create a humorous film with a serious message. Although she does look at the various stereotypes that affect American attitudes towards

is stranger than fiction." She had originally written a central character for *My America...* that she wanted Wong, a veteran actor whose movies include *Joy Luck Club* and *The Last Emperor*, to play. But after meeting the 70-year-old ex-photojournalist, ex-Beatnik painter, and wanderer, she became fascinated with his tales of the Civil Rights Movement and the Vietnam War era, and decided to use Wong's life story.

*My America...* has been well received by critics, and Tajima-Peña

is enjoying the current fascination Hollywood has with independent filmmakers. "They're like the rock stars of the '90s," she says.

And the increasing recognition of works by independent filmmakers has helped Asian American artists, adds Tajima-Peña.

"Asian Americans' works are being recognized more and more. They feel they have just as much a right to make feature films as a White person." And, she adds, "Younger JA filmmakers don't need to make just JA films anymore."

Though it's "always a struggle" to get enough funding for her independent films, Tajima-Peña says she's never had a desire to make mainstream films. It's not my value system, she says. "I can make a small film and change the way people think."

For this year, her efforts will focus on organizing large premieres for *My America...* But she has also started to research and develop two upcoming feature films; one is about Asian American women and the labor issue and the second film will focus on campaign finance and the role of Asian Americans.

And Tajima-Peña will continue to tell the story of JAs. Although Americans know much more today about the JA camp experience than when she was 10, she says, more time is needed to tell it. But she adds that although we shouldn't forget our past, we need to look toward the future. "We haven't moved past WWII," says Tajima-Peña. The focus should be "what's going on with Japanese Americans today." ■

**DATES:** Renee Tajima-Peña's film, *My America...* will be the opening feature May 15 at the Los Angeles Asian Pacific Film & Video Festival at the Directors Guild of America Theatre. For more information please contact Tajima-Peña at tajimapeña@aol.com.

## Maboroshi

intentions.

Major General Ryukichi Tanaka effectively served as an information provider and often contacted Yasumasa Matsudaira, the chief secretary under my father, and me. He advised us to be very careful and try not to offend any Allied judges and prosecutors.

From the information that Mr. Tanaka provided, we found that there were two major issues as far as the Emperor's responsibility is concerned; one was the personal telegram from President Roosevelt to the Emperor and the other was the sudden attack on Pearl Harbor. The Allied prosecutors and judges were skeptical as to whether the Emperor had known of the bombing operation beforehand.

For this particular matter, it was clearly understood that the inefficiency of Japanese diplomats in Washington, D.C., caused the delayed delivery of the declaration of war to the U.S. government. This gave rise to a heated argument between the Japanese Navy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In fact, Shigenori Togo, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Shimada, former Minister of the Navy, testified twice respectively and their testimonies were something of recrimination of responsibility. Chief Judge Webb asked a simple question why such a thing was possible. This question could be another step toward bringing the imperial involvement to light.

A very difficult situation took place when General Hideki Tojo, the prime minister at the time of the outbreak of the war, gave his testimony. Logan, the defense attorney for my father, cross-examined the General following Keenan's examination. I was in the court because the examination was about my father.

Logan asked General Tojo, "Do you know of any instance whatsoever where Marquis Kido acted or gave any advice contrary to the Emperor's wishes for peace?"

General Tojo replied, "Insofar as I know, there was no such instance what-



Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn is presented to Emperor Hirohito at a Music Center reception in 1975.

soever." He continued, "And I further wish to add that there is no Japanese subject who would go against the will of His Majesty, more particularly, among high officials of the Japanese government or of Japan" and this part stirred up a big problem.

Chief Judge Webb spontaneously confirmed what General Tojo was saying, "Well, you know the implications from that reply?"

Chief Prosecutor Keenan was shocked. He was afraid that the judge would interpret that every order came from Emperor Hirohito and the Emperor was fully responsible for all decisions in the old Japanese system. So far, the Japanese side had maintained that the Emperor was not guilty because Japan was a constitutional monarchy.

But Tojo's testimony could upset

the argument. He made the comment on December 31, 1947. Mr. Keenan soon called Major General Tanaka and asked him to persuade General Tojo to withdraw his testimony.

Major General Tanaka, in turn, contacted Mr. Matsudaira and me and requested that we convince General Tojo to withdraw his statement by January 7, 1948, because he was scheduled to take the witness stand by then.

Initially, I tried to bring General Tojo into consent through Mr. Blewitt, his defense attorney, and also directly met with him in an interview room of the court. However, he steadfastly replied he had no intention of changing or withdrawing his testimony.

It was a natural response because he was a person of iron will and great loyalty. Then I asked Mr. Matsudaira and my father to persuade General Tojo. General Tojo finally accepted our

request and testified, "The Emperor always wished for peace and I decided to open fire against his will. We really had no other choice at that time." We eventually rode over the most critical situation in which the Emperor could have been summoned to court as a witness if things proceeded otherwise.

All of the Allied judges and prosecutors were not satisfied with the conclusion. There were several minority opinions.

One typical example was Judge Radhahinod Pal's argument that no defendants were guilty. Other examples were reflected in the comment of two judges. One was Chief Judge Webb from Australia who said, "Even though the decision of a constitutional monarch resulted in a crime against international law because he did so according to advice from his ministers,

he can never be immune from responsibility."

The other was Judge Henri Bernard from France who commented, "I don't think it is wrong to recognize Emperor Hirohito as a defendant. The fact that he was not prosecuted caused some determinant to all the defendants."

The French judge took the Kido Diary as a reason for his allegation. My father's diary was certainly double-edged.

**D**URING the American prosecutors were very cooperative with us while lawyers from the other Allied countries were otherwise. One of the most impressive characters was Comyns Carr, associate counsel from the U.K. He firmly believed that the Emperor was completely responsible for the war. He was assigned to my father's case. It was first scheduled that Mr. Carr would cross-examine our witnesses.

Shortly before the trial, however, it was changed to Mr. Keenan. Mr. Carr was a thoughtful, capable lawyer while Mr. Keenan was rather politically motivated.

So, Mr. Keenan examined my father, trying to avoid questions related to the Emperor. After the examination of my father was over, we moved that another 29 witnesses, including Shinken Makino, former Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, be summoned. However, we obtained information that Comyns Carr would examine those witnesses.

We therefore withdrew our motion for all the witnesses. The reason was that we thought it was possible that Comyns Carr could overturn our plea through the cross-examination of the 29 witnesses.

In conclusion, the non-prosecution decision for the Emperor was made by the GHQ and General MacArthur because of very political considerations and our protective activities did little in the determination.

Through the twists and turns that I have now described, this matter was settled and the Emperor remained as a "Shadow Defendant" and his prosecution was never considered again after the International Military Tribunal for the Far East was closed. ■

Opinion

Very truly yours



From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Political cartoons—masterstroke or fiasco?

Political cartoonists are an inevitable part of the American way of life. Their job is to be outrageous. Fairness doesn't necessarily have a place in their business. They are paid handsomely to make their subjects squirm and the public laugh, and their tactic is exaggeration. The best seem to dip their pens in vitriol. If your feelings are hurt by a caricature, if you are outraged, there isn't much you can do about it.

No one particularly public figures, is immune. The president of the United States, who certainly is entitled to the respect of his office, is a favorite target of cartoonists. Bill Clinton frequently is depicted as a fat slob or as a long-nosed liar like Pinocchio, with an uncomprehending, befuddled look and worse. The First Lady, Hillary Rodham Clinton, has cheeks and teeth that lend themselves to unkind caricature. They may complain privately, but not in public.

