Community fights a proposed fence that threatens Yule Lake site.

Comfort women monument gets support amid controversy.

Vincent Chin’s Murder Resonates 30 Years Later

Paperdoll prepares to release its second album “Sashimi Deluxe”.
EXPAND P.C.’S REACH

Stories about the camp experience are nice but we need to focus on the future of Japanese Americans and the future of the Pacific Citizen. The only information on the camps are what the Japanese Americans know and experienced. Non-Japanese Americans do not know and so we need to educate them about the truth behind barbed wires.

If you continue your articles on internment then expand your subscription circulation to the public schools (high schools and colleges) and the many public libraries. Most of all to educators and the non-Japanese so they can learn about a part of U.S. history that continues to be untold.

If Pacific Citizen should tell the experiences then expand its readership beyond the Japanese Americans. They need to know about the accomplishments and endurance of Japanese Americans.

Aiko Shimada
Sacramento, CA

RE: EXTRAORDINARY APAS ISSUE

The editors and reporters on a tight budget did a superb job of putting together the 2012 Extraordinary APAs special issue for the Pacific Citizen and I thank you for all your hard work.

Living on a small island like Kauai, I rarely get any news about Asian Pacific Americans. The local newspaper carries mostly the local news and now they have cut out the Saturday issue due to their budget.

So much bad news today. The good news of APAs: 442nd Regiment, 100th Battalion, young men and women serving. These stories should be published everywhere. I hope Pacific Citizen will continue for years to come.

Susan Matsubara
Kalaheo, Kauai

HIROSHIMA AND PFC MANNING

President Truman, 66 years ago, ordered the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, this despite the fact that: “The Japanese had, in fact, already sued for peace. The atomic bomb played no decisive part, from a purely military point of view, in the defeat of Japan.” (Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet.)

General Eisenhower and MacArthur maintained similar opinions prior to the bombings, but none of these views were ever presented to the court of public opinion in time to prevent the lethal aftermath.

PFC Bradley Manning is the U.S. Army soldier accused of leaking classified American documents of questionable to irrefutably war crime activities to the WikiLeaks website. Manning’s court martial is on-going, but it begs the question: If someone like a Bradley Manning serves in our military towards the end of WWII, would over 225,000 Japanese, mostly civilians, have needlessly killed by the world’s first use of nuclear weaponry? Or, put another way, there are, without a doubt, far worse things than our simply knowing the truth.

Don Ino
San Francisco
ON 30th ANNIVERSARY OF VINCENT CHIN’S MURDER HIS LEGACY FORGES ON

Leaders are using new technology to raise awareness on a case that gave new meaning to the Asian Pacific American identity.

By Christine McFadden, Correspondent

Thirty years ago, a young Chinese American man was bludgeoned to death with a baseball bat in Detroit, Michigan. The attacker, a laid-off automobile employee and his stepson, attributed the popularity of Japanese cars to layoffs in the American auto industry.

Young Vincent Chin, who was mistaken for being Japanese by the assailants, drew his last breath in June of 1982. His death and subsequent trial sparked what many considered to be the beginning of a pan-Asian Pacific American civil rights movement.

Years later, APA leaders are still working on keeping Vincent Chin’s legacy alive in a time, they say, when hate crimes against APAs are on the rise.

“Awareness about this case still needs to go on,” said Phil Yu, perhaps better known by his popular blog moniker Angry Asianphin. “We can’t just be like, ‘This is the past’ [or] ‘That just can’t happen.’”

Back then the fight was about justice, now it’s about raising awareness.

This June 23, Yu and other APA leaders held a nationwide town hall meeting with a modern day twist — it was hosted on Google Hangout, a voice and video chat program.

Called the “Vincent Chin 30: Standing Up Then and Now,” over 30 cities — from Albany, to Detroit, to Seattle, to Wichita — signed on to host viewing parties to commemorate what Yu calls “a landmark case.”

According to Curtis Chin, board president of Asian Pacific Americans for Progress, more than half of APAC report being bullied in high school classrooms — the highest of any racial group. He also cites the Pvt. Danny Chen suicide case as a reason to keep talking about Vincent Chin.

Vincent Chin’s assailants, Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz, were convicted in a county court for manslaughter, but after a plea bargain, they were given three years of probation.

“We hope that the community learns more about these issues … we want people to have a take-away on how to move forward,” said Curtis Chin, writer and director of the 2009 documentary “Vincent Who?”

The goal of the town hall meeting is to connect the APA community as part of a larger movement again, he added.

“That’s something that I think our [Asian American] community suffers from,” said Curtis Chin. “A lot of times they work very hard within their own community. It would be great to sort of connect in.”

Included on the panel of civil rights leaders for the town hall were: Rep. Judy Chu; Zahra Billoo, CAIR-San Francisco executive director; Tom Hayashi, executive director of OCA; and Moe Musa, executive director of Asian American Justice Center.

During the Google Hangout, people were able to interactively tweet questions. Each city had its own agenda, said Curtis Chin.

Some people will be showing our films, some people will be doing poetry readings, … Every city will be really different,” he said before the meetings.

Asian Pacific Americans for Progress also worked with different city officials to mark June 23 as “National Vincent Chin Remembrance Day.” Several cities ended up participating.

Yu moderated the town hall event.

“What’s really great about this event [is] we’re taking advantage of this time and place — we’re using technology to bring people together,” he said. “Now it’s just a matter of getting people to care.”

The Korean American blogger first learned about the Vincent Chin case in an Asian American Studies course at Northwestern University. He watched the documentary “Who Killed Vincent Chin?” and it changed him.

“It was a very powerful moment for me,” Yu said. “The credits rolled and I was just stunned. When the lights turned back on, I was changed.”

“For myself, learning about that is when I became Asian American as I know and understand that today … that’s where it fully formed. It hit me like a lightning bolt.”

On his blog “Angry Asian Man,” Yu writes about everything ranging from ESPN’s “Chink In The Armor” headline about Jeremy Lin to the controversial “Wong Brothers Laundry Service” Abercrombie & Fitch T-shirts. He says he often receives criticism that his topics are “not worth getting angry over.”

However, Yu says getting angry is the first step to demanding justice.

“But if you look at an instance like the Vincent Chin case, if you’re not willing to get angry about this, then what are you going to get angry about?”
Historic Tule Lake Site Threatened by a Proposed Fence

Opponents say the proposed fence would ruin the integrity of the World War II site.

By Christine McFadden, Correspondent

An eight-foot high, three-mile long fence county officials want built around the site of a former World War II Japanese American incarceration center would detract visitors and ruin the memory of the camp, Japanese Americans say.

Just the name Tule Lake evokes many different emotions. During WWII, the site, located just outside of Newell, Calif. in Modoc County, was the only camp that had a prison. Those who answered “no-no” to the government’s loyalty questionnaire were sent to Tule Lake.

“Of all the wartime incarceration sites, Tule Lake tells the most extreme story of the government’s abuse of power against people who dared to speak out against the injustice of their incarceration,” said Barbara Takei, whose mother was incarcerated at Tule Lake during WWII.

The fence will be built around the Tule Lake airport — on the site of the former campgrounds — to keep animals off the runway, County officials applied for a grant from the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to fund the fence and gave a June 4 deadline for responses to the proposal.

So far the response from the Asian Pacific American community has been loud and clear — don’t mess with the integrity of a historic site.

“I find that it’s really ironic and perhaps tragic that a place that essentially fenced in JA citizens within a prison is now potentially not going to be available to them and essentially fences out this place,” said Ron Sneidergill, senior director of the Pacific Region Office of the National Park Conservation Association, in a letter to the FAA.

The Tule Lake Committee has been reaching out to organizations and individuals to write letters of protest. The organization also requested the June 4 deadline be pushed back to include feedback from the Tule Lake pilgrimage in the summer.

To date, the FAA has not responded to letters about the proposed fence. Opponents say they will continue fighting to preserve the integrity of the former campsite.

“We must not permit this history to be erased and minimized by destroying the integrity of the site or making it inaccessible to future generations,” said Takei, chief financial officer of the Tule Lake Committee.

The airport land belongs to a local family who has leased the land from the county for the past 50 years, and who would also be the beneficiary.

No information was given as to the exact location of the proposed fence or if construction would avoid tampering with remaining features of the site. Takei said that the purpose of the fence, to separate wildlife from the airport runway, is not the major hazard to the airport runway. The fence would, however be detrimental to the historic campsite, opponents say.

