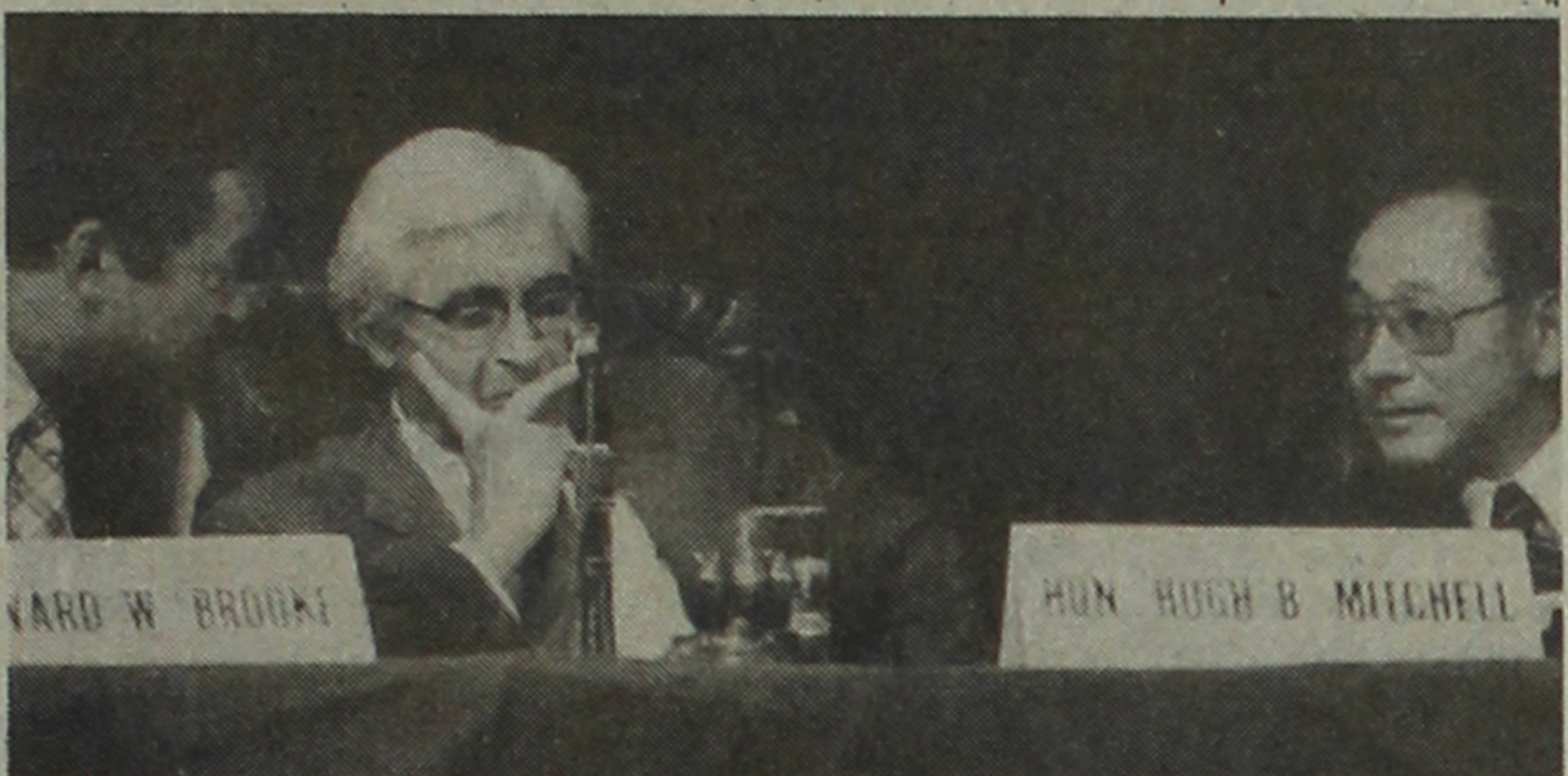




PC Photo by Peter Imamura

Aleut witnesses also told the CWRIC of the hardships they suffered during their WW2 evacuation. (l to r) Charlotte Grisvold, Alexandra Tu, Evlampia Bourdukofsky and Ruth E. Chambers.



PC Photo by Tim Takayoshi

Commissioners Edward Brooke, Hugh Mitchell and William Marutani discuss matters during the Seattle hearings Sept. 9.

Social security reform of interest to JACL

By RON IKEJIRI

WASHINGTON—Congress returned on Sept. 9 to Washington to renew action on the reauthorization of the civil rights laws, social security programs, farm, defense, foreign policy, environmental matters, and the FY 1982 appropriation bills.

For many moderate and liberal Congressional members, the upcoming appropriations process for the Fiscal Year 1982 Budget is viewed as the last chance to "re-store" budget cuts. At the same time, conservative Congressional members view the appropriations process as a chance to make deeper budget cuts than authorized.

Under ideal conditions, by Sept. 30 of each year, all of the 13 appropriations bills to operate the federal government are passed. Inasmuch as only one (Housing and Urban Development) appropriation bill for FY 1982, which begins Oct. 1, has been passed by Congress, it is certain that Congress must enact "continuing resolution," legislation for the 12 remaining funding areas.

"Continuing resolutions" are legislative procedures which allow governmental agencies to spend money, pending Congressional action at rates based on their previous year's appropriations.

Over the past months, the legislative action of Congress regard-

ing budget cuts and redirection in social programs has been widely debated and discussed.

At issue, among other programs are job training, food stamps, and educational aid. The Social Security program reforms are particularly troublesome, and of interest to the JACL.

During the coming weeks, Congress will review the need to retain the \$122 month minimum benefit, (which is believed to be the only source of income for many Issei and older Nisei) and the advancing of the full benefit retirement age from 65 to 68, which would impact the majority of Nisei approaching retirement.

The area of educational aid in the form of loans and grants will be dramatically reduced, and cause parents of college age students, as well as students themselves to limit their educational plans dramatically.

In the area of civil rights, the Voting Rights Act extension will be considered by the House, with the "bail out" provision which would require specific jurisdictions to preclear with the Justice Department changes in election laws and procedures to insure against discrimination at the center of attention. The Senate is not expected to consider the Voting Rights act till 1982.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER: by Dr. Jim Tsujimura

Commitment and Completion



Portland
Commitment and completion go hand and hand in the work concept of the Japanese American. To my knowledge, no great Nikkei community project has ever been abandoned for lack of dedication, workers or financial support. I am confident that the Redress program will be an example of that admirable tradition rather than an exception.