The president and Mrs. Clinton and Vice President Al Gore were depicted recently on the cover of *National Review* magazine with what were perceived as buck teeth and slanted eyes, described as "negative Asian features" by an outraged JACL representative. The cover was linked to the stories about Asian money supposedly buying political influence. The protest was predict-

able. This is not to condone racial stereotyping, but it is illuminating to know that it affects not only Asians but many thoroughly accepted and even well-loved ethnic groups. Example: In the *San Francisco Examiner* a couple of years ago, Seattle writer Dominic Gates wrote as follows about popularly celebrated St. Patrick's Day:

"You'll see it everywhere on the 17th of March, from Hallmark stores to T-shirts to street banners: a diminutive man with buckles on his shiny shoes and another on his billycock hat, his snub nose, heavy brow and mustacheless beard accentuating a simian quality to his features; he has a pugnacious scowl on his face, his fists are clenched, and he carries a shillelagh." But all is not fun and good humor. The source of that image, Gates tells us, "is English anti-Irish bigotry from the 19th Century."

How many of us have enjoyed the stereotype of the leprechaun-like Irishman without realizing its bitter origins?

There are other stereotypes, some of which we accept and some we reject. Jews no longer are depicted as big-nosed money-grubbers, probably derived from the Shylock image. But no one seems to object to the Italian portrayal as happy, gregarious people who eat enormous quantities of spaghetti doused

with tomato sauce and speak English with an accent. In fact, a food company promotes this image in its advertising and no one seems to be upset.

But what would be the reaction of Asian Americans if TV commercials were produced showing a family around the dinner table slurping up instant noodles with chopsticks under the urging of Papa and Mama speaking with a pseudo-Oriental accent? Outrage, undoubtedly, and perhaps an organized protest campaign.

Why would happy spaghetti-eaters be looked upon differently from happy noodle-guzzlers. I don't know. Perhaps for the same reason that there is no protest when President Clinton and his wife are portrayed as hogs or liars, but some people become angry when they are caricatured by a political cartoonist with stereotypical Asian features. Incidentally, Japanese cartoonists can be equally savage in caricaturing their politicians but the Japanese themselves don't seem to mind.

If you have an explanation for these standards, please share it with me. ■

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

By HARRY K. HONDA

Ft. Sam' AJAs

LAS VEGAS—Our main reason for attending the Fort Sam Houston AJA Reunion here last week on Monday-Wednesday (when room rates are invitingly



down to \$39 and not the \$100 range on Friday and Saturday) was to meet with several Nisei "who voluntarily submitted to tests conducted by the medical division (of the Army's Chemical Warfare Service)" in September-October, 1943. They had been sworn to secrecy.

The chemical agents, unknown to the men, or forgotten after 50-years and not suffering any ill effects, included the blistering mustard gas and poisonous Lewisite gas containing arsenic.

"A Fort Sammer," as these Nisei veterans are sometimes called, Col. Kenichi Uchida (ret.) of Ogden had earnestly sought for a meaningful award, at least the Bronze Star Medal "for meritorious achievement," beyond the mere paper commendation which said (quoting from Special Orders No. 152 signed for the chief of Chemical Warfare Service June 24, 1944): "These men participated beyond the call of duty by subjecting themselves to pain, discomfort and possible permanent injury for the advancement of research for our armed forces."

"Those named below knowingly submitted to exposure to chemical agents for some period during the months designated"

Pfc. Ted Kusumoto (of Montana, unknown), Pvt. George Kajimura (of Northern California, unknown), Pvt. Yachi Miyake (Los Altos), Pvt. Tsutomu Miki (El Monte), Pvt. Toshihiro Shimada (San Francisco), Pfc. Satoru Hayase (Pacific Grove), Pvt. Sam. M. Itaya (Stockton), Pfc. Satoru Sakuma (deceased), Cpl. Johnnie Sato (Los Angeles), Cpl. Royal M. Kaneko (of Utah, deceased), Pvt. Tom Matsumoto (Kauai) and Pvt. Mitsuru Morita (Gardena).

Uchida's appeal was rejected January 1995 because no award was available.

The same special orders, of 11 pages with non-Nikkei surnames, also lists 10 more Nisei who participated in these tests at the CWS center at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. Pvt. Masaru Tanaka, Pvt. Nobuyuku Iwanaga, Pfc. Frank M. Oshita, Pvt. Jack Fukushima, Sgt. George Shimabawa (sic), T/4 Harry Kataoka, Cpl. Akira Kawai, Pfc. Edwin K. Miyake, T/5 George Arai, Pfc. Noboru Miyake.

(One could speculate the skin of Japanese American was "different" and the tests might have some bearing in the Pacific campaign. But one remembered the research was to prepare against gas warfare in Europe to protect Nisei troops about to embark. The 100th arrived in Italy in September 1943 and the 442nd in June 1944.)

Another untold tale was buried in Dr. Earl Mizote's current compilation by "war groups" of 1,244 names of Japanese Americans killed in action or missing in action. That he had classified them by "war groups" caught our attention. There were 12 Nisei aboard the U.S. Army Transport Hawaii, which was sunk by the Japanese on Jan. 28, 1942. And our preliminary check of references of that period failed to bring up details.

The *Pacific Citizen* 1992 Holiday Issue of the "WWII Honor Roll" of the KIAs, MIAs and veterans did not list any of them. On Mizote's list are:

Pvt. Iwao Nakamura, Kealakekua; Pvt. Yoshito Nii, Papaikou; Pvt. Shoji Okido, Honouliuli; Pvt. Muneo L. Oka, Kailua; Pvt. Reginald M. Oseto, Hawaii; Pvt. Shinichi Shiigi, Honolulu; Pvt. Raymond H. Shinkawa, Waiohoni; Yeishun Soken, Waiakaeae; Pvt. Bushichi Tani, Papaikou; Pvt. Toroo Yamamoto, Pepeekeo; Pvt. Albert Yano, Kainaliu; Pvt. Yonezo Yonemura, Keope.

This was our first time spending almost three days in Vegas, coming home with more rich stories than money. ■

East wind



By BILL MARUTANI

Eternal Torch 2

THE PREVIOUS COLUMN in this space referred to the establishment of a memorial in the District of Columbia, in the words of the authorizing legislation, "to honor Japanese American patriotism in World War II." The designated location for the memorial is a desirable triangular piece of some 33,000 square feet (sq. ft.), bordered on all three sides by a street. It is conveniently located within walking distances from either the Capitol Building or the Union Station. How big is 33,000 sq. ft.? Well, if one acre consists of 43,560 sq. ft., then 33,000 calculates to be about three-quarters of an acre. A generous parcel of land in just about any urban geography, measured in the context of ground in our nation's capital, such a plot is a generous and valuable piece of real estate, indeed.

So, now what next lies ahead? PRELIMINARY LANDSCAPE renderings have been made, reviewed and modified. There undoubtedly will be continuing changes; there are at least three agencies each of which must give their individual blessings; irrespective of what the other agencies may endorse or disapprove. In the course of reviewing designs, a fascinating proposal was to incorporate a haiku rendition (in English, of course) capturing the spirit of what the memorial is all about. This proposal was put forth by the fellow whose column appears hereabove. Bill Hosokawa

is one of the volunteer directors of the charitable 501(c)(3) entity, known simply as "National Japanese American Memorial Foundation" ("NJAMF"), charged with transforming vision into physical reality.

THE COMPOSITION of the NJAMF board has a geographic spread spanning from Hawaii across the Pacific to California (Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco), Pacific Northwest (Washington and adjoining regions), Midwest (Chicago, Denver), East Coast (New York, Washington, D.C., and points between down into the Southeast). Membership on the board includes Sansei, as well as women. All directors are actively working directors, no task being deemed too menial. Directors' quarterly meetings have been held in these various regions, with individual directors absorbing the expenses involved — travel, lodging, meals. The operating office is situated in Washington, D.C. where the focus of the project will reside. Cherry Y. Tsutsumida, experienced in the functioning of government operations, is the Executive Director.

