

# Racial slur erupts at commencement

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Racial stereotyping flared up unexpectedly at the San Diego City College commencement this past week (June 8).

Warren T. Furutani, 30, of Los Angeles and counselor at Service for Asian American Youth, had just concluded his commencement day address, having assured the 300 graduates they had reason to be proud for having attained a new plateau in life.

Lou Ridgeway, president of the San Diego Community College board of trustees, then followed to confer the diplomas at the midafternoon rites in the Organ Pavilion of Balboa Park.

In some off-the-cuff recollections of the time he was graduating from junior college prior to World War II, Ridgeway mentioned Pearl Harbor, about his fighting the Japanese and the need "to

straighten out those people". Immediately, there came boos from students seated in front and faculty on stage.

Don Estes, a faculty member and two-time San Diego JACL president, two other teachers and Furutani walked off the stage.

While Ridgeway did not use the racial epithet, the anger and embarrassment voiced by faculty and students all demanded Ridgeway public-

ly apologize for the racial slur and insult to the Sansei commencement speaker.

Estes said, "One student told the trustee president—'Sir, you're an embarrassment to the college,'" as he was handed his diploma.

Furutani recalled he was booed by a number of people who shook hands with him later and apologized for the Ridgeway comments. "I told

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# Chicago JACL blasts racism in Nazi demo

CHICAGO — The Chicago JACL board in a resolution passed unanimously supported the people of Skokie, Ill., in their opposition to the American Nazi Party's scheduled march on June 25.

The JACL chapter resolution of May 2 called the proposed march an "outbreak of racism, inhuman harassment" and threatened "our democratic way of life".

Introduced by board member Nelson Kitsuse, the resolution reminded that during World War II, "Japanese Americans were ... thrown into concentration camps. This mistreatment plus subsequent hardships made us realize how fragile our so-called constitutional guarantees against loss of life, liberty, and property actually were."

All legal means to stop these storm-troopers should be undertaken, the chapter resolution added. The text follows:

The Chicago Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League joins all fair-minded Americans in their opposition to the proposed Nazi march in Skokie. Such inhumane harassment and persecution of our Jewish sisters and brothers must not be tolerated.

During World War II, we Japanese Americans were torn from our homes and thrown into concentration camps. This mistreatment plus subsequent hardships made us realize how fragile our so-called constitutional guarantees against loss of life, liberty and property actually were.

We need to be eternally vigilant against any and all outbreaks of racism. A wise man once said that if we do not learn from history, we shall be condemned to repeat it.

The proposed Nazi march threatens our democratic way of life. All legal means to stop these Nazi storm troopers should be undertaken. The Chicago Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League wholeheartedly supports the people of Skokie in their opposition to the Nazis.

In May, 1977, the village of Skokie had passed ordinances imposing criminal penalties on certain forms of speech and assembly without mentioning the Nazis by name.

First ordinance required no parade or assembly involving more than 50 persons could be held without at least 30 days prior notice and unless a \$350,000 insurance policy was obtained to cover public liability and property damage.

Second ordinance prohibited under any circumstances any demonstration that incited "violence, hatred, abuse or hostility to"

## County auditor ready to quit

SEATTLE, Wash. — Only person to hold the job since its creation in 1970, Lloyd Hara is leaving the post of county auditor here at the end of June. The county council has been interviewing finalists for the four-year position which pays \$30,000 a year.

Local press said Hara was being forced out as the result of mounting conflicts with various Council members and County Executive John Spellman. Recent audit reports were also critical of various county administrative operations.

ward a person or group of persons by reason or reference to racial, ethnic, national and religious affiliation".

Third ordinance was an escape clause, permitting the Skokie governing body the right to waive any or all these ordinances for a particular demonstration.

All three were challenged by the American Civil Liberties Union in defense of the First Amendment. Last January, the Illinois supreme court declared the Skokie ban unconstitutional.

On Feb. 23, a federal court struck down all three ordinances including the insurance requirement. The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision May 22 "with regret".

Skokie Mayor Albert J. Smith said the village would ask the U.S. Supreme Court for a stay prohibiting the Nazi demonstration pending an appeal. The village officials said it would be traumatic to thousands of Skokie residents who had survived the Hitler death camps. Nazi leader Frank Collin said the June 25 demonstration in Skokie might be called off if they were granted permission to demonstrate instead in Chicago parks.

In defending the Nazis, ACLU lawyer David Goldberger in Chicago declared the Skokie laws were the "real issue", not the Nazis. In fact, he added, Skokie had already used the same law to deny the Jewish War Veter-

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## U.S. gov't did ... in 1942

WASHINGTON — Faced with rocketing taxes to pay for services to its burgeoning population, Hawaii urged the U.S. Congress to spread alien immigrants equally among the states to distribute the financial burden they impose.

The state's financial director, Eileen R. Anderson, told a House committee that Congress also should consider "possible controls on migration between states" to reduce the flow of Americans to Hawaii—even if it meant changing the Constitution.

"I am shocked that people can make such a suggestion," Rep. John N. Erlenborn (R-Ill.) said. "How could the federal government (tell) people where to go and live or work?"

Mrs. Anderson said philosophically she understood. "But if nothing is done, it will be a real problem."

**Parade marshals**  
LOS ANGELES—Toyo Miyatake was named grand marshal of the 1978 Nisei Week parade scheduled Aug. 20 in Little Tokyo. Parade marshal will be Hiroshi Itsuki, Japanese pop singer, opening that week in Las Vegas for two nights. In a format change, the parade initiates instead of climaxing the festivities.

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## Sac'to Democrats pick Matsui

In a tough primary bid for the third Congressional seat being vacated by veteran Rep. John Moss (D), Sacramento City Councilman Robert T. Matsui overcame his name recognition handicap to be the Democratic nominee for the Nov. 7 general elections.

In a district with a 62-32 Democratic-Republican voter spread and a recent history of solid Democratic victories (Rep. Moss has been in Congress since 1952), prospects of another Japanese American in the House—this time the first Sansei—have become very real.

Matsui polled 36,989 votes (36%) for the party's nomination, passing better-known Assemblyman Victor Gualco (29%) and Sacramento Mayor Phil Isenberg (28%).

Overtime Sacramento JACL chapter president and an attorney, Matsui campaigned hard on the theme of "people, not politics" approach to government to stage what some observers

in State Capital said was a "come-from-behind, upset win".

Matsui had launched his campaign early in January to overcome the handicap of name recognition in the predominantly Democratic district, which covers approximately 90% of the county. As city councilman, he represented the southside for the past seven years and was vice-mayor this year.

Matsui's campaign office revealed \$150,000 had been raised from 1,400 contributors—spending it to raise the name recognition factor of 5-8% at the outset to the primary win inside two months. While Nikkei volunteers as Chewy Ito, Tom Okubo, Stim Suzuki, Paula Higashi Essex, Hatch and Reiko Kawakami, Nelson and Nancy Akabori are playing key roles, it was noted only 3% of the district voters are Asian American, 7% Black and 6% Latino.

Matsui faces Supervisor Sandy Smoley, who also chairs the California Assn. of County Supervisors. The

Republicans are expected to campaign vigorously for the women candidate.

In a statewide race, Secretary of State March Fong Eu, unopposed for the Democratic nomination, garnered 2,523,398 of the approximate 3.2 million Democrats who had voted. Four years ago, she became the first Asian American elected to a statewide constitutional office in California with 3.4 million votes—believed to be the most ever cast for a non-white candidate in the U.S.

In the state legislature primary races, the two Nikkei incumbents, Assemblyman Paul Bannai (R-53rd Dist., Gardena) and Assemblyman Floyd Mori (D-15th Dist., Pleasanton) were unopposed.

But State Sen. Alfred Song (D-26th Dist., Monterey Park), the Hawaiian-born Korean American who was the first Asian elected to the state legislature as assemblyman in 1962 and then to the Senate in 1966, was soundly defeated. Assemblyman Joe Montoya, the nominee, had 31,482 (43%); incumbent Song, 19,472 (27%) for third in a three-candidate race. Political pundits said Song faced difficulty because he had been the center of FBI investigations into political corruption at the State Capitol though it had not been a political issue.

Montebello school board member Eleanor Kim Chow, seeking the Republican bid for the same seat, was defeated by Alhambra City Councilman Ernest Duncan. Vote tally was 17,561—9,967.

Republican Bannai, who manages to stay elected in a Democratic stronghold, had 9,612 votes (as compared with about 10,200 two years ago in the primary) while his upcoming opponent Cindy Wear—the same woman who ran against him in 1976—had 24,138 this time in a two-way race (as compared with 11,400 in a three-way race in 1976). The 1976 runoff, however, showed Bannai winning with 32,000 while Wear had 28,500. Bannai is seeking his fourth term.

## Rep. Mineta was unopposed June 6

In other congressional races, Rep. Norman Mineta (D-13th Dist., San Jose), seeking his third term, was unopposed in the primaries and faces Cupertino city councilman Dan O'Keefe in November.

Gardena businessman Masaru Odoi, bidding for the Republican berth in the 31st Congressional District, polled 4,907 (37%), losing to Don Grimshaw who now faces incumbent Rep. Charles Wil-

son. He took on seven challengers. Don Wilson, Torrance city councilman, paced with 12,748 (22%); C. Wilson had a cozy 40% (23,444).

In the 19th District (San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura counties), Milton Shiro Takei will carry the Peace & Freedom banner in November race against incumbent Rep. Robert Lagomarsino (R) and Jerry Zamos (D).

## Hosokawa compiles sampling of his columns for new book

By HARRY HONDA  
PC columnist Bill Hosokawa since 1943 has a "hit" upon his hands—so far as this paper is concerned—for his fifth book happens to parade some of his best columns, "From the Frying Pan", of the past 35 years—hence, the title "Thirty Five Years in the Frying Pan".

It is being published by McGraw-Hill/San Francisco Book for the coming fall, and advance orders will be tak-

en. No doubt, if copies (\$10.95) were available at the forthcoming JACL Convention, a big part of our commitment to move 2,000 copies might have been accomplished. The sales can be more brisk if the merchandise is on hand—as oldtime followers of his column are apt to see any number of their favorites within the 275 pages.

Close to half of the book

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HARUYE GOTO MASAOKA, 92

# Issei pioneer with a Gold Star

LOS ANGELES — The sorrows and triumphs that dominated the pioneer Issei generation quivered through the minds of some 300 mourners who came from near and far this past week (June 6) to pay their last respects to Haruye Goto Masaoka.

Her life of 92 years mirrored the human cavalcade of four generations. An immigrant who left her home in Kumamoto at age 18, she arrived in the United States in 1904, was married two years later to the late Egoro Masaoka at Riverside, Calif. They had moved to Fresno, where her well-known No. 2 son Mike was born.

The first family tragedy struck in Salt Lake City where her husband died in 1924—leaving Mrs. Masaoka practically penniless to raise eight children (six sons and two daughters) while running a fruit-stand. Yet she managed to send some of them through college.

Mrs. Masaoka was living in West Los Angeles when World War II erupted. The family was evacuated to Manzanar and then to Topaz. With the supreme test of loyalty to America facing Japanese Americans, she put the question to her sons.

In response, five of them, beginning with Mike in Utah, followed by Ben Frank, Akira Ike, Henry and Tadashi, enlisted from the evacuation center, and served simultaneously overseas with the 442nd Infantry Regiment. They were the second family with five brothers in the U.S. to be in combat together—the first being the Sullivan brothers who perished together in a submarine. The five Masao-kas won 30 battlefield decorations. Their mother's serviceman's banner for the window later sported a gold star and for blue stars.