Yet, lest we unintentionally become myopic in our immediate involvement, it would be well, at this juncture, to look beyond our present progress and study the road signs ahead. Cognizant, far-sighted members keeping abreast of the Redress issue have communicated, by word and writing, their grave concerns regarding the rapidly de-

CWRIC HEARINGS: SEATTLE

Three basic types of redress proposed

By PETER IMAMURA

SEATTLE—Proposals on how to remedy the past injustices caused by the Evacuation were presented during the second session of hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians on Sept. 11. Representatives of the Seattle Asian Law Association and the Japanese American Community Committee on Redress/Reparations presented their suggestions on compensation for all Nikkei who were affected by the U.S. government's World War II actions.

Asian Law Association

Attorney Brian Aburano, speaking on behalf of the legal panel which included lawyers Kathryn Bannai, Gary Iwamoto and moderator Charles Z. Smith, told the CWRIC that the primary goals of redress should be "compensation" and "the remedying of social problems which caused the evacuation."

Two major types of redress plans included individual payment and the establishment of a charitable organization. Basing their guidelines on such past programs as the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the War Claims Act, Aburano said the Association proposes the following:

—If individual payments are to be recommended by the Commission, the first goal of the redress plan should compensate former Japanese American evacuees for their property losses and the violation of their constitutional rights.

—To help remedy social problems, Nikkei should be allowed to donate their recovery, if desired, to a charitable entity.

—In order for the plan to be effective, former internees should not be required to prove the extent of their losses, and a set amount, tax free, should be awarded.

—There should also be as little administrative costs as possible with simple application forms and a truncated hearing for denied claims.

—Qualification requirements should be limited to those easily verifiable from military and other government records.

If the Commission chooses to recommend a charitable organization, the Association's suggestions include:

—A greater proportion of the expenditures should be directed toward programs that would benefit former evacuees—such as senior citizen centers and health care facilities.

—A portion of the proposed charitable organization's expenditures should also be used to help eliminate discrimination against minorities and towards protecting constitutional and human rights.

—Funds should also be appropriated in order to respond to the needs of the Nikkei community.

This organization should also be classified as a public charity as defined by the IRS, and administered as a non-profit organization.

Nikkei Coalition on Redress

Among the representatives for the Nikkei redress committees was George Hara, JACL PNWDC redress chair, who said that a trust fund or foundation should be considered in addition to individual payments.

Criticizing the 1948 Claims Act, Hara noted, "The only beneficiary in such circumstances becomes the U.S. government, to which the claims would revert." Hara added that only about 25,000 of the 120,000 evacuees filed any claims.

A non-profit foundation should administer the funds, suggested Hara, who also said, "The important thing here is to dispell any misconception about JACL's role in the created foundation. JACL neither covets nor wants leadership. It wants only to be one of the representative groups that might run a trust fund in its time."

Personally, Hara felt that if constitutional and judicial guarantees were instituted to prevent such a tragedy from happening again, he would not seek individual restitution. However, if such measures turned out to be mere expressions of tokenism, then individual payment, in Hara's opinion, would be "the only way to go."

Gordon Hirabayashi presented survey results from the Nikkei communities in Seattle, Portland, Or., and Puyallup, Wa., wherein 1,029 interested persons responded.

pleting Redress fund. Their concerns are valid; the depletion of funds, an imminent reality.

The awareness and comments of these caring members are much-appreciated. However, in lieu of responding to each individually, an open message to our general membership may better address the issue and more expeditiously serve our purpose.

What will the depletion of the fund mean? The National Board and staff realize all too well that the exhaustion of the Redress treasury means the loss of our greatest asset, Coordinator John Tateishi—as well as his competent staff—and subsequently, the probable extinction of the program. Despite austere measures of paring expenses and trimming the budget, John is working within a stark

According to the survey, 83% of the respondents indicated that they suffered losses or damages to their personal property because of the Evacuation. About 59% said that they suffered verbal abuse and harassment from non-Japanese persons, while another 48% reported that they were unable to return to their prewar residence.

Job discrimination was suffered by 42% of the respondents, and 44% said they had to endure emotional and psychological problems.

On redress, 91% of the respondents favored some kind of monetary reparation, with 54% favoring a combination of individual payments and a community trust fund. An official apology was desired by 66%, with 63% recommending a specific statute preventing government suspension of constitutional rights.

Third Type of Redress—Tax Allocation Proposal

Henry Miyatake and Charles Kato presented a redress plan which would receive its funding through a voluntary tax allocation plan limited to Aleuts and Japanese Americans "with one-sixteenth or more ancestral bloodlines" which was "the same criteria established by the 'evacuation' implementers to place us in the camps."

The funds allocated from this tax plan would be placed in a special IRS trust fund from which compensation payments would be disbursed.

Miyatake also noted that much more than the estimated \$400 million was lost by Japanese Americans. He said that according to records from the Department of Justice, additional losses included:

- Wages and salary losses, \$260 million;
- Business operations profit losses, \$155 million;
- Bank deposits, business inventory and real property sequestered through the implementation of the Enemy Trading Act of 1941, \$27 million.

According to Miyatake, the total estimated losses amounted to \$842 million, or in 1981 dollars, about \$6 billion.

Nisei Veterans

Over 100 witnesses testified during the second and third hearing sessions of the CWRIC here, with a total of 168 witnesses presenting their statements during all three sessions.

A panel of Nisei veterans presented their testimony to the Commission, and among them was a statement by Lt. Col. Emmet L. O'Connor (ret.) read by Misao Watanabe. Recalling his service with the 442nd RCT, O'Connor told of how many young men joined the unit from the concentration camps and how the Hawaiian Nisei reacted to their situation.

"The Buddheads from Hawaii couldn't understand why the families and friends of the Mainland Kotonks were kept as prisoners, while their people back home in Hawaii were living in freedom," noted O'Connor.

He added, "There is no way that the United States of America can fully and justly compensate the thousands of young men, women and children who were so despicably treated by our government during World War II."