“In terms of a comparison, the Manzanar Historic Site is operated by the National Park Service and there is a true experience of the camp feeling there because it’s all open. The experience of Manzanar is totally different than what would be at Tule Lake,” said Gene Higawa, who was born in Tule Lake.

Both Manzanar and Tule Lake are recognized as state landmarks in California, but unlike Manzanar, which was designated as a National Historic Site in 1992, Tule Lake has yet to be fully recognized.

Among Tule Lake’s 1,077 acres, only 33 have been designated as a National Historic Landmark (NHL). The fence does not fall within the NHL boundaries. According to Takei, the FAA is asking the California State Historic Preservation Office to determine if the area affected by the fence would still be eligible for NHL designation.

Designation as an NHL is the highest level of recognition a historic site can obtain, requiring a complex process of review. Consultants from Modoc County concluded earlier that Tule Lake is not eligible for listing as an NHL — a finding that the Tule Lake Committee is also protesting.

The committee is raising funds to restore Tule Lake’s structures including its iconic jail, which Takei calls “a powerful symbol of the wartime incarceration.” The jail is included in the 33 acres of NHL land.

Historic artifacts, including some old stovepipes, the outlines of rock gardens created by JA families, and cement pillars that once supported the barracks, remain on-site.

Roger Daniels, a professor emeritus of history from the University of Cincinnati, compared Tule Lake to Gettysburg calling the Civil War battle site a “shrine” and Tule Lake a “site of shame.”

This is not the first time Tule Lake’s land integrity has been compromised. Tule Lake once had a cemetery for those who died in camp.

“After the war, Tule Lake was closed down and the cemetery site was bulldozed and the earth and human remains were used as landfill for local construction projects,” said Takei.

“This is a government body and they’re coming in and claiming, for whatever reason, they need this fence,” said Bruce Embrey, co-chair of the Manzanar Committee. “This is precisely why it’s so crucial that we make all of the camps National Parks and really ensure that they are preserved.”

A part of the camp pilgrimage experience is the ability to see and feel what former internees did during WWII.

“You just look at it and you think, ‘Oh my God, this thing was massive.’ And it’s because you don’t have any obstructions,” Embrey said. “I think that’s essential to understanding the character of the camps. If they do this [build the fence], this will be a tragedy.”
JAPAN’S UNCOMFORTABLE HISTORY OF COMFORT WOMEN HITS HOME

A small plaque honoring comfort women in Palisades Park, NJ, has been the cause of international controversy.

By Christine Fukushima, Correspondent

Located on a grassy strip of land between the public library building and a chain link fence, it is difficult to believe that the small plaque memorializing the “comfort women” abducted by the Japanese Imperial Army during WWII could be the cause of increasing controversy in the international community.

Yet the unassuming plaque has not only managed to draw the support and ire of residents of Palisades Park, New Jersey — it has also put the small borough on the map for thousands around the world.

“We wanted to have some kind of lesson to our community so that they remember this kind of human rights violation,” said Cheja Kim, the staff attorney for Korean American Civic Empowerment (KAVEC).

“Children and women are the most vulnerable people during conflict and the same kind of human trafficking is still going on … This is the way to prevent this kind of atrocity again,” he added. His organization, formerly known as the Korean American Voters’ Council, installed the memorial in 2010. According to the 2010 census, over half of Palisades Park’s population of about 40,000 is of Korean descent.

Two years after its unveiling, the brass plaque on a block of stone still draws many visitors who regularly bring fresh flowers to leave at its base. But some of the more recent visitors to the memorial have different reasons for coming by.

In May, a delegation from Japan, led by the consul general Shigeyuki Hiroki, traveled to Palisades Park to allegedly ask its municipal government to remove the monument. In exchange, they allegedly offered to plant cherry blossom trees and donate books to the public library.

Borough officials denied the request. When another delegation arrived a few days later, they tried to convince the Palisades Park officials that the comfort women had been privately-paid prostitutes, accounts the borough’s mayor, James Rotta, said in an interview with the New York Times.

At that meeting, Steve Cavallo, the artist who designed the plaque, asked delegation members if they had spoken to the comfort women themselves about their experiences. Scholars contend that upwards of 20,000 comfort women were forced to perform sexual services at Japanese army “comfort stations” during the war. After visiting surviving comfort women and hearing their stories at the House of Sharing, a museum and home for former comfort women in South Korea, Cavallo wanted to “bring light to the subject” by creating the memorial.

“I felt that it would be the proper thing to do, if you are accusing them of being prostitutes, [to] at least give them the chance to say what they have to tell the world,” said Cavallo. “But the people from parliament just scoffed and said it was a ‘hoax.’ They did not go over to see the women to hear their side of the story.”

Additionally, over 29,000 people have signed a petition on the White House website calling for the removal of the monument and other proposed memorials for the Korean comfort women.

“Not only is this perpetuating historical untruths, but it also leads [to] unnecessary national conflict and suffering of people of Japanese ancestry,” the petition says.

Opponents of the memorial also contend that the Japanese government has already apologized for the experiences of the comfort women through setting up the Asian Women’s Fund to pay reparations to victims who came forward.

But supporters of the comfort women contend that an official apology is needed and that the fund was set up as a way to divert blame from the Japanese government.

Other memorials to the comfort women have been proposed around the country. For example, in Floral Park, New York, councilman Peter Kosso has proposed a memorial and street renaming to honor the comfort women.

“It’s a very good sign that people all over the U.S. are taking the initiative to remember these women,” said Dongchan Kim, president of KAVEC’s New York branch. “Just as Holocaust memorials are everywhere in the United States, the comfort women must be remembered, and the lessons need to be taught to the next generation.”

Previous efforts to memorialize the comfort women in the United States have included House Resolution 121, proposed by California Congressman Mike Honda.

The resolution, which was passed in 2007, sought an official apology for what the comfort women endured under the Japanese Imperial Army during WWII.

“Unfortunately, as exemplified by the recent targeting of the monument in Palisades Park, New Jersey, there is still a small faction of those who would rather sweep and deny history rather than learn from it,” said Honda in an email interview. “It is well past time for our close friends and allies, the democratic nation of Japan, to unequivocally apologize to the ‘comfort women’ who were brutally victimized by the Japanese Imperial Armed Forces over 70 years ago.”

In Seoul, for the past 20 years former comfort women and their supporters have held weekly demonstrations in front of the Japanese embassy, calling for an official apology from the Japanese government. And in 2011, they set up their own monument, a statue of a young girl, in front of the building. During the protests, the embassy keeps its blinds shut and does not comment.

This past December, two comfort women survivors visited the plaque in Pacific Palisades in an emotional ceremony. Park recounts that they cried upon seeing the memorial.

“They were saying [that] U.S. citizens are memorializing comfort women survivors, comfort women victims, [but] still the Japanese government is denying it,” said Park.

“We are still remembering this so [that] those criminals who committed that kind of human rights violations cannot escape,” added Park. “They cannot hide what they did as long as we are remembering this. So that’s why this is important for us.”
JAPANESE AMERICANS IN HAWAII ARE SEEKING REDRESS FOR THE MICRONESIAN COMMUNITY

Honolulu’s JACL chapter will introduce two emergency resolutions at the JACL national convention in Bellevue, Wash., to address issues confronting the Micronesian community.

By Nalea J. Ko, Reporter

Members of the Honolulu chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League are seeking redress for the Micronesian community to address what they say are healthcare inequities.

The Honolulu JACL chapter is asking for the organization’s national support to restore full medical benefits to the Micronesian community, an issue that is particularly controversial in Hawaii.

Chapter representatives plan to introduce two emergency resolutions at the upcoming JACL national convention in Bellevue, Wash., which is scheduled from July 5-8.

One resolution addresses supporting proposed Congressional legislation to provide redress for the Micronesian community.

The second emergency resolution focuses on the medical benefits afforded under the Compact of Free Association (COFA) to the people of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of Palau. That resolution also addresses the Tony Korab lawsuit, which is currently in the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

“The lawsuit is an attempt to get the state to reinstate the healthcare benefits for the Micronesians, especially those most in need. It’s a larger battle and it’s relevant to Pacific Citizen and the JACL,” said Eric Yamamoto, the Fred T. Korematsu professor of law and social justice at the University of Hawai‘i’s William S. Richardson School of Law. “It’s a really redress issue because of the harm that’s been inflicted and so we wrote this brief on behalf of the JACL Hawaii, as well as a couple of other groups.”