The gold star represented No. 3 son Ben Frank, who was killed in October, 1944, during the 442nd rescue of the Lost Texas Battalion in the Vosges Mountains of eastern France. Akira came home disabled 100 pct.

In 1946, Mrs. Masaoka converted GI death benefits to establish the Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka memorial scholarship, which was administered by National JACL till recently. It was JACL's first national scholarship and represented the highest honor to be attained

by an American high school graduate of Japanese ancestry since JACL chapters nominated only one of their outstanding graduates for the award.

At the National JACL Convention in San Diego in 1966, a grateful JACL recognized her interest in stimulating high school graduates onto college and accorded her the National JACL Scroll of Appreciation. She also received an album of letters from previous recipients of the Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka scholarship—each translated into Japanese to insure the impact of gratitude. In the meantime, JACL was administering 12 other scholarships nationally.

In 1952, the California State Supreme Court upheld her title to a small Pasadena lot. She had challenged and had invalidated the 1920 Alien Property Initiative Act, which barred aliens ineligible to citizenship from land ownership. It was a personal triumph that saw her eldest son, the late Joe Grant Masaoka, and Mike team their legislative-legal talents for a key decision that was eventually sustained by the U.S. Supreme Court in a similar challenge raised by Kashu Mainichi publisher Sei Fujii.

In 1954, Mrs. Masaoka became a naturalized citizen—part of another joyous milestone for the Issei—again thanks to Mike's and JACL's leadership in having the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 become law despite President Truman's veto.

She was Downtown L.A. JACL's first mother-of-the-year in the early 1960s.

Though small in stature—not quite 5 ft. tall, she was "a Wartime defender of Nisei passes

PASADENA, Calif. — Long-time realtor William C. Carr who defended the loyalty of Nisei during the WW2 period died June 6. The Pasadena JACL was joined by National Headquarters in mourning his death, recalling his work with Japanese Americans. He was among a dozen Americans who were honored by JACL at the 1954 National JACL Convention at Los Angeles.

Never follow the crowd.  
—BERNARD M. BARUCH

giant of a woman ... and inspiration and a guiding light for all of us," Mike commented after the funeral. There were many elderly women who remembered their happy hours at the Union Church where she worshipped and Japanese Retirement Home where she had been living the past year.

The ministers of the service, the Rev. Howard Toriumi and Rev. Hiroshi Izumi, sketched the life of Mrs. Masaoka briefly and evoked the glorious highlights as well as the sad interludes, reminiscent of other pioneer Issei. She was blessed with many children, each having made their name a kind of household word in community. — H.H.

## FIRST CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

### U.S. Nikkei Talent Registry formed

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—The Japanese American Citizens League through its Eastern District Council is in the process of establishing a Talent Registry of skilled and talented Nikkei throughout the United States. The Washington D.C. chapter is responsible for developing procedures and ground rules for the project.

In the past, requests from government agencies and private organizations for the name of qualified Nikkei have been inadequately answered, according to Karl Nobuyuki, National Executive Director. Therefore, the primary purpose of the Talent Registry is to provide JACL with a talent bank from which qualified Nikkei could be recommended for certain employment and other opportunities.

## SAN DIEGO

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them they didn't have to."

"The best you can say about the incident is that it was embarrassing," said Myles Clowers, president of the City College academic senate. The remarks were "appropriate of nothing except that the previous speaker happened to be Japanese American."

(Incidentally, the next president of the academic senate will be a Japanese American, Steve Mori, who teaches sociology-anthropology. He is the younger brother of Assemblyman S. Floyd Mori.)

Clowers said he apologized to Furutani on behalf of the

### Kometani presented top scout award

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Honolulu dentist Katsumi Kometani was one of 11 men and women nationwide to receive the Silver Buffalo, the highest national award of the Boy Scouts of America for volunteer service to young people, here during the scout's national council meeting here.

As a lad who entered scouting in 1919, Kometani has been working with youth since the end of WW2 in scouting, recreation and Olympics. He also holds the Silver Beaver and the Silver Antelope. □

### Time capsule

GARDENA, Calif.—Significant mementos are being submitted for placement in a time capsule to be opened in 25 years at the Japanese Cultural Institute where groundbreaking of the Gym/Torium is scheduled June 24.



Photo by Koichi Santohigashi, San Diego

The National JACL Scroll of Appreciation marking the 21st annual award of the Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka Memorial Scholarship is presented by Hito Okada of Salt Lake City to Mrs. Haruye Masaoka during the 1966 National JACL Convention at San Diego. The National JACL scholarship program began with her memorial awards that began in 1946.

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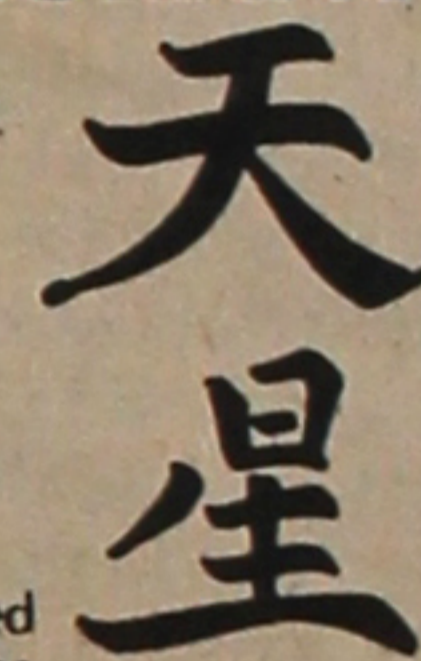
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## CARD OF THANKS

THE FAMILY OF  
THE LATE HARUYE MASAOKA, 92,  
acknowledges the many expressions of sympathy, condolences and flowers for her funeral held at the Union Church of Los Angeles on Tuesday, June 6.

Mrs. Masaoka, a native of Kumamoto-ken and a naturalized citizen, passed away on June 2 at City View Hospital following prolonged illness. She is survived by three sons, Mike Masaru of Washington, D.C., Ike Akira of Los Angeles, Tad Tadashi of San Mateo; two daughters, Sally Shinko Nakano of Los Angeles, Kiyoko Ito of Chicago; 21 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

Mike Masaoka, 5406 Uppingham St., Chevy Chase, Md. 20015

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# Jarvis-Gann amendment: fortune or havoc?

By SHARON SUZUKI  
PC Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES — Sold by shaggy bear-messiah Howard Jarvis, co-author of Prop. 13, Californians overwhelmingly voted in favor of the property tax amendment on June 6.

Is this a peculiar-to-California happening or will there be tax limitation movements similar to the Jarvis-Gann initiative "Xeroxed" across the country?

That question is being asked by many Americans wanting to know the national implications of Prop. 13's passage, which is being touted in the media as heralding a "great tax rebellion".

A proposal to restrict property tax that is not as drastic as Jarvis-Gann has nearly all the signatures needed to get it on the Michigan ballot in November. Its leader contends officials think that if they don't support "something reasonable, they're going to get Jarvis-Ganned."

"That really scares the socks off those guys," he added.

Petitions are also being circulated in Oregon for a property tax cut amendment almost as drastic as Jarvis-Gann, and there is similar Prop. 13 issue in the Massachusetts state legislature.

In New Jersey the same Tuesday, Jeffrey Bell defeated incumbent Sen. Clifford Case in the GOP primaries.

Bell's main issue was having a GOP proposal for a 30% across-the-board income tax cut, which Case opposed.

Do the goings-on indicate nationwide that taxpayers are revolting a la American revolution, as Jarvis thinks, comparing voter acceptance of Prop. 13 with the Boston Tea Party?

Whether California voters have triggered a Great American Tax Rebellion remains to be seen. Meanwhile, state officials are saddled with the monumental task of implementing Prop. 13.

The state legislature has a \$5 billion property tax surplus to allocate, which Gov. Edmund Brown, Jr., intends as relief to local governments that anticipated \$11.4 billion for the coming fiscal year.

How to slice the skimpy financial pie being fought over by county, city and school officials—is a major dilemma. Which services—schools, police, fire departments, welfare or libraries—should have highest priority?

### EDUCATION

State School Supt. Wilson Riles wants 40% of the \$5 billion surplus for education. He says the average budget cut for a school district will be 35%, but can range between 20% and 80% in some school districts.

Howard Miller, Los Angeles Board of Education president, declared, "It is clear the passage of Prop. 13 will cripple education in the State of California." Under Prop. 13, 75% of the L.A. Unified

School District operating budget is eliminated.

School officials are attempting to determine where budget cuts will be made. Many districts have already cancelled summer school and drastically cut back on teaching staff. However, the United Teachers of Los Angeles contend that the state education code does not allow teachers to be fired because of anticipated lack of funds.

Also, only 125 of 1,042 school districts sent teacher layoff notices by Mar. 15 as required by state law if they are not going to be rehired the following school year. Officials will attempt to change that law.

### POLICE

L.A. Police Dept. Chief Daryl F. Gates called Mayor Tom Bradley's proposed budget cutback a "disaster" for his department. He said the proposed \$38 million cut would put the police department at a level that would be "tantamount to disaster".

Orange County plans to eliminate traffic violation prosecution in outlying courts. Police budgets would be cut 10% in San Francisco, 25% in Oakland, 12% in Riverside and 15% in San Clemente.

### FIRE

Nine out of 21 fire stations in Orange County may close; layoffs would force closing 58 out of 128 firehouses in Los Angeles. If that happens, "We couldn't handle more than one major fire at a time," declared fire chief Robert Simpson. He said if layoff threats materialize, paramedic services would have to be eliminated completely.

### OTHER SERVICES

In San Francisco, Mayor Geo. Moscone may close libraries and is contemplating a freeze on book checkouts. The Muni Railway will be cut by 10%, but the city's famous cable cars are in no danger

of being idled, although operating in the red.

L.A. County Coroner Thomas Noguchi outlined a potential serious decline in the level of services affecting disposition of bodies and handling of death certificates.

### LEGAL BATTLES

Besides the headache of trying to split the surplus, legality of the Jarvis-Gann initiative is going to be challenged. Attorney General Evelle Youngers, who faces Brown in the coming gubernatorial election, says the legal challenges are not a surprise and that they have been preparing for the lawsuits.

Eugene Hill, chief asst. attorney general, said the office has been asked by Secretary of State March Fong Eu to defend her in Prop. 13 suits.

Hill says they will go the state supreme court, responding to the suit and specifically asking the court to decide the constitutional issues before July 1 when the initiative takes effect.

Miller of the L.A. Board of Education heads a statewide coalition to tack an amendment on Prop.

## ELECTIONS

Continued from Front Page

College professor Mori, after his second term, polled 37,295 votes in a district with a 70% Democratic registration. Two years ago in the finals he finished with 76% (69,000) of the total to be elected.

Gardena Valley JACL life member, State Sen. Ralph C. Dills (D-28th Dist.), was virtually re-elected in the primaries with 71% (45,803) margin over his lone contender. Only opposition in November will be an American Independent Party candidate as no Republican sought to unseat Dills. □

13. Same as the defeated Prop. 8, it would split the tax roll and permit a lower assessment on homes than on industrial and commercial properties and replace much of the lost local revenue.

William Norris, former state college trustee, is being retained by 20 school districts and several county superintendents. They

will contend the ballot measure violates various provisions of state and federal constitutions.

U.S. Secretary Patricia Harris of the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development, likens Prop. 13—the California solution to soaring property taxes—to "burning down the barn to roast the pig when there are easier ways to do it." □

Editor's Note: Impact on the Asian American communities will be addressed in the next issue.