"The loss of personal property, homes and businesses, as serious as they were, are nothing compared to the loss of pride, the loss of faith in the country and the shame of being kept and treated as prisoners while their young men were going off to die for the country that was keeping the Nikkei imprisoned."

Another 442nd veteran, Joseph Nakatsu, noted that he was "a veteran of the U.S. Army, not the Japanese Army," and felt that monetary compensation would not be an appropriate form of redress. Nakatsu felt that education and documentation of what happened is needed. "I don't think school books have anything about the internment," added the veteran.

Hiro Nishimura, an MIS veteran, said that the Nisei did not have to "prove" their loyalty to the U.S., but they proved it anyway on the battlefields in Europe and the Pacific.

"The Issei did not have to prove anything either," said Nishimura. "They were law abiding resident aliens. Nevertheless, they showed

Continued on Next Page

Call Out for '82 Applicants JACL chapters sponsor 22 youth of '81 PCYA program

WASHINGTON—A group of 22 Japanese American high school students attended the 1981 Presidential Classroom for Young Americans, again spending a week in the nation's capital to meet government leaders, visit important places and hear lectures.

The 22 were among some 3,000 students from all over the nation to participate in this program. The JACL joined the program in the mid-1970s and this year 15 chapters sponsored students for the trip to Washington. The 1981 participants included 14 sponsored by JACL chapters in California. They were:

Sophia Hirano and Jim Tabuchi, Stockton; Lani Ota, San Jose; Kathy Yagi and Kathryn Terry, Livingston-Merced; Ken Kawamoto, Placer County; Shirley Matsuzaki, Reedley; Gene Sekiya, Fresno; Dale Yuzuki, Derek Yamamoto and Steven Seto, West Los Angeles; Richard Hanki and Kevin Kawabori, Selanoco.

Others sponsored by JACL chapters were Rebecca Oniki, Robert Tokita and Kipp Shiotani, Mt. Olympus and Salt Lake chapters; Wendy Nakatsukasa, Hoosier; Patti Sunamoto, Detroit; Chris-

tine Murakami, Twin Cities; Caroline Fukawa, Seabrook, N.J.; and David Mineta, Washington, D.C.

Founded in 1968

Since 1968 the Presidential Classroom has provided concentrated study of the U.S. government to selected students through direct exposure and personal contact with the institutions and leaders of the nation.

The program is directed by a 15-member board which includes David Ushio, former JACL national executive director, now president of Mesa Corp., as secretary.

Several scores of government officials and prominent leaders of the country are serving on the board of advisers.

"JACL chapters have consistently sent outstanding high school students to Presidential Classroom," Cynthia Hearn noted in a letter sent to JACL chapter presidents, urging participation in the 1982 program.

Gerrold Mukai, former associate director of the Community Services Administration's office of economic development, was speaker at the 1981 Presidential

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Redress Reports

CWRIC

Continued from Front Page

themselves equal to the crisis—no less deserving of the piece of paper—long denied them by racial discrimination.”

Issei Testify to CWRIC

A panel of Issei followed the veterans, and Masao Takahashi said through his interpreter Hisako Suzuki that on Feb. 21, 1942, the FBI roused him from his sleep and watched his every move, even when he went to the bathroom.

He was separated from his wife and four children, and he wondered if he would ever see them again. They were eventually reunited, but behind the barbed wire in an internment camp in Crystal City, Tx.

After the war, Takahashi faced economic hardships from which he could never recover from. “I was never able to regain the financial comfort nor the social standing of my prewar days,” he noted.

However, regarding redress, Takahashi said he would only ask for a payment at the “minimum wage rate” for the time he spent in camp, since he had done some labor for the U.S. government during his internment.

“I think it takes a great country to admit its mistakes and make proper restitution,” he said. “America has that greatness.”

Other Issei told of their tragedies to the CWRIC. **Kunosuke Kino**, a former Bainbridge Island farmer, said that while he was held at Manzanar he could not visit his ill daughter, who was in a nearby hospital, unless he paid the “per diem” for a military escort. His daughter eventually died after the family moved to Minidoka, Id.

Yoshiaki Sako, of Edmonds, Wa., testified that the Japanese Americans were “herded like cattle” into the camps, and that for him, during the days following Pearl Harbor, a simple trip to the grocery store became “a nightmare” because of the hostility fellow Americans felt toward Japanese Americans.

Misconception of Nikkei vs. Japanese from Japan

During the second day of the hearings, one person did speak out against redress, **Alfred P. Galloway**, a member of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, Inc., in Washington D.C., told the Commission that he had been held prisoner by the Japanese Imperial Forces for more than three years, and was “against payment of any kind for those that were interned by the United States government except, possibly, a settlement for lost property in 1941.” He did feel, however, that America owes the Japanese Americans an apology, but that “money will never change what is history.”

Commissioner William Marutani, in response, referred to the U.S. Supreme Court’s Dred Scott decision, which catapulted America into the Civil War. “We can’t change history,” said Marutani. “But we can correct it.”

Marutani also reminded Galloway that being a POW has nothing to do with the issue of the Japanese American internment—it’s a “red herring.”

Commissioner Edward Brooke also said that Galloway was comparing “apples and oranges.”

“You’re talking about American civilians who were put into a camp. I won’t call it a prisoner-of-war camp, but I will call it a concentration camp. Your organization is extending the wrong that was done in 1942.”

“They (the Nikkei) were not in Japan, they were in the United States—in their own country,” said Brooke, who also felt that Galloway’s organization, with all due respect to former American POWs, should be more “sensitive” to what happened to the Nikkei.

Brooke also tried to put the issue to rest, explaining that no one would know more about the atrocities of POW camps than the U.S. soldiers who were put there. However, they should not take it out on the Japanese Americans—the distinction between the Japanese Imperial Forces and Americans of Japanese ancestry must be made clear.

Galloway then received another history lesson from Marutani, who had, in fact, fought against the Japanese forces during WW2, while in the MIS. The commissioner told Galloway that Nisei soldiers were usually killed, rather than taken prisoner by both the German and Japanese forces during the war.

In Europe, the Germans knew that the 442nd was a spearhead unit that rarely took prisoners. So the Germans, in kind, “did not take Nisei prisoners” either.

As for the Pacific Theater, Marutani noted, “If you were caught by the Japanese Army in the Pacific and you were a Nisei—you were a corpse.”

