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Kappy New Year - 1998

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INSIDE INSERT 'Against All Odds' Japanese American's Campaign for Redress © 1990

The Bottom Line



Helen Kawagoe

National President

Happy New Year to All

Revenues are healthy! Membership is up and growing!

Three cheers for JACL!

These past 17 month have been incredible times for JACL, and for - a time that I will always remember

It is said that a person is lucky to to its said that a person is alrestly to be at the right time. Friends, I believe that happened for me, the national board and staff. I am proud to say that JACL is alive, well and kicking."

Your national officers, board and

staff headed by National Director Herb Yamanishi, are generous with their time, energy and oftentimes with their personal finances. They want JACL to succeed and by their actions have displayed a genuine commitment to work as a team with one agenda, an agenda to serve JACL. Most important, we are able to accomplish this because of the encouragement and support that our members and friends continue to provide. Thank you all and

please keep it coming!

During this biennium, CCDC
Governor Travis Nishi and
most recently, PNWDC Governor Terence Yamada completed
their terms of office. They both departed with positive com-ments about JACL and service on the National Board. Thank you, Travis and Terry!

Newsletters

I receive newsletters from Fres-no, Arizona, Las Vegas, South Bay, Ventura County, Sacramento, County, Sacramento, lanoco Watsonville, San Florin, Selanoco, Watsonville, San Jose, Cincinnati, Lake Washington, Gardena Valley, Detroit, Pacific Southwest District and Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District

Additionally, Joe Allman of Arizona JACL thoughtfully sends me the Asian SUNews. I am always interested to read about each chapter/district's success stories with their fundraisers and cultural activ-

If you need ideas, call these chap-ters/districts. They know how to do it! I am sure that other chapters are equally successful but I don't know about them.

Membership Drives

Membership Drives
Congratulations to Santa Maria
Valley Chapter's reactivation efforts under the able leadership of
President Kaz Oye. With an agressive recruitment program, Santa
Maria has successfully almost doubled their membership by increas-ing it from 53 to 97 members in a very short time. They believe that they can interest and recruit more

Intermountain District has worked hard as well.

If all chapters could engage this level of positive spirit, JACL will benefit with increased revenues to benefit with increased revenues to fund programs and perhaps have the Pacific Citizen back on a week-ly schedule. Without dollars, JACL can only minimally serve the needs of its members and our communi-ties. It is no different than our own

See BOTTOM LINE/page 3

Census Bureau offers Asian American profile

WASHINGTON—Asian Americans living in the United States tend to be younger and better educated than other Americans, the latest profile of 9,653,000 Asians and Pacific Islanders released by the Census Bureau Dec. 9 indicat-

The numbers are based on the March 1996 Current Population Survey, which represents about 3.7 percent of the population. Findings include

Asians are concentrated in the

Recess appointment allows Igasaki to serve second term as commissioner and vice chair of EEOC

A day after Bill Lann Lee was named acting assistant attorney general for civil rights, President Clinton came through with the re-cess appointment of Paul Igasaki as



commissioner and vice chair of the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) on Dec. 16

Igasaki was nominated for cond term on the commission on July 31 and is currently await-ing full Senate confirmation. Unlike the difficulties Lee's nomination has encountered, Igasaki is likely to has encountered, Igasaki is likely to receive quick approval because he is expected to be paired with a Re-publican nominee for commissioner.

Igasaki has served as a commissioner and vice president of the EEOC since 1994. Prior to his ap-pointment, he was the executive dipointment, he was the executive di-rector of the Asian Law Caucus and from 1989-91 he was the Japanese American Citizens League's Wash-ington, D.C. representative. He has also worked as a staff member of Chicago's Commission on Human

An attorney, Igasaki received his bachelor's degree from Northwest-ern University and his juris doctor-ate from the University of CaliforWest, with 55 percent compared with 22 percent of the total popula-

Ninety-four percent of Asian

■ nmety-tour percent of Asian Americans live in metropolitan areas, compared with 80 percent of the total population.

■ The median age of Asian and Pacific Islanders is 29.8 years, compared with the nation's 33.5 years. ("Median," means held of the pacific Islanders is 20.8 years. ("Median" means half of the people are older and half younger than

that age.)

• Just 3.8 percent of Asians are di-

vorced, compared with 8.9 percent of all Americans 15 and over. More Asians have never married — 34.8 percent compared with 27.5 perpercent compared with 27.5 per-cent. About the same share are cur-rently married and living with their spouses — 53.5 percent for Asians and 53.4 percent overall.

For people age 25 and over, 41.7

percent of Asians have a college degree compared with 23.6 percent of the general population.

See CENSUS/page 4

COMMENTARY

What we have learned from 1997

BY BOB SAKANTWA

on JACL Representative HAT kind of year will 1998 be for the Asian Pa-1998 be for the Asian Pa-cific American (APA) com-munity? Needless to say, anyone following political events last year knows that the community received more than its share of media coverage, mostly in the form of negative coverage linked to the campaign finance scandal.

Last year should have gotten off to a celebration for the community to a celebrasion for the community for getting unprecedented numbers of APAs out to the voting booths, which was a due in a large part to the grassroots efforts of the Nation-al Asian Pacific American Voter Registration Campaign. This pro-ject, in which the JACL took part, involved 19 other APA organiza-tions and was coordinated by the Organization of Chinese Ameri-cans. An entertaining and energi-ing public service announcement ing public service announcement (PSA) video was created called "Voice Your Vote" and brought together today's premier actors who have roots in the APA community. It was shown widely before the elections and helped to get the APA vote

out. Although APAs make up roughly 4 percent of the U.S. population, in over 60 congressional districts, the APA population makes up approximately 5 percent of the electorate. mately 5, percent of the electorate. Increasingly, congressional elec-tions are decided by just a few per-centage points — making the APA vote one that candidates cannot afford to overlook.

In an effort to celebrate the com-

munity's efforts to turn out the vote the first-ever APA inaugural ball was held in January. Unfortunately, the excitement of having gotten the vote out was quickly muted when we learned about the Democratic National Committee's (DNC) o-called audit of campaign contri-

To the community, the DNC's auit was simply a thinly veiled and heavy handed attempt to weed out "good" APA money from "bad" Asian money. Not even donors who had been law-abiding political participants with a history of involvement were safe from this inquisition. Imagine how it must have felt to Imagine how it must have left to those persons who, while having contributed legally in the past, were now being asked for their tax records and motivations. It gives me some hint of what it must have been like for a person of

must have been like for a person of Japanese ancestry to be questioned about her loyalty to this country during World War II.

The DNC implemented several quick-fix solutions to the growing campaign finance scandal: Don't ac-cept soft money contributions, (do-nations of money that go to the na-tional party instead of a specific tional party instead of a specific candidate) of more than \$100,000, and don't accept money from legal permanent residents (LPR), a practice that is legal under current law As I understand it, the DNC has recetly lifted the ban on soft money in excess of \$100,000; however, the more troubling ban (to the community, anyway) on LPRs being able to contribute is still in effect.

See COMMENTARY/page 3

January 2-22, 1998 APAs organize national voice on public policy

SAN FRANCISCO—During the National Asian Pacific American Bar Association Conference here in mid-November, over 20 Asian Pacific American (APA) groups gathered to form of the National Council of Asian@acific Americans to provide a "national voice for the APA community." Many of the founding organiza-tions have long felt that APAs peed a strong and better coordiican Bar Association Conference tions have long left that APAs need a strong and better coordinated voice and presence on the national scene, and that without such a voice, APA concerns are not always taken into account in the within a plant and account in the within a plant are more account in the within a plant are more account.

the public policy arena.

Elected to the interim Executive Council were:

Asian American Institute, APA Labor Alliance - AFI-CIO, APA Women's
Leadership Institute, Chinese Americans United for Self Empowerment, cans United for Self Empowerment, Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus Institute, India Abroad Center for Political Awareness, Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Korean American Coalition, Leadership Education for Asian Pacifics (LEAP), National APA Bar Association, National APA Legal Consortium, National Federation of Filipino American Associations, National Korean American Service and Education Consortium, Organization of Chinese Americans (COA) and the Victnamese Community of Orange County.

County. NCAPA chair Daphne Kwok of OCA commented: "The Asian Pa-OCA commented: The Asian Pa-cific American community has taken a tremendous leap toward empowering our community by coming together. We are tired of being the scapegoat for the coun-try's immigration, welfare and

campaign finance issues."

NCAPA vice chair J.D. Hokoyama of LEAP said: "We will
build an infrastructure that will
disseminate-critical information
and enable the APA community

and enable the APA community to rapidly respond to issues of concern. Now we will be able to firmly speak with one voice."

NCAPA secretary Matthew Finucane, executive director of the APA Labor Alliance, remarked: "The first resolution that NCAPA passed was a strong statement in support for the nomination of Bill Lann Lee to become the next Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights. We have a united voice to speak for Bill Lee and we will do everything we can to obtain Senate confirmation for Bill Lee."

NCAPA treasurer Bob Sakaniwa, Washington JACL representative, stated: "Former congressman Norman Mineta played a key role in bringing to-

gressman Norman Mineta played a key role in bringing to-gether the APA community into this new organization. He galva-nized organizations across the country serving our different populations to work together on improving our livelihood in this country. The APA community is breaking out of its political slum-ber in an organized and unified manner."

Selanoco installation rescheduled Jan. 17

ANAHEIM—Due to a conflict in Rep. Loretta Sanchez's schedule, the Selanoco JACL luncheon has been advanced one week to Satur-day, Jan. 17, 11:30 a.m., at the Ana-heim Marriott, 700 W. Convention

heim Marriott, 700 W. Convention Way, off Harbor Blvd. and the first street south Katella Ave. Tickets, prepaid or at the door, *\$25 adults, \$15 student/youth. So-cial hour precedes from 10:30. RSVP with Karen-Liane Shiba, 714/220-1549. ■

TRYING TIMES FACE BILL LANN LEE

New Year ushers APA hope for 'acting' assistant attorney general for civil rights

LTHOUGH Bill Lann Lee got an early Christmas pre-sent when President Clinton A Sent when President Clinton named him acting assistant attor-ney general for civil rights on Dec. 15, the gift he and the Asian Amer-ican community are still waiting for is the deletion of the word "act-

ing" from his title.
At a press conference announce ing the appointment, Clinton indi-cated that he will resubmit Lee's nomination for full Senate confirmation this year. As acting assis-tant attorney general, Lee can technically remain on the job for



PICTURE OF THE YEAR-Instead of the powdered-donut-eating race we used the yellow koko. Here, two five-year-olds taste koko instead of what they thought was a yellow lemon drop. See WATSONVILLE/page 10

the duration of Clinton's term without Senate confirmation. But in an "acting" position, concerns have been raised that Lee is vulnerable to Republican attacks and lacks the full authority of his office. the full authority of his office. It confirmed, he will have the full powers of his office and can hold the position even after Clinton completes his presidency. In addition to being named act-

ing assistant attorney general for civil rights, Lee was named coun-selor to the Attorney General for civil rights. The "counselor" desig-nation will allow him to remain in the Justice Department even if his nomination as assistant attorney general for civil rights is not con-firmed.

firmed.

For several months, Lee's nomination was stalled in the Senate
Judiciary Committee while Republicans raised concerns about the
nominee's position in support of affirmative action programs; a stand that coincides with Clinton's. The ination never moved to the full

See TRYING/page 4

Founded: October 15, 1929
Publisher: Japanese American Critzens League,
1765 Syster Street, San Fancisco, CA 94115
JACL President: Helen Kawagoe
21207 S, Avalon Bidd, Carson, CA 90745
National Director: Heden Yamanishi

Pacific Citizen

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If you have moved, please send information to

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Allow o weeks for address changes
Note: To avoid interruptions of your-PC
subscription, please notify your post
master of your change of address
(USPS Form 3575) to include periodi-

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port the P.C. until member-ship sub-

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Address	· 6	1		*	
City/State/	ZIP				all a

Thanks to the generosity of P.C. cartoonist, Pete Hironaka of Dayton JACL, the first 100 who contribute \$100 or more to support the Pacific Citizen will re-ceive, a signed Juli-col-ored lithographed poster, "isser". It measures 21x28 inches.

Calendar

sually published with a Calendar entry a utset. TIME-VALUE is the chief considera (*) Late changes.

Eastern

EaSEPT

NATIONAL

1998: July 1-5—15th biennial Nat1 JACL

Convention, Sheraton Society Hill,
Philadelphia Registration deadline May 7,
1998: Ideland, to be announced. JACL

Convention room rates 599) sglidbl occ.

800/2655898, same-rate applicable three days
prior lead there days after convention. Hotel &
Sales fais exita.

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In-National Board meeting.
Philadelph a.

DISTRICT COUNCIL

Sal. Jan. 17—EDC Winter Session, 9:30 a.m.

coffee, 10 a.m. meeting. 12:30 kinch, Bradley
Hill Presbyterian Church. Bethesda, Md.

Warangton D.C. JACL hosts. Info: Tom

Karangton D.C. JACL hosts. Info: Tom

Karangton D.C. JACL hosts. Info: Tom

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Karangton D.D. L. Lack Losts. Inf

Kometani, gov., 908/356-5484. 1VASHINGTON D.C. Sat. Jan. 17—52nd Annual Installation Dinner. 7 p.m., Hunan Nümber Oné, 3033 Wilson Blvd., Arlington. Info: Kim Nakarhara, 703/522-4231.

Midwest

VALUANDES S.I. Feb. 7—31st Inaugural Dinner. 6 p.m. coekagis, 7 p.m. denner, Henry VIII Hotel, N. tundbeg, Brigdeon, into Irma Yokota, 314/921 2935, Sherry Pratt, viewyac/Brillink com. NOW, Helen Kawagov, speaker, entertainment to St. tours Osawa-Tarko.

try & Louis Osuwa hano.
CLEVELAND
Thu, Jan. 15—Board Meeting, 6 p.m. Buddhist
Temple, into Hazel Asamoto, 216/921-2976.
Fri, Jan. 31—Informal gestogether, Parents of
Bacard Chidden, 7 pm., Joyce Theuri, into
440/582-5443
Sat. Feb. 7—Valentings. Day. Dance. TaCl.
Youth Program, into Joyce Theirs. 440/582-

COMMUNITY

Calendar

NEW YORK
Opening March 30, 1988, through 1999—
lapanese American National Museum's exhibit. "America's Consecution."

Japanese American National Museum's exhib-it, "America's Concentration Camps: Remem-bering the Japanese American Experience," Ellis Island Immigration Museum, New York City; info: JANM (Los Angeles) 213/625-0414

SALT LAKE CITY
Coming April 30—Smithsonian Institution's 'A
More - Perfect 'Union,' Downtown Salt Lake
Library Info: Terry Nagata, 801/355-8040, Yas
Tokita, 801/487-4567 NOTE—Volunteers,
docents, donations needed.

The Rockies

COLORADO SPRINGS-MACHE

(R) Fri-Sun, June 18-21—"Return to
Amache"; info California, Irene Endod Frunya,
chair, 624/791-0547, 624/794-1036, fax
624/791-0547, 624/794-1036, fax
624/791-0547, 7-26/794-1036, fax
624/791-0547, 7-26/794-1036, fax
624/794-0547, Palos Verdes, Coorge Huriano
110/137-70-70-7 fax 31/0516-0381, Saczamento,
Misson (Hamacaka) Indah 91/64/91-1346, 9-24
Winton, Grace (Yarnaguchi) Kimoto 209/3942456; Woodland Hills, Min Tona 818/5911269 fax 618/591-8815; Chicago, George
Watanable 847/253-4169; Denver, Henry
Okubo 303/373-1525; Reservations and deposit to Amache Historical Society, PO Box
control of the Coordinate of

Creek.

JOSHO JACKPOT, NEV.

Tip Care Committee Committe

NEW MEXICO
Mon. Jan. 19—Annual celebration of life of Dr.
Martin Luther King, Ir., U. of NM. Continuing
Education Bildg. Theatre. 16-14 University
Blvd., Albuquerque. Info: Marty, Wilson.
505/888-4167. NOTE—Speech & drams students gradeg. 3-12 needed for performance.
arm inoney, awards & Scholarships.

11:14—NMI JCL. 508

505888-4167. NOTE—Speech & drams stu-dents gades 9-12 needed for performance-earn money, awards & scholarships. (Re)—Thu-Sun, pune 11-14—NM JACL 50th Anniversary **Old Timer's Reunion.** Albu-querque, Info. tosh Adutagawa, 505/881–4162. **Performance: Calsaskil daries of Japan 6-pm., Museum of Art. 1223 Urni-versity of Oregon, free Info: 511/346-0916. NOTE—Ceisba, Kabaki; folk & court dances by Sahomi Tachibarja, performer & teacher since 1948.

since 1948.

SEATTIE
Fel. Jan. 30—Exhibit Opening: "Welcoming
fle New: Celebrating Asian New Years in
the New: Celebrating Asian New Years in
the New: Callebrating Asian New Years in
the New Celebrating Asian New Years
Size No. Cassie Chinn. 2006/6235124. NOTE—Jan. 29. pre-poning réception
5:30 pm.; Sat. Jan. 31, children/tamily program 1 p.m.
TACOMA, WASH.
Thu. Feb. 19—Gommunity Forum, "Day of
Remembrance: Can the Internment of Japanese: Americans Haggien Again." Tacoma
Public Libyary, Info: 25 3475-2401.
Thu. Feb. 19—50ok Segining. Dr. Ronald
Thu. Feb. 19—50ok Segining. Dr. Ronald
Thu. Feb. 19—50ok Segining. Dr. Ronald
Library, Info: 25 3475-2401.

Northern Cal. SAN FRANCISCO
Fri.-Sun., March 13-15—Conference, Sansei

Intermountain

The Rockies

(R) Reunio East Coast

Sun. Jan. 18—Inaugural Banquet, social hour 3 p.m., program 4 p.m., dinner 5 p.m., Porterhouse Restaurant, 800 W. Layton Ave. Milwaukee. Info: Carole Shiraga, "414/353-8184. Herb, Yamanishi, speaker.

Mountain Plains

NEW MEXICO Sat. Ian. 18—Membership Late Lunch Buffet Meeting, 2 p.m., Imperial Lion, 601 luan Tabo NE, Albuquerque; RSVP, \$6 each by 1/13 Bobby Yotsuye, 226 Rio Grande SW, 87104 or Joe/Millie Ando, 505/292-1858.

Intermountain

SALT LAKE CITY
Thu. Feb. 19—Day of Remembrance program
and recruiting drive, info. Yas Tokita, 801/487

Wed.-Wed., Aug. 5-12—Carnival "Fun Ship Alaska cruise from Seattle, Info, Yas Tokuta

MILE-HI
Sat. Jan 17—Installation Dinner, 6 p.m.,
Renaissance Hotel, Dr., ver. info. Dr. Frank
Sakamoto 303/694-4790, NOTE—Helen

Kawagoe, speaker.
POCATELLO-BLACKFOOT Thu. Feb. 19—Film Showing: Behind, Barbed Wife, Idaho State Univ. Theater; info: Micki Kawakami 208/234-1654. NOTE—Part of Day of Remembrance observance.

Pacific Northwest

PUYALLUP
Wed.-Wed., Aug.5-12—Carnival "Fun Ship"
Alaska cruise-from Seattle. Info Yas Tokita, Salt
Lake Chapter, 801/487-4567

SEATTLE Sat. Jan. 31—76th Annual Installation Dioner, Seattle Sheraton Towers, info, tickets Elaine Akagi. 205/72-5749, Kazzie. Katilyama, 206/72-226t. jeff Hattori. 206/448-0474 NOTE—Phylis Campbell, Pres., U.S. Bank of

NC-WN-Pacific

NATIONAL BOARD Fri-Sat., Jan. 23-24—National Board Meeting

Legacy, Project. "Legacies of Camp." Injuneses Community & Cultural Center, 1840 Sutire \$\$.41576.75505. Into. \$510/521-6021. FAX \$10/522-6305. Into. \$10/521-6021. FAX \$10/52-6205. Into. \$10/521-6021. FAX \$10/52-6205. Into. \$10/521-6021. FAX \$10/52-6205. Into. \$10/521-6021. FAX \$10/52-6205. Into. \$10/52-6205.

4 15(273-1015; NOTE—hands-on art & crafts, Sun. Feb. 8—1u-h. Kairbeneff dance rectal, Michaya Hanyagi School of Dance, 2-4 p.m. Michaya Hanyagi School of Dance, 2-4 p.m. Sat.-Sun. Feb. 21-122—Concert & Exhibition: Feb. 11-122—Concert & Exhibition: Fig. Bands Behind Barbed Wie, Asian American Jazz Erisemble and Sirifyton Taiko, Verba Berina Cardens. Through March 15—IIIF Magazine's unpublished photographs of Hansel Meth and Otto Indeed photographs of Hansel Meth and Otto Indeed photographs of Hansel Meth and Otto Satisfaction, and present the Cardens of March 15—IIF Cardens of March 15—IIF Satisfaction of March 15—IIIF Satisfaction of March 15—IIF Satisfaction of March 15—IIF

rator.

(R) Fri.-Sun., May 29-31—Topiaz '98 Reunion,
Doubletree Hotel. Info: Tomi Gyotoku, 82638th Aw., San Francisco, CA 94121 Hotel
and Sales@doubletreesanjose.com. NOTE—
Fri. nite mixer and dinner, entertainment by
George Yoshida Band San Lorenzo Taiko

Gropi, Monn, July 36—Tule Like Pigrimage.

(R) Fri. Monn, July 36—Tule Like Pigrimage.

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Into. Steve Nakashma 5 (10/482-95-18)

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Southern Cal

Southern Cal

LOS ANGELS

Fri. Jan. 16—Mirai X-Change. celebration,
Year of the Tiger, 6:30.8-30 p.m., New Ozain
Hotels Carden, 120 S. Los Angeles St., Little
Tokyo. NSVP. 213/027-62173 17.NOTE—
Los Jan. 26—Japan America Society breaklass
program, 8:9:30 a.m., The City Club on
Bunker Hill, Wells Fargo Center, 333 S. Crand
Ave. Suite 5:450. RSVP: 213/027-6217x17.
NOTE—Wal Dispo, former Chairman Toyota
Att. Jan. 26—100-442-MIS Memorial Fouridation "Go for Broke" Casino Night, 7:30
p.m., Renaissance Hotel at LAX, Info:
31/03/27-4193.
Sat. Jan. 24—100-442-MIS Memorial Fouridation "Go for Broke" Casino Night, 7:30
p.m., Renaissance Hotel at LAX, Info:
31/03/27-4193.
Sat. Jan. 24—3NM exhibit opening: "Finding
Family Stories," Japanese American National
Tamily Stories," Japanese American National
Callaguage Center, vital Science and Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.
Tue. Jan. 27—Japan America Society program,
6:30-6 p.m., The Japan Foundation and
Language Center, 2425 Olympic Blod, Santa
Monica. RSVP: 213/627-6217x17.NOTE—

TBA Sat.-Sun., March 28-29—National Board meet-

salt, sant, mines and mines and francisco. FLORIN Sat. Mar. 7—16th Time of Remembrance, Florin Buddhist Church, Florino Pritchard Rd., info Christine Umeda, 916/427-2841, loanne Irdan, 916/935-7944. NOTE—Dr. Vuzuru

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SAN MATEO

SAN MATEO
Sat. Jan. 31—Installation Dinner, 6 p.m. bar, 6 45 dinner, Holiday Inn Crowne Plaza, 600 Auport Blvd., Büdingame, Infor Ted Yamagishi 650/372-5419, RSVP 650/343-2793 by 1/20 NOTE: Wendy Hanamura, speaker. Sun., Mar. 1— Postmark deadline for scholar ship applications. Info: George Ikuta, 650/358

9601.
Sat. Feb. 21—70th Anniversary Celebration
4.30 p.m social hour & photo display, 6 p.m
dinner & program, Stockton Buddhist Temple
RSVP by Feb. 9. Info: Arko Yoshikawa Documentary film maker Reggie Life on "The making of Tora-san," speaker:

213/974-1455.NOTE—Phyllis D. Murakawa. Community Awardee.

Through Mar. 30—Countly Museum of Art ex-hibit. Hirado Porcelain of Japan. 5905 Wilshire Blud, info. 213/857-6522.
Sat. Sun. Apr. 18-19—Monterey Park. Cherry Blossom _Estival, Barnes Park, 350 N. McPherrin. Info. City Hall, 626/307-1388

Blosson was a common to the co

18—Book Talk: Letters Hort

Jan. 16—book talk: Letters Prome from Japan, 1939-1946-by author Mary Tornita, noon, Ocean View United Church of Christ, 3541 Ocean View Blvd. Info: 619/233-3620. Save the date: Fri. May 15—UPAC (Union of Pan Asian Communities) Annual Dinner. Info:

209/948-0966

Central California

DISTRICT COUNCIL Fri. Feb. 27—Ist Quarter Meeting (Reed-ley).Info: Patricia Tsai Tom, 209/486-6815.

Pacific Southwest

ARIZONA Through Feb. 19—Smithsonian Institution's exhibit: "A More Perfect Union,"

ig exhibit: "A s Public Library

Phoenis Piblic Linery, ARIZONA Sat-Sun., Feb. 21-22—Matsuri, Festival of Japan, Heritage Square, 7th St. & Monroe Info Chric Matsurion, 602979-31280. Sun. Mar. 1—Scholarship application deadline for high school seniors. Info: Kathy Inoshita,

602/937-5434.

Sat. Apr. 25— Scholarship Awards Banquet noon, Beef Eaters Restaurant, 300 W Camelback, Phoenix. Info. Dr. Richard Matsuishi602/934-3340.

Matsushi602934-33-9u.
LAS VEGAS
Son. Jan. 18 (tentative)—installation Dinner info: 702/382-4443
RIVERSIDE
Son. Feb. 8—30th Anniversary Celebration, 1 pm., University Club, UC Riverside campus. Info: Meiko Inaba, 903/682-8116.

prm., University Club, UC Riverside campus. Info. Meiko Inaba, 909/682-8116. SAN FERNANDO VALLEY Sat. Jan. 24—56th Annual Installation Ban-quet, Arriel Plaza Hotel, Van Nuys; Tickets Sam Uyehara 818/886-4930, Marion Shige-kuni 818/893-1581. NOTE—Attorney Angela Oh of President's Commission on Racial December 1988-1989.

Oh of President's Commission on Racial Reconciliation, speaker SELANOCO Sat. Jan. 17—installation Luncheon, 10:30 a.m. Anaheim Marriott, 700 W. Convention Way, info. RSVP. Karen-Liane Shiba 714/220 1549, NOTE—Rep. Loretta Sanchez (D-Calit),

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Nevada

LAS VEGAS (R)Sun.-Fri., May 31-Jun. 5—Reunion of the (Kisun-+rri, May 31-jun. 5—Keunion of the Fox Company, 442nd Regiment, California Hotel & Casino. Reservations. 800/634-6255. Info: Huo Takusapawa. 310/329-259. Registration fee to Ron Ola, 99-159 Waipson PJ, Aiea, HI 96/701 NOTE—Aloha reception. banquet, hospitality room, golf tournament.

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Orpheum Theater ■.

CLPEF GRANT

SAN DIEGO

Kooskia, Idaho, internment camp project calling its WW2 detainees

MOSCOW, Idaho—The Kooskia (pronounced KOOS-key) Enemy Alien Internment Camp is an ob-scure and virtually forgotten World War II detention facility that was located in a remote area of north-central Idaho, near Lowell. It held persons of Japanese ancestry who were termed "enemy aliens," even though some of them may actually

have been American citizens.
The Justice Department's (Imm gration and Naturalization Service) grauon and Naturalization Service) enemy alien camps were distinct from ten major camps under War Relecation Authority (WRA) super-vision. The WRA camps, including one at Minidoka, in southern Idaho, housed 10,000 Americans citizens and permanent resident aliens of

Japanese ancestry.

Approximately 175 Japanese and some 27 Caucasian civilian employ-ees occupied the Kooskia Internment Camp between May 1943 and May 1945. The detainees partici-May 1945. The detainees participated in construction of the Lewis and Clark Highway, parallel to the wild and scenic Lochsa River, known today as Highway 12, which runs between Lewiston, Idaho and Misenula. Mortana. Missoula, Montana.

Researcher Priscilla Wegars ur-gently seeks former Kooskia ingently seeks former Kooska in-ternees and employees, or their de-scendants, in order to interview them. She is also eager to locate any letters, diaries, photographs, or other documents about Kooskia

Internment Camp experiences.

Wegars received a grant from the
Civil Liberties Public Education
Fund (CLPEF) in support of the

Project.
Wegars, editor of Hidden Heritage: Historical Archaeology of the Overseas Chinese (Baywood, 1993), is an affiliate faculty member with the rank of assistant professor in the University of Idaho's Depart-ment of Sociology/Anthropology and is volunteer curator of the is volunteer curator of the Laboratory of Anthropology's Asian American Comparative Collection.

Rhodes scholarship for chem major from Hawaii

chem major from Hawaii

LOS ANGELES—Cullen Taniguchi, 21, of Mililani, Hawaii, a
-chemistry major at Occidental
College with a 40 scademic record
since his freshmin year, was the
only Rhodes Scholar selected this
past year from a California college.
The award provides free tuition and
an annual stipend of more than
\$11,000 for two to three years of
study at Oxford, where Taniguchi
intends to pursue a career in medical research.

There are many issues, genetic
engineering to name one, in which

engineering to name one, in which scientists need to provide input both to educate the public and the politicians," Taniguchi said upon receiving the news Dec. 8.

By Herb Yamanishi National Director



Looking over 1997 — JACL's Finances

INCE the 1998 Biennial Con-NINCE the 1998 Bienmal Con-vention comes a month earlier, it is impressed upon me to be-gin looking both forward and back-ward at what has been accom-plished in the past year and what needs to be done in the forthcoming

One of the principal efforts in the One of the principal efforts in the past year has been to restore and to build JACL "infrastructure." Gen-erally speaking, "infrastructure is the underlying framework or sys-tem(s) that keep the organization operating. It may not be readily ap-parent that it exists, But without it, the organization does not oper-ate well. If the infrastructure is old and has not been maintained, it. and has not been maintained, it can lead to eventual collapse of the

organization.
Fundamental to the JACL's structure is its system of accounting and financial management. To upgrade the system, new auditors were chosen to study JACL's sys-tem of fiscal controls; new account-ing software was purchased, all investment committees were dissolved and one new committee was created to oversee all JACL investments; and an investment policy was adopted for the first tim the history of the organization.

The audit took over\sixteen months to complete, in part be-cause it covers 1995 and 1996 rather than the usual one year. In rather than the usual one year. In general terms, the audit shows that JACL is back to reasonable fiscal control. Probably the most significant result, and the most time consuming part of the audit process, has been the restatement process, has been the restatement of JACLs investments as either permanently restricted, temporari-ly restricted, or unrestricted,

iy restracted, or unrestracted,
The restatement of endowments
as permanently restricted, such as
the scholarship funds, the Masaoka Fellowship, and the Legacy
Endowment Fund, means that the
purpose and use of those endowments can never be changed

Even in a time of financial crisis, neither the National Board of Di-rectors nor the National Council can use the funds to bail out the or-

On the other hand, the sma National Endowment and the Life Membership Funds are considered unrestricted. Their uses are governed by either the National Council or the National Board of Direct tors. This determination should put to rest any question which in-vestment fund can or cannot be used to underwrite a financial cri-

THE NEW accounting/member-ship software was introduced early in 1997 but its implementation has taken more time than anticipated.

The software will combine both membership and financial accounting functions into one operation. It should make the tracking of infor-mation easier for both membership and accounting in turn, member-ship accounting errors should be reduced and eventually contribute

to better service to Chapters.
While the new accounting/membership software will save time, it also opens up new possibilities. For the past several months, JACL Headquarters staff, led by Clyde Izumi, have been developing a new program budgeting plan using the new software.

The most visible result will be

the format for the budget and financial reports. No longer will there be a list of line items such as personnel, supplies, travel, etc. In-stead, one will see the programs of the JACL such as the NISEI project, Legacy Grants, Redress, Advo-cacy, Scholarships, Curriculum and Resource Guide, etc. Each program will have its own set of line items.

The budgeting process should also help the resolutions process at Convention time Now it will be more apparent where the responsi-bilities rest with regard to a given activity. In any case, fiscal impacts will also have to be determined.

ON THE investment side, the Investment Committee has gotten off the ground under the leadership of Arnold Miyamoto, a consultant of Arnold Miyamoto, a consultant and manager for institutional in-vestors with the Bank of America. He personally developed the JACL Investment Policy. Now the Com-mittee is in the process of slowly re-organizing the investment process

and allocation of the investments.

The market value of JACL's investment portfolios has risen dravestment portfolios has risen dra-matically over the past two years. This comes largely as a conse-quence of an improving American economy. While some may argue that the investments could have done better; especially when com-paring to such indices as Standard and Poors, one should be mindful that JACL is a nonprofit organiza-tion. When comparing investment results with the nonprofit sector and not the private sector, JACL's investments appear to have perinvestments appear to have per-formed better than the typical non-profit service organization, hospi-

profit service organization, hospi-tal, college, or foundation.
While the fiscal infrastructure sibering updated, it is still far from being complete. The 1998 budget needs to be updated and reorganized and presented to the National Council along with the 1999/2000 budget. The new accounting system needs to be put into operation and tested. The fisinto operation and tested. The cal operational procedures for the

Sansei corporate leader to keynote Seattle JACL installation Jan. 31

SEATTLE—A top Sansei bank-ing executive, Phyllis Campbell, president of U.S. Bank of Washing-ton, will be the keynote speaker at Seattle JACLs 76th annual installation dinner on Jan. 31 at the Seattle Sheraton Towers, it was an-nounced by Jeff Hattori, '97 chapter ident

president.

Born and raised in Spokane,
Campbell ascended the corporate
ladder starting as a management
trainee at the Old National Bank in Spokane, then moved from manag-ing one of the bank's branches to be-

ing one of the bank's branches to be-coming a senior vice president in charge of all Spokane branches. After U.S. Bank acquired Old National Bank, Campbell was pro-moted to senior vice president and area manager for Eastern Washing-ton. In 1989 she was promoted to executive vice president and man-ager of the retail branch system for the entire state. She was elected to her current position in 1993, pro-

viding leadership during a period of tremendous growth in the bank's operations.

operations.

Campbell, graduate of Washington State University, earned an MBA from the University of Washington and completed graduate work at the UWs Pacific Coast Banking School and Stanford Uni-versity's 1997 executive manage

ment program. A champion of family-friendly workplaces, children's issues and education, Campbell will lead the 1998 United Way Fund Drive in the greater Seattle area/ She also serves on many philanthrophic and corporate boards including SAFE-CO, Puget Sound Energy, the Seat-tle Foundation and the Pacific Sci-

ence Center.

Her speech, "Common Bonds,
Uniting Communities," promises to
be a lively highlight of the Seattle nual event, said Hatmanagement of the fiscal budget need to be rewritten.

The Investment Committee will be making further consolidations of investment portfolios, making fund allocation decisions, and contracting for the management of the in-

An unanticipated result of the An unanticipated result of the audit has been that capital gains, either realized or unrealized, must now be stated in the financial reports as revenue. Prior to 1995, capital gains were minimal and they were automatically used to weakher more steek. The insure of purchase more stocks. The issue of purchase more stocks. The issue of capital gains had very little meaning. (Note — JACL as a charitable organization does not pay capital gains taxes.) At the same time accounting rules changed, JACL experienced a very rapid rise in the market value of some of its investment portfolios. This gives the appearance, on paper, that JACL has substantially more money than it substantially more money than it

FOR THE investment Comittee, and the Board of Directors, the dilemma is to decide whether or not to "cash out" those gains and or not to "cash out" those gains and take them as real income. The drawback is that the stock market could suddenly drop. (Think about how safe everyone thought investing in Asian businesses was one year ago.) A substantial drop in the stock market could put the future of the JACL at risk.

The other continuits to move some

of the JACL at risk.

The other option is to move some or all of the stock investments to safer and more liquid investments such as bonds and certificates of deposit. Ultimately, the decision will rest with the National Council level in Philadelphia level in Philadelphia.

Next time, a review of the JACL programs. ■

San Mateo calls for scholarship applicants

SAN MATEO-Tomodachi Se nior Women's Group and San Ma-teo JACL scholarship program for 1998 will feature two \$1,000 and four \$500 awards to deserving high school graduates from the San Mateo County area who plan to continne their studies in the fall at any institution of higher learning, or business school.

The program is open to National JACL members and their families. Entering freshman applications and supporting papers must be postmarked no later than March 1, 1988, and submitted to the San Mateo JACL, 415 So. Claremont St., San Mateo, CA 94401, 650/343-

After local award recipients are After local award recipients are selected, the top three will be nominated for further judging in the National JACL scholarship program comprised of some 40 awards totalling over \$40,000, noted scholarship committee members Roz Eno-moto and Kitty Hongo. ■

Cleveland JACLer receives 33rd Degree

TOLEDO, Ohio—Joe & Kado-waki, longtime Cleveland JACLer, was conferred the 33rd Degree, the highest honor of Scottish Rite Freemasonry, last Sept. 23 at Grand Rapids (Mich.) Grand Center Convention Complex for "outter Convention Complex for out-standing service or for significant contributions to humanity, reflect-ing credit upon [their] Fraternity." The degree conferral climaxed the annual meeting of the Supreme Council of Scottish Rite for the 15 northeastern and mid states.—Hazel Asgmoto ■ and midwestern

Gateway Arch
Atall metal arch on the west side of
the Mississippi River at St. Louis (MO,
symbolizing the city's reputation as
the "Gateway to the West." It was designed by Eero Saarinen and rises to
630 feet above the ground.

COMMENTARY

What we have learned from 1997

(Continued from page 1)

The ban on LPRs is troubling for several reasons. LPRs are taxpay-ing members of this society who have reason to be concerned about the way in which the government is run. They have a constitutional right based in the First Amendment to freely express their politi-cal views, and the Supreme Court has recognized campaign contribu-tions as a form of speech.

Aside from these policy and constitutional arguments though, we should ask what the practical rea-sons were for the DNC to imple-

sons were for the DNC to implement such a ban,

I think they were extremely concerned and embarrassed by foreign contributions, which we all agree are illegal. But what the DNC did was to scapegoat legal permanent residents. Legal impringants, respite residents, legal immigrants, people who hold green cards, for the DNC's failure to make sure the sources of money they were gladly accepting were not coming from

Let me restate, legal permanent residents can legally contribute un-

residents can regard contained and der current law.

The DNC's policy is bad enough, but if a ban on an LPR's ability to contribute is made into law there would be negative consequences for APAs as well.

APAs as well.
Unfortunately, we would be the
ones who would be asked to prove
our citizenship when such a law is
being enforced.
There had been enough negative

incidents and actions to spin out of the campaign finance scandal and the ensuing investigations that members of the APA community decided to bring this matter to the attention of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. Fourteen APA organizations, along with four indi

viduals, signed on to the petition asking the commission to look into the pattern of bias and the impact of such bias on the community.

The commission agreed to listen to the petitioners, and a briefing was held on Dec. 5, 1997. It was a good opportunity for APA community members to educate the commission about the cumulative effects of each things as racial min. mission about the cumulative ef-fects of such things as racial mim-icking, negative racial stereotypes and guilt by association, and the type of impact they were having and continue to have on the com-munity. The commission will now hopefully be better prepared to monitor, understand and address concerns of the APA community as they arise. they arise.

THERE are crucial civil rights issues that will come up in 1998. Affirmative action, hate crimes legislation and the race relations initiative are some of the battles that will be fought, as well as the struggle to get Japanese Latin Americans and railroad/mining workers recognized under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. What all this means is, that as a commu-nity we must stay politically involved

We saw a glimpse of what can happen when the community comes together for a struggle such as Bill Lann Lee's nomination to head the Civil Rights Division of

head the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. That bat-tle will also continue as we work to get the word "acting" out of Bill Lee's title. The APA community cannot af-ford to let the disappointments of 1997 keep it from continuing the fight to have a full and equal voice at the table. ■

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OR a number of months, or maybe it's years, the New York chapter of JACL has videotaping interviews with

been videotaping interviews with many of its more veteran members. I use "veteran" to avoid "older," a word perceived as unkind by some. Many have fascinating stories to tell about how they left the earings and went to New York to seek for-tunes which, sadly, eluded most of them. Making their way in Gotham-on-the-Hudson was not easy. But they persevered and New York, with its astonishing combina-tion of grime, glamor and opportu-

rork, with its assumsting commu-tion of grime, glarior and opportu-nity, is still home. Recently at a meeting of the New York chapter I was able to see an edited version of the videotapes. They make up a priceless collection of individual stories something for of individual stories, something for viewing in the future to see what life was like for Japanese Americans in the war and postwar years

cans in the war and postwar years.

One of those interviewed was Dr.

Harry Abe who, after war service, had to struggle to find a medical school that would accept him. But characteristically, he persevered, and became a prominent physician. He is the last to appear on the videotape that I saw and he brings a loud roar of laughter from the au-

Greater 'lives' for retired Nisei unfolded

dience when he winds up the pre-sentation by declaring with a broad grin that the Nisei are "blah."
Of course we all know that they aren't, but I got to thinking about a handful of Nisei I happen to know whose life experiences were any-thing but blab. Without further re-search and just off the ton of my search, and just off the top of my graying head, let me tell you about four of them.

John Nishimura, a Coloradan formerly of the U.S. Forest Service: After retirement he went to Saudi Arabia to help the government to develop a program for conserving the little rain that falls on its forests. Until I talked to Nishimura I had thought Saudi Arabia was nothing but sandy desert dotted with oil derricks, but he says there

with oil derricks, but he says there are indeed forests and they need all the water they can get. Ben Miyahapa and his wife Flo, both retired. Denver physicians: Several years ago they went on a volunteer mission to bring modern rediging the ago with a present the medicine to a rural area in the Philippines. More recently they went on a similar mission to Mozambique in Africa to treat patients without access to inedical

help.

Bob Horiuchi and his wife Chiye

Colorado state After retiring from Colorado state service Bob went to Kabul, Afghanistan, to set up an accounting and tax-collecting system for the government. That wasn't enough. The Horiuchis took a similar assign-ment for a group of nations in Cen-

ment for a group of nations in Certaria Africa.

Joshua Tsujimoto, a Christian missionary whose leadership and ingenuity has transformed the lives ingenuity has transformed the lives of farmers in an impoverished area of Bangladesh. He taught them how to grow, in often flooded sandy soil, crops which mature at a time when vegetables are scarce when vegetables are scarce throughout the country, thus ensur-ing a reliable income for the vil-lagers. He has also helped to orga-nize schools in his area, and is planning to set up an industry making book bags for export.

All those named above are All those named above are Japanese Americans who, after re-tirement, took their know-how to help other parts of the world. Cer-tainly their lives were not blah and Dr. Abe would agree.

No doubt there are many other No doubt there are many other Nisei like them who are helping to improve the lot of people in less fa-vored parts of the world. If you know of any who deserve recogni-tion, please write to me about them for possible mention in a future col-

Hosokawa is the former editorial page director of the Denver Post. His columns have appeared regularly in the Pacific Citizen since 1942.

AALDEF'S VIGIL has focuse

By Bill Marutani



East Wind

AALDEF

HAT'S THE ACRONYM for the "Asian American Legal Defense and Education Detense and Education Fund," a nonprofit law group orga-nized 23 years ago in New York City. Its goal: to protect the civil rights of Asian Americans through litigation, legal advocacy, community education, leadership training and free legal assistance. It publishes a quarterly report titled "Outlook. " As a member of AALDEF I receive copies which I peruse with interest. The report contains information not otherwise available to me.

For example, the conduct of some

of the operators of Denny's Restau-

YOU'LL RECALL a few years ago at a Denny's Restaurant in Vir-ginia, a group of six African Ameri-cans were left standing as later-arcans were left standing as later-ar-riving-customers were seated and served. You'll also recall that this particular group of six happened to be U. S. Secret Service agents — much to Denny's subsequent cha-grin. It didn't take much for Denny's to see "the handwriting on the wall," clearly and unmistakably: they were in trouble. In 1994 it entered into a consent decree promis-ing to mend its ways in various spe-

upon restaurant operations right in its own backyard, including Chi-WELL, DENNY'S BACK in nese restaurants. 'A suit filed in January 1997 against N.Y. China-town's largest restaurant, Jing Fong, was settled when the restaucourt again. According to a report appearing in the latest issue of Outlook, some Asian American stulook, some Asian American stu-dents were beset upon by a group of white patrons in Denny's parking lot in Syracuse, N.Y. It is reported that when the Asian American stu-dents complained about not being rant agreed to pay \$1,145,000 in back wages, overtime and tips to 58 workers. The lawsuit had contend-ded that management had illegally appropriated the waiters' tips and served, they were told to leave the restaurant. Denny's security guards were reported to have stood idly by as the Asian American stuappropriated the waiters' tips and over-time laws. There have been other legal proceedings brought by AALDEF against other businesses in Chinatown. By now the mer-chants are no longer surprised by proceedings initiated and sus-tained by an Asian American law group, but I suspect that when the first lawsuit was filed against a dents were being assaulted to cries of "chink." Two were rendered un-conscious. Some African American conscious. Some African American students intervened, finally stop-ping the attack. In August 1997, AALDEF filed a lawsuit against Denny's and the County of Ononda-ga. Three African American stu-dents, who complained about the first lawsuit was filed against a Chinese business operation, a shock wave reverberated through-

> IN THE FORMATION of AALDEF, I was involved, traveling up to New York. Margaret Fung, Esq., the Executive Director, was among those early organizers. She and the staff are doing an effective job. Volunteers welcome. AALDEF, 99 Hudson St., New York, NY 10013-2869. 212966-5932.

out the ethnic community.

After leaving the bench, Marutani re-sumed practicing law in Philadelphia. He wrties regularly for the Pacific Citi-

Keith Fudenna, 48, named Fremont-Union City judge

Fremont-Union City judge
SACRAMENTO—Gov. Pete Wilson appointed Keith Harry Fudenna, 48, as municipal court judge for
the Fremont-Union City district on
Dec. 17. Fudena had been commissioner in the same court since 1990.
A UC Berkeley graduate in engineering in 1971 with a law degree
from Hastings College in 1974, he
was in private practice during the
1980s, was with the Alameda County district attorneys office upon
graduation and was assistant city
attorney for Fremont in 1975.

Palm Springs Until the 1930s whe Until the 1930s when the desert city in Riverside County, Calif., became a community of wealthy clientele in the winter, it was known as Palmetto Spring, Big. Palm Spring and Agua Caliente. (Continued from page 1)

Senate for confirmation.

As acting assistant attorney general for civil rights, Lee becomes one of the highest ranking As in the Clinton administration. Lee, 48, the son of Chinese immigrants, 48, the son of Chinese immigrants, is a graduate of Yale University and Columbia University Law School. A Los Angeles area attorney, he most recently served as the western regional/counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund.

tional Fund.

"The appointment is an impor-tant signal to the Asian Pacific American community," National JACL President Helen Kawagoe said. "It gives some assurance that

said. "It gives some assurance that APAs are going to be supported and appreciated when they seek to serve in a high profile public office." She added, "It is tough enough that public service, whether by election or appointment, is too of-ten looked upon as something dis-disteful." Kawagoe was herself one of the first Japanese American

women in the nation to be elected into local office and has served as Carson, Calif's city clerk since

National JACL Director Herbert Yamanishi said, "A significant les-son learned from the World War II incarceration experience was that empowerment means involvement in the political process. The recent demagoguery about APA campaign contributions has already had its chilling effect on the participation of APAs in the political process," he

"The President's effort to support Bill Lann Lee and Bill Lann Lee's ability to withstand the microscope of public scrutiny should fortify APA's belief that empowerment through the political process can be worthwhile," said Yamanishi. "We worthwhile," said Yamanishi. "We are hopeful that Bill Lee's appointment is a first step towards the recognition that APAs can be significant contributors to governance in America." ■

Okura Mental Health preps for 1998 program

WASHINGTON—Established in October 1988, when the namesake of the Okura Mental Health Foundation, K. Patrick Okura, celebrat-ed his 77th birthday that year, all the gifts that were tendered, and the \$40,000 received from the U.S. Government by his wife Lily and himself for redress as WWII internees served as the financial base for the tax-exempt nonprofit foundation.

Sometime this month, Bertram S. Brown, MD, chairman of the Foundation board of directors, will announce the details for its 1998

program, which includes a "Week in Washington" seminar, now scheduled for April 19-25, and a six-month fellowship assisting the White House Office of Public Liai-son, headed by Doris Matsui. The fellowship recipient is offered a \$7,500 stipend.

Thus far, the foundation has provided 60 promising Asian Amer-ican leaders in the field of human services with experiences and know-how needed to be a leader in their respective field, in their com-munity and in their country, Dr. Brown explained.



Voice of a Sansei

BY AKEMI KAYLENG

My Nisei draft board

ET the truth be known. I was Adrasted into this

The first awareness I had that oth The first awareness I had that oth-ers see me as a leader was when I was asked, "Why did you seek your Chapter's Presidency?" I had no answer. After a few moments I simply told the truth. I was drafted into this. More than drafted, I ac-cepted the position with reserva-tions and actually fought it for absolute zero regarding past orga-nizations and people experience. I nizations and people experience. I didn't see myself as a leader. So imagine my surprise when,

So imagine my surprise when, following my acceptance speech at last year's Installation, I got comments and letters from people saying, "You have a plan.." What plan? That was just me shooting off on how I felt about things.

Then I started writing this col-umn. I was drafted into this one, too. I sent the *Pacific Citizen* a few pieces for the big Holiday Issue, but I never applied for a job as a colum-nist. Harry Honda drafted me. And again, I was surprised, be-cause I have an absolute zero in formal credentials or previous experience as a writer.
So I continued to write, voicing

my opinions on everything. Just like with that Installation speech, I was not subscribing to any theory of society or leadership style. I was

of society or leadership style. I was just shooting off.

Then I started getting some interesting reactions. "I don't understand what she's talking about..."
People were provoked, fascinated, impressed, upset ... I'll let you imagine how they let me know how they felt

So, what does this all come down

My thought patterns are not like those of many of you. Having grown up JA, I see that influence on me. However, being a postwar product of a new era, I'm not quite classic Japantown, either

We are a community on a Japan town raft which now spans that ocean of America. Our raft is rapid-ly becoming fragmented. We must regenerate our community vessel to accommodate the larger persons we have become. I'm different from many of you in that I'm already running with the currents out there. I can teach you how I think our new vessel can be constructed, to reflect these new times we are

living in.

It still feels strange to think of It still teels strange to think of myself as a leader. Having a typical postwar mainstream mentality, I don't think of myself in terms of a group. I didn't become involved with JACL because of community concerns. I was going through a 40ish WASP male style midlife cri-sis, on top of the world and realizing my goals hadn't been quite the right ones. I got into JACL with some unfocused plan for working through that funk

But from the reactions I've been But from the reactions Ive been getting, I am part of a group, and Ive been drafted once again into a leadership position. So, from now on, I'll try to think more concretely about what our plan and destination is. I'm still trying to figure out the theory behind that message so-many people seem to think I have. I will do my best to lead you well. During World War II, we were drafted to fight a well defined enemy. We didn't like our adversaries, but we knew who they were: We

but we knew who they were. We fought well. Today we are fighting our own

uncertainties as to who we are and where we are going. You have drafted me to lead you in that battle. I hope to serve you as well as the Nisei served our country.

Akemi Kayleng Knight is presi-dent of the San Fernando Valley, JACL. Her columns are copywrit-

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Census Bureau offers Asian American profile

(Continued from page 1)

(Continued-from page 1)

Whites were least likely to move.
The rate has dropped steadily since 1980 when the rate was 20 percent for whites. About 16 percent of them moved from 1995 to 1996, compaired with 20 percent of Asians, 20 percent of blacks, and Hispanics, the most, at 25 percent, MEANWHILE, the Census Bureau is moving ahead with plans

reau is moving ahead with plans for three trial runs this year. An April test run in Sacramento will use the statistical estimates known as "sampling." Traditional methods of direct counting will be used in Columbia, S.C., and at the Menom inee Indian Reservation in Wiscon

Proponents for sampling held it

will make for a more accurate count, while opponents say the Constitution requires an actual headcount. A new House subcomneadcount. A new House subcommittee, headed by Rep. Dan Miller (R-Fla.), is overseeing the Census and is planning hearings early this year on whether the oversight board can ensure that sampling

security guards inaction and who also had been denied Denny's ser-vice, joined in the lawsuit. Police

who arrived to the scene refused to

file a complaint because of state-ments provided by the security

And what about the D.A.? The county district attorney, William Fitzpatrick, had closed the matter

and announced that no arrests would be made. He dismissed the

Asian American claims of racial dis-

"orchestrated non-

guards

crimination as

will be impartial.

National JACL joined other Asian American, organization opposed to the ban on "sampling" pro-

[The P.C. headline in the Oct. 17 issue was misleading. APA organizations oppose "ban" (not plan) against census sampling. We regret the error.—HKH]

Pacific Citizen

New Year Special

The Same Car to Both Guys

By Grant Ujifusa

vant to thank you, Mitch [Maki] and Harry [Kitano], for inviting me to this UCLA redress conference, which I think might turn out to become an important event in Japanese American history. You are to be congratulated for thinking up the idea and making it a reality.