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## JACL Okubo-Yamada Fund

At the 1970 National Convention in Chicago, two JACL youth delegates were victims of a brutal and senseless crime. Evelyn Okubo (age 18) was murdered by an unknown assailant and Ranko Carol Yamada (age 17) was near death after being severely assaulted. It was a miracle that she survived.

JACL is committed to assist the two Stockton families with legal expenses in their lawsuit against Hilton Hotels, which owns and operates the Palmer House. No funds raised will be used for attorney's fees.

Seven years following the tragedy the legal battle continues. Will you join us in support of these families?

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# Comments, letters & features

FROM HEADQUARTERS:

## Nikkei participation on Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission

THE ISSUES surrounding the Japan-United States Friendship Act clearly have special meaning for Japanese Americans. This is because it deals not only with Japan, but also because it illustrates the dilemma of being Japanese American.

The Japanese Americans have always had the difficulty of getting the message across that they are American. Although the most egregious example of this was the World War II incarceration of persons of Japanese ancestry, other forms of "mistaken identity" continue today. The Japanese Americans often bear the brunt of anti-Japanese sentiment but are not utilized as a resource in addressing solutions. It is not that Japanese Americans are ashamed of being Japanese, it is that they are not considered first class citizens by the United States. Further, the Japanese Americans obviously do not have any citizenship rights in Japan. Therefore, they are caught in the middle with nowhere to go.

Nikkei representation on the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission would be one indication that the United States government is finally beginning to recognize Japanese Americans as capable of representing American interests. Japan has also often tended to downplay the role of Japanese Americans. This is greatly due to the fact that the United States has often been unwilling to support Japanese Amer-

icans. With representation on the commission, there would be perhaps an increased awareness of the important role that Japanese Americans can play.

IT HAS NOW reached the stage where the government has stated that they will give full consideration to having one or more Japanese Americans on the commission. We trust that Senator Inouye as the lone Japanese American on the commission will not allow tokenism in the appointments. Hopefully more than one Japanese American will be considered as Nikkei participation is crucial.

Even then, it is important that persons selected be sensitive to the Japanese American experience. Otherwise, the person would also be a token, and Japanese American concerns will not be represented. This is a real danger because for most people, anyone who is of Japanese ancestry satisfies the requirement.

Nominees submitted by JACL should be given full consideration since the list was compiled after a nation-wide recruitment, and represents qualified persons in the field. The status of all nominees will be carefully watched by JACL. Only then can Japanese American concerns be truly represented.

—Lorrie K. Inagaki  
JACL Program and Legal Director

## RE DRESS

JACL NATIONAL COMMITTEE

## Pilgrimage

PART XXX

By Clifford I. Uyeda

Issei, Nisei, Sansei by the hundreds make annual pilgrimage to Owens Valley in Southern California where the Manzanar incarceration camp once stood. There are also white, black, brown and red people among them. In Northern California similar pilgrimage is made to the former Tule Lake camp site near the Oregon border.

There are also individual and family pilgrimages being made to other camp sites such as Topaz, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Jerome and others. Why?

For the Japanese Americans to understand ourselves, we must understand our own past—the struggle, the humiliation, our failures and our successes. A refusal to look into our own past is to deny the

meaning of our own existence.

The Japanese American history of the first half of this century is epitomized in what happened 36 years ago in these ten barbed wire enclosed compounds in the bleak desert and swamp areas of the interior United States. History may be ignored but cannot be erased.

By reliving the past we protect the future by resolving never to let this happen again—to ourselves or to any other American.

Why are there non-Japanese making pilgrimages? It is to remind themselves and other Americans that freedom is not automatic, it is extremely fragile, and must be actively treasured. □

## Internee records

Editor:

In light of JACL's forthcoming reparation initiative, a May 19 New York Times article by Jerre Mangione (the wartime public relations director for the Immigration Service custodian agency for its internment program) should be of special interest to many of Japanese ancestry whose family or family members served time in alien internment camps operated by the INS. In the article Mangione states:

The news that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the consent of the National Archives, is planning to destroy "criminal files" of cases that have been closed for five years made me wonder what will happen to about 800 boxes of unsorted documents in the Federal Records Center at Suitland, Md. The boxes contain the story

of the Justice Department's quasi-secret internment program during World War II for men and women of enemy nationality who were not criminals.

Mangione makes mention of the German, Italian and Japanese internees, many of whom he claims "represented no threat to the national security," including the "several thousand men and women (with their children) from Latin American countries, who, at the request of our State Department, had been seized by their own governments as potentially dangerous alien enemies and handed over to the American authorities for internment."

The National Archives' Preliminary Inventories of WRA records (published in 1955) states, moreover, that "a large part of the records accumulated by the Authority were disposed of under Congressional authori-

zation by the agency itself during the lifetime and by the Interior Department in subsequent years."

JACL should do everything to bring about an immediate halt to all such practices by government agencies, including the State and Defense departments (Social Security wage credit for ex-eevacees requires a certification of internment from the Secretary of Defense).

I would also strongly urge all persons whose family members were incarcerated under Justice Department auspices to write as quickly for release of documents relating to such internments under the Freedom of Information Act. Direct all requests to the Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20408.

MICHI N. WEGLYN  
New York

## NISEI IN JAPAN: Barry Saiki

## Derogatory and Obsolete Terms

Tokyo:

A letter from a Thousand Clubber in Spokane, Wash., Spady Koyama, a retired colonel who still carries some Japanese shrapnel he had picked up in the Pacific during the war, mentioned that Nisei and Sansei are still unwittingly using Japanese terms that are considered derogatory when talking about other minority races.

One overall Nisei tendency is to say "kuronbo", "shinajin" and "chosenjin" in referring to blacks, Chinese and Koreans. The correct terms are "Kokujin" for blacks, "Chugokujin" for Chinese and "Kankokujin" for Koreans.

The South Koreans are extremely sensitive about the use of "chosenjin" because this reminds them of the Occupation of Korea by Japan from about 1895 to 1945. During these decades, Japan brought many Koreans into Japan to work in coal mines and in other heavy labor activities. They were badly treated in whatever community they were located.

Except for the upper levels of the Korean society, the Koreans were treated as second class citizens, not only in Japan but in their own country.

A similar situation took place in Formosa under Japanese rule. Even the people in Okinawa were subjected to discriminatory meas-

ures in the pre-war years. For example, all key administrators including the principals of all schools were sent to Okinawa from Naichi (the main islands). Of course, Japan today does not openly discriminate, although some undercurrent persists in the more provincial districts.

Another terminology that the Issei used when they spoke in anger was "keto". This term, meaning "hairy barbarians" was widely used in the 19th century when referring to foreigners. The proper terms are "hakujin" for white person or "gaijin" for any foreign person.

The Japanese that the Nisei and Sansei learned at home was heavily weighted with dialectal expressions, coming from Hiroshima, Yamaguchi and Kyushu of the late 19th century. Thus, some words that are considered standard Japanese by the Nisei are actually ar-

chaic or obsolete by modern Japanese usage.

For example, some obsolete words are "kisha" for train, "katsudo shashin" for movies and "teishaba" for station. Since steam locomotives have almost disappeared in Japan, having

Continued on Page 9

## 35 Years Ago

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

JUNE 17, 1943

June 10—Calif. Gov. Warren says evacuee return may bring sabotage.

June 12—Four Phoenix area produce firms charged with violation of state's anti-evacuee law.

June 12—Fruit pickers stop work when Nisei GI on furlough (Wilson Makabe) visits Loomis packing shed near his home.

June 17—House un-American Activities Committee concludes 10-day hearing at Los Angeles investigating War Relocation Authority; JACL Counsel A. L. Wirin calls for fair play for loyal Nisei, church leaders oppose anti-Nisei frenzy "whipped" up by press; Committee had seized Washington JACL Office files on June 12, and had reported June 8 the "Pacific Citizen" in Salt Lake was being investigated.

ISSN: 0030-8579

### PACIFIC CITIZEN

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James Murakami, National JACL President  
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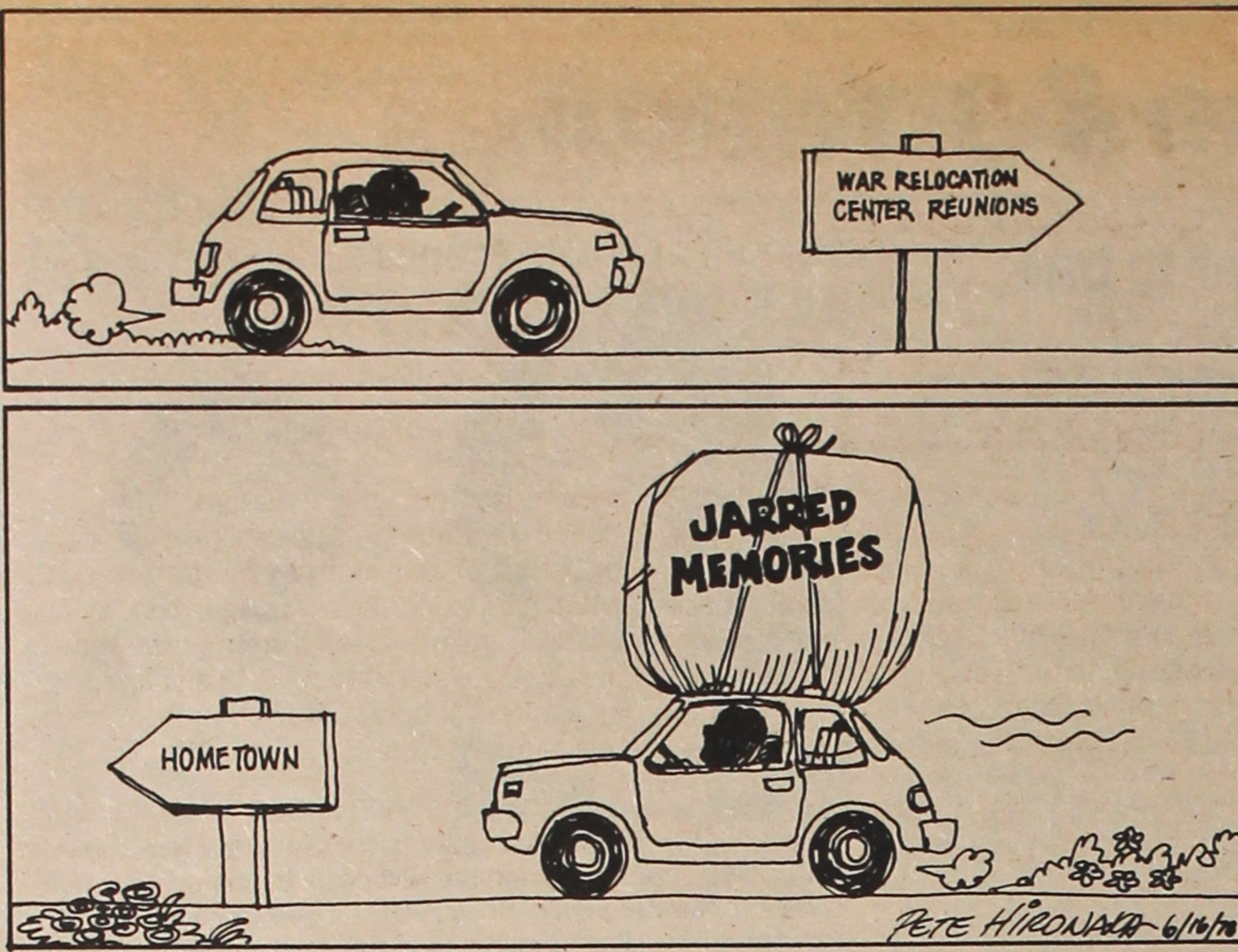
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FROM HAPPY VALLEY: Sachi Seko

## Pride of 'First South'

Salt Lake City:

It seemed more than a threat that hot summer's night of '72. We were leaving an evening of entertainment and had paused on the pavement to exchange amenities. Suddenly, pointing toward the downtown lights, the Sansei said, "One day that'll be destroyed. This city will burn."

