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VETERANS DAY

'DB Boys,' An Untold WWII Story

By MARTHA NAKAGAWA
Assistant Editor

It happened on March 21, 1944, at a place called Fort McClellan, Ala.

One hundred and six Nikkei soldiers were given a choice: Go out the right door and all will be forgiven, or exit the left door and face a court martial, possibly even death.

Seventy-eight men chose the right door and went on to serve in either the 442nd Regimental Combat Team or 1800th Engineer General Service Battalion.

Twenty-eight soldiers walked out the left door and became known as the "Fort McClellan Disciplinary Barrack Boys," or "DB Boys," for short.

Like the resisters of conscience, these military resisters realized the fight for democracy had to start here in America rather than overseas. And like the resisters, these men have been wrongly accused of being "pro-Japan" or "disloyal."

DB Boys George Sato*, 80, and Tetsuo Tim Nomiya, 83, never regretted the stand they took more than five decades ago.

"If you don't do what you believe in, why live?" said Sato. "Some people have asked me, 'What did you feel?' I said, 'I thought they would shoot me.' I was prepared. They could shoot me. In fact, during an interview, I told them if you think I'm afraid to die, you can line me up and shoot me now. I'm not afraid of death if it's going to ensure that we're not discriminated."

Sato received his draft notice in March 1942 while working in Oregon. As rumors of evacuation swirled around him, Sato reported to his draft board and was shipped to the Presidio in California, and then to Camp Robinson, Ark., where he underwent basic training in an integrated unit.

In September 1942, Sato requested permission to visit his parents at the Tule Lake Relocation Center for his furlough. The Army denied his request, saying Tule Lake lay in the Western Defense Zone, which restricted people of Japanese ancestry from entering the area. Although Sato complained about this policy, going so far as to tell his commander to discharge him if the American government could not "trust" the Nikkei, he was told

there was nothing the Army could do. This was the first of many attempts by Sato to gain equal treatment for Nikkei soldiers.

As an alternative, Sato was allowed to visit a friend at the Minidoka Relocation Center in Idaho, which was outside the restricted zone. At Minidoka, Sato was shocked to see his friend living in conditions where outside toilets had no running water, barracks had little heating and people had to stand in long lines for daily necessities.

Upon Sato's return, he was sent to Fort Riley, Kan. While there, the Western Defense Zone opened up to Nikkei soldiers, and Sato in March 1943 was able to visit his parents at Tule Lake.

In April 1943, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt visited Fort Riley, but Sato never got a chance to meet his president. He was among the 200 Nikkei soldiers who were confined in a warehouse during the president's visit because the commander did not trust Nikkei.

"They marched us into the warehouse, and the guards were at the door with machine guns. We had to march in like prisoners," said Sato. "We were there until the president left."

By March 1944, when Sato was shipped to Fort McClellan, he was fed up with discrimination within the Army not only directed at Nikkei but also at other minorities, particularly African Americans.

Sato, a Nisei, was also disgusted by the Nisei discrimination against the Kibei Nisei. At one point, Sato ended up washing dishes and cutting weeds for a month as punishment for disputing with a Nisei sergeant who was giving the Kibei a difficult time.

Sato continually brought up these discriminatory problems to the attention of his commander but the concerns fell on deaf ears. In particular, he was opposed to a segregated Army unit and felt the Nikkei community should be released from U.S. concentration camps.

To drive home his point, Sato arranged a formal meeting with his commander on March 20, 1944, the very day the Nikkei troops were to hear a speech by Brig. Gen. Wallace C. Philon be-

Seven Killed in Hawaii Xerox Office Shooting

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

HONOLULU—A Xerox copier technician, Byron Uyesugi, 40, shot and killed seven co-workers on Nov. 2, then fled in a company van before surrendering to police after a five-hour standoff.

Gunfire erupted shortly after 8 a.m. on the second floor of the Xerox Corp. office building, located in an industrial section of Honolulu. Five were found dead in a conference room and two other bodies were found nearby. It appears all had been shot at close range with a 9 mm handgun, authorities said.

"We all heard this banging noise, like a hammer hitting on a piece of metal," said Xerox employee Andy De Leon. "We didn't think anything of it then. Then all of a sudden a boss called out and said, 'Follow us,' and we started running out."

"Someone asked what hap-

pened and he said somebody got shot upstairs."

A step-by-step account of the shooting was provided in a police affidavit filed in court on Nov. 3.

Xerox employee Randall Shin told investigators he was at his desk when he heard gunshots to his right and saw Ron Kawamata, 54, slump over his chair. Another employee, Jason Balatico, 33, attempted to leave the room when more shots were fired. Balatico fell to the floor bleeding, said Shin.

Shin could smell gun powder and saw Uyesugi standing in the doorway where the shots came from, he told police. After the gunman walked away, Shin said he fled from the room and ran downstairs.

According to police, Uyesugi proceeded down a hallway to a conference room where he was to attend a meeting and, there, turned the gun on Ford Kanehi-

ra, 41, Peter Mark, 46, Ron Kataoka, 50, Melvin Lee, 58, and John Sakamoto, 36.

He then left the building and drove off.

A jogger spotted Uyesugi and the Xerox van he was driving at a park overlooking downtown. Police surrounded him by late morning in Makiki Heights, a residential neighborhood near the shooting scene, and began trying to negotiate with him. He could be seen pacing outside the parked van. His brother, Dennis, helped negotiate the surrender.

When questioned by reporters, Uyesugi's anguished father, Hiro, a widower, replied, "I'm going to bring him another gun so he can shoot himself."

The father remembers his son losing his temper only once during his 15-year employment at Xerox, when he allegedly threat-

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Arizona Dedicates Gordon Hirabayashi Recreational Site



PHOTO: MARTHA NAKAGAWA

Cutting the ribbon at the Nov. 7 dedication included (l-r): Joe Norikane (Amache), Hideo Takeuchi (Amache), Ken Yoshida (Topaz), Coronado National Forest Supervisor John McGee, Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, Congressman Jim Kolbe, Harry Yoshikawa (Amache), Takashi Hoshizaki (Heart Mountain), Noboru Taguma (Amache), and Yosh Kuromiya (Heart Mountain).

Symposium Opens More Dialogue on Nanjing Massacre

Japanese journalist presents book on WWII atrocities; Assemblyman Honda in attendance.

By TRACY UBA
Writer/Reporter

CLAREMONT, Calif.—Although their countries of birth are separated by an ocean and several thousands of miles, a renowned Japanese journalist and a prominent Japanese American politician share a common position: both believe Japan owes an apology to victims of its military's wartime actions.

Katsuhiko Honda, author of the book "The Nanjing Massacre: A Japanese Journalist Confronts Japan's National Shame," and California Assemblyman Mike Honda (D-San Jose), author of legislative measure A/JR 27, were among a number of politicians, scholars, researchers and authors who con-

verged upon the Pomona College campus on Nov. 5 for a symposium on the Nanjing Massacre — the first time such a program has been held in Southern California.

Co-sponsored by the Asian Studies Program and History Department at Pomona College, the Pacific Basin Institute at Pomona and the Southern California Japan Seminar, the symposium was held to offer further perspective on atrocities committed by the Japanese army in the Asia Pacific region before and during World War II, specifically the mass destruction, rape, torture and murder which allegedly took place in China's then-capital city of Nanjing.

Panel speakers at the symposium included Peter Sano, author of "1,000 Days in Siberia: The Odyssey of a Japanese American POW," Daqing Yang, assistant professor of history at George Washington University, Chalmers Johnson, president of the Japan Policy Research Institute, and Honda, whose book was just recently translated and published in Eng-

lish. On the heels of Iris Chang's controversial work, "The Rape of Nanking," which began to spark wider interest in the subject early last year, Honda's book, which he presented at the symposium, shed new light particularly on the Imperial Army's motivations at the time of the war and the present-day attitude of Japanese society towards incidents like Nanjing.

A well-known reporter with the daily newspaper *Azahi Shimbun* for many years, Honda had been a correspondent in South Vietnam in 1969, investigating the U.S. Army's actions during the Vietnam War. What he saw, he said, speaking through a translator, first prompted him to think about his own country's military role during WWII.