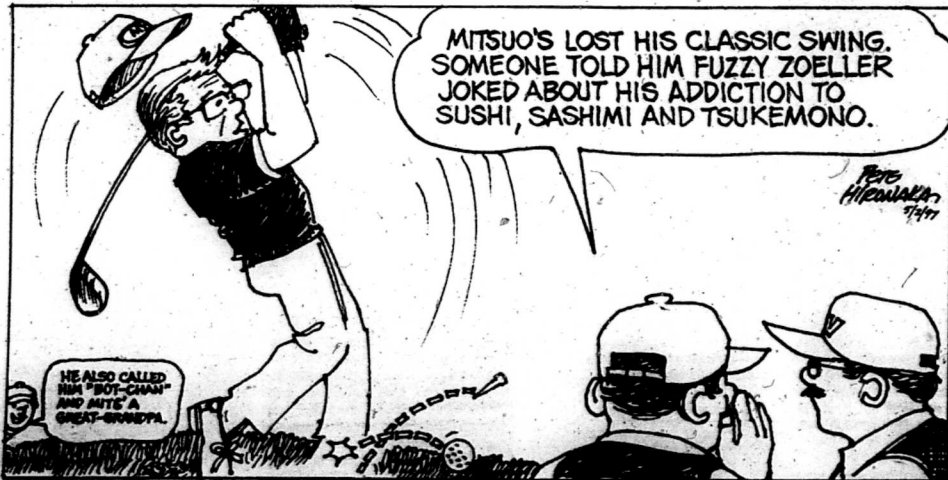
VARIOUS IDEAS to consecrate the memorial have been voiced. For example, dedication of the memorial site to include incorporating into the ground symbolic amounts of soil from those places having special significance to Nikkei Americans. This would include soil from the ten "Relocation" camps;

fifteen "Assembly Centers," plus Sand Island (Hawaii); the Justice Department Centers such as Crystal City, Texas; Presidio where the MISLS was initiated, plus Camp Savage and Ft. Snelling where hundreds of Nikkei trained; Camp McCoy, Wis., plus Camp Shelby, Miss., where the all-Nikkei troops trained. In this manner, the experience will have come a full circle back to Washington, D.C., for a symbolic closure of this saga.

TOWARD THIS END soil from some of the camps is already in hand. In keeping a vow that I made to myself that if my government made amends for the wrong inflicted, I would pay a pilgrimage back to Tule Lake (where I was confined in 1942), in 1994 I brought back some soil from the camp site. Others who have heard of this program have also collected camp soil. The most recent contribution was from the Poston, Ariz., site; it was collected and sent in by a Native American. In my mind's eye, that one somehow held an ironic and profound twist to it.

All Americans, in particular Nikkei Americans, will soon have an opportunity to be part of this memorial. Whether this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity will become a reality, will be up to you. ■

*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.



# Day of Remembrance revisited in San Mateo

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)  
**SAN MATEO**—The Education Committee of the chapters sponsored a forum on February 19 at the San Mateo Senior Center to commemorate the "Day of Remembrance." The forum was titled "Living History: A Gathering of Survivors."

More than 100 high school students and their teachers, chapter members and friends came to hear the personal and very emotional stories of four survivors of the illegal and unconstitutional event called the "Evacuation" . . . a user-friendly euphemism that the government used to hide the ugliness of this most unfortunate event in the history of the United States.

The forum was moderated by Steve Okamoto, who opened the evening with a re-creation of a radio broadcast first heard minutes after the bombers attacked Pearl Harbor. He went on to describe the chaos in the Japanese American community and the confusion about Japan, the home of their ancestors, attacking the United States. However, he said,

none could imagine the horror that was soon to be inflicted upon them.

Before introducing the panelists, Steve explained to the students who the JACL was, and that part of JACL's mission statement was to educate the public towards a better understanding of the human and civil rights of Japanese Americans. He went on to tell the story of President Roosevelt and his famous "Day of Infamy" speech in which he formally declared war on the Empire of Japan, and the story of the signing of Executive Order 9066 on February 19, 1942, authorizing the Secretary of War to exclude, "as a matter of military necessity," Japanese from the West Coast. However, Okamoto said, the stated purpose of the Executive Order is highly suspect, while the real purpose . . . the removal and confinement of an ethnic group solely because their ancestors came from Japan . . . was constitutionally indefensible.

Three of the panelists were members of our San Mateo community, Florence Hongo, Michiko Mukai, and

Yon Kawakita, while the fourth panelist, John Togashi of Palo Alto was a veteran of the 442nd. Each told their stories in a very logical order.

First Yon spoke of his youth as a senior at San Mateo High whose life was turned upside down when he and his family were forced to move into horse stalls at Tanforan Assembly Center. He described how teachers from San Mateo would come to give lessons to him and his confined classmates and how they finally received their graduation certificates in a ceremony in the stands of the racetrack.

Michiko told her story from the perspective of a child and her life, at Tanforan, then on a train to Utah, and the dust and lack of privacy at Topaz detention center. The audience felt the same hopelessness and despair as Michiko talked about the barbed wire and the guards with rifles pointing at her.

Florence's story began as the war was winding down and the prejudices and battles were still being fought at home, trying to find suitable housing and any type of employment. She thought the war was over . . . maybe in Japan and Europe . . . but not in California, with the less than subtle racism she encountered.

John's experiences were of being a soldier in the most highly decorated unit in United States history, the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. He told about the battles he fought and the friends who were killed or wounded in Italy and France. The most interesting irony John mentioned was coming home after his tour of duty, having faced danger and death to save democracy back home, only to be incarcerated with his family behind the barbed wire of Amache detention center.

After the presentation education committee chair Mary Jo Kubota presented each panelist with a beautiful plant and a book about JACL as a small token of our appreciation for sharing their most personal and touching stories.

The panelists answered questions by a very attentive and motivated group of students while the ladies of Tomodachi served a selection of desserts and drinks. ■

## Californians aren't welcome in Oregon, doctoral study finds

**PORTLAND**—A UC-Riverside doctoral student in sociology, **Glenn Tsunokai**, had this advice for Californians thinking of moving to Oregon: "I would change my license plates really fast and not wear any of those kinds of shirts that identify you 'as being from California.'"

His research of 319 Oregonians concludes Oregonians are prejudiced against Californians, finds them to be competitive, superficial, calculating and impersonal. But Oregonians rate Washingtonians almost as nice as themselves: charitable, trustworthy, law-abiding, considerate, cooperative and neighborly.

Tsunokai found 68 percent of Oregonians think Californians would cause a negative change in their communities (though the survey doesn't exactly say that those changes would be), but 81 percent said they would not display a

bumper sticker reading: "Californians Go Home."

Fifty-three percent think Oregon's natural environment will deteriorate if more Californians move into the state, while 30 percent think more Washington residents would mess things up.

Tsunokai's adviser, Edgar Butler, sociology professor emeritus, said the poll included numerous controls to ensure the sampling was representative.

Tsunokai first considered the study after his parents bought a house in Brookings, a coast town near the California border, and then heard horror stories of the callous treatment upon Californians in Oregon. While he knew of many studies examining prejudice toward blacks, homosexuals and other minority groups, he took the same questions and substituted the word "Californians." — ES ■

## Letters

### 'Railroading' Issei

The California State Railroad Museum (CSRM) in Sacramento is conducting a preliminary survey for a possible exhibit on the Japanese working on the U.S. railroads. It will be an opportunity to tell a little-known story of the Japanese contribution to building the West working on the railroads.

Thus, I read with interest Michi Weglyn's article (Feb. 21-March 6 P.C.) on the firing of Japanese railroad workers by Union Pacific and Southern Pacific after Pearl Harbor. We have some information on the firing but very few personal accounts.

The story, in brief: By 1900, there were 21,327 Japanese in the United States; railroads became a major employer. They were the most numerous ethnic group on railroads in the Northwest. Peak year was 1906 with 13,000 Japanese railroad workers, mostly young men.

Any photographs, diaries, news articles or artifacts from P.C. readers would help the story are needed. Call ahead.