Wakabayashi Said It Was No Vacation

Among the 52 witnesses who spoke during the second session was JACL National Director **Ron Wakabayashi**, who praised all the witnesses that came forward to speak in favor of redress. However, he took issue with Sen S.I. Hayakawa’s labeling of the camps as a “vacation” for the Issei, noting that no “resorts” are currently at the former camp sites, nor are land developers “rushing over there to build any.”

Also supporting redress was Puget Sound pilot **Gunnar Olsborg**, who was a merchant seaman in the Pacific during the mid-1920s and the early 1940s. He felt that the Pearl Harbor bombing may not have been the “surprise” attack as it had been labeled. Five weeks before the attack, Olsborg noted that he was a chief officer for one of the Oriental freighters of the American Mail Line—and that his ship was ordered out of the dock at Cebu in the Philippines because it was believed that an air attack was imminent from Japan.

Criticizing President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Olsborg said, “Some of you people present will recall that when President Roosevelt ran for the unprecedented third term in 1940 he said that ‘none of our boys will fight on foreign soil.’”

Olsborg added that Pearl Harbor could have been prevented, as well as the tragedy of the Evacuation.

“The sad thing is that a strong charismatic president—leader of men—could just as well have protected the 120,000 Japanese Americans from the indignity of the incarceration.”

“Once we were at war—whatever the reason—President Roosevelt should have set the example—rather than create the all-time precedent in castigating a handful of people.”

Other JAs Suffered During WW2 As well

The third session on Sept. 11 opened with testimony from **Denny T. Yasuhara**, a teacher from Spokane, who entered into the records the fact that “economic and emotional suffering was not restricted to those evacuated to coastal areas.”

His family, and that of **George K. Minata**, had been owners of property in Bonners Ferry, Id. In 1942, the two families were forced to sell their property with minimal profit because the community and suppliers boycotted the businesses they owned.

Yasuhara also described the verbal and physical abuse that many Japanese Americans suffered during the war within the communities they lived.

Anthony Mitrovich of Seattle had been a resident of Portland during the war, and he felt that the newspapers “could have played a tremendous part in calming the public,” during the days following Pearl Harbor.

Mitrovich felt that among the Japanese Americans, there was “not one iota” of disloyalty, and that a lot of the hysteria was caused by propaganda through the media.

Floyd Schmoie, a former University of Washington professor who had been a member of the American Friends Service Committee during the war, told of how his organization assisted the Japanese Americans in relocating from the West Coast.

“It was the older generation, often poorly equipped in language, skill and stamina, who found the situation most difficult. Most of these remained in the camps for the duration, and most, even then, found the return to normal life very difficult. This was true even of the small numbers who were able to recover their former homes,” explained Schmoie.

He added, “For these people the war did not end with the surrender of Japan in 1945. For many it never ended.” Schmoie noted that among the Nikkei, “many lives were shortened or lost” because of disease resulting from the poor camp living conditions.

“However, without doubt, the most severe damage was mental and emotional,” said Schmoie.

Alex Gottfried of the American Civil Liberties Union, Wa., said that restitution to the former Nikkei internees should be “handsome, liberal and generous.” He also noted that “it is not only the Japanese Americans who suffered, but the Constitution which has suffered [and] the Bill of Rights.”

How Pearl Harbor doomed an Atlanta Issei

ATLANTA, Ga.—Story of an Atlanta Issei restaurateur, the late Sadajiro Yoshinuma, who came to the U.S. in 1917 and was rounded up as a security risk on Dec. 7, 1941, was recalled by his Caucasian widow, the former Grace Higginbotham, now 77 and living alone just outside Jonesboro—where the Yoshinumas ran a restaurant after the war just off the South Expressway.

The story, in the Atlanta Journal (July 26), came in the wake of the CWRIC hearings in Washington.

The Yoshinumas ran Wisteria Garden, a popular Chinese restaurant located upstairs at 172½ Peachtree. Sada Yoshinuma had traveled the immigrant’s hard road to success, writer Raleigh Bryans noted, but all of that was to crumble almost in a blink of an eye.

In a country that did not permit Japan-born immigrants to become naturalized citizens, Yoshinuma was promptly an object of suspicion—of disloyalty, of espionage, of sabotage. He was seen as the enemy, Bryans correctly reminded.

Closed up Dec. 7, 1941

“They came and closed us up the night of Pearl Harbor,” Mrs. Yoshinuma recalls.

That shutdown, by FBI and Treasury Department agents, was for 10 days only, as it happened, but it foreshadowed the complete takeover of the restaurant the following April and the arrest and internment of Sada Yoshinuma.

Yoshinuma was one of many thousands of Japanese Americans

who were hustled off to internment camps by the U.S. government which resisted at first, then gave in to a wartime hysteria that swept the country.

“We had one snooper after another poke around the restaurant, and people were telling the worst kinds of lies,” Mrs. Yoshinuma recalls, speaking for herself and her husband, who died two decades later.

Restaurant Remodeled

“Everybody made him out to be an enemy, but he wasn’t” she says of Yoshinuma. “But do you know, just one month before Pearl Harbor we had reopened after spending a lot of money completely remodeling the place? They (federal agents) didn’t give him credit for having enough sense not to do that if he knew there was going to be a war with Japan.”

“They just tried to do everything to him. They came to the restaurant and arrested him and brought him out to our house in Peachtree Hills and just scared me to death. They wouldn’t say where they were taking him, so you know how worried I was. I guess it was the following night they called me and told me they had him out at Fort McPherson.”

“They kept him out there for two or three months and then moved him to Camp Forrest, Tenn., for another year. They had camps for married people, but it took me most of that year, and some help from people like Sen. (Richard B.) Russell and Gov.

(Eugene) Talmadge, to get arrangements for me to join Sada. We were finally able to be together again in Crystal City, Texas. I joined him Aug. 2, 1943.”

Since their restaurant and all of her husband’s assets had been confiscated, the couple would have been penniless, Mrs. Yoshinuma says, except for about \$500 that she kept in a bank account of her own, and a few thousand dollars she obtained by selling the home in Peachtree Hills and a second home on Pine Lake.

Her husband was released from the internment camp in 1944, before the end of the war. They received no monetary assistance from the government, “none at all, not a penny.”