He subsequently took a trip to Nanjing in 1971, and then, in 1981, he conducted firsthand interviews with witnesses and survivors of the massacre, accounts which, he said,

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1999

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Court to Rule on Lawsuit Against U.S. Government for Failure to Invest Redress Funds

On Nov. 12, U.S. District Judge Charles Legge will rule on the U.S. government's motion to dismiss *National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR) v. Joe Suzuki v. USA*, a federal class action suit filed earlier this year in San Francisco.

This lawsuit charges the U.S. government with breach of fiduciary duty for failing to invest the \$1.65 billion redress fund as required by the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. Consequently, only one-tenth of the \$50 million Congress intended was spent on educational programs.

The fund was created to pay reparations to persons of Japanese ancestry wrongly imprisoned by the United States during World War II and to educate the public about the internment. Recovery of an estimated \$200 million in interest is being sought so that the compensation and education mandate of the act can be fulfilled.

The NCRR is a community organization dedicated to educating the public and securing re-

dress for all persons of Japanese ancestry whose civil and human rights were violated by the U.S. government during WWII. NCRR is represented by Christopher Prince of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown and Emerson LLP. Joe Suzuki is represented by Robin Tuma and ACLU Legal Director Emeritus Fred Okrand.

"As a result of the U.S. government's failure to invest, Japanese Latin Americans have been deprived of just redress, and organizations like the NCRR have been unable to educate the public about internment as was envisioned by the Civil Liberties Act due to lack of funds," said Grace Shimizu of the Campaign for Justice. "The government's arrogant refusal to take any responsibility for its malfeasance is shocking."

Campaign for Justice is a coalition of civil and human rights groups advocating for redress for Japanese Latin Americans who were kidnapped by the U.S. government and forcibly detained in the United States during WWII. ■

Speaker Villaraigosa Appoints Trisha Murakawa to the Calif. State Bar Examining Committee

SACRAMENTO—Assembly speaker Antonio R. Villaraigosa (D-Los Angeles) has appointed Trisha Murakawa to the State Bar Examining Committee.

Murakawa has over 12 years of experience in public relations and strategic communications. She has developed and implemented marketing campaigns for small businesses and construction mitigation and has coordinated public participation and public affairs strategies for various transportation projects. Murakawa chairs the Redondo Beach Public Works

Commission. She also served on the board of directors for the American Lung Association.

"Ms. Murakawa understands the need for lawyers who are representative of all aspects of our community," said Villaraigosa. "She will help encourage applicants with diverse backgrounds to pursue the law profession."

The Bar Examining Committee administers the requirements for admission to practice law and examines all applicants for admission to practice law. There are 19 members on the committee, of which 10 members are appointed by the State Bar board of governors. The Senate Rules Committee, the Assembly speaker and the governor each appoint three members to the committee. ■



Expiring Green Cards Source of Confusion for Employees, Employers

Since the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) began issuing green cards with 10-year expiration dates in 1989, expiring green cards have been a source of confusion for employees and employers using the documents to verify an employee's identity and right to work in the United States. This confusion was exacerbated when green cards, or Alien Registration Receipt Cards, issued in 1989 began to expire October 1.

While employers verifying the identity and employment eligibility of their employees are required by law to accept unexpired green cards regardless of their expiration date, they are unable to accept expired documents. Advocates have been encouraging those with expired green cards, as well as those whose green cards will expire in the next six months, to renew them as soon as possible at the nearest INS office. Those renewing their green cards should request temporary proof of permanent resident status, which employers are required to accept as proof of an employee's identity and employment eligibility.

Under federal law, employers must accept any documentation an employee submits as evidence of his or her identity and employ-

ment eligibility, so long as it has been approved by the government for such purposes. Therefore, employees whose green card has expired also have the option of rendering other valid documents, such as an unexpired foreign passport with I-551 stamp or INS Form I-94, driver's license, or social security card.

"We need to educate both employees and employers in order to dispel the confusion that exists regarding expiring green cards," said Daniel Kikuo Ichinose, project director for the Asian Pacific American IRCA Discrimination Education Project.

The Asian Pacific American IRCA Discrimination Education Project, a collaborative effort between the Asian Law Alliance in San Jose, the Asian Law Caucus in San Francisco and the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Los Angeles, receives funding from the Department of Justice to conduct community education around the anti-discrimination provisions of the Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) throughout California. For more information on these provisions or the project's efforts, please contact Vincent Chong in San Francisco at 415/991-0366 ext. 27, or Mark Yoshida in Los Angeles at 213/748-1022 ext. 47. ■

CCLPEP Announces Informational Meetings

The California Civil Liberties' Public Education Program, (CCLPEP), will be sponsoring a series of informational meetings to provide interested persons with information on their competitive grant program. The deadline for applying for a CCLPEP grant is Jan. 21, 2000.

CCLPEP was created in 1996 by legislation to sponsor public educational activities and to develop educational material to ensure that the events surrounding the exclusion, forced removal and internment of civilians and permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry will be remembered, and so that the causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood.

This year, informational meetings will be divided into two categories. For those interested in attending a general meeting and discussion on the CCLPEP Grant Program, it is suggested that they attend meetings where "Discussion" is noted. However, for those individuals and organizations who have specific questions and comments, a drop-in session will be available on a first-come, first-served basis on the dates marked "Drop In."

Those who cannot make any of the times stated above, please contact the CCLPEP office to ask questions or visit the Web site at www.library.ca.gov/cclpep.

The meetings have been scheduled as follows:
Oakland: Asian Branch Library, Oakland Public Library, 388 Ninth St.; Drop-In, Wed., Nov. 17, 1-5 p.m.; Discussion, Thurs., Nov. 18, 5-8 p.m.

Los Angeles: L.A. Central Library, 630 W. Fifth St.; Drop-In, Nov. 22, 1-6 p.m.

Gardena: Gardena Mayme Dear Library, 1731 W. Gardena Blvd.; Discussion, Tues., Nov. 30, 3-7 p.m.

San Mateo: San Mateo

Public Library, 55 W. Third Ave.; Discussion, Tues., Nov. 30, 5-9 p.m.; Drop-In, Wed., Dec. 1, 1-5 p.m.

San Jose: Empire Library, San Jose Public Library, 491 E. Empire St.; Drop-In, Thurs., Dec. 2, 2-5 p.m.; Discussion, Mon., Dec. 27, 5-30 p.m.

San Francisco: Western Addition Library, San Francisco Public Library, 1550 Scott St.; Drop-In, Fri., Dec. 3, 3-5:30 p.m.; Discussion, Mon., Dec. 6, 5-8 p.m.

Santa Cruz: Central Branch Library, 224 Church St.; Discussion, Wed., Dec. 8, 5-8 p.m.

Stockton: Stockton-San Joaquin County Public Library, 605 N. El Dorado St.; Discussion, Mon., Dec. 13, 4-7 p.m.

San Diego: San Diego Public Library, 810 E St.; Discussion, Tues., Dec. 14, 5:30-8:30 p.m.; Drop-In, Wed., Dec. 15, 1-5 p.m.

Marin: Corte Madera Regional Library, Marin County Free Library, 707 Meadowweet Dr.; Discussion, Thurs., Dec. 16, 4-7 p.m.

Sacramento: Colonial Heights Library, Sacramento Public Library, 4799 Stockton Blvd.; Discussion, Tues., Dec. 21, 5-8 p.m.; Drop-In, Wed., Dec. 22, 2-5 p.m.

Those who cannot make any of the times stated above, please contact the CCLPEP office to ask questions or visit the Web site at www.library.ca.gov/cclpep.

In addition, specialized meetings are also being offered for grant applicants interested in creating programs focusing on: Web design/CD Rom; video documentaries; curriculum and general grant-writing type. Interested individuals must reserve a space to participate in the workshops. The workshops are free to the general public and will be cancelled if there are fewer than four persons attending any one of them. The deadline to sign up is Nov. 29, 1999. To register, call and leave a message at 916/653-9404 or fax name, address and telephone number with preferred

workshop and location to 916/654-5829, or e-mail to dmatsuda@library.ca.gov.

The specialized workshops have been scheduled as follows:

Web Design/CD Rom, Gary Otake, instructor:
• Sat., Dec. 4, 9:30-11:30 a.m.; Buddhist Church of Sacramento, 2401 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento.

• Sat., Dec. 11, 9:30-11:30 a.m.; JCCNC, 1840 Sutter St., San Francisco.