Those other groups include the Honolulu branch of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People and the Kokua Kalihilehua Valley Comprehensive Family Services.

U.S.-Micronesia Relations

The relationship between the U.S. and Micronesia dates back to 1947 when under the United Nations’ Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the U.S. held “administrative oversight” over Micronesia.


Under the COFA agreements the U.S. provides financial assistance to these countries, allows COFA citizens to travel and work in the U.S. and obtain eligibility to receive government benefits such as healthcare and housing assistance.

But the Honolulu JACL in its emergency resolution says the federal government “failed to fulfill its promises made to Micronesians” when it denied some federal benefits to COFA migrants under the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996.

“The first thing that needs to happen is they need to reverse the decision,” said Joakim Peter, a citizen of the Federated States of Micronesia. “But I think what’s most important right now is to get people back on the Medicaid. See for me, and I cringe when I hear myself say this because it’s almost like we’re fighting for Medicaid, the bare minimum.”

Although the federal government cut healthcare benefits in 1996, the state of Hawaii continued to provide some Medicaid benefits to COFA migrants, say supporters of the JACL resolution. But the JACL resolution indicates that in 2010 the Basic Health Hawaii was implemented, which limited healthcare benefits to 12 outpatient visits and 10 inpatient visits per year, four prescriptions per month and no cancer or dialysis treatments.

Korab, the plaintiff named in the lawsuit, was one of the COFA migrants impacted by the healthcare changes. A citizen of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Korab had heart bypass surgery and was required to get about 16 monthly medications and weekly dialysis treatments, according to the JACL resolution. He moved to Hawaii in 1999 to access medical care.

Korab and the other plaintiffs filed a lawsuit against the state of Hawaii to reinstate their healthcare benefits. The JACL resolution notes that Korab “suffered repeated hospitalizations and an amputation” after the State of Hawaii imposed its limited healthcare benefits. “The lawsuit aims to obtain an injunction to get the state Department of Human Services to reinstate healthcare benefits to COFA migrants.”

“I think it’s really important that we get national’s support and we raise awareness about the Micronesian situation in Hawaii and elsewhere because there’s a significant number of Microsions all over the country and it’s growing,” said Trisha Nakanura, JACL Honolulu chapter president. “It’s important for JACL to get involved at the outset.”

Some 521,876 people in the U.S. identify as Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (in one detailed group), according to the 2010 U.S. Census. Micronesians comprise 27 percent of that.

Micronesians suffer from high mortality rates associated with cancers, obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, according to a 2009 report by the Micronesian Health Advisory Coalition. The Marshallese, due to over a decade of nuclear testing, have suffered from cancer and birth defects.

Over 20,000 Micronesians migrated to Hawaii, Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, according to a 2005 study by the Hawaii State Department of Health, the University of Hawai‘i’s John A. Burns School of Medicine and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

“These people were promised a lot of things they were not given and the healthcare that they were getting was really part and parcel of this larger package, which the U.S. is still getting military benefits,” Yamamoto said. “So these people now — in the middle of cancer treatments, diabetes, kidney dialysis all of that stuff — have no access. And so that’s a huge problem.”

In addition to battling healthcare issues, Micronesians say combating widespread discrimination is also a challenge.

“With the graffiti people say: Micronesians go home,” Peter said about experiencing anti-Micronesian sentiments in Guam and Hawaii. “I’m just very surprised how clueless ... the general public is about who we are and how involved we’ve been with the U.S.”

Dina Shek, who is the legal director at the Medical Legal Partnership for Children in Hawaii, says she sees parallels with the Japanese American experience during WWII and the Micronesian experience today.

“It really resonates for me because I feel targeting people based on their race, or ethnicity or national origins, putting them in the media only negatively and then hearing politicians use policies and their own rhetoric to fuel that, feels very familiar to me,” Shek said, who is of Chinese and Japanese descent.

A preliminary injunction was granted on Dec. of 2010, ordering the reinstatement of state Medicaid coverage for Micronesians. But the state of Hawaii appealed that decision.

A hearing for the Korab v. McManaman case is scheduled for Sept. 18 in San Francisco, Calif. •
NEW ASIAN IMMIGRANTS TO U.S. NOW SURPASS HISPANICS

The Pew Study shows that these Asian American immigrants are wealthier and better educated.

By Hope Yen, Associated Press

WASHINGTON—For the first time, the influx of Asians moving to the U.S. has surpassed that of Hispanics, reflecting a slowdown in illegal immigration while American employers increase their demand for high-skilled workers.

As an expansive study by the Pew Research Center details what it describes as "the rise of Asian-Americans," a highly diverse and fast-growing group making up nearly 6 percent of the U.S. population. Mostly foreign-born and naturalized citizens, their numbers have been boosted by increases in visas granted to specialized workers and to wealthy investors as the U.S. economy becomes driven less by manufacturing and more by technology.

The shift to increased Asian immigration, particularly of people from India, China and South Korea, coincides with changes in U.S. immigration policy dating to the 1990s that began to favor wealthy and educated workers. The policy, still in place but subject to cap increases that have created waiting lists, fast-tracks visas for foreigners willing to invest at least half a million dollars in U.S. businesses or for workers in high-tech and specialty fields who have at least a bachelor's degree.

International students studying at U.S. colleges and universities also are now most likely to come from Asian countries, roughly 8 in 10, and some of them are able to live and work in the U.S. after graduation. Asian students, both foreign born and U.S.-born, earned a plurality (45 percent) of all engineering Ph.D.s in 2010, as well as 38 percent of doctorates in mathematics and computer sciences and 33 percent of doctorates in the physical sciences.

Several bills pending in Congress that are backed by U.S. businesses seek to address some of the visa backlogs, through measures such as eliminating per-country limits on employment-based visas or encouraging investment in the sluggish U.S. real estate market. They have stalled amid broader public debate over immigration reform that has focused largely on lower-skilled, undocumented workers.

In recent years, more than 60 percent of Asian immigrants ages 25 to 64 have graduated from college, double the share for new arrivals from other continents.

As a whole, the share of higher-skilled immigrants in the U.S. holding at least a bachelor's degree now outpaces those lacking a high school diploma, 30 percent to 18 percent.

"Like immigrants throughout American history, the new arrivals from Asia are strivers," said Paul Taylor, executive vice president of the Pew Research Center and co-author of the report. "What's distinctive about them is their educational credentials. These aren't the tired, poor, huddled masses of Emma Lazarus's famous inscription on the Statue of Liberty. They are the highly skilled workforce of the 21st century."

The findings are part of Pew's broad portrait of Asian Americans, immigrants or U.S.-born children of immigrants who come mostly from China, the Philippines, India, Vietnam, Korea and Japan. Now tied with Hispanics as the fastest-growing U.S. group, Asian Americans are also becoming visible as founders of startups in Silicon Valley, owners of ethnic eateries, grocery stores and other small businesses across the U.S., as well as candidates for political office and a key bloc of voters in states such as California, Nevada and Virginia.

Projected to make up 1 in 10 residents by midcentury, Asian Americans as a whole tend to be more satisfied than the general public with their lives and the direction of the country. They lean Democrat; prefer a government that provides more services, and place more value on marriage, parenthood, hard work and career success.

The Pew study also revealed wide variations among Asian subgroups in poverty, employment and education, which sometimes belied their typicant as a "model minority."
MARKING THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF VINCENT CHIN’S MURDER

By Gil Asakawa

Vincent Chin was beaten with a baseball bat 30 years ago on June 19 in a Detroit suburb, and died four days later. At the time, I was three years out of art school, managing a paint store, and was a budding young rock critic writing for a Denver newspaper. I didn’t follow any news coverage about the attack on Vincent Chin, and I was clueless about the importance of his tragic death. I was still a “banana” — yellow on the outside, white on the inside. Like the name of the 2009 documentary film about the impact of Chin’s murder on the Asian American community, if you had asked me then about him, I would have said, “Vincent who?”

Today, Vincent Chin is very much on my mind. In the decades since his death, I’ve become aware and much more appreciative of my ethnic roots, culture and history as a Japanese American, which I need to take for granted. I’ve also become much more aware of my place in the much larger Asian American community.