All of us in the room can be proud of our contributions to redress success. It was long snot — a rare victory of spirit over numbers — of qualitative gaman over the quantitative expanse of the country. The effort was thoroughly American, but it did have a Japanese accent to it, didn't it? This,

I feel, binds all of us here together.

I've often wondered why so many of us worked so hard. What were the springs of action to right the wrong of a racist reign of terror? One answer might be a personal heaviness of heart, combined with a sharp, even physical, pain of grievance — for me, lodged just below where the heart was heavy. A melancholy outrage, yet one with-

And if you're not bitter, you can work our

Redress happened. And for me its sucrecoress hat we are not by any means a hopelessly racist country. We carried the day among more than 218 mostly middle-aged white males in the House, more than 51 mostly white guys in the Senate, and ditto a conservative white male in the White House which which which which which was the male in the White House which where we have the work of the senate which where we will be senated by the senate which where we will be senated by the senate which we will be senated by the senated

I don't think the Turks in Germany, or the Algerians in France, or the Koreans in Japan could have made something like redress happen. As Norm Mineta said on the floor of the House: Only in America. For the rest of my time, I want to talk a

little bit about three things:

(1) How I tried to frame the issue; what my sales pitch was. This part is concept, not a story.
(2) What happened on Barney Frank's

House Judiciary subcommittee; how redress got out of there. This is a little story, not a concept.
(3) How we got an hour of Reagan's time,

enough for him to read and react to June Masuda Goto's letter about her brother Kaz. This is again a story, not a concept.

The sales pitch

Any marketing person wants the River Cordan for his product: the river is deep and the river is wide. Such a product is the Ford Taurus, and I imagined myself as car salesman with one stripped down, dark blue sedan in the showroom and two in the

In walk Barney Frank and Ronald Reagan, and it's my job to sell the same car to both guys. What's the feature that might make both into buyers? I decided to turn the car into the Constitution: Barney likes whole car — what the government can do for people, and what it shouldn't do to people. Ron only likes what the government

ple. Ron only likes what the government shouldn't do. So you sell what the federal government shouldn't do, or is never supposed to do, to people — which is where Barney and Ron come together. Also, the issue framed this way might keep Reagan and conservative members of Congress from thinking that redress is really just a big government payoff to a special interest constituency of the Democratic party — ethnic Japanese Americans. A rare politician willingly delivers what he thinks is pork to people who vote for his opponents.

The message you want the sales pitch to

leave behind: very bad things often happen when the government doesn't leave people

This is as wide as I could make the River Jordan How about deep? In every society, most of what happens doesn't come out of the coercive force of the law, but out of deep, often unconscious, habit and custom. In the case of redress, I think things go way back to some judges in England. Sam back to some judges in England. Sam Ervin said something like this in the Watergate hearings about another presi-dentially-sanctioned break-in. Old Sam drawled there was once a power-mad English King who wanted to dissolve

An excellent job of explaining what is truly effective in American politics — direct action is sometimes a satisfactory emotional outlet, but rarely a useful political tool.

The insights into the process and the ability to tell stories well makes the exposition especially powerful. 59

-Rep. Barney Frank

Parliament, and some members appealed to the judiciary. The judges said: THE KING NEITHER DESIRES NOR

DARES. The king backed off.

Another English judge Ervin quoted

Another English Judge Ervin quoted once said:
THE WIND AND THE RAIN MAY FREELY ENTER A YEOMAN'S COTTAGE, BUT THE KING OF ENGLAND MAY NEVER.

The Americans' way of putting it was this: "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, etc." This is the 4th Amendment, which for me began to look a whole lot like a stripped down, dark blue Taurus

A nice car for both Barney and Ron. The only thing we're selling, guys, is the 4th Amendment in the Bill of Rights. You against that?

When you're lobbying a politician, she's asking herself two questions: what are the merits of this thing, and what are the poli-

Well, the merits in general are hard to Well, the merits in general are hard to deny if you compare what happened in 1942 to what you find in black and white in our Founding Document. Accordingly, the merits of the specific legislative case were very strongly advanced by the Commission [CWRIC], Coram Nobis and the NCJAR

And what about the politics of redress for the Republicans we needed: In the 1992 election that Bush lost to Clinton, Asian Americans voted 53 percent Bush, even as he got only 37 percent in the general elec-torate. Republicans knew and know that Asians, though not blacks, are winnable. How did the bill get out of the Hou se Judiciary subcommittee?

The short answer is that we were ready for good luck to happen. A redress non-sup-porter, Sen. Phil Gramm of Texas, really helped. He wanted Republicans to take over seats held-by conservative Democrats all over the South, one of whom was Sam Hall of Wichita Falls, Texas. Republican Gramm got Republican Reagan to appoint Hall a federal district judge. Hall, of course,

Hall a tederal district judge. Hall, of course, had-the bill bottled up for a long time. With Hall gone, Dan Glickman from Kansas took over the subcommittee with jurisdiction over our bill. Bob (Rep. Robert Matsui) and I had lunch with Glickmain, and it looked like he might move 442. He didn't because he was thinking about tak-ing on Dole for the Kansas Senate seat, and redress was not going to help Glickman in Kansas. This was 1984. In 1986, Glickman took over an open

wheat subcommittee chairmanship on the Ag Committee: Since you can only chair one subcommittee, this left Pat Schroeder next in line, but she chose to chair a subcommittee on Defense. After Schroeder was Barney, and he took the job. As it turned out, Chairman Frank was as important to the passage of redress as Norm, Bob, Sparky [Sen. Matsunaga] and Dan [Sen. Inouye].

I met with Barney, who said we needed Pat Swindall, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee, to create a bipartisan majority. Swindall was a born-again Christian conservative from often highincome east Atlanta and a crescent of sub-urbs to the east of the city. Grayce Uyehara

asked Gene Doi, a Swindall con-stituent, to talk to him. Meanwhile, I met with David Brodie, chief lobbyist for B'nai B'rith in Washington, who set up

Dave, Swindall and I talk.

Swindall says he thinks he can support us. I couldn't believe it. On the street later, Dave Brodie explained: First, a good number of Jewish families in the textile and fashion trade live in Swindall's district and form an important part of his constituency. In fact, the old Georgia 4th might be called a "Driving-Miss-Daisy" dis-

Second. Swindall is like many born-agains who believe that the Messiah will not return until Israel is fully in place and secure. Brodie has flown many Southern born-again politicians to Israel on fact-finding missions, i.e., junkets.

Dave plugged redress into the Jewish/born-again coalition. Swindall told me he had a half-Japanese American aide who sup-

ported redress. When I heard Swindall definitely say he'd co-sponsor, I said, "Rlease call Bob Matsui right now. We absolutely need you." Would yoù believe the hoped-for return of the Messiah pushed redress along? Only in

America.

While we were trying to get Swindall,
Bob also had me going after Newt Gingrich
and Dick Cheney. These two very conservative men, like liberal Barney Frank, were big backers of Soviet dissidents. Human big backers of Soviet dissidents. Human rights in Russia — what about here? Both said, "Sign me up as a co-sponsor." I said, "Call Bob right now." How do you know I'm telling you the truth? You can write Gingrich and Cheney and ask them, or ask Bob, who's here now.

The day of the floor debate and the House vote arrived Pat Swindall, in a strong pro-redress speech, tied-constitutional rights for Japanese Americans to constitutional rights for unborn fetuses. You can look it up. Would you believe redress allied with the anti-abortion movement? Only in America.

An hour of Reagan's time

I had four lines into the White House and I hoped that at least one of them might

work.

The first was Bill Bennett, then Reagan's
Education Secretary. I used to play touch
football with him in college and we've been
friends since, but he would sort of overirients since, but he would sort of vor-promise then, and sort of still does, I think. I met with him, and he said he would tell the President that he supported redress. I'm not sure Bill did, but he put me on to his buddy, Gary Bauer, now of Dobson's

Focus on the Family, then Domestic Policy Advisor. Gary said his father, a Pacific War Marine, hated the idea of redress, but he himself felt differently and would talk to the President. I think Gary did, but maybe didn't carry enough clout at the time. Gary is ideologically unfashionable, but he is a nice man.

The second was Richard Wirthlin, a mild-mannered and brilliant former Beckeley economics professor, who was Reagan's pollster. He met with Reagan every week to look at the numbers, and said he would talk to him about the bill. Wirthlin said he grew up with a Nisei boy in Murray, Utah, and knew the story of internment. My guess is that Dick decided ont to pursue the issue aggressively. He did call me after House passage and said that the White House was dead set against, and recommended that we wait another two years. We couldn't and we didn't.

The third was Ed Rollins, who managed Reagan's landslide re-election in 1984. He he would help out of respect for an East Bay Nisei who owned an ice company near Oakland. As a kid he worked for the Nisei, who told him the camp story and showed no bitterness. Ed said he loved that Nisei man. So far as I know, Ed never talked to the President, and I met with Ed

The fourth was Governor Tom Kean of Jersey, and he put himself out in a way that has become well known among Japanese Americans. After lobbying the issue with Reagan and his Chief of Staff Ken Duberstein, Tom put the letter from June Masuda Goto into a mail pouch that went directly to the President. I see Rudy Tokiwa here today, and there would have been no letter from June without Rudy, a

442 buddy of her fallen brother Kaz.

The effect of the letter on Reagan was something like this: Japanese American redress is not about protective custody, not about an ethnic Democratic constitu but about the heroes of the 442 and about the ceremony in Santa Ana where I spoke years ago. And it's about the federal govyears ago. And it's about the federal government barging into people's lives, when the federal government should just stay small and limited. I get it, I'm for this thing. I don't care what the Justice Department says, don't care what the deficit hawks at OMB think, I'm on board. On Valentine's Day in February of 1988, I met with Ken Duberstein and his aide, a guy named Will Ball, in Duberstein's West Wing office. Ken was a smoker, and was running a little vacuum device attached to an ashtrav Ken told me that the President

an ashtray. Ken told me that the President was definitely signing. Am I telling you the real story? Write Duberstein in Wash-

ington, and ask him. Walking back up Connecticut Avenue to the JACL office where Grayce Uyehara was waiting, I was very happy. Finally, I want to talk about Marie

Blanco, an aide to Sen. Inouye. She worked with a Darman aide named Janet Hale at OMB [Office of Management and Budget] to assure the entitlement appropriation to assure the entitlement appropriation idea became a reality. For me, Marie represents the hundreds of redress people, especially younger Nisei women, who did tons and tons of work, but who get virtually no credit.

Thank you, Marie. We wouldn't be here today without you. Nobody can sell a car

better than you.

Thank you all very much for listening. ■

Meet the Author



Wyoming born Sansei, Grant Ujifusa served as the

served as the

JACL-LEC

strategy chair

following Congressional passage of the Civil

Liberties Act, by
the House if

Septem be r
1987, and by
the Senate in

April 1988. A

Grant Ujihusa

Compens Ujihusa

TRUE CONFESSIONS:

Now & Then

SACHI SEKO

AT 70

On this cold November morning, light is late arriving. The weather report, rarely late arriving. The weather report, rarely accurate anymore, predicts snow later today. From the closet, I will choose either black slacks or skirt and a black top. It is a simple and efficient way to dress. Basic black can be worn with any colored sweater or jacket, even decorated with a jeweled or metallic collar. Sometimes, I sling a string of crystals or turquoise or lapis around my neck. I rarely wear pearls because my fingers fumble with clasps. At 70, the genetic curve that courses through the female line of my family rages with unremitting vengeance. "It has gone amok," my doctor says, prescribing further pharmaceutical

AT 50

The disease lay dormant. I even hoped to elude it. My mother, publicly stoic and privately devastated by the disease's assault, thought I might be spared because! I never sat still long enough to catch anything. Besides, she said, anyone with such a wicked tongue should be incapable of capture. She wished I had been more subtle. She, with her elegant language. But I know too, that no one was more entertained by my sinful and unsolicited comments. Then why do you always laugh, I asked. "Because you are so absurd," she said, slapping me on the shoulder.

the shoulder.

Sometimes, I wondered whether I had been adopted. How else could I explain being the daughter of someone unlike myself. I was born so plain my mother insisted early on I'd better develop some skills. So I learned to vacuum and to type Fortunately, she didn't suggest I do needle-work because I would have failed at that. Too klutzy. My mother was a thinker, never a knitter. She practiced the more intellectu-al pursuits like reading or writing haiku. Years after her death, in my mind's eye, I see her humped figure hunched at her desk, gripping the pen in a claw of a hand and hear the scratching of pen against paper.

AT 70

Frost has claimed the last of my flowers, sturdy geraniums. This spring I decided to have a white flower garden. It took two months for the flower specialist I hired to complete the task. The long wait was so exasperating I would have fired him had I not paid him in advance. He had a very honest face. For Utah, my holes at uncertainty of the complete that the complete the state of the complete the state of the complete the state of the complete that the complete the co was pleasant, so I took my books out onto the patio and read while occasionally paus-ing to admire the white flowers.

AT 50

I was engrossed in being the ultimate gardener. For 27 years I labored without ever pausing to admire the environment of my creation. From morning until night, from early spring until late, fall, I worked in the several-tiered garden on a large lot. The steel and glass house of contemporary design was my husband's house, bought over my objections. I preferred a smaller, secluded place. In a stroke of stunning treachery, my mother said, "Let him have his house." But the garden was mine. It began when we bought the place, still in our prime, and he declined to work an the enormous rock garden which fronted the property. He thought the neighbors might mistake him for being a gardener. And one thing led ty. He thought the neighbors might mistake him for being a gardener. And one thingled to another. One day, years into my labor, a stranger stopped his car and asked if I would be interested in working for him as a gardener. Ecstatic, I reported the incident to my husband, 'The man was going to pay me.' My husband shot me a look of wither-ing pity, saying I was pleased by the oddest things. But even today, in my time of decline my spirit soars at the memory.

things. But even today, in my time of decline, my spirit soars at the memory. At 50 I wrote (PC—8/1977) "The wild plum tree spreads its boughs to shade me. On its thorned branches, golden glisfens the fruit. The time of gathering has come."

AT 70

I remember the yield of fruit that year, a bumper crop. There were so many plums that much of it dropped before the gather-ing. They fell pell mell, juice squirting from golden casings. Bees and ants swarmed over the spillage. When I reached into the upper branches of the tree my arms snagged on its thorns, receiving a bloody river of piercing pain. So it remained for time and weather to complete the harvest. Later, bereft of fruit, I noticed the tree stood straighter, taller. Eventually, autumn winds stripped its last leaves. It then achieved a pristine beauty, completely barren.

Trees are a requirement. Even in this small house, the lot is wooded and through every window there is a view of trees. Each every window there is a view of trees. Each spring, after the first leading, not a day pass-es when I don't think of Russ Kano and Kane Toyota, both long dead, who initiated me into the joy of gardening. Until last year, I was able to participate in the garden's care. But since shortly after the new year, I have been further hampered by back prob-lems. My mother's warning resounds from the past. "That's not woman's work." She, the past. "That's not woman's work. She, born to higher expectations, who also did her share of lifting and toting. Could I have done less? My mother taught me to play roles: daughter, wife and mother. Forever supporting cast.

Early this year, the doctor promised my

Early this year, the doctor promised my back would cause severe leg pains. A predic-tion which has been fulfilled. So, reluctantly. I have yielded my garden to excellent pro-fessional care. I confess, however, that knowing the painful price, I occasionally sat-isfy my need to feel and to work in the soil.

AT 50

Even with my slight figure, not quite 90 lbs. then, I thought myself indestructible. After the myself indestructible. After the war, in the family store, I never begged my father to excuse me from the heavier chores of lifting sacks of rice or bringing up groceries from the storage below. My father, a strapping tall man, was afraid he would ship and injure himself. I, the eldest and the complete rad, deavither use dissmallest and a daughter, was dis-pensable. Often, in a foolish dis-play of bravado, I grabbed the shovel and removed the snow, not only from in front of our business but our neighbor's place, too.

The neighbor telephoned say-ing, "Kay, thanks for shoveling

for me."
"Don't mention it, glad to do it,
" — father responded, Don't mention it, glad to do it anytime," my father responded, later chuckling and enjoying his duplicity. My observant mother placed a warning finger against her lips.

her lips.
Years later, appalled by my
activity in the large garden, my
mother worried about my health.
South sic
She thought I should hive someone. Surely, you josh, I replied. My husband
would never allow it. He thought I should be
kept fully occupied and liked telling friendsit was therapeutic for me.
"You'll live to regret this," my mother said,
watching me whack at the weeds. Younger
and dumber, I even thought sleeping was a
waste of time. I got byon a few hours.

waste of time. I got by on a few hours, fueled by coffee and cigarettes. Sometimes, I wrote a column here or there. And for a lark, even tried my hand at poetry. Or on winter nights, stayed up reading an entire book in one sitting.

AT 70

Reading remains my pleasure.
Sometimes, I can read a book in a day. But more often, I savor the luxury of finally having the leisure to linger over a fine paragraph or a line of lyrical phrasing. If I have inherited the curse of disease, it arrived accompanied by a gift. My grandmother often said I acquired my love of language at my mother's breast. She who pecified my mother's breast. She, who recited Shakespeare and Longfellow and the

Psalms and the Proverbs to me

My son, an only child, comes an My son, an only child, comes an Saturdays to help with the heavier chores Someone wondered what we talked about. Generally, we are too occupied with com-pleting our task. We are accustomed to working together because during my hus-band's frequent absences on business I relied on my son to assist me from the time he was young. I was also determined to raise a son who would be unashamed to raise a son who would be massinamed to perform essential household tasks and do them well. Although a bride of the dark ages, I knew even then that women deserved better. My son knows the way I live has remained almost unchanged. By a certain age, routines are established. Relocation does not bring alteration in lifestyle, from a large house to a small house. Friends notice the similarity in my environment. Mobiles hang from the vaulted ceiling. My prized Granizo tiles, Nishijima and Mizuno paintings grace the walls. Potted plants compose an indoor gar-den. The largest ficus is dominated by a gor-geous origami bird, a gift of Barry Saiki. Books in every room. But no longer are crystal objects displayed on the rosewood table. Daily dusting has become inconvenient, so they are kept in the teak cabinet with other souvenirs.

The length of my son's visits depends on

his golf or tennis games or other social com-mitments. I like to complain he spends most of his time her washing his car and read-ing my magazines and allowing me to pre-pare his lunch. It amuses him, too, to hear me say that. It is in character with our rela-messeds. Me commendance for being near tionship. He commends me for being con-stant. Sometimes, we talk about books or articles we've read and people we know. B we have also mastered the companionable we have also mastered the companionable language of silence. He examines my gar-den remembering, I'm surd, how we land-scaped together long ago. We did our share of hauling rocks and dirt from a hillside above the house and clearing a ditch that ran to the canyon. Last week, he brought me a tape on Picasso, knowing I used to col-lect books about the artist. I still own a rices of Picase, nottery nurphased during a piece of Picasso pottery, purchased during a shopping spree when we also bought a T-Bird. And a silk reproduction of "The Three Musicians" decorates a kitchen wall. All arereminders of the age of acquisition and accumulation.



South side of the rock garden.

Around my 70th birthday, this sun er, one of my sisters said, "You didn't am unt to much compared to your peers, did you?" "You're right," I agreed. "But I've kept my friends." In the end, and I have always said this, one's success or failure in life is best measured by the friends one has made and measured by the friends one has made and kept. Many of us go back 50 years or more. Often, we marvel at being 70. For at heart, we will always be 17. Most of my friend-ships were forged during the terrible years of incarceration.

П

And so it is not illogical that even those from that time and place, with whom my connections are sporadic, or even severed after the camps, still have a special claim on my heart, always will. Each holiday season, there are names to

Each noliday season, there are names to be remoyed from a mailing that becomes smaller. Perhaps it is a condition of aging, or more likely my bad mind, but often I confuse who has died and who is living. My good friend, Noby, has been dead over a year, but I find myself reaching for the phone to share some funny experience. I

miss the sound of her easy and generous laughter I miss her I am grateful that our last conversation happened the day before her death. At my age, we can no longer defer the things we want to say or write or give. There is only one time. It is now. There are advantages to being old. We

There are advantages to being old. We discard much of the unimportant. No longer are we required to make appearances. Sometimes, we even improve. My mother, I'm sure, would be surprised that I now try to curb the impulse to ask, "Are you lying?" Instead, in my nicest voice, I inquire, "Are you being insincere?"

It is too late for regrets. But desires? There is one. I wish I had time and health There is one. I wish I had time and health to raise another dog. There are never enough dogs in anyone's lifetime. My doctor suggested I get a replacement after the death of my last German shepherd. I laughed and said, "You're telling me to get an old and probably terminally ill dog. One on its last legs so I won't have very long to care for it."

"I didn't say that," my doctor said. "I didn't say that," my doctor said.

Nowadays to get an unscientific reading on
my health, I pose the question of getting
another dog to him. How old a dog? I think I
am being clever.

My family says I spoiled my dog, often

My family says I spoiled my dog, often taking him for rides two or three times a day. It was a thrilling activity because I am a very nervous driver. Strange, but his head resting on my shoulder bolstered my confidence. We were almost like the Lone Ranger and Tonto. I only hope I returned even half the pleasure and fidelity the dog brought me. As my husband lay dying, the dog could not be persuaded into another part of the house. Even when I removed him from the bedroom, he hunkered down against the door in the hallway, refusing the escape I offered. He never had to be called. None of this business of "call me if you need me." He was just there.

When the moon is full, I see his image. In

When the moon is full, I see his image. In the last weeks of the dog's life, I often slept beside him on the floor. And on full moon nights, I promised, I would look for him on the face of the moon. Sometimes, I imagine hearing the tinkle of his tags. Among my friends I include the dogs I have owned or

The weather forecast was wrong again No wonder the weather bureau is being investigated. They deserve to be. It did not snow this after-noon. Instead, the sun came out. Light streamed in through the windows, casting a gentle, golden glow. I find there is a beauty and warmth unique to November light that I failed to notice before. And, maybe, if I am lucky, I will dream of dogs tonight.

> (This is for PC reader Herbert L. Jensen of Hilo, Hawaii, who kept the piece published on my 50th birthday and remembered I turned 70 this year.)

URING the years when the late Larry Tajiri was at the P.C. helm (1942-1952), Sachi Wada had relocated from Gila River WRA Relocation Center and began to contribute columns from Minnesota.

from Minnesota.

She resumed her writing under her married name, Sachi Seko, from Salt Lake City (referred to as "Happy Valley") around, 1972, delighting her fans and attracting new regulars—readers who would automatically turn to page 2 where her columns appeared when P.C. was a standard-size newspaper.

automatically turn to page 2 where her columns appeared when PC. was a standard-size newspaper.

When PC. returned to the tabloid format, her column, "From Happy Valley," shared space with Bill Hosokawa's "Fryer," Pete Hironaha's cartoons and the JACI.
President's Corper on page 4 or 5. Her columns appeared every other week until the New Age dawned and she composed her "Swan Song" for the Oct. 1, 1982 column.

There followed a couple of book reviews—one in particular, "Epitaph for a Peach" by David Mag Masumoto, which was marred by a mix-up of photos that was most unfortunate in the 1996 January New Year issue. When we called on past PC. writers to write about the coming millennium in the 1996 Holiday's lssie, Sach ichose to write with elegance and poignance about "The Season of Loss," of her past and present. And this year, aware of her arthritic hands, we hesitated to clang the Holiday Issue bell into her realm of difficulties, but it must have charged again those writing cells that have tantalized the lot of us.—HKH.■

BY HARRY K. HONDA, Editor emeritus

N a limited fashion by referring to the records on hand-the Pacific Citizen. JACL national convention minutes and documents in our Archives, we undertook to compile a summary that only scratches the subject matter of "Redress'

when it was once known as "Reparations."

In the meantime, the JACL-LEC (Legislative Education Committee) is planning kick off its own writing of their successful campaign. And we can understand why. A standard work on Japanese American history, such as the one by Bill Hosokawa, was published in 1969 when the 100th anniversary of Japanese immigration to the United States was being celebrated.

Four years ago, Nisei was reprinted with a 27-page Afterword. Half of these pages are devoted to the redress campaign that was launched in 1978.

The Civil Liberties Act, which provided the government's apology and a \$20,000 check, was passed in 1988 and the Office of Redress Administration will shut down on Aug. 10, 1998, as stipulated by the Act. ■

Redress vs. Claims (March, 1946)

UNDER leadership of Saburo Kido, wartime national JACL president, the 1946 National JACI national JACL president, the 1840 National JACL Convention in Denver launched an ambitious post-war legislative campaign that included reparations. A redress proposal based upon days spent in camp was passed over for individual claims for financial losses sustained because of Evacuation. And there were Nisei who wonderedt. "...When had anyone ever collected an indemnity from the government? n't it wiser to let well enough alone

As for individual redress, some Nisei maintained that a price could not be put for the loss of freedom, as if to run down JACL's efforts for compensation due to Evacuation

[Earliest story in the Pacific Citizen about "prompting federal action to indemnify evac-"Prompting federal action to indemnity evacues for losses suffered by Japanese Americans during the Evacuation," appeared Dec. 15, 1945. The quotes belong to author and lecturer Carey McWilliams, who was addressing the American Council on Race Relations. at its Chicago headquarters Dec. 4, 1945. He also urged Issei citizenship for those served in at its Unicago neadquarters Dec. 4, 1945. He also urged Issei citizenship for those served in WWII with OSS and OWI. Three issues later, Jan. 5, 1946, Interior Secretary Harold Ickes is irged I or tho reported telling a Dec. 28 press conference he favors compensation for evacuee losses.]

Action in Congress came upon request of the Department of Interior, successor agency to the War Relocation Authority, as Rep. Hatton Sumners (D-Texas) introduced the first evacuation claims bill (HR 6780) April, 1946, to investigate and adjudicate uee claims for losses and damages. Sen. Allen J. nder (D-La.) authored the companion bill (S "to create an evacuation claims commission under the general supervision of the Secretary of Interior, and to provide the powers, duties and func-

tions thereof, and for other purposes."

Then, the bills languished in committee until President Truman wrote letters for congressional

passage in mid-July.

"The fears which impelled the Government to adopt the harsh expedient of excluding Americans of Japanese ancestry from strategic military areas, most happily, proved largely groundless," the Presi-dent declared. "An overwhelming majority of our Japanese American population has proved itself to be loyal and patriotic in every sense. Those of them, and there were many, who entered the armed services have acquitted themselves with great distinct It would, in my opinion, be a tragic anomaly if the United States were, on the one hand, to acclaim and decorate with honors the brave Nisei troops who fought so valiantly and at such sacrifice overseas, while, on the other hand, it ignored and left seas, while, on the other hand, it ignored and iest unredressed the very real and grievous losses which some of them, together with their immediate fami-lies, have suffered as a result of Government action in the midst of the same war.²

Rep. Francis Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of the

Judiciary subcommittee which studied the sbill, had cited the "outstanding record of our 23,000 Japanese Americans who served in the armed forces" and recommended the bill should in all fairness.

Masaoka, a veteran of the 442nd Combat Team, expressed belief that the two-hour parade down Constitution Avenue to the Ellipse and Truman's review of the Japanese American regiment home from Europe were factors in developin sional interest in the evacuee claims bills ping congres

Because of the log-jam in both houses and facing adjournment in August, the Ellender bill, approved by the Senate judiciary committee, was place the consent calendar and passed with two minor changes—the claims commission was empowered to hear the cases of accountable property and business losses as a direct result of Evacuation, and if the final award is under \$2,500 the commis could make immediate payment. On sums over coulo make immediate payment. On sums over \$2,500, Congressional approval was required. Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nex), chairman of the judiciary committee, steered the bill to Senate passage. It moved the House to do likewise, but the

It moved the House to do likewise, but the Interior Department's bill (HR 6780) was doomed for the 79th Session as Rep. Claire Engle (DRed Bluff, Calif.) spearheaded the opposition of two (with Rep. John Phillips, also of California). Under House consent calendar rules, passage requires unanimous approval for consideration in the closing

¹Bill Hosokawa, Nisei: the Quiet American

(1969, p.442.) urry Tajiri. "Nisei USA," P.C., Aug. 10, 1946,

days.

It appeared to JACL that Engle, whose district included the wartime Tule Lake segregation center, was moved by allegations of Isser repatriates and Nisei renunciants who changed their minds and were cleared by the Justice Department would also share in the benefits of the proposed legislation: [P.C., Aug. 3, 1946, pg. 1: "Evacuee Claims Measure Stalled in House."]

Washington JACL Office

The following year, Mike Masaoka, with wife tsu, moved to Washington, D.C., in mid-January Etsu, moved to Washington, D.C., in mid-January and opened the Washington JACL Office to lobby for JACL programs that required congressional action with a meagre budget of \$120,000. Masao W. Satow had been named acting national secretary at a special Thanksgiving weekend meeting of JACL officers at Salt Lake City to allow national secretary Masaoka to devote full time to JACL's legislative program through the newly-formed AntiDiscrimination Committee (JACL-ADC), as its executive secretary. This was the beginning of the

executive secretary. This was the beginning of the ensuing 25 years when JACL carried on its meaningful mission on behalf of Japanese Americans.

With a new 80th Congress, Rep. Earl Michener (R-Mich.) introduced HR 2768, a bill to establish a three-member evacuation claims commission, which was identical to the 1946 bill. Masaoka met with Interior Undersect with Interior Undersecretary Oscar Chapman, ask-ing for liberalization of the bill that had narrowly missed passage during the final days of the 79th

Congress.

JACL suggested across-the-board payment of \$1,000 to every adult evacuee over age 18, \$500 for those from 6 to 18 and nothing for those under age those from 6 to 18 and nothing for those under age 6 at the time of military exclusion orders. JACL also proposed the regular court of claims be opened to those who felt they had suffered greater losses than the amount of the lump sum payment.

Should the Department disapprove, Masaoka oposed that the wholly inadequate evacuee salaries in camp be adjusted to the pay-scale of civil service camp personnel for comparable work. He ervice camp personnel for comparable work. He also asked the field of recoverable claims be extend ed to include such items as lost goodwill. Regardless of whether the liberalization is added, Masaoka fur-

(1) All claims be exempt from both state and federal income tave

(2) The Statute of Limitations barring action against the government for evacuation losses be aived and

(3) A maximum fee which attorneys might charge for their services, be reduced from 20% to 10%.

Meantime, President Truman signed a \$30,000 bill on May 19, 1947, to pay 97 claimants for personal losses sustained in two WRA camp fires: the 1943 Christmas fire at Poston 11, and the July 28, 1944, warehou fire at Manzanar. This represented the fir U.S. payment for evacuee

Public hearings on HR 2768 were held May 29, 1947, by the House Judiciary subcommittee on claims, presided by Rep. John W. Gwynne (R-lowa), chair. Undersecretary Chapman explained the bill was a matter in which we as a nation have a real and immediate obligation to meet ... toward dis-charging a very definite moral obligation due to per-sons, most of them citizens who, as I have said, were guilty of no crime other than the accident of birth and ancestry."

WRA-Director Dillon Myer told the subcommittee that WRA protection of evacuee property in their care was either not made or inadequate. Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.), as he did in blocking the bill in 1946, cited reports from the House Un-American Activities Committee that charged more than 25% of American-born Japanese were "disloyal" and American from Japanese were distoyal and ed that these persons and aliens be barred from ming benefits. National JACL President Hito Okada of Salt urged that the

Lake City said JACL recognized that in wartime every person suffers and sacrifices. "We do not now rificed less but we do insist that what hap us was unique and was visited upon no oth of Americans." that many other Americans suffered and sac-

of Americans.

Masaoka challenged Engle's figures on the percentage of allegedly "disloyal" Nisei, pointing out
that the so-called loyalty questionnaire was "misworded, misunderstood and misinterpreted." He that the so-caned loyally questionnaire was mis-worded, misunderstood and misinterpreted. He added the ADC (JACL's separate lobbying arm) had no objection to a provision denying renunciants and repatriates the benefits of the bill if such a provision was necessary to insure its passage. He said that he

took the position "in order not to penalize the loyal Japanese American and Japanese alien and in order that the great majority of the evacuees would not lose an opportunity to file claims for economic

A month later, the Gwynne subcommittee favor-ably reported the bill to the full House Judiciary Committee, where it was ordered revised by Rep. Earl C. Michener (R-Mich.), committee chairman, to shift the administration of the indemnification program from the Interior's three-member evacuation claims panel to the Attorney General and the Justice Department and also reduced attorney fees from 20% to 10% of the amount allowed amended portions were incorporated into his claims bill, HR 3999, originally introduced March 25.

Masaoka saw the program shift to the Justice Department means any interpretations will be more more strict and technical than had it been left

to the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. HR/3999 represented two years of work. House passed the bill unanimously on July 23. There was no opposition recorded during the 20-minute floor discussion to pay for property losses. The House Rules Committee had granted a full hour. Gwynne declared, "There was no sabotage by

bersons of Japanese descent. On the contrary, the people involved had a higher percentage of enlist-ments in the armed forces than the nationwide av-

Rep. Sam Hobbs (D-Ala.) complimented the subcommittee for "giving the House the opportunity to pass this bill which is grounded in honor and in jus-

Rep. Homer D. Angell (R-Ore.) also complimented the House committee and told of the evacuation of large numbers of Japanese Americans from Oregon. "They suffered material damage and were indeed loyal in most cases." Walter, a veteran of WWI and WWII, spoke in

tribute to the Nisei soldiers who were "sor est fighting men that wore our uniform." He said, This bill, in a small way, will make whole those people who were innocent victims of an order that probably never should have been issued.

nificant that there was not a case of esp asbotage brought against percentages of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii." Rep. Angier L. Goodwin (R-Mass.) declared pas-sage of HR 3999 "will show to the world "we are

dy, willing and anxious to go forward with remedial legislation and attempt to redress those wrongs and do the right thing in the interests of simple ju

Delegate Joseph R. Farrington (R-Hawaii) declared he was 'very much in favor of this mea-sure, although the number of Japanese who were evacuated from the Territory of Hawaii was limit-

Masaoka hailed the action. He credited the efforts of Michener and Gwynne, but noted Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) pushed the legislation from its earliest stages. "The fact that there a single dissenting voice raised against the bill is indicative of the healthy attitude which Congress seems to be adopting toward persons of Japa

The bill was sent to the Senate, which passed a similar bill unanimously in 1946. Because of the mass of unfinished business on the Senate age adjournment on Sunday, July 27, HR 3999

abled in the Senate Judiciary Committee until January 1948

Truman Urges Speedy Action (February, 1948)

PRESIDENT Truman called upon Congress on PRESIDENT Truman called upon Congress on Monday, Feb. 2, to speed up legislation on the unfinished business of Evacuation as well early removal of racial or national barriers which prohibit qualified Japanese and other "ineligible alien" residents from becoming U.S. citizens, These two recommendations were among the ten the President named in his special civil rights message to the Congress. "This is the first time that any President has rec-

ommended in a special message to the Congress legislation directly beneficial to the Japanese in erica," Masaoka said. The eight others, some of which affect Japanese as well, were directed toward
(1) re-establishment of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, (2) a permanent Civil Rights Commission, (3) a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, (4) a civil rights division in the Justice Department, (6) strengthening the civil s, (7) federal laws against lynching, (8) tehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

Nonetheless, action by the Senate on HR 3999 was delayed until May 21 when seven witnesses appeared before the judiciary subcommittee of Sens. John C. Cooper (R-Ky.) and Warren appeared Magnuson (D-Wash.)

First witness, John J. McCloy, president of World Bank and former assistant secretary of war, reiter-ated the Evacuation was a matter of military necessity but admitted that it imposed unprecedented responsibilities on persons of Japanese ancestry vendured hardships and suffered accountable de ages for which they should be compensated. He praised the good temper and cooperation of eva-uees during the mass movement and declared it was 'most impressive.' He paid tribute to the 442nd was "most impressive." He Infantry Regimental Cor Infantry Regimental Combat Team, which was formed partly by volunteers from the war relocation

tornier party by volumeers from the war relevance centers, and that he was extremely graffied. Questioned by Sen. Cooper, McCloy admitted that only the most rudimentary type of protection of evacue property was considered during the evacu-ation and suggested that the federal government may have some responsibility for evacuee losses. "I

consideration at the earliest possible moment, McCloy added. frankly approve of the bill and urge its favorable 7

McJoy added.

Appearing for Undersecretary Oscar Chapman, solicitor Mastin G. White reviewed the Interior Department's interest in the problem and said that Evacuation Claims bill meets with "the heartiest

approval of the entire Department."

In his statement, Interior Secretary Julius Krug admitted the evacuation orders gave little time to the desperately imposed evacuees to settle their the desperately imposed evacues to settle their affairs. Government safeguards designed to prevent undue loss were "somewhat tardily instituted, not effectively published." He pointed out the mer-chants had to dispose of their stocks and business-es at sacrifice prices, Valuable leasehold interests had to be abandoned, and a large number had to accept totally inadequate arrangements for protec-tion and management of property. The depart-

uon and management of property. The department's role in support of the measure was one of the high points of the hearings.

Dillon S. Myer, head of the Inter-American Institute and former WRA director, explained the timetable for evacuation made losses inevitable and general confusion during the early days over property management. Much of the losses, he added, were due to acts of vandalism perpetrated against evacuee-owned property, forced liquid dons and general deterioration. Like McCloy, he also praised the cooperative attitude of the evacuees and stressed the role of the Nisei evacuees in the 442nd

combat team and the war effort.
Francis Biddle, Attorney General at the time of Evacuation, declared the mass evacuation was one of the most tragic occurrences of the war. He urged the committee to speed up action because the bill would only compensate the evacuees for severe loss-

es but would remedy a moral wrong. Edward J. Ennis, head of the Justice Department's Enemy Alien Control Unit during the war, praised the hill which he said was well calculated praised the bill which, he said, was well calculated to achieve the objective of restoring some degree of the losses which the evacuees sustained as a result of Evacuation. It is 'a small way to make amenda' and emphasized that evacuees should receive retributions for their grievous losses in view of their

complete cooperation accorded to the government.

Galen M. Fisher of the wartime West Coas Committee on American Principles and Fair Play declared his support of the bill because, besides providing elemental justice and fair play, it would give support to democratic elements in present-day

support to democratic elements in present-day Japan who "are watching everything we do here." Mike Masaoka, legislative director of the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee, impressively wound up the hearing and concluded with an urgent appeal for urgent Senate action. The Nisei record during the war was clear and expressed hope that Congresss would rec desirability of the House-pa s would recognize the

President Truman signed HR 3999 IPL 80-886 on July 2, 1948, authorizing the Attorney General to receive and adjudicate claims for loss of real or per

sonal property arising out of the 1942 Evacuation.

By the Jan. 3, 1950 deadline, the Justice
Department had received 24,064 claims, requesting the payment of \$129,996,589.80. As the adjudica tive procedure was too technical and administra-tively expensive, the JACL at its 1950 National Convention, Chicago, called for amendment to au-thorize and compromise claims up to \$2,500. These were the socalled "pots and pan claims." Some in JACL felt the authorization was too

small. Thus the 1952 National Convention at Los Angeles urged and Congress approved a change in the basic 1948 law, allowing the Attorney General to settle claims up to \$100,000. Over that, it was to be settled in the Court of Claims.

On Nov. 10, 1958, Attorney General William Rogers signed the last compromise claim. By that time, 26,552 claims had been settled for \$36,874,240.99. Eight claims, each for about \$1,000,000 or more, and nine cases in which the claimants were not satisfied, were filed in the Court of Claims. "As unsatisfactory as it was," noted Masaoka, "the evacuation claims program repre-sents a major triumph for not only JACL but also

the American way."
The Washington Post editorial (Oct. 9, 1965) said: The washington rost enuorial (Oct. 5, 1500) seat. The injustice done to the Japanese Americans will remain forever a stain on American history. There is some comfort, however, in the general acknowledgment of the injustice and in the conscientious effort. ment of the injustice and in the conscientious effort that has been made to provide restitution for the property losses suffered by the evacuated citizens Restitution or reparations of this sort is always, of course, pitifully inadequate."

of course, pitrinily inadequate.

San Francisco Congressman Philip Purton (D)
remarked: "Under this act, we have tried to make
reparation to the thousands of Japanese Americans who hysteria and prejudice forced them into reloca-tion centers during the early 1940s." (Congressional Record, Oct. 12, 1947.)

Last Evacuation Claims

N Oct. 1, 1965, the U.S. Court of Claims O approved a judgment of \$862,500 as the last claim settled under the 1948 Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act for Jean Koda, surviving widow and executrix of the Estate-of William S. Koda, and Edward K. Koda, representing the Koda Rice Farm, South Dos Palos, Calif., founded by Keisaburo Koda. It was also the largest settlement. ²

See GENESIS/page 20

Making a difference starts with INDIVIDUAL S





Hiromi Ucha & Nicole Inouve

ICOLE AND I can honestly say that after a year and a half, we are comfortable in our positions as JACL National Youth/Student Representative and National Youth/Student Chairperson respec

In a way, we feel as if we have "come of age." "Generation Xers" we may be, but this "coming of age" does not come without its obligations. Presently, we have been given an

obligations. Presently, we have been given an opportunity to address you, the readers, on our insights of what we have seen and may see as "Generation Xers" who have done something to try to dispel the stereotypes about our generation.

As JACL's youth/student representatives, Nicole and I have had the experiences of going out into the Japanese American and Asian American companyities All the talking Asian American communities. All the talking that we did with other community members has led us to believe that the AA community

needs to be more proactive and start dialoguing with one another.

As leaders in the community, we strive to share a common goal — to make our commu-nity and our society a better place. In order to achieve this goal, we all must be on the same acmeve this goar, we all must be on the same page and feel as passionate about it as the next person. Each of our individual ethnic groups have their own struggles and injus-tices, but overall, we have all been oppressed. And because we are not always given forums to express our opinions, we need to start get-

to express our opinions, we need to start get-ting involved and getting our voices heard. AAs need to break this image that we are unseen and unheard. Politics govern our lives; it defines what is good and bad, right and wrong. The current debate about deny-ing citizenship to U.S.-born children of undocumented immigrants is an example of how government directs our lives. It instills in the minds of the American people that what they are doing is okay because it is valwhat they are doing is okay becaudated by the government.

The government has been excluding others The government has been excluding others for many years. These exclusion laws have set the tone for further legislation like California's Proposition 187. In order to change the political tone, especially to reflect the needs of the AA community, we must become active participants of the political

pecome active participants of the political process by voting or running for public office. Individually or collectively, AAs can make a difference. We should take to heart the phrase, "power in numbers," especially because Asian immigrants are becoming the fastest growing group in the United States today. A way we can achieve part of this power is by broadening our definition of com-munity. We can even start by broadening our own JA community to include multiracial JAs, Japanese nationals, and JAs from all generations. By broadening the definition of community to include other Asians and AA

community to include other Assias and AA
groups, we have the power in numbers to
make a difference and come closer to achieving our goal for a better society.
The AA community's rallying for Bill Lann
Lee's nomination for the top civil rights job in
the Department of Justice is a prime example of how the AA community along with other ethnic communities are coming togethother ethnic communities are coming together. Groups like the JACL and OCA are work ing hard, pressuring Congress for Lee's con-firmation and educating the public about his

nrmaton and equeating the public about any qualifications. The power in numbers will affect the outcome of his nomination. Working together as a global community will be the key to the future. But it has to start with 'us as individuals. We ourselves will have to make that personal choice to become involved. ne involved.

We can start by educating ourselves on current issues. When you don't agree with a particular issue, make noise by contacting your local, state and/or federal officials. How they decide to vote on a particular issue will depend on who, from their constituents, they hear from. Witing is also a good way to participate, and so people should vote. Involve your family, especially your children. They are our future. Foster leadership by encouraging them to participate in their especially controlled the state of t

by encouraging them to participate in their school's student body. Empower them. Encourage them to speak up when injustice occurs. If they see you as parents getting involved and caring about what is going on, they will want to become involved because they see the importance of it. That is one rea-son why Nicole and I are involved with JACL. Nicole had her parents as role models in becoming active, and I had a mentor who saw the importance of students and young saw the importance of students and young saw the importance of students and young adults becoming involved. These are some of the things we have learned from our experi-ences with the JACL.

YOU AS parents can start involving your children by encouraging them to enter the JACL 1998 Min Yasui Oratorical Contest, a nation-wide speech contest, with a chance to win a cash prize.

The competition is open to high school stu-

dents 16 years old and above and under-graduate college students: It has two phases:

(1) a district-wide competition in each of

the eight JACL districts, and
(2) a national competition at the 1998
JACL National Convention in Philadelphia.

Minoru Yasui, famous as one of the three Nisei who challenged the internment of JAs, was a civil rights attorney in the Portland, Ore, area. In 1952, Yasui was honored as the JACLS Japanese American of the Biennium. During World War II, Yasui challenged the constitutionality of the curfew law imposed on JAs: He was found guilty of violating the curfew law and served a nine-month prison sentence, and during the process almost lost his citizenship. his citizenship.

has citzenship.

After the war, Yasui went on to practice law and served as legal counsel for various community organizations. In 1979, he was appointed chair of the JACL Committee on Redress. He traveled the country in that capacity advocating redress for JAs interned ring WWII

Because of his contributions, this competition was named in his honor in hopes of con-tinuing to inspire young adults to discuss cur-rent issues affecting the APA community.

Speeches for the contest should be no longer than five minutes and should respond

to one of the following questions:
(1) How can we increase positive portray-als of Asian Pacific Americans in light of antiimmigrant/foreign sentiment and the cam-paign finance scandal?

paign finance scandal?

(2) What do you think is needed for the development of future APA political leaders and, specifically, how can the JACL develop

(3) How do you think multiracial heritage should be addressed by the 2000 Census? What impact will multiracial AAs have on

what impact will multiracial AAs have on the future of the JA/APA community? (4) With the increase of anti-Asian inci-dents and racial violence, and President Clinton's recently formed race relations com-mission, what should be the role of APAs?

Winners of the district competitions will receive free travel to the 1998 JACL National Convention in Philadelphia July 3-4. The district winners will compete against each other for a cash prize.

For more information, please contact one of

ror more information, piease contact one of the following JACL offices: Chicago, 773/728-7170; Fresno, 209/486-6715; Los Angeles, 213/626-4471; San Franciso, 415/921-5225; Seattle, 206/623-5088; Washington, D.C. 202/223-1240. ■

1998 The year of the tiger



The National Japanese American Memorial Foundation



Correction to last week's list of major donors: Dr. James Taguchi of Denver, CC should have been placed under the Sponsor's category

Happy New Year

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Pocatello-Blackfoot	Micki Kawakami
Salt Lake City	Terrell Nagata
Snake River Valley	Ted Takatori
Salt Lake City Snake River Valley Wasatch Front North	Marion Hori

Tales of the Truk Lagoon

By Stanley N. Kanzaki

ORLD War II, early dawn of February 17, 1944, somewhere in the South Pacific. The first Mitscher's task force have left the aircraft carriers to begin "Operation Hailstorm." The mission is to fly and destroy the Japanese Imperial Navy's 4th Fleet on Truk Lagoon, Micronesia. The raid lasts two days and a night endire in the destretation. night, ending in its destruction.

night, ending in its destruction.

The lagoon was an ideal naval base 40 miles across, 822 square miles with 15 primary islands. The raid destroyed over 60 ships, 250 planes and ended thousands of lives. Military historians called this the turning point of the Pacific War. The sunken ships were a monument of the world gone mad but now the largest man-made reef in the world serving receible of the best as

mad out now the largest man-made reet in the world resting peacefully on the bottom. Meanwhile, prior to the raid, what was the situation on the Japanese Imperial Naval base? This story I'm about to relate is hearsay. It is not a historical fact and requires someone to refute or substantiate it. But it has some drama to write about.

THE tale begins with the shore comman-THE tale begins with the shore commander angrily observing the last of the major combat/ships departing the base. He and all hands in the command knew that a U.S. naval raid was inevitable and the end coming, but not the when. This was an ominous sign. It further angered him to know that all who remained were being abandoned and sacrificed. A command decision was and sacrificed. A command decision was made. An invitation sent out to all hands for one final party on the main island of Moen. It must have been a great bash with much saké lasting all night long. But—then there was one problem. When dawn came and all hands were hung over the inevitable came to pass, for Operation Hailstorm greeted them and as the saying goes the rest is history.

Now 53 years later, October 13, 1997, on the 107 ft. live-aboard dive ship the "Truk Aggressor II," ten impatient SCUBA divers

sat through a briefing for the first dive on the "Shinkoku (Nation of God) Maru." This was a huge 500 fit tanker resting on an even keel 130 ft. at its deepest point. Hellcat and Avenger torpedo bombers attacked her, but a large bomb dropped during a night raid finally sunk her into Davy Jones's locker. Despite the damages we were to find it still in good state of preservation. A total of seven dives state of preservation. A total of seven dives were made on this wreck including one night dive. Of the 60 wrecks, we ended diving on eight including one Zero and a "Betty"

The briefing over, we hurriedly put on our equipment. There was excitment for we were about to dive into history, an underwater war museum and the ghost fleet of Truk Lagoon. We jumped off easily from the dive platform was handed our underwater and videos.

Following down the anchor line we spotted the ship's king-post that looked like small stanchions on the Brooklyn Bridge. The marine growth gave the wreck natural beaued in bright rainbow colors from th soft corals, sponges, sea fans, gorgonias, mol-luscs and clouds of tropical fishes. It looked like an English garden, especially when the sun was strong. Only nature can create beauty on what was once the ugly machineries of

war. We swam above the ship like underwater Hellcats and then dropped deeper upon reaching the stern. Locating a torpedo hole we began our penetration of the interior. Turning on our lights we saw the confusion of numerous pipes, cables and boilers of the engine room. Squeezing in-between the openings and peering through floating sedi-ments we saw the Japanese "furo," unen-crusted white commodes and urinals scatthe theorem of the six bay I was surprised to see remnants of an autoclave. Medical bottles and equipment strewn near what was once an operating table. Barely identifiable was the galley and the mess. I imagined seeing

Figure 2. Truk Atoll: The Barrier Reef and Islands within the Lagoon. (UK Naval Intelligence Division 1945, 391; British Crown copyright, reproduced with the permission of the Controller of Her Britannic Majesty's Stationery Office)

'Torraku-Tô' (Truk Island)—Indeed, Japanese presence in Micronesia (especially, the Carolines-basically from Palau at the western edge across 2,000 miles to Ponape at the eastern edge) matches the 19th century history of Japanese emigration to Hawaii, North and South America. This map appears in Mark Peattie's amazing book, Nanyo: the Rise and Fall of the Japanese in Micronesia 1885-1945; University of Hawaii Press, 1988.



PHOTO BY STANLEY KANZAKI Taken on Deck of Fujikawa Maru (60 feet deep) in Truk (Chuuk) Lagoon, Federated States

sailors through my mask eating gohan and hearing them proudly sing the "Gunkan Machi" through my water pressured ears. Ascending higher, there was the wheel house and the telegraph machine. There were arti-facts such as the encrusted ordnance, saké bottles, saké cups and flasks, and chinaware so preserved that it can be used to serve food

so preserved that it can be used to a state a quick rinse.

The most amazing artifact was a thick book with kanji print. Even after being submerged for over 50 years it was still readable. As one diver said, "Hey look at here. It says, "The book home" Yankee go home

Coming up on the fore deck near the gun mount a cold sweat broke out on my Polartec suit-covered back. Looking at me in an eter-nal stare was a human skull. I pointed my Nikonos V underwater camera but did not ess the shutter for I felt it to be profan do so. He was once a living human being with loved ones who do not know of his fate

I checked my dive computer and saw it was time to ascend. As I slowly did so a voice seem to call out, "The horror. The horror."

That night on the top deck I stretched out a beach chair and laid a mattress and a blana beach chair and that a matteress and a small ket on it. Being from the city I at times enjoy sleeping under the stars instead of in an air-conditioned cabin. Leaning over the railing, I gazed into the darkened ocean with the moon shining on it. It was in this setting that I recalled where I first came across the words recalled where I first came across the words that seemed to echo as I was ascending from the dive. This goes back a long way to my schoolboy days when I struggled to read Joseph Conrads "The Heart of Darkness." In short, the story is about Captain Marlow's search in the Congo jungle for Mr. Kurtz. The latter, the main character, is a white trader and ivory hunter tormented and ruthless. Then I recalled Francis Coppola's classic Vietnam movie "Apocalypse Now" for it had a similar theme and plot. The characters were also similar, with a Captain Willard, U.S. Army, searching for Colonel Kurtz in the jungles of Cambodia. However, unlike his counterpart, his mission was to "terminate him with with extreme prejudice."

Both stories reveal a similar message

him with with extreme prejudice."

Both stories reveal a similar message about the darkness of the human soul and the capacity for good and evil. Aside from the psychological aspects it was also a commentary of the time on the evils of colonialism and the end of the Victorian era. The movie also portrayed the evils of America's military to the contract of the victorian capacity. The work also portrayed the evils of America's military to the contract of their capacity of their capacity and the evil of their capacity. asso portayes the evis of Americas Similary presence in Victnam and the end of their influence in Southeast Asia. But in the end it is the individuals who find the perils of going native into "the savage heart of the jumple. In their dying breath they realize to be let their souls to be dark and evil and can only

T surprised me that in the middle of Truk IT surprised me that in the middle of Truk Lagoon I came up with these thoughts and to realize the similarities of the plot and theme. Surely Coppola must have appropriated from Conrads book. But the skull got me to thinking sagain. What of these Japanese warriors? They followed the Bushido, code of military ethics. Loyalty to the emperor only. It was to live and die for him. Was this their jungle, the darkness to finally end as a skull in the deep? Perhaps there was no way out. Like the white transparent jellyfish I saw on the top of the kingpost of the sunken Shinkolu Maru caught in the Velcro-like tentacles of an anemone, no matter how much it struggled it could not free itself, and the tormenting bites of the encircling fishes.

encircling fishes.