• Sat., Dec. 18, 9:30-11:30 a.m.; JACCC, 244 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles.

Documentary/Video Production, Gayle Yamada, instructor:

• Sat., Dec. 4, 1-3 p.m.; Buddhist Church of Sacramento, 2401 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento.

• Tues., Dec. 7, 5:30-7:30 p.m.; JACCC, 244 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles.

• Sat., Dec. 11, 5-7 p.m.; JCCNC, 1840 Sutter St., San Francisco.

Grant Writing, Shelly Keller, instructor:

• Wed., Jan. 5, 2-4 p.m.; Buddhist Church of Sacramento, 2401 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento.

• Thurs., Jan. 6, 3-5 p.m.; Buddhist Church of Sacramento, 2401 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento.

• Tues., Jan. 11, 4-6 p.m.; Buddhist Church of Sacramento, 2401 Riverside Blvd., Sacramento.

Schedule for curriculum workshops will be posted on the CCLPEP Web site as soon as they become available.

CCLPEP will also sponsor a workshop to offer grant-writing workshops to anyone interested in strengthening their writing skills.

For information contact: Diane Matsuda, Program Director, California Civil Liberties Public Education Program, 900 N. St., #300, Sacramento, CA 95814; Tel: 916/653-9404, Fax: 916/654-5829, e-mail: dmatsuda@library.ca.gov. ■

Italian Americans Recall Days as WWII Enemy Aliens

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON—Lawmakers are urging the government to acknowledge that Italian Americans were jailed, driven from their jobs and placed under travel restrictions during World War II because of suspicions about their allegiance.

In a little-known chapter of U.S. history, the government classified 600,000 residents of Italian descent as enemy aliens from late 1941 until Italy surrendered to the Allies in 1943. They had to carry special identification and were forbidden from traveling more than five miles from home.

Those affected ranged from anonymous residents of small coastal towns to celebrities.

Ezio Pinza, the late opera singer at the Metropolitan Opera in New York, was imprisoned at Ellis Island for nearly three months starting March 12, 1942. His widow, Doris Pinza, said she was shocked that he could be locked up and his house searched without being told charges against him.

"We never suspected this could happen in the United

States," Mrs. Pinza, her voice quavering, told members of the House Judiciary Constitution subcommittee Nov. 2.

Pinza eventually won his release after two hearings and later sang the national anthem at the welcoming home ceremonies for Gen. George Patton in 1945, she said.

"The truth has been obscured. The truth ought to be told."

—Rep. Henry Hyde, R-Ill.

About 250 Italian Americans were imprisoned in Montana and New York, similarly to the incarceration of tens of thousands of ethnic Japanese in internment camps during the war. In contrast to the Japanese American residents on the West Coast who won reparations, the plight of Italian Americans has gone largely unnoticed.

In California, 52,000 were confined to their homes under an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew. And in parts from Monterey, Calif., to Boston, fishermen were grounded and had their boats impounded by the Navy.

A bill from New York Reps. Rick Lazio, a Republican, and Eliot Engel, a Democrat, would force the president to acknowledge violations of civil rights and order a Justice Department report about the treatment.

"It's not a matter of reparations or looking for money," said Rep. Henry Hyde, (R-Ill.), the committee chairman, who described himself as "dumb-founded" when he heard about the treatment. "The truth has been obscured. The truth ought to be told."

Dominic DiMaggio, the former Boston Red Sox center fielder and Joe DiMaggio's brother, left baseball to fight in World War II. He talked his way into the Navy despite wearing glasses that earned him the nickname "the little professor."

But he returned to San Francisco to find his Italian immigrant father (Giuseppe) had been labeled an "enemy alien" and forbidden from his trade of fishing or even visiting friends at the wharf.

"He very rarely spoke about it," DiMaggio, 82, said after the hearing. "I know he was hurt." ■

Broadcasting Industry Announces Minority Investment Fund

WASHINGTON—A group of leading broadcasters recently announced the formation of a major investment fund designed to increase ownership of over-the-air television and radio stations by minorities and women.

The investment initiative, which will be called the Prism Fund, was announced by Mel Karmazin, president and chief executive officer, CBS Corporation, and Lowry Mays, chairman and chief executive officer, Clear Channel Communications, who serve as co-chairs of the industry effort.

The Prism Fund, formally named Prism Communications Partners, L.P., will be managed by Chase Capital Partners, the private equity unit of the Chase Manhattan Corporation. The fund will be completely independent from the industry investors. The fund's investment and disposition decisions will be made solely by a general partner to be selected by Chase.

Joining in the announcement at the National Association of Broadcasters headquarters in Washington were NAB President Edward O. Fritts and representatives of broadcasting companies that have made investments in the fund. Companies investing in the fund include A.H. Belo Corporation, Bonneville International Corporation, CBS Corporation, Clear Channel Communications, Cox Enterprises Inc., Disney/ABC, Cumulus Media Inc., Emmis Broadcasting, Fox Broadcasting Company, Granite Broadcasting, Infinity Broadcasting, National Broadcasting Company, Radio

One, Susquehanna Radio Corporation, Tribune Broadcasting Company, and Viacom. Initial cash equity commitments of \$175 million have been made by the industry investors as well as Chase Capital Partners. Additional equity contributions from other broadcasters, pension funds and institutional investors are expected, and when combined with corresponding financial leverage, Karmazin and Mays said, the Prism Fund could reach \$1 billion in aggregate purchasing power.

"If over-the-air, free broadcasting is to grow in the future, we must continue to reflect the community we serve, not only on the air and in our work force, but in the ownership and control of the media properties through which we reach the public," said Karmazin. "Through the Prism Fund, we are underscoring our industry's commitment to diversity and the public interest, and, hopefully, demonstrating how the private sector can sometimes act to address public issues with better results than the public sector alone can achieve."

"Today, the broadcasting industry is following through on a promise," Mays said. "Just over a year ago, we met with Federal Communications Commission Chairman William Kennard to explore what could be done to foster increased ownership of television and radio stations by minorities and women for whom access to capital was identified as a crucial problem." In addition, Mays stated, "The Prism Fund is just one of the initiatives

the broadcasting industry will introduce to expand ownership of broadcast licenses by minorities and women. We are currently working on educational and mentoring programs as well, to help further our objectives."

"Chase is proud to promote greater ownership diversity in broadcasting through the Prism Fund," said James B. Lee Jr., vice chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank. "Combining our unique on-street shopping capability with our expertise in managing venture partnerships will provide essential capital, along with market leadership and knowledge, to this effort."

"Never before has this industry seen commitments of this magnitude to bring minorities and women into the ownership ranks," said Fritts. "We know of no other business in America that has voluntarily dedicated this amount of money and effort towards diversifying ownership."

Following the announcement, representatives of the new fund planned to visit with FCC Chairman Kennard to brief him on the initiative.

The announcement culminates a 16-month effort by the industry to address underrepresentation of minority owners in the broadcasting business. In July 1998, a "Minority Summit" was held at NAB to begin discussion of voluntary initiatives that could be undertaken to address the problem. Among those who spoke to summit attendees were Kennard and FCC Commissioners Susan Ness and Gloria Tristani. ■

Society Elects New California Division President

The American Cancer Society, California Division, Inc. has elected Paul Murata, MD, as president of the 1999-2000 board of directors.

Murata is the first Japanese American to head the Society's California board.

As president, Murata will help lead the Society's outreach efforts to more diverse populations in local communities throughout California to eliminate cancer as a leading health concern. A Torrance, Calif., family practice physician, Murata has been an active volunteer since 1992.

A graduate of the University of California, San Diego, Medical School, Murata has been a member of the board of directors since 1996. He has served as chair or member of several local, regional and state committees including Nutrition,

Information Delivery and Cancer Control. In 1994, Murata was named the Los Angeles Coastal Cities Unit Volunteer of the Year.

One of his main priorities as president will be to increase public awareness about cancer prevention by lifestyle changes and early detection through screenings. According to American Cancer Society estimates, more than 132,000 Californians will be diagnosed with cancer in 1999, approximately 15 new cancer cases every hour of each day throughout the year.

The American Cancer Society is the nationwide community-based voluntary health organization dedicated to eliminating cancer as a major health problem by preventing cancer, saving lives and diminishing suffering from cancer through research, education and service.