Vincent Chin’s death still resonates three decades later, like the murder of Emmett Till resonates within the African American community as one of the driving forces of the civil rights movement. The 14-year-old Till was murdered in 1955 for allegedly flirting with a white woman.

Chin was celebrating his impending marriage with a bachelor party at a strip club in a Detroit suburb. His wedding was set for June 27. Chin and his friends got in a fight with some out-of-work auto workers. Detroit had been hit by a wave of layoffs in part because of the rise of Japanese automakers such as Toyota and Honda during the 1970s. In Detroit that same year, it was a common publicity stunt for charities to allow people to smash Japanese cars in exchange for donations.

One of the men blamed Chin, who was Chinese American, for causing his layoffs. Later the same night, three men tracked down Chin and beat him with a baseball bat. Chin’s last words to a friend before slipping into a coma were, “It’s not fair.” He was brain dead, and died four days later in the hospital.

Two men were convicted of manslaughter (a plea bargain dropped the charges from second-degree murder) and sentenced to three years probation and fined $3,000 each. It seems today like a ridiculously light sentence, but this was a hate crime before hate crimes were a criminal offense.

This is Vincent Chin’s legacy. His death was in a sad way, a gift to Asian Americans.

His death mobilized Asian American and Pacific Islanders to find their — one — voice. Asian Americans were fighting for redress over World War II internment; others were still struggling to establish Asian American studies programs at colleges across the country. Chin’s murder brought the disparate forces of Asian America together.

Anyone who is Asian American and starts to connect with her or his history will come across Vincent Chin’s name. His death is a pivotal, catalyzing moment in our community’s consciousness.

Sadly, the stereotyping, racial hatred and mistrust of Asians continues today even though there’s been a lot of progress.

It might be more subtle, like the “Linsanity” that dimmed some of the glow of Jeremy Lin’s explosive play with the New York Knicks earlier this year. Or it might be vicious but not physical, like the verbal and psychological trauma that led Fredy Chan to commit suicide in Afganistan.

It might be cyclical like the anti-Chinese sentiments that emerged during the recent economic downturn, which echoed how Japanese were targeted when Chin was killed.

But it’s still here. That’s why it’s worth noting the 30th anniversary of Vincent Chin’s death.

Gil Asakawa is a former editorial board chair of the Pacific Citizen and the current IDC rep. to the Pacific editorial board.

‘REMEMBER THE RAISIN!’ AND MUSKRATS

By Harry K. Honda

UNTIL THEN CONGRESSMEN Norm Mineta and Bob Matsui were affiliated with the Smithsonian Institution as “members”, the Smithsonian for me (then) was a famous museum in the far-distant nation’s capital. However, the Nichols connection here was alive.

I don’t remember witnessing our national JACL (or the PC) encouraged members to support the Smithsonian. It’s when I retired (2002) that I joined. As a supporter, you receive their magazine, recently voted “the most interesting magazine in America.” Amen to that!

Coincidentally a few days come the bicentennial of the War of 1812, declared by Congress on June 13, 1812 — a war that lasted 30 months, a war that has been composed by the interpreter at Fort McHenry, a 19th century version of Korea.” That raised my interest factor more.

AND LET’S HAVE Pulitzer Prize winner, author and columnist Tony Horwitz recall the unforgotten as well as best-known phases of the war in his story headlined: “Remember the Raisin!” And the muskrat remains a local delicacy, assures Horwitz. “Typically, it’s parboiled with vegetables, cut in half and then fried with onions [and] served all-you-can-eat style.” Another adds: “Raisin’s an acquired taste. Likens the taste of wild duck or a very aggressive turkey.” And the theme in this month’s Smithsonian is “The Food Issue — Let’s Eat.”

This was the first time that Congress declared war, but failed to adequately fund the ill-prepared militia whose blood was to occupy Canada. The first invasion was a disaster. Americans surrendered and McHenry’s fled from the British.

After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated and exiled in 1814, the British troops ravaged the New England coast, seized Maine, invaded Chesapeake Bay, marched into Washington and as the White House was hastily abandoned, leaving behind a formal dinner which the British devoured (Aug. 24), before burning the building.

ON THE FLIP SIDE, during the British naval bombardment of Baltimore Harbor (Sept. 14-15, 1814), Francis Scott Key wrote his poem that became “The Star Spangled Banner.”

The battle is re-enacted with fire from vintage muskets and meat of local muskrats that helped early white settlers from starvation. And the muskrat remains a local delicacy, assures Horwitz. “Typically, it’s parboiled with vegetables, cut in half and then fried with onions [and] served all-you-can-eat style.” Another adds: “Raisin’s an acquired taste. Likens the taste of wild duck or a very aggressive turkey.” And the theme in this month’s Smithsonian is “The Food Issue — Let’s Eat.”

This was the first time that Congress declared war, but failed to adequately fund the ill-prepared militia whose blood was to occupy Canada. The first invasion was a disaster. Americans surrendered and McHenry’s fled from the British.

After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated and exiled in 1814, the British troops ravaged the New England coast, seized Maine, invaded Chesapeake Bay, marched into Washington and as the White House was hastily abandoned, leaving behind a formal dinner which the British devoured (Aug. 24), before burning the building.

ON THE FLIP SIDE, during the British naval bombardment of Baltimore Harbor (Sept. 14-15, 1814), Francis Scott Key wrote his poem that became “The Star Spangled Banner.”

The peace treaty with Britain was signed at Ghent (Dec. 24, 1814).

Andrew Jackson with a mix of militia, Creoles and Jean Lafitte’s pirates won the chief land victory over the British at the Battle of New Orleans (Jan. 8, 1815) two weeks after the peace treaty was signed, though news of both events arrived at the same time in New York that went into a riot of joy. The treaty called for status quo ante bellum so no territory was lost.

The flag that Key saw hangs in Smithsonian’s Museum of American History. “This is the feel-good side of the War of 1812,” Horwitz quotes Vince Vaise, chief interpreter at Fort McHenry. “We won the battle here. We don’t hate the British anymore, and the flag and national anthem have positive connotations for most people.”

Though the War of 1812 ended without a military victor, the sad losers were the Native Americans, Vaise emphasizes. “Ravaged by the war and abandoned by the British, tribes east of the Mississippi could no longer resist American expansion.”

This sad period is related at Ft. Henry and visitors are asked whether they would have declared war of 1812 or not. Some days the vote is 50-50, Vaise said. But the mood in 1812 was so ugly that Federalist New England flirted with secession to show their hate of President Madison’s government.

ON AN ASIAN kick, the Old China trade began after America’s peace proclamations with Great Britain in 1784, but crippled by the U.S. embargo in 1812 to ensure neutrality. Any commerce to the British, tribes east of the Mississippi could no longer resist American expansion.

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LEAD SINGER
TERESA LEE
PUTS THE DOLL IN 'PAPERDOLL'

The indie band PaperDoll is working in the studio on their second album "Sashimi Deluxe," which is set to be released later this year.

By Nalea J. Ko, Reporter

She's the doll-faced lead vocalist of the New York indie rock group PaperDoll, but lead vocalist Teresa Lee is getting moodier, well, the band's music is.

PaperDoll's second album "Sashimi Deluxe" is due out this fall and Lee says their music stays true to their original pop vibe, but other tracks promise to be "moody."

The band — which includes Patrick Moroney on guitar, Jack Koch on bass and Will Haywood Smith on the drums — returned to the United States this year after its third successful tour in China.

It was 2010 when PaperDoll had its first tour in China and played at the Shanghai World Expo. The first album "Ballad Nerd Fbp" debuted in 2009.

Since then their songs have been featured internationally and nationally in commercials for Nike and Vick's Dayquil. Even "Today Show" director who happens to be the guitarist, Fatrick's brother.

The sound is similar to working in the studio on the album (and from posting Facebook) some more to our fans, trying different food and being on stage. Con: None.

What are your must-have travel items when you're touring?

Lee: Tiger balm, eye mask (to block out light), safety pins.

Does the band have any rituals they do before hitting the stage?

Lee: We get together and I'll say a few words of encouragement like 'Don't F**k this up' or 'Your face looks stupid when you play that song.' Open lines of communication are key.

Did all the band members know each other before forming PaperDoll?