All this mind game plus the wine at dinner
made me drowsy. Looking again into the
dark waters I thought I saw spirits dancing
on the surface. But long time ago an Issei
sensei once told me that the spirits of
Japanese warriors who die in battle are for-

ever enshrined in Japan's Yasukuni Jinja.
With visions like this I knew it was time to
get some sleep. As I laid down I thought of
the once proud Japanese Imperial Navy, but
as the poet wrote, "The paths of glory lead
but to the grave."

It seemed like a short while that I opened

It seemed like a short while that I opened my eyes. Like in a dream I saw in the distance a dot as if made by a red felt pen on a dark background. Blinking my eyes I realized it was the beginning of sunrise. I sat and watched in wonder the beauty of a new day arising. As the sun rose its rays colored the clouds red, which seemed to cleanse the

Standing by the railing I thought about the video I saw the night before on the fiftithe viole I saw the light celere on the mixeth anniversary of the battle. Former combatants from America, Japan and Truk returned in peace. They gathered the remains of the dead from the sea and ceremoniously each in their cultural manner cremated them. Their ashes were then returned back the true. back into the sea. In memoriam a small mon-

back into the sea. In memoriam a small monument was placed on the deck of the sunken Fujikawa Maru 110 feet. below.

Finally the sun was like a great big red beach ball bouncing on the blue surface of the water, then to rise heavenward. It was truly awesome. I felt hopeful and so happy to be alive. I must have felt just like that little Italian silk-winder Pippa from Robert Browning's poem "Songs from Pippa Passes" when she was inspired to say, "God's in his heaven — All's right with the world!"

POSTSCRIPT: After Truk I spent a few

POSTSCRIPT. After Truk I spent a few days in Honolulu wearing proudly my Truk T-shirt which displayed several black silhouettes of the sunken ships and a rising sun on the back. As with most tourists I went to the huge Ala Moana Shopping Center. There I was looking at a display of bento, deciding which one to buy.

Nearby I noticed an elderly Japanese genteman looking at my T-shirt. He slowly came to me and politely asked if I spoke Japanese. Upon assuring him he asked if I was from Turaku. I explained I was from New York and just few days ago SCUBA diving in Turaku. He looked surprised and wished he could do the same but was now too old. Then he pointed to one of the silhouettes and asked if it might be the Shinkoku Maru? He looked at it for a while and stated, "It was a long at the country of the silhouettes and asked if it might be the Shinkoku Maru? He looked at it for a while and stated, "It was a long at it for a while and stated, "It was a long time ago but I was once a young sailor on

time ago but I was once a young samor on that ship."

Now it was my time to be surprised. He briefly described the raid he saw from shore and said that he had never seen anything so swift and so destructive. In a saddened voice he mentioned the sinking of his ship and the guilt.of not dying with his shipmates. He seemed to be in deep thought. I felt unease for I did not quite know what to say.

Suddenly a voice called out. It was the tout irrector asking all the tourists to return to the bus. The gentleman looked up and applied.

for I did not quite know what uo say.
Suddenly a voice called out. It was the tour
director asking all the tourists to return to
the bus. The gentleman looked up and apologized for an old man talking about the pass's
something he had not thought about in a
long time. Thanking me for listening to him
he shook my hand as we bowed together. In
walked him to the bus and saw him sitting
next to a lady who I assumed was his wife.
As the bus pulled away I felt a sense of
loss. Here was an ex-warrior who was there
and witnessed history in the making. It
would have been wonderful to have sat with
him over some sake and hear his oral history
of the raid. There would have been many
things to ask. One of which would be about
the shore commander's "one final party."
Hey, he may have been one of the celebrants
and the reason for his shore leave. But I do
not think I would have mentioned the skull I
saw on his sunken former ship the Shinkoku
Maru.

Exceptional programs for Watsonville JACL

By MAS HASHIMOTO

HE Watsonville, Calif., Chapter has had an exceptionally busy year Soon after ,our January Installation Dinner, which honored the memory of two former presidents — Tommy Sakata and Kee Kitayama, we were confronted in February with criticism in the Watsonville newspaper by several Caucasian citizens of newspaper by several Caucasian citizens of our Day of Remembrance and Redress programs. Our chapter responded with a full page explanation of the Japanese and Japanese American experiences that included discriminatory laws, forced evacuation (internment), loss of civil rights; the contributions of the 100th/442nd RCT and MIS veterans; court cases of Korematsu, Yasui, Hirabayashi, and Endo; and the success of redress. It became apparent that we needed to secure sufficient funds to educate our community; therefore—we started our own "Day munity; therefore, we started our own "Day of Remembrance Education Fund." In April our chapter helped to sponsor the

film showing of Beyond Barbed Wire, in Watsonville with the Pacific Film Festival. We expected 300 people to attend, but nearly 1,000, mostly Caucasian and school children, were in attendance. A second showing was required, for the theater held only 570 seats. That night a special tribute was accorded our World War II Nisei veterans of the Pajaro Valley (Santa Cruz and northern Monterey Counties).

Counties).

In June, a \$20,000 donation from Mrs.
Keiko Kitayama to be used for scholarships
was received in memory of her husband, Kee
Kitayama, a past JACL president. This
year's recipients were Mindy Uyematsu,
daughter of Robert and Sachiko
Uyematsu, and Nikolas Chan, son of
Thomas and Debbe (Hoshiyama) Chan.
Mindy is a freshman attending University of
Southern California, maioring in pre-busi-Southern California, majoring in pre-busi-ness law, and Nikolas is at UC Berkeley, majoring In political science and internation

After an absence of several years, the chapter, along with Kokoro no Gakko (a

summer cultural school) students, entered a float in the "Spirit of Watsonville" Fourth of July parade and

won third place.
The annual August com-munity picnic, which dates back to the early 1920's, is

back to the early 18208, is one of the highlights of the year. It features something for everyone— bingo for the seniors, barbeque for the younger parents, and races for the children. Many local businesses and friends contribute to the raffle, and entertainment is provided to the raffle, and entertainment is provided to the Workerwille. Table, and a related by our Watsonville Taiko and a talented

by our Watsonville Taiko and a talented ensemble led by Mark Takeuchi.

For six weeks starting in September, our chapter worked with the Santa Cruz City Public Libraires, the University of California Santa Cruz Library, and the Watsonville City Public Library on the Smithsonian Institution's traveling exhibit, "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the United States Constitution." Displays, lectures, panel discussion, video reviewing, film festival, school invitations, etc., were executed in fine fashion. The highlight of the event was a panel discussion led by author event was a panel discussion led by author Jeanne Wakatsuki Houston (Farewell to Manzanar). Other panelists were Dr. Masako Miura of Topaz and Manzanar,

artist-instructor Howard Ikemoto (Tule Lake), Libia Yamamoto of the Peruvian Japanese Oral History Project, and Mas Hashimoto, internee of Salinas Assembly Center and Poston II.

Another criticism of the Japanese American experience, this time from an ex-WWII U.S. Naval officer and now communi-

WWII U.S. Naval officer and now community college instructor, appeared in a Santa Cruz newspaper. Once again a full page response was required explaining the Japanese American experience. A good friend of our JACL, popular history instructor Sandy Lydon of Cabrillo College (Aptos), wrote a new book, The Japanese in the Montery Bay Region: A Brief History. In conjunction with the San Benito County JACL chapter, we had very successful a book signing party at our Watsonville JACL Kizuka Hall on Dec. 6.
Finally, in January at our Installation

Finally, in January at our Installation Dinner, we will be honoring our JACLer of the Year — Willie Yahiro, a former high school teacher and now an insurance broker school teacher and now an insurance broker who specializes in helping farm workers with health benefits. Willie had helped to establish our JACL Blue Cross medial program. As a current trustee of the Pajaro Valley Unified School District (18,000 K-12 enrollment), he has consistently taken strong stands supporting civil rights issues. ■



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Sonoma County Chapter JACL satisfied at 1997 year's end

BY MEI NAKANO

BY MEI NAKANO

The Sonoma County Chapter JACL ended the year of the ushi (ox) with its annual mochitsuki, heaving a sigh of satisfaction at having fulfilled its mission of promoting community solidarity, fostering knowledge of Japanese culture and arts, and participating in the resolution of civil and human rights

in the resolution of civil and human rights issues in the larger society.

At the same time, past and current President Carol Kawase sees plenty of challenges and Two large discussions lie large on the table: (1) whether or not to actively support the push for an initiative to restore affirmative action in California and (2) the question of establishing some sort of long term care for the elders of our JA community. Where I refer to the "JA community" or "community," here and elsewhere in this piece, I mean the body comprised of both JACL and (Where I refer to the JA community or com-munity," here and elsewhere in this piece, I mean the body comprised of both JACL and Enmanji Buddhist Church members, a longstanding, rather unique relationship of mutu-

al respect, cooperation and support.)

Community New Year's Banquet. Community New Year's Banquet.
1997 started out—as it does every year—with
a New Year's potluck banquet you'd be hardput to match, with the Chapter and the
Enmanji taking charge in alternate years.
Delectables from sush to salmon to apple pie
appear and each year more lavish than the
last. Most folks here treasure this 40-year-old
tradition which we tue as the serviced. tradition which we use as the occasion to install officers and board members, bestow Chapter's fishermen's prizes and awards. It

Chapter's fishermen's prizes and awards. It affords yet another opportunity to strengthen ties as a kind of large community family.

Community Picnic. Among the other annual events is the Community Picnic in June. JACL administered scholarships are awarded at that time. The Chapter provides the main dish where all ages get into the fun part, and compete in such traditional and

nostalgic picnic games as sack_races, apple-peeling contests, and the like.

Joint Potluck Dinner. The annual potluck dinner, which the Chapter and the Redwood Empire Chinese Association take turns hosting, happened in September, this fourth year co-chaired by Marie Sugiyama and Ruth Serrano. Initiated by the Chapter as an effort to form closer ties with other Asian groups, it is a progress winner with ever as an effort to form closer ties with other Asian groups, it is a proven winner with over 150 attendees this year. Not only do we each share our cultural arts (e.g., food, tai chi, taiko), we support one another in civil and human rights issues, as for example, the Chapter's support for investigating the Kuan Kao case see below.

Keiro Kai Back when they were still in the community, the Sansei began this annual event to honor the elderly. Then, the elderly were mostly Issei. Today, with the Issei all but gone, and the Sansei scattered thither and you, the Chapter honors its over 70' with a lunchon in October—and entertainment guarantheed to keep the honorees awake.

guaranteed to keep the honorees awake.

Sushi Nite. Hard on the heels of the above event, Sushi Nite looms forth as the one fund-raiser of the year. Highly successful, this 15-year-old annual event attracts ever more dinyear-old annual event attracts ever more din-ers from the larger community each year, so that they comprise about 75% of the cus-tomers. So successful was the event this year, co-chaired by Alyce Sugiyama and Marga-rette Murakami, doors had to be closed an hour or so after opening, everything from inari-qushi to special order nigiri items gone. Mochitsuki. Few community members would be willing to community members

would be willing to give up this traditional December event sponsored by the Chapter, chaired this year and others by Curly Ishizu. Over 75 members took great pleasure in pounding, grinding and molding 900 pounds of mochi into kasane and individual cakes

plain, or stuffed with an.

Ongoing Programs. But the Chapter is not all fun and food. Among its ongoing programs is the Enman No Tomo monthly programs is the Enman No 10mo monthly pro-gram for the elderly. More than a dozen years old now, under the leadership of Lucey Kishaba and Kinu lwamoto from its incep-tion, the program features exercise, educational events, and enriching field trips. This year, the group published a cookbook, a compilation of all those "May I have your recipe?" requests that emerge from community din-

ners.

The Chapter also sponsors the Sonoma County Taiko Drummers, increasingly becoming one of the most sought-after entertainment groups area-wide. Led by Bruce Shimizu, one-time JACL youth director, the group is comprised of an equal number of Japanese Americans and persons from other cultures.

A well-stocked Library about the histo and culture of Japanese Americans is also maintained by the Chapter. Material can be checked out for one month, and, at different functions such as the Sushi Nite when a larg-er public is on hand. Current library keeper Alice Kashiwagi displays the books, slides

and videos.

The Chapter is proud of its **Scholarship**program as well. Under the leadership of
Margaret Wallman, the Scholarship
Committee administered \$6,400 in awards this year to high school graduates, and a substantial ongoing grant to a post-graduate stu-

Gent.

Special Events. As in the numerous forums held last year ("Color of Fear" Forum on racial bigotry, the Hapa Forum, two Health Care forums), the Chapter usually sponsors at least one special event. This year, we sponsored the Sugihara Exhibit and Program. Chaired by Mei Nakano, and in Program. Chaired by Mei Nakano, and in cooperation with the Alliance for the Study of the Holocaust out of Sonoma State University, the event generated area-wide interest. A standing-room-only crowd at SSU's Warren Auditonium greeted Hiroki Sugihara, who told the extraordinary heroid saga of his father Chiune Sugihara via video tape and a narrative of his personal experi-

At a reception afterwards, Tami Adachi, representative of the Asian Employees group of Pacific Gas and Electric and PG&E itself, or racine Gas and electric and PG&E itself, presented a check to the Chapter to enable the showing of the hour-long videotape of the Sagihara story "Visas for Life" on public tele-vision. The film has since aired three times because of viewer interest, and will no doubt

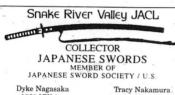
because of viewer interest, and will no doubt be run again.

Kuan Kao Case. This case, in which a Taiwanese was shot and killed under ques-tionable circumstances, became a cause cele-brated county-wide, and spawned the move-ment for a Civilian Review Board. Our Chapter supported the local Chinese Association's effort to have the incident thor-Associations effort to have the incident thoroughly investigated by outside authorities as a possible case of a civil rights violation because of race and one of several possible cases of excessive force used by the police. We are currently participating in discussions to create a Civilian Review Board.

JACL as Resource. Our Chapter has stablished itself in the minds of members of the county as a resource for speakers on Japanese American history and culture and for participation in civil and human rights issues Having been listed in county human rights groups and Board of Education directories as such, members are often called upon to speak before students or at local events. Increasingly, Sansei are heeding the call.

Increasingly, Sanse are heeding the call.

Summary. In sum, the Chapter's "sigh of satisfaction" comes from what it deems a worthy as well as enjoyable program accomplished for the year Membership chair Jim Murakami reports that new members are muratami reports that new members are replacing those lost by attrition so that the roll remains stable. More Sansei are taking part. Monthly board meetings bring together an average of 17 members, an outstanding record by any account. These tellingly reflect the interest and optimism with which Chapter members view the coming year.



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Year

JACL Chapter Presidents

Here is the third roster of JACL chapter presidents, an 11-year update since its second appearance in the 1986 New Year Special. The first one was published in 1955 on the occasion of National JACL's 25th anniversary. It has been a gigantic task to convert the material from the old pages into a computerized file—thanks to Lani Miyamoto and Brian Tanaka—but hereafter a veritably simple job to maintain, update and correct. The PC will acknowledge new information and corrections in a timely manner. (odu = Organization date unknown) v Information at of Eastbay Chapter, of ized in 1953 53 George Yasukochi 54 Sho Sato 55 Ben Fukutome 56 Paul Yamamoto 57 Jiro Nakase 58 Ko Ichiji 59 Satoshi Otagiri 60 Masuji Fujii

Alameda Organized April 6, 1932 George Togasakı (org) 32 Haruo Imura 33-34 Masdyoshi Morino 35 Kay Tsuchiya 36 Haruo Imura 37 Mas Narahara 38 Tin Yongaski 37 Mas Narahara
38 Tim Yannasaki
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40 Kenji Sikuma
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95-Jane Ogawa
7 Ron Tamaka
97 Mike Kamimoto
7 Mike Kamimoto
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66-67 Henry Terada 68 Tak Tomiyama 69-70 Rose Harano 71 Tak Temiyama 72 Hiroshi Kasino' Ron Yoshino 73-74 Ron Yoshino 73-74 Ron Yoshino 79-718 Chiye Tesihino 79 Hiro Tokubo 80-81 John Tasihina 82-83 Jane Kaihatsu 84 Michael Ushijima 85-87 Paul M. Igasaki 88 Patti Adachi

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96 Amy Konishi
97 Harry Shironaka

Asian Pac. America Network (APAN) 91 Kimberly Tachiki 92 Shari Uyeda / May Yamamoto 93 Danny Goto 95 Jolin Okanishi 96 Mie Koshimoto 97 Gäry Mayeda

Berkeley (odu)

42 Kimio Obata

Reactivated May 1947 as part

47 James Hashimoto

ections in a timely ma

48 Ton Kanno

784 Kaye Watanabe

784 Kaye Watanabe

51 Masaji S. Toki

52 Dr. James H. Takao

53-54 Joe E. Sugawarn

55 Kaye Watanabe

56 Mutsu Takao

57 James Hashimoto

58 Masaji S. Toki

58 Masaji S. Toki

69 Mares Takadanabe

61 Hasahi Sugawara

62 Tak Karaya

63 Kay Watanabe

64 Frances Topo / Kay Murata

65 Gerdon Yoshikawa

65 Gendon Kura 64 Frances 1897 / Ray M 65 Gerdon Yoshikawa 66 Benny Okura 67 Marnelle Watanabe 68 Ben Yamaguchu Jr 70 Jerome Abbottom 71 Charles Jorgbottom 73 Jeo Smith 74 Takashi Karaya 75 Gerdon Yashikawa 75 Gerdon Yashikawa 76 Fred Maroka 77 Judy Ibarra 80 Bill Mirmelees 81 Charles Longbottom Boise Valley Organized 1937 37-38 Heary Suyehra 39 Howard Fuji 40 Joe Saito 41 Yutaka Tamura 42 Martha N

81 Charles Longbottom 82 Phyllis Ishisaka 82 Phyllis Ishusika 83 Shiro Tanaka 84 Charles LeCrox 84 Charles LeCrox 85 Charles W. Longbottom 87 Dennis A. Kato 88 Jacqueline R. Vidourek 89 Dr. Shiro Tanaka 90 Charles LeCrox 91 Linda Fukumura 92 Shiro Tanaka 93 Patrica Ikeda Carper 94 Ken Oya 95-97 Marie Matsunami Cleveland Organized June 10, 1946 46 Abe Hagiwara 47 Frank Shiba 48 George Chida 49 Howard Tashima

48 George Chida
49 Howard Tashum
50 Alien Merharo
50 Alien Merharo
50 Alien Merharo
50 Alien Merharo
51 George Ono
53 George Ono
53 George Ono
54 Robert E Fujuta
55-57 William Sadataki
60 Gene Takahash
60 Gene Takahash
60 Pener Takahash
62 Prank Shiba
62 Henry Tanaka
62 Prank Shiba
65 Mer. Teshi Kadowaki
65 Mer. Teshi Kadowaki
65 Mer. Teshi Kadowaki
66 Mary Tashiman
67 Robert Fujita
68 Ren Asamoto 68 Ken Asamoto 69 Mrs. May Ishid 70 Henry Tanaka 71 Masy Tashima 72 Irland Tashima 71 Many Institution The Many Institution Test Trans Charles 14-76 Tharu Ishiyam 71-80 Rev George Nishim 81 Henry T Tanaka 82-84 Tom Nakoo Jr 85 Henry T Tanaka 88-89 Gary Yano 90 Tom Nakoo Jr 91 Henry T Tanaka 92-93 Kathleen Akiya 94-96 Kathleen Akiya 95-96 Gary Yano 97 Scott Furukawa 97 Scott Furukawa

Clovis Organized Oct. 11, 1955 56 James Miyamoto 57 Fumio Ikeda 58 Yoshito Takahashi 59 Bob Mochizuki 59 Bob Mochizuki 60 Hi Ikeda 61 Kiyomi Takahashi 62 Frank Kubota 63 Tokuo Yamamoto 64 Bob Hirasuna 65 Mike Miyamoto to nob Hirasuna
65 Mike Miyamoto
66 Ted Takahashi
67 Todd Uyemura
68 Harry Ikuma
69 Dr. Mas Yamamoto
70 Roy Uyesaka
71 Shiro Minabe
72 Yoshito Takahashi
73 Tosh Kawasaki
74 Frank Kubota
75-76 Ted Takahashi
77-78 Frank Goishi
79 Fumio Ikeda
80 Ron Yamaki
81 Dale Ikeda
82-83 Ron Yamaki
84 Frank Hashimoto 81 Dale Ikeda 82-83 Rön Yamabe 84 Frank Hashimoto 85-86 Gene Tsukamoto 87 Churles Takahashi 88 Irene Ikeda-Robies 89 Travis Nishi 90 Frank Hashimoto 91, 92 93-97 Gene Shimizu

93-97 Gene Shimizu
Contra Costa County
Organised April 1935
38 William Furuta
38 Bill Furuta
40 George Toriyama
41 Henry Terazawa
42 George Kanagaki
Organised February 1953 as
Richmodel El Cerrito
58 Heiro Oshima
59 Heiro Oshima
59 Gelichi Kami
56 Seideli Kami
57 Ceorge Sugshara
58 Shig R. Komatsu
59 Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki

nner. (odu = Orga
60 Sam Kitabayashi
61 William Waki
62 Sumo Yoshi
62 Sumo Yoshi
63 William Waki
63 Sumo Yoshi
64 Yoshio Hottath
65 Ted Tanaka
65 Ted Tanaka
65 Ted Tanaka
65 Ge Ben Takeshita
67 George Nakagawa
68 Edde Nomura
70-71 Jerry Liminio
74-75 Daniel Useug
77-78 William Nakatam
79-80 John Shinagawa
81-82 Jack Linada
83-84 Fred Takemiya
83-84 Fred Takemiya 83-84 Fred Takemiya 85-86 Yoshiro Tokiwa 87-88 Natsuko Irei 89 Ernest Iiyama 90 Fred Takamiya 91-92 Joanne Mukai 93-94 Jim Oshima 95-96 Don Delcollo 97 Esther Takeuch

51 Walla ce Kagawa

51 Wallace Kagawa 52 Gig Ochi 53 Minoru Togasaki 54 Kenneth Miyoshi 55 Sadao Kimoto 56 Mrs. Miyoko O'Neill 57 Yoshio Kasai

59 Walter Miyao 60 Frank Watanab

66 William Adai 67 Art S. Morey 68 Mary Kamid

97 Esther Takeuchi
Cortes
Organizad Jan. 30, 1948
48-40 Corted Jan. 30, 1948
50-51 Sam Kuwahara
50-52 Jan Kuwahara
50-52 Jan Kuwahara
50-56 Albert Mormoto +
57 Hiroth Asa
58 Mark Kampahas
61 William Noda
62 Kacru Masuda
63 George Okamura
64 Kanune Myanoto
65 Den Tsyoda
60 Peter Yamanoto
69 Teer Sumanoto
69 Herry Kuisoka
69 Harry Kuisoka
69 Harry Kuisoka
69 Ken C Myanoto
70 Seio Masuda
11 Kyasah Yamanoto 61 Peter Fujioka 62 Wallace Kagawa 63 Minoru Togasaki 64 James N. Shimo 65 Walter Miyao 66 William Adair 67 Art S. Morey
68 Mary Kamudoi
69 George Ishumaru
70 67 William Okanoto
70 71 William Okanoto
70 71 William Okanoto
71 Jan Ishi
74 Minoru Togasaki
75 76 Sadao Kimoto
77 Jan Ishi
78 79 Dr. Kaz Mayeda
80 Toshi Shimoura
81 Elaine R. Frout
82 Rozald Yee
82 Elaine R. Frout
82 Elaine R. January
85 Gerald R. Shimoura
85 Clerald R. Shimoura
85 Gerald R. Shimoura
96 Elaine Akag-Prout
87 David A. Maxon
89 Lias B. Archer
89 Scott K. Yamazaki
90 92 Dr. Kaz Mayeda
96 Ernest Otanu
96-97 Walerne Nao Voshim
96-97 Walerne Nao Voshim 10 Selo Makudan 10 Selo Makudan 12 Hoyard Taninguchi 13 Lleyd Nartia 47 14 Gerald Yokuya 15 Alyah Hagiwara 15 Alyah Hagiwara 17 Lleyd Nartia 18 Stanley Fall 18 Stanley Hagiwara 18 James Myaundo 18 Leyder Yamaguchi 19 James Myaundo 19 James Myaundo 19 Jest Leyder Walley 19 Jest Myaundo 19 Jest Myaundo

Dayton
Organized March, 1949
49 Masaru Yamasaki
49 Masaru Yamasaki
51 Sutemi Murayama
51 Sutemi Murayama
53 Sutemi Murayama
53 Hidev Yoshihara / Masaru Yamasaki
54 Yachi Sata
55 Hujb Hiroseh
56 Mark Nakauch
56 Mark Nakauch
56 Mark Nakauch
66 March
67 March
68 Matide Tapuch
68 Masaru Yamada
67 Ray E. Jenkins
67 Ray E. Jenkins
67 Ray E. Jenkins
67 Ray E. Jenkins
77 Darryl M. Sakada
78 Ray E. Jenkins
78 Farah Titus
78 Ray E. Jenkins
78 Farah Titus
78 Ray E. Jenkins
78 Ray E. 91 92 Dr. Elsie Baukol 93 Jon Kubokawa 94 Mike Hamachi 95 Eizo Kobayashi / Tom Shimizu 96-97 Jon Kubokawa Downtown LA.
Pioneer Chapter
Organized 1929 as
Los Angeles JACL
29 Masao Igasaki
30 Clarence Yamagata
31 John-S. Ando/ 30 Clarence Yamagata
31 John S. Ando/
Karl Iwanaga
32 Etaus Sata
34-35 Kay Sugahara
34-35 Kay Sugahara
34-35 Kay Sugahara
54-35 Kay Sugahara
54-35 Kay Sugahara
54-35 Kay Sugahara
54-36 Kay Sugahara
55-36 Kay Sugahara
55-36 Kay Sugahara
56 Kay Sugahara
56 Kay Sugahara
57 Duke S. Ogata
56 Kay Sugahara
57 Duke S. Ogata
57 Sugahara
58 Kay Sugahara
58 Kay Sugahara
58 Kay Sugahara
59 Congay Nakamura
59 Congay Nakamura
50 Katuman Makada
61 Soichi Pukus
63 Father Generatu
63 Father Generatu
64 Takito Yumaguna
65 Taker Generatu
65 Takito Yumaguna
65 Taker Generatu
65 Takito Yumaguna
65 Taker Generatu
65 Takito Yumaguna
65 Taker Generatu

Delano
Organized 1942
42 George Nagatani
Renetituted Mar 9, 1950
50 Nobour Takaki
51 Sam Yukawa
52 Ball Nakagawa
53 Sam Aruma
54 Joe Katano
55 Dr. James Nagatani
65 Paul Kawasaki
67 Paul Kawasaki
69 Ball Nakagama
61 Bil Nakagama 60 Bill Nabagama
61 E4 Nagatani
62-63 Tom Watanabe
64 Mas Takaki
65 Jeff Pukawa
66 Saburo Okina
66 Saburo Okina
68 Dr. James Nagata
68 Dr. James Nagata
69 Joe Katana
70 E4die Nagatani
71 Jeff Pukawa
72 Dr. James Nagata
73 Dr. James Nagata
74 Dr. James Nagata
75 Te Laward Nagata
77 Ben Nagatani
78 Ben Nagatani

64 Takito Yamaguma 65 Frank M. Tsuchiya 66 Mitsuhiko Shimizu 67 Ed Matsuda 68 Alfred Hatate

67 Ed Matsunds
68 Alfred Hall Kowai
71-72 Ted Kejima
71-72 Ted Kejima
73-74 de Hazama
75-76 George Fujita
77-78 Glen H Pachece
63-84 Patrick Ogawa
87-88 Kathleen Kitty San
89 Patrick Ogawa
90 Patrick Ogawai
91 Cary Hann
92 Greg Tanaka
92 Greg Tanaka
93-86 Kitty Sankey
93-96 Kitty Sankey
93-96 Kitty Sankey
93-96 Kitty Sankey
93-96 Kitty Sankey

tion date unknown)

78 Edward Nagatan

79 Dr. Jumes Nagatan

80 Jee Katano

81 Ben Nagatan

84 Dr. James Nagatan

84 Dr. James Nagatan

85 Ben Nagatan

86 Jee Katano

87-88 Jume Fukawa

80 Ben Nagatan

90 Dr. James K Nagatan

93 Ben Nagatan

93 Ben Nagatan

93 Ben Nagatan

93 Ben Nagatan 71 Mable Yoshizaki 72-73 Mas Dobashi 72-73 Mas Dobashi 75-76 Mas Dobashi 75-76 Mas Dobashi 77-78 Dr. Robert T Obi 79-86 Douglas K. Masuda 87 Norman Arikawa 88-89 Dr. Robert T Obi 90 Douglas K. Masuda 91-92 Miki Himeno 93-97 John Jiro Saito Detroit Organized June 7, 1946 46-48 Peter Fujioka 49 Roy Kaneko 50 Mark M. Kondo

> 53 Dr. Frank Saito / F Fujii 54 Dr. Frank Saito 55 Kenji Fujii 56 Sho Yoshida 57 Tetsuma Sakai 58 Dr. Steve Neishi 59-60 Kee Kitayama 61-62 Sam Kawahara 63-64 Sam Kuramoto 63-64 Sam Kuramoto 65-66 Akira Hasegawa 67-68 Harry Tanabe 69 Toshi Nakashima 70 Fred Miyamoto 71-72 Ichiro Nishida 73-74 Ted Kitayama 71-72 Ichiro Nishida 73-74 Ted Kitayama 75 Shigeki Arai 76-77 Ichiro Nishida 78-79 Tomi Miyamoto 80-81 John Yamada 82-84 Ichiro Nishida 85-86 Robert Sakai 87-88 Shig Naito 89 Ada Wada 90-91 Uchiro Nishida

99-97 visiere Nao rosantos Diablo Valley Organized April 19, 4977 T Huroish Morchina 78 Jack Noticachima 79 Yukio Wada 80-81 Melle Fujioka 82 Roy Takai 83 Card Mune 84 Alkio Triyama 85 George Fujioka 85 Edward E. Kubokawa 87 Edmaid K. Bueda 89 May Shirnyama 90 Akiko Toriyama 90 Akiko Toriyama Ron Sakaue

Florin
Organized Aug, 16, 1935
35-96 Yashio Kine
37 Alfred Tsukamete
38 John Hrubata
39-40 Hugh M Kinn
Reactivated Dec. 10, 1947
47-48 Alfred Tsukamitot
49 Woodrow Ishikawa
50 Charles Nishi
51 Jack Kawamura
53 Bill Okamoto
53 Bill Okamoto
54 Bill Okamoto
55 Bill Okamoto
57-58 William Y, Kashiwagi
59 Takeshi Saigo
59 Takeshi Saigo 59 Takeshi Saigo 60-61 Louis K. Ito 59 Takeshi Sauge
60-61 Louis K to
62 Oscar Fujii
63 George S Furukawa
66 Percy Mukushima
67 Percy Mukushima
68 Percy Mukushima
69 Percy Mukushima
60 Percy Mukushima

96-97 Joannie Iritani
Fort Lupton (odu)
42-43 Floyd Koshio
44 Lee Murata
44-64 Sam Okameto
44 Lee Murata
44-65 Sam Okameto
45 Sam Okameto
45 Sam Okameto
45 Sam Okameto
45 Sam Okameto
55 John Kyuda
50 Dr. George Uyemura
51 John Kyuda
52-53 Fyrak Yamaguchi
58 Sam Okameto
58 Jack Tushara
61 Byron Kawata
65 Sam Funakoshi
65 Sam Funakoshi
65 Sam Funakoshi
66 Sam Funakoshi
66 Tisam Koshio
66 Murata 68 Tom Sasaki 69 Alfred Watada 70-71 Tom Urano 72 Harley Inouye 73 George Masunaga 74-75 Norman Nakan 76 Sam Koshio 77-79 Alfred Watada 80-81 Sam Koshio 80-81 Sam Koshio 82 Sam Funakoshi 83-84 Hirato Uno 85 Tom Sasaki 86 Don Tomoi 87 Eugene Watada 88 Alfred Watada

East Los Angeles Organized Sept. 30, 1948 48 Bill Ta Haseawa 48 Bill Ta Haseawa 51 George Akasaka 51 George Akasaka 52-53 Edison Uno 53 John Watanabe 54 Wilbur Sato 55 Jim Y. Higashi 55 Fred Takata 57 Yuku Ozima 58-59 Roy Yamadera 57 Yukio Ozima 58-59 Roy Yamadera 60-62 Mable Yoshizaki 63-64 Dr. Robert Obi 65-66 Hiro Omura 67-68 Ritsuko Kawakam 69-70 Walter Tatsuno 71 Mable Yoshizaki 73 73 Mac Dobashi

58 Mikio Uchiyama 59 George Teraoka 60 Kazuo Hiyama 61 Thomas Toyama 62 Tom T. Nakamu 63 Ken Hirose 64 Hideo Kikuta 65 Bill Hashimoto 65 Bill Hashimoto
65 Tiyo Yamaguchi
67 Harry M. Honda
68 Dick Iwamoto
68 Dick Iwamoto
69 Shigeru Uchiyama
70 Mike Yoshimoto
71 Masso Tsuboi
72 Roy Kato
73 Jim Hashimoto
74 Haruo Ii
75 Joe S. Yokomi.
76 Kimihiro Sera
77 Jitsuo Otani
78 Makoto Mukai
79 Frank Osaki
80 Mike Yoshimoto 95.97 John Jury Sastro
Eden Township
Organized 1805
35-37 Kan Domoto
38 Mitsuteru Nakashima
39-40 Gidrib Vashoikoa
41 Yashito Shibatta
41 Yashito Shibatta
42 Fukash Nakagawa
Reactioated July 25, 1947
47 Tam S Hrands
48 Tacklo Domoto
48 Tacklo Domoto
49 Yashibatta
51 Minoru Shimota
51 Minoru Shimota
52 De Kedish Shimata
53 De Frank Sastro / Kenji
Fujii
Fujii 78 Statistics of State 178 Frank Cosaks 80 Mike Yoshimoto 81 Frank Osaks 82 Joe Yoshimura 83 George Hashimoto 84 Tad Nakamura 85 Tom Nagata 86 Gerald Nakayama 86 Gerald Nakayama 87 Ken Hashimoto 88 Frank Osaks 89 Art Fujikawa / Watson Takeda 90 Tad Nakamura 91, 92 93-95 Kevin Nagata 96-97 George Hashimoto 89 Frank Osaks 90 Tad Nakamura 91, 92 93-95 Kevin Nagata 96-97 George Hashimoto 97 George Hashimoto 98 Principal Princi

89 Ada Wada 90-91-Ichira Nishida 92-Janet Mitobe 93 Victor Fujii / John Yamada 94-96 Dick Sasaki / Karen Shinbda 97 Moses Oshima / Ron Sakaue

80-82 Ted Inouye 83 Moss Kiriyama / Ted Inouye (co-pres.) 84 Alleen Tsujimoto / Judy Kato (co-pres.) 85 Mrs. Kay Iwata 86-88 Ted T. Inouye 89 June Hashimoto / Judy Kato 90 Alleen Fujimoto / Judy Kato 91 Alan Mikuni 93 Christine Nishihira 94 94 95-96 Ted Inouye / Frank Nakasako 97 Alan Mikuni French Camp
Joined JACLin 1940*

*As Camp Frogressive Citizens
club, it voted to join National
JACL at this time
49-50 Bob C. Takahashi
51 John T. Puliki
52 Hirvahi Shimnoto
54 George Matsuoka
55 George Ogiono
54 George Matsuoka
55 George Ogiono
54 George Matsuoka
55 George Matsuoka
56 Hirry Okano
56 Hirvahi Shimnoto
59 Mats Murata
67 Pumio Natioha
68 Pumio Natioha
68 Telli Hirvahi
68 John Fujiki
69 Hirvahi Shimnoto
60-71 Hammoto
60-71 Hamm French Camp ined JACL in 1949

76 Shigeo Tanouye 77 William Sakakura

78 Walter hshimoto 79 Ron Nakayama 80-82 Ted Inouye 83 Moss Kiriyama

82 Hideo Morinaka 82 Hideo Morinaka 83 Mata Murata. 84 Alan Nishi 85 Hideo Morinaka 86 Alan Nishi 87 Carl Yamasaki 88 Fumiko Asano 99 Calvin Ota 90 Alan Nishi 91 Dr. Calvin Ota 92 Saryon Ota 93 Larry Ota 94

89 Sam Funakoshi / Fusaye Hisamoto 90 Hirato Uno 91, 92 93 Don Tomoi

94 4 95 Nobuo Furuiye 96 Diana Tomoi 97 Daisy Kiyota

Fowler
Organized 1952
52 Dr. George Miyake
53 Harley Nakamura
54 Howard Renge
55 Tom Kamikawa
56 Tom Shirakawa
57 Frank Sakohira
58 Mikio Uchiyama
59 George Feraoka

Frank Ösaki Mike Yoshim

94 95-97 Gail Matsui 95-97 Gail Matau
Freemo
Pioneer chapter
Organizated May 6, 1952*
League, et ide still)
retained by the chapter.
23 Pr. Thomas T. Yatabe
24 Fred Hurokawa
25 James Herokawa
25 Lillian Tomita
25 Totabio Namba
25 John Hurokawa
26 Lillian Tomita
27 Tomita Namba
28 Bob Huranga
28 Tomita Namba
28 Bob Huranga
28 Tomita Namba
29 Lillian Tomita
29 Lillian Tomita
20 Lillian

36 Howaru Nakamura 7
37 Tom Nakamura 7
38 HT Tshuda 38
58 Fred Yoshianwa 58
58 Fred Yoshianwa 58
58 Fred Yoshianwa 58
51 Dr. Thomas T Yatabe
Reactionted Feb. 1, 1987.
Johnson Kebo (org.)
48 Fred Hurasuna 50 Mike Iwatsuba 50 Mike Iwatsuba 52 Dr. Sumue Kube / 52 Dr. Sumue Kube / 53 Jin Ishikawa 54 Seieth Mikami 55 Huge Kanata 55 Huge Kanata Fremont
Organized 1934 as
Washington Township
3- Harry Kondo
3- Harry Kondo
3- Harry Kondo
40 Tom Kitashima
41 James Hirabayashi
42 Vernon Ichusaka
Reactivated Feb 5, 1949,
Southern Alameda County
49 Kazuo Shikano
50 Yasuto Kato
52 Kiyashi Kato
53 James Fudenna /
Harold Fudenna
54 Sumi Kato
53 James Fudenna /
Harold Fudenna
55 Ray Kitayama
56 Isas Handa
Renamed Frement in 1957
57 Henry Kato
57 Henry Kato
57 Henry Kato
61 Sand Shikano
60 James Sekigahama
61 Kazuo Kawayuchi
62 Tad Sekigahama
65 Sat Sekigahama
66 Sat Sekigahama
66 Sat Sekigahama
66 Sat Sekigahama
66 Sat Sekigahama
76 Tanak Nakasako
66 Farak A Kasama
71 Tad T. Inouye
70 Frank Kasama
71 Tad T. Inouye
73 Fujio Yamamoto
74 Ted Sato
78 Wallace Terui

53 Jin Ishikawa
54 Seinich Mikami
55 Hugo Kazato
65 Dr. Robert Yabuno
57 Dr. Sumio Kubo
57 Dr. Sumio Kubo
58 Ben Nakamura
59 George Takaoka
61 Dr. Shiro Ego
60 James K. Kubota
61 Dr. Shiro Ego
62 Dr. Frank Nishio
63 Dr. Chester Oji
64 Hiro Kusakai
65 Tony Takikawa
66 Ray Urushima
67 Jack Harada
68 Chiaki Takizawa
69 Robert Taubota
70 Dr. Fred Kubota 70 Dr. Fr ed Kubota 76 Dr. Fred Kubota 71 Izumi Tanıguchi 72 Akira Nishioka -73 Bill M. Tsuji 74 Don Kunimitsu 75 Sally Slocum 76 Taro Katagiri 77 Norton Nishioka Norton Nishioka Barbara Taniguchi Kenneth Kurokawa Akira Okuda Norman Otani Peggy S. Liggett Beborah Shikuma 63 Deborah Shikuma 84 Richard Berman 85 Ken Yokota 65 Dr. Wayne Nishio 87 Dr. Franklin Ng 88 Donald Kanesaki 89 Kathy Kaneichi / Peggy S. Liggett 90 Richard P. Berman 91

91 92-93 Robert Ishikawa 94-95 Debbie Ikeda 96-97 Ronald Kiyuna

94-95 Desche Recons 96-97 Romald Kyum Gardena Valley Organized Jan. 25, 1939 30-40 George T Vannuchi 41 Fred H. Reguchi 42 James Vachinoth 42 James Vachinoth 47-46 Paul Stimoth 54-46 Paul Stimoth 55-53 Ryo Kamae 54 Ya Minami 55 Frank Kuida 55 Bry Adm Kuida 55 Bry Adm Kuida 56 Frank Kuida 56 Frank Kuida 56-67 Fred Ogusawara 66 George Chogogii 67 George Chogogii 70-71 Helen Kawage 70-71 Helen Kawage 71 Tank Kuida 72 Tan Shigokuni 73-78 Stuart Tsujimtot 73 Tak Kurage 74 Tak Sawage 75 Tak Kurage 75 Tak Kurage 75 Tak Kurage 76 George Chogogii 77 Ti Helen Kawage 78 Tak Sawage 78 Tak Sawage 79 Tak Sawage 71 Helen Kawage 71 Helen Kawage 71 Helen Kawage 72 Man Sagadoni 73 Man Sawage 74 Man Sawage 75 Los Sagadoni 76 Chester Sugmoto 76 Man Sawage 77 Helen Kawage 78 Los Tun Shigokuni 78 Chester Sugmoto 79 Man Odoi 70 Man Odoi 70 Man Odoi 70 Man Odoi 70 Man Odoi 71 Man Sawage 71 Helen Kawage 72 Karl Nobuyuki 73 May Doi ada 74 Pan Shimat T Kaii

82 Karl Nobuyuki 83 May Doi 84 Pam Shimada 85-86 Jonathan T. Kaji 87 Deena Hard 88-89 Jonathan T. Kaji 90 Pamela Shimada 91 Jonathan T. Kaji 92-93 Terry Terauchi 95-97 Ronald Doi

96-97 Ronald Doi
Güroy (odu)
42 Jacker of Peb. 1, 1954
42 Jacker of Peb. 1, 1954
54 Hirobit Kunimura
55 Jack Nakana
55 Jack Nakana
55 Jack Nakana
65-61 Mosce Kunimura
66-61 Mosce Kunimura
66-61 Mosce Kunimura
66-61 Mosce Kunimura
66-61 Roy Vamangishi
66 Sam Yamanaka
67 Dr. Kiyashi Kajiko
68 Hiromi Nagareda
69 Jahn Kado
69 Jahn Kado
69 Jahn Kado

70 Joe Obata 71 Lawson Sakai 72 Benny Yamane 73-74 James Yamane 75-76 Shig Yamane 75-76 Shig Yamane 77 Lawson Sakai 78 Bob Hirahara 79 Ray Yamagahi 80 John Hanamoto 81 James Ogawa 82 Sam Soda 83 Atsuko Obata / Misso Nizawa 70-71 Alan Kumamote 72-73 Amy Ishii 74 Tom Takenouchi 75-77 Tomoo Ogita 78-79 France Yokuyan 8-81 Toshiko Ogita 82 William Roseki 82 Iouis Mooy 8-88 Wiley Higuchi 90 Jerry Wong 91-94 Wiley Higuchi 95-97 France Y. Wong

Hoosier
Organized January, 1976
George Umemura
77 William R. Alexander
78 Dr. George Hanasopo
79 Shirley Nakatsukasa
80-81 Yasuko Mastumoto
82 Katsuto Kojiro
83 Ken Matsumoto
85 Ken Matsumoto
85 Ken Matsumoto
85 Ken Matsumoto
85 Kultesion Ase
86 Walter Nakatsukasa
87 George M. Umemura
88 William C. Ridge
89 Yasuko Matsumoto
90 K. Sue Hannel
91
92 Mike Katayama
93 Mimi Hiratia
93 Mimi Hiratia
93 Mimi Hiratia Misao Nizawa 84 85 John Kado 86 Dr. Eric R. Nagareda 87-88 Allan Kawafuchi 89 Michael F. Hoshida 90 Misao Niizawa 91 Michael Hoshida 92 92 93 Ten Iwanaga 94 95-96 Kenneth Kamei 97 Janet Yamane

Golden Gate
Organized 1980
80-81 Sumi Honnami
82 Morgan Yamanaka
83-84 Katherine Reyse
85-85 Donna Kotake
87-89 Robert T. Kawamoto
96 Yash Nakashima
97 Elisa Kamimoto /
Carole Tatsumoto 94-96 Charles Matsumoto 97 David Suzuki

Houston Organized Feb., 1975 75-76 Toshio Yammuchi 77 Hiroshi Sakahara 78-79 Edward L. Hall Greater LA. Singles Organized Aug. 1982 82 Midori Watanabe 82 Midori Watanabe 85 Kar Yoshitomi 86 Karl Nobuyuki 87-88 Meriko Mori 88 Kei Ishigama 90 Tom T. Shimazani 91-92 Janet Okubo 93-94 Christine Ishida 95-96 Miyako N. Kadogawa 97 Janet Okubo 78-79 Edward L. Hall 80-81 Shigemasa Osaki 82-84 Daniel Watanabe 85-86 Betty Waki 87-89 Mas Yamasaki 90 Dr. Daniel Watanabe 91-97 Betty Waki Idaho Falls
Organized May 17, 1940 as
Southeastern Idaho
Southeastern Idaho
Southeastern Idaho
11-12 Mitsugi Kasai
Renamed Idaho Falls
43-44 Yukio Inouye
43-46 Eli Kobayashi
47 Sadao Morishita
48 Charles Hirai
49 Charles Hirai
49 Charles Hirai
51 Kay Tokita
52 George H. Nukaya
51 Kay Tokita
52 George H. Nukaya
55 Raben Haga
54 Sam Yamasaki
56 Sengi Nulaya
56 Sheji Nulaya
56 Sheji Nulaya
58 Deto Harada
59 Bud I. Sakaguchi
66 Tokita Olivania
67 Tokita Olivania
68 Tokita Olivania
68 Tokita Olivania
68 Tokita Olivania
69 Tokita Olivania
60 Tokita Olivania

Greater Pasadena Are
-Organized 1969
OH Harry Kawahara
11 Robert Uchida
22 Fred Miwa
73 Rei Osaki
74 Robert Uchida
75-76 Franklin Odo
77-90 Harry Kawahara
91-93 Craig Higa / F. Sata
95-97 Bob Uchida

Gresham Troutdale
Organized Mar. 11, 1950
50-51 Shio Lyetake
52 Jack Ouchida
53 Mas Fujmoto
54 Jack Ouchida
55 Karno Kinoshita
65 Karno Kinoshita
66 Henry T. Kato
67 Dr. Joe Onchi
68 Jack Ouchida
69 Kar Tamura
60 Edward Homita
62 Dr Joe Onchi
63 Tosh Okino
64 Henry T. Kato
63 Tosh Okino
64 Henry T. Kato
65 Shigenan Nagae
66 Karno Tamura
67 Mas Fujmoto
68 Edward Fuji
68 Edward Fuji
70 Richida Haihima
71 Yosh Mishima
71 Yosh Mishima
72 Henry Kato
73 Karno Tamura
71 Shigenan Nagae
75 Hirum Hachiya
75 Hirum Hachiya
75 Ed Homna
78 Shio Lyetake
80 Edward Fuji
81-87 Henry Murmantsu
84 Kar Kinashita
85 Joe M. Onchi
86 Joe M. Onchi
87 Larry Murmantsu
86 Joe M. Onchi
87 Larry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Larry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Larry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Tarry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Larry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Tarry Murmantsu
88 Log M. Onchi
88 Larry Murmantsu
90 Karuo Kinoshita
90 Wille Kinoshita
90 Wille Kinoshita

91 92 Yuki Harada 93-94 Tom Ogawa 95 Mrs. Carol Saito 96-97 Walter Sato

95 Mrs. Carvi Sano
96-97 Walter Sato
Imperial Valley
Organized May 12, 1958
58-56 Harry T Momits
61-62 George Kodama
63 Be Hachimonyi, Dr.
Hitoshi Bieda
64 Oscar Kodama
65 Larry Shimamo
66 Larry Shimamo
67 Larry Shimamo
67 Larry Shimamo
67 Larry Shimamo
68 Hatsuo Morita
70 Takanon Nimura
71-73 Dr. Miyashi Beda
74 George Kaduch
75-76 Yoshiya Sanboramta
73-79 Dr. Miyashi Beda
74 George Kaduch
75-76 Yoshiya Sanboramta
75-80 Dr. Hill
88 Takanon Nimura
83-84 Dennis Morita
88 Kibash Kaduch
89 Dennis Morita
91-82 Myoshi Reda
93-97 Larry Shimamoto
Japan 95 Henry Muramatsu 96-97 Ben Demise Hawaii Organized in 1980 80-81 Earl Nishimura 82-87 Lawrence Kumabe 88 Noboru Yonamine 88 Noboru Yonamine 89 William Raneko 90 Lawrence Kumabe 91-92 William Kaneko 93-94 Allisyn Hibda 95 Colbert Matsumoto 96 Alan Murakami Charin Tomomitau 97 Alan Murakami

Lake Washington
Organized 1882
82 John Matsumoto
82 John Matsumoto
83 Ken Onuma
84 Thul Watanabe
85 Tete Yasuda
86 Feter Okada
87 John H. Matsumoto
88 Charles Yatsu
89 Peter Nakamura
90 Taul Watanabe
91, 92
93 James H. Nohara
94

Japan
Organized 1960
80-82 Barry Saiki
83-84 Dick Yamashita
85-86 Calvin Kuniyuki
87 Dick Shinozaki
88 Robert Kent
90 Dick H Yamashita
90 Dick H Yamashita
Clay West
9-395 Kenta Takamori
96-97 James Minamoto High Desert (odu) (Palmdale, Lancaster, Calif.) 91 Irene Yamasaki 92 Neil Sugimoto 93 John Nakamura 95-96 Vicky Tomosada

95-96 Vidy Thmosada
Hollywood
Organized Feb. 28, 1931
31-32 Henry Burutani
33-50 Merged with Los
33-50 Merged with Los
51 Noberu Ishibani
55-53 Arthur Endo
55 Mirwkio Yanamoto
55 Mirwkio Yanamoto
55 Danar Abe
57 Paul Kawakiami
58-60 Mike M. Suruki
61-62 Fred Thomase
63 Mikerd Miyahara
64 Nidori Watanabe
65 Yalik Kamayaitan
66 Telling Mirahara
67 Holly Mirahara
67 Holly Mirahara
68 Holly Holly Holly Holly Holly
68-69 Paul Chinn

95 Don Maekawa 96-97 James Arim

Las Vegas Organized Nov. 8, 1974 5 Takashi Kubota 75 Thaushi Kubota.
76 George Coto
77 Rulliam Endow
79-80 Lillian Morizo
81 Don Fruzier
82 Gean Yamashita
83 Jon-Watanab
84 George Goto
85 Lillian Morizon
85 Lillian Morizon
85 Lillian Morizon
86 George Goto
87 Wayne Tanaka
89 Joe Fujimoto
90 George Goto
91 Gary Namba
92 George Goto
92 George Goto 93 Bill Endo 94 George Goto 95-96 Edgar J. Wakamiya, Ph.D. 92 George Goto 93 Bill Endo

93 Grace Rumow 94 95 Christopher Masuda 96-97 Gordon Morimoto

96-97 Gordon Morimoto
Lodi (odu)
41-42 Sam Funamura
Reactivated Nov. 1, 1976
77 Taul Tabasa
77 Fund Tabasa
79 Fred H. Nagata
80 David Morimoto
81 Kazuto Daijogo
82 Gordon Nikotio
83 Dr. Knith Kanegawa
84 Kenneth Tikeda
85 Dr. Ronald Oye
86 Sachi Ishland
87 William Hinkled
87 William Hinkled
87 William Hinkled
89 Kenneth Tikeda
90 Kenneth Tikeda 94 95 Kinji Hiramoto 96-97 Dennis Morita

Marin County
Marin County
Organized 1975
Bil Tauji
76-77 John Taieshi
78-87 John Sand
78-87 John Sa

80 Suma Bullock, Bil Hirata (co-pres) 81 Mrs. Maja Yassui 82 Harry Iwatsuki 83 Yashi Kiyokawa 84 Ken Tamura 85 Sam Asai 86 Donna Schock 87 Nancy Tarhura 88 Rhonda Wood' 89 Stuart Kawachi 90 Ken Tamura 91-92 93 Vinnie Schlosser 94

94 95 George Nakamura 96-97 Nancy Tamura

66 Robert Heriuchi Hen Tobo 67 Sam Owada 68 Harry Harada 69 Dr. Koji Kanai 70-74 Takashi Mayeda 75-76 Marge Taniwaki 77-78 Kiyoto Futa 79-84 Wm. Y. Takahash 85 Tom T. Masamori 86-88 Robert Sakaguchi Emilie Ito

96-97 Dr. Dennis Sato
Marina / SCAN
(Los Angeles)
Organized 1979
78-80 Paul T. Sunkh
81 Bebe Tashiko Reschis
81 Bebe Tashiko Reschis
84-85 Sam Sunada
84-85 Sam Sunada
85 Shirley Chami
90 Sam Sunada
91 Stap; Kata
92-83 Isaac Hiran
92-83 Isaac Hiran
92-83 Isaac Hiran
92-83 Isaac Hiran
93-83 Wanda
94 Isaac Hiran
95-97 Wanda Marina
94 Isaac Hiran
95-97 Wanda Samada
95-97 Wanda Samada
94 Isaac Hiran
95-97 Wanda Samada
95-97 Wanda Sa

Marysville
Organized July 18, 1935*
(Yuba, Sutter, Butte,
Colusa)
*Originally organized as
American Loyalty League in
1920, the earlier records are
missing.