For more information about the American Cancer Society, call toll free 800/ACS-2344 or visit the American Cancer Society web site at www.cancer.org. ■

■ JOB OPENING

NATIONAL DIRECTOR

Under the direction of the JACL National Board, the National Director manages and directs the administrative, program and advocacy affairs of the JACL, a national nonprofit civil rights organization.

Primary duties include: Full responsibility for implementing the activities of the JACL Program for Action and other policies and decisions for the JACL's National Council, and National Board of Directors. Serves as chief advocate and spokesperson to the general public, including mass media, government, business and community. Formulates timely positions on civil rights issues in consultation with the National President and National Board. Responsible for the oversight of financial management and accounting, maintenance of physical facilities, property, equipment, disbursement and expenditure of funds, and revenue development. Responsible for personnel matters, including general supervision and development of professional staff, employment and termination of all staff in accordance with the personnel manual, and coordination of the national staff to ensure effective and efficient policy implementation, program planning and development, and program evaluation. Responsible for foundation, corporate and public fundraising, including special fundraising events. Assumes appropriate contact with fundraising sources.

Filing deadline is March 1, 2000. Salary range: \$75,000 - \$100,000. Submit cover letter and resume to: JACL Personnel Committee, JACL National Headquarters, 1765 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94115. To obtain a detailed job description including qualifications, duties and responsibilities call or write John Tashiro at JACL Headquarters, 415/921-5225 or email to ntashiro@jacl.org.

Autobiography of Mrs. Rosa Parks is Republished in Japan by Popular Demand

Seven years ago, Tomoko Takahashi met Mrs. Rosa Parks at a Soka University of America's Human Rights Lecture Series in Calabasas, Calif. Little did they realize then that that meeting would eventually evolve into a lifelong friendship and collaboration as author and translator. A relationship that would ultimately serve as a bridge of understanding on human rights between two very different cultures in America and Japan.

Tomoko Takahashi, dean of the Soka University of America (SUA) Graduate School, is the official Japanese translator of Mrs. Parks' books. To date, she has translated three of Mrs. Parks' books from English to Japanese: "Rosa Parks: My Story," "Dear Mrs. Parks: A Dialogue With Today's Youth," and "Quiet Strength." This September, by popular demand, a revised edition of "Kokuin-no Hokori, Ningen-no Hokori: Rosa Parks Jiden" (Japanese translation of "Rosa Parks: My Story" by Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins), was published as "Rosa Parks Jiden" (Autobiography of Rosa Parks) by Ushio Shuppansha Co. in Tokyo.

"Bigotry and sexism are issues in Japan as they are in the United States," explains Dr. Takahashi. "When I first read Mrs. Parks' autobiography in 1992 [the year the book was first published in English], I felt, 'This book must be translated into Japanese, but I didn't pursue it.'"

One year later, in 1993, Mrs. Parks died.

She and Takahashi met with the SUA founder, Dr. Daisaku Ikeda, at the Calabasas campus. During their meeting, Dr. Ikeda

expressed interest in knowing more about Mrs. Parks and her life and family as well as the details of the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Mrs. Parks responded, "If you read my autobiography, you'll understand." Then she realized that the book was in English. Later, Dr. Takahashi told Mrs. Parks that she wished Japanese people could also read her autobiography. Mrs. Parks countered with, "Well, then, would you translate it into Japanese?" and that was the beginning of their collaboration.

In translating Mrs. Parks' writing, Dr. Takahashi's greatest challenge was in maintaining the integrity of Mrs. Parks' American voice as well as communicating her warm personality to the Japanese audience while making her sound Japanese. "To do this," said Dr. Takahashi, "I tried to imagine Mrs. Parks speaking Japanese. I kept thinking, 'In Japanese, she must sound like this.'"

Dr. Takahashi knew she had been successful when she began receiving letters from Japanese readers of Mrs. Parks' books. "One letter was from someone who was bullied in high school; another from the mother of a seriously mentally and physically challenged daughter. Both experienced much prejudice. Each person expressed appreciation for the encouragement received from Mrs. Parks' words and for my translation of her books from English to Japanese."

This past June, at Mrs. Parks' request, Dr. Takahashi attended the Congressional Gold Medal Award Ceremony in Washington, D.C., where Mrs. Parks was honored for her civil rights contributions. "As I was watching

Mrs. Parks being praised by President Clinton and members of the Congress as 'the Founding Mother,' a person of quiet strength, and a 'true hero,' I was struck by Mrs. Parks' humility and calmness," said Dr. Takahashi. "It was clear that she did not regard herself as a national figure or as a celebrity, but rather, as the symbolic representation for all the brave women and men who had participated in the Montgomery Bus Boycott ... many of whom Mrs. Parks had personally invited to attend the ceremony."

"It is true that I have made a small contribution to the world by translating Mrs. Parks' books into Japanese. I accomplished my goal: to help Japanese readers learn about human rights, prejudice, and about themselves. This alone has changed my life," says Dr. Takahashi. "It is also true that Mrs. Parks is a national treasure and an historical figure. But to me, she is also a close friend, my personal hero, and a cherished role model. Knowing Mrs. Parks has made me value humanity more ... and, in turn, made me more human. She has changed my life forever."

Dr. Takahashi has written and published more than 10 textbooks for English learners in Japan, many of which have become best-sellers in Japan and have been translated into Korean and Chinese. She has published four scholarly books and numerous papers and articles on linguistics and language education. Currently, Dr. Takahashi is co-authoring a book with Leslie M. Beebe titled "Cross Talk: Understanding Misunderstandings Between Japanese and Americans." ■



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SHOOTING

(Continued from page 1)

ened a supervisor and kicked an elevator door in 1993. Uyesugi was named in a criminal property damage complaint and had to undergo anger management counseling. The father was aware of no other recent incidents.

The Uyesugis later offered condolences to the families of the victims. "We also are trying to understand what happened today," they said in a statement.

"Like all of us at Xerox, you undoubtedly have the question, 'Why? How could this have happened?' said Xerox Hawaii general manager Glenn Sexton.

Police have not yet released a motive, although a search of the Uyesugi home found 11 handguns, five rifles and two shotguns owned by the former Roosevelt High School rifle team member.

"It appears as though it was a disgruntled employee who snapped," said Honolulu Mayor Jeremy Harris. "It's a shock to all of us. We have such a safe community with almost no violent crime. To have someone snap like this and murder seven people is just absolutely appalling."

Uyesugi was arraigned on Nov. 5, held on \$7 million bail and charged with one count of first-degree murder, punishable by a mandatory sentence of life in prison without the possibility of parole, and seven counts of sec-

ond-degree murder. Hawaii has no death penalty.

Attorneys for Uyesugi, who met briefly with him on Nov. 4, said they will consider an insanity defense. "In a case like this, you have to consider all possible defenses that can be raised by the defendant and certainly the incapacitation, mental defense should be explored and it may be raised at some point in time," said attorney Jerel Fonseca.

But defending Uyesugi will be "as tough as seven murders can be," he said.

This latest episode of workplace violence was the worst tragedy in the company's history and the worst multiple murder in the state's history. There were 24 murders last year in all of Hawaii, which has a population of 1.2 million. Honolulu is listed as the least violent of the nation's 20 largest cities in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports for 1998.

Nationwide, there have been 13 multiple killings in American workplaces since 1986. Several occurred this year. On Aug. 5, Alan Miller, 34, was charged with killing two co-workers at their office in Pelham, Ala., and a third person, at a company where he used to work.

Just one week prior, Mark Barton, 44, killed nine people and wounded 13 others at two brokerage firms in Atlanta, then killed himself. He had earlier killed his wife and two children.

DB BOYS

(Continued from page 1)

fore commencing combat training.

"When you risk your life, you really have to know what you're fighting for," said Sato. "So I thought this was my good chance to fight discrimination in the Army."

To Sato's surprise, over a 100 other Nikkei soldiers had the same idea, and they all appeared in front of the administration building, along with Sato, to voice their concerns.

An irate major appeared before the men and ordered them to march to the field house where Philon's speech was to take place. But after marching about a 100 feet, the troop stopped. Just what occurred at that moment is up for debate, but whatever the case, the men stopped, and the military police immediately escorted them to the stockade.