Lee: We all met playing music in the Lower East Side.

Being constantly together as a touring band seems like it could be challenging. How does the band avoid bickering while on the road? Do you always get along?

Lee: We generally get along. It helps that we don't allow Jack (the bassist) to speak. Ever.

Can you share a funny story about something that happened since the band formed?

Lee: The first day we landed in China during our last tour, I had an allergic reaction and was covered in hives. I had to go to the ER. It was so bad that they put me on steroids and bed rest for two days. But I lost four pounds, so it was kind of worth it.

What's happening with the album? Can you tell me the details?

Lee: "Sashimi Deluxe" is our second album. We recorded it with Michael Moroney (top Irish band director) who happens to be the guitarist, Patrick's brother.

The sound is similar to working in the studio on the album (and from posting Facebook) some more to our fans, trying different food and being on stage. Con: None.

we've toured China three times, opened up for Mos Def, played at Gay Pride, been in a few TV shows and films. So as a band, we've grown. There are still straight up pop songs, but also moodier tracks too. Should be out this fall. In the meantime, we have three free singles on our website: "Can't Concentrate," "You Can't Stop It," and "Silence." The music videos for them are also on YouTube. They're really fun — you should check them out!

When you're not working, what do you enjoy doing?

Lee: Eating. I love food and anything food related. Just went out for Italian tapas last night in the Upper West Side. Had a platter of eight different kinds.

[NOTE: See her many food photos on the band's Facebook page.]

What has been the highlight of your career?

Lee: This interview. :) Also opening up for Jin Akanishi in Times Square. He's hot!

What was it like to see Al Roker of the "Today Show" exercising to PaperDoll's song "If Nothing Happened"?

Lee: It was cool. He was in a heavier phase and I think our songs got him to run faster. I'm not saying we're the reason why he's thinner, but I am saying we definitely saved him from diabetes.

Did you always want to be a rock star?

Lee: I grew up doing everything I thought I should do: class president, top in my class, captain of sports teams, pianist, sang opera, got a great job out of school. All the while doing music part time. Then one day I was like, "I love music and performing. Let me really give it a shot." I've been pursuing music full time and feel like I'm doing what I was meant to do. For the first time I feel FREE!

For more information about PaperDoll's upcoming performances or to check out the band's free singles, visit http://paperdollbarul.com.
OBAMA ADMINISTRATION HALTS DEPORTATIONS FOR YOUNG IMMIGRANTS

Under the Obama administration, undocumented students who are under the age of 30 and have completed their high school education or GED, or served in the military, will no longer be deported. They also need to have lived in the U.S. continuously for five years and have no criminal history.

DREAM Act supporters are calling this a partial victory for minority youth.

By Associated Press and P.C. Staff

DREAM Act activists, who have held rallies across the country to urge the administration to stop deporting students, are claiming a partial victory.

The Obama administration said June 15 it will stop deporting and begin granting work permits to young undocumented immigrants who came to the U.S. as children and have since led law-abiding lives. The election-year initiative addresses a top priority of an influential Latino electorate that has been vocal in its opposition to administration deportation policies.

The policy change, described to The Associated Press by two senior administration officials, will affect as many as 800,000 immigrants who have lived in fear of deportation. It also bypasses Congress and partially achieves the goals of the so-called DREAM Act, a long-sought but never enacted plan to establish a path toward citizenship for young people who came to the United States illegally but who have attended college or served in the military.

DREAM Act activists hailed it as a partial win. Tens of thousands of students, who have marched in Washington and held dozens of rallies across the country, still hope they can be granted amnesty but are glad they no longer have to live in fear.

"It's exciting. Out of all the years DREAMers have been asking for this, but it's not completely a victory," said Lucy Allain, DREAM Act activist from New York City. "It's a really big step into feeling safer in the country."

Under the administration plan, undocumented immigrants will be immune from deportation if they were brought to the United States before they turned 16 and are younger than 30, have been in the country for at least five continuous years, have no criminal history, graduated from a U.S. high school or earned a GED, or served in the military. They also can apply for a work permit that will be good for two years with no limits on how many times it can be renewed. The officials who described the plan spoke on the condition of anonymity to discuss it in advance of the official announcement.

The policy will not lead toward citizenship but will remove the threat of deportation and grant the ability to work legally, leaving eligible immigrants able to remain in the United States for extended periods.

"...I am proud to stand with President Obama's landmark decision to protect young, hardworking, and high-achieving DREAMers and make us achieve a perfect union," said U.S. Rep. Mike Honda. "Of the plus 200,000 DREAM students from Asia, 40 percent are from my home state of California. These young people already contribute to our society and economy, and we owe them a chance to continue their pursuit of the American life and dream. Today, our President gave them this chance."

The extraordinary move comes in an election year in which the Hispanic vote could be critical in swing states like Colorado, Nevada and Florida. While Obama enjoys support from a majority of Hispanic voters, Latino enthusiasm for the president has been tempered by the slow economic recovery, his inability to win congressional support for a broad overhaul of immigration laws and by his administration's aggressive deportation policy.

The change is likely to cause an outcry from congressional Republicans, who are sure to perceive Obama's actions as an end run around them. Republicans already have complained that previous administration use of prosecutorial discretion in deportations amount to back-door amnesty.

Republican presidential candidate Mitt Romney and many Republican lawmakers want tighter border security measures before considering changes in immigration law. Romney opposes offering legal status to undocumented immigrants who attend college but has said he would do so for those who serve in the armed forces.

NATIONAL NEWSBYTES

By Associated Press

Most of Honolulu’s Chinatown Security Cameras Are Broken

The Wo Fat building in the heart of Honolulu’s Chinatown Historic District is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

HONOLULU—More than half of the security cameras in Honolulu’s Chinatown are down, according to Capt. William Axt of the Honolulu Police Department.

Out of 26 cameras, 15 aren’t working, he says, due to downward hard drives. Axt says the cameras are also old, exposed to salt air and in need of maintenance.

The city has budgeted $100,000 to fix the system. Repairs were to take place in May.

Hawaii Man Sues Las Vegas Casino For Negligence

HONOLULU—A Hawaii man is suing a Las Vegas hotel and casino where he was beaten and robbed in 2010, claiming Main Street Station was negligent in not providing enough security in a hallway that led to restrooms.

Calvin Kawamura and his wife, Jeanie, filed the lawsuit in late May in federal court.

According to the suit, the Kawamuras were playing slot machines on the main casino floor of the hotel in May 2010. It was about 3 a.m. when then-68-year-old Calvin Kawamura was headed to the restroom where he was attacked by a homeless man, who was later arrested. There were no security guards or personnel at or near the restroom, the lawsuit said.

The lawsuit notes that Boyd Gaming’s 2011 annual report says its downtown properties focus marketing on Hawaii residents and travel agents. Boyd Gaming declined to comment on the pending litigation.

D.C. Police: Sikh Officers Can Wear Beards, Turbans

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Sikh American police officers in the nation’s capital can wear the turbans and beards associated with their religion under a policy announced recently.

The Washington D.C. police department’s only Sikh officer is a reserve and is scheduled to graduate from the academy in August.

The special order permits Sikh officers to tie their beards in a knot and tuck it beneath their chins and to wear a turban unless it conflicts with an assigned duty — such as responding to a riot — that requires them to wear a helmet.

Police departments routinely ban beards for safety reasons, such as the need to ensure that an officer can be fitted for a gas mask.

D.C. police officials described their new policy as a commonsense way to preserve religious freedom without compromising an officer’s safety.

Royal Hawaiian Band Honored by Hawaii Academy

HONOLULU—The Royal Hawaiian Band will received the 2012 Industry Award from the Hawaii Academy of Recording Arts.

The award was recently presented at the Na Hoku Hanohano Lifetime Achievement Awards reception.

The Royal Hawaiian Band celebrated its 175th anniversary last year. It performs more than 300 concerts annually — in Hawaii, the mainland and abroad.
APAS IN THE NEWS

By Pacific Citizen Staff

Japanese American Kay Wakatake Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel

Kay Wakatake was recently promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General Corps. Wakatake is currently the chief of staff for the U.S. Army Judge Advocate General’s Corps. She serves on JAVA’s executive committee.

The Order of the Rising Sun Bestowed on Judge Kip Yoshino Tokuda

Judge Advocate General’s Corps. She serves on JAVA’s executive committee.