1920, the earlier records armissing.
35-37 Chas. M. Ishiru Ke Maruyaina
38- Harry Fakushima
38- Harry Fakushima
38- Frair Nakamura
Rinectioated as Marysuille
67- Frank F. Nakamura
47- Sam Kurihára
44- G. Prank F. Nakamura
50-51- Akiji Yoshimura
50-51- Prank N. Olimoto
55- Masanabou Olimoto
55- Dan F. Nakista
56- George H. Inouye

90 Dr. William Takahashi 91 Emilie Ito 93-96 Tom Migaki 97 Dr. Frank Sakamoto

57 George Nakao 58 George Okamoto 59 Bill Tsuji 60 Dr. Yutaka Toyoda 61 Shurei Matsumoto 62 Terry Manii

16 Shurei Matsumoto
22 Terry Matji
63 Roger Tokunaga
64 Robert Kodan
65 Arthur Ogin
66 George Yoshimoto
67 Clark Tokunaga
68 Fred Matsui
69 Ray Fukui
70 Tosh Sano
71 Harry Fukumitsu
72 George Nakagawa
74 Sadao Itamura
74 Sadao Itamura
75 76 Bill Henry

Monterey Peninaula
Organized Jan. 25, 1822
28 Hasahi Are
28 Hasahi Are
28 Hasahi Are
38 Hashi Are
38 Hashi Are
38 Hall Higabi
38 Masato Suyama
38 Hall Higabi
38 Masato Suyama
38 Chester Oga
40-11 James Tabata
40-11 James Tabata
40-11 James Tabata
40-11 James Tabata
40-12 Peninaula James Tabata
40-12 Peninaula James Tabata
40-13 Henry Tanaka
40-14 Henry Menda
40-14 Hen 73 Ken Yoshikawa
74 Sadao Ikumura
75-76 Bill Henry
77-78 Bill Telling
78 Roy Hatdiniya
78 Roy Hatdiniya
78 Roy Hatdiniya
80 Roy Hatdiniya
81 Royer H. Inouya
82 Robert R. Kodama
83-84 Mm. Helen Manji
85 Momoko Hatamiya
85 Momoko Hatamiya
86 Momoko Miriam
87-88 Fred Okimoko
89 Irene Itamura
90 Helen Manji
91 Chif Fukumitsu / Frank
Hatamiya / Ferry
192 Prank Hatamiya / Perry
193 Terry Hanji
94 Terry Manji / Gerry
Tsuruda / Tine Sano
94 Terry Manji / Gerry
Tsuruda / Tine Sano
95-96 Roy Hatamiya / Yuki
Kyono / Mr. Terry Manji
97 Yuki Kyono
Mid-Columbia Mid-Columbia
Organized 1931 as
Hood River JaCL

3 George Kinoshita

33 George Kinoshita

33 George Kinoshita

34 George Kinoshita

34 Min Yasuu

35 Kumae Kasanas

36 Min Yasuu

38 Kume Yoshimari
Renamed Mid Columbia

38 George Kinoshita

38 Harry Merioka

39 Esta Shitara

50 Esta Shitara

50 Esta Shitara

50 Esta Shitara

51 Esta Shitara

52 Esta Shitara

53 Esta Shitara

55 Esta Kagwama

55 Esta Kagwama

56 Harry Kiyokawa

57 George Nakamura

56 Harry Kiyokawa

57 George Nakamura

56 Harry Kiyokawa

67 George Nakamura

66 Hitir Takasumi

66 Hitir Takasumi

66 Hitir Takasumi

68 Dr. Shahura

68 Dr. Shahura

76 Thomer Akiyama

68 Dr. Shahura

76 Thomer Akiyama

68 Dr. Shahura

78 Hill Harta

74 Mituso Takasumi

74 Mituso Takasumi

75 Hill Takasumi

75 Hill Takasumi

75 Hill Takasumi

76 Hill Takasumi

76 Hill Takasumi

77 Hill Takasumi

78 Hill Ta

85 David Yamada 86 Joan Ouye 87 Aiko Matsuyama 88 Jack Harris 89 Richard West 90 Robert Ouye 91 Karuko Matsuyama 92 93 Keith Kuwatani 94 95-97 Kazulii Matsuyama

Mount Olympus (Salt Lake City) Organized Dec. 27, 1943 Frank T Tashima (org) 4445 Shigeki Ushio 46 George Fujii 47 Ibrn Matsumori 48 George Fujii 49 Min Matsumori 50 Helen Shimira 49 George Fuji
49 Min Matsumor
50 Helen Shimiru
50 Helen Shimiru
50 Helen Shimiru
50 Helen Shimiru
51 Mits Hobi
52 Jam Uhabi
52 Jam Uhabi
53 Jam Uhabi
55 Mas Namba
55 Mars Hirabayashi
55 Mas Namba
55 Ida Tateoha
57 George Tamura
60 Ken Tamura 'Key
61 42 Bob Mukai Namba
61-42 Bob Mukai Namba
61-54 Pukusa Inouye
65 Kenneth Hisataka
66-67 Frank Yoshimura
66-67 Frank Yoshimura
68 Shigeru Motohimura
71-72 Saige Aramahi
73-74 Tosh Hoki
75 Yas Tokita
7-7-78 Kenneth Nodzu
78-81 Dogdjas Matsumori
53 J.D. Inouye 'Kenneth
Nodzu George
68 Kenneth Nodzu
58-86 Dan Watanabe
57-89 S Pipyli Mon
90 Ken Nodzu
90 Ken Podzu
80 Ke

New England
(Boston, Mass.)
Organized Feb. 7, 1948
48-49 Harvey Axi
50 Jm Kinoshita
51 Dr. Tetsu Morita
Reactivated in 1990
80-83 Dr. David Sakura
84 Kei Kaneda
85-86 May Thayyanagi
87-88 Robert Maeda
89 Gary Glenn
90 Kei Kaneda
91-94 91-94 95-97 Gary Glenn

95 George Nakamura
96-97 Namy Tamura
Mile-High
Organized 1983 as Denver
JACL
Founded on an independent
basis, Denver JACL became
part of the National JACL in
1944.
39 Shimpei Sakaguchi
40 Charles Suyeishi
Reactiotod in 1944
44 George S. Kashismegi
45 George S. Kashismegi
46 Dr. Takashi Mayeda
47 George Masunaga
48 George Ohashi, Bess
(Matsuda) Shiyomura
49-50 Teshis Ando
51 Y. Tak Terasaki
52 John T. Negucia
53 John T. Negucia
53 John T. Negucia
53 John T. Negucia
53 John T. Negucia
54 Hary H. Sakatat
56 John Sakayama
57 Leonard Uchida
58 John Masunaga
59 Robert Y. Uyeda
60 Okd Tamiwaki
61 Nutaka Terasaki
62 Milat Tashiro
61 Nutaka Terasaki
62 Milat Tashiro
66 Robert Hersuchi Henry
Tobo
66 Robert Horiuchi Henry
Tobo
75 Sam Owada 95-97 Gary Gienn
New Mexico
Organized Jan. 30, 1948 as
Albaquareque ACL
Albaquareque ACL
49 Fred Voshimoto
50 Sam Yonemoto
51 George Matsubura
52 Art Tagami
52 Art Tagami
52 Charles Matsubura
54 Ruth Hashimoto
56 George Matsubura
Reactionted Feb. 1977 as
New Mexico
77-78 Ronald Shibata
79 Charles Kobayeshi
68-81 Kem Yonemoto
58-81 Heary Tamun
68-88 Harry Wistson
86 Randolph Shibata
90 Cabvin Kobayashi
91-427

91-92 93 Moss Kishiyama 94 95-96 Darrell Yonen 97 Joe Ando

New York Organized June 16, 1944 44-45 Al Funsbashi

46 Yurino Takayoshi 47-48 Tam Hayashi 49-60 Akira Hayashi 50-50 Akira Hayashi 51 Frank Okazaki 52-53 Woodrow Asai 52-53 Woodrow Asai 52-53 Woodrow Asai 59-60 George Kyotow 61-63 George Kyotow 61-63 George Kurahara 58 Marino Glasser 64-67 Jack Ozawa 68 Moorray Kojima 69-70 Yoshi T. Ima 17-12 Moorray Kojima 73-77 Ronald Inouye 78-81 Ruby Y. Schaar 82-63 Da. Watanabe 91 Lillian Kimura 93 Ton Kometani 94 Perina Kometani 95 Perina Kometani 94 Perina Kometani 94 Perina Kometani 95 Perina Kometani 94 Perina Kometani

North San Diego Organized Aug. 24, 1982 62 Dr. James Kawahara 62-64 George Yasukoch 63-68 George Yasukoch 63-69 George George 63-70 Beb Nakana 71-72 Tem T. Henda 73-74 Jev Y. Hamada 75-76 Toru Hirai 77-89 Frank Hirata 81-97 Thomas Sonoda

Olympia Organized 1983 84 Ted Masumoto 85 Mats United 95 Ted Masumoto 97 Ted Masumoto 97 Ted Masumoto 90 Ted Masumoto 91 Ted Masumoto 91 Ted Masumoto 92 Ted Masumoto 94 September 1982 November 1982 94-95 96-97 Aaron Owada 96-97 Aaron Ownds
Organized June 26, 1947
(7-49 K. Patrick Okura
50 Robert Naludoi
50 Robert Naludoi
50 Robert Naludoi
50-50 Robert Naludoi
50-50 Robert Naludoi
50-50 Robert Tamas
56-57 Manue Matsunamu
56-57 Manue Matsunamu
56-57 Manue Matsunamu
56-58 Manue Matsunamu
56-58 Manue Matsunamu
66-68 Em Naludoi
66-68 Em Naludoi
66-68 Em Naludoi
71-72 Walter J. Allen
72-73 Mits Kawamoto
74-76 Edward Ishii
71-72 Walter J. Allen
72-73 Mits Kawamoto
78-83 John Kawamoto
88-51 Sarvel Hasegaru
89 Jankies Shindoi /Akiye
Rebarich 90 Steve Hasegaru
90 Steve Hasegaru
91 Akiye Rebaundı /Judoie
Shindoi
59-96 Russell Matsunamu

Pasadena
II was first organized in
1838 as an independent
Nisei Civic League, then
affiliated with the JACL
4142 Nobs Kawa
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948
48 Nobs Kawa
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948
48 Nobs Kawa
Reactivated Apr. 3, 1948
48 Nobs Kawa
Rocativated Apr. 3, 1948
48 Nobs Kawa
Rocativated Apr. 3, 1948
49 Nobs
50 En Dr. Tun T Omori
52 Ken Dyo
53 Jiro Oshi
54-55 Then T Ito
55-57 Harris Ozawa
55-58 Fen Yamiguchi
60 Ton T Ito
61 Mack Yamaguchi
62 GA Kimi Pakutaki
63 GA Kimi Pakutaki
63 GA Kimi Pakutaki
71 Mack Yamaguchi
72-73 Thelma Skuody
74 Mack Yamaguchi
77-80 Mrs. Jane Tubol
77-80 Mrs. Jane Tubol
77-80 Mrs. Jane Tubol
77-80 Mrs. Jane Tubol
78 Jim Ishii
18 Jim Ish Shinae 92— 93-96 Russell Matsunami 97 Reiko Parker

90 James Goishi 91, 92 — 93 Robert Okamura 94, 95 96-97 Tad Kozuki

Orange County
Organised Oct. 26, 185
3-43-5 Frank Thelenage
3-5 Grown Helenage
3-6 Grown Helenage
3-7 Grown Helenage
3-7 Grown Helenage
3-7 Grown Helenage
3-7 Grown Helenage
4-7 Grown

97 Betty Oka
Pacifica-Long Beach
Organized Oct. 12, 1938 as
Long Beach JACL
38-41 Frank T. Ishii
42 James Hashimoto
Recutusted Aug. 12, 1947 os
Long Beach Harbor Dufriet
47 Dr. Massor Takeshita
48 Fred H. Beguchi
50 Fred H. Beguchi
50 Fred H. Beguchi
51 George Moi
52 Mas Narita
53 George Nakämura
54 Fred Ikeguchi
55-56 Easy Fujunsto
57 Tomino Joe
58 Dr. David M. Murra
59-60 John Kashiwubara
61 Arthur Norid M. 59-60 John Kashiwa 61 Arthur Noda 62 Frank Sugiyama 63-64 Susumu C. Iw 64 Richard Hikida 65 Fred Miyake 66 Charles Yata 67 Frank Hayashi 68 Dianne Shimiru 69-70 Charles Yata 71 Marian Nagano 72 Carolyn Saka 73-76 No Officers

T.4: Lloyd Inni
Renamed Pacifico-Long
Bacch AfaCL
82 Dunne Ebata
83 Christine Iwanaga
84 Colleen Koninhi
85 Kathy Tolundomi
86 Kath Tolundomi
86 Kath Tolundomi
86 Kath Takuda
86 Kath Takuda
86 Kath Takuda
86 Kath Takuda
87 Kathah Fujii / Jay
Shaheen
90 Colleen Konishi
91 Alan Kita
97 Alan Nashia
97 Alan Nashia

49 Howard Nakae 50 James Makimoto 51 Frank Hironaka 52 Homer Takahash 53 Tadashi Yego 54 Koichi Uyeno 55 Wilson Makabe 56 George Itow 57 Hugo Nishimoto 56 Gerge Ruer
57 Huge Nikhimoto
58 George Hirakawa
59 Dr. Kaye I. Kashuwhau
60 Aster Kondo
61 Ellen Kubo
62 Kunio Okusuko
62 Kunio Okusuko
63 Hary Kawakas
65 Dek Nashimura
65 Dek Nishimura
66 Minoru Kakuoch
67 Tom Takahashi
68 Minoru Kakuoch
67 Tom Takahashi
68 Herbert Tokutomi
69 Nobuya Nimura
70-71 Rusty Uratu
73 Dox Yamasaki
74 Prank Rageta
75 Koichi Uyeno
73 Dox Yamasaki
75 Ford Nishimura
68-10 Nikita
68-10 Nikita
68-10 Nikita
68-10 Nikita
68-10 Nikita
68-10 Nikita
69 Sen Tokutomi
64-65 Ken Tokutomi
69 Sen Tokutomi
64-65 Ken Tokutomi
69 Sen Tokutomi
60 Sen Tokutomi Partier
Organized 1935
35-36 Akira Chiamori
37 Byrd Kumataka
38 James Kozuki
39 Akira Chiamori
40-42 James Kozuki
40-42 James Kozuki
49 Byrd Kumataka / Akira
Chiamori
Chiamori
Chiamori Reactivated Jan. 29, 194

Byrd Kumataka / Akra
Chiamor

50 Kengo Osumi

51 Marcel Takata

52 Gerald M. Ogata

53 Kark Komoto

54 Bill H. Taup

56 Balph T. Kimbo

56 Balph T. Kimbo

59 John Kashiki

60 Ralph T. Kimbo

58 Bill Watamura

59 John Kashiki

60 Ralph T. Kimbo

58 Bill Watamura

62 AS Robert 1. Okamura

64 James N. Koruki

65 Ball H. Taup

65 James N. Koruki

70 Robert 1. Okamura

71 Harry T. Kubo

72 James N. Koruki

70 Robert 1. Okamura

73 Bill H. Thup

74 Larry Huku

75 Rube

75 James N. Koruki

78 Bill H. Taup

78 James N. Koruki

78 Bill H. Thup

78 James N. Koruki

78 Bill H. Thup

78 James N. Koruki

79 James N. Koruki

70 Robert 1. Okamura

78 Bill H. Thup

78 James N. Koruki

79 James N. Koruki

70 Robert 1. Okamura

78 Bill H. Thup

78 James N. Koruki

79 James N. Koruki

70 Robert 1. Okamura

78 Bill H. Thup

78 James Gosah

78 James Koruki

79 James Koruki

79 James Koruki

79 James Koruki

70 James Gosah

71 SR 94-95 96-97 Thaya Mune Craig

40 Louis Oki 41 George Sakamoto 42 45 Kay Takemoto 46 Jeff K. Asazawa 47 Tom Matsumoto / Takemoto 48 Kay Takemoto 49 Howard Nakae

Pocatello Blackfoot Organized 1941 41 George Shuozawa 42-43 Paul Okamura 44 Nove Kato 45 Tom Morimoto 46 Hero Shuosaki 47 Harvey Yamashita / Sam Yokota Yokota 48 George Shiozawa 49 Paul Okamura / Masa 48 George Shiozawa
49 Paul Okamurar / Ma
Tsukamoto
50 Masa Tsukamoto
51 Bill Yoden
51 Bill Yoden
53 September / Shiosako
53 September / Shiosako
53 September / Shiosako
53 September / Shiosako
63 Jee Sato
64 George Shiosawa
63 Jee Sato
64 George Shiosawa
63 Jee Sato
65 George Shiosawa
65 Jee Sato
66 George Shiosawa
66 Jee Sato
66 George Shiosawa
66 Hawa Tsukamoto
76 Mrs. K Sato
68 Bob Ende
69-71 Mike Abe
72-73 Masa Thukamoto
74 Harvey Nishimura
76 Shin Kawamura
77 Mrs. Alies Sato
78 Jen Shiosako
68-85 Kawamura
78 Shin Kawamura
79 Shin Kawamura
79 Shin Kawamura
79 Shin Kawamura
70 Shin Kawamura 91 92 Hero Shiozaki 93 Masa Tsukamoto 94 Ron Endo 95 96-97 Micki Kawakai

Portland
Piones Chapter
Opposed Shaft 1928
Chapter Wahii
23-30 Pr. K Kayama
33-48 Piotosta
33-68 Hito Okada
33-68 Hosward Nomurur
44-24 Newtou Fayada
44-24 Newtou Fayada
45 Rogery
47 George Asumano
47 Tools Kager / Mary Minamoto
48 Makoto Iwahita / Toshi
Kager / Mary Minamoto
59 Hitory Minamoto
50 Hitory Minamoto
51 Manner Wakasugi
52 Matthew Masuoka
53 John Hada
55 Nobi Sumida
55 Nobi Sumida
55 Shamida
55 Shamida
55 Shamida
55 Shamida
55 Shamida
56 Ocopy Golamid
61 GJ John Hada
61 Kri. Emi Somekawa
64 Akira Iwasali
61 GJ John Hada
65 Mrs. Emi Somekawa
64 Akira Iwasali
61 GJ John Hada
66 Di Cheege Harni
67 Dr. Albert Oyama
68 Mrs. Nobi Tushii undigur
68 Mrs. Nobi Sumida
66 Di Cheege Harni
67 Dr. Albert Oyama
68 Mrs. Nobi Tushii undigur
68 Mrs. Nobi Tushii undigur
69 Dr. James Punjimura Philadelphia
Organized Oct.12, 1946
47 Tets I wassic naws
50 Marrio I shigure
50 Marrio I shigure
51 Noboru Kobuyashi
Naomi Nakano
52 Garry G. Oye
53 Ben Ohama
64 Dr. H. Tom Tamaki
65 S. Sim Endo
57 Warren H. Watanabe
58 Mrs. Louise Machara
59 Hroshi Uyehara
60 Stanley Nagahashi
61 Alben H. Okamoto
63 Tashio Kaname
63 Tashio Kaname
63 Tashio Kaname
64 Marrio
65 Marrio H. Marrio
66 N. Richard Horikawa
66 N. Richard Horikawa
67 K. Howard Okamoto
68 Herbert J. Horikawa
66 N. Richard Okamoto
69 Albert B. Bieda
71 Albert B. Bieda
71 Albert B. Bieda
72 To George K. Higuchi
74 George Suto
75-76 Thomas Song
77-76 Grayte K. Uyehara
68-81 Tersas Macdori
62-83 Kuniaki Mihara
64 Reiko Gaspar
85-86 Jacker Nogaki
69 Selko Gaspar
85-86 Jacker Nogaki
69 Selko Gaspar
85-86 Logen
91 89 Tashira V. Kishi
99 Reiko Gaspar
91-87 Paul M. Uyehara
69 Paul M. Uyehara 69 Hiroshi R. Sum. 70 Dr. James Tsujin 71-72 Don Hayashi 70 Dr. Homer Yasui 73 Dr. Horner Yasu 74 AlbertAbe 75 Hiroshi Onishi 76 Al Shimoguchi 77 Bill Koida 78 William Y. Suga

16 Winnam I. Sugain 20 Sho Dozono 21 Homer & Miki Yas 22 Walter Sakai 23 Robert Shimabuku 24 Terry Alevai 26 Terence Yamada 27 Chisso Hata 28 Joe Walth 29 Scott Yamasaki 29 Scott Yamasaki 20 Ms. Terry Alevai 21-22 23 June Arima Schum 26-27 Lynn Nakamoti Yabu

Placer County
Pioneer Chapter
Organized May 19
28-29 Tom Weg
30-31 Kay Takemoto
32 Sam Sunada
33 Kay Takemoto
34 Tom Yego
35 Louis Olic
36 Tom Matsumoto
37 Cosma Sakamoto
38 Masayuki Yego
39 Bunny Nakagawa

Progressive Westside
Organized May 17, 1948 as
Southwest LA.
49-49 Rey Nishilawa
59-51 Tui Yata
59-51 Tui Yata
50-52 Dek H. Pajoka
50 H. Pajoka
51 H. Pajoka
52 H. Pajoka
53 H. Pajoka
54 H. Pajoka
55 H. Teru Jura
56 Roy Bestani
57 Kange Kunitsugu
58 Sam Hirasawa
59 Joe Yasaki
60 Thomas Shimaru
61 Mark Kigucha
62 John Anknoy
62 John Anknoy
62 John Anknoy
63 Physino Jim Kozen
67 Rodger Kame
68 Dr. Franklin Minama
68 Dr. Franklin Minama
68 Dr. Franklin Minama
68 Dr. Franklin Minama
68 To Roger Shimmu
71 Ken Izumi
71 Ken Izumi
72 Mm. Tomi Ohta
73-67 Toshiko Yoshida 76 Konald Yumamoto 77 Melly K Yamashita 78 Sam Wada 79 98 71m Oki 81 Ken Date 22-83 Fred Sun 84 Mrs. Linda Okada 85-86 Buddy Fujii 87-88 Norman Okada 90 Linda Okada 93 Cary Yumamoto 96-97 Cynthia Lu

Riverside
Organized May 29,1991
67 William Takano
68 Dr. Gen Ogata
69 Mas Koketsu
68-70 Leo Assoka
71 Dolly Ogata
72 Jim Urata
73 Glenn Michel
74 Peter Sasaki
75 Mable Bristol
75 Jack Nukaya Puyallup Valley
Organized Peb. 1831
31-32 Jas. M Yanamoto
33-34 Duichi Yoshioka
34-34 Duichi Yoshioka
34-34 Duichi Yashioka
34-34 Duichi Yashioka
35 Dek Yanama
36 Dek Yanama
36 Dek Yanama
36 Dek Yashioka
36 Yoshioka
36 Yoshioka
37 Thomas Tukemura
38 Dr. John Kanda
38 Dr. John Kanda
39 Robert Mirukami
38 Dr. John Kanda
39 Robert Mirukami
38 Dr. John Kanda
30 George Iwakir
46 Joshioka
36 Tenak H. Komoto
66 George Murika
36 Prank H. Komoto
66 George Murika
37 Prank H. Komoto
66 George Murika
37 Prank Mirukami
38 Dr. John M. Kanda
39 Trank H. Somoto
39 George Wirukami
30 Trank H. Somoto
30 George Murikami
30 Trank H. Somoto
30 George Murikami
30 Dr. J. Yashishioka
31 Doseph Kosai
32 Dr. John M. Kanda
32 Dr. John M. Kanda
33 Doseph Kosai
38 Tom Shigo
39 H. Del Tanabe
30 Eni Somekawa
39 H. Del Tanabe
30 Gray Yujita 76 Jack Nukaya 77 Michiko Yoshimura 78-79 Carl Bristol 80 Douglas Urata 81 Dolly Ogata 82 Clifford MacNiven 82 Cifford MacNiven 84 Kiyoko S. Hanamura 85-86 Dr. Junji Kumamoto 87-88 William Takano 89 Meiko Inaba 90 Kiyoko S. Hanamura 91 Douglas Urata 92-93 Michiko Yoshimura 94-95 96-97 Beverly Inaba //Clyde

Wilson

Sacramento
Organized 1922
Orginally organized 1922
Orginally organized 1922
Orginally organized In
1922 as American Loyaly
League
1922 as American Loyaly
League
1922 as American
1923 as Walter Tukkamoto
23 Dr. Jiro Murannofo
37 Dr. Jiro Murannofo
37 Dr. Jiro Murannofo
38 Henry Thickamoto
37 Dr. Jiro Murannofo
40 Lete Tukkamoto
41 Act organized 1922
45 Dr. Yoshino Harnda /
Mitsuru Nishin
50 Kiyo Sato
50 Kiyo Sato
50 Kiyo Sato
50 Keyn Sato
50 Ferry Masaki
50 Penry Tukharn
55 Dean T Itano
56 Perry Masaki
56 Reity Missamoto
56 Perry Masaki
57 Mannor Sakuma
58 Katsuru Murukam
58 Katsuruk Hiyuma
68 Rajah Nashami 60-61 Takashi Tsujité 62 Frank Hiyama 63 Ralph Nishimi 64 Tom Sato 65 Kinya Noguchi 66 Chas. Kobayashi 67-68 Tom Fujimoto 69 Robert Matsui

Reedley
Organized June 8, 1805
35 Georgian June 8, 1805
36 Georgian Georgian
36 Charles Iwasaki
40 Seyöch Kyonoto
41 Keiji Kitahara
40 Seyöch Kyonoto
41 Keiji Kitahara
42 George Ruluy
42 George Ruluy
43 Marshal Ulfrose
50 Charles Iwasaki
50 Jaka Sakamoto
52 Jack Shimono
52 Jack Shimono
52 Jack Shimono
53 Dr. Ákara Tajiri
54 Masaru Abe
55 Dr. Ákara Tajiri
54 Masaru Abe
55 Dr. Ákara Tajiri
56 Masaru Abe
56 Dr. James Remiy
57 Tak Naito
58 Ed Yano
59 Frank Kimura
50 Kyoshi Kawamoto
61 Turu Ikeda
62 Kei Kishahara
64 Bill Yamada
65 William Wake
66 George Kyonoto
67 George Remiya
68 George Kyonoto
68 Harry Iwanamoto
78 Ron Nashinaka
78 Harvey Hanemoto
78 Ron Nashinaka
81 Tura Kurumaji
80 Dennia D. Ikuta
81 Tura Kurumaji
80 Dennia D. Ikuta
81 Tura Kurumaji
80 Suna Hirahara
84 Gurtis Koga
85 Man Shinahala
88 San Hirahara
91 82
91 82
91 83 Man Hirahara
91 82 67-98 Iom Fujimoto
68 Robert Matsus
70 Carnegie Ouya
71 Dennin Malikiawa
73 Phal Hiroshima
74-75 Roy T. Imura
76-77 Floyd Shimomura
76-77 Floyd Shimomura
78-78 Donald H M.
78-80 David Takashima
81 Keith Yamanaka
82 Cerald Takeshara
82 Cerald Takeshara
83 Warren Kashiwaga
84 Mrs. Debar Oto86 Rodney Masilwaga
84 Mrs. Debar Oto87 Konter Oto88 Waren Kashiwaga
94 Mrs. Washiwaga
95 Mise Iwashiwaga
91 Phalike Sawamura
94-97 Dick Fukushima
94-97 Dick Fukushima

Saint Louis
Organized Aug. 17, 1946
46 Sam Nakam
47 48 Henry Tamid48 59 Joseph Taman
52 Dr. Alfred Marioka
52 Dr. Alfred Marioka
52 Dr. Alfred Marioka
53 Dr. Alfred Marioka
55 Dr. Alfred Marioka
56 Rose Ogino
56 Rochard T. Henni
57 Dan Sakabhara
58 Kiichi Hirumoto
50 Dr. Alfred Marioka
58 Kiichi Hirumoto
50 Dr. Alfred Marioka
61 George K. Hasegawa
62 Mr. Leis Myrasaka
63-54 Dr. Jackson Eto
65 Dr. George Uchyama
66 Lee Durham
66 Lee Durham
67 George Hasegawa
68 Roger Myrasaka
69 Dr. John Harto
60 Dr. John Harto
60 Dr. John Harto
67 George Philysaka
68 Roger Myrasaka
68 Roger Myrasaka
69 Dr. John Harto
67 George Philysaka
68 Roger Myrasaka
69 Dr. John Harto
67 George Sidaguch
67 George Sidaguch
68 Dr. John Harto
68 George Sidaguch
68 Ball Myrasaka
68 Sp. Toerge Sakaguch
68 Sp. Toerge Sakaguch
68 Sp. Mohael Hohilo of

Nikki Hara 90 Ed Tsugita 91

91 92 Steven Mitori 93-94 Dr. Kendall Itoku 95 96 Mike Kizzy 97 Irma Val

96-97 Stan Hirshara
Reno
Organized March 11, 1948
48 Mas Baba
48 Mas Baba
50 George Holman
51 Ouer Fujii
52 Pred Aoyama
53 Ouer Fujii
55 Pred Aoyama
56 Henry Hattori
57 Has Fabaii
60 Mr. Hana Aoyama
66 Henry Hattori
61 Mr. Yokahe Fujii
62 Mrs Eunise Oshima
68 Robert Debold
64 Mas Baba
65 Pred Aoyama
66 Then Odi
65 Pred Aoyama
66 Then Odi
65 William R. Spahr
66 Kas Fujiimoto
70-71 ID: Eugense Choy
72 James Ibara

73 Wilson Makabe 74 Kiyoshi Hase 75 David Baba 76 Ronald Yamam 77 Molly K. Yamas 78 Sam Wada

Salinas Valley Organized in 1931 31 Takeo Yuki 32 Harry Kita 33 Tom Fujino 34 Henry Shigemasa 35 John Urabe

35 John Urabe
35 Harry Kita
37 Takeo Vikita
38 Henry Tanda
Reactiveated Wol 17 19864647 James Abe4647 James Abe4647 James Abe4648 James Arabe
47 James Abe47 James Abe47 James Abe47 James Abe47 James Tanda
47 James Tanda
48 89 Henry Hibino 99 Tom Miyanaga 91 Shiro Higashi 92-93 Larry Umetani 94-95 Henry Hibino 96-97 Paul T. Ichiuji

Salt Lake City Organized Mar. 8, 1935– Miyê Asahina (org.) 35 Joe G. Masaoka 36 Joe Kurumada 37 William T. Yamauchi 38-39 Mike M. Masaoka 41 Shiesel il Uhio 38-Sunke Union
38-Sunke Union
38-Sunke Union
38-Sunke Union
38-Sunke Union
44 Isamu Adok
44 Isamu Adok
45 Kay Terashima
46 Mrs. Alice Kassa
47 Then Hoshyumand
48 Dr. Jun Kurumand
48 Dr. Jun Kurumand
48 Dr. Jun Kurumand
59-SIGeorge Mochinuki
52 Massami Yano
59-SIGeorge Mochinuki
52 Massami Yano
59-SIGeorge Mochinuki
52 Massami Yano
60 Henry Y. Kassan
54-Sig Mugatukiawa
54-Sig Mugatukiawa
54-Sig Mugatukiawa
64-65 Raymond Unio
67 Tuber (Wuda)
68 Isamu Watamuria
71 Bene Sato
77-78 Jimi Mitsunaga
79 Randy Horiuchi
80 George Nakamuria
81-82 Yoshiko Uno
83-84 Sadan Nagata
85 Betty Kubota
85 Hefferson Itami
91-84 Larry Grant
91-84 Larry Grant
91-84 Larry Grant
91-84 Larry Grant

San Benito County Organized June 22, 1935 This chapter is the only West Coast Chapter which main-tained its active status, despite evacuation, through despite ecocuation. J. White war years was a superior of the war years and years 91, 92 93 Kenneth Kinoshita

94-97 Kenneth Teshima

San Diego Organized Aug. 13, 1933 Hanako Moriyama (org.) 33 George Obayashi 34 Frank Otsuka 35 George Obayashi 38 Isamu Fujita 39 George Obayashi 40 Isamu Fujita 41 Isamu Fujita

40 Isamu Fugita
41 Pred Katsumata
42 Frank H. Osuska
42 Frank H. Osuska
43 Frank H. Osuska
43 Frank H. Osuska
43 Frank H. Osuska
44 Frank H. Osuska
45 Frank H. Osuska
45 Min Sakamoto
45 50 Dr. George Hara
52 Moto Asakawa
53 Paul Hodul
54 Homi Nakamura
54 Homi Nakamura
54 Homi Nakamura
54 Homi Nakamura
55 Hang Hodul
57 Bert Tanaka
58 Hoto Asakawa
59 George Muto
60 Hedi Takashira
61 Jack Matsuedia
61 Jack Matsuedia
63 Jack Matsuedia
65 Hom Makamura
66 Abe Mukai
67 Man Hironaka
68 Isao Horiye
69 Tim Uda
70 Den H. Estes
71 Esso Horiye
71 Esso Horiye
71 Esso Horiye
71 Esso Horiye
71 Sen H. Estes
71 Esso Horiye
71 Sen H. Kawamoto
69 Tim Uda
71 Laso Horiye
71 Sen H. Kawamoto
91 Man Hironaka
85-87 Vernon T Yoshiloka
87-88 Care Kawamoto
91-83 David Kawamoto
91-80 Horiye
71 Joseph Horiye

San Fernando Valley Organized Feb. 16, 1942 42 Tom Imai Reactivated Sept. 24, 1946 46 Tom Imai 47 Fred Muto 48-53 Inactive 54-55 Tom Endow 56 Gene Kono 57-58 Kay Nakagiri 59, 60 56 Gene Kono 57-38 Kay Nakagiri 50 KotsumiArimoto 62 Tiki Nakae 63 64 Harry Otsuki 64-65 Mabel Takimoto 66-67 John Kaneko 68 Robert Morguchi 69 Robert Morguchi 69 Robert Morguchi 72 Romald'Nothida 72 Romald'Nothida 72 Romald'Nothida 73 Hiroshi Shimizu 74-75 Phillip Shigekuri 76 Richard Kyamauchi 77-78 Namy Gehata 78-81 Roy Kawamioto 84-85 Rey Makino 86-67 Mabel Takimoto 88 Mitzi Kushida 89 Pat Kubota 88 Mitzi Kushida 89 Pat Kubota 90 Roy Makino 91 Tom Doi 92-94 Arnold Miyamoto 95-96 Karl Nobuyuki 97 Akemi Kayleng Knight

97 Akemi Kayleng Knight
San Francisco
Pioneer Chapter
Organized 1928
28-29 Saburo Kido
30 Henry Thabanashi
30 Henry Thabanashi
31 Henry Thabanashi
31 Henry Thabanashi
35 Dr. Carl Hirota
30 Dr. Kahn Uyeyama
37 Tamotas Murayama
47 Tamotas Murayama
44 Henry Takahashi
44 Henry Takahashi
44 Henry Takahashi
47 Takama-14 Henry Takahashi
48 Takama-14 Henry Takahashi
49 Takama-14 Henry
Takahashi
40 Takama-14 Henry
41 Takama-14 Henry
42 Takama-14 Henry
43 David Takama-14 Henry
44 Henry Takama-14 Henry
45 David Takama-14 Henry
46 Takama-14 Henry
47 Takama-14 Henry
48 Takama-14 Henry
48 Takama-14 Henry
49 Takama-14 Henry
49 Takama-14 Henry
40 Takama-14 Henry
41 Takama-14 Henry
42 Takama-14 Henry
43 Takama-14 Henry
44 Takama-14 Henry
45 David Takama-14 Henry
46 Takama-14 Henry
47 Takama-14 Henry
48 Takama-14 Henr

46 Voshitaki Morrevaki / Dr. Takuji Heladi Takuji Heladi 47 Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki / Yukio Wada 48 Yukio Wada 49 Yukio Wada 50 Yakebiko Yoshihashi 50 Victor Abe 51 Yasao W. Ahiko 52 Pred Y. Hoshiyama 52 Dr. Shigeru R. Horio, Kei Hori 54-55 Jerry Ecomoto 56 Hatsuro Airawa 57-58 Jack Kusaba 59 Steve Doi 60-61 John Yasumoto 56 Hatsuro Airawa 57-58 Jack Kuaha 59 Steve De 60-61 John Maumoto 62-63 Tad Ono 64-65 Eddie Moriguchi 64-65 Eddie Moriguchi 64-65 Eddie Moriguchi 67-68 Mm. 10 Hironaka 69 Wesley Do 70 Fred Abe 71-72 Geo. Yamasaki Jr. 73-74 Wesley Doi 75 Dr. Yosh Nakashima 76 Gary Nakamura 75 Gary Nakamura 79-60 Steven Ernoka 81-82 Hisashi Takiguchi 81-82 Hisashi Takiguchi 84-67 Cressey Nakagawa 90 Cressey H. On Cressey H. Nakagawa 90 Cressey H. On Cressey H. Nakagawa 90 C 91 92-93 Dr. Les Hata 94 95

96 Jeff Adachi / Dr. Les Hata 97 Dr. Les Hata

97 Stanley Iteda
San Mateo County (odu
35-36 Saiki Muoeno
37 Frank Kawai
38 Jur Yamaka
38 Hirowaka Inouye
40 Hirokaka
41 Pred Och
41 Pred Och
42 Dr. Gen. Takahashi
42 Dr. Gen. Takahashi
42 Dr. Gen. Takahashi
42 Dr. Gen. Takahashi
43 Dr. Gen. Takahashi
44 Hirokaka
46 Howard Imada
46 Hiroji Kariya
56 Kar Kunitani
50 Kar Kunitani
51 Dok. Arimoto

San Gabriel Valley Organized Apr. 28, 18 Shiruko Shirane (or 33-34 Frank T. Tanaka 36 Dave Nitake 37 James Katayama

52 Robert Sugishita 53 Andrew Yoshiwara 54 Howard Imada 54 Howard Imada 54 Howard Imada 56 GT Salik Yumaguchi 58 Tom Marutani 59 60 Haru Ishimaru 61 Kiyoshi Ota 62 Wilson Makabe 63 Jake K. Ohwa 62 Wilson Makabe 63 Jake K. Ohwa 63 Haru Imada 66 GF Hy Thukamoto 68 GP Dr. Mitch Wakasa 70-71 Tom Husta 72 Eugene Monguchi 73-74 Tom Konno 77 Mry Yumato Ito 78 Mrs. Suzu Kunitani 90-81 Suzu Kunitani 90-81 Suzu Kunitani 90-81 Suzu Kunitani 80-81 Suzu Kunitani 80-81 Suzu Kunitani 80-81 Suzu Kunitani 80-81 Suru Kunitani 82 Richard Nakarishi 83 Dr. David Hayashi 84-HiroyakiArima 85-86 Noell Kubota 87 Hiro Arima 88 Nancy Takahashi 89 Niles Tanakatsubo 90 Hiroyaki Arima, DDS 91-92 Steven T. Okamoto 93 George Ruta 94 Karyl Matsumoto 95 Allen Sakamoto

So Marve Suyans
So Marve Suyans
So Marve Suyans
San Jose
Organized 1923*
First organized in 1923 as the
American Loyally League, its
subsequent records are missto JACL in 1930 and when it
was reactivated in 1945, it
was merged with the Santa
Clara County United Citizens
League until 1930 and when it
was merged with the Santa
Clara County United Citizens
League until 1930 and when it
was merged with the Santa
Clara County United Citizens
League until 1933
Santa County United Citizens
League until 1933
Santa County United
Citizens
League until 1933
Santa County
Santa Cou 95 96 Allen Sakamoto 97 Craig Ichiuji / Ted Yamagishi Yamagishi
Sanger-Del Rey
Organized March 17, 1960
50-51 Robert Kanagawa
50-50-51 Robert Kanagawa
50-50-51 Robert Kanagawa
51 Goorge Nishimura
54 Goorge Nishimura
55 Johnson Shimiru
57 Kisch Tange
58 Larry Hikip
58 Larry Hikip
58 Larry Hikip
58 Larry Hikip
68 Peter Hassgawa
61 Relly lahimote
62 Masami Arita
63 Hugo Ogawa
64 Kizuu Komoto
65 Robert Kanagawa
66 Tom Nakamura
68 Tom I Nakamura
68 Tom II Nagamatsu
68 Tom II Nagamatsu
69 Riich Tanger
70 Larry Hikip
71-72 Peter Hassgawa
73 Masami Arita
74 Higo Ogawa
74 Higo Ogawa
74 Higo Ogawa
75 Masami Arita
74 Higo Ogawa

38-39 Masaru Kawashima
40 Shigeru Hashimoto /
41 George Imai
41 George Imai
41 George Imai
42 Henry Kuwabara Reactionich Apr. 2, 1967
67 Daws Ita
68-77 Bakara
78-Karton Mayemura
78-Tabalika Ita
78-78 Italian Young
88-88 Benny Tuguchi

82-83 Benny Taguchi 84-93 Deni Y. Uejima

94, 95 96 Marvel Miyata 97 Deni Y. Uejima

49 Eau Shimiru
50 Ruth Hashimoto
51 Shigeru Masunaga
52 Akara Shimoguchi
53-64 Ten Mitauyoshi
55-67 Fini Matsumuru
59-60 Norman Mineta
61 Eüchi Sakauye
62-63 Dr. Tom Tuketa
64-65 Henry Uyeda
65-68 Kari Kinaga
65-68 Kari Kinaga
67-70 James N. Omonaka
77-77 Grant Shimiru
74-76 Michael Honda
77-78 Juny Kurahara
79 Dr. Tom Tuketa
80 Judy N. Ellwanger
81 Judy Nizarada
82-53 Wayne Tanda
82-53 Wayne Tanda
83-68-77 Paul Kimura
88-89 Leon Kimura
88-89 Leon Kimura
88-89 Leon Kimura
89-63 The Missinga Shimiru
69-28-37 Thomas Nahisaka
60 Carl Pujita
60 Carl M. Fujita, Jr. / Mark
Kobayashi
71 Mark Kobayashi
71 Mark Kobayashi
71 Mark Kobayashi
71 Mark Kobayashi

Kobayashi 97 Mark Kobayashi

San Luis Obispo Organized March 1831 31-33 Ernest K. Iwasaki 34 Kofuji Fukunaga 35-36 37 Ben Fujiwaki 38 Sam Oda 39 39 40 George Horiuchi 41-42 Karl Taku Reactivated Aug. 22, 1946 46 Karl Taku 47 Joe H. Kamitsuka / Pat

Santa Barbara Oranizario January 19
30 Taki Asakura 19
31 Cora Asakura 31 Cora Asakura 31 Cora Asakura 31 Cora Asakura 32 Cora Asakura 32 Cora Asakura 42 Tom Hirashima 42 Tom Hirashima 47 Ken Dye 47 Ken Dye 52 Hey Kakitan Nokoji 55 Hey Kakitan Nokoji 57 Hey Kakitan Nokoji 50 Hey Kakitan Santa 19 Hey Kakitan Nokoji 50 Hey Kakitan 19 Jene Hirashima 57 Rochard Tokumaru 61 HeZ Tom Hirashima 65-66 Richard Tokumaru 61 HeZ Nagano 48 Hilo Fuchiwaki 49 Masan Eto 50 Karl Taku 50 Rart Taku
51 Pat Nagama
52 Handagama
53 Handagama
53 Handagama
53 Handagama
54 Handagama
54 Handagama
55 Handagama
55 Handagama
55 Seven Redagama
55 Seven Redagama
56 Seven Ragan
56 Seven Ragan
56 Seven Ragan
56 Handagama
56 Handagama
56 Handagama
56 Handagama
56 Handagama
57 Handagama
58 Handagama
59 Handagama
50 Handagama
5

76-97 Mike Hide

Santa Maria Valley
Organizad April 3, 1802

32-33 Ken Usunomiya
34 Dr. Earl M. Yusa
35 Ken Usunomiya
36 Ken Usunomiya
40-64 Harya Miyake
47-48 Haruld Shimiya
48-56 Harya Miyake
56 Taru Miyash
57-56 George Sahara
56 Taru Miyash
57-56 George Sahara
57-76 George Sahara
77-76 Ellen Kushiyama
77-77-76 Ellen Kushiyama
77-77-76 Teru Fujuka
50-95 Jack Morishima
50-95 Jack Morishima
50-95 Jack Morishima
59-76 Kan Oye

Seabrook.

11-72 Peter Hasegawa 73 Masami Arita 74 Hugo Ogawa 75-76 Kanoo Komoto 77 Tom Nakamiura 78-80 Larry Tange 81 Tom Moriyama 93 Blarry Adienta 82 Harry Adienta 82 Harry Adienta 83 Harry Adienta 84 St Dallas Kanagawa 85 Tom Moriyama 87-88 Lloyd Kurihara 86 Kiehi Tange 90 Dallas Kanagawa 91 99-96 Kiichi Tange

92-96 Kiichi Tange 97 Lloyd Kurihara

97 Kart Oye

Seabrookt
Organized June 18, 1946
47 Vernon Ichiasta
48 Ray Baro
49 Wernon Ichiasta
49 Wernon Ichiasta
50 Jene Berger Schamoto
50 Jene Berger Schamoto
50 Jene Payrume
51 Jene Payrume
55 Henry Purushima
56 George Noda
57 Mrs. Josie Breda
58 Wernon Ichiasta
59 Kenja Inooye
60 Jamen Wamasaki

61 Bob-Fuyuume 62 Kiyomi Nakamuri 63 Dr. Paul Morita 64 Charles Nagao 65 Henry F. Kato 66-67 Massaki Ooka 60 Health P. P. Man 65-67 Massanki Ooka 65-67 Med Ook 65-67 Med 90 Gregory Ono 93 Gary D. Ono 96-97 Misono Miller

96-97 Misono Miller

Seattle

Pioneeer Chapter

Organized Sept. 17, 1921

as Program

1-22 Shigeru Osawa

25 Shigeru Osawa

25 Shigeru Osawa

25 Shigeru Osawa

31 Jamen Y. Sakamoto

34-35 Takethe

34-35 Takethe

34-35 Takethe

34-37 Takethe

35 Takethe

35-40 Takethe

35 Takethe

17 Arai

35 Saburo Nishimura

34-45 Takethe

18 T

1 Ionato Habatale - Nation 1 Ionato Habatale - Nation 1 Ionato Habatale - Nation 1 Ionato Habatale - National Act of Carenor T. Aria Kuruboyashi, chrun. Shujeko Uno / Kengo Nogaki - National - Natio de Johan Asia

Gel Harman Asia

Gel Harman Toda

Ge George Iwasaki

George Fugami

George Fugami

George Fugami

George Fugami

To Dr. Minoru Masuda

Ta Tumin Morigochi

Ta Harman

Sa Mako Nakagawa

Sa Jerry Shigaki

Sa David Okimoth

Sa Jerry Shigaki

Sa David Okimoth

Sa Morigochi

Sa Morigoch

SELANOCO (Southeast LA, North Orange County) Organized Apr. 23, 1996 66-67 Henry Yamaga 68-69 Dr. James Toda 70 Don Watanabe #1 Richard Karasawa 72-73 Rose Sakata 74 Hiroshi Kamei 75-76 Clarence Nishiru 77-78 Hiroshi Kamei 79-90 Jim Seipoel

1030

77-78 Hiroshi Kamei 79-80 Jim Seippel 81 Eugene Thkamine 82 Ted Shimine 83-84 Ken Inouye 85 Frank Kawase 85 Francis Kawase 85 Francis Kawase 85 Ruth Mirobe 90 Kenneth Inouye 91 Ruth Mirobe 92-95 Zedwin Shiba 90 Lenise Rivi

97 Ken Inouye
Selma
Organized Mar. 17, 1950
50-52 George Abe
53 Masato Morishima
54-55 George Charaki
56 George Baba
57 George Abe
88 Dule Okaraki
58 Dule Okaraki
68 Dule Okaraki
60 Mar Kasamoto
60 Mar Kasamoto
61 Dale Kawano
62 Elmer Kobashi
63 George Phokunaga
64 Sus Kimoto
65 Jan A Masumoto
66 Jur Katacka
67 Tash Shimiamoto
68 George Abe
69 George Baba
70 George Baba
71 Sus Kamoto
71 Sus Kamoto 73
74 Elmer Kobashi
75 Jiro Kataoka
76 Keny Yamamoto
77 Akira Iwamura
78 Mas Kewano
79 Tom Kataoka
80 Shig Nagao
81 Kiyo Yamamoto
82 George Abe

84-85 Shin Mukai 86-87 Mits Shiroya 88 Elmer Kobashi 89 Takashi Misaki

92 93 Tad Araki 94-95 96-97 Elmer Kobashi

94-95
9-6-97 Elmer Kobushi

Sequotia, Inc.
Organized May 18, 1962
25 Herry Higgle
35 Shoom Mayoda
45 John Enomoto
55 Herrigi Kingha
56-67 Peter Nakahra
59 Sat Yamada
99 Sat Yamada
99 Sat Yamada
99 Sat Yamada
90 John Enomoto
10 John Shakamura
10 John Hamada
10 John Hamada
10 Ronald Enomoto
10 Ronald Enomoto
10 Ronald Enomoto
11 Ernie Mushatura
12 Charles Kubokawa
13 Tende Mushata
12 Charles Kubokawa
13 Tohn Hamada
15-76 David S. Oku
17-78 Amy Da Myahan
18 Richard Katuda
18 Mingie Iseka
18 M

90 Albert Nakai 91 92 Aki Yamamoto 93-97 Michael Kaku

97. Alv i similinos 97. Alv i similinos 95.79 Michael Roku Vorpanized Pch. 56, 1944 44-45 Jee Komto 64 Jee Satio 64 Jee Satio 64 Jee Satio 64 Jee Satio 65 George Sugas 15 Tom Isera 52 Sential Morimoto 53 Tom Ogerra 52 Sential Morimoto 53 Tom Ogerra 53 Tom Ogerra 55 George Mata 56 George Isera 56 George Mata 59 George Mata 59 George Mata 59 George Mata 60 Abe Satio 61 Yeeh Sakahara 61 Kanara Ogerra 62 Rei Wakasuga 63 Reinard Ogerra 63 Reinard Ogerra 64 Mamaro Wakasuga 65 George Iwasa 66 George Iwasa 67 Jack H Ogami 68 Barton Sasaki 68 George Iwasa 69 George Iwasa 69 George Iwasa 60 George Iwasa 70 Sam Mori 71 Tom Um 72 Sonny Watanaba 73-74 Vennon C. Nakada 73-76 Jehn Tumenon 74 Kerry Iwan 75-76 John Tame 77 David Mizuta 78 Kerry Iseri 78 Kerry Iseri 79-80 81 Ross Nishihara 82-83 Russell Murata 84 Ron Pressley 86-88 Randy Harano 89 Cathy Maeda 90 Ron Pressley

91 92-93 Cathy M. Yasuda 94-97 Ted Takatori Solano County Organized in 1978 78-79 Yosh Shitanishi 79 Gary Kamei 80 Ross Nishihara 81-82 Leo Hosoda 83 Nicholas Easting 84-85 Nellie Tanaka 86-87 Gene Urabe 88 John Sadanaga 89 William Saiii 89 William Seiji 90 Mrs. Nellie Tanaka

92 93 Ted Aramaki 94-95 96-97 Gene Urabe

Sonoma County Organized Aug. 4, 1934 34-35 Masso Hasegawa 36-38 Dr. George Hiura 41-42 Henry Shimizu Recritoited Aug. 4, 1948 48-49 James T. Myano 50 George Kawaoka 51 Chick Furuye 52 Minoru Matsuda 53 Arthur Sucivama

31 Cancer Furings and Matsudan State Minorus Matsudan State Minorus Matsudan State Minorus Matsudan State Minorus Minorus State Minorus Minorus

Raymond Yan 76 Ed Nomura raymond Yama 76 Ed Nomura 77 Hitoshi Kobaya 78 Martin Shimizu 79-80 Mark Hayasi 81 Margarette Mur 82 Lucy Kishaba / Margarette Mur 83-84 Jas. J. Mura 85-86 Terry Maki 87 Don Ito 97 Caral Kawase
South Bay
Organised Feb. 1973
73-76 Mas Miyakoda
77 Amy Kawaguchi
78 Eric Wada
78-80 Edwin Midoma
68-84 Wendell Wong
68-85 The Hassgawa
68 George Ogawa
67-88 Midor Watanabe
Kamei
90 Wendell Wong
90 Wendell Wong
91 Midori Wutanabe Kamei
92-83 Edwin Yutanabe
Kamei
91 Midori Wutanabe Kamei
92-83 Edwin Y Mitoma
94-85