The hour was late, but summer heat still warmed the sidewalk. Tar smells escaped where asphalt had softened under the sun's assault. The July air was tense and heavy, as if poised for disaster. In the dark, I turned to observe the Sansei. Perhaps I expected a smile of jest or boasting. His face was serious.

The '60s had burned themselves out in other parts of the country. Everything takes longer to reach Utah, whether movements or fashions. No place else is it customary for the stewardess to suggest on approaching the airport that passengers set their watches back, "a hundred years".

Moonlight spilled on the parking lot surface across the street. The lot replaced what had formerly been First South, Salt Lake's Japanese town. My young friend said, "The white man will pay for that. He destroyed part of my identity when he demolished First South."

I thought it ironic that he and others like him made First South a symbol of their identity. When its destruction was imminent in the mid '60s, no concerted community effort was raised in protest. I can remember no individual or organizational offer of assistance from Japanese Americans who lived and worked away from the street.

"You'll be proud to be yellow after the revolution," the young man said. On summer nights that followed, occasionally I watched the city skyline, expecting to see smoke billowing. Time proved that the threat was only rhetoric.

I remember that night, however, because it marked a turning point for me. It was the night that the yellow movement turned me off.

Previously, considering myself of a liberal bent, my sympathies were with those who opposed the established system. I believed the promises, hopeful talk of originality and new pride.

Somehow, it didn't work out that way. Instead of new ideas, it became a series of imitative motions. It seemed we had to follow the black and brown movements, substituting the word, "yellow". Sometimes, listening to the new, militant phrasing of Sansei, I doubted their sincerity. They talked of culture and pride in the same angry breath. We are entitled to both, they said.

They seemed unaware that pride already existed. Maybe not in the shapes and sizes they desired. It lacked the flamboyance of new flags. To them, the old banner may have seemed a silk of stains and snags. Too many people had caressed and wept in its folds. In a way, I was glad that First South was gone. At least the men and women who had bitterly defended the old standard was spared the abuse and thievery of outsiders.

Contrary to the concept of the Sansei, First South did not belong to him. It never could. Common ancestry was insufficient as passport to its deepest cellars, to its darkest corners. We, who endured and survived in that hole of humanity were possessive about our pride. Even the poorest and the sickest and the oldest tried to defend it as common treasure.

There are so many stories I could tell about the sharing and conspiring on the street. Secrets about sheer survival. How we managed to care for our own. Some Issei even refused to collect their Social Security benefits, considering it to be welfare.

Then, there was the Issei who never spoke to my mother or me. He was able to speak, did to others. But he hated us. Twice each day, my mother climbed the rickety stairs to the second-floor hotel, bearing trays of food. Often I went with her.

I remember the poverty of the room that even the dim

light could not conceal. He was grey, the color of his sheets. A stubborn man, he refused medical attention. On learning of his circumstances, my mother had been bringing his meals. Not one word of appreciation did he offer. Instead, he stared steadfastly at us with loathing in his eyes. When I remarked about his ingratitude, my mother chastened me, saying he was entitled to his hate. It was a matter of pride.

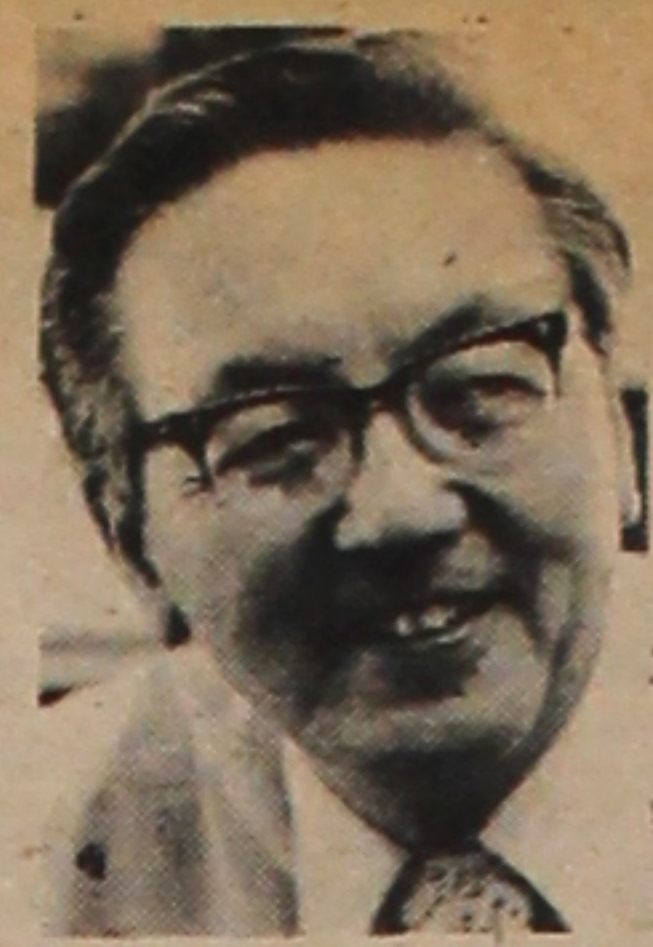
Maybe we are changing as a people, less discriminatory about our taking. It seems to have become quite fashionable to seek outside grants or government assistance for Japanese American programs and activities. Yet, less than a decade ago, my people would have considered that begging. There were times when some went hungry. Pride didn't fill their stomachs, but something else was nourished.

Some say that everybody else is grabbing what they can. All the other minorities are staking out their claims. But my people would have been the first to say they were not like any others. They were not black or brown. It wasn't a sense of superiority, either, for most of us were quite ordinary.

I guess it was pride of a special nature that made us feel different. Even the least of us felt entitled to walk First South with a sort of dignity. When outsiders said, "You're a proud people," we agreed. It was a distinction we earned. We had paid for it without taking a single hand-out.

It is now the summer of '78. I have lost track of the Sansei who threatened to help burn this city in the name of yellow pride. I wonder if he has discovered his own interpretation. Somehow, I feel sorry for him. The best has passed him by. He never knew my people when they walked the streets of First South with the pride of kings and queens.

*The strongest man in the world is he who stands most alone.* —HENRIK IBSEN



FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

## 'Us Against Them'

Denver, Colo.

Without considering the merits of California's Proposition 13, this controversial proposal to limit the amount of taxes that could be levied on real estate underscores the difficulties faced these days by organizations such as JAACL.

The Japanese American Citizens League is an ethnic group founded at a time when members of that group faced mutual problems that had little in common with the problems of the majority of Americans. It was an "Us against Them" situation and "Us" got together to pool their talents and resources to cope with the hostility as well as the indifference of "Them."

Today, "Us" is no longer a homogenous group of Japanese Americans who think and worry about the same things and vote the same way at the polls. "Us" don't have very much in common except Japanese ancestry, and the way things are going, that means somewhat less today than it used to.

Proposition 13's appeal was to people alarmed by the swift rise in taxes on their homes. Rising taxes are particularly burdensome to elderly citizens with fixed incomes. If you're working, there's a chance to get pay raises that will help you meet soaring expenses. But if you're retired, it's likely that your income will remain steady even though costs are climbing, and that makes it tough.

Many of "Us" are in that fix. Thousands of Nisei and Issei are retired, and if you live in California and are paying taxes, Proposition 13 looks like an idea that will ease your financial problems, at least for a while.

But there's another side to that issue. Proposition 13's opponents contend that its passage will mean that tax revenues will be cut back so drastically that thousands of public employees will have to be fired, and many important programs will be curtailed. The firing will be on a seniority basis. Who are the last hired and first fired? The minorities, that's who. And thousands of Sansei and Yonsei will

be affected; they were among the last hired partly because they entered the labor market only fairly recently because of their youth, partly because opportunities for them didn't become available until lately.

So you have a generational factor, with the focus on the pocketbook, dividing "Us" on Proposition 13 in the same way that it exerts divisive influences on those who are not among the minorities.

We've encountered issues like this before when ethnic commonality was transcended by other considerations.

Sam Hayakawa's campaign for the United States Senate was supported by many older Japanese Americans—and opposed by many younger Japanese Americans—for philosophical reasons that had very little to do with their mutual Japanese ancestry.

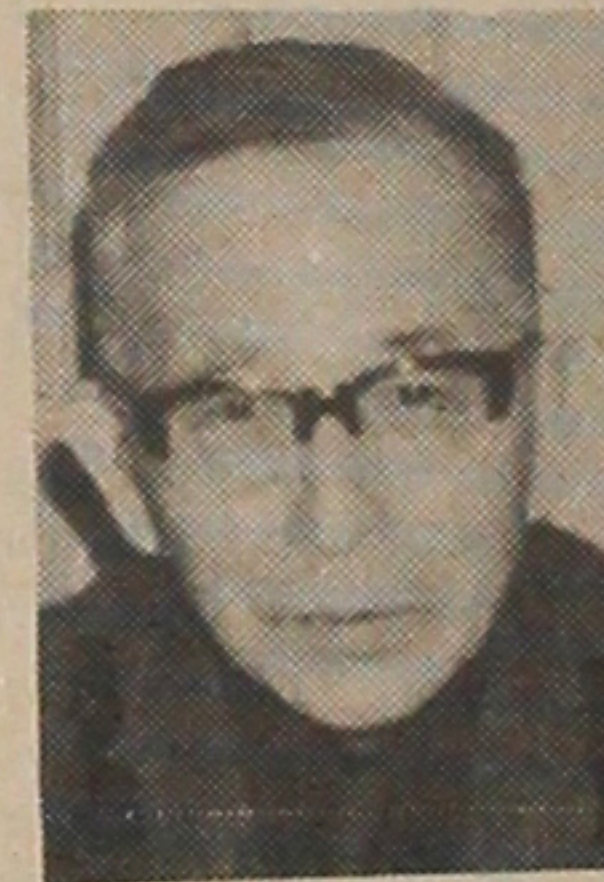
A similar rift developed during the farm labor organization controversy in California's Central Valley. Rural JAACLers, generally, opposed farm labor strikes and boycotts because they affected their livelihoods. On the other hand, many urban Sansei and Nisei supported the lettuce and table grape boycotts and some of them marched with the union organizers.

In each of these instances it was philosophy, economics or principle that determined the Japanese American's point of view, and not the fact that he was a Japanese American. And Japanese Americans today not only live all over the country but espouse ideologies ranging from extreme left to far right, include social activists and don't-rock-the-boat conservatives, multi-millionaires and food stamp recipients, senior citizens and college students, Caucasian spouses, recently naturalized immigrants and fourth and maybe even fifth generation Americans. We have become both "Us" and "Them."

An organization based on an ethnic foundation faces an almost impossible task if it is to be activist and still serve all these diverse interests in an even-handed manner. A broader—or perhaps narrower—base than simple ethnicity may be needed if the organization is to remain viable.

MOSHI MOSHI: Gene Konomi

## The New Mayors: An Issei's Assessment



Richmond, Ca.