In Atlanta once more, they called on J. Wills Yarn, who ran the Atlantian Hotel, and he put them in business running a restaurant called the Iris Garden in that hotel. Sometime later, with Yarn underwriting the venture, they opened another restaurant, Camellia Gardens on Peachtree Street near Collier Road.

Then the Yoshinumas moved to Jonesboro and opened Yoshinuma Restaurant which was in a room added on to a house they bought at 7658 North Main Street, just off the South Expressway.

That’s where Mrs. Yoshinuma lives today, renting the restaurant out to others. Her husband, by then a naturalized American citizen, died in 1965 at age 71.



A panel of representatives from Hawaii testify before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Seattle on Sept. 9. (l to r): Honolulu JACL Chapter President Earl Nishimura, Franklin Odo, Patsy Saiki and Mark Murakami. —PC Photo by Peter Imamura

Evacuation still irritates Nisei back in Juneau

JUNEAU, Alaska—Nearly 40 years after the fact, the United States is finally acknowledging the U.S. Constitution was violated when the order was issued Feb. 19, 1942, to intern 110,000 Japanese nationals and Japanese Americans. And Seattle-born Sam Taguchi, proprietor of City Cafe here and member of the Alaska State Athletic Commission, hoped to take a few days off this past week to testify at Anchorage before the CWRIC.

(Two pieces on the Evacuation of 900 Aleuts to the southeastern panhandle of Alaska and about 200 Nikkei by U.S. troopship from Alaska to Seattle and “Camp Harmony” appeared in the September issue of Southeastern Log, published monthly at Ketchikan.)

Taguchi hasn’t quite recovered

from the visit of the Army captain, named Verbeck, who was in charge of rounding up Alaska’s Nikkei during WW2. Taguchi was working at the counter of Mr. Fukuyama’s laundry in Juneau, when the captain entered. The Issei owner, in the back, called out in Nihongo, “Who’s out there, Sam?” “Some Army ****, who wants to kick us out,” was the reply in Nihongo. Verbeck interjected, in faultless Japanese he had learned while living with missionary parents in Japan, “that he wasn’t any sort of thing but he was, indeed, going to have to get them out of Alaska.”

That Taguchi and other Nikkei in Juneau were given short notice to board the troopship by 10 p.m. that evening still rankles him, Log reporter Vern Metcalfe noted.

Taguchi recalled that Juneau residents “didn’t fear any of us and thought it was outrageous, too,” to be shipped south.

City Cafe, founded in 1912 by the late Dr. John Tanaka’s father [Alaska Issei pioneer Shozo Tanaka], once operated 24 hours a day—catering to miners, sawmill hands, fishing crews and other workers on S. Franklin St. where the downtown ferry terminal is situated today. In the 1960s, it moved across the street and has become a regular stop for political luminaries, tourists and backpackers.

Because of John Tanaka, a 442nd veteran who didn’t want to leave his parents alone to run City Cafe while he went off to college, Taguchi returned to Juneau in

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Chapter President Endorses Lowry Bill

Lloyd Hara, JACL Seattle Chapter president, suggested that the amount of monetary redress should be within the amount proposed by Rep. Mike Lowry (D-Wa.) which calls for \$15,000 plus \$15 for each day of internment, or a straight payment of \$25,000 for each former internee or person forced to evacuate from their residence.

A panel of Aleuts also testified to tell of their plight during the war. **Alexandra Tu**, of the Pacific Northwest Aleut Council, angrily told of how her people have suffered oppression throughout history, first by the Russians, then by the U.S.

In 1942, the U.S. military removed between 800 to 1,000 Aleuts from their homes on the Pribilof Islands and the Aleutian Island chain and sent them to camps, which were abandoned mines and canneries, in the Southeastern Alaska area. There were no adequate shelters, food nor medical facilities provided. The U.S. government’s action was supposedly for the Aleuts’ “protection”—yet Caucasian residents of the Islands were allowed to remain in their homes.

Tu explained, “Because we looked Asian, we were removed.”

Charlotte Grisvold of Bellingham, Wa., said that the U.S. government “just wanted to put them away.”

Tu added that the Aleuts’ tragedy was also the result of “ignorance—our greatest enemy in this whole world.”

Social Worker Remembers Tule Lake

Fantine Friedman told the CWRIC of her job as a social worker during the war, registering internees at Tule Lake. She recalled an incident wherein she and an Army officer were waiting for a train to arrive with supposedly “disloyal” internees aboard.

When a 10-year old child stepped off the train waving an American flag, Friedman said that she sarcastically told the officer, “That is certainly a ‘disloyal’ American.”

Denouncing the Evacuation, Friedman added that “DeWitt played into the hands of the rich.”

She then advised the CWRIC, “We’ve got a terrific job to do in our educational system in showing how our country works and how it doesn’t work.”

Charles Davis of the Oregon ACLU advised the commission to “establish the principles (of redress) first” then worry about the money later. He also told them not to worry about “cost overruns” since the military never does when it considers its budget.

Tsujimura Wants Investigation of Shootings

James Tsujimura, JACL national president, asked the Commission to investigate six separate incidents, at various camps, in which eight Japanese Americans were shot and killed by armed sentries “who were supposedly there to protect us.”

The six separate shootings had occurred at Fort Sill Internment Camp, Ok.; Lordsburg Internment Camp, NM; Manzanar Relocation Center, Ca.; Topaz Relocation Center, Az.; Gila Relocation Center, Az.; and Tule Lake Internment Camp, Ca.

As the close of the hearing sessions drew near, several more witnesses presented their testimony. **Robert Shimabukuro** suggested that reparations funds could be taken from the Defense Department’s budget.

“As far as I’m concerned, if we cannot protect our own people from our own government, what hope can we possibly have to protect ourselves from foreign governments?” he asked.

Once again, three veterans from World War II—**A.W. Beeman**, **Richard Hill** and **W.G. Kubick**—spoke against redress, ignoring the distinction between Americans of Japanese ancestry and the Japanese Imperial Forces.

Beeman felt that President Roosevelt made a “just and sound judgement” in placing the Japanese Americans into camps and that Congress should “commend” the Japanese Americans for their sacrifice.