94-95 96 Midori Watanabe Kamei 97 Christine Ige and Christine Sato

Tulare County
Organized Nov. 16, 1894
34-36 Harvey Issanized Nov. 16, 1894
34-36 Harvey Issanized Nov. 16, 1894
37 Both Matuno
37 Both Matuno
38 Chorge Kalu
40-42 Tum Shimasaki
40-42 Tum Shimasaki
40-42 Tum Shimasaki
50 Hroshi Mayen
51 Kengi Tushiro
51 Kengi Tushiro
55 Yeki Tushiro
55 Yeki Tushiro
55 Yeki Tushiro
55 Yeki Tushiro
55 Whize Imoto
57-58 Jim E. Murskami
56 Mize Imoto
57-58 Jim E. Murskami
60 Robert Lishida
60 Robert Lishida
60 Robert Lishida
61 Jun Hattakedi
62 Stanley Nagata
63 Stanley Nagata
64 Harry Morefuji
65 Harry Morefuji
65 Tuk Ishiro
65 Harry Maku
68-70 Ichiro Cikada
71-72 Jim Uda
71-72 Jim Uda
71-72 Jim Uda
71-73 Both Harry Kila
88-84 Kay Hada
88-86 Win E. Yoshimoto
87-88 Kay Hada
88-86 Win E. Yoshimoto
87 William E. Yoshimoto
80 William E. Yoshimoto SCAN (odu) (So. Calif. Assn. of Nikkei)

86 87 Galen Murakawa 88 Arthur K. Okawauchi 88 Arthur K. Okawauc 89 Nan Takahashi 91 Gail Uyehara 92 Galen Murakawa 93 Linda Hara / Galen Murakawa Murakawa Merged with Marina chapter in 1994

Spokane
Organized in 1940
40-41 Spady Koyama
42 Joe Okamoto
43 Saburo Nishimura
44-45 Ed Yamamoto 44-45 Ed Yamamoto 46 George Nusnata 47 Joe Okamoto 48 Ed Tsutakawa 49 Blanche M. Shiosaki 50 Sab Hisayasu 51 Ed Yamamoto 52 Shingo Hirata 50 Sab Hisayasu
51 Ed Yamamoto
52 Shingo Hirata
52 Shingo Hirata
53.57 Harry Kadoya
53.57 Harry Kadoya
62 Ed Tuotakawa
63.64 Frank Hisayasu
65 Mason M Fukai
65 Frank Hisayasu
67 Sam Nakagawa
67 Sam Nakagawa
68.69 Dr. Jas. Watanabe
70 Sumier Matsumoto
71.72 Yoor Charra
74 Masuo Akiyama
74 Masuo Akiyama
75.76 Ed Tukahashi
77-78 Dean Nakagawa
79

79
80 Denny Yasuhara
81 Susan L. Iwata
82-83 Sam Nakagawa
84 Denn Nakagawa
85 Rita Cates
86 Sharon Saito
87-88 Ben Furukawa
89 Sharon Saito

91 92 93 Douglas Heyamoto 94-95 96-97 Virginia Omoto

96-97 Virginia Omoto

Stockton

Pioneer Chapter
Organized in 1933
28-32 No records
33 Dr. Roy S. Morinoto
33 Dr. Roy S. Morinoto
33 Dr. Roy S. Morinoto
38 Dr. Roy S. Morinoto
38 Dr. Roy S. Morinoto
39 Ted Miriklanni
40 Dr. Charlei Ishiru
41 M Kawasain
42 Stewart Nakano
Rouchiarded Spt. 22, 1946
48 Jun Agan
48 Jun Agan
48 Hon Agan
48 Sun Maya
52 Hiroshi Morita
53 Sam Itaya
54 George Baba

52 Hiroshi Moritu
53 Sam Itaya
54 George Baba
55 Henry Kusuma
56 Richard Yoshikawa
57 Lou Tsunekawa
58 Dr. David Fujishige
59 George Baba
60 Ted Kamilbayashi
61 Ed Yoshikawa
62 Dr. Ken Fujii
63 Ben Shima

Southeast (Atlanta, Ga.) 93 Bill SakamotoWhite 94 95 Mike Furukawa

Turrance
Organized in 1983
83-84 George S. Nakano
85-86 Catherine Higashioka
87 Theh Dojiri
88 Roy Nakano
90 George Tanaka
90 Roy S. Nakano
91-93 George Tanaka
94-86 ov S. Nakano

97.Stephanie Nakano

Organised 19:
77 Sam Cohen 19:
78 Sam Cohen 19:
78 The Sam Cohen 19:
78 The Sam Cohen 19:
78 The Sam Cohen 18:
78 The Torigoe 82 Then Mori
83 Henry Kitajima 84 John Ichiuji
85 Eric Torigoe 86 Chuck Daniels 85 Eric Torigoe 86 Chuck Daniels 87 Don Kitajima 88 Keith Yoshiruka 89 Ken Kurnta / Mar

Morioka 97 Dean Kunihiro

91-92 93 Kathy Kaneichi

94-95 96-97 Kathy Ishimoto

58 Isah Chino Sa Man Bramoto / Sin Man Bramoto / Sin Man Bramoto / Sin Go Yanaguchi Go Yukio Yanaguchi Go Yukio Yanaguchi Go Yukio Yanaguchi Go Hasa Kay Kushino 63-65 Paul Tauchiya 66 Bill Doi 67 Dr. Roy Yamahiro 68 Mrs. Kay Kushino 69 Howard Nomura 70 Miyuko Matsui 71 Frank Ishikawa 72 Sam Honda 73-74 May H. Tanaka 75-76 Jack Takemoto 77 Sam Honda 78 May Tanaka 79

Venice-Culver
14-14-John Annu
14-14-John
15-John
16-John
16-Jo

88 Keith Yoshizuka 89 Ken Kurata / Mark Shih 90-92 93 Steve Lai (actg) 94, 95 96 Alice and Howard

Tri-Valley

Ventura County
Organized Nov. 1807*
(Tyanized Nov. 47 Akrin Kurihara
48 Neo Thkasugi
49 Temie Ete
50 Teby Otani,
Dr. Tom Tuketa
52 Taro J. Inouye
53 Ingy Otani
54 Dr. Sam Tobuyama
54 Dr. Sam Tobuyama
54 Dr. Sam Tobuyama
55 Takain Kinamori
57 Mike Mayekawa
55 John Pakasugi
59 James Muraoka
60 Willis Hiranta
61 Tangi Kanamori
62 Roy Wilashakasugi
63 Toshitake Saksaugi
63 Toshitake Saksaugi
63 Toshitake Saksaugi
64 Saminakasugi
65 Toshitake Saksaugi
65 Toshitake Saksa

95-96 Harry H. Kajihara 97 Executive Volunteers Wasatch Front North Organized July 1973 73-76 Tom Hori 77-81 Lyman Kano 82-83 Tom Hori 84-94 George T. Sugihara 96-97 Marion Hori

Washington, DC Organized-June 15, 1946 Jack Hirose (erg.) 46 Jun Okazaki 47 Harold Horiuchi 47 Harold Heriuchi 48-09 Ira Shimasaki 50 Henry Gosho 51 Dan Komai 52 Rikio Kumagai 53 Dr. Geo. Furukawa 54 John Katus 55 Ruth Kuroishi 56 Ben Nakao 57 Harvey Iwata 58 Jack Hirose 59 Hisako Sakata 60-61 John Yoshino 69 Herry Libagi 96-97 Kathy Ishimoto
Twin Cities
(Mpls.-St. Paul, Minn.)
Organized Sept. 26, 1946
46 George Matsuyama
47 Sam Shijo
49 Tomo Kosobayashi /
George Yanagata
51 Valso Okamoto
52 Mas Teramoto
53-55 Dr. Isana Lijima
56 Thomas Kanno
57 Henry Makino
58 Tom Ohno
59 Mas Teramoto / Simpey
Kuramoto
59 Mas Teramoto / Simpey
Kuramoto
59 Mas Teramoto / Simpey
Kuramoto 59 Hisako Sakata
60-61 John Yoshino
62 Harry I. Takagi
62 Harry I. Takagi
63 Edwin Y. Makumah
64-65 Key K. Kobayashi
66 Charles Pase
67 Kar Oshibi
Matsumoto
67 Rar Oshibi
Matsumoto
70 Tore Hirose
71 Joe Ichiugi
72 Claire Minami
73 Larry Nakatasika
74 Susumu Uyeda
74 Susumu Uyeda
75 Melvin H. Chiogyogi
76 Melvin H. Chiogyogi
78 Devid Nikalan
81 K. Patrick Okura
7 Wayne Yamada
82 Ceraid H. Yamada
82 Ceraid H. Yamada
83 Ceraid H. Yamada
84 Ceraid H. Yamada
85 Cip Ber Watada
85 Edward A. Sawada
85 Lilya A. Okura
90 Kris Ilogiir
91-92 Key K. Kobayashi
93-95 John Nakahata
96 Cybe Nishimura
97 Richard Amano /
Barbara Teraji
Watsonville

78 May Tanaka 79 80-82 Thomas L. Hara 83-84 Edward Hara 85 Chris K. Sandberg 86 Matt Abe 87 Christopher Sandburg 88 Kay Kushino / Jay Vannashiro 88 Kay Kushino Jay Yamashiro 89 Christopher Sandberg 90 Edward Hara 91-92 Mark Honda 93 David Hayashi 94-96 Joanne Kumagai 97 Ben Ezaki III

Watsonville
Organization Date
Watsonville
Organization
34 Tom Matsuda
35 Sumio Myramoto
36 Louis Wald
37 Sarp Sarp Matsushita
44 James Hirokawa
44 James Hirokawa
44 James Hirokawa
45 Holl Pokuba
55 Si William Mine
54 Sa Boh Manako
55 Sing Haramo
56 Sing Haramo
56 Sing Haramo
56 Sing Haramo
56 Dicous Hayabida
60 Tom Tuo
61 Harry Yag
62 Dr. Clafford Pujimoto
63 Den Umeda
65 Den Umeda
66 Den Umeda
66 Den Umeda
67 Harry Akimoto
68 Hay Miura
69 Tah Higoshi
70 Tom Mine
70 Tom Mine
71 Tom Nakase
72 Pracio Tumosawa
73 Ermest Um
74 Tom Nakase
75 Den Umeda
75 Then Mine
18 Sarp Sarp Sarp Sarp
77 To Roud
18 Jaz Harry Pukutome
83 44 Mirry Pukutome
83 45 Mirry Pukutome
83 48 Mirry Pukutome
83 Mirry Malalimoto
80 Durd Kadokanino
80 Durd Kadokanino
80 Durd Wako Umeda

91 Patricia L. Suda Ko 92 Masaru Hashimoto 93 Chris Kajisa 94 Eugene Hirano 96 Mark Mitani

97 Mas Hashimote

West Lee Angeles
Organized 1941

4-42 Them Blatts
Rountinedd Nov. 28, 1947

49 Elmer Uchida

50 Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda

51 Richard Jeniye

52 Jahner Uchida

53 James Kithuse

54 James Kithuse

55 James Kithuse

56 Dew Akashi

56 Dew Akashi

56 Dew Akashi

58 Dr. Milton Inotiye

58 Dr. Milton Inotiye

69-61 Akarn Olina

6

81 Mary Ishiruka 82 Bill Sakurai 83 Charles Inatoni 84-85 Sid Yamazaki 86-87 Fred Miyata 88-89 Jean Ushijima 90 Sid Yamazaki 91 Tby Kanegai 92-83 John Gushiken 94-97 George Kanegai

Sector Australia
West Valley
Santa Clara County, Calif.
Organized Jan. 25, 1970
70 Dr. Richard Arakawa
-71 Raymond Uchiyama
72 Art Okuno
73 DaveMuraoka
73 David Sakai
75 Arthur Okuno
76 Steve Nakashima
77 Robert Kaneko
78 Helyn Uchiyama 77 Robert Kaneko
78 Helyn Uchiyama
78 Helyn Uchiyama
78 Heward Watanabe
80 Edward Kuwahara
83 Jamse Y. Sakamot
83 Jamse Y. Sakamot
85 John Tauch
85 May M. Yanagita
86 Honal Watanabe
87 May M. Yanagita
88 John Kaku
89 John Kaku
90 John Tauch
90 John Tauch
90 John Tauch
90 Low Murraoka
90 Edward Kawahara

89 Pat Sakamoto 90 Alice Sakai 91 Pat Sakamoto 92-95 William Shibata

Davis County (Utah) (odu) 42 Takeo Nakano 43 Ted Miya 44 George Akasaka 45 Yori Kozaiku

45 Yori Kozaiku 46 George Fujiki 47 Merged with Ogden

Delta (Walnut Grove, Calif.) Organized Feb. 20, 1935 35-36 Dr. Akio Hayashi

El Centro (Calif.) Organized August 1927 27-37 No Officers Reactivated 1937 38 Yutaka Nakashima 39-40 Shinji H. Miyata 41-42 Harvey Tanaka

El Paso (Tex.) (odu) 35 William Ando

Glendale (Calif.) Organized Mar. 27, 1936 36 Kiyo Kuramoto

Greeley (Colo.)
Organized June 24, 1944
44 Fred Hashimoto
45 Hirato Uno

Kern County (Bakersfield, Calif.) Organized May 6, 1936 36 Everett Itanaga 37 Harry Tatsuno

Hilo 89 Wayne Miyamoto

35-36 Dr. Akio Hayasii 37-40 Harry Shironaka 41 Harry Y. Itogawa 42 Jeff Yagi

94 Ray Uchiyama 96 Brian Kuwahara 97 Todd Yoshida

White River Valley Organized Sept. 15, 1930 30-31 John Arims 32 George Yasumura 33 Minoru Teirada 34-36 Tom Isteri 37 George Yasumura 38 Minoru Okura 39 Chartes Toshi 35 sindre Volum 35 sindre Volum 40 George Ternda 41 Den Isseri 41 Den Isseri 42 George Ternda 41 Den Isseri 42 George Ternda 43 George Ternda 64 George Ternda 65 George Kawasaki 65 George Kawasaki 67 George Kawasak

74-75 Hiroshi Oyama 76 John Hamakami 77 Hiroshi Nakayama 78 Isao Tsujii 79-81 Harvey Watanabe 82-83 Joe Nishimoto 84-85 Michi Maebori 86-89 Harvey Watanabe 89 Daniel Hiranaka 90 Michi Maebori 93 Daniel Hiranaka 94-96 97 Richard Hayashi

Wilshire
Use Angeles, Calif.)
Organised Dec. 1962
65-67 Kim Matuoda
68-69 Tuffata
68-69 Tuffata
70-72 Tuhihi Yashida
73 George Tuker
77-85 Tuffata
78-65-88 Tataou Tuffata
88-97 Dr. Rey Nightkurs

8897 Dr. Roy Nighthawa Wisconsin / Milwaukee Organized May 11, 1945 Henry Sakemi (org.) 64 Mac Kameb, 15 Jun Well 45 Frank C. Okada, 459 Karami Org. 455 Karami Org. 550 Karami Org. 551 Harry Shinozaki 54 Harry Shinozaki 54 Harry Shinozaki 55 Harry Shinozaki 55 Harry Shinozaki 55 Harry Shinozaki 55 Walber Weng 55 Satoshi Nakahir 59 Albert Popp 60 Roy Mukai

62 Bonald Minemi 63 Boy Maile S 64 Dougland No 64 Dougland No 65 Dougland No 65 Captain Sand 65 K. Henry Date 66 K. Henry Date 66 K. Henry Date 72 Jennett Tuba 72 Jennett Tuba 72 Jennett Tuba 74 Tabic Natacka 75-76 Veter Heisene 74 Tabic Natacka 75-76 Veter Heisene 75 Jennet Huge 75 Jennet Jennet 85 Diane Arutani 85 Diane Arutani 86 Bill Suyama PACIFIC CITIZEN—NEW YEAR SPECIAL 86 Ronald Kiefer 86-87 Diane Aratai 88 Bill Suyama 89 Alfred Gima 90 April Goral 91 Diane Aratani 92 Shiro Shiraga Renamed Wisconsi 1993 ein JACI. in 1993 93 Jim Miyazaki 94-95 David Suyama 96-97 April Goral

15

The 'Historic' Chapters

Here is the roster of presidents of chapters which no longer exist. The leadership, in most instances, hails from communities on the West Coast in the 1930s and up to the eve of Evacuation in March 1942. Some of the JACL chapters thrived elsewhere well after the end of World War II. Then there are scattered signs of young chapters which were active for only a short time.

Ann Arbor (Mich.) Organized June 9, 1946 46 Dr. Joseph Sasaki Bakersfield (Calif.)

Bakersheid (Cairf.) Organized Feb. 8, 1959 59 Lloyd Kumataka 60 Dr. Warren Itokazu 61 Joe Ono '22 Guy Murotani 63-64 Joe Ono 63-64 Joe Ono 65 Mike Torii 66 Lloyd Kumataka 67 Guy Murotani

67 Giy Murotan Ray Area Community (Alameda County, Calif.) Organized Jan. 1971 71 Raymond Okamura 72 Ron Lai / Edison Uno 73 Phil Bhara / Ko Ichiji / Ron Lai / Katty Reyes / Pat Sumi / Paul Yoshino 74 Dale Minami / Mary A. Takagi / K. Yoneda / Isami 75 Rohn L. Matsui 76-77 Phil Y. Ihara

Bay District (Venice, Calif.) Organized Mar. 7, 1936 36 Frank Minsawa 37-38 George Inagaki 39 Philip Nakaoka 40 Joe G. Masaoka 41 Decentralized to Santa Monica, Venice and West Los Angeles chapters

Ben Lomond
(Ogden JACL 1898-53)
Organized 1898
40 Jiro Tamils
41 George Yoshida
42 Tatsus Kaga
43 Jiro Taukamoto
44-45 Toyse Kato
46 Dr. Mike M. Horii
47 Tsutomu S. Ochi
48-50 Ken Uchida
51 George Sugihara 51 George Sugihara 52-57 Toyse Kato

52-57 Toyse Kato 58 Harold S. Toma 59-62 Ken Uchida 63 Yutaka Harada 64 Mits Koga 65 Dick Kishimoto 66-67 Toy Miya 68 Minoru Miya

68 Minoru Miya

Brawley (Calif.)
Pioneer Chapter
Organized Dec. 18, 1928
22-22 laje Kurisito
30 James W. 10
31 Charles M. Akita
22 William Kwanaki
33 Ernest Fujimoto
34-36 (Records insusing)
37 Laje Kurisaki
36 Harvey Sandi
40 Ernest Fujimoto
44 Ernest Fujimoto
44 Hatsuo Morita
42 Shigeo Imamura

Chicago Liberation Organized Mar. 23, 1970 70 Hiroshi Kanno 71 William Hohri

71 William Hohri
Coachella Valley
Organized Oct. 4, 1946
46-47 Henry sakemi
46-48 The Sakai
50 Geolge Shibsta
51 Jack Im
51 Jack Im
53 Elmer Suski
55 Elmer Suski
56 The Nixhimsto
55 Charles Shibsta
65 The Nixhimsto
56 The Nixhimsto
56 The Nixhimsto
67 Thine Nixhimsto
67 Thine Nixhimsto
67 Thine Suski
75-77 Charles Shibsta
66-78 Limer Suski
68-81 Thamsko Im
68-81 Kamp Suski
68-81 Famp Suski Kingsburg (Calif.) Organized 1952 52-57 Mats Ando Kings County (Hanford, Calif.) Organized 1939 39 Kiyoshi Nobusada 41-42 Tom Fujita

Latin America (Los Angeles) Organized 1962 82 Elena Yoshirumi 83 Luis Kobashi MD 84 Luis Higa 95 Luis Yamakawa 86-87 Luis Yamakawa 88-89 Onsuelo Morina 90 Luis Higa 91-92 Larry Tokuyama 30-365 Consuelo Morina 87 Harry Arita

Lompoc, Calif. 41-42 Takeshi Kasamatsu

Magic Valley (Twin Falls, Idaho) Organized April 3, 1943 George Makabe (org.) 43 Shigeo Morita 44 Tsutomu Abo 45 Yoshimi Aizawa 92-95 William Shibata
Columbia Basin
Organized Dec. 14, 1954
5-56 Bill Utsunemya
Reacticated March 1968
68-71 George Fukukai
74-75 RobertSchaden
74-75 RobertSchaden
77-73 Ed Yamanoto
78-67-75 Ed Yamanoto
78-67-75 Ed Yamanoto
78-67-75 Ed Yamanoto
80-Dr. Richard Dei
81-81 Ed Yamanoto
80-85-85 Greet Vyamanoto
86-85 Greet Vyamanoto
86-88 Greet Vyamanoto
89-90 Edward M. Yamanoto
89-90 Edward M. Yamanoto
89-90 Edward M. Yamanoto Metropolitan L.A. Organized Mar. 18, 1973 73-74 Ellen Endo 75-76 Ellen E. Kayano 77-78 Gail Maeda 79-80 Ellen Kayano

78-80 Eleft rayam.

Montana (Hardin, Mont.)

Organized April 10, 1948

49-51 Tom Hilyama

52 Georpe Kawamoto

53 Yasuo Nayematsu

54 Joe Nagashima

55 Sam Shirasago

56 Yugo Nayematsu

57 Jim Shirasago

58-59 Harriet Nagashima

Mountain View (odu) 40 Henry Kiyomura 42 Henry Mitarai 45 Masago Shibuya

Nikkei Leadership 89 Kimberly Tachiki 90, 91, 92, 93

North Platte (Neb.) Organized 1942 42-45 George Kuroki

Northern Utah (Ogden, Utah) Organized 1942 42 Nobuichi Sato Reactivated 1960 60 Harold S. Toma

Eastbay (Berkeley-Oakland, Calif.) Organized May 1947 47 Tad Hirota 48 Masaji Fuji 49 Tad Hirota 50-51 Wataru Miura 51 Masatatsu Yonemiura 52 Tad Massoid o Oakland, 52 Decentralized to Oakland, Berkeley, Richmond El Certio (new Contra Costa). 60 Harvid S. Toma Northern Wyoming (odu (Worland, Wyo.) 41 Tom Nagashima 42 Tom Ujifus 46-48 Ng Officers Recursioned April 1, 1949 50-51 Jack Ando 52 Kay Nakamura 53 Tom Ujifus 54 George Ujifusa 56 Harvi Ujifusa 56 Harvi Ujifusa

Oakland Organized June 7, 1934 34 Dr. Chitose Yanaga 35-37 Randolph Sakada 38 Kay Hirao 39 Kelly K. Yamada 40 Frank Tsukamoto / Tad Hirota 41-42 Kay Hirao

Tad Hirota
41-42 Kay Hirno
Rescrivated Aug. 10, 1946 as
Sarbas Bayer AACL
55 Arata Alanochi
56 Paul Nemura
56 Paul Nemura
57 Aus Pujie
58 Mally Kitajima
59 Mars Sato
60 Ken Matsumoto
61 Roy R. Bayer
64 Ton'y Yokomizo
65 Dr. Huya Kurita
65 Paul Panaka
67-68 Yukio Kawamura
69 Paul Namamoto
69 Paul Namamoto 69 Paul Yamamoto
70 Mary A Takagi
71 James Ishimaru
72-73 Steve Hirabay
74 Jim Uchila
75-76 Ray Nagai
77 Ray Endo
79-80 Doug Shirach
81-83 Sam Okimoto
84-85 Motomi Yokon
86-90 Tony Motomi 73 (Deactivated)

66 Morris Tanaka 67 Mrs. Roy Inouye 68 Clarence Yoshida 69-70 Roy Inouye 71-72 Stan Woodyard 77 Glenn Nakatani 77 Glenn Nakatani 78 Kathryn Yoshiwa 79 Kathy Chono 80-82 Kiyo Fukumoto 83 Yoneo Yamamoto 84 Sandy Kawasaki 85 Les Koyanagi 71-72 Stan Woodyard 74 Takako Clark 75 Roger Wakasugi 76 Gus Guzman 77-78 Shirow Enomote 80-82 Bessie Konishi oo Les Koyanagi 86-89 Tommy Chung 90 Yoneo Yamamoo 93

Pueblo Colo. (odu) 45 Hideo Sagara

65 Hirostu Miyas 66 Kazuo Sakota 67 Hit Miyasaki 68 Kazuo Sakota 69-70 Tom Miyas

Rio Grande Valley Organized Jan. 29, 1948 48-52 Henry Kawabata

48-52 Henry Kawabata
San Luis Valley
(Colorado)
Orpa Colorado)
Orpa Colorado
Orpa Colo

San Pedro (Calif.) Organized April 3, 1936 36 George Fukuzaki 37 Katsumi Yoshizumi 38 Dr. Yoshio Nakaji 39 Hisashi Hanamura Rexburg (Idaho)
Yellowstone JACL 1941-59
41 Fuji Hikida
42 Kiyoshi Sakota
43 Michio Yamagata
44 Kiyoshi Sakota
45 Somie Hanami
64 Hanay Yamagata 41 Misako Ishii 42 Kiyoshi Higashi 44 Kyusen Sakota
45 Stome Handani
46 Harvo Yamasani
46 Harvo Yamasani
46 Harvo Yamasani
48 Harvo Yamasani
50 Kyoshi Sakota
51 Jack K Matsuura
52 Harvo Yamasani
53 Masayoshi Fujimoto
54 Harvo Yamasani
55 Kiyoshi Sakota
56 Fuji Hikida
56 Fuji Hikida
57 John Sakota
60-61 Karue Hikida
62 Kyoshi Sakota
63 Fuji Hikida
63 Fuji Hikida
64 Kyoshi Sakota
65 Fuji Hikida
64 Karue Hikida
65 Hiroshi Miyasahi
66 Harvo Hikida
65 Hiroshi Miyasahi
66 Karue Sakota

Santa Clara County (San Jose, Calif) Organized April 3, 1836 32 Toshi Taketa 34 Toshi Taketa 37 Shigeru Masunaga 39 Shigeru Masunaga 40-41 Henry Mitarai 42 Shigeru Masunaga

Santa Monica (Calif.) Organized 1941 41-42 Henry Fukuhara

Southeast Cultural (Los Angeles) Organized in 1980 81-83 Ernie Fukumoto

Tacoma
Organized 1934
34 Ted Nakamura
35-36 Inactive
37 Ted Nakamura
38 Kar Yamane
39 Ted Nakamura
40 Kar Yamane
41 Tsuyoshi Nakamura
42 Takeo Yoshihara

Yakima Valley (Wapato, Wash.) Organized 1932 32 Johnson Shimizu 33-34 Roy Nishimura 36-39 Roy Nishimura 40 Harry Masto 41 Harry Masto 42 Jesse Nishi

Yo-Solar Yo-Solano (Suisun, Calif.) Organized 1935 35-36 Allen Aoyagi 37 Mary Obata 39 George Ichimoto 40-42 Henry Aoyagi

'Area Committees'

Area Committees?

JACL established "area committees" in the War Relocation Centers and the immediate post-World War II-era in pockets of Japanese American communities in the Mountain-Plains to assist in the campaign for Issei Vaturalization and Evacuation Claims. (An "area committee" consisted of less than 25 members, the minimum necessary to establish a JACL chapter.)

essary to establish a .

At least four were organized in the WRA center, IThe Northern California chapter—San Benito County JACL, and the only one from the West Coast evacuated area—continued to remain the premitting is chapter does to Headquarters. Most 'of its member the ninet at Peston WRA Center! 1983-48

BUTTE, Ariz—Nobu Kawai MINIDOKA, Idaho—Jimmie Sakamoto, Miltoi-Maeda. 1947-48 CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Frank Ikuno CROWLEY, Colo.—Kats Akagi GALLUP, N.M.—Ann GAILLOF, N.M.—Ann Shibata HOUSTON, Texas— Tokuye Kobayashi, Warren Saibara LA JARA-ALAMOSA, Colo.—Roy Inouye PUEBLO, Colo.—Sanzo Shimets MINDO.

Jimmie Sakamo.

Maeda
TOPAZ, Utah—John
Voshino, Henry Tani
Voshino, Walter

Shigeta ROCKY FORD, Colo.—Ugi Harada, George Harada, George Yoshimiya SAN ANTONIO, Tex.— Gore Matsuoka Goro Matsuoka WEST TEXAS / EL PASO—George Kurita

100th Bn.-442nd RCT in action

Continued from the 1997 Holiday Issue

THE 100th Infantry Battalion, under command of Lt. Col. Farrant Turner, consisted of some 1,400 Nisei from Hawaii's Territorial Guards who departed for the Mainland in June, 1942, for training at Camp McCoy, Wis. Soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the Honolulu FBI had feared newly arriving American trops might mistake the Nisei garrison soldier opn the Islands for the enemy disguised in American uniform. The Nisei in Hawaii about this time also insisted on being called AJAs (Americans of Japanese Ancestry), a monicker which is still heard in the Islands.

The intensity and intelligence of the 100th Infantry Claude was pleudit from the contraction of the contraction of the 100th Infantry Claude and the contraction of the contraction of the 100th Infantry Claude and the contraction of the

heard in the Islands.

The intensity and intelligence of the 100th Infantry GIs also won plaudits from government and community leaders who by year's end 1942 were urging reinstatement of the draft of Japanese Americans and the formation of an all-Nisei combat team.

On Jan. 28, 1943, President Franklin D. Roosevelt agreed, declaring new volunteers will add to the nearly 5,000 Nisei already in uniform. He concluded: "The principle of Americanism is a matter of the mind and heart, Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry." It was a phrase that JACL often quoted to underscore the loyalty of Japanese Americans during the legislative campaigns and court cases in the succeeding years.

The combat team was comprised of 100th Infantry (six The combat team was comprised of 100th Infantry (six rife companies, headquarters, medics). 4470 Infantry (four rife companies per battalion, three battalions, repental headquarters, service, muti-ank, canon, medics). 522nd Field Artillery (three batteries, headquarters, service, medics); 232nd Combatt Engineers and 206th Army Band, its maximum unit strength 4,500 men. [Graduates of MISLS, who comprised Co. S in the summer of 43, trained at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed at Shelly before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shell Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to combat duty in the Paramed Shelly Before going to c

cific.] The 100th Battalion, declared "combat ready after the 1943 Louisiana Third Army maneuvers in late July, shipped out Aug. 11,1943, for Europe via North Africa. The original directive that no AlA command a rifle company was scotched: Captains Taro Suzuki and Jack Mizuha commanded. Co. B and Co. D respectively. The 100th landed Sept. 2 at Oran, North Africa, and attached to the 34th Infantry Division (the first American division to enter fantry Division (the first American division to enter combat in the European theater). They fought the Afrika Korps at Kasserine Pass, Tunis, that first week. On Sept. 9, the 34th and 100th were bound for Salerno. By November, General Mark Clark had already passed along to the War Department the call of his unit commanders from the 34th. "They wanted all the Nisei available ..."

They wanted all the Nisei available ...

Seven major battle campaigns in Italy and Southern France were as follows:

(1) Naples-Foggia Campaign (Sept 9, 1943 - Jan. 21,1944; By end of September, the 34th Division, 100th and British troops, at Salerno, 100th and British troops, at Salerno, launched a four-month campaign in southern Italy—to push the Wehrmacht off the plains and the crack SS troops off Monte Cassino.

The first Nisei RIA, Sgt. Shigeo "Joe" Takata of Hawaii, was leading his platoon Sept. 29 when he was hit in the head while advancing upon a German machine gun nest. As he lay dying, he pointed out the location how in the hills below Volturm River in Coto, the 100th battled alongside the 45th Division,

Now in the hills below Voltume rolver in IO-cober, the 100th battled alongside the 45th Division, and in mid-November was pulled back to rest and refit until the day before Thanksgiving Day. The 100th, which had 1,300 men, suffered over 900 casualties. Its nickname, "Purple Heart Battalion," was being heard almost daily. In the meantime, as the 100 means are subgroupered from Camp. was being heard aimost daily in the headthine, close to 600 men came as replacements from Camp Shelby as needed in 1943. By mid-January, the 100th had captured the hills up to the Rapido River, looking at their next objective: Monte Cassino, best remembered for its medieval Benedectine abbey, the main part of the Gustav

(2) Rome-Arno Campaign (Jan. 22 - Sept. (2) Rome-Arno Campaign (Jan. 22 - Sept. 9,1944): On Jan. 24, despite heavy casualties, the 100th crossed the Rapido River, rested briefly before attacking a castle halfway up to the mountain-top abbey. Outpacing its flank support from the 34th, the 100th had to dig in, and held a hill for four days before being ordered back. The record later reported five divisions were finally required to occupy Cassino. The 34th had almost made it—its send early and properly for the part of the properly discovered and the properly discovere

ranks and material having been depleted.
Reinforced, the 100th's next campaign began
March 26 with the 34th Division, French and Brit-March 26 with the 34th Division, French and British forces from the Anzio beachhead — the objective: Rome. Men of the 100th were six miles short of the breakthrough to Rome, when orders came to stop and allow the First 'Armored Infantry to breeze through the 'open city' on June 5. The night before, the LL Col. Gordon Singles Tlask Force, comprised of the 100th, had already reached the northwestern sections of Rome. "Even today, many 100th weterams make no secret of the anger and frustration they still cannot get over," author Masayo Umezawa Duus was told. See Unlucky Liberators (1983)] Liberators (1983) 1

The 442nd Infantry, with 10 months training, headed overseas on May 1,1944, (minus the 1st Battalion, renumbered the 17lst Infantry, cadre to train replacements) from Hampton Roads (New-port News, Va.), reaching Naples by June 2. They boarded LSTs and LCIs (amphibious landing boarded, LSTs and LCis (amphibious isnaing crafts) to Anzio, then were transported to Civitavecchia, 40 miles northwest of Rome. Here, the battle-wise 100th Battalion joined them on June 10. Nearby, the Germans were dug in. Before dawn June 26, the combined 100th and

Before dawn June 26, the combined 100th and 42nd moved into line—the objective: the high ground of Belvedere and Sassetta. By end of the first day of combat, the enemy was falling back. The 522nd Field Artillery was effective in support, all of which was the beginning of a combat team. (See: Shirey, Americans: the Story of the 442nd Combat Team, 1946.) The 442nd and 522nd Field Artillery teamed with the 100th for its baptism of

The "Go for Broke" unit encountered its baptism of fire June 26-27 in the Rome-Arno campaign, cap-turing two towns, Belvedere and Sassetta, on the

march to the next river at Cecina. "The 442nd had charged some 50 miles in four days, averaging as little as two hours sleep, and were so far ahead of the supply lines, they were without food for 24

the supply lines, they were without food for 24 hours," an AP war correspondent noted of the 4242nds first combat days in July. Time Magazine said the Nisei have "proved themselves." The greatest single exploit, according to Shirey, of these first days of the 442nd was that of SSgt. Kazzoo Massuda of Co. Fwho, using his helmet as a baseplate for a 60mm mortar tube, singlehandedly fired the piece for 12 hours, throwing back two counterstateks, never leaving his observation post except for more ammunition. He had to craw! 200 yards through heavy fire to secure the mortar tube and ammunition. Massuda was later killed on patrol along the Arno Kiver when he exposed himself so that the men with him could return with valuable information. He was posthimously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

The 442nd dismantled the elite Hermann

The 442nd dismantled the elite Hermann Goering battalion in one afternoon by cracking through their center enroute to Belvedere. [The unougn, their center enroute to Belvedere. [The Yank Magazine account of the Battle of Belvedere" was reprinted in the Sept. 6, 1944, Pacific Citizen. Other 'delayed' dispatches from the front trickled into print in about six weeks after the action.] After liberating Leghorn, Pisa, and villages in-between during three weeks of combat July 1-22. the 100/424 were pulled back for rest and republis.

the 100/442 were pulled back for rest and rehabili-tation — and time for ceremonies the first week tation — and time for ceremonies the farst week. Gen. Clark presented the 100th with the Presidential Unit Citation for its outstanding feat at Belve-dere. The following day, July 28, King George VI inspected Allied troops after the fall of Rome. The 442nds 2nd Battalion formed a part of the Guard of Honor. His Majesty chatted with Sgt. Hideo Taichi of Honolulu and Pfc. Paul Tahara of Olympia, Wash., who were being awarded the Silver Star for gallantry. British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Scantone of the New Lim Forcestal also visited

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Secretary of the Navy Jim Forrestal also visited the front, meeting with the 100th Battalion honor guard. The Nisei troops were hailed for their contri-bution.

On Aug. 15, the 442nd had crossed the Arno River near Florence under heavy enemy barrage. The 100th, down river near Pisa, crossed the Arno

Sept. 1, and the "chase" was on as German prisonwere being taken in great numbers. The en ers were being taken in great numbers. The enemy was fleeing toward its last stand in northern Italy—the Gothic Line in the Appennines. The successful Rome-Armo Campaign, however, was costly: the 100442-lost over a fourth of its total strength—239 ssing, 972 wounded and 44 in non-combat injuries.

(3) The Southern France Campaign (Aug. 14-Sept. 15, 1944): This mission involved the 442nd Anti-Tank Campany, which had trained briefly as a glider company and landed at LeMuy on Aug. 15 to set up roadblocks and anti-tank protection for the list Airborne Task Force in the invasion of South-France. The 442nd Anti-Tank then moved to ward the French-Italian border town of Sospel in the French Maritime Alps. For this "D-Day" operathe French manner and the table of the 442nd Anti-Tank Co. won the Combat Infantryman's Badge and Glider Badge for action as glider-borne troops.

(4) Northern Appennines (Sept. 10-27, 1944 / March 23-April 4,1945): There are two parts to this nines (Sept. 10-27, 1944 /

March 23-April 4,945; There are two parts to tus particular campaign in northern Italy.

The Nisei were first detached from the 34th 'Red Bull' Division, pulled back from the Arno River to Naples to regroup and integrate 672 replacements (mostly from the Mainland) who had

arrived Sept. 18.

It was during this time that the "Club 100" came into being. Capt. Katsumi Kometani, 39, Honolulu dentist and among the original 16 AJA officers, was elected the first president. Members contributed a percentage of their pity to buy land in Honolulu and build a clubhouse on it after the most of the pity to buy land in Honolulu and build a clubhouse on it after the results.

In-between was the bitterest fighting for the men of the 100/442 — the Rhineland Campaign (Sept. 15, 1944), the Battle of Bruyeres (Oct. 15-18), and rescue of the Texas Lost Battalion (Oct. 25-28), and back to the Northern Appennines for the Po River Campaign. [#7]

(5) Rhineland (Sept. 15, 1944 - March 21, 1945). While resting at Naples, the 100442 was assigned to the 7th Army, boarded Navy transports Sept. 26-27 for Marseille and a two-end-a-half-day, 300 mile journey up the Rhone Valley to the Vosges Forests in southeastern France. Some rode on the contract of the contract of the Parace. rorests in Soutcassen ranks.

Trucks, some on smelly boxcars to an area 4 km west of Bruyeres and attached to the 36th Infantry Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. John E.

Unlike Italy, it was cold and rained constantly in the assault on Bruyeres in mid-October. It was also a far different fight as the battleground was close to the Germans' home. Fortifications were deeper, fire-power heavier, their troops more determined. The heavily treed Vosges Forest was extensively mined and booby-trapped. Tree-burst shelling and mined and booby-trapped. Tree-burst shelling and machine-gun nests in the underbush were new tricks. The attack began on Oct. 15. By taking the hills overlooking Bruyeres, the 442nds 3rd Battal-ion and the 36th's 143rd Infantry Regiment were able to clear Germans out house-by-house. On the third day, Bruyeres, a rail center, was liberated.

In pursuit along the railroad toward Belmont, more hills were taken. When a complete set of

enemy defense plans were found on the body of a dead German officer, the 442nd took quick action by forming a task force led by Maj. Emmet O'Connor, 3rd Bn. executive officer. It moved in at O'Connor, 3rd Bn. executive officer. It moved in ingith behind the enemy forces buttling the 2nd and 3rd Battalions. At dawn the O'Connor Task Force went to work with pinpoint accurate fire. That afternoon, Oct. 21, the 2nd and 3rd Battalions joined with elements of the task force, to chase the joined with elements of the task force, or classe the retreating Germans on the road to Belmont. The O'Connor Task Force, which suffered two casual-ties, Co. F, and Co. L, each received the Presidential Unit Citation for this combat accomplishment

ual Unit Citation for this combat accomplishment. The next battle for Biffontaine saw the 100th seizing the high ground while the 3rd Battainon protected the flank. The Germans counterattacked. protected the flank. The Germans counteraticated.
The 100th dug in, held ground but the ammo and
food began to run low; the steep terrain held back
supply trains. A foot-supply party from Co. G and
Co. L finally succeeded in reaching the 100th. In re-Oo. Dinary stocked in the case of the 2nd Battalion was called up to take Biffontaine. After two days of house-to-house encounters, the Germans briefly retreated, only to encounters, the Germans briefly retreated, only to return with tanks that blasted a house to rubble. The 100th huddled in the cellars, up when the tanks stopped firing to stop enemy attempts to retake Biffontaine. After eight days, the 100th was called off the line for a much-needed rest at Belmont, a hot bath and into dry clothes again. On Oct. 25, the 2nd Battalien went to the hills to

relieve the battered 3rd Battalion of the 141st Reg-iment. The 100th and 442nd's 3rd Battalion went iment. The 100th and 442ths 3 battachor. The full story only became evident when the 100442 was ordered to "reach the Lost Battalion." The 2nd and 3rd Battalions of the 36ths 141st Regt. had made several futile attempts to reach their 1st Bat-

Now recognized by the Pentagon as among the top 10 bittles in U.S. military annals, the rescue of the Texas Lost Battalion by the men of Co. 1 and Co. K, which bore the brunt of the attack, and their herois actions have been remembered in countless stories and news reports. "In three days of savage fighting, with close comba two between the savage fighting, with close comba two decirated and bayonet, the Nisei broke through the enemy cordon. In gratitude, the men of the 36th Division launched a drive and had all members of the 442nd declared finonary Texans". This Nisei until sustained 814 battle casualties (namely, Co. K was down to 17 riflemen, Co. I, eight enlisted men), there were no officers in either company the day after contact with the Lost Battalion was made, sergeants were running the companies." U.S. Congressional Record. talion

■ Norn:

The Lost Battalion survivors never regarded themselves as "lost", they knew where they were throughout
the nine days After being cut off. ... In the four weeks (Oct.
15 - Nov. 9) from Bruyers to St. Die, the conhait team
was down to less than half of its regimental strength—
almost 2,000 casualties, 140 KIA, 1,800 in hospitals.

Co. I, Co. K, ("decimated or not," as Tanaka pictures them in his pictorial history) and Co. I went on the offensive in the center to push the stubborn Germans off the ridge in three days with F, G and E on the flanks, combined with tanks and supporting fire from the 38th Division. The 232ad Engineer of the 45th and in terror test their day and ers of the 442nd even interrupted their day-and-





BRUYERES LIBERATION (1948)—French honor guard and civic leaders of Bruyeres celebrate their Liberation from the Germans in ceremonies held Oct. 24 in the Vosges Mountains. Monument bears a plaque donated by JACL recalling the Rescue of the Texas Lost Battalion and liberation of Bruyeres in 1944. Forests in the background have fully recovered since the battle of Bruyeres. Across the road is the Friendship Knot created by 442nd veteran Shinkichi Tajiri, now of Holland, dedicated in 1994.

night road building the third day to join the final push on the ridge. Three days later, on Nov. 9, the 100442 was relieved from this front, detached from the 7th Army and ordered south to the Maritime Alps. The 36th Division continued its drive cross-Alps. The 36th Division continue ing the Rhine and into Germany.

(6) Central Europe (March 12 - May 11, 1945): While the 100th/442nd was recuperating in the French Maritime Alps in the Nice area, the 522nd French Maritime Alps in the Nice area, the 5220a field Artilley was detabled from the 442nd on March 9 to join the 7th Army assault on the Siegfried Line with supporting fire to the 45th Division when it crossed the Rhine. The 522nd crossed the Rhine is treated way bridge with the 44th Division near Mannheim March 27. And during the 15th Army March 27th ing the sweep through southern Germany, the 522nd crossed the Danube River on April 26 en route to Salzburg, Austria, and came upon Holocaust victims from Dachau concentration

■ Nors:

A page from the diary of TM Ichiro Imamura of the 522nd medics with photographs appearing in Chester Tanaka's pictorial account, Go Foo Broke (1982), reveals the grim, stark reality of the prisoners at Dachau "Two linison scouts from the 522nd ... were among the first Allied troops to release prisoners in the Dachau ... I watched as one of the exclusive side of the chain that held the prison gate shut." Thears later, it was learned that the 522nd had liberated one of 5s subcamps at Dachau "labor" camp with thousands of civilian prisoners.]

prisoners.]

During the 522nd FA Bn reunion in Los Angeles in April 1996 marking the 50th anniversity of their Central Europe campain, three Holocust survivors highlighted the occasion as they recounted their experiences. Lerry Lubetaki from Mexico City, his younger brother Roman of St. Louis, Mo., and their late father—all from Lithuanis, were on a forced march with thousands of their out of Dachsu toward the Swiss border.

Larry Lubetaki recalled: "I was reborn on May 2,1945," the morning they met their Japanese American liberators. He was climbing out of the ravine where the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was error to had good to the spendent of the spendent of the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was exhaulted to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was compared to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was compared to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was continued to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was continued to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was continued to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was reborn on Nay 1,1945". The prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was exceeding the prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was reborn on Nay 1,1945". The prisoners were ordered to spend the might "It was reborn on May 1,1945". The prisoners were ordered to spend the might be advantaged to the prisoners were ordered to spend the might be advantaged to the prisoners. the 522nd FA Bn reunion in Los Ang

into neu ching to the Japanese faces, Lubetski heard them speak English. "Right then and there, I volunteered to join them." The 652nd, Battery C, outfitted him with Gl clothes as he interpreted for the battation officers during the final weeks of hostilities and in the months of occupa-

tion. The third survivor, a Polish Catholic woman whose father helped the Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, described life inside Dachau and remembered the men of the 522nd. (see: Pacific Citizen, June 16,1995.)

The "Champagne Campaign": For four months (Nov. 21, 1944 - April 5, 1945) after the rigmonths (Now. 21, 1994 - April 9, 1985) after the rig-ors of battle in the Vosges mountains and rescue of the Lost Battalion, the Combat Team assembled along the French-Italian border to stop German infiltration and pretect the French base at Marseilles. The 100th arrived first and took a choice spot — the Riviern at Menton, a few miles east of off-limit Monte Carlo. The 2nd Battalion had the high ground at the Peira Cava ski resort area; the 3rd Battalion in the middle in picturesque Sospel, about 18 miles (as the crow flies, but much more after negotiating those treacherous hairput nurns) into the mountains above Menton. Regimental headquarters was based at L'Escarene.

The school on a hilltop at Sospel was the CP (command post) for Co. K, where two men were killed by German artillery fire two men were killed by German artillery fire two men were killed by German artillery fire yopply Sgt. Senti (Senji) Sugawara and TS Larry Mivra (Miura), a jeep driver. Their names on the memorial plaque are spelled as shown

Anotable prize was captured on Dec. 19,1944, by off-limit Monte Carlo. The 2nd Battalion

Anotable prize was captured on Dec. 19,1944, by the 442nd Anti-Tank Co. of a Nazi mini-sub at the 442nd Anti-Tank Co. of a Nazi mini-sub at Menton. The German corporal thought he had reached the Italian side of the border. The 232nd Engineers hauled it ashore and sent the prize and prisoner to the Allied base at Toulon. This was probably the first time the Navy received a mini-sub captured by an Army infantry unit.

Winter on the Riviera was not to last forever. Top Secret orders came in March 45 to ship out. Wholesale changes in command were made. Col. Pence, commanding the 442nd since its formation at Shelby but ailing from a back injury in the fight-

ing in the Vosges, was succeeded by Lt Col. Virgil R. Miller, his executive officer. Maj. Jack Conley took command of the 100th from Lt. Col. Gordon Singles. Under "new management," the 100/442 was going back to Italy March 20-22.

(7) Po Valley Campaign (April 5-May 8,1945): Return of the 442nd to Italy in late March was a closely-kept secret from the Germans. The men had removed all identifying insignias from their helmets and uniforms and were restricted to the staging area near Pisa

staging area near Pisa.
The 442nds task, along with elements of the all-Negro 92nd Infantry Division, was to crack the western anchor of the Gothic Line, which the Pith Army was unable to pry open during the 1944 fall offensive. Only the fortifications in the center with dismantled. The elaborately fortified Gothic Line dismantied. The elaborately fortuned Gothic Lane astride mountain peaks (all 3,000 ft. and up), ridge and passes across Italy was to hold the Po River Valley—the last sweep of Italy in German hands. Hitler's armies elsewhere in Europe were in

Moving up by night (April 3), the 100th and 3rd Battalions began their climb up the slopes of Mt. Folgorito and Mt. Carchio, German observation rouge north toward Genoa. The 100th remained concealed by day in the town of Vallecchia; the 3rd concealed by day in the town of Vallecchia; the 3rd hid in the mountain village of Azzano (April 4). [This area lies between Massa and Fiétrasanta in the Northern Appennines, which are usually shown in a national map of Italy! That night, the 100th advanced upon their first objective, the southernmost hill, dubbed "Florida."

The 3rd Battalion (Co. I, Co. L, Co. M) pulled themselves up the al vertical cliff, zigzagging toward the saddle between the two peaks of Folgorito and Carchio, to mount its. Folgorito and Carchio, to mount its surprise attack at 650 April 5. Because of the arduous eight-hour climb, the troops did not reach its line of departure (to mount its sur-prise attack from the rear) until 0530. It was evident the gamble to sneak in from the rear paid off; gan sneak in from the rear paid off; gur positions were seized almost with positions were seized aimost with-out a struggle; the enemy were killed or taken prisoner. The ridge-line was secure by 0730.

The 100th, at dawn, had advanced from "Florida" behind a

demonstration of artillery might, surprising the German observation post atop the next hill, dubbed "Georgia." Here was an entrench-"Georgia," Here was an entrench-ment of machine guns inside solid rock that had been shelled and attacked over a five-month period. Despite heavy casualties, Co. A took the post in 32 minutes by 0520.

Recognized in this effort was Pfc. nry Y. Arao of Watsonville, Calif., the Recognized in the send was the result of the scott who led the attack. He crawled through a heavily mined field, gave first aid to his platon leader, was then hit by a grenade burst. Area recognized the squad, still pinned down by more grenade. Durst, crawled alone to one emplacement, tossed in a grenade and charged, killing the guinner with his tommy gan, and took the second gunner prisoner. Another gun opened fire and Arab again advanced alone and pitched another grenade at the emplacement, selencing the crew. Rest of the enemy then filed toward its bomb proof dugout. The platoon moved up to seize its objective. Arao carned the Distinguished Service Cross.

In the same action, Pic. Sa In the same action, Pic. Sadao Munemori of Los Angeles also contributed to the success of Co. As assault. His squad was pinned down by enemy fire. The squad leader was wounded. As assistant squad leader and now in command, Munemori made a frontal one-man attack, knocking out two machine guns with grenades. Then withdrawing under heavy enemy gunfire and a shower of grenades, he had nearly reached a shell crater occupied by two of his men when an unexploded grenade bounced from his helmet and rolled toward his helpless comrades. He dived for the grenade, smothering the blast with his own body. He was killed but the two men were spared. Because of his swift, supremely heroic action, Munemori was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, the nation's highest decoration. He had left the Military Intelligence Service in reluntations. on amour, are manons mignest decoration. He had left the Military Intelligence Service to volunteer for combat duty with the 100442. The medal was presented to his mother, Mrs. Nawa Munemori, at

BAN ASIE: Fifty years later, the names of these two men became public—Akirs. Shishido of Maui who passed away in 1989, and Jimmie Doi from Idaho, who spoke bridge at the 1994 dedication of the West Los Angeles armed forces requiring station, named for Pfr. Munemori. Also present was this sister, Yae Vokoyama, Haroballu.

More hills had to be taken - "Ohio 1, 2 and 3. More miss had to be taken — Onio 1, 2 and 3, Ceretta and Belvedere, and by April 8 the 442nd had progressed to the outskirts of Massa, secured Mt. Belvedere, a bastion of the veteran Kesselring Machine Gun Battalion. In nearby Carrara, famed since the time of Christ for its marble, the Germans had left as the 100/442 (Co. L) entered the city April nau set as the 10.9442 (No. L) entered the city April 11 and were welcomed by the Italian Partisans and civilians, some of whom, fifty years later, still think that the Nisei troops were Flipinos. To ensure an escape for themselves, the Ger-mans, at their naval base at La Spezia and other contect!

To ensure an escape for themselves, the Ger-mans, at their naval base at La Spezia and other coistal towns, retreated to make a stand at nearby Mt. Nébbione and surrounding hills. Panzer units from Pe Valley also appeared. The Zod and 3rd Battalions (April 17) encircled and probed the Ger-man defenses but were beaten back.