Eric Yamamoto Awarded First Fred. T. Korematsu Professorship

The William S. Richardson School of Law selected University of Hawai’i Law professor Eric Yamamoto to serve as the Fred. T. Korematsu professor of law and social justice.

CAPAC Applauds Stuart Ishimaru’s Selection to Office of Minority and Women Inclusion

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau recently announced the selection of Stuart Ishimaru to lead the newly established Office of Minority and Women Inclusion, or OMWI.

The announcement was applauded by the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus.

I am thrilled at the selection of Stuart Ishimaru to lead the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion,” said Rep. Judy Chu, CA-32.

Bruce G. Iwasaki Appointed to Superior Court of California

California Gov. Jerry Brown has appointed Bruce G. Iwasaki to the Superior Court of California.

Iwasaki has been a partner of Lim, Rager & Kim, LLP since 2006. Before that he was the executive director of the Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles. He is a recipient of the Judge John H. Dinner Memorial Award for Excellence in Public Service and Professional Award.

The Order of the Rising Sun Bestowed on Judge Kip Yoshino Tokuda

Japanese Emperor Akihito bestowed Judge Kip Yoshino Tokuda, former Washington State representative, with the Order of the Rising Sun, Gold Rays with Rosette recognition.

Tokuda’s decoration ceremony was held June 8 at the Council General of Japan in Seattle.

SERVICE, SACRIFICE AND SELFLESSNESS

Sacramento Gold Medal Ceremony honors WWII veterans.

By Andy Noguchi

“P.C.” Contributor

Soaring six stories high in the courtyard, the California State Museum’s Constitution Wall proclaimed in large words “rights”, “freedoms”, “without discrimination”, and “liberty” to the 300 well-wishers of the Japanese American World War II veterans honored recently in Sacramento.

This was the striking backdrop as Congresswoman Doris Matsui presented almost 30 surviving veterans of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, 100th Battalion, and Military Intelligence Service (MIS) with the Congressional Gold Medal.

It is a “very special day for all of us — and all Americans,” said Matsui. “All our veterans served and sacrificed much, but these men also suffered discrimination in our own country.” After being imprisoned during WWII, many “no longer felt they had a country they could call their own,” she said.

The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest civilian award for performing outstanding service to the United States. The veterans join honorees including George Washington, the Navajo Code Talkers, and the Tuskegee Airmen.

The ceremony and racism against JAs were fueled by Japan’s 1941 bombing of Pearl Harbor leading to the rapid incarceration of over 110,000 Americans in concentration camps. Not until 1943 did the government allow segregated JA units, most coming out of those camps and Hawaii, to fight in the worldwide march of Nazi Germany, fascist Italy, and militarist Japan.

The written program explained how the 100th and 442nd soon proved themselves in Europe battles, becoming the most highly decorated unit in U.S. military history for length of service and size. The MIS, composed of Nisei and Kibei (those educated in Japan) linguists served as translators, interrogators and code-breakers against Japan in the Pacific.

Dr. Isao Fujimoto, of the University of California, Davis Asian American Studies, related how he later met Charles Willoughby. Gen. Douglas MacArthur’s chief of intelligence during WWII. Willoughby credited the JA linguists with shortening the Pacific War by two years and saving 1 million lives.

Nisei soldiers helped to “demolish all suspicions of the minority population,” said Fujimoto.

He pointed to the Nisei veterans’ service, sacrifice and selflessness. The immigrant Issei parents guided the Americans-born Nisei second generation with three principles: 1. Give it all you’ve got. 2. Whatever you do, do it in a way that brings honor to your family and community. 3. Don’t brag.

Exemplifying the humility of many Nisei, Percy Fukushima, an MIS veteran from Sacramento’s Florin community said, “We all served our country. We just happened to be Japanese Americans.”

When asked what the ceremony meant to him, a 442nd veteran and well-known community photographer Ski Yokote said, “There’s really not so much to say.” Thinking a little more, he added, “Well, I’m 95 years old now. This ceremony comes at a much appreciated time and I’ve looked forward to it. We appreciate the organizations doing this.”

Roy Sato, a 100th Battalion soldier active in veteran activities, remarked that the local ceremony was good since many veterans couldn’t go to the national ceremony in Washington, D.C. last fall. He noted that his grandchildren interviewed him about his military service for school projects. It’s important that the younger generation understand the sacrifices of the older generation.

Looking to the future was George Morita of the MIS. Many of his family members joined him at the Sacramento ceremony except one — his daughter Priscilla Ouchida. As the new national director of the JACL, she just got an apartment in Washington, D.C. and was starting to tackle some of the big challenges facing the community and the JACL.

Sharon Ito, master of ceremonies and longtime newscaster, summed up the crowd’s feelings: “We say thank you to our veterans of WWII, our husbands, fathers, uncles and grandfathers. They were our heros when we were growing up.”

Rev. Peter Isakoji-Kim, a veteran himself, led a moment of silence for the many veterans who have already passed away. He reminded us that “each day of life is not to be taken for granted, but is a true gift.”

Matsui also thanked the California State Museum, represented by Executive Director Dorie Moorehead, with a Congressional Gold Medal for the museum’s award-winning “Uprooted” exhibit. This display is in partnership with the Placer County, Lodi, Sacramento and Florin JACL Chapters tells the WWII incarceration story, drawing 4,000-5,000 touring school students each year.

Kendyl Ito, a multi-talented McClyde High School student, performed the Star-Spangled Banner with Boy Scout Troops 50 and 250 leading the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Sacramento JACL, Florin JACL and the Asian Community Center of Sacramento co-sponsored the ceremony.
JACL TO HONOR JA LEADERS AT NATIONAL CONVENTION IN BELLEVUE

By National JACL Convention Committee

An artist, a politician, a civil rights leader, and a news anchor will be honored for their leadership at the 43rd annual JACL national convention in Bellevue, Washington.

Beloved artist Frank Fujii will receive the Japanese American of the Biennium Award for his numerous contributions of art to community-based nonprofit organizations. In the 1980s, Fujii designed the Redress logo, which was widely used during the Redress campaign and featured in the Smithsonian Museum exhibit on the World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans.

This award, along with the Edison Uno Award, will be presented at the July 7 Sayasana Banquet/Dance.

The Seattle Nisei Veterans Committee/Seattle NVC Foundation (NVCFVNECT) will also receive the JA of the Biennium Award for its effort to preserve the legacy of JA war veterans and the JA WWII experience. The Seattle NVC/NVCF has remodeled its building and dedicated a memorial wall for 4,000 veterans and World War II JA incarcerees.

The President’s Award will be given to Rep. Jim McDermott for his steadfast support of social justice issues. His recent legislative proposals include the “Justice for Works Cover Workers Act” (H.R. 4275) and the designation of the Wing Luke Asian Museum as a national historic site.

From his presence in the state Legislature to his current position representing the most diverse district in the state of Washington, McDermott exemplifies the best ideals of a democratic nation, according to the awards committee.

Karen Narasaki, former executive director of the Asian American Justice Center and former JACL Washington, D.C. representative will receive this year’s Edison Uno award.

L.A. REVOKEs WW2 JAPANESE AMERICAN INTERNMENT RESOLUTION

By Associated Press

LOS ANGELES—Los Angeles County leaders voted June 13 to revoke the resolution that forced thousands of local Japanese Americans into internment camps during World War II.

The nation’s largest population of Japanese Americans, about 37,000 people, lived in Los Angeles County during internment. Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas said according to City News Service.

“It’s never too late to do the right thing,” said Ridley-Thomas of revoking an ordinance that “gave aid and comfort to a decision-making process clouded by hysteria and bigotry.”

Approved a month after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, the original local ordinance called on the federal government to remove by force people of Japanese descent from Los Angeles County.

In 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt ordered the detention and isolation of about 110,000 Japanese Americans. The camps stayed open for about three years.

Dozens of Japanese Americans spoke June 13 of being taken to the camps by force, describing humiliating and degrading moments.

“Star Trek” actor George Takei recalled being taken to a camp with his family when he was 5 years old, where he went to a makeshift school and recited the Pledge of Allegiance.

“I could see the machine guns and the barbed wire fences ... while I recited the words “with liberty and justice for all,” said Takei.

Participants of this year's JACL Collegiate Leadership Conference pose in front of the Capital Building.