Kubick said, “Let’s let bygones be bygones” and asked that “before reparations are granted Japanese internees, I ask that equal payments be allotted to the families of U.S. servicemen who made the supreme sacrifice in the Pacific.”

The audience responded with jeers and boos, and Commission chair Hugh Mitchell had to call for some order.

Marutani told the veterans, “I’m very disappointed that none of you mentioned the strength that made this country great...the Bill of Rights.”

The Nisei commissioner then told them, “You are my fellow Americans... Nevertheless, you’re welcome to remain in my country.” #

● Guest Editorial:

Divide-and Be Conquered

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Until relatively recently, they were known as Japanese, or Chinese, or Filipinos, or Samoans. It was a simple as that. The more complicated term "Asian Pacifics" had not yet been invented. And there sure is a lot to be said for the good old days, because the new fangled term certainly blurs important language and ethnocentric distinctions.

And yet the invention of the new term was political necessity. It began to pop up in popular usage, sometime in the '60s, as a reflection of the powerlessness of Asians in America. That is to say, it began to be understood that, unless Asians formed a broad coalition, they would never have political clout.

But even after two decades of usage, the term "Asian Pacifics" remains an umbrella term, the alliance it represents is still shaky and unstable, and the clout is not there. While some Asian ethnic groups have gone it alone with some success—namely the Japanese—Asian Pacifics as a national or even regional political force remain relatively insignificant and ineffective. They lag far behind Jews, blacks and Hispanics—further behind than even their relatively few numbers should place them.

In California, a just-formed political action group, Asian Pacific American Advocates of California (APAAC), may help, but the new organization faces tough and traditional obstacles, because there is no mystery about the comparative effectiveness of Asian Americans: As a general rule, they just can't seem to cooperate with one another. And many don't want to.

Lingering wartime suspicions about one another are one cause for disunity. Preoccupation with individual interests—backed by innate ethnocentricity—is another. For instance, some Samoans, Guamanians, Hawaiians and Filipinos have been talking about escaping from under the Asian Pacific umbrella to establish their own entity: the Pacific Island coalition. The Koreans are also getting restless. These groups feel they remain disadvantaged even within the larger minority—part of a familiar scene in which the Japanese and Chinese seem to run everything and get the biggest piece of the pie. With this perception of reality, it is not surprising that many of them are thinking of setting sail on their own.

But this development, in our view, would represent nothing more than yet another movement toward political fragmentation and disunity. With the national swing toward ever-tighter government budgets at all levels, it's going to be crucially important that our Asian Americans cooperate rather than compete. They must share resources and raise funds, replacing those social welfare programs the government can no longer afford with ones of their own, and dealing with the political establishment as a larger entity rather than as fragmented voices.

Clearly, adaption to difficult new circumstances will be required. But luckily, the Asian community could survive the coming crunch well enough for two main reasons.

First, precisely because it never got much in the way of government aid in the first place, it doesn't have much to lose.

Second, there's a wealth of resources in the Asian business communities which can, and should, be tapped. But, above all, Asian American community survival will require enormous and unprecedented inter-ethnic cooperation.

This is not to say the community should have to face hard times completely on its own. The government has an obligation to provide for its need citizens, and needy Asian Americans should therefore continue to vie for what available aid exists. But they'll first have to begin speaking up more loudly—and this is (next week's) topic.

Eighth in a series of 11 editorials on the troubled Asian community in Los Angeles. The entire set is now available in reprint form by writing to The Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Editorial Page, P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051.

ALASKA

Continued from Previous Page

1950 to help manage the restaurant. He was working in Chicago at the time.

Verbeck, a West Pointer, was later a colonel and was quoted to say: "They shouldn't be allowed back; they should be sent to the old country." Taguchi, a life-long baseball fan, found even more irritating umpire Babe Pinelli's

statement of a similar nature in the Sporting News. Taguchi complained to the paper, which printed his letter, resenting such remarks "from a Dago since we are fighting Italy, too."

Gasoline in Tokyo

TOKYO—Gasoline, sold by the liter in Japan, retailed at a record high of ¥175 (79½¢) in Tokyo during August. Average price has been ¥161 (73¢).

Gerald Ford to keynote L.A. confab on U.S.-Japan trade

LOS ANGELES—Compelling business and economic issues affecting Japan and the U.S. as well as the entire Pacific Basin will be explored by leading representatives of the Japanese business community and local executives at the Century of the Pacific Conference Oct. 8-9.

Former President Gerald R. Ford will be the keynote speaker

at the kick-off dinner Oct. 8 at the Century Plaza Hotel and will focus on the relationship between the U.S. and the Pacific Basin.

Experts on Japanese and American affairs from around the world will participate in panel discussions and seminars on significant issues facing this vital and developing region. The conference ses-

Extra night added for redress play

LOS ANGELES—Due to the sell-out of tickets for the evening performances of "The Truth of the Matter," an added presentation is scheduled for Oct. 4, 8 p.m. at the CSU Los Angeles Music Hall Theater. Seats for the matinee performance on Oct. 3 at 2 p.m. are still available. For info call Evelyn (213) 680-3729 or the JAACL PWSDC 626-4471.

The one-act play, written by Karen Ishizuka and directed by Bob Nakamura, deals with the effects of the American concentration camp experience.

"Truth" focuses on three Nisei (played by Nobu McCarthy, Akemi Kikumura and Rodney Kageyama) who "come to grips" with the internal processes that many Japanese Americans face when remembering camp life. Through contact with an Issei "spirit" (Ernest Harada), the three characters dramatically search their souls and examine their own identities.

Book party set for Nikkei anthology, 'Ayumi'

LOS ANGELES—A book party for the Japanese American anthology, "Ayumi" (JAAnthology Comm, PO Box 5024, San Francisco 94101; 302pp, \$10.30 postpaid) will be held Sept. 26, 3-6 p.m. at Amerasia Bookstore to celebrate the publication of four generations of creative writing and graphics in one volume.

"Ayumi", edited by Janice Mirikitani, was a three-year effort. Pages devoted to Issei writing is presented in Japanese and English. Proceeds from the booksale will be used for a Japanese translation of the entire volume, it was announced.

Gardena Valley JAACL hosts wine-tasting event

LOS ANGELES—Proceeds of the Gardena Valley JAACL wine tasting party at the Hyatt House Hotel Penthouse by L.A. International Airport this Sunday, Sept. 27, 2-5 p.m., will go toward the 1982 Convention Fund.