Co. E moved northward (April 20) toward Po Valley, routing the enemy from a town on Highway 63, which passed through Aulla, gateway to the pass that led to Parma in the Po Valley. Leading this attack was 2nd Lt Daniel K. Inouye of

63, which passed through Aulla, gateway to the pass that led to Parma in the Po Valley. Leading this attack was 2nd Lt Daniel K. Inouye of fonolulu, his platoon knocking out a German mortar observation post to within 40 yards of the main body entrenched in their bunkers and reck crevies. Then three machine guns stopped them. Devoid of cover, longer craviled up the slope to within five yards of the nearest gun, tossed two grenades into the nest and before the Germans recovered, stood up and raked the second gun with his tommy gun, killing the crew. Hit once, the continued to fire at other emplacements until his right arm was shattered by a grenade. Refusing evacuation, be directed the final assault which carried the right, lnouye received the Distinguished Service Cross by this action. The Germans vacated Aulla after "Task Force Fulkudas" (April 24) reached a road junction south a Aulla, wearing down the stiff resistance from Italian Fascist troops covering for the retreating Germans. Maj. Mistuyoshi Pukudas, 100th Bh. commander and one of the original AJA officers, led a special force from his Co. B., Co. F of the 2nd Bn., an anti-ant plastoon and a communication crew through the mountains. As the mapproached Aulis, they were me thy happly evaluans offering flowers and wine.

The Po Velley campaign was now winding down.

ing flowers and wine.

The Po Valley campaign was now winding down despite occasional German artillery fire to slow down the pursuit. Advancing northward from La

Spezia, the 100/442 was mopping the creation (April 26) to bypass Genoa and head into the highlands to cut off the secape route for Germans sin Genoa. Prisoners were also being takes.

Rolling into Po Valley, the regimental Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platon (April 30), led by 12. Robert Wakuya, and machine gun section from Co. H made a rand dash for Turin, 75 miles away. [The same day, news flashed that Hitler had committed suicide in Berlin.] The 14cR Platon, Turin, was swamped by surrendering Germans commutes succe in Berini, The leaf Flaucoa, in Turin, was swamped by surrendering Germans and Italians, by the company, battalion and reg-ment. What to do was a tremendous groblem. The war ended officially in Italy on May 2 (a week before the effective date of VE Day, May 9.)

Peace/Occupation.
The 522nd Field Artillery, detached from the 442nd in March, was part of the Allied Occupation in Austria (May 8 - November 1945), manning sentry posts and setting up roadblocks around Salzburg-Donauworth to apprehend

March, was passes.

8 November 1945), manning sease, roadblocks around Salzburg-Donauworth to appeared feeing Naris.

After surrender of the German army in Italy on May 2, the 100442 was pulled back to garrison Genos; the 2nd Battalon left for Cuneo May 6 to set up roadblocks and patrol the French border. The remainder went to Novi Ligure, shed their combat fattiques for Class A uniforms, with hot shower, hot meals, etc., again.

From May 13, they processed within two weeks some 85,000 Nari: and Italian Fascist troops, plus a weird of women camp followers, war material and the state of the state

From May 13, they processed within two weeks some 65,000 Nazis and Italian Fascat troops, plus a weird assortment of women camp followers, war material and loot, at the hastily built Fith Army Ecseny Genoralization Area at Ghedi Airport near Bressi. As the men tend in truckloads of cogniac, rum and champaper, each was allowed a bottle per week to "wash down the clust" until the supply was enhanced to the second truckloads of cogniac, rum and champaper, each was allowed a bottle per week to "wash down the clust" until the supply was enhanced to the second to the clust with the purply was the second to the clust with the purply was constituted to the process and left Gio Goldone 5 for Milan; the 2520d Engineers Goldon of the Control of the Control

Venice, even Switzerland and Greece.

There were occasions when 100442 soldiers were puzzled to see a Nisei in a strange-looking uniform. They were members of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force, which also battled along the Gothic Line in the Pe Valley campaign. In his memorits, A Matter of Honor (1995), Col. Jamee Hanley (2nd Br. commander) notes Gen. Mark Clark commanded Brazilians, Palestinians, Polish, Indians, British and Americans, that comprised the 15th Indians, British and Americans, that comprised the 15th Indians.

On VJ Day (Sept. 2, 1945), the 100/442 had the honor to lead the parade of the 15,000 Allied troops through the city of Leghorn. The Combat Team (actually 481 men and 17 offi-

The Combat Team (actually 481 men and 17 officers) returned home July 2, 1946, to a heroes welcome at New York Harbor and a
parade July 15 down Constitution
Avenue to the Ellipse where
President Truman attached the
seventh Presidential Unit Citation
ribbon to the regimental colors. He
declared: "You fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice and you have won. Keep up that fight and we will continue to win fight and we will continue to win— to make this great Republic stand for what the Constitution says it stands for the welfare of all the peo-ple all the time." While in Washing-ton, D.C., they were housed at Fort Relyvir Va Belvoir, Va.

Belvoir, Va.

The 442nd deactivation site was changed from Fort Belvoir to Honolulu, the Mainlanders moved to Fort Meade, Md., to be discharged.

lulu, the Mainlanders moved to Fort Meade, Md, to be discharged, while the remaining group of 239 men returned by sea through the Panama Canal. On Aug. 15, 1946, the 442nd RCT was formally dearly acted at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu. Epilogue—The 100442 sustained 680 men killed in action, 67 missing in action, and 9,486 wounded. There were mearly 9,500 Purple Hearts (for wounds iff combat); over 18,000 individual swards and decirations, including one Medial of Honor (posthumously to Pic. Sadae Munemori, 100th Infantry, of Los Angeles, a volunteer from Manzanary. 25 Distinguished Service Rosses (high-est Army award for heroism), one Distinguished Service Crosses (high-est Army award for heroism), one Distinguished Service Crosses (high-est Army award for heroism), one omeritorious service) and 7 Presidential Unit Citations.

The Combat Ream battled from Sept. 9, 1943, until May 8, 1945, with the 5th Army award forn. Mark Clark in Italy.

The Combat Ream battled from Sey, 1943, until May 8, 1945, with the 5th Army under Gen. Mark Clark in Italy and the 7th Army under Gen. Alexander-Patch in southern France. (Gen. Patch had previously served in Foundalcanal campaign and was wall aware of Nisei accomplishments in combes intelligence.) Their metta. 'Ge For bat intelligence.) Their motto, "Go For Broke," lived to be in the American dic-

The Millennium Series will be continued throughout the year.— HKH, Editor Emeritus



442nd 'ORIGINALS' (1946)—Heading a gigantic Army Day Parade (April 6) with national and regimental colors in Leghom, Italy, are four original members of the 442nd (from left); M/Sgf. Jifsuo Yoshida (Honolulu), 1st Sgf. Jihisaj Hamamoto (Filimore, Calif.), 1st Sgf. Mehin Tsuchiya (Waimee, Kaula), and T/Sgf. Tsuneo Nakada (Los Angeles).

永久に称えむ始祖

Tataemu

Shiso

The J. A. Kamon: A Kamon To Eternally Commemorate Our Issel Forefathers

It was the sweat, tears, and indomitable spirit of the Meiji-era Issei which forged the foundations of what is now recognized as the "Nikkei community". I refer to these Issei as our 始祖 (shiso), or "forefathers", because all things have a beginning, and it is with the Issei that the transition took place from a Japanese Issei) history to a Japanese American (Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei, etc.) one. To ensure that the legacy of the Issei will live on in this Nikkei community, I have been introducing Japanese Americans to the Kamon since 1972 when I held the first Kamon exhibit in the U.S. during the Nisei Week Festival in Little Tokyo, Los Angeles. Since then, I have been continuing to inform Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei and Gosei about the Kamon and its significance to Japanese Americans as an invaluable "key" to unlocking their ancestry when coupled with their Japanese surname and the birthplace of their Japanese forefather, the Issei. I have also designed what I have named the "J. A. Kamon" (=Japanese American Kamon), an original artwork created in bronze so that these 3 priceless inheritances from the Issei will be remain accessible to their future American descendants

e dil



A map of Japan showing -Ken (=prefecture) and -Kuni (=province) divisions Below it is a partial list of Daimyo (=feudal lords) who had occupied these provinces during the Edo Period (1600-1868) and their representative Kamon 資料提供:吉田家紋文庫 References consulted in the preparation of this article have been provided by: Yoshida Kamon Bunko HOKKAIDO Region 1.) Hokkaidō 2.) Aomori Mutsu 3.) Iwate Mutsu Rikuchū Rikuzen Miyagi Rikuzen Iwaki 5.) Akita Ugo Ugo Użen 7.) Fukushima Iwaki Iwashiro KANTŌ Region

TŌHOKU Region

8.) Ibaragi Hitachi

Tochigi Shimotsuk 10.) Gunma Kōzuke

Musashi

Chiba Shimo Ka7115a Awa

Tokyo Musashi 14.) Kanagaw

Sagami CHUBU Regio 15.) Niigata

Echigo Sado 16.) Toyama

Etchü 17.) Ishikawa Noto

Kaga 18) Fukui Echizen Wakasa

19.) Yamana Kai 20.) Nagano Shinano

21.) Gifu Mino Hida 22.) Shizuoka Izu

Suruga Tōtōm 23.) Aichi Mikaw Owari



33.) Okayam Bizen



(1)



(2)

BC to 300 AD) are noted in Japanese history for having left behind the bronze artifacts known as Dotaku (偏僻). which have been excavated at various sites throughout Japan. Many of hese ancient Dotaku display what appear to be

bronze J. A. Kamon is a durable, one-of-a-kind Kamon whose design is fully accounted for in a

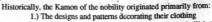


Satsuma Ōsumi 47.) Okinawa Ryūkyū

目で読む家紋&苗字史 A "Visual" History of Kamon and Myoji





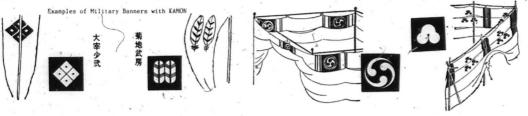


2.) The designs and markings used to embellish their ox-drawn carriages.

3.) Designs and motifs possesssing some commemorative significance.



The Kamon of the warrior-class originated from the markings employed on military banners and cloth enclosures that were used to encircle and partition encampments. Examples of Camp Enclosures with KAMON



By the Tokugawa/Edo Period (1600-1868), in addition to the samurai-class, commoners as well had begun adopting their own Kamon and the practice of displaying them on certain items of clothing

It is important to pay careful attention to a Kamon's details; even the most minute details in a design may function in distinguishing one Kamon from another similar-looking one, or may play a role in revealing certain aspects of that Kamon's unique history

Ex. #1: The DAKI-OMODAKA ('embracing water plantain') KAMON of the DAIMYO ('feudal lord') MORI / 毛利 clan.











The UMEBACHI crest as nictured in a contemporary

Ex. #2: The UMEBACHI ('plum blossom') KAMON of the DAIMYO ('feudal lord') MAEDA / 前田 clan.







The DAKI-OMODAKA crest as MONCHO ('crest design book') The MORI's deliberately varied the details of the inner, blossom-por of their representative crest, in order to differentiate between their main and branch lines

MONCHO ('crest design book')

perately varied the inner details of their represenest, in order to differentiate between their main and branch lines

Some Facts On: Kamon / 家紋(=Japanese family crests), Myoji / 苗字(=Japanese surnames), & Chimei / 地名(=Japanese place-names)

- The Kamon is a symbol of one's Myoji and its history. Thus, any individual who has a Myoji (i.e. Japanese surname), also has a Kamon.
- From those documented in books alone, there exist more than 20,000 varieties of Kamon.
- Myoji number the greatest in the world in terms of variety, with over 290,000 in existence.
- More than 80% of Myoji were originally derived from Chimei (=Japanese
- By itself, the *Kamon* is but a "design" revealing only a limited history, but when coupled with its correct corresponding *Myoji* (written in kanji) and *Chimei* (i.e. birthplace of the Issei), these 3 in combination serve as the ultimate "key" to unlocking the rich history behind one's Myoji.



Profile: Madame Kei Yoshida 40 Years of Introducing Kame & Japanese dolls to the U.S.

1957-Invited to U.S. by the American Federation of Doll Clubs. Brought over 50 of her handcrafted dolls with her from Japan. By holding exhibitions/classes on Japanese doll-making in various cities throughout California, contributed greatly to bettering post-War U.S.-Japan relations by promoting awareness & understanding of Japanese cultural arts.

1960-Became the first to receive a permanent visa as a Japan

1965-By request of the (Nisei Week) committee, held the first Japanese doll

exhibit during Nisei Week in Little Tokyo, Los Angele 1971-Founded the Ningyo Sakka Kyokai (= The Japanese Doll Artist's Association').

1972-Held the U.S.'s first Kamon exhibit during the Nisei Week Festival. Highlight of exhibit was the original "crest" designed & created for then-President Richard Nixon by Mme. Yoshida's son, Benton.

1974-Responding to a special request from a key Issei leader of the Nikkei community, made the Imperial crest used by the Japanese American community to officially greet the Emperor and Empress of Japan during their stopoyer in L. A. (This same crest was used to welcome the Imperial cres e the Imperial in during their subsequent visits in 1975 & 1994.)

couple again during their subsequent visits in 1975 & 1994.)

-Established U.S.'s first & foremost private library of Kamon references. Has been providing research & instruction on the J. A. Kamon to Japanese Americans.

2 examples of J. A. Kamons that accurately symbolize the history behind their corresponding Myoji



The Shigyo / 執行 family (N Calif.)

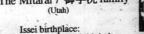
Issei birthplace: 福岡県久留米市 Fukuoka-ken, Kurume-shi

Kamon name: 「抱き葉沢潟に久の字」 "Daki-ha Omodaka ni Kyuu no Ji' For further info. regarding the J. A. Kamon, please contact:

Yoshida Kamon Art P. O. Box 2958 90247-1158 Gardena, .CA (213) 629-2848 - 9am to 9pm /PST

(For info. in English, please leave message in answering machine) Researcher/Instructor: Mme. Kei Yoshida Translator: Nina Yoshida

The Mitarai / 御手洗 family



熊本県菊池郡泗水村吉富 Yoshitomi, Shisui-mura, Kikuchi- gun, Kumamoto-ken

Kamon name: 「六角井桁に並び鷹の羽」 "Rokkaku Igeta ni Narabi Taka-no-ha"

Keisaburo Koda's claim \$2,497,500 was for the loss of some 3,000 acres of farm property, of a rice mill, machinery, inventory, a herd of hogs, of crops, of rentals, management and legal expenses.

Mike Masaoka noted in his "Washington Newsletter" column (Pacific Citizen, Oct. 22, 1965) that it took 17 years to have the last claim approved. The claim also had tragic aspects: the two principals, elder Koda and son Bill, had passed away, as had three of the four attorneys who handled the case. The column

recalled other historic coincidences.

Attorney James C. Purcell of San Francisco, who handled the settlement, is remembered for his pro bono handling the Mitsuye Endo case before the U.S.)Supreme Court which, in December, 1944, held the government had no legal authority to hold loval American citizens in the relocation centers.

Commissioner C Murray Bernhardt of the Court of Claims, who conducted the extensive hearings, was chief counsel of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Claims, which had approved the 1948 bill that became the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act.

Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark (and later Attorney General under President Johnson), who reviewed the settlement, is the son of Associate Justice Tom C. Clark who represented Attorney General Francis Biddle in 1942 in the planning of evacuation with General DeWitt at the Presidio of San Francisco, headquarters of the Western Defense Command.

John Douglas, assistant attorney general who transmitted the Court of Claims judgment to the Treasury Department for payment, is the son of Illinois Senator Paul Douglas, one of the consistent senators supporting the JACL evacuation claims program in the Congress.

Hashime Saito Claim

Oct. 27, 1967-Hashime Saito of San Jose claims discharge of his father by Union Pacific Railroad in 1942 was illegal, seeks compensation. [How many other Issei railroad workers who were suspended is not known. The Pacific Citizen in 1997 has published a list of 191 Japanese who were fired from the Union Pacific (Sept. 5, 1997) and 39 from the Southern Pacific. (May 6, 1997)

To be concluded ...

Kanrin Maru replica Replica of Kanrin Maru, Japan's first steam-powered warship to cross the Pacific - in 1860 - to San Francisco, is now docked in Yokohama, offering cruises around the bay.—Yokohama Scene

Classified Ads

EMPLOYMENT

EARN MONEY Reading books \$30,000/ yr. income potential. Details. 1 (800) 513-4343. Ext.

HOME TYPISTS PC users needed. \$45,000 income potential. Call: 1-800-513-4343, Ext. B-1317

SOUP TO SUSHI

New Deluxe 3-Ring Binder Cookbook With Over 600 Recipes

\$18 (plus \$3 handling)

w United Methodist Wo 566 N. 5th St. San Jose, CA 95112

■ CONTRIBUTORS TO OUR 'P.C. SAVE'

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

> HARRY K. HONDA CAROLINE Y. AOYAGI BRIAN TANAKA MARGOT BRUNSWICK

April 12-Dec. 17, 1997

James Oda, Northridge, Calif., \$100; Naomi Kashiwabara, San Diego, Calif., \$13; Amy & George Matsumoto, Stockton, Calif., \$100; Paul Ohtaki, San Francisco, Calif., \$50; Betty Meltzer, Beaumont, Calif., \$20; Gen & Dolly Ogata, Riverside, Calif., \$100; Jero Kodama, San Francisco, Calif., \$50; Edna Chung, Lakewood, Colo., \$75; Yasumasa Akiyama, Sumner, Wash., \$50; Harry Arita, Indio, Calif., \$100; Hisayo Kiyomura, Wash., \$50; Harry Arita, Indio, Calif., \$100; Hissayo Kiyomura, San Mateo, Calif., \$25; Pocatello Blackfoot (Idaho) JACL, \$1,000; H. Hitoshi Kajihara, Oxnard, Calif., \$100; San Jose (Calif.) JACL, \$200; Takuya Maruyama, Los Angeles, Calif., \$100; Mrs. Yukiye Nogami, Denver, Colo., \$20; Wiyeko Ishihara, Seattle, Wash., \$20; Rodney Hustead, Keizer, Ore, \$5; C. Tessie Shiotani, Tacoma, Wash., \$20; George & Yuko Terada, Honolulu, HI, \$25; Harry & Hissayo Kiyomura, San Mateo, Calif., \$25; Arthur & Ann Gorai, Seattle, Wash., \$25; Lili Hirata, Spokane, Wash., \$15; George & Mary Shimizu, Greenbrae, Calif., \$100; St. Louis (Mo.) JACL, \$500; Jerry & Natsuko Irei, Richmond, Calif., \$500; Fred Oshima, Salinas, Calif., \$100; Sath Isake Stal Lake City, UT, \$1,000; Emi Nomura, St. Paul, Minn., \$15; Tom Ohno, Bloomington, Minn., \$50; Chester Fukuhara, Lodi, Calif., \$40; William M. Marutani, Philadelphia, Penn., \$200; Michi Weglyn, New York City, \$250; Joseph R. Allman, Phoenix, Ariz., \$50. Ariz., \$50

Jan.	1, 1	1995-April 1	1, 1	997 T	OTAL:	\$18,400.98
April	12,	1997-Dec.	17,	1997	TOTA	L:\$5,043.00

GRAND TOTAL: \$23,643,98

JOB OPENINGS

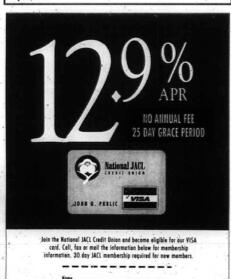
The Japanese American Cultural & Community Center in Los Angeles is dedicated to presenting, perpetuating, transmitting and promoting Japanese and Japanese American arts and culture to diverse audiences.

Director of Administration and Finance - Salary range \$50,000 -

\$60,000 with benefits.

Program Associate — Assist in administration and coordination of cultural programs. Salary range \$22,000 - \$26,000.

For application packet with full job announcement: JACCC, 244 S. San Pedro St., #505, Los Angeles, CA 90012, 213/628-2725, fax: 213/628-2725, email: tokudomi@jaccc.org. Deadline date is Wednesday, January 28, 1998



EXECUTIVE EDITOR

The JACL seeks a person to be Executive Editor of the Pacific Citizen, a newspaper located in Monterey Park, Calif. The executive editor will be in charge of overseeing and supervising the semi-monthly publication with a readership of 70,000 and a staff of from four to eight people, depend-ing on the season. The successful candidate will want to build the semi-monthly tabloid to a weekly publication.

Position requires a minimum of two years experience (five years preferred) in copy design, editing, writing, working with correspondents and managing publications; must have experience in the use of Mac/Quark-Press or its equivalent. Knowledge of and experience with the Japanese American community preferred. Responsibilities include hands on involvement in the conceptualizing of issues and articles, writing, assigning stories, photography, editing layout, and production. Periodic travel involved, including evenings and weekends. Excellent frings benefit package provided. Hiring salary range: \$35,150-\$49,100. Send cover letter, resume and work samples to Richard Ino. Japanese American Citizens League, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115 or fax to 415/931-4671. E-mail questions to JACL@jacl.org. JACL@jacl.org.

M JOB OPENING

Office Manager/Administrative Asst.

The JACL seeks a person to be Office Manager/Administrative Assistant of the Pacific Citizen. The person chosen will provide derical support to the P.C. editor and ensure the smooth noutrier operation of the newspaper office.

Position requires two years of college training in bookteeping and secretarial studies or its equivalent, two to five years of progressively more responsibility in office management. Knowledge and experience with computer word processing and spreadsheet programs required. Experience in the use of publishing software apius. Duties of the Office Manager includer reviews the Editor's mail, answers correspondence, provides instruction and information to P.C. personnel, maintains files, reports, assembles and organizes information to the Editor, maintains adequate inventory of supplies, and ensures maintenance of equipment. Works under limited supervision. Excellent fringe benefit package provided. Hiring salary range: \$22.621 - \$26,000. Send cover letter, résumé and work samples to Harry K. Honda, Interim editor, Pacific Citizen, 7 Cupania Circle, Monterey Park, CA 91755, fax: 213/725-083.

Friday before date of issue

News releases and all advertising (including death notices) for this publication are due the "Friday before Date of Issue." Publicity items are usually consigned to the Calendar page. Be aware of our fortnightly achedule this year.



Blue Shield of California offers group health care coverage to JACL members age 18 and over who reside in California. Choose from three plans: Access+ HMO, Blue Shield. PPO and Shield 65. Each has a wide range of benefits, including vision care, worldwide emergency coverage, dental care, prescription drug benefits and more. For more information about these plans, call the JACL Group Health Trust Administrator today at 1-800-400-6633.

Name	Age	Please send me information about
Address		□ Access+ HMO
City	State Zip	☐ Blue Shield PP

Blue Shield

of California

JACL

Group Health Trust 1255 Post Street, Suite 805 San Francisco, CA 94109

PO BOX 1721 / SLC, UTAH 84110 / 801 355-8040 / 800 544-8828 / Fax 801 521-2101

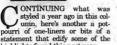
National JACL

City/St/Zip/Tel

Very Truly Yours

By Harry K. Honda

1997 in retrospect



highlights found this past year. ### 29313 / Jan. 10-23 — Whether the American character ever has been resolute may be arguable, but one thing is sure—it is becoming brittle, caving in to baser instincts and baser answers to the ills of the world ... The memory of old virtues and truths may now taste rancid in the face of perceived personal ensines. Richard Suenaga. From his analysis of "Civil Junest and tension." #### 2514 / Jan. 24-Feb. 6— I am passionately committed to developing a world-class system in education. Gary Locke. From his inaugual address.

class system in education. Gary e. From his inaugual address, 15, as the first mainland Asian can governor in the State of Wash-

n. 815 / Feb. 7-20 — The cold reality (#2815 / Feb. 7-20 — The cold reality of welfare reform is prompting many isset to naturalize. Al Muratsuchi. A comment on the anxieties by the JACL regional director after many pleas for JACL assistance. This was a predude to citizenship workshops that followed.

#2816 / Feb. 21-March 6 — Why

#2816 / Feb. 21-March 6 — Why can't our President in 1997 right a long overdue wrong by issuing an executive order making mandatory the restitution of those I/Japanese Latin Americans forcibly removed to [U.S.] concentration camps, whose pleas for justice continue to be snubbed? Michi Weglyn. A plea that was included with the redress plea for Japanese railroad and mining u

for Japanese railroad and mining workers who were summarily fired in 1942.

#28117 March 7-30. — The [DNC] campaign finance scandal reopens an old wound and the pain we feel is pain of having to once again prove that we are Americans. Bob Sakaniwa.

#2818 / March 21-April 3. — We were surprised and most deeply honored by their generous donation. Col. Young O. Kim (ret.), 100-442-MIS WWII Memorial Foundation chair, on the support of Sakaw and George Young O. Kim (ret.), 100-442-MIS WWII Memorial Foundation chair, on the support of Sakaye and George Aratanis pleekge of \$100,000 towards the \$2.5-million goal by the spring of 1938 groundbreaking. [The Aratanis also donated \$500,000 towards the National Japanese American Memorial Foundation's \$8.6-million campaign that must be met by the end of 1938 or the land provided by Congress will revert to the Federal government.]

#2819 / April 4-17 — Total JACL investments are now valued at more than \$7-million. Herbert Yamanishi. From the National director's opening state-ment at the March 22 National Board mention.

meeting.
#2820 / April 18 - May 1 — It does
not add to Charles Pedersen's stature
[his Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1987 ar inventor of macrocyclic polyesthers) to be considered a Nikkei [born in Korea in 1904. of a Norwegian father and a Japanese mother]. But it would do great Japanese mother]. But it would do greathonor to be the Nikkei community if, in life, he would have considered himself to be one of us. Bill Hosokawa. From the Frying Pan.

#2821/ May 2-15 — Tiger Woods has telling. Ourah Winfrey that he'd

Frying Pan.

#2821/May 2-15 — Tiger Woods has been telling Oprah Winfrey that he'd rather not be labeled "black" or "African American." Call (me) Cablinasian.

American." Call (me) Cablinasian: three-fourth saian, part-Gucasian, part-black and part-American Indian. According to the Los Angeles Times golf uriter Mike Penner. 28222 / May 16-June 5.—Without a doubt, President Alberto Fujimori is the most famous Japanese descendant in the world. A statement from Peru's well-knaum Nisci cultural antiropologies, Dr. Mary Fukumoto, made at UCLA May 1. May I.

823 / June 6-19 — The old Nisei

2523 / June 6-19 — The old Nisei will die away, but I want their spirit to live on in their descendants. Akemi Kayleng Knight, the P.C.'s Sansei contributing columnist.

##2524 / June 20 - July 3 — This is a tremendous opportunity. I'm going to have to take &t. Jon-Nakamatsu. 28, St. Francis High School (Mountain View, Calif.) teacher of German with a masters in education from Stanford, upon winning the prestigious Van Cliburn International Pinao competition June 8 at Fort Worth, Texas.

##2525 / July 4-17 — Thus far, Civil Liberties Public Education Fund has awarded 135 grants and fellowships to-taking approximately \$3.5 million from a \$5-million fund. Dale Shimasaki, Pund executive director. Grantees of the

Fund executive director. (Grantees of the first 100 awards are listed in P.C.

#2817.)

#2826 / July 18-31 — I didn't expect
it (Title IX, Education Act in 1972,
signed by President Nixon) to do what it
has accomplished. Rep. Pastry Takemoto Mink (D-Hawaii), on the occasion of marking its 25th anniversary.
She amazed by its impact and funtastic

nbers of women in high school and

numbers of women in high school and college sports.

#2827 PAug. 1.14 — I never heard of half the stories Yukio talks about in the film "Beyond Burbed Wire" — the 188-minute documentary of the 100th-442nd-MIS produced in 1996 by MAC and AVA Motion Pictures, Monterey, Califf, Mollies Sumida, a comment by the wife of 442 vetran who was the film's ex-mounter.

Calli, Moline-Sumida, a comment of the wife of 422 veleran into was the film's co-producer.

*2828 / Aug. 15-Sept. 4 — We've gotten a lot of E-mail from Buddhists all over the world. It's almost like a cyber-community of Buddhists is being formed. Peter Hata, who created the website woundwingdharma.org. for the West Coura Buddhist Tempe.

*2828 / Sept. 5-18 — The JACL Legacy Find and the Tyvin Cities Chapter are misst grateful for this major request. Craybee Uyeharra, on the receipt of its largest bequists of \$79,026 from the estate of the late/Gaday Ishida Sione.

*2830 / Sept. 18-Oct. 2 — Sometimes it's just easier for young people to speak their minds when they're in a room full of their peers, outside the hearing distance of their elders. Caroline Aoyagi, an observation after cover-Aoyagi, an observation after the JACL Youth/Student r cope ion Aug. 19 a the JACCE in Lit-

kyo. 831 / Oct. 3 - 16 — There's no evi #2831 / Oct. 3 - 16 — There's no evidence of discrimination that the students were discriminated against by Denny's (in Syracuse, N.Y., on April 11). William Fitzptrick, Onondaga County District Attorney's finding following a lengthy criminal investigation that a party of seven students (3 Japanese, 3 Asian Americans and 1 Caucasian) leveled charges because of ethnic origin and then were assaulted outside by approximately 20 white males.

then user assaulted outside by approximately 20 white males.

#2832 / Oct. 17 - Nov. 6 — The Manzanar National Historic Site will help to ensure that we never forget the tragic injustice committed against thousands of Japanese Americans. Sen. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), in announing \$310,000 for the project established by Congress in 1982.

#2833 / Nov. 7-20 — The language of (Prop.) 209 is so clear that when its measured up against the 14th Amendiment, there is no doubt about the constitutionality of this measure. UC Regent Ward Connerty said it Nov. 3 then the U.S. Suprème Court let stand a louer court ruling to the voter-passed proposition to dismantle the states rec-and-gender preference programs.

#2834 / Nov. 21- Dec. 18 — Its im-

proposition to dismantle the state's ruc-and-gender preference programs.

#2834 / Nov. 21. Dec. 18 — It's im-portant for JACL to fight this battle.
We've got to win this battle. Yassuo Tokitia, addressing fellow National JACL Board members Nov. 15, after Utah Sen. Ornin Hatch delayed the Sen-ate confirmation process Nov. 13 of Chi-ness American attorney Bill Lann Lee, President Citator's nominee for assis-tant attorney general of the civil rights division,

You can see there are two "pullout" in-serts for the first time ... The Holiday Is-sue totals 136 pages — the highest yet Harry K. Honda.

THIRTY-TWO issues 200 Richard Suenaga announced his "desire to pursue other interests" and resigned as editor/ manager on July 30, 1996 ed as editor/general manager on July 30, 1996. Thus, we now add a sequel to Bill Hosokawa's "The 40-year road for P.C. editor still b-u-m-p-y" (the 1997 Holiday Issue): Kerry Ting, who at-tended the 1996 National JACL convention as P.C. business managconvention as P.C. Dusiness initiate; er, was pressed into a "tub reporter" role after this booster delegate be-came the P.C. reporter who was suddenly hospitalized for two nights after visiting the exhibit area with vendors the opening day. The fact was hardly known that Suenaga agreed to assist until a successor was appointed, stayed on as an production editor through the 1996 Holiday Issue and January

We (the permanent and part-time Holiday Issue crew) weath-ered the most recent bump. Kerry's two-week notice to resign a week before the second half of the 1997

efore the second half of the press.

This week, a call is being made or an executive editor, and an "ofce manager/administrative assisfice manager/administrative assis-tant I," with hope the road ahead is better. But we see a yellow "SLOW—road construction" sign. Refer to a 1996 resolution calling for a feasibility study for relocating



BOTTOM LINE

(Continued from page 1)

Seattle Chapter President Jeff Hattori and Intermountain District Governor Yas Tokita have recommended that we have a nationwide member have a nationwide membership drive in conjunction with the "Day of Remembrance" on Feb. 19, 1898. They claim that we should be able to increase our members two-fold with this ag-

gressive campaign.

The "member get a member"
proposal was offered by Ruth proposal was offered by Hashimoto of Albuquerque, New Mexico, at the last JACL National Convention. It can be

'Jump Start JACL'

Thanks to Sacramento JACL for kicking this program off, our "JUMP START JACL" program is halfway to our goal of \$25,000. At the recent Santa Maria Valley JACL installation, "JUMP START

JACL installation, Schill State
JACL program received a \$150 donation from the chapter, a cash donation of \$50 from Santa Maria City Councilman and Mrs. Toru Miyoshi, and a \$50 check from a

Miyoshi, and a \$50 check froth a generous anonymous donor.

If each chapter or friend in the community could donate a small sum, we would reach our goal and be able to add another staff person in the Washington, D.C., office to assist Bob Sakaniwa. I know that we can do it! On behalf of JACL, a personal 'thank you' to all chapters. personal 'thank you' to all chapters and persons who have contributed thus far.

Another first is the ge Another first is the generous donation of \$5,000 by George and Sakaye Aratani, who fund-ed our PSW Intern Program. And the funding of the PC in-tern by interested parties.

Youth Involvement

Hats off to Hiromi Ueha, National Youth Council Chair, and Nicole Inouye, National Youth Representative, for their dedicated hard work and efforts spent for JACI Hiromi and Nicole have successful ly recruited youth representatives for all districts except for Mountain Plains District. They also continue to attract new members into our

Because of their prudent han-Because of their prudent handling of their budget, they have \$2,000 to provide seed maney to those chapters and districts who want to sponsor local youth activities. Please contact Hiromi at 714/559-1353 or Nicole at 714/968-0934 for details. I am proud to call them my "daughters."

A positive comment by PSW

tnem my 'daughters'.

A positive comment by PSW Youth Rep. Kent Kawai, who said to me, "I have to leave the youth program just when it is beginning to move and be fun!"

Thanks, Kent, for your involvement and we look forward to your involvement at the next level.

On-going Programs

(a) Support the Latin American and Railroad Workers Redres

(c) Leadership Development.

(c) Leadership Development.

(e) Affirmative Action.
(f) Support candidates for public office. (Congratulations to Karyl Matsumoto upon election to the City of South San Francisco City Council on Nov. 4, 1997.... and all others elected to public

office.)

(g) Health Programs.

(h) Education Curriculums.

P.C. Wish List

P.C. Wish List
Thanks to longtime friend Sachi
Seko of Salt Lake City for another
generous donation of \$1,000 to the
Pacific Citizen which she designates in "honor of Helen Kawagoe." This is a first for me and I deeply appreciate her commitment to our cause. Thank you, Sachi! Your donation will be used wisely by Harry

Some items on the P.C. wish list

to increase productivity are Computer monitors Digital camera

Laptop computer for the assistant editor Fonthank software

Voice-mail/new phone system News wire service
Computer for circulation
Printer for business manager
35-mm. Microfilm reader
Extensis Max Pro software

Other items for staff are a microwave, refrigerator, and televi-sion/ver to review the many videos sent in to the P.C.

sent in to the P.C.

Anyone who has a spare or can donate any of these items, please contact Harry Honda at 1-800-966-6157. We will be most grateful.

1998 JACI, Not'l Conv.

As we look forward to the JACL National Convention to be held in Philadelphia July 1 - 5, 1998, I am ranageman July 1 - 5, 1998, I am looking forward to more JACLers running for national office. I can guarantee that you will enjoy the experience and will find the time spent both rewarding and gratify-ing. Much appreciation to the Philadelphia Chapter and the EDC for tackling this monumental job.

Some decidlines cre:
April 1, 1998— Candidates file
for Office with National Headquar-

April 1, 1998- Non

April 1, 1998—Nominees for JA
of Biennium, JACLer of Biennium,
Edison Uno Award, George Inagaki
Chapter Award to be filed with National Headquarters
A special "Thank you!" to San
Jose Chapter for their check
for \$33,555.49 to National JACL
from the profits of the 1996
JACL National Convention
held in San Jose. Good job!

morial and Museums

Let's support these projects which will be our legacy for future

generations:
National Japanese American
Memorial, Washington, D.C.
Japanese American National
Museum, Los Angeles.
National Japanese American
Horizonal Society, SanFrancisco.
Veterans Memorials

Recress Ends Aug. 10, 1998
Senator Daniel Inouye suggester
that there be a fund-raising dinne
to commemorate the end of the Re
dress period. It would be excitin
and effective if dinners were sched
uled in major cities by either dis

tricts or chapters simultaneously and have President Clinton address all of us by cable-cast. What a night that would be!

Unfinished Business
There is still work to be accomplished. So, let's get those candidates ready for election in Philadelphia for the next biennium and s the torch

Everyday, I dream for the day Everyday, I dream for the day when we can attract members like a USC vs. UCLA football game, a World Series baseball game, or a Pro Bowl football game. I dream this because there is still a need for JACL because there will still be dis-crimination in our communities and workplaces whether covert or overt. There will still be hate crimes overt. There will still be hate crimes directed at Asians, and there will still be discrimination in the appointment process, governmental and judicial. We must continue to

I think about what Terry Nagata
(National JACL Credit Union president, Salt Lake City) shared with us at the California Tri-District us at the Califorma Thi-District Conference with the story about the geese and why they fly in a "Y for-mation. Science has discovered that as each bird flaps its wings, it cre-ates an uplift for the bird immedi-ately following. By flying in a "Y formation, the whole flock adds at least 70, percent grants flows." least 70 percent greater flying range than if each bird flew on its

So, people who share a common direction and sense of community can get where they are going quick-

can get where they are going quick-er and easier, because they are trav-elling on the thrust of one another. I think about the words ex-pressed by one of the Carson's citi-zens, Frankie Stewart, named Ms. Senior America for 1997. She said, "My own personal philosophy is that life is neither good nor bad, but rather a series of experiences that teach, strengthen and ultimately become the stuff of which character

I think about Thomas Cannon, of Richmond, Va., an African Ameri-can postal worker with an annual income including overtime of \$30,000 who has given away \$96,000 to those in need since 1972. What a remarkable and generous

iman being.

I think about our JACLers and friends who have gone on to a better place and am grateful for their con-tributions and involvement.

I think about the lines read by the late Princess Diana from a poem by the Austrelian poet Adam Lindsay Gordon, published in 1867:

Life is mostly froth and bubble, two things stand like stone, Kindness in another's trouble, Courage in your own:

Let's Start the New Year With a

Let's Start the New Year With a Bang
JACLers, I welcome the New Year with great anticipation for greater involvement by our youth, our members and our communities. I challenge you to behave like geese, move forward together, pick up the steam and reach our goal!

And finally, I was deeply honored to be introduced at the Sacramento JACL Installation by emose Mike Sawamura as the president who brought "humor, peace and harmony" to JACL. I want this to be a New Year's resolution for all of us!

In memoriam - 1997

All the towns are in California except as noted

Abe, Sakuko, 92, Buena Park, Nov. 14 ('95). kuoka-born, longtime Caldwell, Idaho, resident. Akedo, Kunilichi, 91, Monterey, Dec. 7 ('96). bleaume-born

Aldre Ben V 90 Lagrana Niguel And 7: Hon

* Aldyama, Kay Shina, 78, Garderia, Sept. 5; Chicago-born 442 vet. Arlta, Isamu Jim, 95, Colo., Feb. 7; Kumamo-

Asada, Shizuo, 85, Tokyo, Nov. 9 ('96); Japan tines president, 1971-1981. Baba, Tamaye, 92, San Jose, June 9; Mie-Air Lines p

Baba, Tarnaye, 92, San Jose, June 9, Me-bortl.

Chillasseva, Kanao, 91, Huntington Baach, Dec. 8 (96); Kodrebow,

Crost, Lyn, 90, White corresponders with the southern of the first own properties of the second o

Koch-born,
Baleta, Stanley Kiyoshi, 77, Gardena, May
Si, Hawai-bom 442 vet,
Fulfi, Grace Kelko, 87, Virginia Beach, Fia,
Feb. 16, refreshom the Library of Congress, Vioce
of America, Japanese language instructor at Navy
Language School University of Colorado.
Fulfi, Yoshiko, 92, Los Angeles, May 23; Heintenburger

Fujimi, Tatsuno, 92, Cutver City, March 9, akavama-bom. na-born. oto, Rae Shisue, 89, Salt Lake City, Apri

20: San Francisco-born postwar miso company roprietor. Fujimura, Rev. Bunyu, 89, Cutver City, April

21: Gitubor Fuilsaki, Jack M., 76, New York, Feb. 5; Wal-

Fujishin, Sam, 72, Adrian, Ore., Aug. 6; Seat-bom 442 vet, Bronze Medal. Fujishin, Sam, 72, Adrian, Ore., Aug. 6; Seat-bom 442 vet, Bronze Star. Fukawa, Takako, 94, Gardena, Aug. 10; nut C

Funtis, Shizako, 93, Sacramento, July 31; Walayama-bon.
Gol, Frank, 69, Sacramento, April B, Joundarg, member, Matsuyama-Sacramento Sister City Cop.
Haga, Dr. Juli Y, 71, Germanlown, Md. May 32; Japan-bom bonsai horizuturist, past director of Prinzotion University's electron microscopic at Georgetown University Medical School 1977-79
Handa, Shizue, 94, Gardena, July 4;

Harada, Shizue, 94, Gardena, July 4; Isrlawak-born. Harano, Dr. David, 59, Beaumont, Texas, Dec. 3 (96); Benkely-born, Topaz: Internee, postvar North Palier, Neb., residort, graduate of McCormick Theological Seminary and Lousville Presbyterian Theological Seminary and colonia, U.S. Army chaptain (1963-1993). Hasse, Raymond Tashira, Los Angoles, Mar. 28; horgine Selancou JACL Board officer. Hastanskia, Roy Susumun, SS, Oct. 8; Los Angoles-born Vettram vet.
Hastanskia, Tsuyu, 91, Deriver, June 10; Kurslawak-born Vettram vet.

geles-born Vietnam vet.
Hatasaka, Tsuyu, 91, Denver, June 10, Ku-mannot-born.
Haygemba, Mary Massako, 91, Surnyvale.
Oct. 13, Salmas-born.
Haysesh, Chrybrion, 103, Berkeley, Nov. 18
(36), Japan-born.
Haysesh, Dr. T. Terry, 75, Pissburgh, Pa., Feb.
7, Sacrament-born. professor of medicine at Per.
(74-98).
MS. Stopen. 71, For Lutton, Colo..

(T4-98)
Hayashi, Shigeo, 71, Fort Lipton, Colo,
March, 6,42 vst.
Hayashi, Shigeo, 71, Fort Lipton, Colo, Mar 6, Fort Lipton-born 442 vst.
Hida, Hida, 93, Watuwalisa, Ws., Dec. 29
(36); Gároy, Call-born,
Higashida, Salichi, 88, Honoldu, July 3,
Holoado-born author of Adics to Taus (1993),
erriginated to Poru, retamed in the U.S. Journey
erriginated to Poru, retamed in the U.S. Journey

Hirata, Koma, 98, Los Angeles, Dec. 28 (96);

Hirata, Koma, 98, Los Angeles, Dec. 28 (96), Hirata, Richard Yoshito, 79, Orange County, May 3, Panier Joon, MIS vet. Honda, Shu, 100, Los Angeles, July 22, Fulgoles-born, Los Angeles, meident, since 1918. Hort, Mine, 98, Los Angeles, May 14; Kagoshi-hort, Mine, 98, Los Angeles, May 14; Kagoshi-

Horita, Henry Haruo, 90, Stockton, Mar. 31;

Stockton-born.

Hoshide, Toshid, 88, Rockville, Md., May 18, cartographer, U.S. Defense Mapping Agency assistant chief, Scientific Data; District Governor, Teachmarkers International astmasters International. Hoshizald, Rilka, 93, Los Angeles, March 23;

Hoshband, Rillas, SS, Los Angeles, March 25, Me-born.
Barraid, Hiddeso, SS, Monterey Park, Oct. 21 (SS); Hisoshma-born.
Ichiolas, Dr. Tsutayo, N., 91, Los Angeles, Nov. 26 (SS); Hisoborn family physician (first Ness woman USC Medical School graduate) in prever Egist Los Angeles, 101, Santa Monica, March 3, Okrawe-born.
Isoda, Yassue, 94, Los Angeles, Nov. 25 (S6); Walsowen-born.

akayama-bom. Imagawa, Tatsuyo, 92, Belmont, Jan. 21; kayama-bom.

na-com. **gawa, Hisaye, 97,** San Francisco. Nov. 24 kayama-bom I**, Shizuyo, 98**, San Fernando, Jan. 17; Hi-(6); Ok

rothme-born, Indiandini, Manuel Kumenosukis, 92, April 24; recipiort, the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure; seved on the Sourd of Los Angeles Heaton Commissiones.

Inamura, Micht, 76, Pasadersa, Mar. 24; Utahonn rusing director at Keiro Nussing Hoose, Induye, Gecer Asso, 80, Sacramenta, Dec. 7 (98); Florithous, Sacramento, Dec. 7 (98); Florithous, Sacramento ALC, pres. (54); Indusye, Missa, 94, East Life Angeles, Sept. 29; Kappstime-both

Kagoshime-born. Isago, Netsu, 103, Venice, Feb. 11; Fukushi

i-born. Ishii, Kane, 93, Gardena, Sept. 22; Kana

wa-bom. Ishibashi, Umeno, 97, Gardena, March 9,

Welsysme-born tehigaki, Ayako, 93, Tokyo, Nov. 12-196); Japan-born social adhist, U.S. Officio of War Information employee during WWII, U.S. resident (23-51), fed to Japan during Sen. McCarthy's articommunist witch hurt. briti, Yoshiaki, 74, Honoldu, Mar. 6; Hawaiborn retired Advertiser chief phytographer, intro-

is hairia, 74, Honolutu, Mar. 6, Hawai-6. Advertiser chief photographer, intro-35mm camera to journalism in Hawaii. 7a, **Dr. Tokio, 88**, San Jose, July 5; San retired and the 35

In Monte 85 Hawaii July 30, '96; spo writer for over 56 years, known as 'Har

Gott: tto, Margaret Eruyo, 90, Sun Valley, Feb. 16; Los Angeles-born. Iwald, Chiyoko, 94, Los Angeles, Oct. 2; Ku-

mamoto-born. wasald, Haruco K., 94, South Pasadena Oct. 29 (96); Tottori-born. wata, Kiyoko, 99, Pasadena, July 31; Kana-

Izuhara, Umeno, 94, La Palma, March 5, Hi-

roshima-born,

Kageyama, Noboru, 84, Seattle, Dec. 23,
Seattle-born president, North American Post; reopiert, the Order of the Rising Sun with Gold and
Silver Rays.

nays. amayatsu, Yuki, 89, Los Angeles, Sept. 23 xood JACL president (65), P.C. circulation ager 1965-1986.

nger 1905-1906 a**midoi, Dr. Thomas Y., 74,** Rancho Palos as, Aug. 23; Parlier-born dentist, WWI MIS



Kango Kunitsugu (1969)

Kanegae, Elden K., 78, Gardena, Sept. 17, intain Valley-horn U.S. Army paratrooper, Or-Fountain Valley-born U.S. Army paratrooper, Orange County JACL president (50).

Kani, Tsurno, 99, San Mateo, Nov. 9 (96); Kumannah

Kanow, Rev. Shinpachi, 84, Salinas, May 18;

Kariya, Sumili (96); Taoxii Presbyterian minister. o, 79, Ontario, Ore., Nov. 11

Horists. Kashino, Shiro 'Kash,' 75, Seattle, June 11 Co. I 442 vet, Silver Star, Bronze Star, 6 Purple

Hearts.
Kashiwamura, Daniel, 67, Las Vegas, June
2, Hawai-born, retired Air Force master sergeant
and Korean War vet.
Katagiri, Taro "Kats," 74, Fresno, Sejot. 9,
Caruthers-born retired U.S. Army colonel, served

in WWII, Korea, Vietnam. Kato, Sumi, 91, Carlsbad, Feb. 21; Wakaya

hata, Henry H., 77, Hidalgo, Texas, nsville-born farmer, Rio Grande Va

wnsville-born tarmer, Rio Grande Valley resident (48-52). akamil, Hisao, 91, Los Angeles, Oct. 26;

Kawaikami, rwew, ..., Hawai-bom. Kawamura, Martha Matsu, 97, Los Angeles, May 22, Kagawa-bom. Kawasald, Natsue, 96, San Jose, Jan. 16;

akayama-bom. Kawata, Shigeko, 100, Los Angeles, Feb. 22;

Kawazoye, George Gunki, 92, Los Angeles, July 15; Kumamoto-born. Kayamoto, Riichi (Kansul), 97, Los Angeles, July 4; Tottori-born.
Kikuchi, Teruko, 90, Los Angeles, Sept. 21;

Klicumoto, Tsune, 95, Gardena, Sept. 28; Ya-

maguchi-born.
Kimura, Robert, 72, Hawai, April 29; IWMI MIS, Korean War vet, commanded Hawaiis 329th Spocial Foroso Detachment, chief attorney for seven years in Hawaiis Senate, House Representative (68-76).

sentative (98-76).

Kimura, Dr. Kazuo K., 76, West Carrollton,
Ohio, May 1; retired from Dayton Veteran's Administration Research Department, established
the Dayton Poison Control, Center at Chriden's
Hospital and throughout the nation; Dayton JACL.

ident (87-88). Gnoshita, Hisashi, 94, Aug. 22; Okayama-

Kira, Sadayo, 94, Los Angeles, April 4; Seat

té-bonr Kita, George, 77, Chicago, Feb. 26; Calesdo-bom attomay of 50 years in Chicago. Kita, Tonn, 98, Petersburg, Alaska, March 27, Japan-bom, 184 Alaskan Issé. Kityono, Frank Isamu, 92, West Los Angeles, Nov. 4 (96); Kapashima-bom. Kobata, Tadag; 94, Long Beach, May 28, Hassakhom.

al-born.
James Sem Selichi, 93, Chicago, March
marnashi-born.
Joburni, Michael S., 49, Las Vegas, Dec. 26
Reno-born old engineer, capitain in Army
s of Engineers (73), Nevada Board of RegisProfessional Engineers and Land Surveyors Kotaum.
(196): Renobom CM
Copp of Engineers (73), Neviscocord of Engineers (73), Neviscotend Protessor all Engineers and Land Stament Protessor all Engineers and Land Stament Localisans, Tabaco Henry, 99, Santa Ana, Aug.

**Common Copper State (1968)
**Common Common Copper State (1968)
**Common Common C

Kubo, Kikus, 91, Torrance, Feb. 9; Har Kuga, Sumi 95, Fruitland, Idaho, Nov. 9 (96); ralized U.S. citizen, prewar Hood

Inturnation of the state of the

Dec 13 (96): H a. Rev. Andrew. 86. Silver Soring. Md.

Feb. 19; Yokosukabom retired Library of Con-gress field director, WVII at Office of Strategic Services, founder of Joseph Heco Society of America, named to the Order of the Sacred Tree

iapanese emperor. ra, Kosei, 93, Los Angeles, Aug. 3

Enime-born. Kuromiya, Sute, 93, Colorado, Sept. 15

Aich-born.

Kurosakia, Aliko, 68, McLean, Va., May 2, Ao-morf-born classical Japanese dancer given the name Hanayagi Ichio.

Kusuttake, Shizue, 98, Fullenton, Sept. 10;

saka-bom Kumi ra, Hide, 92, Los Angeles, July 31;

Seattle-born.
Kuwata, Kijiro, 90, Los Angeles, May 31;
Wakayama-born
Lee, Patricia S. Chikamoto 44, Jan. 16;
Hawaii-born, co-author of Finding/Your Way to
Wellness, the Puper Sound Breast Cancer Infor-

Welniss, the Puger South of the Massack Carbon mation and Resource Guide.

Lee, Talik M. 57, Hemdon, Va., July 9; Southorn, Isted in Who's Who in the World 1986-76 and International Who's Who of Intellectuals 1985; author of forthcoming book. Korean Families in

the 21st Century.

Maeda, Sasami, 90, Santa Monica, Aug. 28,

Maeda, Sasarin, 9-0.
Kori-Norn.
Maeda, George E. 76, Oregon Slope, June 27; Portland, Ore born 100/442 vet.
Maldishima, Shunichi, 99, Aubum, Dec. 14
(99), Hilo, Hawai Joon.
Marniya, Voshio Buddy, 80, Aug. 15; San
Diego-born Co. D. 100/442 vet.-co-Jounder, Diego-born Co. D 100/442 vet; co-founder, Japanese American National Museum; board of directors, 100/442/MIS WWII Memorial Founda

Maruyama, Fuji, 91, Oakland, Aug. 26; San na. Harue. 92. Los Angeles. Feb. 22:

noka, Hank Hisa, 77, Gardena, June 29 tle-hom Co. F 442 va

istie-bom Co. F 442 vet.

Masuda, Joe Yuzuru, 80, Los Angeles; May retired U.S. Army MIS major.

Matsuda, Hana Nagao, 101, Watsonville, Sent. 10: Honolulu-born

udaira. Theresa H., 94, S Matsudara, Inverse In., 95, Joseph (Mr. 196); National Catholic Mother of the Year (51), tamily of 9 sons, 3 daughters, 35 gc., 19 ggc., pre-deceased by husband Thomas.

Matsuishi, Bob, 93, Torrance, March 30;

Hawai-born. Matsuid, Peter Makoto, 91, San Francisco Dec. 18 ('96); Japan-born. Matsumoto, Hiro "Matson', 81, July 26; Co

oka, Yoshio, 74, Richmond, Feb. 15;

et. atsuura, Richard, 64, Hawai, May 2; for-bate Senator. ends, Mitsuyo, 99, Lake Worth, Fla., April 6;

pshima-born. Middo, Sakae, 94, West Los Angeles, Jan. : Hiroshima-born. t; Hiroshima-bom.