*Mae Hatanaka*

CSRM researcher

111 "T" St., Sacramento, CA  
 9581-2265, 916/451-5000  
 Email csmr@csmr.org

### 'Ha'pa' is Hawaiian

Responding to Dr. Oniki's letter (April 4-17) on spelling of a word for offspring of multi-racial parents, the word is Hawaiian for "part" and written ha'pa, as the pronunciation guide [says] in my Hawaiian-English language guide (Tongg Publishing Co., Honolulu). My Issei parents had difficulty using the softer pronunciation and dragged it out to hap-pa as most Asians did in the Islands. Since Asians outnumber everyone else, I wouldn't be surprised if the Hawaiian pronunciation is lost.

*Kay Shiroma*

Stockton, Calif.

### A Saneisi Latina in El Paso

I am a Saneisi of Japanese-Mexican extraction, born in 1942 in the El Paso area, and my grandfather, Ryoichi Okubo, was already incarcerated at Ft. Bliss, Texas. It was very difficult to get my family to talk about those days. The sister city to El Paso, Ciudad Juárez, was an area with a Japanese colony which was dispersed during World War II. I remember the names of some living in this area at the time but little else.

Fortunately, I do have a family tree, but have an interest in the Japanese family crest. My grandfather's immediate family are probably all dead. I would appreciate any leads that you might have available. I am indebted to you and the work you are doing for the community whose ancestors are from Japan.

*Leticia Lopez Okubo*

El Paso, Texas

As Mrs. Lopez was interested in "anything on the Japanese Mexican," the most significant news coming is that the Japanese in Mexico City are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the arrival of the Japanese immigrants to Mexico in May. For information: write to Sr. Enrique Shibayama, Apartado 60-601, San Pedro de Los Pinos, Mexico City, D.F.—our "P.C. contact."

A book of interest, see: The Japanese Texans (1987), by Thomas K. Walls (whose mother is Japanese American). It may be available at UT Institute of Texan Cultures, P.O. Box 1226, San Antonio, TX 78294. An excellent history but there's not much about the Japanese colony around El Paso.

**ORA Magazine**  
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 The magazine for the Japanese American community

### Re: design of Patriotism Memorial

Although I support a JA monument on both coasts, I oppose the design of the Washington, D.C., Patriotism Memorial because it doesn't have any symbol that refers to our Japanese American heritage nor flags to emphasize our "patriotism."

How sad to see JACL leaders give wholehearted support to that monument, which is forbidden to pay tribute to the 100th/442nd/MIS soldiers. How can anyone prefer something so innocuous, compared with the L.A. statutory that boldly proclaims our faith and love of America despite the injustices we suffered?

*Mae Odo*  
 Renton, Wash.

### About Judge Lance Ito

Judge Lance Ito (Feb. 7-20) could uplift the minority by speaking out for affirmative action, the harshness of the immigration and welfare reform law but he being a stooge of the establishment will remain quiet — so much for your hero.

As a Berkeley resident, I have followed his career from Boalt Hall, to Peet's Coffee Shop to Telegraph Avenue and to the conservative establishment. The Nikkei youth needs a role model who is more progressive and challenging the status quo.

*Joji Yokoi*

Berkeley, Calif.

By way of introduction, an attached September 1994 neighborhood newspaper article describes Yokoi as a "jack-of-all-trades," blending science and art. Born in 1931 at Turlock, his family was interned for four years and relocated to San Francisco. Joji worked his way to his fine arts degree at college, moved to Berkeley in 1959 and worked for many years at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. He also worked at the Art and Science Museum and the Exploratorium, and runs a small workshop at Regent St. and Dwight Way.

### The Nisei and Gen. Tojo

In this issue (P.C. March 21-April 3) Bill Marutani writes in his column about fascinating experiences of the MIS Nisei and prisoner General Tojo who may have received blood from this Nisei in an unsuccessful suicide attempt.

Author Lyn Cröigt in her splendid book, *Honor by Fire: Japanese Americans at War in Europe and the Pacific* (1994, p. 292), quotes from Joseph D. Harrington's book, *Yankee Samurai, The Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory* (1979), that Harry Urasaki was assigned as aide to General Tojo when the suicide attempt was made.

Turning to the book, *Yankee Samurai*, I quote from pages 259 & 260: (our book shows p. 363—Ed.)

Harry Masachi Urasaki made a heart-to-heart exchange. When Prime Minister Hideki Tojo tried to commit suicide, he was confined to an Army field hospital. General Eichelberger detailed Urasaki to be Tojo's aide. For more than a month, until Tojo was transferred to Sugamo Prison to await trial, Urasaki fed, bathed and interpreted for him. Having nothing else with which to express his gratitude, Tojo gave Urasaki his tunic, still stained with his blood, as a memento.

Fourteen years later, having become a doctor in Hilo (Hawaii), Harry Urasaki returned the tunic to Tojo's widow. In gratitude, she gave him one of the "death poems" Tojo wrote before his execution. Prized by the Hawaii doctor, it read, "I shall now return to the bosom of reality."

Perhaps Harry Urasaki can provide the full story. I am a self-referred student of history since as a child in Honolulu when Pearl Harbor was bombed, I (Nisei) wanted to know why. I discovered your newspaper just a year ago and find it very interesting.

*Kay Shiroma*  
 Stockton, Calif.



## Voice of a Saneisi

© AKEMI KAYLENG

# Buddhahead and damn proud of it!

IT happened again. I do a lot of shopping by mail. This gets my name on a lot of mailing lists, and I get a lot of unsolicited catalogs. Lately I've noticed a disturbing trend. The catalog I got today stated, in big letters on the front cover, "Defer payment! Buy now, make no payments until . . ." This catalog was by no means the only one I've received with that enticement.

At least the persons being wooed are not directly identifiable as people with debt problems. At least not yet. The same could not be said about the target market in another kind of ad I've seen. These are aimed specifically at customers with a history of financial problems. Friendly spokespersons with scrubbed faces smilingly reassure us that credit problems are nothing to be ashamed of. They just mean we're human. So, even with bad credit, come on in, we're eager to meet you.

The message in all these pitches is, you'd love to acquire the material goods but don't have the money. Maybe you've had some nasty financial experiences up to and including bankruptcies. No problem! We'll give you the merchandise. You can pay later.

These ads disturb me. Money trouble does not spontaneously generate out of the blue for no reason. It's an indicator of some serious underlying problem, either in the person, the person's environment, or both. The target markets in these ads are obviously in trouble. Yet the advertiser is encouraging them to increase their trouble. It's like giving a gift pack

of cigarettes to a guy with lung disease.

I'm basically pretty happy living Anglo American style. But in some ways I've absolutely refused to acculturate. Now keep in mind, I'm one of those Asian types who could just as well be White in many ways. Yet there are times when I hear voices of long deceased family members rising in 'me. Traditional Asians are quite conservative about credit and debt. I suppose some over-assimilated Asians would tell me I'm part of the unenlightened dark ages, that I'm just being "Buddhahead." I'd tell them, you're damn right, I'm a relic from feudal Japan. I refuse to go along with the "hakujin" (White) way. The hakujin should move over to our way. You people have gone "baka" (that means, contemptibly stupid). And I bet you're into "shibai," too.

Shibai. All show, no substance. Real good at looking good. All pretty picture. Glamour aura, good image. But nothing underneath. No brains or achievement or personal character.

Many people have observed that the mainstream women's liberation movement is overwhelmingly White and middle class. I believe I know why. Women of color have difficulty identifying with people who have lived lives which are too sheltered, too pampered, where some man was always going to take care of them. As a very young child I knew that life was tough, and I had to take care of myself

because no man could do so. The older men I remember, with their limited education and language problems, were far less capable than me. Because of my minority background, I have the self-sufficiency and strengths which so many White women are struggling to achieve.

I've refused to go all out in Americanizing. If I had, besides having less financial security and being a worthless shibai charmer desperately seeking a man, I would have lots of other problems. There's a strong chance I would be divorced. I'd be more susceptible to cancer due to the high fat American diet. I would not be able to see and respect the life experiences of older people. I'm mainly Anglo, but in some ways I'm quite Buddhahead.