The site will also be the locale of the 1982 convention Aug. 8-14, a week before Nisei Week.

New VA inspector general seeks employee input-advice

WASHINGTON—Administrator of Veterans Affairs Robert P. Nimmo has announced the initiation of a nation-wide VA employee program—the inspector general advisory councils—to review selected agency programs and discuss ways in which they may be vulnerable to fraud, waste and abuse.

The councils are the creation of VA's new Inspector General, Frank S. Sato, who believes the new program will provide positive and constructive input into VA's

management system. According to Sato, "This is a valuable opportunity for employees throughout the agency to contribute their ideas and first-hand knowledge toward practical solutions to problems encountered in the administration of VA programs and services."

Sato, former inspector general of the U.S. Department of Transportation, was named by President Reagan for the VA post and the appointment was confirmed last month by the Senate.

sions will be held Oct. 9 at the Baltimore Hotel from 9 a.m. to noon. A special luncheon honoring the visiting dignitaries from Japan is scheduled also.

The conference is co-sponsored

by the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Junior Chamber of Commerce. For information contact Stephen Krawczyk (213) 553-6100 or Tom McClain 556-5515.

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DR. JAMES K. TSUJIMURA National JACL President
 DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA Chair, Pacific Citizen Board
 HARRY K. HONDA Editor
 PETER IMAMURA Assistant Editor

TSUJIMURA Continued from Front Page

framework of time and money. Conservatively calculating on the basis of committed contributions, the Redress fund may be able to finance operations only through January of '82. In cold, hard terms, Redress will come to an abrupt halt at the threshold of Phase III—the crucial follow-up period which urgently requires John's superb skills and his supreme command of the issue.

Allow me to emphasize that this projection is based on pledges that are still on paper, not in hand. This includes the staggering amount of \$20,000 pledged by MDC, the majority of which will be raised by the Chicago chapter—a commendable chapter that has already contributed \$10,000. Deserving of recognition, too, is the Salinas Valley chapter—with a membership of 359 (as of this writing)—which has raised to date, \$4,270 for the Redress fund. Granted—Redress may not be a top priority for every JACL chapter. Nevertheless, National Headquarters has recommended assessments in order to meet necessary expenditures and to motivate each chapter to conscientiously shoulder its fair share in carrying this important program to its successful conclusion.

Yet, it will not be possible to reach that goal by wish or will. It can only be accomplished through work that is backed monetarily as well as morally. The membership-at-large generally acknowledges Redress as an extremely vital issue but has, by and large, neglected to help financially vitalize it. Generally speaking, there has been a plenitude of moral support but a paucity of monetary backing.

To deliberately shun this paramount issue or shrug off fiscal responsibility may tend to suggest indifference and ingratitude toward fellow members who are diligently striving to fulfill the mandate of the National Council. We must not allow indifference nor indolence nor dissidence to dissuade us from pursuing this valiant and worthy cause, dedicated in memory to those Issei and Nisei who are no longer with us and for the sake of those who are.

Four or five-digit figures like the above-mentioned should not discourage any district, chapter or individual from giving what they can. It is not the number of dollars an individual contributes that is of the essence. Rather, it is the number of individuals contributing a dollar which provides substance and sustenance for the Redress program, for every dollar donated transfigures into hundreds and even thousands in its aggregate deposit. Each contribution, however small, will grow into a living legacy that insures human and civil rights, not only for the Nikkei, but all Americans—a gift which will long outlive the giver.

JACL is currently exploring all avenues and seeking alternative revenues for sustaining the program. Meanwhile may a line borrowed from Robert Frost remind those chapters, committed and uncommitted, whose pledges are still awaited, that we cannot linger long "For (we) have promises to keep, and miles to go before (we) sleep. And miles to go before (we) sleep." Redress has traveled far and fared well. But a long road lies ahead before we can finally lay it to rest.

In the final analysis, the degree of each member's commitment to Redress will determine its final outcome. #

35 Years Ago

in The Pacific Citizen

SEPT. 28, 1946
 Sept. 5—At least 25 Nikkei names to appear in Hawaiian primaries, marks first postwar return to election scene by Island Nisei.
 Sept. 11—First MIS class graduates from Presidio of Monterey; school was moved from Ft. Snelling, Minn.
 Sept. 19—First national JACL-Pvt. Ben Frank Masaoka memorial scholarships awarded.
 Sept. 20—Native Sons of Golden West board votes to support Prop. 15 to validate amendments to Calif. alien land law.
 Sept. 22—WRA director Dillon Myer commends JACL's activities during WW2, admits he didn't "see eye-to-eye" with JACL on every issue.

Sept. 23—California Adult Authority denies parole application for Fortuna Padilla of Sacramento, who set fire in 1924 to Japanese Buddhist School dormitory in Sacramento and causing death of 10 Nisei children.
 Sept. 23—Victim (Frank Tsukamoto) of Elko, Nev., police shooting on April 6 files claim against city; seeks \$23,628.
 Sept. 23—L.A. Mayor Bowron, once advocate of Evacuation, hails Nisei war record and Nikkei conduct during visit by JACL leadership.
 Sept. 28—PC reprints Harold Ickes' column in praise of Mine Okubo's "Citizen 13660" (Columbia Univ. Press); Nisei gave "an example of human dignity (in Evacuation) by which all of us might profit".

Letterbox

Editor:
 I wholeheartedly agree with Mike Masaoka's analysis of JACL. Not to put down any of the West Coast functions and administrative abilities from the present locale, meaning San Francisco, but we in the Midwest feel that most legislative decisions are made in Washington, D.C., and this is where we have to build our public relations with our congressmen and senators.

I would like to back this up with Mike Masaoka's analysis, that we must have more input in Washington, D.C., locale.

DR. FRANK F. SAKAMOTO
 Chairman,
 National 1000 Club

Memorial to 442nd

Editor:
 One of the best ways to jolt America into a lasting awareness of the unconstitutional indignities perpetrated upon on Japanese Americans by E.O. 9066 during WW2 is to call to the attention of the CWRIC the fact our nation's most decorated units in the Army, the 100th Infantry and 442nd Regimental Combat team, have not been honored properly.