Something was reminiscent about the face in the picture. The caption said Toru Miyoshi, new mayor of Santa Maria. Suddenly a switch flipped, as it were, and there was the flashback: a well remembered, but hardly ever recalled scene out of my past. The Miyoshi Store in Guadalupe, more than 50 years ago.

It was a busy store, one of three serving a large Japanese population scattered over an area probably larger than several Japanese counties put together. Crammed to bursting with a chaotic disarray of goods—American and Japanese groceries, produce, dairy products, some dry goods and notions, you hardly knew where to find what, and if it was there at all, but miraculously Mrs. Miyoshi would find it for you. Pervading the store was

the unmistakable smell of Japan, a blend of odors of *mi-sole* and *shoyu*, *takuan* and dried fish.

Mayor Miyoshi of the picture bears a strong family resemblance to the Mr. Miyoshi, Sr., I remember. But I did not know him too well. About Mrs. Miyoshi I knew a bit more. This was in the era when the picture brides were arriving by boatloads—or so it seemed—to beat the passage of the bills to ban forever Japanese immigration for any reason or on any pretext, including picture brides and "sent for" children. A great majority of the young women had no more than a grade school education, although many of them would have liked to go on to high school if they could. In the midst of these women Mrs. Miyoshi had the unique distinction of being a graduate of the Higher Normal School for Women of Nara, then one of the only two such institutions of higher learning for women.

Many years before Mayor Miyoshi was born I left Guadalupe and environs and never returned, so I did not know what happened to the Miyoshis after that. But it is not hard to imagine. No doubt they suffered the agonies and traumas of relocation, but bounced back after the war, and went on to build up a considerable fortune. No doubt Mayor Miyoshi had that to build his business and political career upon.

There is a vicarious thrill in following the achievement of someone of whom you can say "I knew him when..." My feeling as I read the news item was something akin to that thrill, although I only can say I knew Mayor Miyoshi's parents. His path could not have been too rugged, but it was a long way from that little country store to the highest office of a thriving, charming city, the hub of a





§ Midwest Comments

# Unfilled Again

Elsewhere on this page you will read about the resignation of Thomas J. Hibino as Midwest Regional Director. Tom came to Chicago almost five years ago to take the position which had been unfilled for many years.

The late Dr. Tom Yatabe, known as the "Granddaddy of JACL", opened this office in 1943, and since Dick Akagi left in 1953 thereabouts, the office has been staffed by an Executive Secretary. Esther Hagiwara has held this job for over 20 years.

Convention action in 1972 reestablished the regional director's position. Convention action in 1976 jeopardized that position as insufficient funds were allocated for the Midwest Office. It is only because of the commitment of the Chapters in the Midwest that professional staff was maintained.

Because of our conviction that a national JACL presence must exist in the heart of America, MDC chapters contributed 3 dollars more per member to keep the office opened with a Director. The 1978-80 budget does not include enough funds to maintain this office as it should be. Anticipating the thrusts that JACL will be taking, e.g. redress campaign, more membership services, programs conceived of and directed by youth, etc., it will be necessary that a qualified professional staff work out of the Midwest Office. We support efforts being made by other Districts for opening regional offices.

Back to Tom. From intellectually "elite" Oberlin College, Tom came to us with interest in the Asian American movement, a keen and analytic mind, excellent writing skills, experience in Asian American studies, but little experience in the Nikkei community. He learned and made his contribution. Tom says the District is not losing a staffperson as much as we are gaining a volunteer. So it is "thanks Tom" but not goodbye.

—LILLIAN KIMURA  
MDC Governor

## ANTI-NAZI

Continued from Front Page

ans a permit to parade. "The Skokie laws require anyone who wants to speak, parade or demonstrate to apply first for a permit and they grant the village officials the power to deny a permit if in their opinion the proposed speech portrays a

'lack of virtue' in others or 'incites hostility,'" Goldberger explained.

As for the insurance requirement, Goldberger felt underwriters rarely write such insurance which in effect "prohibits everyone's free speech".

"It is crucial these kinds of

laws and requirements be struck down, because there is no way to limit them ... (Otherwise) towns everywhere will have the legal power to pass identical laws and to use them to prohibit whatever they believe is offensive," the ACLU attorney said.

# Midwest District Council

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## MDC in search for regional director

CHICAGO—Plans are underway to begin a search for a new Midwest Regional Director. The vacancy occurred with the resignation of Thomas J. Hibino as of May 31, 1978.

"The selection of a new Midwest Regional Director must be in accordance with the JACL personnel procedures manual," said Karl Nobuyuki, National Executive Director. "The position must be advertised for at

least 30 days in publications such as the Pacific Citizen.

"Therefore, the timeline concerning the filling of this vacancy is the choice of the District," he added. "While advertising and selection take a certain amount of time, the decision about when a new director will take over is in the hands of the District.

"I recently sent Lillian Kimura (MDC Governor) a letter detailing this informa-

tion and recommending that an ad hoc committee at the District level be set up to handle the details, make the selection, and forward that recommendation to National Headquarters for approval," said Nobuyuki.

Assuming that delegates at the National Convention in July vote sufficient funds to continue the Midwest Office with a professional staff person, it is hoped that a new director will be on board

during the summer.

The district hopes that the position will be continued, and that the new director will become more a part of the national JACL structure, working on programs for the national organization as well as those for the midwest region.

Hibino, who stated that the concerns of the organization will continue to remain his, both professionally and as a volunteer, was regional director for nearly five years.

## JAYS workshop enthusiastic, 7 of 9 chapters represented

By LINDA PETERSON

St. Louis JAYS Adviser

"Everything from throwing pots to throwing bodies" was the topic of the Spring Workshop hosted by the Detroit East Lansing JAYS during Memorial Day weekend. Held at Michigan State University in East Lansing, the workshop provided a variety of craft classes and demonstrations. Seven of the nine MDC chapters were represented by either JAYS and

or advisers.

A discussion group, led by Dr. Toaru Ishiyama of Cleveland, was held on Saturday for JAYS advisers and other interested persons. It dealt mainly with Japanese American identity crisis and whether we (as the JACL) should attempt to build the JACL/JAYS into a reference group in order to meet and help solve some of these problems (More on this subject will be seen at a later date.)

Saturday night had a touch of its own "fever" when everyone (advisers included) learned some of the latest "disco" dances, taught to us by a select group of JAYS, led by Chris Doering, Detroit JAYS President.

The JAYS workshop, held on Sunday, included lectures, demonstrations and audience participation in origami, kendo, tea ceremony, aikido, pottery, and ikebana. The workshops were enthusiastically received, especially aikido, demonstrated by members of the Midwest Aikido Federation of Chicago.

The weekend ended with an awards banquet at Long's Restaurant. Those honored

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**WHITE WRITERS' PERCEPTIONS OF EARLY ISSEI**

**'The Great American Kiss'**

By **JUDY TACHIBANA**

Prior to 1924, several lengthy novels were written which were thin disguises of propaganda against Japanese. Such works as *The Pride of Palomar* and *Seed of the Sun* possibly aided the passage of the Immigration Act of 1924. But in addition to these works, other pieces of fiction were written about Japanese. California's popular *Overland Monthly* carried short stories which occasionally concerned Japanese characters. Although not a large number of short stories relating to Japanese were published in the *Overland Monthly* before 1924 (there were none in *Land of Sunshine, Touring Topics, Grizzly Bear and Out West*), even this small sampling furnishes us with the various types of images of Japanese which were being circulated at that time.

pluralism, America of the early 1900s encouraged immigrants to leave behind their native values and blend in with the American mainstream. Two short stories direct the reader's sympathies toward the Japanese female character while she is trying to win the man of her choice. Both women favor the American custom of choosing their own marriage partners, rather than having the marriage arranged for them as was the Japanese custom.

Miss Ritchie's True Light Seminary in Tokyo, Oharu successfully escapes her parents' demand that she marry older, pock-faced Takanushi, a wealthy and powerful man in Honolulu. After an unsuccessful suicide attempt Oharu devises the plan which will enable her to marry the young man she loves, Phillip Yamamoto. She frightens the superstitious Takanushi into believing that the spirit of the wicked fox witch has entered her.

In "The Little Picture Bride" (1918), Oharu is not seen as a passive, docile, helpless woman who simply obeys without questioning. Even while in Japan, Oharu seeks to become Westernized as her mother complains that all day she "studies the Western tongue, and even tries to teach it to us, her parents. She apes the unmannerly ways of Western women, scoffs at our revered customs, prates immodestly of marriage for love." A former student of

Thus she designs her own future rather than submit to that which her parents have planned for her.

In "The Confidences of Sumi" (1920), Sumi, who lives with the Japanese Christian minister and his wife, is another Japanese woman who has adopted American customs. She sees it as her duty to lead other Japanese women to Americanization.

"I must teach them (to) drink tea in big cups with sugar and with cream or lemon. In all their customs, I must lead them to Americanization. Such is my sublime duty. You see I am Japanese bachelor maiden and my career is to be a women leader to these wives

of poor minds now knowledgeable only of cook rice and tend baby."

She acknowledges her dual culture and enjoys both worlds.

"So I must forget lonesomeness and try to run gay once more again with my hands out to both my dear worlds of America and Japan. Sometimes I feel sorry for such people as (they) possess only one world for loving when I enjoy this richness of rich with two.

Sumi, too, has embraced the American custom of choosing marriage partners in lieu of arranged marriages. Through her six letters to Tamotsu, who returns to Japan for an arranged marriage, Sumi convinces him that the "American love story" is more desirable than a prearranged marriage. Tamotsu becomes jealous when Sumi meets an American man although she informs him that she has not indulged in the "Great American Kiss." Tamotsu ultimately returns to Sumi instead of proceeding with the arranged marriage.

Although extreme in her imperfect use of the English language—"I will teach her make American cake. All Japanese lady crazy after learn."—Sumi projects an interesting figure whose only negative fault is not so much her Japanese ancestry but her feminine guile.

In contrast to Oharu and Sumi are two other women who were viewed as objects. They are stereotyped as the dainty, porcelain geisha girl who is valued for being exotic and entertaining rather than for her qualities as a human being. The Anglo characters cannot or do not want to see beneath the surface of their "Oriental exhibit."

A woman who is treated as an object is Nita in "Nita, Child of the Sun" (1908). She is a geisha, "dainty, piquant, sweet—ready to entertain,"

**SAIKI**

Continued from Page 4

been replaced by electric trains, you travel by "den-sha" and stop at "eki", not "teishaba". Ever since the days of the talkies, the movies are called "eiga".

The Issei referred to streetcars as "densha" but these are called "toden" in Tokyo (practically gone now) and "shiden" in other cities. Except in the provinces, the word "benjo" is practically never used for toilet. The polite terms are "toire" or toilet, "otearai" or handwashing room, and "go-fujo" or place of impurity. The Japanese language is full of euphemisms, which can be partially attributed to the class consciousness of the Japanese people.

However, the postwar has seen a drastic change in the usage of the language and much of this change can be ascribed to the flattening of the social structure and the widespread growth of television. Freedom of the press has also produced hundreds of popular magazines and comic books, which rapidly spread new terms and slang.

While the American bureaucracy may have jargonistic words like "simplistic" and "Foggy Bottom", modern Japanese has new words like "yabai" meaning a problematic or bad situation and "tsu" meaning "to a T". □

**KONOMI**

Continued from Page 5

vast agricultural region—over 400 square miles, if my calculation is not wrong—and the promise of an industrial future.