While imprisoned, Sato was questioned by a captain, a major and a brigadier general. During questioning, Sato became upset over the officials' view of the Kibei and defended them vehemently.

"They said things like, 'Gee, you're born here. Never been to Japan. Why are you doing this? I'd understand the Kibei.' That's when I said, 'The Kibei are more loyal than I am because they know two countries and they chose America. I don't know the other country. Don't talk about the Kibei like that.'"

"I told them the reason I am doing this is because of all the discrimination in the Army, and also in the camps. ... I told them the main thing was that if people are going to risk their lives, they have to have something to fight for. This way, I don't know why I'm risking my life. I told them they need to give me a reason to fight and I'll fight." The group spent one night in the stockades before being joined by Nomiya and four other men the next day.

Nomiya, a Kibei Nisei, voluntarily joined the men in the stockade on March 21, 1944. He was a member of Company C that had arrived at Fort McClellan the day of Philon's speech.

Although Nomiya knew a commotion had taken place before Philon's speech, he was unaware of the details. It was actually after hearing Philon urge the men to bring any concerns to their commanders that Nomiya and four other men took him on his word.

"He (Philon) was saying if there's anything on your mind to tell the company commander," said Nomiya. "I remembered that so I went to my commander."

The men were disappointed to hear their commander tell them he could do nothing to alleviate racist Army and governmental policies. At that point, the group refused to serve in the military until they were given equal treatment as promised under the U.S. Constitution. They were then escorted to the stockade.

"I demanded a court martial because I felt all the discrimination and putting the people into camps was not right," said Nomiya. "Before I give my life to this country, I wanted to clear my conscience."

Ironically, Nomiya could have chosen to forego military service. In 1941 when he received his draft notice while working at a grocery store in Modesto, Calif., his employer had wanted to keep him and had volunteered to write to the draft board, asking them to excuse Nomiya. But Nomiya had turned him down, saying

America was his country and he needed to fulfill his duties.

Despite a raging fever, Nomiya made his way to his draft board in Sacramento. But as soon as he arrived, the military official took one look at him and rushed him to the Army hospital. He remained hospitalized for a week before he officially signed up for the military. He registered on Dec. 5, 1941, two days before the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Nomiya went from the Presidio to Camp Roberts, Calif., and then to Camp Robinson to undergo basic training. From there, he went to Camp Leonard Wood, Mo., and finally to Fort McClellan. By the time he arrived there, Nomiya, like Sato, had had enough of Army and governmental discrimination. He started to question whether America truly stood for freedom and democracy because he was "disgusted" that his family members were incarcerated at Tule Lake and Amache.

the president. In 1954, Zane received a letter from the Army, telling him that "no further action was recommended by their office."

Attorney Paul Minerich came into the picture after he married Nomiya's daughter, Lisa, in 1973. A few years later, in 1979, Nomiya divulged his past to his son-in-law, something he had not done even with his daughter.

Although the budding attorney was unfamiliar with military litigation, Minerich was so touched by his father-in-law's experience that he agreed to take on the challenge. Unlike the coram nobis cases, Minerich did not have a legal team. It was just he and his wife, who helped out in the typing.

One of the first things they did was contact existing "DB Boys" through Nomiya's network. Eleven "DB Boys" agreed to reopen their cases.

Minerich then contacted Tom



PHOTO: MARTHA NAKAGAWA
Attorney Peter Minerich with his father-in-law and 'DB Boy' Tetsuo Tomi Nomiya.

A few hours after Nomiya was placed in the stockade, the entire group was ushered into the stockade's mess hall where a colonel lectured them about the consequences of resisting orders. There, the men were given the right doorless door choice.

"A lot of them had the same idea but didn't risk it because they were afraid," recalled Sato. "If you're imprisoned, it looks bad for the family, but I couldn't be worried about that. I wasn't fighting only for myself but for all Nihonjin."

In April 1944, the men were individually court martialled and charged with one count of violating the lawful command of a superior officer under the 64th Article War.

Like the Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee (HMFPC) trial, the "DB Boys" court martial had a narrow focus and did not deal with constitutional issues or discrimination within the Army.

Sentencing ranged from 30 to five years. Sato received 20 years, while Nomiya got five. Nomiya received a lighter sentence because he did not technically disobey orders but had volunteered to be placed in the stockade.

The men were imprisoned at Leavenworth Federal Penitentiary in Kansas, the same prison where some of the HMFPC members were jailed. But since civilian and military prisoners were kept separate, the two groups never met.

In November 1945, the Secretary of the Army issued a clemency act and reduced the men's sentences to two years. Upon their release in 1946, all were given dishonorable discharges, making them ineligible for Army benefits.

From 1948 to 1954, Edmund Zane, a friend of the late Masao Katsuka, a "DB Boy," went on a one-man crusade to clear the men's records. On a volunteer basis, Zane secured the men's court martial records and wrote numerous letters, including several to

Turcott, who worked at a Los Angeles veterans' association that specialized court martialled veterans. Turcott pointed Minerich in the right direction.

In February 1980, Minerich submitted a brief to the Secretary of the Army, requesting that the men's discharge be upgraded to an honorable one and that the court martial conviction be expunged from their records.

In December 1980, Minerich received a letter from the judge advocate general, informing him that the Secretary of the Army would extend clemency to the men for good conduct and citizenship and was willing to upgrade them to an honorable discharge. The Army, however, was unwilling to set aside the court martial conviction.

The men were not satisfied with this decision and unanimously agreed to continue the case.

In April 1982, Minerich presented a more comprehensive petition to the Board of Corrections of Military Records. In it, they asked that the court martial conviction be changed to "expiration of term of service"; that the date of discharge be changed to the date that the service time of the men would have normally ended; reinstatement of rank; and restitution of back pay and other benefits.

On Dec. 8, 1982, Minerich and seven "DB Boys" traveled to Washington, D.C., to appear at a Pentagon hearing. After half a day of testimonies, the Army board voted 3-2 in favor of granting the men all their requests except setting aside the court martial conviction. The board defended their decision by stating, "while the board could find no basis for setting aside their convictions by general court martial, in retrospect, it appears that the sentences imposed were too severe."

(George Sato, not his real name, asked to remain anonymous since he has not shared his past with his family yet.)

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From the Frying Pan

By Bill Hosokawa

Teaching Tolerance

An organization called Teaching Tolerance sent me a printed appeal the other day asking for money to promote its program. It identified itself as a project founded eight years ago by the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala.

I had never heard of Teaching Tolerance, but out of curiosity I read the appeal which obviously was part of a national mailing.

I learned that Teaching Tolerance's objective is to teach tolerance in the nation's schools. It produces videotapes and printed materials which, it says, are distributed without cost. More than 77,000 schools, the appeal says, are now using Teaching Tolerance materials to educate nearly 10,000,000 students about caring, sharing and tolerance of anyone of different religion, race or creed.

There can be no argument that teaching tolerance in the nation's schools is not a worthy activity.

After the family, that's where understanding starts. The promotional material quotes Mahatma Gandhi: "If we are to reach real peace in the world, we shall have to begin with children."

Yet I am vaguely uneasy about the program, perhaps for no valid reason. It's a strange thing to say, but it may be that the word "tolerance" is what bothers me.

Tolerance in its most common usage is passive, such as in having tolerance — being able to endure — pain or hardship. You don't fight back; you accept it — tolerate it — because you can't do anything about it. You can have a tolerance for certain kinds of food or drugs that would affect others adversely. In engineering, tolerance is the acceptable variation from the norm or the ideal. Of course another meaning of tolerance is sympathy for or acceptance of beliefs, practices or skin colors different from one's own. But "tolerance," to me at least, implies "toleration," which has to

do with unenthusiastic acceptance, because you can't do much about it, of something that is unpleasant. Like tolerating mosquitoes on a camping trip or a neighbor's dog keeping you awake by barking half the night.

And that's not the way we should regard those who look different from the majority, or speak a different language or eat different foods or have a different form of worship. We should do more than simply tolerate them.

Having said that, I have no suggestion for a better word. What I'm trying to find is a word that says differences should make no difference.

Should one "ignore" differences? Well, yes, that's the general idea, but the connotation of "ignoring" doesn't seem to be entirely right. You can't say "Teaching Ignorance," can you? On the other hand, teaching youngsters to "ignore" differences of skin color or facial contours — not to be aware of them or bothered by them — may be as close as we can get.