The old immigrants I grew up with were like the unpopular kids in high school gazing so yearningly at the In-Crowd. They wanted to fit in and be accepted by the American mainstream so badly that everything traditional was bad. They were determined to wipe out all traces of Buddhahead in us kids. They would see me as a failure, because I'm still partly Buddhahead. They would say that my beautiful Anglo American lifestyle is spoiled by the traditions I've retained.

Internalized racists trying to be White are welcome to call me a Buddhahead. I'm Buddhahead and damn proud of it. ■

Internalized racists trying to be White are welcome to call me a Buddhahead. I'm Buddhahead and damn proud of it. ■

Akemi lives with her husband Steve Knight in Los Angeles, with their two cats.

**Bookshelf**

**An astonishing WWII A-bomb episode**

**Japan's Secret War: Japan's race against time to build its own atomic bomb.**

By Robert K. Wilcox, Introduction by Derek Desolia Price, (Updated to include newly declassified information), Marlow & Co., New York (1995), index, soft \$12.95.

**NISEI MIS VETERANS** in the know will be miffed by the total lack of recognition in this fascinating book about the Pacific war. The jacket says:

"After years of research based on material gathered by American intelligence during the occupation of Japan ... (author) Robert Wilcox gives the most detailed account of Japan's version of the Manhattan Project - from its earliest days to the possible testing of an actual weapon.

"The story involves Japan's leading scientists (Dr. Yoshio Nishina, Kunihiro Kigoshi), including a future Nobel Prize winner, a network of Spanish spies working in North America; and a German U-boat desperately trying to reach Japan with a cargo of uranium in the final days before the Third Reich's collapse.

"But perhaps the most fascinating element is the giant industrial complex in northern Korea (Konan = Hungnam) where the final aspects of the Japanese atomic research may have taken place ....

"This new edition includes recently unearthed research showing the Japanese spent much more [time] on their atomic program than previously made public ....

Only shows that Japanese American linguists, translators and interpreters during World War II have a long haul to get their long-hidden stories told. They are now making headway.—HKH ■

**AJA history, packed and illuminating**

**Japanese Americans: the Formation & Transformations of an Ethnic Group.**

By Paul R. Spickard. Twayne's Publishers, Imprint of Simon & Schuster Macmillan, 1633 Broadway, New York, NY 10019. 223pp, tables, index (1996), \$28.95 cloth, \$16.95 paper.

**WHEN SO MANY** of our P.C. readers can be more knowing of Japanese American history than the rest of the population (I would like to think), Dr. Paul Spickard's chapters, notes and tables on AJA history are a lively collection of fascinating details and crisp observations.

The closing paragraph of the BYU-Hawaii history professor is a recipe for a sequel, which may not be in his cards to add our ours to ponder:

"Some observers might predict that Japanese Americans are on a straight-line train for ethnic oblivion.

"Yet in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s, ethnic interests began to reemerge.

"A remnant of Sansei became ethnic activists .... There was a modest uptick of Japanese American ethnicity based on two renewed common interests: [the successful Redress movement and the fear that Japan-bashing can harass Japanese Americans].

"As the century approaches its close, it may be that these interests will prove strong enough to revivify Japanese American institutions and especially Japanese American culture, or it may be that other common interests will emerge.

"The tasks for those who would strengthen Japanese American ethnicity are: (1) to find ways to include the outlying members of their population - suburbanites, nonparticipants in community institutions, intermarriers and their children - in Japanese American culture, interests and institutions, and (2) to identify new interests that may bind the group together.—HKH ■



PHOTO BY MIYAKO KADOGAWA

**STILL IN ACTION**—Greater L.A. Singles JA CL has been contributing a check every year since 1987 to Koreisha Chusoku-kai, the Little Tokyo senior nutrition program at Union Church of Los Angeles. This was the 1996 presentation: JACLers Meriko Mori (left) with a check and Dr. Dorothy Imai holding a gift of tulips and Emi Yamaki, program director. Last March, Yamaki was honored by Assemblyman Louis Caldera as the 46th Assembly District's Woman of the Year at the State Capitol for her work with the Koreisha Chusoku Kai. A graduate of Belmont High School, Los Angeles, Emi recently celebrated her 50th wedding anniversary with her husband, Joe Yamaki, a 442 Regimental Combat Team veteran during World War II. The couple have three children and four grandchildren.

**Canadian WWII veteran's vanity plate issue boils**

**TORONTO**—The case of Oswald Luce, a Canadian World War II veteran who was a Japanese prisoner of war in 1942, and his "JAP POW" vanity license plate had drawn a complaint with the Ontario Ministry of Transportation, which notified him his plates would be revoked. The decision was upheld by an appeals committee and Luce accepted "JPN POW."

The *Toronto Sun* published a Christie Blatchford column Dec. 18 in which she justified Luce's original license plate, saying that it was not "racist or offensive ... but historical fact" and described his wartime suffering. The column generated calls from Japanese Canadians.

When Jennifer Hashimoto, Toronto National Association of Japanese Canadians (NAJC) chapter president, spoke with someone at the Canadian Press about the column, her statement made news across the country. Hashimoto, who edits the *Toronto JC Community News*, explained that use of the "J" word was offensive and pejorative and that veterans and others like them were still "unable to distinguish between Japanese military treatment of prisoners of war and civilian Japanese overseas, and their Canadian-born children who suffered injustices at the hands of the Canadian government."

Hashimoto was also disappointed to see the *Sun* run many letters in support of Luce's "right" to his original plate, regardless of any offense it might cause. There were also letters supporting the revocation, some by Japanese Canadians.

Jesse Nishihata, English editor of *Nikkei Voice*, found "POW" to be the most disturbing because of the

implied violence when it appears in the comics or cartoons. Since many younger people will not be familiar with the abbreviation for prisoner-of-war, the plate, JAP POW, implied violence against Japanese.

John Kitamura, former dean, faculty of applied arts, Ryerson Polytechnic University, first contacted the columnist at the *Sun* and then wrote to her of his concern, adding: "The issue is not the right of an individual to express one's views, but the overriding need for all of us to be protected from any and all forms of racism."

Addie Kobayashi, a 64-year-old Sansei, a neighbor of Oswald Luce in St. Catherine's, wrote to the *St. Catherine's Standard*: "When Mr. Luce used the word Jap on his license plates I like to think that I am not really his target, but I am the one who reads it." He called her on the day her letter appeared and said he did not intend his plates "to offend Japanese Canadians."

The ministry official quoted in the Blatchford column explained to NAJC that guidelines do prohibit words generally considered to be offensive, such as "Jap," but these guidelines were not in place in the early 1980s when vanity plates were introduced. The official added there is no system to review previously approved plates and that only a complaint would trigger a review, as in Luce's case.

Hashimoto was reminded of the hate expressed by veterans toward Japanese Canadians working for redress in the late 1980s. "It is all too apparent that there are many out there who feel that a person's suffering in the service of his or her country entitles that person to express hatred to another group." ■

**Asian Pacific American themes on TV set for May**

**LOS ANGELES**—Southern California's educational KCET-TV (Ch. 28) honors Asian Pacific American heritage month with a month-wide schedule of programming highlighted by the premiere of Huell Howser's "California Gold" special, *Something Strong Within*, on Saturday, May 17, 6-7 p.m. (repeats May 18, 7:30 p.m.)

In 1989, the Japanese American National Museum discovered reels of uncatagued film in its archives, most of them home movies, dating as far as the 1920s. Senior curator Karen Ishizuka and film director Robert A. Nakamura organized and edited them into an extraordinary anthology. KCET producer Howser introduces the film, takes the viewers on a visit of the museum, and speaks with Ishizuka about making the film, *California Gold: Something Strong Within*.

KCET's special time schedule also includes:

Fri., May 16, 11 p.m.-12m—*The Year of My Japanese Cousin*, A humorous and often painful coming-of-age chronicle of a pair of

teenage cousins, one American and one Japanese, during an extended family reunion.

Fri., May 23, 11:30-12m—*Nagasaki Journey*. A survivor returns to the city after more than 40 years.