Mitune, Tomaye, 94, Berkeley, July 17;
Julyia-bom, Berkeley resident since 1914.

Mitune, Tomoye, 94, Berkeley, July 17;

ulcuoka-born. Minami, Kinuye, 97, Gardena, Dec. 3 (96): lalayama-born naturalized U.S. chizen. Minami, Surna, 97, Los Angeles, June 13;

Kagoshima-born. Miura, Richard Katsuko, 90, Torrance, July 17: Fulcio

; Fukuoka-born. **Miyagi, William Hidekaz**u, 73, Los Angel arch 7; 100/442 vet. ce, Kiyoko, 99, Kauai, Hawaii, Aug. 2; Miya

Livingston-born. Mori, Yuki, 95, Gardena, Jan. 6; Fukuoka om.

Morimitsu, Virginia, 77, Chicago, March 17;
Assonitie-born, prewar West I.A. resident,
eatime Brethren Sentice Committee Resettleeatime Brethren Sentice Committee Resettleeatime Brethren Sentice, Committee Resettleeatime in Dr. Tom Yatabe).

Morishipe, Wald, S3, Monterey Park, Dec. 19
80; Fisiol-Sono.

Monstrage, www. 169; Fulus-Lover, Fig. El Centro, Aug. 9 in a trust accident Woodland, Callf.; Imperial Valley JACL, president (69) JACL, president (69) Muglishima, Herold Hartou, 78, Las Vegas, Sept. 10; Roday Ford, Colo-born WWII MS vet. Mutail, Yea, 95, Newport Beach, Jan. 16;

ma-born. rakarni, Henry, 90, Honolulu, Feb. 25; avid x. supporter, and fan of baseball and softmi. Sue. 95. San Francisco, Mar. 23

Murakami, Kiku, 99, San Francisco, Jan. 2; on-born, original supporter of Kirnochi Inc. agai, Asa, 101, Seattle, Sept. 28; Hiroshime Nagai, A

alto, Jiro J., 90 Monterey Park, Aug. 21; Nakada, Saburo Jake, 76, Las Vegas, Sept. 3 ('96); Los Angeles born, WWII Army vet, retired

Nakagawa, Winston, 81, Marysville, Jan. 6, 442 vet, Purple Heart.

Nakahama, Kamesuke, 100, Honolulu, Feb 24; Japan-born popular benshi, or narrator o o, Tamiyo, 103, Dana Point, Sept. 25;

Nakamura, Judga Edward H., 74, Honolulu. Sept. 11; 442 vet, labor lawyer, 10-year-lerm ap-pointee to state supreme court by Gov. Arlyoshi in

Nakang, Tomi Hiromu, 74, Bountful, Utah, June 30, Maiad, Idaho-bom Co. L 442 vet. Nakashima, Sue, 93, Cleveland, Oct. 29 (96) Naikasuji, Sunao Ralph, 91, Los A Sept. 30; Wakayama-bom, prewar Little

garage proprie Nakata, Su tor. milico, 91, Buena Park, Feb. 6; Hie. Kenzo, 92, Gardena, Aug. 20

oshima-born. lamba, Masato "Mas," Salt Lake Valley, Utah. 17; Mt. Olympus Chapter president ("55).

Nehel, Masuko, 71, San Francisco, Nov. 23. oc adm

ssistant. Nihei, Ume, 94, Berkeley, June 19, Fukushi-a-born. Niehida, Sue, 101, Monterey Park, Dec. 25

oshima-bom. awa, Komald, 102, Gardena, Jan. 29.

nanashi-h nashi-born. shiura, Harry Shinichi, 90, San Jose, May

Nahibur, Hamy Shinichi, 90, San Jose, May 26; Yiddaid-Hoo, 76, Santa Ara, Nov. 16 (96), Santa Ara-born immer, Co. L. 442 vst. trustee of U.C. Davie Foundation Ribard, 53, Joseph Hospital Foundation Beard, Videri Affairs Council of Or-ange County director, prever Cal Aggle-tootal are and All Contence hornore for four years. U.C. Dave Afrietic Half of Fame (91); director, Or-ange Production Credit Assn. 13 years. Caragle County grand juino; 35-year member Orange Ro-lean.

tary. --Node, Teru, 105, Los Angeles, Nov. 2 (96); Wakayema-born.

Nutricia Furni. 99. Riverside, June 8; Yam

sta, Lt. Col. Benjamin, 79, Washington, farch 29, Vacaville-born career MIS officer, D.C., March 29; Vac CIC yet. no. Masa, 97, Los Angeles, Jan. 28; Hi-

Odano, Masa, Vr., Los Argens, set Les, vi-noshima-born, Ohld, Edwin, 73, Santa Rosa, Oct. 23 (96); Livingston-born, Oc. E 442 vet, Longtime Sonoma Courly JACLer. Olta, Ilsauni Jack, 71, Las Vegas, Dec. 16 (96); Watson-Rie-born research chemist. Olcazaid, 176, 74, Los Argeles, Nov. 14 (96);

Otta, Itsurmi stex, 11, (96); Watson/le-born research chemist. Okazarid, Tolt, 74, Los Angeles, Nov. 14 (96); Los Angeles-born Co. C 522nd Field Artillery, vpt. co-bunder, Venice Japanese American Commu-nity Center. Okazarid, Yoshi, 92, Lod. Sept. 28; Hiroshma-

M. Clid Kemmohni Paul 92, Yuba City, Oct. 19.

roshima-born.
Okura, Benny, Cincinnati, April 22; WW II vet, ncinnati JACL President (166). Cir

Okura, Kosuye, 97, Ogden, Utah, Sept. 9, Hi

Omata, Garret, 29, Arcadia, Mar. 4; Los Ange-s-born writer of the play, S.A.M. I Am. Omori, Morio, 75, Hawaii, Feb. 5; 442 vet, onze Star, former campaign manager for Sen. Daniel Inouve ima, Karne, 101, San Mateo, Dec. 16

(96); Hiroshima-born. Oshiro, Tom Koyel, 92, Walnut Creek, Aug. 6; Ota, Samual, 69, Belmont, Nov. 3 (96); Long-mont, Colo-born landscape contractor for 42

ars. Otsuli, Kay Ketzó, 76, San Pedro, Oct. 16; n Pedro-born WWII MIS veteran. Ryuto, Suzuye, 92, Stockton, Aug. 29; Alchi-

Ryuto, Suzuye, 82, Sicodon, Aug. 24, AUD-bon.

31, Seutine, Aug. 15. Port Bisko-V. Nest-hoom.

Nest-hoom, Edward Orie, 93, Santa Monico,
Oct. 16, Futustrima-börn.
Seashars, Harvoid H., 98, Pa., Aug. 27, Japan-bon, recipient of the Order of the Sacred Treasure from Emperor Herindio in recognizion of Bisdorg contributions to Japanese and Amendan relations trough-likebana, bunded lieibana societies in Pennsykernia and Otto.

Seasidi, Norman Harudchi, 76, Los Angeles.

rvice Dec. 19 (96); Maui-born 100/442 vel. Shibuya, Furnie, 97, Los Angeles, Feb. 23;

WE ama-bom. mizu, Dick Umetaro, 91, Spokane, Nov. 4 (96); Shiga-born. Shimizu, Tokko, 90, Sun Valley, July 12; Hi-

Shimata, Toloo, W. Sch Yasey, Johy Tc, Ter-orshima-Dom.
Shinifawa, Aliko, 71, Spicewood, Texas, Nov. 8 (96); Kuriamoto-born, Univ. of Hawaii graduale, piano teacher, accompished porcelain and china painter, eldest diaughter of the Row. Massataro and Furnico Shigemetsu, Congregational Church mis-sorrates in Hawaii in 1933. Houston JACLer. Shinoda, Shigelko, 93, Berkeley, Feb. 22; Tot-

Sugimoto, Yei, 96, Sacramento, Aug. 4; Aichi

Sugino, Haruyo, 93, Los Angeles, May 12; awai-born. Sumioka, Shigeo, 78, Seattle, Jan. 5; life ember of Nisal Veterans Committee. « Suzuki, Yoehi, 100, Seattle, Feb. 15; Japan-

n. Suzuwa, Ryolchi, 101, Los Angeles, March Hiroshima-born. Taguchi, Hisano, 91, Los Angeles, April 15;

Takahashi, Tomiye, 102, Ontario, Ore., Jan.

akamune, Thomas, 87, Hawaii, March 27, ai-born educator, executive secretary to U.S. n. Oren Long, principal, Farrington High School Takekoshi, Takewo, 89, Los Angeles, July 25

MI MIS ins m WWII MIS instructor. sehl, Takewo, 89, San Francisco, July -born WWII MISUS instructor.

25; Seatilib-born WMM MSLS restructor.

Telectromy. Thromase Shoil, YM Tacorne, West May 27. Thromase Shoil, YM Tacorne, West May 28. Thromase Shoil, YM Tacorne, West May 29. Thromase Shoil, YM Tacorne, Popular May 20. Thromase Shoil, YM Tacorne, Popular May 20. Thromase May 20

Taldzawa, George, 76, Seattle, Jan. 22; member of American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Nisel Veterans Committee.
Tameld, Joe Hissiharu, 78, Hawthome, May
19; Los Angeles-bom 442 vet.

Kagoshima-born. Tamura, Kiku, 92, La Habra Heights, Aug. 8

Hyogo-born. Tan, Haruko Ruth, 91, Los Angeles, May 6; isco-born. a, Masuyo K. 90, Chicago, July 19. a, Masuyo K., 90, Illinsis, July 14;

Hawai-born.
Tanaka, Yasuo C., 77, South Hawai
22 (96); Los Angeles-born, WWII MIS
tered stootherlater (46-96).
Tanazzaki, Shigeko, 98, Los Ang usuo C., 77, South Pasadena, Nov Ingeles-born, WWII MIS vet, regis

tori-born. Ita, Kusu 'Alice', 98, Napa, Dec. 9 ('96);

Tarji, Jemes L. 76, Stockton, May 4; WWII In-pretentranslator in the Philippines and Japan. Tacks, Minoru Willie, 79, Hudson, Colo., June ; Hollster-born member of the American Lugion. Tatsurno, Maesteru, 76, San Mateo, April 28, an Francisco-born owner, Nichi Bei Byssen in

San Francisco Japantown.

Tezol, Lt. Col. Douglas, 46, Gárland, Utah; Air
Force transport command, killed in crash in

Turkey.
Tethims, Roy Ichiro, 62, Seatte, April
Alameda-born U.S. Naval Language School structor, Voice of America broatticastier, retired a 30 years; U.S. Naval Investigative Service Office

30 years; U.S. Navel Investigative Service Unice Injan.
Togomi, Art, 77, Las Lunas, N.M., Dec. 3
(36); Abuquerque-born farmer, New Mexico.
JACL, pres. (52).
Tolouhisa, Thomas Sholj, 74, Clinus Heights,
Aug. 29, Los Angleis-born WMII vet, colonel,
Amy Reserves Copps of Engineers.
Tominaga, Thomas T. 76, Berkeley, Aug. 17,
MS vet, past commander, Golden Galle Nesi
VFW Post 9879.
Tominaga Trem Helden, 62, Gardene, Sock.

Tominaga, Tom Hideo, 82, Gardena, Sept. 13; Hawai-born, WWII MIS veteran. Tomita, Michio, 91, Los Angeles, Feb. 17; Ya-

maguchi-born. Tomita, Masajiro, 91, Los Angeles, July 28

Yokohama-born. Torigoe, Yulki, 102, San Jose, Sept. 1; Okaya

ma-born.
Tsubokawa, Terumi "Teri," 47, Seattle, Apri 9, Yokohama-born U.S. military mumber of the Post Marksmanship Team; treator of award-win

Post Mansmarsary feath, death of award-Mining sculptures and watercolors.

Tsudamaid, Ben T., 77, Ontario, Ore., Dec. 19
(96); Kent, Wash-born market operator, charter
Ontario Rotary Club member, Snake River Valley

JACLer.
Tsutsumi, Massryuld, 78, Sacramento, Oct.
26 (96); 32-year employee of Southern Pacific
RR, retired 1980.
Uchida, Lt. Col. Kenichi (USAR), 78, Aug. 21;

uchida, Lt. Col. Kenichi (USAR), 78, Aug. 21; San Pedro-bom WWII Army vet, Ogden (Ben Lomond) JACL president (48-50, 59-62), IDC governor (47-49), Intermountain JACL Thousand

de Jack 82 Seattle Aug 10: WWI MIS Uchida, Jack, 82, Seatte, Aug. 10, YYYYI MIS Inslator, member of Nisel Veterans Committee, nerican Legion Cathay Post 186. Ueda, Alice M., 96, Lomita, May 31; Kauai,

Ujiie, Yayoi, 98, Los Angeles, Oct. 20; Fukushi-

ma-oom.
Ukai, Miyoko Grace, 95, Hayward, Sept. 12;
illelong San Francisco area resident.
Uno, Hirato "Jack," 81, Brighton, Colc., Sept.
11; Brighton JAA, Fort Lupton JACL president (83-

Urahama, Tokuli, 91, Gardena, Aug. 4: Uyeyama, Uto, 93, Sacramento, May 6; Oki-

newe-born.
Wada, Yorttada "Yort," 80, San Francisco,
Nov. 27, Inst. J.A. meimber, UC Board of Regents,
chairman 183-94; knogime youth advocale, asso-ciate editor, Dayly Californiar.
Waldta, Milnoru, 76, Las Vegas, Nov. 11 (96);

Class Angeles Som Import company executive.

Watanabe, Kendrick, M.D., 57, San Jose,
Sept. 10, Chief of Sugney & Medical Staff, Clinican of the Year at Alexan Hospital.

Yald, Mac-lean, 90, Culver City Oct. 16;

Heiseshore. Los Angeles

gurma, Taldito, 97, Los Angeles, Sept. bank official, Downtown LA JACL presremagumat, resorco, se/, Los Angeles, Sept retired bank official, Downtown L.A. JACL pres nt (64), tea ceremony exponent, 4th Class Or of Sacred Treasure honoree.



n Shig Mar. 28; Wat on on Aging, Ri

mittee.

Yamamoto, Sekae, 83, Lomita, June 28;
Tacoma-born first Nisei city councilman in Carson,
Calf. (68) and mayor (73).

Yamamoto, Taldchi, 94, San Pedro, Feb. 4;

amoto, Ishino, 91, Rancho Palos Verdes,

16), Japan-Boom.
Yamassald, Terusko, 78, Bioomfield Township,
A., Nov. 10), pianist, masser music teacher.
Yamashita, Totko, 83, Yakima, Wash., Od. 29
6). Seattle-boom (latho orion-potals grower, feeBoise Valley JACLer, served nine years on
Peasant Rigole, kidno, school board.
Yamaste, Misao, 92, San Jose, Jan. 29,

, Dr. Minoru, 64, Los Gatos, Feb. 24

lerey-born associate professor at Stanford ensity School of Medicine. armate, Talka, 93, Los Angeles, Dec. 3 (96) shima-born. ano, Hideo 'Gene,' 83, San Francisco, WWIII

MIS vet. Yasutake, Yasushi Yasi, 77, Oznard, Nov. 22 (96); Long Beach-born, agricultural manager for 48 years; member, Oznard Optimist Club, Vertura County JAC, president 1984-1981. Yasuszaki, Frank Minoru, 97, Los Angeles, May 17; Hirothima-born. Yato, Chiye, 95, Los Angeles, April 12 service.

Yato, Chilye, Iso, Lubroy, Today-Don. Yonegald, Kethleen Shizuye, 97, Los Ange-les, Dec. 20 (98), Kort-born. Yturft, Losie, 84, Ortanb, Ore., March 18: Dei-mar. Idaho-bom 33-yeer Thousand. Clib JACL.

member. -Compiled by Margot Brunswick

Asaba, Tamae, 82, Seattle, Nov. 15; Winslow, Wash-born, survived by daughter Pauline Mystal (Bellevue, Wash.), sister Beculah Sakagami (Seattle), 3 gc, 5 ggc, predeciah Sakagami (Seattle), 3 gc, 5 ggc, 1 gc, 1 g

Davis Okumura, parents Osama and Yosakio Okumura, brothers Robert, James, sister Donna.

Case, Kinuko Ode, 68, Gardnerville, Nev. Oct. 23; Fukuoka-born, former resident of Pasademia yarani okumura, brother School, okupura okupura

Sugihara, brothers Shichiro, Suehiko Hashimota, Hatago, G. Randy, 42, Lornita, Dec. 5; Los Angeles-Dom, survived by parents George Angeles-Dom, survived by parents George Hayashi, Hatsu Niaria, 81, Los Angeles, Nov. 19, Fresno-Dom, survived by husbard Masao Francis, daughter Masako Margaret Iwashia, 19c, 19c, brother Tom Watanabe-Hayashi, Nino, 77, Spokane, Wash, Nov. 14, Redmond, Wash, Loom Jowed by sister Hohda, George Tsumori, 95, Los Angeles, Nov. 30, Oila-Sorin, survived by wile Taneko, children, Meni Tsuneko Onish, Alice Akko Kataoka, Ruth Isohiko Mayeda, 12 gc., 3 ggs.—Ichihara, Masako (Yaughan), Torrance, children Shigeriu Ichihara, Renzaburo Ichihara (bdth of Japan).

ichihera (both ol Japan). 98. Seattle, Nov. 2. Visalla-born, survived by web Shiblo (IndiVisalla-born, survived by web Shiblo (IndiJohn Shible). 1999. 1

(riawali), sister Lilian Taira Ishimaru, Tsukumo, Chicago, Dec. 13, merty of Imperial Valley, survived by son iko, 3, gc., brothers Kusuto, Stone, sister ruko Itano. to, Tokuyoshi, 97. Sentayama

Mildo, 3. gc., brothers Kusulo, Sione, sister Fenko lazor. Jose, Nov. 24. Wakayama-born, survived by sons Harley (Velaercia), Yoshiaki (Cuperino), Isamu (Al-hambra), daughters Shrzuyo Suzie Nakatari (koheriery Pani, Muts Chamolio (Certico), 12. heramurs, Johnny Yoshio, 84, Lodi, Nov. 9. surivived by wife Furniye, sons Newton, Warrea, Wictor, 5 gc. Kamis, Ruth Harutio, 89, Los Angeles, Nov. 8; Burbank-born, survived by son Arthur Akira, daughters Constance (Brimingham.)

Alla, Misko Halnér (Belmont, Mass.), 2 gc., brother Dariel Iwao Also.

Kanashino, Misso, 80, Gardena, Oct. 31; Hawai-bom, sunvived by son Teb. brothers Loyd (Dewney, Larry (Daissey), Larry (Dai

ile Mortzono (san Pransisco).

Kano, Al Ny, Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 2 serKano, Al Ny, Fort Collins, Colo., Dec. 2 serKathiris, George M., 88, Spokane, Wash.,
Nov. 12, survived by wife Myoko Betty, sions
Bruce (Spokane), Hobert (Seattle), disighter
Joyce Cola (Spokane), Hobert (Seattle), disighter
Missura (Japan);
Kata, Paul Shigeru, 92, Los Angeles,
Nov.17; Fukushima-born, survived by sonsPaul Jr., Makoto Mari, Ken. 8 pc. 5 pg.
Kato, Urano, 105, Seattle, Oct. 24; HiroshiKato, Urano, 105, Seattle, Oct. 24; HiroshiKato,

sons Roqald, Leslie, daughter Marihn Yamane, stelpacs, Richard Sugi, Robert Sugi,
gc., brothers Bee, Takeyuld, sister-in-law
Kawahare, Rej Se, Montersy Park, Nov. 7;
Honolulu-born, survived by sons Daniel. Denbry, Dwight. Delano, Chlavaili, aughter Grace
Imura, brother Takeo Charisto, 9 gc., 6 gc.,
Walnut Grove-born, survived by wife Sadako,
daughters Janice Crintsman, Ariene Bezmalo;
sons Alan, Dennis, Raymond, gc., brothers
Takesth, Yoshio, sister Takako Taki,
walnut Grove-born, survived by wife Sadako,
daughters Janice Crintsman, Ariene Bezmalo;
sons Alan, Dennis, Raymond, gc., brothers
Takesth, Yoshio, sister Takako Taki,
voshio, sister Takako Taki,
davide Sadamon, survived by wife-Grace
Sachiko, son Wesley Shigeto, daughter Elsie
Yuko, brothers-in-law Shigenan Hrial, Kohel
Casachiko, son Wesley Shigeto, daughter Elsie
Yuko, brothers-in-law Shigenan Hrial, Kohel
Takebe, sisters-in-law Yoshiko Okura. May
Harithiot, Tarunko, 82, Los Angeles, Nov.
26, Hawai-born, survived by Wita-Grace
Kitarum, John, 47, San Jose, Dec. 8;
survived by wife Denise, moher Dorothy Kitazumi,
Kitazumi, John, 47, San Jose, Dec. 8;
survived by wife Denise, moher Dorothy Kitazumi,
Vanessa Furtus, 3 gc., sistens Sumi Isono, Yun
Sasachiko, Mason, Santher Shipper, Burker, Granes Shipper,
Kitarumi, John, 47, San Jose, Dec. 8;
survived by wife Jeanne, son Bobby,
daughter Kathleen Wetzel, brother George,
Ruvern, Gene, sisters Alice Barboza, Jane
Yoko, Granes Santheen Wetzel, brother George,
Ruvern, Gene, sisters Santheen, Son Bobby,
daughter Kathleen Wetzel, brother George,
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daughter Kathleen Wetzel, brother George,
Ruvern, Gene, sisters Santheen, Son, Chero

ogge, brotheris-n-iaw Jerry, Naz Nojo, ceotige Watarnabo.

Matarnabo.

B. Silver Spring, Md. Nov.

11; Los Angeles-born, Washington D.C. JACL-president (1951), survived by Wiel Shizung, son Donald (Alexandria), daughter Lurar Komal (Arahem), 1 go., brother Ray (South Nyamoto, Turk, Myamoto, sisters-in-law Emiko Komal, Kryoko Komal, Kryo

Samie Yamagshi, 3 Brothers, 3 sisters and samie Yamagshi, 3 Brothers, 3 sisters and Kubo, Florence Shizuko, 86, Hatbor City, Nov. 26, Hawail-born, Survived by husband Edmund, son Edward, daughters Nancy Kubo, Alice Leung, 5 pc., Drothers Raymond Kaoru, Tsutomu, Sadamu, Isamu Nagata (all of, Hawail), sister Misser Moot (Hawail), sister Misser Moot (Hawail), sister Misser Moot (Hawail), sister Carohy Elias, 4 op., brothers-in-law-Kats, Yuk, Bob Tamura. Kubota, 46 T., 41, Orange County, Dec. 12; Portland, Dre-born, survived by husband Henry Hank, daughter Darner Hamano, son Larry Kubota, 46 op., brothers Narry, James Takahama, jaster-in-law Many, Shizu Yamamoo, Kuroda, Siester-in-law Many, Shizu Yamamoo, Kuroda, Siester-in-law Many, Shizu Kumagal, Frank Xavier, 72, Seattle, Nov.

Kumagai, Frank Xavier, 72, Seattle, No.

Matsunara, Manoru, (5, San Francisco, Nov. 23; survived by sister Akike Ragami (Brisbane), brother Isao (Gardenia).

Matsuno, Henry, 54, San Francisco, Nov. 8; survived by wrife June, son Richard, mother Chiyoko Matsuno, sisters Yosh) Oune, Yayo Matsuno.

Chycko Matsuno, assers Yosy Ourse, reyo-matsuro.

Yonemi, B., Monterey Park,
Nov. 13. Kochi-born, sunvived by sons Harry,
John, daughter Betty Yamakawa, son-in-lawHisasah Mitsuuchi, 12 gp. 14 gpc.
Mystawar, Frano Dick, 75, Los Aryane,
Nov. 11; Lagura-born, sunvives Line, Los Aryane,
Nov. 11; Lagura-born, sunvives Line, Los Aryane,
Nov. 11; Lagura-born, sunvives Line; Los Aryane,
Nov. 11; Lagura-born, sunvives Line; Los Aryane,
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majore, Jean Teneira, S. Cr. 1 got.

Rodrisa, Henry Goro, 82, Los Angeles, Nov. 7: WKI 1 svetarn, survived by wife Taxus on Dr. Stephen, daughters Alice Acto, Carol, 4 go., silaters Massako Transibs. Taxio Morrisas.

Najosaever, Takl, 82, Kert, Wash., Cot. 14.

Najosaever, Takl, 82, Kert, Wash., Cot. 14.

Nascane, Kylomo, 98, Fresro, Nov. 5: Kumamoto-born, survived by sons Kazuo Tim.

Freed, daughter born, Baght, 11 got.

Nascane, Kylomo, 98, Fresro, Nov. 5: Kumamoto-born, survived by sons Kazuo Tim.

Freed, daughter Sep., pre-consisted by husband Heizo, daughter Felico.

Nalstata, Smith, 68, Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Sep., Nascata, Smith, 68, Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 11: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 12: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 12: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 12: survived by wife Betty Yoshe, son Hubert, daughter Seattle, Nov. 12: survived by Landbard Ken, son Wesley, daughter Jan, daughter Jan, with Hashigutt. Louise Ericol, Arn Tauchmont (Los Aroples), Louise Fright, Ind. 18: Stationard Samt, Jurn and Michim. Tom and Judy, Den, Rick and Furn Nine. Nishimoto, Thomas Y., 80, Vacaville, Oct. 7: Resiment, Law Seattle, Nov. 15: Susaent Lonis Brodon, London, Sterre Hanako Takayama, Lonis Ericol, Arn Tauchmont, Louise Francisco, Dec. 5: sunvived by wife Justand Bit, daughter John Muranaga, 2 gc. Ogaver, Petter, 61, San Francisco, Dec. 5: sunvived by wife Justand Bit, daughter John, San Francisco, Dec. 5:

daughter Janice, 4 pc., sister Saylox Kobayash; predecessed by sister Sally Mayer Cobayash; predecessed by sister Sally Mayer Community, 1988, 100 Angeles, Dec. 6; Kurnamot-bom, sunvived by sons Yoichi Bob. Shinji Arthur (Bolinas), 8 gc., 9 gc. Comoto, Hattsue, 82; Los Angeles, Nov. 16; Hawai-bom, sunvived by husband Isao, sons Roland, Milnio, Clarence, 4 gc., brothers Watann, Omo, Katsund James, R. Los Angeles, Nov. 24; Wakayama-bom, sunvived by wife Krinye, son Shinya Ken, daughters Hideko Orinnoto, Sayoko Katthy Miyoshi, 6 gc., sister Moor Hattashira Lapani. 1, Sall Lake City, Nov. 24; Grafton-bom, WW II veteran, survived by wife Grace, son Allen (Hillsborough), daughter Lynne Doi (Salt Lake City), 4 pc., sisters Emiko Oshita (Salt Lake City), 4 pc., sisters Funko Oshita (Salt Lake City), 4 pc., sister Nelle Grandas, 7 gc., brother Ken Oskata, sisters Heller Winstad.

sien Narsaski, Mary Itami, Dorothy Yamaquchi, Otsuka, Frank Masastonhi, 84, San Pablo, Nov. 14; survived by son Jim, sister Nelle Wralstad.

Wralstad.

Yang San Diego, Dec. 7; survived by son Jenn, sister Nelle Wralstad.

George, Ben Todmaru, sisters Furit Chida, Yuri Yamate, Joane Nolima, Diors Fujirnolo.

Ozzwa, Tom Masapo, 84, Yoshiko, daughters Linda Sasaki (Los Alno), Chery Imoto (Fresno), Gail Ozzwa (Los Angeles), Connie Sussman (Lake Oswego, Ore.), 6 gp., brothers Linda Sasaki (Los Alno), 6 gp., brothers Vosihio, sister Salkae Ozzwa.

Sassman (Lake Oswego, Ore.), 6 gp., brother Vosihio, sister Salkae Ozzwa.

Sassman (Lake Oswego, Ore.), 6 gp., brother Vosihio, State Salkae Ozzwa.

Sassman (Lake Oswego, Ore.), 6 gp., brother Salkae Ozzwa.

Salko, George Y, 76, Nyssa, Ore., Dec. 10; WW II veteran, survived by wife Masole, osughters Paula Garary (Also Wego), Gig Salkoka, Hanse, 63, Westminster, Nov. 16; Kochi-Joon, survived by husband leel, sons-Hiromochi, Masaru, Gargheel Masowa, Sarsiko, Grother Salkae, Braked, Tsuborni Nakata, Nakami Okambo (Jana), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, 88, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Dortheri-Risk Nakos Shitakho (Lapan), sisteri-ni-aw Shoos Shitakho (Lapan), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, 88, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Dortheri-Risk Nakos Shitakho (Lapan), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, 88, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Dortheri-Risk Shoos Shitakho (Lapan), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, 88, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Dortheri-Risk Shoos Shitakho (Lapan), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, 88, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Dortheri-Risk Shoos Shitakho (Lapan), Sasalima, Henry Jilso, Sako, Monterey Park, Nov. 15, Monter

Moritani.

Ita, Tsugi M., 97, Los Angeles, Nov.
namoto-bom, survived by daughter Mi-

Karen Nagalera, 2 [b. . Sonae Ofsudi, KazuDon Mila, sisteri-ni-law Sanae Ofsudi, KazuSugi, Tetsus, 82, Ahrambra, Oct. 31; Santa
Clara-Dom, survived by sister Tel Sugi.
Sugimoto, James Sedao, 67, San Jose,
Nov. 4; survived by sister Tel Sugi.
Sugimoto, James Sedao, 67, San Jose,
Nov. 4; survived by sister Tel Sugi.
Sugimoto, James Sedao, 67, San Jose,
Nov. 4; survived by sister Jess.
Staarl (Gitroy), David Morgan Hill, son-in-law
bean Matsuo, Gauptieri-in-law Debra Sugimoto, 5 cp., sibrings Kimiko Suyermas (San Matelo), Evelyn Kanada (Corcord), Fred and
Sumida, Joan Hillasyle, 31, Chicago, Nov.
7 service, survived by daughter Christine, Valerie Nichols; sister Harus Volovyama, predoceased by hasboard Robow, Morteney Park,
Nov. 12, Los Angales-born, sunhved by wile
Sadako ("Davizur, daughter Joy Nakashima
Sumda, 3 pp., mofiler Mys Sumida, brothers
William, Talsuo, sister M-st. Surriyvale, Dec.
5. San Jose-born, sunhved by husband
James, taler Ted Tokunaga (Sournyale, Dec.
5. San Jose-born, sunhved by husband
James, taler Ted Tokunaga, Surnyale, Dec.

(both of Mountain View), psydeceased by mother June Tokunaga. Takeiri, Ruth Klyomi, 74, Montebello, Nov. 6; Pacific Palisades-bom, survived by husband Koy Kyomi, daughter Karen Pellis, 2 gc., brother Bud Hiromu Nalaquawa, sisteria-law Klyo Nakagawa. sisteria-law Klyo Nakagawa. Takemoto, Matsue, P. Perris, Doc. 11;

Takemoto, Matsue, 70, Perns, Dec. 11, Kanazawa-bom. Kazuyoesh, 81, Los An-geles, Nov. 26; Fukuoka-born, survived by wife Midori, brother Hideo, sisters Hisako Doizaki, Toshiko Tsuda, brother-in-law Hen-ry Suzuki (Pa.), sister-in-law Toshiko Yama-da(Japas)

da(Japaa).

Tamanaha, Isamu, S3, San Pedro, Nov.
18; Okinawa-born, survived by wife
Kazuko, mother Tsuru Tamanaha (sepan),
sisters Sachiko Tamanaha (serkeley),
Michiko Asato, Juriko Oroku (Japan), brothers (Kyosh), Tadashi, Sunao, Akira (all of
Japan).

ter Misako Fujisawa, son-in-law John Emo-to, 6 gc., 6 gc. Toya, Kinue, 96, Los Angeles, Nov. 19, Gitu-bom, survived by son John, daughter Mary Nakaki, 8 gc. / Tsuchiyama, Kimiyo, 94, Los Angeles, Nov. 14; survived by sons Shoji George, Bill, daughters Kazumi Uyechi, Toshiko

Many Nakaki, 8 pc.
Tsuchiyama, Kirriyo, 94, Los Angeles, Nov. 14, survived by soro Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Fredden, Nov. 14, survived by soro Fredden, Nov. 14, survived by soro Fredden, State Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Fredden, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj George, Nov. 14, survived by soro Dail, daughter, January Shoj, Shoj Chay, Shoj Shoj, S

Los Angeles-born, sunvived by husband Dr. Ross Elsel, sons Keven, Scott, daughter Lisa Handelman, brother Burgi Hamasaka, Yamasido, Ald Osawa, 68, Los Angeles, New 20, sunvived by children Wayson, View, New 20, sunvived by children Wayson, View, Yamamoto, Lehro, 84, Spokiane, Wash, Nov 29; sunvived by wife Tayeko, daughter Yamamoto, Hohen, 64, Spokiane, Sundon, Upsharar, Bazue Koyama Doth of Yamamoto, Robert Katsuyoshi, 77, Yamamoto, Robert Katsuyoshi, 77, Yamamoto, Nov. 2 survived by daughters Candice Memi, and Happy Chiharu Uyemura.

San Fancisco, Nov. 2: sunvived by daughters Candice Merni, and Happy Chhanu Uyerura.

Yamamoto, Saburo Tem, 74, Sur Valley, Nov. 2: debated-born, a unrived by ley, box, solicitation of the same state of the sam

ggc. Yokoyama, Kazuo G., 75, Seattle, Nov.

A Yonemoto, Ronnie Yoneo, 79, Giendale, Oct. 29, Hawaii-born, survived by daughters Sandra Suzziki, Nani-Lu Reda, Ron-Lei Ino-uye, 2 gc., brother Gary, Yoshimoto, Manako, 93, Los Angeles, Dec. 4 service, Scholler (Lino, Hanck) Hanck, Charles (Lino, Hanck) Hanck, Charles (Lino, Hanck) Hanck, Charles (Lino, Hanck) Holama, son-in-law Dr. Yoshimoto, Yakue (Mary), 95, Albu-Yoshimoto, Yakue (Mary), 95, Albu-

Hokama, sorrereers.
5 cc. 4 ggc.
Yoshimoto, Yakue (Mary), 96, Albuquerque, N. M., Dec. 4; Wakayama-bom,
sunrived by sons Fred, Shig, Harik, 4 gc., 6
ggc., 1 gggc.
Yoshino, Paul, 74, Hayward, Sept. 16;
Alameda-bom, sunrived by wife Tenuko,
sons Michael, Bob, daughter Lisa Mossuto,
sons Michael, Bob, daughter Lisa Mossuto,

lameda-born, survived by wife Teruko, ons Michael, Bob, daughter Lisa Mossuto, gc., brother Joe (San Francisco), sister use (San Francisco), Alko Yamamoto

keley). shino, Teruko, 71, Hayward, Nov. 18; ama-born, survived by sons Michael, daughter Lisa Mossuto, 6 gc., brother

YURI KENMOTSU FUKUI YURI RENMOTISU FURUI IRVING, Teasa - Yuri Kenmotsu Fukui, 75, passed away Nov 1. Born in Oakland, she is survived by hushand, George, daughters Lisa Cook of Portland, CT and Tenley Fukui of League City, Feass, sister, Nori Okamura of Bellevue, WA and brother, Sotoi of Glenwood II.

櫛山石碑社 KUSHIYAMA SEKIHI-SHA EVERGREEN MONUMENT CO. 4548 Floral Dr., Los Angeles, CA 90022 (213) 261-7279

OBITUARIES Yori Wada, 80, UC regent 3 and 'Y' executive

SAN FRANCISCO—When Yoritada Wada retired in 1992 after 15
years as member of the University N
years as member of regents (and the first Nisei to be appointed to
this suguest 60-member panel), he was deeply committed with the was deeply committed when years and yea

der-represented minorities.

He long ago said the concept of being "brothers under the skin" was his philosophy of life shaped by war as a WWII soldier and as a Japanese American whose family experienced life behind barbed wire.

Born on Christmas Day, 1916, in the rural community of Hanford, he the rural community of Hanford, he was graduated in journalism with honors in 1940 from UC Berkeley, WWII-MIS veteran, youth and YMCA worker (1946-1982), served as a San Francisco commissioner with civil service and in social services (1968-1975) and on many civic and social agency boards. He died Nov. 27.—HKH ■

DEATH NOTICE

HOKA SHIGENO NISHIMI
SACRAMENTO—Hoka Shigeno
Nishimi, 95, Sacramento, died on
Dec. 7, 1997, the beloved wife for 69
years of the late Toshihiko Nishimi.
Loved mother of Kiyoshi and his late
wife Sumiko, late Yoshiko Hamasaki
(Tamikazu), Sharon Adams and husband Gerald, Dan and wife Doreen.
Grandmother of 11 and great-grandmother of 9. Survived by many nieces
and nephews.

band Gerald, Dah and whe Dorect Grandmother of II and great-grandmother of S. Survived by many nicosa and nephews.

The youngest of four children, she was born in Japan on May 20, 1902, and after marriage at age 22, came to California in 1924. Prior to WWIL she lived in Los Angeles when Lie Tuboy, and soft of the California in 1924. Prior to WWIL the Day, and soft of the California in 1924. Prior to WWIL and soft of the California in 1924. Prior to WWIL Tuboy, and soft of the California fragment in 1946 and carried teaching Japanese flower arrangement in 1949 and was the Garden to the California Renoto licebana Headquarters in San Francisco in 1961, was president of that organization for 15 years, and acted as material teaching the California Renoto licebana until 1991, then cutting back her teaching until she retired in 1993. She lived at her home with an extensive garden until March 1994, when she went to live with daughter Sharon. In late July 1997, she entered the Asian Community Nursing Home.

Her love of people and flowers brought many people together, in and outside of Japanese community, to creatively express nature.

Private family services were conducted, interment, East Laywn Merchall Park Remembrances to the Asian Community Nursing Home.

Roll Rush River Dr., Sacramento, CA 95831.

NEED AD RATES? Call 800/966-6157



911 VENICE BLVD. LOS ANGELES, CA 90015 (213) 749-1449 R. Hayamizu, President H. Suzuki, V.P./Gen. Mgr.



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Against All Odds: The Japanese Americans' Campaign for Redress

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Harvard University



Against All Odds: The Japanese Americans' Campaign for Redress

For most Americans who lived through it, World War II was a period of trial and triumph, a time when the nation united to defeat a common enemy: the forces of fascism. As events from the war reached significant anniversaries in the 1980s, they were commemorated in stories in the news media and in ceremonies—such as the 1984 observance, attended by President Ronald Reagan, of the 40th anniversary of D-Day—that underscored the heroism and suffering of soldiers and citizens alike. But at the same time that the nation was honoring those who had fought in "the good war," a small group of citizens was trying to call attention to a darker chapter in the history of that conflict. They were Japanese Americans from the West Coast states who had been evacuated from their homes and interned in "relocation centers" or camps in the months following the bombing of Pearl Harbor, and had remained there for most of the war, forced to sell or abandon their property and placed under a cloud of suspicion as potential traitors to the nation.

Outside the West Coast, the internment had attracted relatively little public attention or comment; and in the years following the war, aided by the reticence of the internees, many of whom remembered it as a time of shame and humiliation, the relocation faded from the minds of most Americans. But in the Japanese American community, the bitter memories did not recede. In the late 1970s, there was a surge of interest among many Japanese Americans in seeking legal redress for what they saw as a grievous abridgement of their constitutional rights justified in the name of national security but at its base motivated by racism. Redress for the internees meant not just an acknowledgement of the wrong that had been done, and not just an apology from the government, although both were important: redress also meant monetary compensation for the loss of their freedom.

To get that redress, the Japanese Americans would need an act of Congress and, given the formidable obstacles they faced, some would say an act of God. The Japanese American community was tiny, representing less than one-half of one percent of the total population of the United States; never a particularly active force in the political arena, it had little clout to wield in Congress. Most Americans—including most members of Congress—remained ignorant of the interment and the circumstances surrounding it, and more than a few of those who did remember continued to confuse Japanese American citizens with the Japanese aggressors in World War II. Moreover, developments in the early 1980s seemed to conspire to make a tough battle tougher: the election of a conservative administration suspicious of discrimination claims; a skyrocketing federal deficit that put Congress and the nation in a cost-cutting mood; and a growing trade imbalance with Japan that would add to the confused hostility with which some Americans regarded their fellow citizens of Japanese descent.

These were among the concerns of a small group of Japanese Americans who gathered in Washington in 1979 to map out a strategy for a redress campaign. Their number included grassroots

This case was written by Calvin Naito and Esther Scott, based on an idea by Naito, under the supervision of Professor Steven Kelman for use at the Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. This case was made possible by funds from the Parker Gilbert Montgomery Endowment for Public Policy. Reprinted with permission for use by the Japanese American Citizens League. (0990)

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lobbyists from the West Coast and the four Japanese American members of Congress, among them two of Congress' most highly decorated veterans of World War II and two whose-childhoods had been disrupted by the internment. As the group discussed what first steps to take in what promised to be a long battle, they agreed that the road ahead was unclear and the likelihood of success at best uncertain.

Background: The Internment

The relocation and internment of Japanese Americans effectively began on February 19, 1942, just 10 weeks after the bombing of Pearl Harbor, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. The order authorized the secretary of war to exclude civilians from designated areas in order to secure them against espionage or sabotage by enemy sympathizers; while it did not specify any particular group, there was no question that the target of the order was Japanese Americans on the West Coast—an area considered at risk of attack from Japan in the early days of the war.

The signing of the exclusion order came after weeks of outcry for such an action from West Coast politicians and the press, particularly the Hearst newspapers, whose call for the removal of Japanese Americans frequently took on ugly racial overtones. While protection of Japanese Americans from angry mobs was offered by administration officials as one reason for removing them from the West Coast, the chief rationale was national security. Intercepted Japanese cables, not made public in order to avoid tipping Japan that its secret codes had been cracked, indicated the intention of Japanese officials to attempt to recruit Japanese Americans in espionage and information-gathering. While there was no evidence that Japan was ever successful in these efforts, one memo to Secretary of War Henry Stimson argued that Japanese Americans might be willing to do such work, asserting that they differed from Italian and German-Americans in that their "racial strains are undiluted," thus making the Japanese Americans of the West Coast "112,000 potential enemies ... at large today." Such reasoning met with no vociferous opposition, at least publicly, nor was there any strong protest raised when Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066. A month later, on March 21, Congress approved legislation that made it a criminal offense to violate the order.

Within weeks of its signing, the effects of the exclusion order were widely felf throughout the Japanese American community on the West Coast. After a brief, failed effort at "voluntary relocation," the Army and then the civilian Wartime Relocation Authority instituted a systematic mandatory evacuation that removed ethnic Japanese from designated "military areas." A series of proclamations and announcements informed "persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien" of pending exclusions, usually giving them no more than a week to dispose of their property and goods. As Japanese Americans scrambled frantically to find caretakers or, more commonly, buyers for their property, they found themselves easy prey for bargain hunters.

Bearing only what they could carry—much of it stipulated in instructions issued by the military and all of it, including their own persons, carefully labeled with ID tags—the evacuees were sent first to "assembly centers," most often located at fairgrounds or racetracks, where they were temporarily housed in makeshift and often primitive facilities. From there, some months later, they were transported by bus or train (with the shades drawn, as per orders of the military) to one of 10

"relocation centers," most of them in western states such as Idaho, Arizona, Wyoming, and the interior of California, and two as far away as Arkansas; many of the relocation centers—or detention camps, as most Japanese Americans labeled them—were in bleak and remote outposts. In all, some 120,000 Japanese Americans were evacuated; the majority of them—at least 75,000—were US citizens.

While most Japanese Americans, eager to show their loyalty, complied with the evacuation, some chose to defy the government orders and related curfew provisions, and were arrested; three of them appealed their convictions all the way up to the Supreme Court. In all three cases, the court let stand the convictions, upholding the government's right to impose curfews and exclusion orders against one group in times of war, and refusing to question the validity of the military judgment that had found those measures necessary.

Most of those who were relocated remained in the camps for over two years, living in often crude conditions and harsh climates, and hedged in by guard towers and barbed wire. There were essentially two ways out of the relocation centers: evacuees could be granted leave to help fill labor shortages in farms or factories in the interior or to attend college, or they could volunteer to serve in military intelligence in the Pacific or in a segregated Japanese American infantry unit—the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which, serving in the European theatre, went on to become the most decorated unit of its size in World War II. (Later, in 1944, the military service became mandatory, as the US began drafting Japanese American men out of the relocation centers.) In all, some 33 percent of the internees were "conditionally released" for various leaves or military duty. The rest stayed on until the federal government decided to end the exclusion in December 1944—long after, in the opinion of many, Japan had ceased to pose a real threat to the West Coast.

When the interned Japanese Americans returned to the West Coast, very-few of them retained their prewar holdings. Their losses in income and property, according to later estimates, ranged in the hundreds of millions, in 1945 dollars—and as high as \$2 billion in 1983 dollars. Congress did make some effort to compensate for those losses by passing the Evacuation Claims Act in 1948. The measure established a procedure for internees to file claims for property loss or damage due to the relocation, but it placed a strong burden of proof on the claimants, many of whom—in the rush of the evacuation—had not retained records documenting their holdings. Eventually, though claims totalling \$148 million were filled under the act, the total in payments distributed amounted to only \$37 million—an average of \$200 for each family that filed a claim.

But perhaps more painful than the economic losses were the feelings of many Japanese Americans that they had been uniquely singled out as objects of suspicion and hostility. German Americans and Italian Americans were not subjected to mass exclusion and relocation; and in Hawaii, where ethnic Japanese accounted for over one-third of the population, only a couple of thousand people of Japanese descent were detained during the war. While the rest of the US quickly put the internment out of its mind, many former internees retreated into silence. Later, a woman who had been evacuated explained her reticence: "I did not want my children to feel the burden of shame and feelings of rejection by their fellow Americans."

¹ Time, August 17, 1981, p. 32.

The Roots of the Redress Movement

Despite the reticence, memories of the internment rankled in the minds of many Japanese Americans in the years following the wan. It was not until the 1970s, however, that their feelings about the exclusion began to find expression in the idea of reparations or, as it came to be known, redress. The victories of the civil rights movement, says Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), toughened the attitude of the Japanese Americans: "In 1942, Japanese Americans were being subservient, and they said, 'Well, okay, if I do this [acquiesce to the internment], then I'll prove my Americanism. But I think that thinking has changed. ... People know [now] that they have rights, and if they're maligned, then they deserve an apology."²

Even so, it was not easy for the Japanese American community to unite around the notion of redress. The issue first arose in 1970, when a resolution in support of redress was placed before the biennial national convention of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), a civic and patriotic organization founded in 1930 that claimed 27,000 members in 114 chapters nationwide. Although the convention approved the resolution in 1970, and similar ones in 1972 and 1974, little was done to put flesh on an otherwise vague principle, largely due to divisions within JACL, and in the larger Japanese American community, as to the wisdom of seeking redress. Memories of the internment were painful and humiliating, and many had little desire to revisit them. There were concerns, moreover, that an effort to bring up past wrongs would only backfire. Many felt, in the words of one, that "we don't want to rake these coals, because if we do, there's going to be a white backlash."

Divisions over redress intensified when activist members of the Seattle chapter of the JACL, frustrated with the national organization's lack of progress on the issue, developed a concrete proposal for redress which included, for the first time, monetary compensation for individual internees. The concept did not, however, inspire immediate consensus. John Tateishi, who chaired JACL's National Committee for Redress from 1978–85, recalls many who felt that " it really demeans the whole idea of liberty and freedom to put a price tag on it."

While the Seattle plan languished in the national JACL organization, members of the Seattle chapter were successful in their efforts to persuade the White House to revoke Executive Order 9066 which, it turned out, had never been formally rescinded. On February 19, 1976, President Gerald Ford signed a proclamation officially terminating the order. Terming the exclusion "a national mistake," Ford wrote, "We now know what we should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans." But by this time, the Japanese American community had become interested in more concrete signs of apology. A 1976 poll of JACL board members throughout the nation, conducted by the Seattle group, indicated that over 94 percent of those polled were willing to lend support to legislation mandating payments to individual internees. 3

David H. Eun, "The Civil Liberties Act of 1988: A Study of Congressional Bill H.R. 442 and its Impetus, the Japanese American Redress Movement," (undergraduate thesis, Harvard University, 1989), p. 15.

³ Yasuko Takezawa, "Breaking the Silence: Ethnicity and the Quest for Redress among Japanese Americans" (PhD dissertation, University of Washington, 1989), p. 49.

By 1978, the push for redress had gathered enough momentum within the leadership of the Japanese American community to prompt the JACL's National Committee for Redress to propose a plan that included provisions for monetary compensation. The plan, presented at the organization's national convention in July of that year, called for a flat payment of \$25,000 per internee, as well as the establishment of a \$100 million trust fund to be used for the benefit of Japanese American community organizations. Total cost of such a program was put at \$3 billion. Although the JACL convention adopted the plan and agreed to make redress the top priority in the organization's activities in the coming two years, the action was still controversial and provoked an angry response from then-US Senator S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.) who argued that a demand for monetary compensation was "absurd and ridiculous" and "not Japanese."

But even among those who had supported redress there was controversy, in this instance about how to press their case for compensation. As they considered their next move, disagreement arose among redress advocates over the best means to the end they sought: the courts, redress legislation submitted to Congress, or a special commission.

A Meeting in Washington

After the 1978 biennial convention, John Tateishi, newly appointed chair of the JACL's National Committee for Redress, set two goals for his group: a campaign to educate the American public on the internment, and the drafting of redress legislation that would be introduced in Congress. The latter began with a meeting with four of the five Japanese American members of Congress: Representatives Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, both Democrats from California, and Senators Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga, Democrats of Hawaii.⁵

Tateishi and his committee had asked for the meeting, which took place on January 30, 1979 in Inouye's chamber office, to discuss redress and "try to develop a legislative strategy." By this time, Tateishi had already sought the opinions of the heads of national civil rights organizations and Washington lobbyists, and the advice he had gotten was somewhat disheartening. "There was an absolute consistency among all of them," he recalls. "They said, You know, no one knows about this issue, and those who do think you guys are guilty anyway. You're never going to get this kind of legislation introduced, let alone passed, in Congress.' And every single one of them suggested that we consider creating a federal commission to investigate." Tateishi's instincts took him in the opposite direction:

In my gut, what I really wanted to do was take this thing straight up. Go in with an appropriation bill ... make an honest fight of it and see what we could do in a battle in the Congress. And if we lost, then we would lose it in an honest fight, and we

⁴ Takezawa, p. 57.

⁵ The fifth member was, of course, Hayakawa, who left the Senate in 1982. Hayakawa, who was living in Chicago at the outbreak of World War II, was not interned.

would have it over with. I knew the commission route would be long and ... difficult and that it wouldn't be popular at all [with Japanese Americans].

Still, Tateishi felt that if Inouye—the Japanese American senior member in Congress—recommended the formation of a commission, "we [would be] really tied to it." As they waited outside Inouye's office for the meeting to begin, Tateishi turned to a redress committee member and remarked, "The one thing I hope Inouye doesn't say in this meeting is 'a commission."

At first, in fact, Inouye said little. The JACL delegation presented two proposals for redress: the original Seattle plan and the guidelines approved in the 1978 IACL convention. After that, Matsunaga and Mineta did most of the talking (Matsui, a freshman representative, had been in the House for just a few weeks), laying out the difficulties of getting a redress bill through Congress. Congressional attitudes, they said, were little different from those in the general public and were colored by racism, ignorance of the issue, and a belief that this was mere special interest legislation calling for a large appropriation for a small group. Moreover, logical supporters of the legislationsuch as civil rights advocates-were little-versed in the issue, as well. During a lull in this bleak discussion, Inouye, who had remained largely silent, finally spoke up. "He said," Tateishi remembers, "Maybe what you fellows ought to think about is considering legislation that would establish a federal commission." "Frankly," says Tateishi, "my heart sank. ... At that point, we went silent on our side of the table, because I don't think anyone's heart on our side was to go that route." But Inouye pressed his point, arguing that a commission would generate publicity and establish an official record of government wrongdoing. Mineta supported the idea as well, telling the JACL delegation that a commission, as Tateishi puts it, "would really help a lot. ... There was a real consensus [on a commission] among the members of Congress."

Choosing a Path

When the JACL members returned to the West Coast, Tateishi convened a two-day session of the National Committee for Redress to discuss their choices. "When I felt the discussion had been exhausted," Tateishi recalls, "I said that I was going to bring it to a vote." The vote would be over whether to pursue redress legislation immediately or first seek the creation of a commission. Committee members had discussed the possibility of legal action, particularly in the form of a class action suit, but concluded that it would be too costly and time-consuming a route and would not likely generate the same kind of publicity that a legislative battle would. The committee did not reject the judicial approach outright, but put it on "a back burner" while they aimed their sights at Congress. "Our feeling," explains Tateishi, "was that it was the Congress and the public that had convicted us in 1942, and that we wanted this country to realize what had happened and to have Congress take responsibility for the action of that body."

As for which legislative route to take, either alternative had its pluses and minuses. A commission would have the advantage, as had been pointed out, of establishing a record and educating the public and Congress, as well as the backing of arguably the most powerful Japanese American in the

US—Sen. Inouye who, as third-ranking member of the Democratic party, wielded considerable clout in Washington; his support—or his opposition—to any legislative initiative had to be weighed carefully in any redress strategy. On the other hand, a commission would greatly lengthen the time frame in which a redress campaign would be played out. The process of approving the commission legislation and then conducting the study could take years, at a time when many in the Japanese American community were becoming increasingly impatient to begin a redress effort, and when the population of surviving internees was aging fast.