But simple "acceptance" of differences doesn't quite do it either at this stage of striving for a colorblind society. While acceptance may be the ultimate goal, today there seems to be a need for a more aggressive stance, a more positive action.

I would be surprised if the good people who run the Teaching Tolerance program have not wrestled with terminology. Anyway, I like what they're doing so I am sending them a small contribution and a copy of this column. I think they are on the right track. Their address is 400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, AL 36104. ■

Bill Hosokawa is the former editorial page editor for the Denver Post. His column appears regularly in the Pacific Citizen.



East Wind

By Bill Marutani

Then and Now

THE LEAD ARTICLE in the Pacific Citizen (Oct. 8-14) under the banner "Multicultural Coalition Calls for U.S. Supreme Court to Hire More Minorities, Women" focused on the law-clerk hiring practices of the Supreme Court of the United States. An accompanying score-sheet rated each of the nine justices in categories of total clerks, African American, Hispanic, Asian American, overall minorities, and closing with "women." Overall a total of 462 law clerks were in the count. Of these, nine were identified as "African American," with three justices — Chief Justice Rehnquist, Associate Justices Scalia and Souter — scoring zero. Moving on to the Hispanic category, the total was five, with four justices — Stevens, Scalia, Thomas and Ginsburg in the zero column. As for Asian American law clerks, the total came to 21, with only the chief justice scoring zero in this category. In the column titled "Overall Minorities," that is, those who scored highest in overall hiring of "minorities," three justices — Breyer at 20.1 percent, Stevens at 12.5 percent, and Thomas with 10.8 percent — reached the double-digit level; lowest was the chief with 1.2 percent followed by Scalia at 1.8 percent. Finally, the "women" category totaling 109 law clerks reflects Breyer and O'Connor at the top with 45.8 percent and 44.7 percent respectively, lowest at 14.1 percent is the chief, followed by Kennedy at 15.1 percent and Scalia at 16.1 percent.

MY EXPERIENCE at the humble state judiciary level (Pennsylvania) may not be instructive. First, the chronological reference is an ancient quarter century; second, statistically the perspective is that of a single, isolated judge, then the only Asian American judge of a court-of-

record east of the Rockies. The social and judicial milieu were quite different. Be that as it may let me share some insights, such as they are. In the course of the state judgeship, some 20 or so law clerks served under my tutelage. A majority were women; their qualifications were superior to that of their male counterparts. For instance, a pair of the women law clerks were not only members of the law review at their respective schools but also were first and second in their graduating law class. Clerks came not only from area law schools but also from the so-called "ivy league" schools — Harvard, NYU, Penn, Yale. One term I had law clerks both of whom were Asian, from Harvard and Penn. One is now a federal magistrate judge and the other practices in Sacramento, Calif. Yes, I affirmatively sought out (qualified) Asians without compromising standards. Previously, there had not been any Asian law clerks in the system. After four years, I discovered that Asian law graduates were being hired by other judges as well, so there no longer was need for exhortations from me.

WHILE I WAS at it, I was aware that there were no Asian lawyers on the District Attorney's staff. I prevailed upon the District Attorney's office with a suggestion to consciously recruit (qualified) Asian law graduates, which the D.A. enthusiastically implemented. That D.A. went on to become mayor of Philadelphia. You well may have heard of him: more recently, Ed Rendell was named chair of the Democratic National Committee. ■

After leaving the bench, Bill Marutani resumed practicing law in Philadelphia. His column appears regularly in the P.C.

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pacific echoes

By Pacific Citizen Staff and Associated Press

Disneyland Coming to Hong Kong

HONG KONG—After more than a year of negotiations, the Walt Disney Co. announced Tuesday that it will build a theme park to open in 2005 on a 336-acre plot — financed mostly by Hong Kong — that features a hotel and will boost the economy by creating jobs and drawing tourists.

Inter-racial Marriages on the Rise

SINGAPORE—Inter-racial marriages in Singapore have risen sharply in the past few years, according to a report by the Singapore Census Bureau.



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NANJING

(Continued from page 1)

make up the bulk of his book's research.

Honda also mentioned that part of his purpose for doing the book stemmed from a concern for the statistical accuracy in Chang's book, which has been both praised for breaking new ground on the subject of Nanjing and criticized for the historical methodology used.

"From a scholar's point of view," said Pomona College history professor and co-coordinator of the symposium, Samuel Yamashita, "there were some errors in Chang's book," whereas Honda attempted to refine some of her characterizations by using a more scholarly approach.

"He, of course, has been writing about atrocities since the Vietnam War," Yamashita said, "and I think his book is awfully good."

Added Assemblyman Honda, who is of no relation to the Japanese author, "The value of [Chang's] book was that it brought the issue to wider public discussion, and [Honda's] was an effort to be more precise in terms of numbers."



Nanjing Massacre symposium participants at Pomona College included (from left to right): Samuel Yamashita, Daqing Yan, Assemblyman Mike Honda, Katsuchi Honda, Peter Sano and Keith Honda

While Chang asserted that around 260,000 people were killed in the massacre, for instance, Honda found numbers closer to 100,000-200,000.

Despite the international accolades that Honda has received for his work, the author has been widely criticized in his own country for coming out publicly with his research and for holding the opinion that Japan should issue a "sincere" apology to other Asian countries against whom wartime atrocities were perpetrated. He has even resorted to wearing dark sunglasses when being photographed, he said, since threats on his life have been made by members of Japan's right wing.

Still, Honda has helped to bridge some understanding with people in China, Korea and the Pacific Islands, just as Assemblyman Honda has been lauded by members of certain Asian Pacific American groups for tackling an international pan-Asian concern with AJR 27, a measure which called on the Japanese government to "formally issue a clear and unambiguous apology for the atrocious crimes committed by the Japanese military during World War II and to immediately pay reparations to the victims of those crimes."

Said the assemblyman, "Honda's book gave me a sense of confidence that we're going in the right direction, that we're doing the right thing."

"The idea of putting pressure on Japan, it felt right that we should do that here in the United States, to develop public opinion to create that leverage for our government. That is what I consider to be the right thing," he said.

Yamashita agreed, "What Mike Honda has done is very important. Anything that will bring pressure to bear on the Japanese to prompt them to respond to these events from World War II, I think, is extremely important."

"Nanjing was something that happened that was wrong, and whatever you can do to help that is good," added panelist Sano, 80, a Nisei who talked about having been adopted by an aunt and uncle

in Japan when he was 15 years old and then drafted into the Japanese army where he spent six months as a POW in Siberia.

"I think oftentimes the Nisei community comes out real strong if something hurts them personally. Perhaps if they went out there and tried to help out other minorities that are suffering today, that would be one way to heal themselves," Sano said.

Maybe they weren't put into camps, he said, but there are still injustices, and other minorities are in need of help today. In that sense, he said, "perhaps Honda is doing the right thing."

Just three months ago, however, the JA politician came under the fire of critics who opposed AJR 27, including those within the JA community who remain divided on the issue.

Some raised concerns that the measure could lead to an increase in Japan bashing or even a subsequent backlash against JAs.

"My effort is to understand why there is such anxiety. Resistance has been: why now? why are you rocking the boat?" said Assemblyman Honda. "The Japanese consul general asked me to drop it. His po-

sition is that the Japanese government already responded. But my response was the government didn't respond with an apology."

"To the extent that there's disagreement among Asian Americans, no one ever said we had to be homogeneous," he said.

Honda's chief of staff, Keith Honda, also acknowledged the division created by this measure but attempted to clarify its intent. "AJR 27 is not really an attack on Japan, it's not an attack on the Japanese American community. It is more a criticism of complacency," he said.

"The enemy is not Japan," he continued. "The enemy is those who would choose to bury their heads in the sand and refuse to look back at this."

Assemblyman Honda is scheduled to visit Japan next month where he said he was invited to be a panel speaker. "I suspect they want me to share my experience with our [legislative] efforts here. That I can do with some expertise, since California is the only state that has passed such a resolution," he said.

In late August, the State Assembly passed Honda's measure calling on Japan to apologize and pay reparations for wartime atrocities.

Regarding AJR 27's current status, however, Keith said, "I don't think that Congress is ready to do anything right now, but I think what AJR has done is given a lot of people hope."