Sun., May 25, 5-6 p.m.—*Honor Bound: A Personal Journey*. A hard-hitting account of a 442nd soldier's march through war and racial turmoil. Originally aired in 1996. ■

**A mission to Swaziland**

Urologist Alan Yamada, MD, of Methodist Hospital, Arcadia, Calif., with six other medical specialists, spent two weeks in February on a medical mission in Mbabane, capital of Swaziland, South Africa, to provide medical services and expertise to doctors at the main hospital. The trip was organized by the First Church of the Nazarene, Pasadena. While a medical student at Yale University, Yamada went on a volunteer medical mission to the Caribbean, an experience that stayed with him through the years. ■

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IN MEMORIAM:

Ben Obata, MIS vet who volunteered from Gila



TOM MASAMORI PHOTO

HONOR GUARDS escort the casket bearing the body of Lt. Col. Benjamin T. Obata (left) of Springfield, Va., on a horse-drawn caisson to his final resting place at Arlington National Cemetery. Funeral service was held April 10 at the National Evangelical Free Church, Annandale.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Obata, 79, died March 29 in Washington, D.C. Ben Obata grew up in Vacaville and Oakland, Calif., and was evacuated to Gila River relocation center in 1942. He volunteered for the service from camp and was assigned to the Military Intelligence Service (MIS). His military service was in Okinawa, Tokyo (occupation) and Ft. Holabird, Maryland. He settled in Washington, D.C., following the war, and retired from government service.

Obata was active in JACL, community, church and veterans groups. The Japanese American Veterans Association (JAVA), Go For Broke National Veterans Association (GFBNVA), and the Association of Counter Intelligence Corps Veterans (ACICV) were among the organizations in which he was involved.

Following a church service, burial was in Arlington National Cemetery. Obata was accorded full military honors, including a band, honor guard, color guard and firing squad.

He is survived by his wife Joanne, son Timothy, daughter Mary Grace Forde, and a grandson, Benjamin Ford. ■

U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador to Japan

RALEIGH, N.C.—A lifetime Foreign Service officer U. Alexis Johnson, 88, died March 24 at a convalescent center here. His career spanned four decades, including ambassadorships to Japan, Thailand, Czechoslovakia, and a stint as deputy secretary of state

for political affairs in the Kennedy Administration during the Cuban missile crisis. He is remembered for hosting the 1967 Embassy reception in Tokyo for the first National JACL-sponsored group tour to Japan, which was also attended by Nisei then living in Japan ■

VETERANS

Continued from Page 1

T. Fukumoto, Yoshimi Fukumoto, Thomas Y. Funakoshi, Isaac Furukawa, Seikou Ganek, Mitsuru Goto, Raymond Goto, Satoshi Goto, Masao Goya, Gilbert M. Gushiken, Yoshinobu Gusuuma, Hiroshi Hagino, Yoshio Haginawa, Mitsuo Hamada, Patrick K. Hamada, Kenneth Hamaguchi, Rodney N. Hamaguchi, Richard Y. Hayakawa, Sadayasu Higa, Yutaka Higa, Walter W. Higashida, Aranari Hiraga, Edward K. Hirakawa, Rin Hiroaka, Louis M. Hirata, Jiro Hirokane, Jack A. Hiwatashi, Shigeo Hiyanne, Tomio Honda, Tammy Ikeda, Yoshio Ikeda, Mark Inokuchi, Edward M. Ishibashi, Hidemaru U. Ishida, Mitsuyoshi Ishida, Wallace K. Ishikawa, Kiyoshi Ishimizu, Albert A. Ishimoto, Robert S. Ishimoto, Ray Ito, Yukinobu Ito, Yeikichi B. Itokazu, Osamu Iwami, Shozo Iwatsuru, Issamu Izu, Franklin N. Izu.

Edward Oshiro, Paul H. Oshiro, Mitsuyuki Ota, Thomas N. Otoguro, Bill M. Otomo, Masasaki Saito, Masaya Saito, Tsugio Saito, Allen T. Sakamoto, James N. Sakamoto, Kenneth M. Sakamoto, Minoru Sasaki, Takekichi Sasaki, Shoji Sato, Henry T. Senaha, Hiroshi Shibao, Nobumi Shibao, Lawrence Y. Shima, Robert Shimabukuro, Shingo Shimabukuro, Calvin Shimata, Kenneth Shimogawa, Toshio Shinomoya, Robert Shinde, Nobuo Shishido, Takashi Shishido, Herbert H. Suzuki. Charles S. Takahara, Theodore Takafuji, Sam O. Takahara, George Takahashi, Richard Takahashi, Tōhoru T. Takai, Herbert T. Takamatsu, Ben M. Takamoto, Nobuyuki Takeshita, Harry F. Takeuchi, Charles Y. Tamaru, Kaname R. Tamaohiro, Osamu Tamura, George H. Tanoaka, Kiyoshi Tanouye, Yukihiro Tanouye, Shinji Tengan, Richard R. Tokunaga, Daniel T. Toma, Haruo Tomita, Casey N. Torikawa, Sadato Toaki, Jack S. Truboi, George T. Tsuji, Sueo Tsunoda, Harry Tsuruoka, Noboru Uehara, Seiho Uyei, Mitsuo Uemura, Yukio Ujimoto, Archie M. Uno, Akira Uota, Paul K. Ura, Takaya D. Urugami, Robert T. Uyeda, Alfred S. Uyebara, Takeo Uyebara, Andrew R. Wada, Richard M. Watanabe, Munao Yaka, Nobuyi Yamagata, Teugyo Yamaguchi, Yoji Yamaguchi, Timothy S. Yamakawa, Taketo Yamane, Harold S. Yamasaki, Joichi Yamashita, Gary K. Yasunaka, Thomas H. Yokomichi, Tetsumi Yokoyoi, Katsahi Yokotake, Tisuo Yoshinaga, Kanji Yoshida, Elmer J. Yoshihara, Toshiharu Yoshikawa, Tatsuo Yoshino, Shigeo G. Yoshioka, Don R. Yumori.

The Pacific Citizen learned this past week, one name is Chinese, one name is Hawaiian and three are not Japanese. ■

REDRESS

Continued from Page 1

documentation. In another category, whereas undergraduate students attending colleges outside the prohibited zones had been eligible, graduate students in this same situation had been ruled ineligible as being independent adults living out on their own. Recently those few graduate students who could show that they had maintained their primary residence in the prohibited zones were determined to be eligible.

—REDRESS DATA — Total number of cases paid to date: 80,300. There remain enough funds to cover approximately 1,900 additional cases before the redress program closes in August 1998. ■

Obituaries

All the towns are in California except as noted.

Arata, Frank Takumi, 78, Stockton, Mar. 30; survived by wife Emily, daughters Kathleen, Ellen Karel, Jacklyn McGratta, 2 gcs., brother Henry, sisters Sachiko Ishida, Kazumi Nishioka.

Furuya, Takashi, 75, Los Angeles, April 7 service; Moneki-born, survived by wife Fujino, sons Eric, Frank, Norman, Marvin, 6 gc., brother-in-law Tatsuo Aoki, sisters-in-law Momoko Tanaka, Kaye Hiraga (Stockton), Toko Aoki.

Hasse, Raymond Tashiro, Mr. 28; Los Angeles, long time Selanoco JACL Board officer, survived by wife Nancy, Hayashi, Shigeo, 71, Fort Lupton, Colo., Mr. 6; Fort Lupton-born, World War II 442nd Regimental Combat Team Veteran, survived by sister Tomiko Maeda (Los Angeles), brothers Masami (Salt Lake City), Kazuto (Florence, Colo.).

Hayashi, Umiko W., 96, Seattle, Mr. 10; survived by daughter Yoshiko, sons Shuichi (Colorado), George (Japan).