Still, there is nothing too extraordinary about Toru Miyoshi. This is not to detract from his ability, industry, and charisma, but I believe they were gifts from his parents. His capital was not really the legacy on which he built his business which in turn put him in a position to launch a political career, but rather the tangible assets, namely, his family and ethnic heritage. The wellspring of his drive to excel and succeed was the thwarted aspirations of his parents, and the memories of his ethnic past. It may well be that he is where he is mainly because he is a Nikkei, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Miyoshi. □

who is in love with Bob Cunningham although he does not really love her. Although she is very ill, she consents to dance at his mother's dinner party because he asks her to. It is there that Bob realizes that he loves her, but she dies while she is dancing.

In Mary Gibbons Cooper's "The Transformation of Hana" (1913), at the request of her employer, Mrs. Brayton, Hana wears traditional Japanese dress. Mrs. Brayton appreciates the pretty picture Hana creates, "flitting about, demure and graceful in her pretty kimono." In this costume Hana serves as a display, and Mrs. Brayton dreams about "the sensation she would create walking abroad with Miss Almond Eyes in Oriental garb beside

her." In a letter she describes Hana to her son, Paul. "Her accent is perfectly fascinating. Then, too, she is always smiling—that is a part of their religion, you know." When Paul returns home, he and Hana are attracted to one another. "He was captivated by the artistic picture she made in her pretty Oriental costume, as she half patterned, half glided across the room to his side." He almost forgets the girl he left at college in favor of this "darling little heathen."

When Mrs. Brayton notices what is beginning, she stops it by suggesting to Hana that she wear American clothes and hair style be-

Continued on Next Page

Editor's Note: Excerpts from the book are carried in small type.

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**They Called Her Tokyo Rose**

by Rex Gunn

THE AUTHOR AT SAIPAN, 1944

Rex Gunn traced the origins of Tokyo Rose as a veteran of Pearl Harbor and a GI war correspondent in the Pacific. Then, in 1949, he reported on the trial as an Associated Press radio editor. He later interviewed Iva Toguri and other trial principals along with the judge and jurors.

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Iva Toguri was convicted as America's first traitress. Yet, U.S. government documents, published in this book, reveal that:

- ✓ No flesh-and-blood Tokyo Rose ever existed, and the prosecutors told the jury so.
- ✓ Chief Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe, leading authority on treason for the U.S. Attorney General's office, recommended against the trial on the ground that Iva Toguri was innocent of treasonous intent.
- ✓ Perjured testimony was used to secure a "Tokyo Rose" indictment, and prosecution lawyers informed each other via a vis confidential memos.
- ✓ Every allied war prisoner who had broadcast at Radio Tokyo considered Iva Toguri an American heroine who had slipped them food and allied war news.

Since the evidence was overwhelming, not only that she was innocent of treason, but that she was an American patriot, why was Iva Toguri convicted?

The answer to that question leads through 35 years of fantastic American history from Dec. 7, 1941, to the presidential pardon of Iva Jan. 18, 1977.

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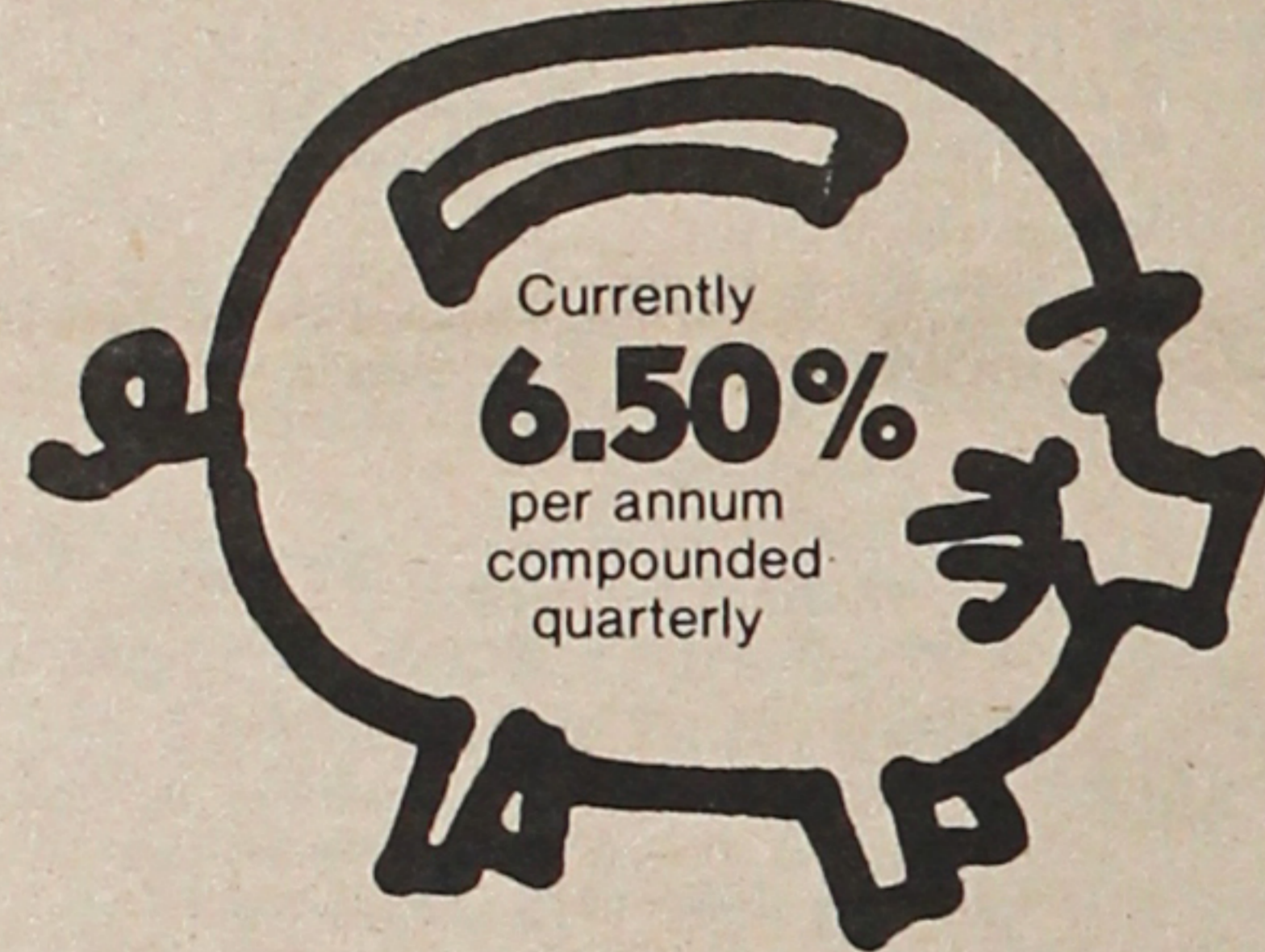
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# Theater, stage & books

## TACHIBANA

Continued from Previous Page

cause she realizes that it is only Hana's appearance with which Paul is infatuated. When he sees her outwardly Americanized, he is puzzled, disappointed, almost disgusted." This geisha girl image—and the image is all that the Braytons react to—is a negative, sexist one which still plagues Asian American women.

Another image of the Japanese immigrant is that of the hardworking, persecuted worker. "Little Madam Na-Mura" (1909) is the most overtly sympathetic short story in its dramatic view of the plight of the Japanese immigrant. The editor of the *Overland Monthly* lends his sympathy by informing the reader that "This story is a sermon. It is a rebuke to the white man

and woman. It spells a tale of sorrow." The entire plot is devoted to the hardships and pain that are borne by Na-Mura and his wife. In Japan, Na-Mura might have become a teacher, but in Vancouver he worked as a driver of a scavengers cart. Some whites were jealous of his having even this job.

The Vancouver bullies yelled "Down with the yeller men! Down with the Japs!" and though he had hindered no man, and gave offense to no man, the bullies spied him perched on the high wagon; they saw he was small and weak and alone, and they set upon him, seeing no policeman in sight. Amid the flying debris which Na-Mura tried to dodge while directing his horse along, was a huge stone; this went with direct aim and spt! over went the little Jap, the life knocked out of him, and not a breath left to tell he was living! This was more than the bullies wanted. They only meant to scare him from taking a white man's job.

Ultimately, the "bullies won the fight against Japanese labor, backed by certain political views (all highly edifying and 'patriotic')." Na-Mura begins to work on the Canadian Pacific Railway, doing work which "the bullies did not want to do. It was hard work, killing work, 'good enough for Japs,' so they were allowed to do it without being beaten." He is killed by a falling tree, after working very hard in spite of his physical limitations caused by his previous beating.

Na-Mura's Japanese co-workers are filled with sympathy for Madam Na-Mura and her three children, as is the white foreman whose heart was kind when he looked at the fatherless brood and thought of them just as if they were white, like your child or mine. The little brown-faced men understood it all just as if they were white, like you or I.

The foreman hires Madam Na-Mura to cook for the camp and all the men work harder to help her with her financial problems and children.

Although the characters are one dimensional in this dramatic plot, the story is credited with its rare view of the difficulties in the life of the immigrant. And yet, there is a tone of condescension. Understanding and sympathy are attributed to

### ● Theater

"An Evening on the East River", a new musical by Catherine Okada Robin, is opening June 22 at the Nasau Community College Playhouse in Garden City, Long Island. A contemporary comedy about a group of Asian American actors with "a cause for celebration", it is under direction of artistic director Ching Yeh of Zing-I Theater.

Nancy Yoko Ichino of the American Ballet Theater continues to impress critics in her latest lead role of Kitri in "Don Quixote". In her New York debut as Kitri at the Metropolitan Opera House May 5 with Jonas Kage, the Sansei dancer showed "a great deal of charm and, more important, naturalness". New York Times reviewer Anna Kisselgoff noted. Earlier this year (Jan. 24) at the Los Angeles Music Center, L.A. Times critic Martin Bernheimer said the role demanded "balletic indulgence and audience flirtation" and the "petrified smile on her pretty face failed to convey the wanted seductive charm and abandon" for Kitri. But Bernheimer was won by her ability and form. "In any case," he concluded, "it is clear that she commands the necessary resources for a major career... Watch her." She was home recently and performed the "Flames of Paris" with Danilo Redojovic, also of th ABT, at the La Mirada Civic Theater May 21 to launch the American Ballet of California, a junior company based at La Mirada.

and toward Japanese characters "as if they were white." The author, perhaps unintentionally, patronizingly suggests that the closer one comes to being like an Anglo the closer one comes to being a sensitive and understanding human being.

Some short stories reveal events which result in a change of attitude toward the Japanese characters after denouncing them through most of the plot.

In "The Bagley Kidnapping" (1893), the Anglo characters discover that the Bagley baby is missing, and their suspicions immediately turn to that "crazy acting Jap" who is described as a "short thick-set kind of fellow, powerful crazy,—wanted something to eat, and talked and laughed to himself." The baby's father would like to hang the Japanese man, but the local minister assures him that "I've had some experience with these daft folk and like as not you'll find him nursing and crooning over the baby." They finally discover the unnamed Japanese character

who has been taking good care of the baby. He cautions them, "You too muchee noise, him sleep."

In "A Touch of Nature" (1920), politically powerful John Michael Flynn changes his stand toward the "damn Japs" when his five-year-old son is saved from drowning by a Japanese boy. Previous to the accident, Flynn has begun to pressure Senator Ilkins to support an anti-Japanese immigration bill despite the Senator's belief that "under our Constitution and by all the sacred traditions of our land, such ruthless discrimination as that bill invokes is lawless!" Flynn is determined that the bill be passed, and he is willing to go to any lengths, legal or otherwise, to assure its passage. His resentment stems from the fact that the Japanese were hard workers. Through their persistence, he believes that they are causing his economic demise.