Participants of this year’s JACL Collegiate Leadership Conference pose in front of the Capital Building.

By Pacific Citizen Staff

Student leaders learned new ways to create positive change on their own campuses and beyond at the June 7-10 JACL Collegiate Leadership Conference.

The fourth annual conference in the nation's capital is an intensive three-day program. Ten Asian Pacific American college students were introduced to legislative issues affecting the Asian Pacific American community and the role APA civil rights organizations play in public policy.

Interactive workshops and seminars were held to expose participants to a wide variety of issues facing the APA community. Participants learned about topics ranging from public policy to hate crimes and environmental justice.

Discussions were led by representatives from APALA, National Korean American Resource and Education Consortium (NAKASEC), Sikh American Legal Defense and Education Fund (SALDEF), CCA, National Queer Asian Pacific Islander Alliance (NQAIPA), the National Education Association, and the Anti-Defamation League. During the “APAs in Government” panel, Jason Tengco of the WHA, Par Veckhathorn from Sen. Daniel Inouye's office, and Kristal Ka'ai from the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus shared their experiences in public service.

Participants also visited some key Washington, D.C. landmarks including the Japanese American Memorial to Patriotism and the Smithsonian Museum to view the National Portrait Gallery.

“The conference definitely awakened my views and changed my perspective of what a leader is and how we as students can build a greater movement for our campuses,” said Jenny Lee of the University of California, Davis.

This year’s program was coordinated by Christine Menten, Ford program coordinator; Hilary Nakano, Norman Y. Mineta fellow; and Stephanie Onitsuki-Sunamoto, Daniel K. Inouye fellow.

The UPS Foundation and Southwest Airlines sponsored the conference.
COMMENTARY

MY FIRST MANZANAR PILGRIMAGE

By Harold Kameya

This year, I attended the Manzanar Pilgrimage for the very first time. The event is held annually on the fourth Saturday in April. A visit was long overdue.

I was born and raised in Hawaii during World War II. We moved to Southern California in the early 1960s where I first heard of Manzanar. In the 1970s, my family drove past its stone guardhouses and visited the small Manzanar exhibit in the Eastern California Museum in Independence, Calif.

Manzanar came back into my focus only after I retired and joined the San Fernando Valley JACL four years ago. I rode up with my wife Ellen and Nancy Gohata. Nancy has been responsible for arranging free bus rides from the San Fernando Valley for over 20 years, and only asked for a free-will donation.

North of Lone Pine, the large Manzanar Interpretive Center came into view. It was built using the old framing of the Manzanar High School auditorium. The interpretive center was dedicated in 2004. A reconstructed guard tower sits at the north end of the large parking lot.

We briefly stopped at the interpretive center then drove to the cemetery where the pilgrimage program took place. We enjoyed our picnic lunch with Manzanar committee members Tak Yamamoto and Carl Vo Fen stability.

An estimated 1,100 people attended. Rose Ochi received the Sue Kunitomi Embrey Legacy Award for her role in the Redress Movement.

Dr. Mitchell Maki was the keynote speaker. He was the lead author of the acclaimed book “Achieving the Impossible Dream: How Japanese Americans Obtained Redress.” Maki is the vice provost of academic affairs at California State University, Dominguez Hills. His topic was “Why Remember?”

Maki noted that the Japanese American incarceration experience and the subsequent Redress Movement was not just a great JA story, but a great story with lessons for all Americans. This pilgrimage represented not only a public recognition of the dark history for those imprisoned at Manzanar, but public recognition for all imprisoned at such camps.

The program ended with the roll call of each camp was read, a flag and a wooden plaque bearing the camp’s name was carried in a slow procession to the stark white concrete memorial movement. This was the most moving portion of the program for me. There was absolute silence as Monica Embrey called out each name slowly and clearly, followed by a pause ... then she read the number of people incarcerated at that camp, slowed and clearly, followed by a longer pause. As the names were pronounced, I could not help but picture the people, their families and the individual faces that those names represented. I lived this scarred by the experience.

Later, we toasted the models of the barracks and the mess hall that had been recently erected. It resembled a well-built YWCA or church camp cabin. I felt that a display of photos of the actual cabin with the notorious cracks in the walls, floor and ceilings is desperately needed. Perhaps a partial wall could be built with salvaged lumber from an actual barracks, as was done at the Japanese American National Museum. The barracks do, however, allow the park rangers to show how much space was allotted to each eight-person family unit.

The concrete foundations for the men and women’s latrines were still visible. The sewer drains showed how close the people sat on the partition-less toilets! Restoring the women’s latrines would leave a lasting impression with visitors, as the humiliating conditions would be difficult to forget.

The mess hall exhibit was well done, with pritined images on suspended mesh. The displays did a commendable job of illustrating the chaos and conditions typical in the mess halls, and they described the factors that led to breakdown of traditional family units.

Because my wife Ellen and I were in Hawaii during WWII, our families were spared the financial devastation and imprisonment that those on the mainland experienced. Although Executive Order 9066 did not directly affect us, our mainland-born children and grandchildren will carry with them the legacy of E.O. 9066. We chose to live in California. As a result, our mainland-born children have inherited a birthplace that is not as friendly to Asian faces as in Hawaii. Life is full of compromises. Our descendants will inherit the legacy of racial prejudice that existed here long ago. That is one of the reasons why I joined the JACL.

I highly recommend attending the Manzanar Pilgrimage to anyone who has not done so.

Harold Kameya, 72, is a member of the San Fernando Valley JACL.

YOUTH GET EMPOWERED AT NATIONAL JACL SUMMIT

The JACL National Youth/Student Council (NY/SC) hosted its fourth Youth Leadership Summit in Portland, Ore. June 2-3 with a mission to build a network of JACL youth leaders who understand local, regional and national Asian Pacific American issues.

Twenty-five youth members representing diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds, age, generational status, and involvement with JACL, participated in interactive workshops and discussions.

Christine Manteau, the JACL Youth Program coordinator, facilitated a series of exercises that examined personal identity, diversity and social justice.

Participants also learned about JACL in further detail through a “JACL 101” presentation, which summarized JACL’s history of activism and advocacy, and emphasized the coalition efforts of JACL with other APIA communities.

“The summit helped me realize the privileges I have and [to think about those who are] not as fortunate,” said Kristi Fukuaga, co-president of Portland JACL’s Unite People youth group.

“With this in mind, it made me reflect on what I can do to empower other communities. In general, this program was a really nice chance to step back, look at the things that shape who we are, and reflect upon our actions.”

State Farm and Southwest Airlines, the official airline of the JACL, sponsored the event. Portland State University Center for Japanese Studies provided local support for the program.

“Empowering our nation’s young leaders is key to developing successful communities,” said Lisa Joyce, public affairs at State Farm.

“JACL’s mission fits in well with State Farm’s efforts to ensure that all youth have access to a quality education that will allow them to achieve their greatest potential.”

MONTEREY PENINSULA MARKS 100 YEARS OF CHERRY BLOSSOMS

Japan donated 3,000 trees to the U.S. in 1912 to strengthen U.S.-Japan relations.

In 1912, Japan brought 3,000 cherry blossom trees to Washington, D.C. as a token of friendship between the two countries. Now, 100 years later, Japan is marking the historic beginning of U.S.-Japan relations with new cherry tree planting ceremonies throughout the country.

Cherry trees have already been planted with ceremonies at the Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, Hakone Gardens in Saratoga and Napa City Hall. On June 3 the Monterey Peninsula held its own cherry blossom ceremony.