Hayashida, Herbert Hideo, 66, Montebello, Mr. 27; Hilo, Hawaii-born, veteran of Igoan Conflict, survived by wife Doris, sons Harlan, Harvey, daughter Laura Kotani, 1 gc., mother Shizuno Hayashida, brothers Walter, Kenneth, sister Ellen Matsuzaki, mother-in-law Shizuko Tamashiro, brothers-in-law Richard, Lawrence Tamashiro (Hawaii), sister-in-law Gladys Kunimoto (Santa Barbara).

Honjio, Koyoko, 75, Sunland, March 31; Terminal Island-born, survived by brother Tadashi 'Tish', sister-in-law Ruby Honjio.

Horita, Henry Haruo, 90, Stockton, Mar. 31; Stockton-born, survived by wife Kazuko, brother George (Monteary Park), sister Kyo Kikuta (New York City).

Hosogi, Perry T., 73, Seattle, Mr. 8; survived by wife Takako, daughters Elene Tamai, Cherylce Hosogi, 2 gc., brother

Lindy Inamura, Michi, 76, Pasadena, Mar. 24; Utah-born, former nursing director at Keiro Nursing Home, survived by husband Toshio, son David, sister Yoshi Mikurya, brothers Kazuo Sato, Tada Sato, brother-in-law Shig Inamura, sister-in-law Sawa Inamura.

Iwai, Tetsuo Ted, Chicago, April 5 service.

Kawamoto, Eric Marty, Los Angeles, April 3; survived by parents Tom and Nori, brothers Thomas, Dewey, sister Leslie.

Kawamoto, Harold Susumu, 81, Los Angeles, April 3; Hawaii-born, survived by wife Harriet Tom, son Roy, 3 gc., brother Sakae.

Kumura, Kazuko, Seattle; survived by husband Michio, sons Michael, Alan (both of Seattle), daughter Eileen Kimura (Madera), 4 gc., sisters Seki Ebira (Seattle), Aki Osawa (Japan).

Kira, Sadeyo, 94, Los Angeles, April 4; Seattle-born, survived by son Satoshi, daughter Rui Sadamura, 1 gc., brother Isami Nakao (Bainbridge Island, Wash.), sister Michiko Matsumoto.

Luna, Teukaku, 69, Seattle, Mar. 7; Sendai, Japan-born, survived by sister Kanako McCoy (San Diego).

Matsuami, Joe Iwao, 74, Seattle, Mar. 14; Sacramento-born, survived by sons Dennis, Roy, Richard, sisters Mihaiko Kawachi, Toshiye Kaya, Rose Ishii, Natsumi Kiyukawa, brothers Manuel, Don, Juchi, brother-in-law Bob Nakadoki, Emi Okazaki, Funya Noguchi, 6 gc.

Matsuura, Yoshio Harry, 82, Palo Alto, Mar. 29; Los Angeles-born, survived by wife Mary, son Ronald, daughters Irene, Diana Okamoto, 4 gc., sisters Sachiko Tadamaru, Fumiko Yamlang, Fumie Takeuchi, Keiko Naagai (all of Japan).

Murakami, Sue, 95, San Francisco, Mar. 23; Fukui-born, survived by sons Kiyoshi, Yukio, daughters Teutae, Hisako Kashiwano, Nobuko Asawa, 6 gc.

Nagayama, Taeko, 75, Los Angeles, April 12 service; survived by daughter Joy Kono (Pinole), Jeanne Hall (Kent, Ohio), son Peter (Clovis).

Nakamura, Janet Chiye, 71, Fremont, Mar. 14; Berkeley-born, survived by husband Shigeharu, daughters Wendy (San Diego), Stacy (Fremont), daughter-in-law Gail Nakamura, brother Bill Umeki (Marina), sister Maureen Nakano (Union City).

Nakawata, Henry Hidemi, 75, Santa Monica, April 4; Kagoshima-ken-born, survived by son Takato Thomas, daughter Machiko Maki, 3 gc., brothers Hiroshi (Japan), Hidechi, sisters-in-law Nobuko Kamikihara, Tomiko Nagatomo.

Okada, Kiyoko, 71, Gardena, April 2; Bakersfield-born, survived by husband Jimmy, son Randolph, daughter Sharon Okada, brother George Miyata, sister Akiiko Mori.

Omata, Garrett, 29, Arcadia, Mar. 4; Los Angeles-born, writer of the play, S.A.M. Am, survived by fiancée Paige Britt, parents Haruo and Carol, sisters Christine Luo, Cathryn Azama, grandparents Okata, Henry and Miyoko Okai.

Rosero, Norine Fumiko, 17, Arleta, April 1; Mission Hills-born, survived by parents Lipo and Dorothy, sister Dana, grandmother Yone Takimoto, great-grandmother Kuni Yamanouye.

Shimada, Genichi, 78, Monterey Park, Mar. 28; Vacaville-born, survived by wife Ayano, sons Michael, Steven, Robert, 4 gc., brother Yoshiharu (Walnut Creek), sister Grace Tsujimoto (Berkeley), sister-in-law Nancy Shimada (Berkeley).

Shimizu, Masaru, 61, Sun Valley, Mr. 30; Los Angeles-born, survived by wife

Kathleen, sons David (Japan), Masanobu, Koji, daughter Mari, 4 gc., brothers Tenjo, Yoshio, sister Shizuye Couey.

Sugiyama, Saneatsu, Seattle, Mr. 9; survived by wife Susan, daughter Carole Burris (Tukwila, Wash.), sons Glenn (Renton, Wash.), Steve (Kirkland, Wash.), Dick (Shoreline, Wash.), Alan (Seattle, Wash.), 10 gc.

Takayanagi, Shigeko, 70, Berkeley, April 1; Alameda-born, survived by husband Tadao, daughters Emily, Tracy Hui, 1 gc., sisters Yasuko Hitomi, Jiyoko Nakagawa.

Tatsumi, Nancy Tsuyuko, Los Angeles, April 9 service; Hawaii-born, survived by husband Kaoru Nick, sons Stephen, Miles, brother Walter Takeuchi (Hawaii), sisters Jane Matsunaga, Eunice Higa, brothers-in-law Richard Inamine, Tenuto Tatsumi, sisters-in-law Clara Okinaka, Helen Tatsumi (all of Hawaii) and Teru Tatsumi (Las Vegas).

Umino, Ichiro, 74, Seattle, March 14 service; survived by wife Kazuko, sons Kenneth (Dallas), Alex (San Jose), daughters Naomi (Seattle), Vivian (Los Angeles), 3 gc., sisters Aiko Nakahara, Hanako Kawaguchi, Fumiko Momii, Hideo Nakawama, Mitsuko Joubert, sister-in-law Kiniko Kono.

Watanabe, Toshio, 75, Carson, March 30; survived by wife Tsunoye, sons Ronald (Carson), Donald (Wilmington), Clyde (Carson), daughter Elizabeth Tanbara (Buena Park), 10 gc., 3 gc., brothers Haruo Fujimoto (Harbor City), Akito Fujimoto (Wilmington), sister Mitsuo Nakagawa (Chicago).

Yamakoshi, Helen Shigeko, 75, Redley, Mr. 28; Watsonville-born, senior commissioner of Redkey Commission on Aging, member of Gilroy, Kathleen Advisory Committee, active community member, survived by husband Frank, daughters Agnes Sasaki (San Lorenzo), Esther Ura (Watsonville), Shirley Baskin, Leis Yamakoshi (both Antioch), Carole Yamakoshi (Santa Monica), 6 gc., brother Tyrone Kuwada (Gilroy), sisters Emily Igarashi (San Mateo), Doris Kunimura, Laraine Noto (both of Gilroy), Kathleen Hori (San Mateo), Celeste Kitagawa (San Jose), sisters-in-law June Kuwada, Alyce Kuwada, Yasuko Toyama.

Yasui, Yoshieid 'Butch', 58, Sacramento, Mar. 31; Stockton-born, survived by wife Naomi, daughters Jolene, Staci, mother Mitsuye, brothers Robert, George, sisters Nancy Honda, Joan Matsumura, Yato, Chiye, 95, Los Angeles, April 12 service; Tochi-ken-born, survived by son Noboru, daughter Emiko Takusagawa, 8 gc., 6 gc., brother George Tajima (La Jolla), sister Eiko Aoki, sister-in-law Tami Yano (San Diego).