Do you know I had a combine all lined up t'control the vegetable trade on the hull Coast, and they kicked the stuffin' outa that? Do you know they've got a finger in every pie? Do yuh... Do yuh know they ruin every acre

o' land they work 'n' they work it night and day? Do you know I had the biggest land deal ever doped out, all hooked up and ready to swing, and now it's fell flatter'n a pancake 'cause no one wants land the damn Japs leave?

But after his son is rescued, his attitude changes and is demonstrated by Flynn's call to Ilkins with orders that the bill be killed.

In "Taka" (1921), mixed feelings are shown toward the Japanese servant. He is hated by the new wife and appreciated and loved by his long time master. Taka, Fred Robinson's "Jap servant" is unquestionably devoted to his employer. With "doglike faithfulness" Taka worked for Robinson before the latter married Miriam who is terrorized by the "awful Jap." She wants her husband to let "that yellow dog" go, but he has no reason "and no one has ever rendered such excellent service." Besides, Taka is liked by Robinson.

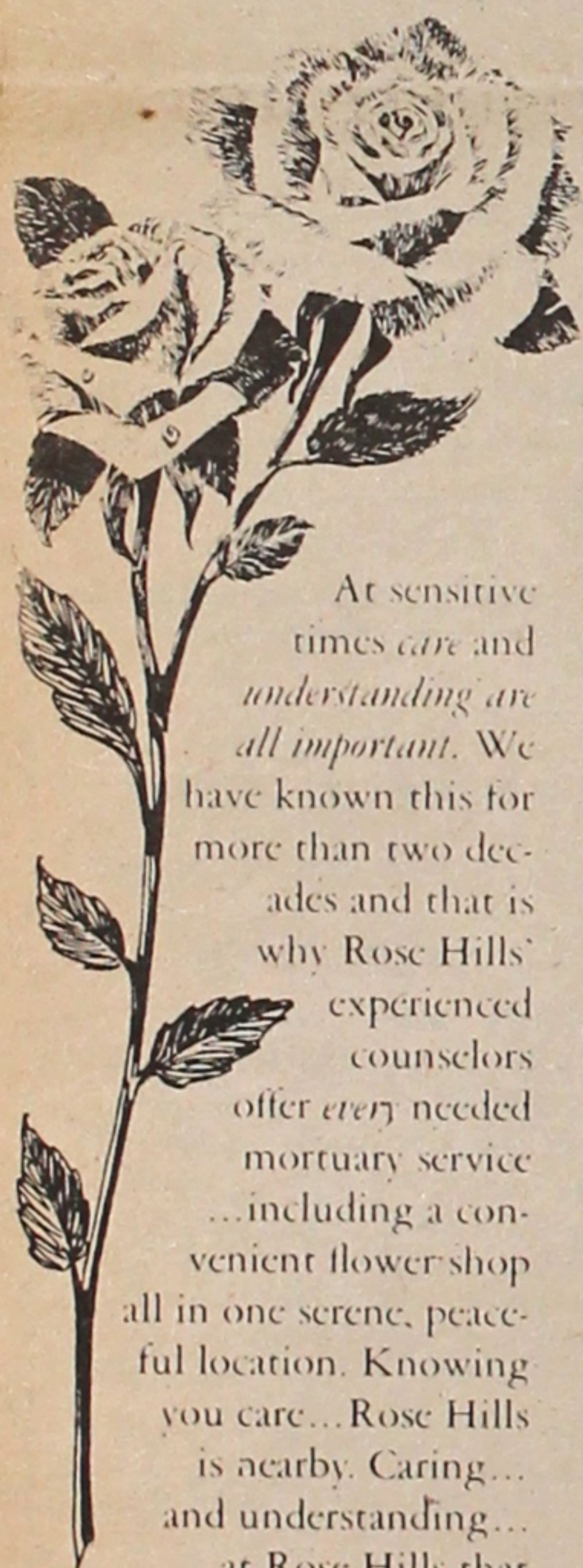
The narrator depicts Taka with his "sinister counte-

nance" as an evil and deceitful man who tried to ruin the Robinson marriage so that he could again have Fred to himself. Taka and Miriam realize that one of them must leave. Miriam offers Taka money to return to Japan, but he refuses and almost stabs her with a small two-edged dagger. But a vase falls, attracting Fred to the scene, so Taka kills himself. Despite the knowledge of what Fred knows had almost occurred, a flash of grief passes over his face. Miriam had won, but Taka will not be forgotten by Fred.

The author makes it clear that Taka is the villain in the story. But rather than changing his attitude toward Taka, Fred does not waiver in his commitment to his loyal friend.

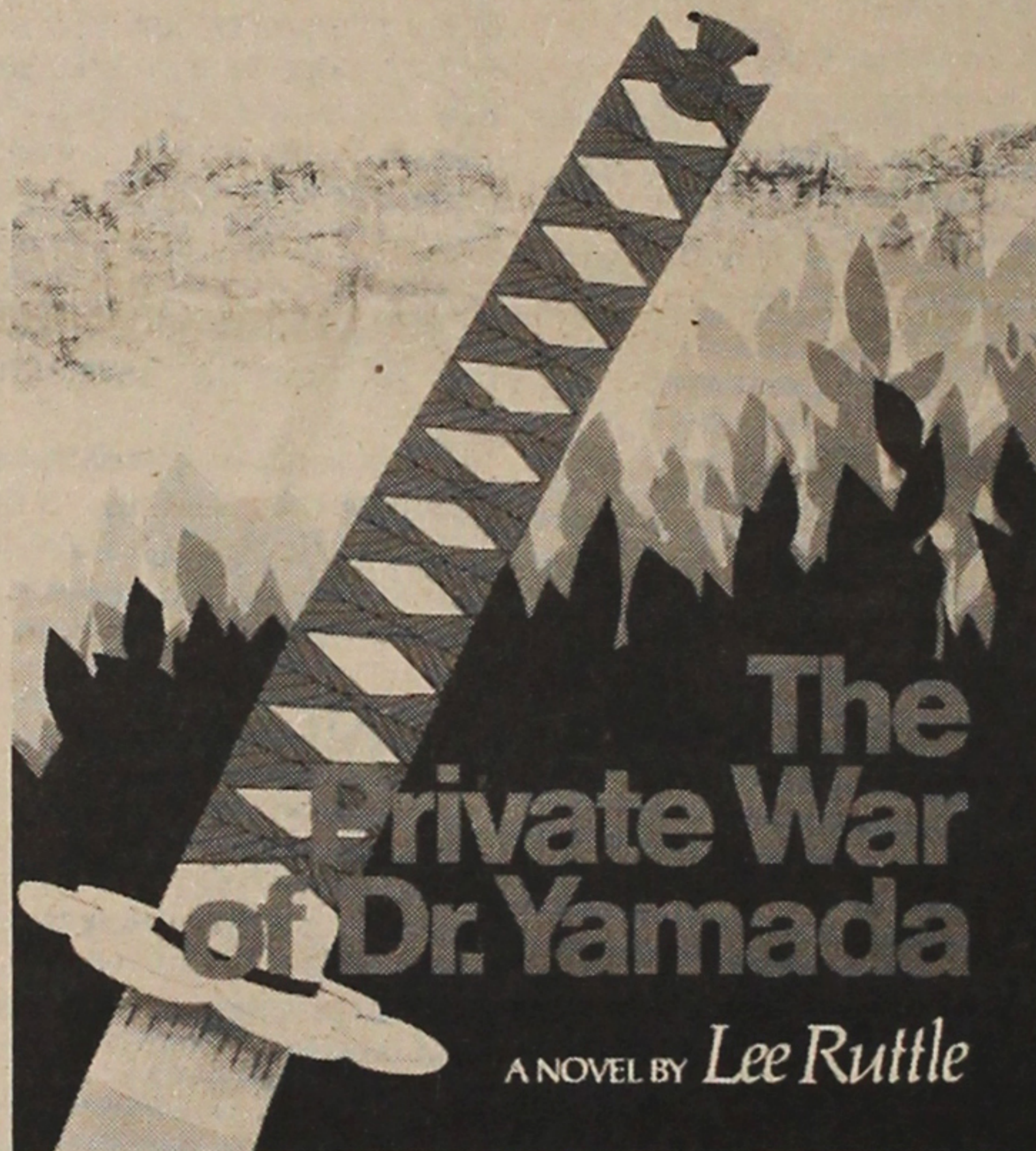
Finally, there are short stories which created images of the Japanese which are totally negative. This image is generally pro-

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—Kevin Starr, *San Francisco Examiner*

Mr. Ruttle has painted his character clearly and with sensitivity... A very believable and moving account of one man's struggle with the many painful dilemmas brought on by war.  
—Daniel K. Inouye, *United States Senator*

The Japanese are no longer the enemy. Still it is good therapy to learn about the thoughts, fears and hopes of one of them—a very decent human being—by examining the entries in his private diary. For this reason... Lee Ruttle's book deserves to be a successful one.  
—Bill Hosokawa

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- They Called Her Tokyo Rose**, by Rex Gunn. Documented story of a WW2 legend by a Pacific war correspondent who stayed with the story to its unimagined culmination.  
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- Nisei: the Quiet Americans**, by Bill Hosokawa. Popular history of the Japanese in America, 1869-1969.  
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- In Movement: a Pictorial History of Asian America**. By Visual Communications, Inc.; text by Dr. Franklin Odo. Oriented toward schools and libraries in areas of multi-cultural and ethnic studies.  
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- Sachie: A Daughter of Hawaii**, by Patsy S. Saiki. A faithful portrayal of the early second-generation Japanese in Hawaii told in novel form.  
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### BOOKS IN JAPANESE

- Nisei: Kono Otonashii Amerikajin**, translation of Hosokawa's "Nisei" by Isamu Inouye. Ideal gift for newcomers to U.S. and friends in Japan. Library edition.  
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## Great American Kiss

duced by depicting the Japanese character as being sly and unethical. He is willing to do anything to advance his own economic goals.

In "Somewhat Different" (1921), Mr. Nakahara sails to San Francisco. From the content of the messages, they suspect that he is plotting to blow up the ship because of the larger number of war goods which are on board. They inform the captain, who demands a full confession from Mr. Nakahara.

The "Japanese artifice", Nakahara denies the charges and challenges them to search the ship for explosives. They find none, but their suspicions are renewed when they discover that Nakahara has carrier pigeons. Under the threat of physical violence, the "yellow demon" confesses, not to plotting to blow up the ship, but rather to using the pigeons to fly the diamonds in, duty free.

In Joseph Blethen's "A Matter of Translation" (1921) other Japanese characters unethically try to make monetary gain. Because there were no available Chinese domestic servants, the Japanese employment bureau sends Sonamo Hayashi to work for Marion Rose. Hayashi, who wishes to be called Charley, does

not speak or understand English very well, and he answers Marion with a "ha-ha".

Marion perceived that he did not understand, and thought him laughing to be polite. It was such a quick, soft, throaty laugh. He was a cute Jap, anyway. In a white coat he would look as neat as a doll.

When "Charley" begins to have difficulties and asks if his friend Saki could come to help with the dinner party, Marion agrees. Her guests arrive and recognize Saki as their former servant. They explain that the Japanese servants have a scheme whereby they are able to make more money by changing jobs frequently and then asking that a friend come to help. The employment agen-

cy also makes a profit. Thus the entire cast of Japanese characters is condemned for deceit and cunning.