"What [may] happen in the future or what's possible," said Keith, "is that the United States' role is going to become more apparent and maybe more relevant to a broader group of people than just Japanese Americans."

He mentioned a new bill recently introduced by Sen. Dianne Feinstein, (D-Calif.), asking the U.S. government to declassify information related to the Imperial Army's Unit 731, which involved the conducting of live, biological experiments on American POWs during the war. It is believed, he said, that the United States played a role in covering up those Japanese war criminals who may still be living in Japan. ■

Obituaries

All the towns are in California except as noted.

Babe, Nobuo, 81, Berkeley, Oct. 12; survived by wife Emiko; mother Haruyo; sons Makoto and wife Jean, Thomas and wife BJ; daughters Junko Okano, Kyoko Fong and husband Sam, Diane Ho and husband Dale; 13 gc.

Doi, Arthur Toshio, 59, Oct. 25; Los Angeles-born; survived by mother Fumiye; brothers Judge David and wife Sanaye, Dr. Stanley and wife Alice; sisters Judge Kathryn Doi-Todd, Melinda Doi Manchester and husband Thomas.

This compilation appears on a space-available basis at no cost. Printed obituaries from your newspaper are welcome. "Death Notices," which appear in a timely manner at request of the family or funeral director, are published at the rate of \$15 per column inch. Text is reworded as needed.

Dowke, Mary, 72, San Francisco, Oct. 26; Mountain View-born; survived by son Jay K. and wife Anna; daughter Colleen Cheong and husband Herbert; brother George Antoku and wife Yoshika; sisters Toriye Watanabe and husband Tony, Dorothy Yamada and husband Yoshio; sisters-in-law Dorothy Antoku, Mabel Dowke, Nora Takeoka; brother-in-law Carvin Dowke; 5 gc.

Fujimoto, Bette Kikuko, 78, Carson, Oct. 24; Oxnard-born; survived by husband Calvin; daughters Sherry Tanaka and husband Laurence (San Diego), Candice Myles and husband Benjie; son Bruce and wife Francis (San Diego), Calvin; 8 gc; sister Mary Shinmoto; brothers Oxy Goto, Robert Goto and wife Toshi;

Goto, Toshiyuki George, 77, Las Vegas, Oct. 17; WWII veteran, JACLer and longtime Huntington Beach resident; survived by wife Chiyo; son Von (Las Vegas); daughter Colleen Goto-Netel (Santa Ana); 2 gc; sister Masae Nomura (Montebello); brother Ray (Culver City).

Inada, Tatsuno, 106, Sacramento, Oct. 22; survived by daughters Betty Fumiko Silver and husband Cecil, Sadie Sadako Inada, Nancy Kaneko Shimizu and husband Tamotsu Thomas; son Masao Tam and wife Yoshiko; 6 gc, 12 ggc.

Kanegae, Kaoru, 99, Santa Ana, Oct. 25; Fukuoka-born; survived by son Tomio and wife Lynette; daughters Chiyo Inoue, Joyce Tabata and husband Skeet, Michie Tabata and husband George; 11 gc, 7 ggc; daughter-in-law Tsuneo Kanegae; son-in-law, Fred Kozawa.

Kariya, Hatsuomi Sue, 74, Montebello, Oct. 12; survived by daughters Geraldine Kariya and husband Reginald Botter, Susan Yoshida and husband Daniel; 3 gc; brother Shigeru Sugitani and wife Hannah; sister-in-law Rew Asari.

Kato, Roy Toshio, 85, Los Angeles, Oct. 27; Brawley-born; survived by wife Harumi; daughter Jane Honda and husband Hiroshi; 3 gc, 1 ggc; a brother in Japan and a sister.

Kikugawa, Kiyoshi "Chub," 82, Redwood City, Oct. 19; San Francisco-born; survived by daughters Jay Oborn and husband Scott, Anne Bern and husband Jim, Geil Quon and husband Richard; sons Gene and wife Chris, Bud Brownell and wife Sarah; Jim Brownell and wife Sarah; 14 gc; sisters Tsuyoku Wada, Teiko Yamamura.

Kubota, Frank Masao, 58, Reedley, Oct. 12; San Jose-born; survived by brother Ben and wife Diane.

Masuda, Sueno, 98, Los Angeles, Oct. 25; Shiga-born; survived by sons George and wife Miko, Ben and wife Midori; daughters Haru Masuda, Nancy

Murakami and husband John, Sumi Mizushima and husband Dr. George, Sakako Kussano and husband Koichi; 15 gc, 12 ggc; daughters-in-law Jane Toshiko Masuda and Yoshiko Masuda.

Mayeda, Sam Sadao, 82, Burbank, Oct. 14; Saticoy, Ventura County-born resident of North Hollywood; survived by son Kirk "Mabo," daughter Shariene A. Fujikawa and husband Dean; 2 gc; sister Reiko Miyachi, brother Yoshichika Mayeda.

Mori, Nancy Masami Shimozaki, 74, Lodi, Oct. 16; Bouldin Island-born JACLer; survived by husband George Shizuo; son Robert and wife Pat; daughters Sherian Hamamoto and husband Glenn, Berbie Chu and husband David, Penny Mori and husband Chakra Vartula; gc.

Nagatsuyu, Mikie, 80, Fremont, Oct. 25; formerly of Hayward and San Mateo; survived by sons Kasuo, Masami; daughters Yoshiko Takemasa, Toshiko Omi and husband Brian, Michiko Sumi and husband Stan; 3 gc, 2 ggc; predeceased by husband Itaru and son Kaname.

Nakano, Genichi, 90, Los Angeles, Oct. 19; Hilo, Hawaii-born; survived by wife Kiyoko; daughter Kazuko Toyofuku and husband Al; sons Hideo E., Eugene and wife Gale; 4 gc; brother Art Yoshio and wife Ruth.

Nakano, Tom, 78, Los Angeles, Oct. 23; 442nd RCT veteran (Co. F); retired Los Angeles County supervisor of social workers; artist, sculptor, poet, musician; survived by daughter Jeanne; son Frank.

Obo, Hiroyoshi, 75, San Francisco, Oct. 13; Japan-born third-generation owner of Goshodo Japanese merchandise store in Nihonmachi's Buchanan Mall; survived by wife Mitsue; daughters Shirley Keiko Miyoko and husband John, Julia Hideo Kwok and husband Lawrence, Margaret Takako Sato and husband Wayne, Karen Akiko Yee and husband Greg; brother and sister in Japan—Takeo Ono and wife Eiko, sister Reiko Yagasaki.

Ono, Hiroyoshi, 75, San Francisco, Oct. 13; Yamanashi-born; survived by wife Mitsue; daughters Shirley Keiko Miyoko and husband John, Julia Hideo Kwok and husband Lawrence, Margaret Takako Sato and husband Wayne, Karen Akiko Yee and husband Greg; brother Takeo and wife Eiko (Japan); sister Reiko Yagasaki (Japan).

Sakazaki, Sayuri 'Sy,' 26, Las Vegas, Oct. 16; Los Angeles-born; survived by mother Myrna Dipolia (Las Vegas); father Masatoshi (Hawaii); sister Kori (Las Vegas); brother Chachi (Las Vegas); Jaime Jeldes (Long Beach).

Shima, Matsusho, 86, Los Angeles, Oct. 18; service; Okinawa-born; survived by wife Kiyoko; sons Fred, Tom; daughters Nancy Usui and husband Jim, Iris Miyoko Osumi and husband Tim, Linda Tsuno and husband Randy, Sallie Chen; 6 gc.

Shimabukuro, Tatsuo Lo, 58, Los Angeles, Oct. 23; Lima, Peru-born; survived by brothers Andres, Alex and wife Mara, Victor Shima, Akira Shimabukuro; sisters Shinuko, Keiko; sister-in-law Haruko Shimabukuro.

Sogo, Nathan Isao, 58, Las Vegas, Oct. 15; Honolulu-born; survived by wife Lila H.; sons Noland L.R. and Darrell T.R.; parents Ryochi and Sachie Sogo (Pearl City, Hawaii); sisters Karen Soga (Pearl City), Jenny Yamauchi (San Diego).

Tanaka, Jun Masayoshi, 86, Arcadia, Oct. 28; Lodi-born; survived by wife Sogu Mary, sons Allen and wife Laura, Lloyd and

wife Kathy; 4 gc; brother Floyd and wife Rose; sisters Ruth Tanaka, Carol Misumi and husband James.