Yoshida, Kikuno, 95, Watsonville, Mar. 26; survived by sons Masao, Charles, Thomas, Edward, Byron, Paul, daughters Inez Hashimoto, Rosee Hironaka, Margaret Takahashi, Sandra Sukeawa, Marge Fleck, Betsy Kochiyama, 27 gc., 18 gc., brother Kazu Hayashi (Japan).

Yoshida, Masami, 76, Gardena, April 6; Driuba-born, survived by wife Kiyoko, sons Mark, Duane, daughter Lynne Moore, 3 gc., brother Noboru, sisters Mitsuo Kawano, Kazuyo Graco, brother-in-law Yasui Minamide, Harry Minamide, sisters-in-law Yaeko Inoda, Asako Minamide, Kiniko Minamide, Alice Minamide.

Yoshihara; Dave, Chicago, Mr. 22; survived by wife Mary Ann, daughters Holly, Julie, parents Sam and Alice, brother Roger. ■

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Regional telephone executive steps down SEATTLE—After more than 30 years in the local-regional telephone business, Dennis Okamoto, 53, U.S. West's regional v.p. for public policy and v.p. for Washington state, resigned last Nov. 1. He is active on the boards of the Washington Roundtable, University of Washington Medical Center, First Interstate Bank, and has been raising money for a village square in Seattle's International District. —ES ■

**TERMINAL**

Continued from Page 1

Legislative research noted fishermen from Japan had settled in the San Pedro area from 1901, then settled at Fish Harbor on Terminal Island in 1905, about the time the breaker was being constructed in Outer Harbor. By the 1930s, at least 3,000 Nikkei were residents as fishermen, cannery workers, merchants and their children.

There were at least eight canneries, commercial and naval shipyards, oil tanks, steamship berths, power plant, 60 stores and shops, two elementary schools (Walizer and East San Pedro Elementary), a Japanese Baptist mission where Canadian-born minister Jitsuo Morikawa worked with the Nisei, Shinto (Daijingu) shrine, a Buddhist Kannon temple, Boy Scout Troop 225 and (Seisho) the Japanese language school.

During WWII, the Japanese residents were "evicted" by the Navy on two-days' notice, on Feb. 26, 1942. The evacuees' homes were locked but looted, then bulldozed; their boats were either repossessed or stolen, and fishing nets were left to rot. The general evacuation with internment followed around May.

Terminal Island was turned into a military base and the fishing village was never rebuilt. (As part of the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, the military establishment is now scheduled to be closed and redeveloped for public use.)

A Terminal Islanders Club, comprised of sons and daughters of the Issei fishing community, continues to meet at reunions and held a popular exhibit in 1994 at the Japanese American National Museum.

The State's Tourism Policy Act also encourages "preservation and use of California historic and scenic environments to enhance the State's appeal as a destination for domestic and international tourism," said Napolitano. — *With P.C. Archives additions.*

**LIMA**

Continued from Page 5

via walkie-talkie radio carried on Channel 4TV, that he wanted to avoid bloodshed and believed a peaceful resolution could be reached. Cerpa said those who have no contention with government would be released a few at a time. (No one expected the numbers who were released the next day.)

Ambassador Aoki and Foreign Minister Tudela also spoke briefly during this radio contact. Aoki said, "We are relatively well but there are sick people (particularly among the Japanese)." Tudela said that he was well and speaking without any coercion.

After the radio broadcast, all power was cut off in the neighborhood. Water had been restored early Friday, telephone and electricity was cut off on Thursday, the freed Peruvian congressman Diaz said.

About 10:40 p.m. in a nationally televised address, President Fujimori made his first public remarks on the crisis, said the principal demand from the gunmen of the government was "unacceptable" and called on the Tupac Amaru to surrender and release the captives. He did not rule out negotiation, but asked they put their weapons before "a commission of guarantors" and then release the hostages, before a military solution to the crisis can be eliminated.

To fight off boredom, freed hostages and newspaper publisher Manuel Romero said, they debated with rebel chiefs on weighty topics such as the merits of economic deprivation. They also gave impromptu lectures on their fields of expertise, from law to cooking. One Japanese restaurant owner talked about Andean food. The Red Cross delivered playing cards, chess sets and dominoes to the Embassy residence Saturday along with the supply of canned meat, lettuce, cookies, fruit, toilet paper, disinfectant and soap. They also brought in 10 portable toilets.

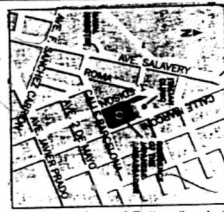
**Day 6—Sun., Dec. 22**  
**Rebels release 225**  
**hostages.**  
In the morning, under a hazy summer sun, thousands of Peruvians marched slowly down the street toward the Ambassador's compound, telling the hostages "all Lima and all Peru are with you, supporting you and telling you, you are not alone" and demanding the rebels free the hostages. The unexpected broadcast Saturday night by President Fujimori and rebel leader Nestor Cerpa were viewed as a possible breakthrough. At the Vatican, the Pope also called for their release. Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Ikeda departed Lima today to return to Tokyo.

Shortly before 9 p.m., and for the first time, government negotiator Education Minister Domingo Palermo went to the Embassy residence to oversee the release of some hostages—225 of them, including diplomats from Austria, Cuba, Panama, Venezuela, Spain and the United States. Among the seven Americans was the deputy director of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) Donald Boyd Jr., 54. Japanese community leaders and non-diplomatic officials (such as Japan International Cooperative Association, comparable to the U.S. Peace Corps) were all freed.

Shortly after 9 p.m., accompanied by Red Cross officials, the hostages stepped from the darkened compound into blinding TV lights. They boarded government buses, members of their family outside waved and blew kisses at them. One carried and read a message from the rebels, assailing Fujimori for using "confrontational language" and saying that his free-market economics had increased poverty in Peru.

The liberated were taken to several facilities and given medical examinations. (A partial list of 90 Nikkei was published by Japan's Kyodo News, and the Pacific Citizen identified at least 25 of them who had attended the PANA Convention in Lima in 1995.)

▲ About 140 hostages [a number that was to be corrected to 105 on Day 8] were still being held—President Fujimori's brother Pedro and brother-in-law Pedro



Aritomi, members of Fujimori's administration, congressmen, supreme court judges, foreign diplomats and key Japanese businessmen. Fujimori's government has refused to speak directly with the rebels, relying on the intermediaries. U.S. reporters predicted "a long stalemate" was in view. But hopes were raised high that the crisis could soon be resolved after the release of 225 hostages, which was hailed as "a Christmas gesture."

In a first-person account in his newspaper that morning, *Gestion* editor Manuel Romero Caro reported an incident of South American ambassador who had raided the mansion's liquor cabinet and got into a drunken confrontation with the captors. He said he was going to leave the compound and no one was going to stop him. A gunman discouraged him with a resounding slap.

**To be concluded.**

**NJAHS to move**

**SAN FRANCISCO**—Preparing to relocate from its original San Francisco base at 1855 Folsom St. to Pier 1 at Fort Mason in the Marina District, the **National Japanese American Historical Society** president **Thomas T. Sakamoto** has appointed **Bill Hirose, CPA**, and attorney with the law firm of **Minami, Lew & Tamaki** as **NJAHS Capital Fund Drive** chair. Working with him will be **Yoshimi Shibata** of Mt. Eden Nursery, recently retired Superior Court Judge **Taketsumu Takei** and **Dr. Clifford Uyeda**, a past **NJAHS** president.

Extensive remodeling of the space for an office, storage of exhibitions and artifacts in keeping with its goal of sharing Japanese American stories with as many people as possible will begin as soon Fort Mason Center and its foundation board establishes a firm moving date, Sakamoto announced. Information: 415/431-5007 ■

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