The small section which concerns Japanese in "When the Gods Intervene" (1909) is sufficient to paint a negative image of them. The Japanese grape pickers in the San Joaquin Valley seem like the enemy rather than the workers that they are.

The whole crew of Japanese grape pickers each armed with his knife, sprang into full view from behind the vines, as though like the army of the dragon's teeth they had sprouted from the earth.

The Japanese contractor tells the owner of the ranch that his men want to go into town for the night, but Neal wants half of them to stay so

he won't be left without any men if he needs them. The unnamed contractor assures him that they will stay, but later when it begins to rain and the Japanese workers are needed, the white owners find that they have all left. Thus they are seen to be untrustworthy and sly, in addition to seeming warlike.

These then were the images of Japanese immigrants as viewed in short stories by non-Japanese authors. They depict neither a realistic nor representative view of the immigrants. While these stories and authors have not been long remembered in the literary field, during their time they contributed to the distortion of the public's view of the Japanese immigrants.

—The New Canadian

## Bookshelf

### ● Cherry Trees

The Japanese flowering cherries of Washington, D.C., are world-famous. Now comes the intimate details and the drama associated with planting of these trees along the Tidal Basin in a 1977 government booklet, **JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRY TREES OF WASHINGTON, D.C.** (U.S. National Arboretum, Wash DC 20002)—fully illustrated, indexed and an appendix listing profiles of the major participants in the project, correspondence and nomenclature of the cherry tree varieties.

### ● An author's diary

While in the process of translating and publishing "The Tale of Genji" into English over a period of 10 years, Edward G. Seidensticker also kept an interesting diary, which unfolds in **GENJI DAYS** (Kodansha In-

ternational, \$15). Here's a companion for Seidensticker's translation of Murasaki Shikibu's novel of nearly 1,000 years ago, or what it takes to be a successful translator of great works of Japanese literature. Spontaneous, unapologetic and anecdotal, it allows one to share in his progress and to relive an unusual experience. While dates skip, the string of thought remains connected—as if to beckon one to read again his "Tale of Genji" (or in our case for the first time).—H.H.

### ● Japan politics

Author Joji Watanuki of Sophia University, Tokyo, has collected scholarly essays written over the past decade for his new book, describing the present-day political system in Japan, its historical background and political patterns and attitudes. Published by the

Univ. of Tokyo Press, **POLITICS IN POSTWAR JAPANESE SOCIETY** (\$9.50) is distributed through ISBS, Inc., PO Box 555, Forest Grove, Ore. 97116.

Even the casual student of Asian politics will find the tables of statistics throughout the chapters of immense interest and clarity, especially those which measure Japanese attitudes on the emperor, mutual security, foreign relations and nuclear armament.

## HOSOKAWA

Continued from Front Page

covers the first 10 years of his columns which tell of "Indignant Times, Relocation, Exile's Return, the Nisei GIs, On the Move, and the Growing Family (of his)".

The columns are properly introduced with the background and tenor of the times in which these pieces were written.

Hosokawa has regrouped the rest of them into such chapters as "Of Travel and Vittles, Nostalgia, Of Language and Things, the Growing Family (part II), More Observations, Some Favorites, (and) To the Present".

Needless to say, we're proud and happy that a PC columnist is being published. But the important lesson here is that the perspective of 35 years has produced a fascinating history of Japanese American life in a graceful, informal manner. Only a book such as this could make this happen.

## Actor Ensemble play to open

**SAN FRANCISCO** — The Asian American Theatre Workshop's 1978 Summer Season will open with a comedy satire, "INTAKE-OUT-TAKE," a play performed by the Asian American Theatre Workshop Ensemble, opening Friday, June 23 through July 9 at 4344 California St.

"INTAKE-OUT-TAKE" will take a slanted view at the different ways the mass media portrays and presents Asians.

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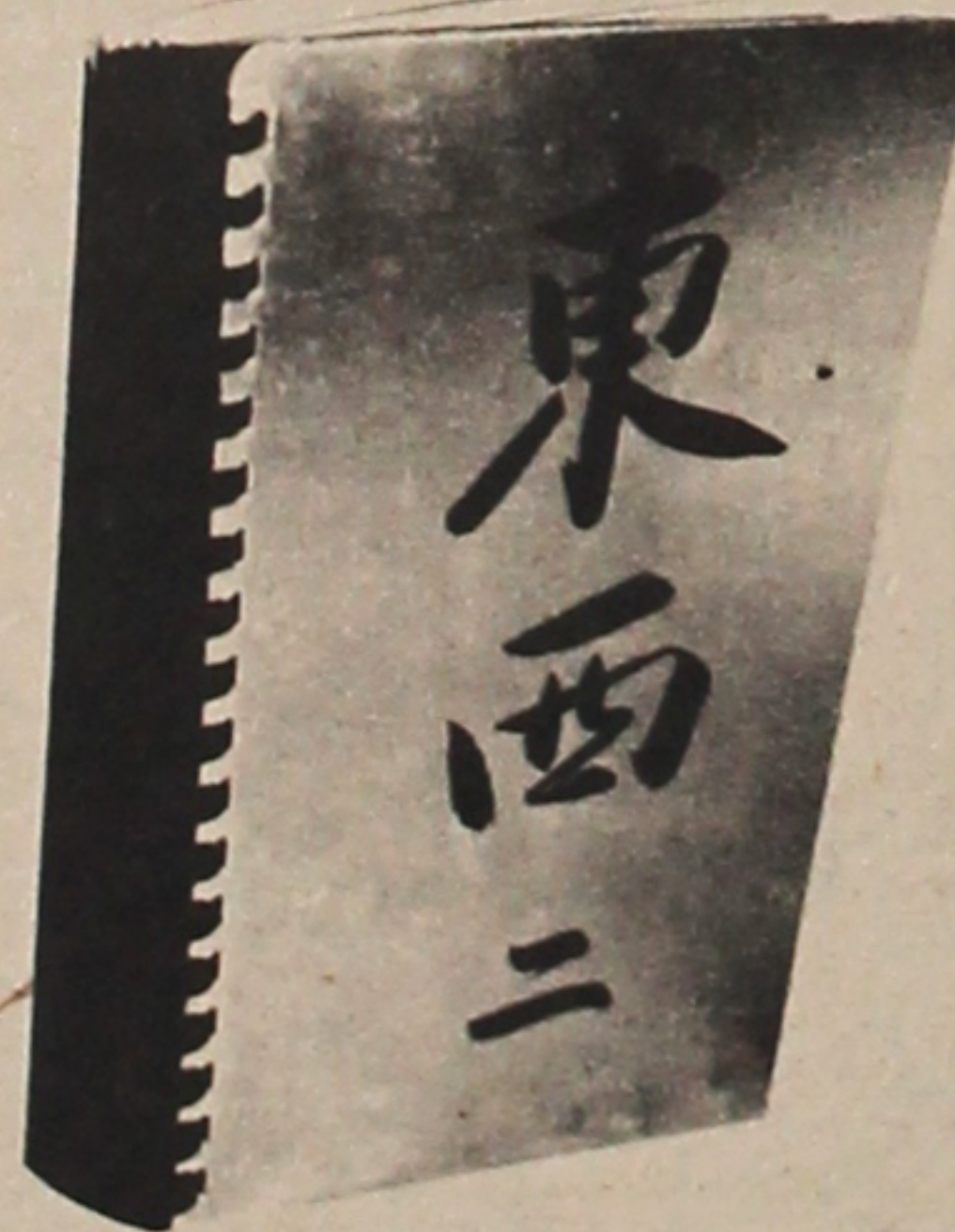
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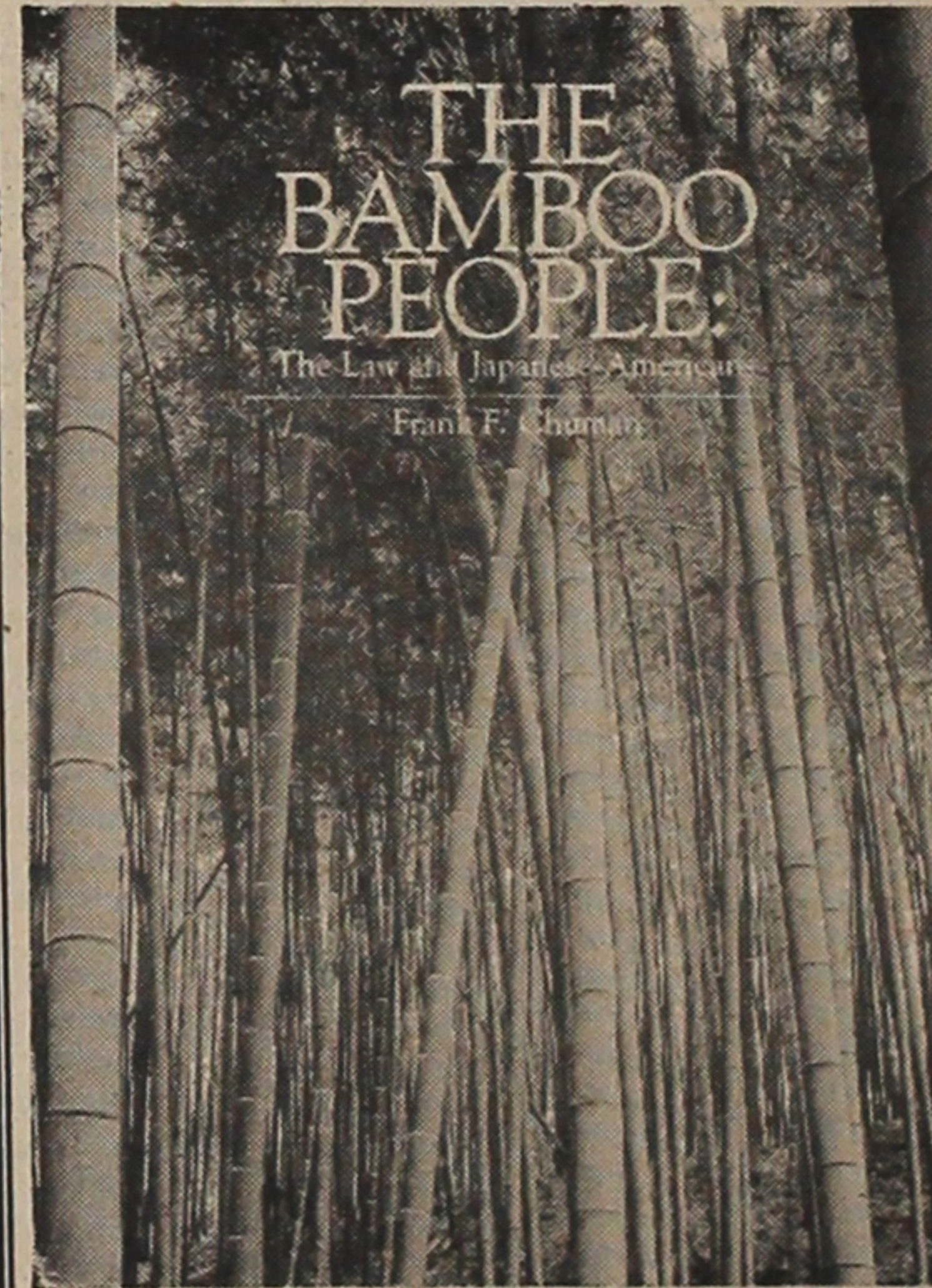
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