Uchiyama, Tomiko, 84, San Jose, Oct. 10; Kumamoto Prefecture-born; survived by husband Shigeru; sons Dan and wife Emiko, Jerome and wife Marion; daughters Jane Fukuda and husband Robert, Chiyo Fukuda and husband Shogo, Miyo Hikoide and husband Ken, Midori Louie and husband Donald, Florence Miyaga and husband Ken; 21 gc, 10 ggc; predeceased by daughter Judith Hilborn.

Yagami, Kiyomi, 83, Montebello, Oct. 16; survived by wife Yasuko; son Seiji and wife Kimiko; daughters Jean Shota and husband Wayne, June Lenses; 4 gc; brother Masato and wife Ayako; sister Chiyoiko Goto; brothers and sisters in Japan—Eiso and wife Yasuko, Toshio and wife Takako, Hideo Yagami, Tomiko Daido and husband Masao, Shizue Nagai and husband Tadami.

Yamashiro, Hideo, 92, Loomis, Oct. 14; survived by son Edwin S. and wife Yoshiko; daughters Betty Matsura and husband Toshio, Irene M. Tsujita and husband Takashi; brothers Noboru Araki and wife Mary, Mamoru Araki; 5 gc, 7 ggc—husband.

Yano, Kazuo, 99, Los Angeles, Oct. 17; Hiroshima-born.

Yokotobi, Kay Kimimatsu, 94, Gridley, Oct. 18; survived by wife Tamiye; daughters Mitsuko Yokotobi and husband Shawn Malone, Akiko Yokotobi, fushiko Yokotobi; 2 gc; sister Yoshiko Tanabe.

Yokoyama, Kiyoshi H., 69, Whittier, Oct. 14; Norwalk-born; survived by wife Kimiko; sons Dean and wife Lora, Lance and wife Teri, Keith and wife Irene; daughter Denise Ueno and husband Rodney; 4 gc.

Yoshida, John Rikio, 78, Dinuba, Oct. 12; survived by wife Seneko; daughters Judy, Kathy Melkones and husband Alan; son Tommy; sisters Kiyoko Yoshida and Mitsuko Makimoto (both Japan).

Yoshihara, Kenneth Yoshi-kazu, 66, Sacramento, Sept. 25; born in the internment camp in Jerome, Ark.; 35-year employee with California Department of Justice; noted for restoring classic automobiles; adopted in infancy by his grandparents; he was the subject of two stories in the *Sacramento Bee* about his search for his birth father. ■

DEATH NOTICE

TSUYOSHII NAKAMURA
CHICAGO, Ill.—Tsuyoshi Nakamura, 86, died Oct. 27. Born in Tacoma, Wash. he is survived by his wife Tomie, son David; daughters Elaine, Arlene Kajiwara and Carol Hayashida; two grandchildren, sisters Fumiko Uyeda, Teiko Iwaka and Teiko Ito. Visitation at Lake View Funeral Home in Chicago 1458 W Belmont Ave. Friday Nov. 12 at 5:30 p.m. Funeral service on Sat. Nov. 13 at 10:00 a.m. at the Church of Christ, Presbyterian, 5846 N Spaulding St., Chicago. For information 773-472-6300.

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Detroit Group Accused of Voter Discrimination

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

HAMTRAMCK, Mich.—A residents' group in Detroit has been accused of challenging Arab and Asian Americans' eligibility to vote based on their ethnicity.

The state's Bureau of Elections is investigating why the group Concerned Citizens for a Better Hamtramck, allegedly questioned voters based on their appearance and grasp of the English language.

The group, headed by Bob Zalewski, says its members were right to quiz Middle Eastern-looking residents in order to ensure they were U.S. citizens.

"Some people couldn't speak English, some people didn't know their own address," Zalewski said. "Some people didn't know their own birthday, for God's sake. I mean, are these not clues?"

Challengers have the right to question voting eligibility under Michigan law but can't challenge someone based on ethnicity.

Zalewski said his group challenged 50 to 60 voters. So far, 32 have filed complaints with the city's Human Rights Commission.

Atour Khan was told, "You can't vote here." I said, "I am a citizen of the United States," he told the Detroit Free Press. "After five seconds [the challenger] said, 'OK, you can cast your vote.' Khan said he noticed that his ballot wasn't placed in the box immediately. He didn't

leave until monitors put it in.

Bradley Whitman, communications and training director for the elections bureau, said the state rarely receives such complaints.

Although the city said it prides itself on its diverse, immigrant history, residents have traditionally come from European, Christian countries. Now, Muslims, Arab Christians and Asians are becoming common — and a political force.

Zalewski said his group simply wanted a fair election. "We just felt [it] was too important to not challenge. The city is broke and the mayor is spending money like water," he said.

Joseph Sobota, the mayor's aide, said he witnessed five people being challenged, he believes, because of their appearance. "I had some Polish people who spoke very little English and didn't understand how to fold the paper and they were not challenged," he said.

According to state election law, challengers may question a person's eligibility if they have "good reason to believe that a person isn't qualified to vote," but cannot "threaten or intimidate an elector." Violation is a misdemeanor punishable by 90 days in jail, a \$500 fine or both.

The state plans to review the evidence and prosecute if necessary.

"There will definitely be charges filed against these individuals who intimidated and impeded the right of people to vote," said Mayor Gary Zych.

Korean War Vets to Install New Officers

The public is invited to attend the Japanese American Korean War Veterans fourth annual installation of officers, to be held at 5:30 p.m. on Saturday, Jan. 22, 2000, at the Golden Dragon Restaurant, 960 N. Broadway, Los Angeles.

The JAKWV has been very active and visible in the Japanese American community. Their traveling exhibit has been displayed in the Capitol Building in Sacramento, the San Francisco Presidio, and the Japanese American Community and Cultural Centers in Los Angeles, San Jose and Seattle. The organization is taking part in the U.S. Department of Defense 50th anniversary of the Korean War commemoration with a tribute to Medal of Honor recipient Hershey Miyamura, memorial services, exhibits, and by participating with veterans of other wars in memory of all those killed in action in Korea and other wars.

The JAKWV is presently in the process of building a memorial monument to be erected in Korea, in or near Seoul — the capital and the site of some of the bitterest fighting during the early part of the Korean War. The memorial will list all the JAs killed in the defense of Korea. Preliminary plans have already been formalized with

members of the Korean government. Ed Nakata and Min Tsai will travel to Korea this month to further the program and look at potential sites.

Following are the officers to be installed: president, Robert M. Wada; vice presidents, Dorothy McDowell, Edward Nakata, Paul Ono, Victor Muroka, Bacon Sakatani, George Tabata and Minoru Tsutsumi; secretary, Sam Shimoguchi; legal counsel, David Miyoshi, Esq.; auditor, Thomas Nakagawa, CPA; board of directors: Seiji Asawa (Salinas, Calif.), Itsu Endo, Toku Fujii (Sacramento, Calif.), Tom Furushiro, William Hirose (San Francisco), Fred Hoshiyama, Taboru Ito, Mitsugi Kasei (Salt Lake City), Joe Kamikawa (Renton, Wash.), Yosh Kaneshige, Stanley Kanazaki (New York), George Koga (Las Ve-

gas), William Koseki (Las Vegas), Dean Matsunaga, Jack McDowell, Dorothy McDowell, Eddie Moriguchi (San Francisco), Victor Muroka, Thomas Nakagawa, Edward Nakata, Myuki Obahita (Montgomery, Ill.), Paul Ono, Toku Oshiro, Ken Oye, Thomas Sakamoto (San Diego, Calif.), Bacon Sakatani, Sam Sato, Sam Shimoguchi, Roy Shiraga, Sam Sugawara, Henry Suzuki, George Tabata, Frank Takeyama, Ken Tami, Minoru Tsutsumi, Nori Ueyamatsu, Robert Wada, Thoni Yamamoto, Tosh Yamaji, Haruo Yamashiro, and Asa Yosomura (Pleasanton, Calif.).

The installation dinner cost is \$20 per person. For information and reservations call Victor Muroka, 818/897-1533, or Paul Ono, 310/352-2496. ■

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Japan Spring Tour	May	TBA	
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