Deputy Consul General Michio Harada of the Consulate General of Japan in San Francisco made the presentation of a cherry blossom tree to the Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Temple to mark the 100th anniversary. The event was held during the annual Monterey Bonsai Club exhibition and demonstration at the Monterey Buddhist Temple.
Polaris Tours Presents:

2012 Tour Schedule

Aug. 4 - Aug. 12  
Canadian Rockies & Glacier National Park  
Sep. 6 - Sep. 17  
Let’s Go Malibu  
Sep. 28 - Oct. 10  
The Legendary Danube River Cruise: Hungary, Austria, Germany  
Oct. 7 - Oct. 17  
New England Colors & Eastern Canada: Fall Foliage  
Oct. 15 - Oct. 19  
Albuquerque Balloon Fiesta: New Mexico’s Most Dazzling Spectacle  
Oct. 16 - Oct. 25  
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In Memoriam

Jimmie Haruo Wakayama
July 29, 1918 - June 10, 2012

Jimmie Haruo Wakayama passed into Nirvana due to heart complications. Jimmie was a lifelong resident of Sonoma County. Born in Sebastopol, he was interned in Amache, Colorado and later Crystal City Texas, and returned with his family to Penngrove. While attending USC, James worked at Kyosai Drugs in L.A.’s Little Tokyo that was owned by his future father-in-law. James’ studies at USC were interrupted in 1942 by President Roosevelt’s Executive Order 9066 that mandated the evacuation and incarceration of all persons (approximately 120,000) of Japanese ancestry, whether or not U.S. citizens, from the West Coast. James was initially incarcerated at the Santa Anita Race-track assembly center and was later transported to the Heart Mountain concentration camp in Wyoming. After being released from the camp through the assistance of the Quakers, he completed his pharmacy studies at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa and later moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where Shigeko was attending Temple University. Shigeko had been released from Poston No. 1 concentration camp to attend Temple University also with Quaker assistance. In 1944, James and Shigeko were married in Philadelphia and later moved to Merion Station, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they lived for over 50 years. In the late 1940’s, James opened Kawano Pharmacy in South Philadelphia and was fondly referred to as “Doc” by his neighborhood customers. In 1988, James retired and in 2005 James and Shigeko moved to Medford Leas, a Quaker-sponsored continuing care community in Medford, New Jersey. Contributions in memory of James may be sent to the Quaker meeting where James was a member, “Merion Friends Meeting”, c/o Linda Bianchi, Treasurer, 4853 Parkside Ave N, Philadelphia, PA 19131 or Medford Leas Reserve Fund, One Medford Leas Way, Medford, NJ 08055.

TRIBUTE

James Tadao Kawano
July 29, 1918 - June 10, 2012

James Tadao Kawano peacefully passed away at the age of 93 years on Sunday, June 10, 2012 in Mount Holly, New Jersey from complications of pneumonia. A beloved husband, father, grandfather and great grandfather, he was predeceased by his son Gary and is survived by his wife Shigeko (nee Sakamoto), sons Arnold (Sandra) and James (Madelyn), grandsons Thomas and Mark (Yumi) and great grandson Koby. James was born in Honolulu, Hawaii on July 29, 1918, and graduated from McKinley High School (1936) and the University of Hawaii (1940). He moved to Los Angeles to attend the University of Southern California where he received a degree in pharmacy.

While attending USC, James worked at Kyosai Drugs in L.A.’s Little Tokyo that was owned by his future father-in-law. James’ studies at USC were interrupted in 1942 by President Roosevelt’s Executive Order 9066 that mandated the evacuation and incarceration of all persons (approximately 120,000) of Japanese ancestry, whether or not U.S. citizens, from the West Coast. James was initially incarcerated at the Santa Anita Race-track assembly center and was later transported to the Heart Mountain concentration camp in Wyoming. After being released from the camp through the assistance of the Quakers, he completed his pharmacy studies at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa and later moved to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania where Shigeko was attending Temple University. Shigeko had been released from Poston No. 1 concentration camp to attend Temple University also with Quaker assistance. In 1944, James and Shigeko were married in Philadelphia and later moved to Merion Station, a suburb of Philadelphia, where they lived for over 50 years. In the late 1940’s, James opened Kawano Pharmacy in South Philadelphia and was fondly referred to as “Doc” by his neighborhood customers. In 1988, James retired and in 2005 James and Shigeko moved to Medford Leas, a Quaker-sponsored continuing care community in Medford, New Jersey. Contributions in memory of James may be sent to the Quaker meeting where James was a member, “Merion Friends Meeting”, c/o Linda Bianchi, Treasurer, 4853 Parkside Ave N, Philadelphia, PA 19131 or Medford Leas Reserve Fund, One Medford Leas Way, Medford, NJ 08055.

TRIBUTE

Jimmie Haruo Wakayama
July 29, 1918 - June 10, 2012

Jimmie Haruo Wakayama passed into Nirvana due to heart complications. Jimmie was a lifelong resident of Sonoma County. Born in Sebastopol, he was interned in Amache, Colorado and later Crystal City Texas, and returned with his family to Penngrove. Jimmie attended Petaluma High School and enlisted into the Navy. Upon his honorable discharge, Jimmie worked for Pacific Bell for 35 years. A dedicated husband, father and friend Jimmie is survived by his devoted wife Hiromi, daughters Cathy and Amy and granddaughter Lillian.

A man of many interests, Jimmie loved to garden, care for his fish and birds and was an avid commercial fisherman. Jimmie was also an active member of the Sonoma County JACL and Board Member at the Enmanji Buddhist Temple.

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AONO | continued from pg 02

her constant goal was to ensure that Pacific Citizen was delivering the best, most informative and interesting paper possible. Every issue contained stories about the contributions of individual members and the activities of JACL in the community. She recognized the importance of award-winning on-line content, and implemented the concept of on-line content, and implemented the award-winning Pacific Citizen website.

Caroline was also one of the earliest JACL members to look beyond the traditional Japanese American community and cover events of interest and importance throughout the Asian American community.

Think of all the things Caroline has brought to the Pacific Citizen in the last 15 years, beyond just a good newspaper about what's going on in the Asian American communities. She recognized the importance of the concept of on-line content, and implemented the award-winning Pacific Citizen website.

Caroline brought us the “themed editions” with interesting and important topics. She also devised the Spring Campaign which has allowed many of you to provide additional support to the Pacific Citizen so they could continue to improve and innovate (thank you very much to all of you who have donated to Spring Campaign).

Caroline also got a grant to begin the process of digitizing the Pacific Citizen’s historical editions so they don’t just turn to dust in the archives.

And these are only a very few of the things she’s accomplished.

It has been my privilege and I have really enjoyed working with Caroline for the last five years. I learned so much from her. Her knowledge, not just of the Pacific Citizen and its operations, but also of JACL never ceased to astound me. The longer I was involved with Caroline, the more I came to admire her and her contributions to the organization and the membership.

I wish her well and I know she will be extremely successful in her new career — and while I can understand why she is leaving, I am so sorry to see her go.

Judith Aono is the Pacific Citizen newspaper’s editorial board chair.

TEN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WIN JAVA SCHOLARSHIPS

By Pacific Citizen Staff

“Winning a 2012 Japanese American Veterans Association (JAVA) scholarship will mean much more than winning a cash prize...it will also stand as a landmark in honor of my Grandpa Laverne Kurahara, who served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Italy and France,” said Royce Kurahara, a resident of Sacramento, Calif. who plans to attend the University of California, Los Angeles this fall.

Kurahara, winner of the Joseph Ichiuji Scholarship, is one of ten high school graduates representing seven states who were awarded JAVA scholarships. Dr. Ray Munkami, chairman of the scholarship committee, announced the winners June 9 at the JAVA quarterly lunch in Falls Church, Virginia.

The scholarship winners are descendants of members of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Military Intelligence Service and members of JAVA.

Norman Mineta, former transportation secretary and honorary chair of JAVA, congratulated the 10 winners and advised them to not forget the sacrifice and courage of the Nisei veterans.

The 2012 JAVA scholarship awardees are: Madeline Matsui, of Brooklyn, New York, winner of the Maj. Orville and Maud Shirley Scholarship; Jennifer Tanji, of La Crescenta, Calif., winner of the Col. Phil Sunao Inazio Scholarship; Ross Seeman, of Portland, Ore., winner of the Douglas Inazio Scholarship; Lisa Greer, of Colorado Springs, Colo., winner of the Mary Kozono Scholarship; Royce Kurahara, of Sacramento, Calif., winner of the Joseph Ichiuji Scholarship; Alison Takahashi, of Fullerton, Calif., winner of the Joseph Ichiuji Scholarship; Anna Tsuchida, of Chicago, Ill., winner of the 1st Lt. Etsu Haoka Scholarship; Kaylee Yoshii, of Mission Viejo, Calif., winner of the Kyoko Tsuboi Scholarship; Jennifer Tanji, of Glastonbury, Conn., winner of the Joseph Ichiuji Scholarship; and Margaret Ginoza, of Manhattan Beach, Calif., winner of the Tez Hayashi scholarship.