This sense of urgency, plus the feeling that it was insulting to have to prove that there had in fact been any government wrongdoing, made the option of pursuing redress legislation very attractive to some. But while pressing for immediate action would placate some, there was a strong risk that Congress would reject a redress bill, particularly if it included provisions for individual compensation. As Mineta and the rest of the Japanese American congressional delegation had pointed out, redress legislation was likely to be squeezed between the twin pillars of prejudice and indifference. Moreover, the Japanese American community was too small and too dispersed to bring much convincing pressure to bear on Congress. There were only roughly 760,000 Japanese Americans in the US (out of a total population of 240 million), half of whom lived in Hawaii. Eighty-five percent of the mainlanders lived in California, but—a sign of their high degree of assimilation—in numbers too scattered to effect election outcomes. "I believe there's only one congressional district in the entire country where Japanese Americans make up anything close to a significant number of the population," says Glenn Roberts, Mineta's legislative director in the early 1980s. "You're talking about a community of a few hundred thousand people scattered around the country."

In the end, the redress committee, though divided, voted to support the idea of the commission. And, as Inouye had anticipated, the concept proved relatively uncontroversial in Congress. Inouye's position in the Senate assured passage in that body. There was, however, more resistance in the House, where Norman Mineta was furious at colleagues who raised questions as to how the US could tell whether or not Japanese Americans might have been spies. "Members of Congress," recalls John Tateishi, "were saying, 'After all, we were at war with Japan and we couldn't trust you folks." Nonetheless, the House did pass the commission legislation on July 21, 1980, by a vote of 297-109. The level of opposition was a sign of tougher battles to come.

The Commission Hearings

On July 31, President Carter signed into law the bill creating a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The nine commission members—three each appointed by the president, the House and the Senate—included former Health and Human Services General Counsel Joan Bernstein, who served as chair; former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg; former

Seattle chapter members held out for filing immediate redress legislation. At their urging, Washington Congressman Mike Lowry submitted such legislation, which died in subcommittee after Norman Mineta made it clear to committee members that he preferred to support the commission bill. Nevertheless, says Cherry Kinoshita, JACL's vice president for public affairs, "we have a greaf deal of respect and admiration for Mike Lowry who—as a freshman congressman—was willing to break the ice."

Massachusetts Republican Senator Edward Brooke; Republican Congressman Dan Lungren of California; Judge William Marutani, of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas; and Dr. Arthur Fleming, chairman of the US Civil Rights Commission and Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under the Eisenhower administration. Their task was threefold: 1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066, and its impact; 2) review the military directives requiring relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps; and 3) recommend appropriate remedies.

On July 14, 1981, the commission kicked off its study with a hearing in Washington, DC. Over the next year and a half, its members crisscrossed the country, holding a total of 20 days of public hearings in nine cities and collecting testimony from former government officials, public figures, historians, and Japanese Americans who had been interned. It was the latter who provided the most emotional moments of the hearings, offering what the commission later described as "poignant, searing testimony" of their experiences during the evacuation. Witness after witness, many of them weeping, recalled the fear and degradation of the enforced round-ups and transports to assembly centers and re'ocation camps. "To this day," one woman told the commission,

I can remember vividly the plight of the elderly, some on stretchers, orphans herded onto the train by caretakers, and especially a young couple with four pre-school children. The mother had two frightened toddlers hanging on to her coat. In her arms, she carried two crying babies. ... The shades were drawn on the train for our entire trip. Military police patrolled the aisles.

There were stories of troops with bayonets fixed on the incoming internees, of some who were housed in horse stables at a race track, of a regimented life under armed guard. Gradually, the hearings began to generate stories in the press. "It did happen" began a sympathetic story in Time that ran in August 1981. Whatever their effect on the general public, the hearings had a galvanic impact on the Japanese American community. Many of the stories that emerged in testimony were being told for the first time, and the airing of long-suppressed grief and anger created an atmosphere of emotional intensity. Amid the painful outpouring of memories, there was also what Glenn Roberts calls a "great unlocking of passion," which, with some exceptions, brought the "rank and file" of the Japanese American community more solidly behind the idea of redress. "Talking about it" became the first step along the path to political activism, adds Rep. Mineta, on whom the commission hearings were to have a particularly powerful impact. "It was only after talking about it that people could go on to the next step and actually do something about it."

The Commission Report and Recommendations

In taking that next step, Japanese Americans were aided by the report of the commission, which was submitted to Congress in February 1983. Entitled Personal Justice Denied, the 359-page document

⁷ Eun, p. 30.

was a relentless indictment of almost every aspect of the evacuation and relocation. Tracing the decision to evacuate back to a history of hostility to ethnic Japanese on the West Coast as well as to fears of attack that followed the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the string of Japanese victories over US forces immediately thereafter, the commission found the exclusion of Japanese Americans totally without foundation. The US had, the report asserted, acted as a result of "race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership." Relocation and internment had been, it said, "a grave injustice."

Several months later, in June 1983, the commission released its recommendations, outlining how the US could atone for that injustice. In regard to the Japanese Americans, the commission recommended, among other things, that: 1) Congress pass a joint resolution, to be signed by the president, apologizing for the internment; 2) Congress appropriate funds to establish a foundation to sponsor research and educational activities related to the evacuation and internment; and 3) Congress establish a fund to provide "personal redress to those who were excluded...." In order to fund both the personal redress and the foundation, the commission recommended that Congress appropriate \$1.5 billion, to be used first for a one-time payment of \$20,000 to each of the approximately 60,000 "surviving persons excluded from their places of residence pursuant to Executive Order 9066"; the remaining funds would then be dedicated to the educational foundation. In making the individual payments, the commission further recommended that the burden of locating survivors should rest with the government, and that payments be made to the oldest survivors first. All the recommendations (as well as the findings) of the commission had the unanimous support of its members, with one signal exception: Dan Lungren, the sole active member of Congress in the commission, dissented from the recommendation on personal redress.

Looking Ahead

With the emotional upheaval of the commission hearings behind them, and the report in the hands of Congress and the press, advocates of redress in the Japanese American community next faced the question of how to translate the commission's recommendations into reality. A legislative route seemed the most obvious, but there was widespread agreement with the assessment of one JACL member that it would be "very, very difficult to get a bill through [Congress]." Although the commission had served an educative function, it was unclear how far its findings had penetrated into the halls of Congress, or the general public. And, as Lungren's dissenting vote indicated, even those who were educated and prepared to apologize for the internment were not necessarily willing to pay for it. Many members of Congress, particularly those on the right, were apt to be suspicious of any bill that seemed to smack of affirmative action, and especially one that would violate their principles of fiscal conservatism.

In considering how to plot a legislative strategy, leaders in the Japanese American community had to ponder what assets they could draw on to help overcome the barriers a redress bill was certain to face. As a small and highly assimilated community, their phone calls and letters alone were unlikely to make a significant impression on Congress. They did, however, have a few influential insiders who could aid their cause. These included, prominently, the four Japanese American members of Congress,

but it would take considerable political courage for them to assume a visible role in a legislative battle for redress. "These are people," Glenn Roberts explains, "who spent their whole lives trying to be seen not as Japanese Americans, but as just plain old Americans." Asking them to shepherd a redress measure through Congress, he adds, meant they would have to "approach their colleagues and say," You've got to see me as a Japanese American.'" Just how much the Japanese American members of Congress were willing to risk for the sake of redress legislation was uncertain, although there were signs that Inouye, the most senior of the group, was not inclined to take a leading role in the campaign.

Beyond these four members, Japanese Americans had few connections in Washington that might give them access to Congress. Historically, Japanese Americans had not been politically active and had not established strong ties to the nation's capital, thousands of miles away from their home bases in Hawaii and California. Outside their own community, Japanese Americans could look to other members of Congress who had ties to them dating back to World War II. For example, Sen. Alan Simpson, a conservative Republican from Wyoming, had first met Norman Mineta as a child, on a visit to the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming where the latter, then a 10-year-old and, like Simpson, a Cub Scout, was interned with his family; the two had remained in contact for awhile in the years following the war and had renewed their friendship when their careers took them to Washington, DC. Japanese Americans had, in fact, already made use of one of those ties in obtaining Rep. Jim Wright(D-Texas) as lead sponsor of the legislation creating the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Wright, who had served in the Pacific during the war, had been, it was said, deeply affected by the rescue of "the lost battalion" of the 36th Texas Division by the much-decorated 442nd Regiment. The rescue had come after several other outfits had failed, and the 442nd had suffered huge casualties in the effort. Later, the soldiers of the 442nd-including Senators Inouye and Matsunaga—were named "honorary Texans" to commemorate the event. Wright, who was the majority leader in 1979, rarely co-sponsored bills, but for the commission legislation he had made an exception. "Many of my good friends in Texas who served in the 36th Division," he later explained, "owe their lives to the heroism of the soldiers of the 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team."8

Other such connections, both in Congress and in the public at large, presumably existed, but it would be a tricky task for the JACL and other redress supporters to weave the anecdotal into a coherent and coordinated strategy. At the same time, there were others in the Japanese American community urging or pursuing other courses. A dissident group calling itself the National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR) had, just before the commission issued its report, filed a class action suit seeking legal redress of up to \$220,000 for each of the 120,000 internees or their descendants. On another extreme, California Senator S.I. Hayakawa, speaking in the Senate on the 41st anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and only weeks before the end of his tenure in office, warned that the image of an affluent ethnic group—better off than the national average, better represented politically

⁸ However, one observer offered another, more prosaic explanation of Wright's support. When Wright was running against Rep. Philip Burton of California for the post of majority leader, the story went, the one member of the California delegation to break ranks and vote for Wright was Norman Mineta. Wright won the job by one vote. Mineta, however, denies that he switched votes.

than other minority groups—seeking financial compensation would result in "a backlash against both Japanese Americans and Japan."

Filing a Bill

Such cross-currents notwithstanding, the four Japanese American members of Congress decided to submit legislation to implement the commission's recommendations, in the words of Senator Inouye, "from alpha to omega." The bill they would endorse called for a one-time payment of \$20,000 to each surviving internee, a public education fund to "prevent recurrence of any similar event" and an appropriation of \$1.5 billion to pay for the measure. But Glenn Roberts, the legislative aide to Norman Mineta who actually wrote the bill, calls the title of the bill the group's "most critical strategic decision. [It] was not titled 'the Japanese American Redress Act.' [It] was entitled The Civil Liberties Act.'" With that wording, the measure announced the basic strategy of its supporters, which was, in Roberts' words, "that this is about the Constitution, this is about civil rights, this is for future generations..." Constitutional rights, rather than property loss, would be their focus.

Despite such positioning, and despite the record of the commission, the legislation inspired a long, emotional battle in Congress over a five-year period. The struggle to pass the redress bill would call on its supporters to succeed in the use of an array of techniques: rallying the public to pressure members of Congress; calling on the goodwill the bill's legislative sponsors had accumulated over the years with their peers; being ready to respond to substantive objections. As the redress bill appeared and reappeared in Congress over the course of five years, strong responses were frequently, the order of the day for supporters and opponents alike. In testimony and debate, the measure proved to be a vehicle for uncovering memories of the war and discovering personal links to the historical events under scrutiny. "Unlike other bills that are decided after a flurry of special-interest lobbying and political bargaining," one commentator was to write, "yotes for and against restitution are being wrenched straight from the heart."9

Round One: The Civil Liberties Act of 1983

The redress bill made its first appearance on October 6, 1983, when it was introduced in the House, with 74 co-sponsors, as HR 4110, "a bill to accept the findings and to implement the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Citizens." ¹⁰ Prominently heading the list of sponsors was Rep. Jim Wright, then House majority leader, whose association with the bill was considered a coup. After Wright had agreed to be lead sponsor of the bill, Roberts recalls, "Norm [Mineta] and I walked out of his office ... and [when we] stepped into the doorway of the elevator and out of people's sight, we both let out this enormous whoop. Because that was the day we know we had a real bill."

⁹ Los Angeles Times, October 4, 1987.

¹⁰ There had actually been an earlier bill submitted by Rep. Mike Lowry right after the commission released its recommendations in June 1983. Once HR 4110 surfaced, however, with its powerful co-sponsors, Lowry agreed to let his bill die and asked the 44 co-sponsors to sign on to HR 4110.

Not all their efforts to recruit support ended so well, however. When Mineta paid a "courtesy call" on Rep. Thomas Kindness (R-Ohio), the ranking Republican in the Subcommittee on Administrative Law of the House Judiciary Committee, which would hold hearings on the bill, he was not at all happy with what he heard. "Kindness said," Roberts recalls, "Well, I actually know about this [the internment] because I've worked with somebody who was involved in it, and I'll certainly look to him for guidance on that.' Norm said, 'Oh really, who?' And [Kindness] said, "Karl Bendetsen.' And Norm just said, 'Oh,' and he finished the conversation and left. I said to Norm in the hallway, 'What was that all about?' Norm said, 'Don't you know Bendetsen? He was the general who put us in the camps, the son of a bitch.'"

Bendetsen, who had overseen the military's part in the evacuation effort, testified before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law at its June 1984 hearings on the redress measure, and, like others who had played a role in the interment, objected to the commission's conclusion that prejudice and war hysteria had motivated them. Indeed, the commission's work notwithstanding, the basic justification for redress legislation would be debated anew at the subcommittee level. Bendetsen pointed particularly to the intercepted Japanese cables and the concern they raised over the possibility of Japanese American fifth-columnists. Commission critics, including dissenting member Rep. Dan Lungren, argued that the commission had failed to consider the impact of the cables. Several witnesses disputed these claims, however, arguing, in the words of one, that the cables were "unsubstantiated information, subject to many errors" and that public officials were aware of their shortcomings. Still, the issue of the cables did not go away and whenever debate arose in Congress over the need for redress, they were cited as justification for the internment by redress opponents.

While witnesses like Bendetsen bridled at the notion that the internment represented "a grave injustice," others took exception to redress in the form of individual compensation. Testifying before the subcommittee on June 21, 1984, Lungren, who had served as vice chairman of the commission, told his colleagues that while he shared the "basic conclusions" of the commission report, he opposed the recommendations for financial redress. Lungren offered a number of reasons for his opposition to restitution, which were picked up by other opponents of redress and became, along with the intercepted cables, a key part of the discourse on the issue. Lungren argued, first, that money essentially debased the value of the nation's acknowledgment of the wrong it had done. "Do we truly believe that nothing can be sincere and credible unless it involves something of a monetary nature?" he asked subcommittee members rhetorically. Lungren warned that financial restitution could set a dangerous precedent for the redress of "other long-past injustices," such as slavery or the treatment of the Indians. Finally, Lungren posed the problem of the nation's fiscal crisis, which would, he said, make the promise of financial redress either "an empty gesture" or a competitor for scarce resources with more pressing social needs, ranging from nutrition programs to senior citizens housing.

Arrayed against these opponents were venerable members of the Japanese American community, like Mike Masaoka and Minoru Yasui, who had played key (though different) roles at the time of the

internment. 11 They scoffed at the notion that the internment camps represented a kind of "protective custody." Masaoka, for instance, told of two elderly men who had been shot reaching for a flower outside their camp's barbed wire. He emphasized, too, the heroism of the 442nd Regiment (in which he had served), particularly in the rescue of the lost Texas battalion. "I happen to be an honorary Texan," said Masaoka. "You'd be surprised how much more credence that gives your testimony," replied Subcommittee Chairman Sam Hall of Texas. Perhaps the most poignant testimony was that of Norman Mineta. After making the case for compensation in constitutional terms, Mineta turned from the general to the personal. "[Llet me tell you about my family," he said.

My father was not a traitor. He came to this country in 1902 and he loved this country. ... My mother was not a secret agent. She kept house and raised her children to be what she was, a loyal American. Who amongst us was the security risk? Was it my sister Aya, or perhaps Etsu, or Helen? ... Or maybe I was the one, a boy of 10 1/2 who this powerful nation felt v. as so dangerous I needed to be locked up without a trial, kept behind barbed wire, and guarded by troops in high guard towers armed with machine guns. Although I cannot say for sure, I don't think my activities in the Cub Scouts appeared in the lintercepted cables.

On behalf of all Japanese Americans who were interned, said Mineta, "I ask and entreat this subcommittee to give us back our honor. Give us back the dignity and the pride that this government so unnecessarily took from us in 1942. Every citizen of this land will benefit from our rededication today to equal justice."

When Mineta concluded his emotional testimony, those in the hearing room applauded. Mineta's speech was, however, only the public aspect of a long-running inside effort which fell to the four Japanese American members of Congress who, according to Glenn Roberts, approached "virtually every one" of their colleagues to talk to them about redress. Such personal contact was viewed as key by redress proponents. Members of Congress, explains Roberts, routinely received thousands of pieces of mail each week. "Everybody's cause is absolutely imperative—and many of them are truly right. But when members of Congress had these well-respected, obviously patriotic, loyal people saying, 'As children we were put in [camps] for three years because we were suspected of disloyalty—that was something that made members of Congress stop and pay attention."

Powerful as was Mineta's public presentation and private lobbying, it failed to erase the doubts of some subcommittee members, particularly its chairman. Hall, whom Glenn Roberts describes as "a gruff old conservative rural Texan," was swayed by what he had heard of the intercepted cables and other evidence justifying the internment. "Hall seemed genuinely interested," says Roberts, "but he just

Masaoka was the JACL's representative in Washington when Pearl Harbor was bombed; he counseled Japanese Americans to comply with the relocation and also fought for a role for Japanese Americans in the US armed forces. Yasui was one of the Japanese Americans who deliberately violated curfew orders in order to test them in court. His case was ultimately heard before the Supreme Court, which ruled against him.

couldn't believe that [the internment] had happened the way it did." The redress measure stayed bottled up in his subcommittee and never came to a vote.

The bill fared no better on the Senate side, where Matsunaga had introduced it as S. 2116, with 13 co-sponsors. Like the House bill, the Senate version had its prestigious sponsors, such as Robert Dole (R-Kan.), himself a seriously wounded veteran of World War II who had fought alongside the 442nd Regiment in Italy. Dole, according to one observer, supported redress primarily out of respect for the tradition of "civil rights Republicanism" of his native Kansas and out of a desire—sharpened by his presidential ambitions—to open up the Republican party to minority groups. Nevertheless, his name on the bill as co-sponsor was not enough to overcome early opposition. Hearings were held in August 1984 before the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services of the Governmental Affairs Committee, but after that the measure sank out of sight. William Roth (R-Del.), the chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee, opposed redress on fiscal grounds, and while the measure was in his jurisdiction, says one observer, "it wasn't going to move."

Round Two: The Civil Liberties Act of 1985

Despite the failure of the redress bill to make progress, it had picked up more co-sponsors while it was languishing in subcommittee. When the measure was re-introduced in the House—as HR 442, in honor of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team—on January 3, 1985, it had 99 co-sponsors, with Wright's name again at the head; on the Senate side, Matsunaga introduced the legislation on May 2, 1985, with 25 co-sponsors. Aside from the new sponsors, the redress bill was essentially the same as the one that had been introduced in the previous Congress (though, as a result of Matsui's efforts with fellow members of the Ways and Means Committee, it now stipulated that the compensation would be tax-free); but there were organizational changes—both within the JACL and in a key congressional subcommittee—that could potentially affect the bill's fate in the 99th Congress.

Within the JACL, a decision had been made to shift both the emphasis and the location of its redress efforts. Throughout the early 1980s, the organization's campaign for redress had been directed by its National Committee for Redress, headed by John Tateishi and based in San Francisco, with an emphasis on educating the public about the internment. In May 1985, at a national board meeting, the JACL decided—not without some internal warfare—to activate its Legislative Education Committee (the JACL-LEC), reorient the organization's focus from education to lobbying, and seek a full-time director based in Washington, DC. The LEC had actually been formed back in 1982 as an independent lobbying arm of the JACL, ¹² but had been, in the words of one member, "moribund" until 1985.

To spearhead its congressional campaign, the JACL-LEC chairman, Minoru Yasui, recruited Grant Ujifusa, then an editor with Random House in New York, and gave him the post of vice-chairman for legislative strategy. Ujifusa was uniquely suited to help Japanese Americans thread their way through the maze of Congress. As co-author of the Almanac of American Politics, Ujifusa

¹² The LEC had been created because of IRS regulations that barred organizations funded by tax-deductible dollars from spending more than 15 percent of their budget on lobbying. As an independent entity, the JACL-LEC could solicit non-deductible contributions to pay for its lobbying efforts.

brought political savvy and a detailed knowledge of the inner workings of the Hill to the campaign for redress. He also brought entrée to the offices of most members of Congress. The almanac, Ujifusa says, was "a big deal inside the beltway," a source used by staffers, lobbyists and journalists to get a "quick fix" on a member of Congress by reading the thumbnail profiles it offered. "It's extremely well-known on the Hill," he explains, "so if you call somebody [in Congress] up and say, "I co-author the almanac and I don't want to come in and talk to you about the almanac, I want to talk to you about something else'—then they're going to see you."

A third-generation Japanese American whose family were farmers in Worland, Wyoming.

Ujifusa had not been directly touched by the internment; but, he says, if only through the racial prejudice that denied his mother valedictorian honors in her high school in southern Colorado, "I knew what the story was, ... I understood it in my belly the way the Nisei [a second-generation Japanese American] who did go to camp as an adult understands it." Although cognizant of a potential perceived conflict of interest between lobbying for redress and his work on the almanac, Ujifusa decided to take on the task, which he viewed as akin to "lobbying motherhood." He knew, though, that his work on the almanac gave him an advantage: "If I wanted to see a Dan Lungren or an AI Simpson, I could get in and see these people."

Ujifusa's first major act as vice-chair for legislative strategy was to produce a four-page document, issued on October 3, 1985, that outlined a plan of action for lobbying Congress. "Our strategy depends on understanding a simple reality and acting on it," his paper began. "[T]he siltuation in Washington has changed for the better, making chances for passage of the redress bill much brighter." The main reason for this optimism was the departure of Sam Hall—who had been appointed a federal judge—from the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law. Hall's replacement, Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), Ujifusa wrote, "instinctively understands what happened in 1947." Moreover, Tom Kindness of Ohio, the ranking Republican on the subcommittee and an avowed foe of redress, had decided to run for the Senate against John Glenn in 1986.

To take advantage of these promising developments, Ujifusa laid out several strategic priorities for the JACL-LEC. Two of them involved lobbying members of Congress in key positions: 1) those who sat on the Subcommittee on Administrative Law, where six votes were needed for a favorable report on the redress bill (Ujifusa considered the full House Judiciary Committee a more likely bet to vote for redress); and 2) those who sat on the full Senate Governmental Affairs Committee which, unfortunately for advocates, was still chaired by redress opponent William Roth.

Another strategic priority concerned lobbying the White House. The "ideal lobbyist" for the White House, Ujifusa wrote, would be someone with personal and professional links to the Reagans dating back to their years in California. The lobbying would not, however, be so much to enlist their support as to defuse their opposition. "For a variety of political reasons," Ujifusa continued, "we are

¹³ Glickman, says Glenn Roberts, had a relative who had been in a German concentration camp. "And he got reparations from the West German government," Roberts explains, "so Glickman understood about reparations and redress payments."

unlikely to get open and public support for the [redress] bill [from the White House]. The goal is to get neutrality. ..."

Ujifusa's paper detailed at length how the Japanese American community should lobby members of Congress through letters and constituent visits. "The grassroots work on your local Representatives and Senator remains vitally important," he asserted. At the same time, however, he noted that "[w]e cannot lobby and pass the redress bill unless we have the support of other civil rights, ethnic, religious and labor groups. We don't ourselves have the numbers, the big money, and the organized clout." Another priority, then, would be "to enlist proxy Nikkei [i.e., Japanese Americans] and proxy Nikkei organizations. ..."

The first and overriding priority, however, Ujifusa assigned to raising money to hire a full-time staff director in Washington "to lead and co-ordinate the lobbying effort." If the Japanese American community "is not able, for whatever reason," he wrote, "to show confidence by supporting our organized effort to win redress, any and all strategic plans are useless, and we might as well shut the operation down. For common sense tells us that without commitment and work at the grassroots level, a national lobbying campaign is an empty exercise." The subsequent hiring of staff director Grayne Uyehara, along with Ujifusa's legislative strategy work, effectively centralized strategic authority for the redress bill, a development Glenn Roberts viewed as crucial to the bill's chances. Uyehara was, Roberts adds, a valuable asset to the campaign because of her "willingness to go outside JACL's formal processes and use her own personal contacts" in the community to get things done.

There was no immediate improvement in legislative results, however. HR 442 and its companion bill in the Senate sank like stones. Glickman did hold two days of hearings in April and July 1986, but the measure again failed to make it to a vote. Glickman, says Roberts, "was never able to summon the sort of legislative moxie that it took to get [the bill] going." His attitude, adds Ujifusa, was, "I don't want to touch it. It's too hot politically in Kansas, although personally I'm for it. It ain't going to move." Things were even worse in the Senate where, apparently, the opposition of Governmental Affairs Chairman Roth kept the bill from even getting a hearing before the Subcommittee on Civil Service, Post Office and General Services. In the meantime, victories on the legal front—including a ruling that the federal government had suppressed evidence which might have affected the Supreme Court decision upholding internment while it was underway, as well as a favorable appeals court ruling on the NCJAR class action suit—seemed to offer another avenue to gain redress. Legislative proponents, however, not yet discouraged, planned both external and internal campaigns aimed at the coming 100th Congress.

External Strategies: The Grassroots and "Proxy" Campaigns

As executive director of the JACL-LEC, Uyehara took responsibility for implementing a campaign aimed not only at making Japanese Americans themselves more vocal, but at adding voices from other communities to the pro-redress chorus. To aid in the former goal, she began, in 1987, a series of "action alerts," updates on the progress of the redress bill that were sent to JACL chapters and supporters throughout the country. The action alerts provided redress news, lists of key committees and

their members, form letters to be sent to members of Congress, and scorecards on every member of Congress, including their position on redress, their addresses and the names of their chief aides. JACL members were requested not only to send the letters (and to ask friends and relatives to do likewise), but to visit their representatives either in Washington, or when they were in town during congressional recesses. Such personal contact was deemed especially important. Rep. William Dannemeyer, an ultra-conservative Republican from California, was won over by Clarence Nishizu, a "very conservative, very wealthy" contributor, says Ujifusa, to the congressman's campaigns. "We got [Dannemeyer]," according to Ujifusa, "because of someone like Clarence Nishizu [who knew] him from long ago. [It was] like, 'Clarence, you're telling me that you, Clarence, went to camp; you, Clarence, who've been giving me money for my campaign for all these years, went to camp? 'Yes.' 'And you wrote me this five-page, impassioned letter in longhand?""

The lobbying done by Japanese Americans, particularly those who had been interned, says Glenn Roberts, "had the effect of forcing people to focus on the internment and what it meant for individuals, because these were very, very powerful stories."

If you're a member of Congress who doesn't really think much about Japanese Americans from one day to another, and suddenly five constituents show up in your office [and] say, "Here we all are, loyal Americans, voting for you all these years. Let us tell you about what happened to us when we were kids and young people...." That's really going to capture your attention.

When Uyehara couldn't find any Japanese American constituents to go to bat for the redress bill, she resorted to often ingenious means to find suitable proxies. Uyehara arranged, for instance, for a JACL member's Methodist minister, originally from West Virginia, to contact ministers he knew in the district of Rep. Harley Staggers (D-W. Va.). Staggers, a member of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law, was one of those Ujifusa had identified as a promising convert to redress but who had no Japanese Americans in his district. Through the Methodist connection, Uyehara was able to see to it that Staggers got some letters supporting redress—only a handful but enough to make the difference. "All he wanted to be able to say was, I have heard from constituents who want me to support this issue," she explains. "That doesn't mean 100 letters are necessary all the time." 14

While putting individuals to work on producing letters and visits, Uyehara also sought the endorsement of a wide variety of organizations—religious, civil rights, civic, labor, and veterans—to bolster the cause of redress. By early 1987, the JACL-LEC had compiled an impressive list of almost 200 organizations supporting redress, ranging from the American Bar Association to the National League of Cities; from the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League to the National Education Association; from the Black and Hispanic Congressional Caucuses to the AFL-CIO. In addition, a large number of church organizations, some state and city legislative bodies, and even a few veterans groups lent their

¹⁴ Eun, pp. 72-73.

endorsement to redress. ¹⁵ The support of non-Japanese American citizens and organizations was particularly important, Glenn Roberts points out, "because that reinforced the point that this was not just a special interest bill ... that this was a broader bill about the whole nation."

These letters, visits, and endorsements were helpful not only in their own right, but as counterweight to the letters that began arriving in opposition to redress once the bill took on greater visibility in the 100th Congress. The mail, much of it from veterans and former prisoners of war, ran as high as 10 to one against redress. Some of the impact of such an overwhelmingly negative response was deflected, Roberts says, "because the people who wrote ... often didn't understand what had happened. That was clear. It was people who wrote and said, They bombed Pearl Harbor, why should we pay them compensation?" So, many letters reflecting this confusion with the Japanese crossed Wright's desk that his aides crafted a form letter intended to correct the misperception. 16 "It is important to realize," the letter stated, "that those who were interned in this country were not the Japanese enemy. They were American citizens who were interned on no grounds other than their racial heritage."

Such efforts notwithstanding, the tide of sentiment against redress, as measured in the volume of letters, virtually swamped support for the measure. It was clear, says Grant Ujifusa, that redress "couldn't ever win in a national referendum."

So you had to say, "Look, this is representative government. ... So we are going to take our constitutional case on the merits, occupy the high constitutional ground inside the beltway, particularly on the Hill and in the White House. We are going to make our case there. It's going to be settled by 536 people, including the president."

Internal Strategies: Making a Case in Congress

Inside the beltway, Ujifusa, along with Mike Masaoka and the Japanese American members of Congress, met individually with representatives and senators to urge their support for redress. "My responsibility," says Ujifusa, "was the White House [and] conservative members of the House." The access provided by the almanac was "particularly important because it allowed me to talk to people ... on the Republican side." Ujifusa and the others used a variety of tools to persuade, ranging from the ideological to the personal. On the ideological end, they worked to forge a "civil rights/civil liberties coalition" between left and right. The liberals in the House and Senate, Ujifusa notes, were already basically in the pro-redress corner. ¹⁷ With the conservatives, particularly those Ujifusa and Roberts call the "intellectual conservatives," they argued the issue on constitutional grounds. Henry Hyde, for example, a conservative Republican congressman from Illinois and, according to Roberts, an influential

¹⁵ However, as the JACL-LEC acknowledged, endorsement in some cases meant that "an organization has acknowledged the injustice of the interment; but has not addressed the question of monetary redress."

¹⁶ Eun, p. 38

¹⁷ Not all the "labor liberals" supported redress, however. "Some of them went with Wright," Ujifusa says. "Others were saying, 'Hey, aren't these the Japs who cost us the steel mill jobs and the car jobs?"

member of the House Judiciary Committee, was ultimately convinced of the merits of redress "because a lot of conservatives genuinely believe in the Constitution and genuinely believe the Constitution's words." With House Republican leaders Jack Kemp of New York and Dick Cheney of Wyoming, Ujifusa argued, "Hey, this is a constitutional issue. Look at it that way. You know, don't look at it that the usual suspects are up with the usual bad [special interest] bill." Both sides of the political spectrum, Ujifusa notes, met on the issue of "what the Constitution meant in the face of an egregious violation of it."

There were personal links as well that helped forge an alliance on the redress issue. This was particularly true of Simpson, who had met Norman Mineta when the latter was interned at the Heart Mountain, Wyoming relocation center. In addition to this personal brush with internment—which he was to describe in poignant detail in a Los Angeles Times interview and later on the Senate floor-Simpson shared some very different memories with Ujifusa, who had grown up just 90 miles away from the senator's hometown, Cody. Simpson vividly recalled Ujifusa as the quarterback of the high school football team which beat the defending state champion Cody team. "When I went to see Al," recalls Ujifusa, "he told me that 'the Almanac of American Politics is a great achievement, but not as great as the night you beat us 18 to 6."18 The almanac did, however, provide access to members of Congress and also occasionally became a forum for airing pro-redress arguments and criticizing anti-redress members of Congress. So, for example, in a section on Hawaii's two senators, the 1986 almanac, noting Inouye's and Matsunaga's support for redress, described internment as "expropriation and wrongful incarceration of 120,000 people by racial edict with no charges ever filed." Although as a rule the almanac was silent on the foes of redress, the 1986 edition, in a generally negative critique of Rep. Thomas Kindness, whose opposition to redress was spotlighted, called his position "absurd," arguing it "can be compared to trying to make today the case for American slavery."

Although by the end of 1986, the lobbying in Congress, along with the grassroots campaign, had picked up more support and co-sponsors for a redress bill, it was unclear whether it had enough backing to move it through the legislative process. It took a couple of key turnovers in Congress—one in the House and one in the Senate—to give the redress measure its best, and maybe last, chance at passage. The first session of the 100th Congress, Grayce Uyehara wrote in one of her "action aleris," was a time to "go for broke." 19

Round Three: The Civil Liberties Act of 1987

The crucial change in the House was the ascension of Barney Frank (D-Mass.) to the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law after Rep. Glickman moved on to an assignment on the Agriculture Committee. Frank had supported redress from its beginnings. His reasons, Frank says, dated back to his college days:

¹⁸ Eun, p. 86.

^{19 &}quot;Go for broke" was the motto of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.



I took Gov. 124, a class on American constitutional law, while at Harvard, and we studied the Korematsu case [one of the test cases argued before the Supreme Court]. I thought that both the internment and the Supreme Court decision were fundamentally wrong.²⁰

Having Frank at the helm of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law, says Roberts, was "absolutely critical. ... Barney is smart, articulate, and adept, and not afraid of a fight."

In the Senate, an equally important change had taken place. As a result of the off-year elections, the Democrats had regained control of that chamber, thus ousting Roth from the chairmanship of the Governmental Affairs Committee and releasing his stranglehold on the redress legislation. His successor, John Glenn of Ohio, was expected to support the redress measure.

As anticipated, Frank quickly signaled his intention to push the bill. "Barney says," Ujifusa recalls, "'Grant, look, we're going to move the bill. ... We're not going to do \$250 million of the trust fund; we're going to do \$50 million. And we're not going to funnel it into Japanese American civic organizations.'21 ... I said, 'Okay, fine. Let's go, Barney.'" Ujifusa then walked over to Inouye's office to tell him the good news. "I say, 'Hey, Barney is going to move it.' And we'd had nothing up to that point. Nothing. So I thought Dan was going to say, 'Hey, hooray!" But he looks at me blankly ... and he says, 'Well, Grant, how many co-sponsors does Spark have?' I think he had about 28 or 29 at that point. And [Inouye] says, I think [he's got] 34 or 35 max, don't you?' In other words.... he just didn't think it was going to happen."

But at a later meeting with Ujifusa and Masaoka, Matsunaga vowed to boost the number of sponsors in the Senate. "Spark said, Well, by God, we are going to do it.... I am now going to work.' And we know what Spark was able to do." What Matsunaga did was patiently collar each of his colleagues in the Senate and ask for their support. By the time he introduced the bill in the Senate in the spring of 1987, he had collected 75 co-sponsors—an impressive feat under any circumstances. "Spark was unfailingly courteous," says Ujifusa, "... and the other senators loved him. He was not regarded as a Daniel Webster or a Henry Clay—I don't know who in that body is now—but because [the Senate] is [liike] a high school composed of 100 people, a very small high school, you know everybody. ... You have to be able to work with all these people personally. And Spark was a master of that."

At the same time, spurred on by the "action alerts," JACL members and supporters kept up a steady drumbeat of letters and visits, tailoring the content of each to the progress of the bill in Congress. Other Japanese American organizations joined in the campaign as well. The National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR), a Los Angeles-based grassroots group which emphasized community organizing efforts and alliances with Third World causes, sent letters and petitions to Congress, and organized a five-day lobbying trip to Washington. In addition, the splinter

²⁰ Eun, p. 98.

²¹ The authorization for the trust fund for both payments and public education was cut from \$1.5 to \$1.25 in the House Judiciary Committee mark-up; \$50 million of that was to go to public education. Originally, the bill had called for public education money to be used for "the general welfare of the ethnic Japanese community" in the US.

group, NCJAR, contributed to the legislative campaign, in a backhand way, simply by faltering in its legal initiative. In June 1987, as the redress bill was still making its way through the House Judiciary Committee, the Supreme Court ruled that the wrong Court of Appeals had heard NCJAR's suit and sent it to the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit to be reheard. This was a setback for the proponents of the class action suit, since it meant further delays and the danger that its earlier successful appeal would be overturned. NCJAR's troubles helped those who sought redress through legislation because, according to Glenn Roberts, "no one could ... say to us, 'Why are you pursuing this remedy when you are about to get what you want in the courts,' because it was clear that they weren't going to win in the courts...."

Redress in the House. True to his word, Barney Frank lost little time in moving the redress bill. Introduced on January 6, 1987 by House Majority Leader Thomas Foley (D-Wash.), who had succeeded Wright when the latter took the post of Speaker of the House, HR 442 now boasted 125 co-sponsors. After undergoing a third round of hearings before the Subcommittee on Administrative Law on April 19, it was reported out to the full Judiciary Committee in short order on M. 13. About a month later, on June 17, the committee approved the bill in a 28-6 vote. Aside from the changes Frank had earlier mentioned to Ujifusa, the redress bill the committee passed was essentially unaltered. In response to some unhappiness over the wording of the "findings" section of the bill, Frank proposed to assign motives for the internment to "racial prejudice and wartime hysteria" alone, omitting the "failure of political leadership." The change was accepted, 22 and the measure was at last ready to go to the House floor for a vote. Its supporters faced that prospect with confidence. They had enough votes for passage, says Ujifusa. "It was clear that before Barney and Tom Foley and Jim Wright took this bill to the House floor, we had it won."

That did not stop the bill's opponents from airing once again their arguments against redress when the bill came up for debate on September 17, 1987. The date was a momentous one—two hundred years to the day since the signing of the Constitution, a piece of timing arranged at Mineta's request. No other piece of legislation was scheduled for consideration in the House that day. While supporters of redress alluded to the bicentennial in their speeches on behalf of the bill—"I can think of no finer way to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Constitution of the United States than to rectify a wrong," Speaker Wright told his colleagues—opponents hammered away at the issues that had troubled them since the measure made its first appearance in subcommittee hearings: the intercepted cables, monetary compensation, fiscal constraints, dangerous precedents. "What a funny way they [members of the Judiciary Committee] ask us to rub ashes on our heads," said Rep. Bill Frenzel (R-Minn.). "... The committee is asking us to purge ourselves with another generation's money."

At times, members of the House drew on personal experience as they made their arguments. Rising in opposition to the bill, Rep. Ronald Packard (R-Calif.) told his colleagues about his own hard-childhood experience during World War II. Packard's father, a carpenter, had been working on a government construction job on Wake Island when it fell to Japan in 1941; he was taken prisoner for five

23 Eun, p. 99.

²² The language was, however, restored in an amendment offered by Lungren during House deliberations on the bill.

years, leaving his wife and 17 children to fend for themselves with only token financial assistance from the US government. "An injustice, of course," Packard said. "There are literally hundreds of thousands of families like ours who sustained injustices from wars. Would we now ask our Government or the Japanese Government to satisfy these injustices with a money settlement? Never."

I looked at Santa Clara's streets from the train over the subway. I thought this might be the last look at my loved home city. My heart almost broke, and suddenly hot tears just came pouring out, and the whole family cried out, could not stop, until we were out of our loved county.

Mineta's personal remembrances, along with Matsui's, the Washington Post reported the next day, "held the House transfixed."

In the end, the pro-redress forces won the day. An amendment offered by Lungren to delete the \$20,000 payments—the chief focus of debate on the measure 24—was defeated in a 162-237 vote. Soon after, the House went on to approve the redress bill on a vote of 243 to 141.

Redress in the Senate. With 75 co-sponsors, no one anticipated major problems for the redress bill in the Senate, but its progress through that chamber proved slower than had been expected. After Matsunaga introduced the measure on April 21, 1987, it went to the Subcommittee for Federal Service, Post Office and Civil Service, chaired by David Pryor (D-Ark.), who was sympathetic to redress. 25 Hearings were held and before the month was out, the subcommittee sent it on to the full Governmental Affairs Committee, where, under John Glenn's chairmanship, it passed on a unanimous vote, on August 4. During mark-up, the committee had accepted an amendment offered by William Roth that spread the payments out over a five-year period: \$500 million in 1989, \$400 million in 1990, \$200 million in 1991, and \$100 million each in 1992 and 1993. Otherwise, the bill was unchanged in its essentials as it headed to the Senate floor for a last round of debate.

25 Two relocation centers had been built in Arkansas. Previously, as governor, Pryor had placed historic markers at the sites and made a speech expressing regret over the internment. [Eun, p. 103.]

²⁴ Japanese Americans took their revenge on Lungren, who had led the opposition to redress payments on the House floor, that winter. When California Governor George Deukmeijian nominated Lungren for state treasurer, a coalition led by Japanese Americans successfully blocked his confirmation by the state legislature.

But that last round proved slow in coming. For a variety of reasons—congressional preoccupation with the budget resolution, the October stock market crash, concerns about possible filibusters—the measure did not make it to the floor in the first session of the 100th Congress; and it was not until April 19, 1988 that the full Senate finally began its deliberations on redress.

On that day and the following, the same arguments were again heard on each side of the issue, with Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) taking the lead in introducing amendments. After an amendment offered by Chic Hecht (R-Nev.) that would eliminate monetary compensation was tabled on a 67-30 vote, Helms presented two other amendments in succession: one providing that no funds be appropriated "in any year in which there will be albudget deficit," and the other requiring that no payments be made until the government of Japan compensated the families of those who were killed as a result of the Pearl Harbor bombing. Both amendments were also tabled, the former on a 61-35 vote, the latter, 91-4.

A number of conservative Republicans rose to speak on behalf of the measure-including Alan Simpson, Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), Warren Rudman (R-N.H.)—but many of them expressed ambivalence about the financial aspect of redress. Simpson recounted at length his meeting with fellow Cub Scout Mineta and his impressions of the relocation center he had visited as a child. "Heart Mountain," he told his colleagues, "rises up strong and majestic from the floor of the lush, irrigated farm valleys in the Big Horn Basin, between Cody and Powell." It was the custom, he said, for local youths of the area to carve their initials in the rocks at its peak. Among the crowd of initials of hometown boys, however, there were Japanese letters and writings engraved by the Japanese Americans who had been interned there. "It is a moving—and sobering—sight," Simpson reflected, "to find high upon a Wyoming mountainside." Despite his conviction that the internment was "the gravest of injustices," Simpson acknowledged that "I have trouble with the money." While he pledged to support "the final product," the payments to individuals left "a strange feeling in my craw." The sooner "we close [the] wound [of the internment] and suture it with love and understanding and affection, we will be better off," Simpson added. "And suturing it with money does not seem like the best-way to conclude the issue." Others, like Robert Dole, expressed support for the bill, but warned of the uncertain fate of the monetary compensation provision once it came time to appropriate funds. "Like other authorization bills in the age of 12-digit budget deficits," he said, "[the redress measure] will undergo careful scrutiny in the appropriations process. It is one extremely worthy effort, but it must be evaluated along with other projects worthy in their own right."

These concerns notwithstanding, the Senate finally did pass the redress bill, financial restitution and all, on April 20, on a 69-27 vote. The long battle for congressional approval of redress was over. Redress advocates now girded themselves to face one last hurdle: the White House.

Last Steps

As the redress legislation wended its way through Congress in the fall of 1987, there was deep concern about what President Reagan Reagan would do when the bill landed on his desk. The Department of Justice, in the person of Assistant Attorney General Richard Willard, had testified against the measure in subcommittee hearings in the House and Senate that summer, arguing, among

other things, that Congress had already handled compensation back in 1948; that the provisions for restitution would "impose heavy administrative burdens on the Attorney General" (who was responsible for locating and paying eligible individuals); and that the conclusions and "subjective determinations" of the redress commission's report were "subject to debate." For those and other reasons, Willard informed the subcommittee, "the Department of Justice would recommend that the president veto [the redress bill]."

At the same time, for different reasons, OMB was sending out signals that it would not look favorably on the redress measure. On September 18, 1987, the day after the House passed the redress bill, the Los Angeles Time reported that OMB "has said it will recommend a presidential veto because of objections to the \$1.2 billion in payments."

These disquieting rumblings turned into something more ominous a few days later when Grant 'Ujifusa got a phone call from a White House pollster whom he'd asked to test the waters for redress with members of the Reagan administration. "He said," Ujifusa recalls, "I've got very bad news... People over at the White House say they've drawn their wagons in a circle and they don't want this [bill] at all.' I was very disheartened by that... He advised me to give the bill up for a session. He said, 'It's just too tough.'"

Ujifusa, however, was concerned about the negative effects on redress advocates of waiting much longer for a bill. "We were just running out of gas," he says. He arranged a strategy meeting with Masaoka and Matsunaga in mid-October; it was, he recalls, shortly after the stock market plunged, giving rise to the specter of a serious downturn in the economy, which would lend weight to the administration's opposition to the redress bill. At the meeting, it was decided that Matsuraga "would continue to go after co-sponsors, but would not push action on the Senate floor because we had a red light from the White House." Meanwhile, Ujifusa and others would work to change the light to green.

Ujifusa had, in fact, already been at work at the Justice Department seeking to defuse opposition there to the bill before it came up for a House vote. In both a letter and a visit to Assistant Attorney General Willard, he made a pitch that he would use elsewhere in the administration:

I knew they [at Justice] were thinking, "Oh, yeah, the usual suspects are acting up. This is a minority bill. Bad stuff. The usual guys are up trying to get the government to correct every ill in the country." ... So I made a political argument, saying that the Confucian tradition of family, hard work, and education, and, in this country, technology, are really quite consistent with themes expounded by Ronald Reagan. And if you look at the election returns of both '80 and '84, the Asian community did in fact vote Republican, and they did it for cultural reasons.

Whether or not Willard was swayed by these arguments, his response reassured Ujifusa:

He looks at me and says, "Well, you know, when the attorney general [Edwin Meese] said, 'Who wants this issue?,' there were about 20 guys standing in line; and 19 stepped back, and here I was. I didn't want this thing, Grant." ... But then he says, I promise you two things. Number one, if this thing ever gets to the White House, I will not be burning up the lines to the White House to have the president veto the bill. ... [Number two.] when this thing goes to the floor of the House, and later when it goes to the Senate, I promise you that I'll-send no one up there to lobby against this bill."

"In other words," adds Ujifusa, "'Grant, you've got me neutralized."

Ujifusa also took his argument to people who might relay his message directly to Reagan. He visited Secretary of Education William Bennett, whom he's known since they'd been students at Harvard. Bennett promised Ujifusa that "'the next time I see the president, I will say to him that I support this bill." At Bennett's suggestion, Ujifusa also enlisted the aid of domestic policy advisor Gary Bauer, "a point-person in anti-abortion, a family values man," he says. "My theory here was that if I get Gary Bauer on my side, then that nails down the movement conservatives in the operational spectrum." Bauer agreed to help, as did Burton Pines of the conservative Meritage Foundation, whom Ujifusa asked to call the White House on behalf of redress, and Paul Weyrich of the Committee for the Survival of a Free Congress. "So," says Ujifusa, "we had the support of what was probably the most powerful political movement of the eighties."

Meanwhile, Grayce Uyehara sent out an action alert in October asking supporters to send letters to President Reagan. She urged writers to include some personal history in their letters. "If you have a story about how the incarceration affected you and your family," she wrote, "your letter might be the one to be shared with the president." Above all, however, Uyehara stressed volume. "Candidly speaking," she noted, "I am told that letters generally are separated into two piles—for and against—so it seems the number of letters will be more important than the content." The pro-redress letters did come in but, apparently, they did not stack up well against the opposition. White House aide Anne Higgins, who monitored the mail, told Ujifusa that "we were swamped by the negative mail ... four or five or six to one, particularly from outraged veterans."

Amid all this lobbying activity, it was an encounter between Reagan and Governor Thomas Kean of New Jersey which Ujifusa hoped would "turn the tumblers." Ujifusa had recruited Kean, whose book, *The Politics of Inclusion*, he had edited, in the campaign to win Reagan's support for redress. In October 1987, when Reagan visited New Jersey to stump for Republican candidates for the state legislature, Kean seized his chance. During a 35-minute limousine ride between campaign stops, Kean made the case for redress. The president, Kean later told Ujifusa, was interested and seemed to know about the interrument, though he apparently "had the idea that [the purpose of] it was protective custody."

While Kean talked of the internment, he reminded the president of a piece of personal history, relayed to him by Ujifusa. When the town of Santa Ana refused to allow the body of Kazuo Masuda, a Japanese American who had been killed in action in Italy, to be buried in its local cemetery, General

"Vinegar Joe" Stilwell flew to California especially to present his family with the soldier's posthumous Distinguished Service Cross medal. Joining the general at the December 1945 ceremony was a young actor named Ronald Reagan, then a captain in the Army. "It was," the National Journal later wrote, "an anecdote [Reagan] might have forgotten—but Ujifusa realized that having Kean remind Reagan of that personal connection would carry more weight with the president than rational argument." Reagan, Ujifusa explains, was "anecdotally inclined. ... You have to reach his heart because he thinks anecdotally, not conceptually." The story of his appearance at the ceremony, he adds, was "common lore in our community. People knew of it. The question in my mind was how could we best use it."

Soon after the meeting with Reagan in New Jersey, Kean called Ujifusa to tell him that the president was "receptive, this was something he might want to do." Ujifusa followed up Kean's efforts with a letter to the president explaining that the internment had not, in fact, been a matter of protective custody, and enclosed a letter, addressed to Reagan, from June Masuda Goto, the sister of Kazuo. Recounting his presence at the ceremony and the brief address Reagan had made then, Goto wrote, "The presence of you and General Stilwell greatly affected the community and led to a better life for our family..." Many times I have been asked to speak at the Kazuo Masuda middle school. I speak to all the history classes, and quote your words to the students." Urging him to support the redress legislation, she concluded, "All of us in our family—I believe Kaz as well—would be greatly honored if you would. I also believe that America, through you, would honor itself."

By February 1988, Ujifusa was receiving new signals from the White House. In a meeting with Ken Duberstein, Reagan's deputy chief of staff, to talk about OMB opposition, Ujifusa was told, "'Grant, look, this whole matter has been talked about at a much higher level than that." Later Ujifusa learned that "the word had gone out that the president wants this."

Another Ceremony

With the White House certain to pose no problems and action completed in the Senate, the way was cleared for House-Senate conferees to work out their differences and present a final version of the bill for approval. On July 27, 1988, the Senate approved the conference report on a voice vote; the House followed suit a few days later, on August 1, in a 257-156 vote. Even with victory assured, opponents of redress in Congress had a final say, reprising the arguments of the past five years. Rep. Helen Bentley (R-Md.) told her colleagues that her husband, a Korean war veteran, had warned her, "If you want a fast divorce, you vote for that outrageous expenditure of our money." He told her, moreover, "That was wartime ... and we did not start the war. If anyone should get anything, it should

²⁶ Eun, p. 120.

²⁷ The final version extended the payment period from five to 10 years. It also stipulated that if an individual eligible for payment had died, his or her spouse, children, or parents would receive the \$20,000. "Eligible" meant any person living at the time of the enactment of the bill who had been interned.

²⁸ While the bill was in its final stages of approval, the class action suit brought by NCJAR was coming to a dead end. In May 1988, the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit dismissed the suit on the grounds that the statute of limitations had expired. Later that year, the Supreme Court refused to review the decision.

be the American prisoners who were treated cruelly and frequently tortured, sometimes tortured to death. Mr. Speaker," Bentley concluded, "my veteran husband, Bill Bentley, like all veterans in my district, oppose this legislation, as I do." Rep. Jack Davis (R-III.) rose to say that he was reversing his vote after considering the issue of precedent and after hearing from his constituents. He was, he told his colleagues, "mindful that the term 'representative' means to represent and while no one has sought my 'yes' vote on this bill, a large number of constituents phoned, wrote, and verbally communicated their opposition to this measure."

Last minute objections notwithstanding, Congress had given its approval to redress and on August 10, 1988, Ronald Reagan added the final touch. In an emotional ceremony attended by over 100 Japanese Americans and key members of Congress, the president briefly recounted the story of the internment, quoting in part from Mineta's own experience. "The legislation that I am about to sign provides for a restitution payment" to surviving internees, he told his audience. "Yet no payment can make up for those lost years. So what is most important in this bill has less to do with property than with honor. For here we admit a wrong. Here we affirm our commitment as a nation to equal justice under the law." Then, taking a clipping sent to him by June Masuda Goto, he read the same brief speech he'd made in 1945 in Santa Ana.

Blood that has soaked into the sands of a beach is all of one color. American stands unique in the world, the only country not founded on race, but on a way—an ideal. Not in spite of, but because of our polyglot background, we have had all the strength in the world. That is the American way.

With that, the president signed the bill. A final battle, this time over the appropriation, still lay ahead before redress would become a reality for Japanese Americans. For the moment, though, veterans of the redress effort savored the fruits of their decade-long campaign.