The ritual raising of the U.S. flag at Mt. Suribachi has been memorialized by a statue in Washington, D.C., but where in the Nation's Capital is there a sculptural reminder of the unparalleled battle sacrifices of the 100/442nd?

ARNOLD B. LARSON
 Fortuna, Ca.

We wonder who paid for that statuary depicting the flag-raising at Iwojima?—Ed.

Young vs. Old

Editor:
 Surely, Mr. Marutani ("Perfection, in hindsight; PC, 7/24/81) is aware that "the denunciation of the young is a necessary part of the hygiene of older people"; we have the youths we deserve. Moreover, the eternal struggle between the young and the old have always existed irrespective of minority or ethnic status.

In following the debate on Redress since its inception, it is clear that many if not the majority of us (Nisei) have been reluctant participants. It is distressing to discover we who have placed our lives on the line in the camps and in war have not the courage to face up to our sorrows and omissions and articulate them—at least until now and it may be too late.

On the other hand, my encounters with Japanese American college students in New England (best and brightest) have revealed their profound ignorance of the extensive camp and legal literature of that melancholy period; students indeed, a contradiction in terms. Their slothfulness and whimpering make me ill. Plague on both of your (?our) houses.

EJI SUYAMA
 Ellsworth, Me.

PCYA

Continued from Front Page

Classroom banquet on June 26.
 Ron Ikejiri, JACL's Washington representative said applications for the 1982 program are now being considered.

The PCYA, a non-profit, non-partisan, educational organization, offers a unique opportunity for high school juniors and seniors from public, private and parochial schools in 50 states to learn first hand the workings of American democracy.

The intensive one-week curriculum includes seminars, discussions, on-site briefings, visits to the White House, state department and Capitol Hill.

Academic activities are a balance with cultural events, an evening at the theatre, visits to museums, art galleries and monuments.

Application may be made by sending an official admission request card with a \$50 non-refundable fee by Nov. 15 to the PCYA office, P.O. Box 19084, Washington, D.C., 20036. The \$50 will become part of a total \$375 registration fee.

Round-trip transportation costs and incidentals will be an additional expense, either paid by the chapters or shared with the students' families. #



WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

Arts 1981-82 search

Washington

The JACL is seeking your assistance in identifying "artists in the making" for the national ARTS Recognition and Talent Search (ARTS) program.

If you know of 17 and 18 year-olds, who show promise in music, dance, theater, visual arts and writing, please inform them of the ARTS program sponsored by the Educational Testing Service.

Sept. 28, 1981, is the closing date for distribution of registration forms from the ARTS office at ETS. The closing date for the receipt of completed registration forms at the ARTS office in Princeton, is Oct. 12, 1981, so time is of essence.

A short summary of the ARTS program follows:

THE AWARDS—A number of colleges, universities, professional training programs, performing

companies, and corporations have agreed to offer scholarships and apprenticeships to young artists identified through ARTS who meet their admission and financial aid requirements. Qualified applicants will also be eligible for workshop experiences and cash awards. In addition, it is anticipated that a group of finalists will be identified for consideration by the Commission on Presidential Scholars for the Presidential Scholars Program. The Presidential Scholars Program, established by Executive Order in 1964, honors the nation's most accomplished graduating high school seniors.

SELECTION PROCESS—Evaluation of artistic attainment is carried out by panels of distinguished artists and arts educators representing the five arts disciplines covered by the program. Evaluations are based on samples of artistic production presented through audiotapes, videotapes, films, slides, or manuscripts, together with recommendations from teachers or other professionals and information about the applicant's background and experience in the arts. Personal interviews and performances may be required at program expense.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION—An important feature

Continued on Page 8

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

If We Live to Be 84

Salt Lake City

My friend has everything, she says, except life. "After all, I'm 84." Statistics indicate the human life span remains around the biblical threescore and ten years. Miracles of modern medicine have not so much extended life as helped avert death among the young. According to the mortality tables, my friend has lived 14 years beyond the predicted span.

Yet, her recent incapacitation came as a shock, the result of an accidental fall. It wasn't supposed to happen this way. We had talked about it often. This final phase of life. In the grand scenario we collaborated upon, death was to come quickly. And given the choice, very tidily. Creating any kind of mess was abhorrent to her. "You know how fussy I am." I know. For years, she has been my exemplar. Who else could be responsible for my compulsive need to keep the unseen parts of the house in order? Cupboards, closets, drawers. Why else do I launder stored bedding and linen? And what explains the urgency with which I discard little used items? And how about the crazy habit of putting the house in order first thing in the morning and last thing at night? It perplexes my husband, who is alternately bored and fatigued by the constant swirl of activity. "Can't you leave anything undone until tomorrow?" he asks.

When I repeat my husband's suggestion of procrastination, my friend inevitably has the same response, "What do you expect from a man? All males have some slob in them. And most of them depend on women to take care of them and their things."

That was the point. My friend didn't expect to leave things or affairs in such disorder that others would have to assume the responsibility. There is also tremendous pride. During the summers, she spends weeks scrubbing walls and floors, including the cement in her basement. She works the rest of the year as a paid companion. She required the discipline more than the money. "It would drive me up a wall, sitting around, going out to lunch and gossiping."

There was an only child, who invited her to come live with them. "That's a young family. They don't need an old woman hanging around." She was careful about accepting invitations to her daughter's house. Often, against her desire, she declined. "It's a party for young people, for their friends. I'll go some other time. But I'll send flowers."

My friend often worried that one day she would become a burden to this daughter, to whom she had given much. That worry was resolved when the daughter died a few years ago. I went to be with her when word of the death came. We have seen each other through many crises. It is easy to forget there are 30 years separating our ages. Sometimes, we are reminded when she mentions a specific event and I say, "I wasn't born then." We laugh, surprised it should be so.

This morning, I called her again. It is our daily visit. Although I want to go to her house, I refrain and respect her wishes. "When people come, I have to put on an act. Just like I paint my face. I don't want friends to feel sorry for me. The effort is killing me."

There is an alien tone in her voice today, one of hopelessness. "I'm scheduled to go into the hospital on Tuesday. I'll probably never come out."

I make a feeble protest. "You're so mean, they'll kick you out."

The conversation shifts. A granddaughter has arrived from California to stay with her. They had chicken for dinner last night. She is wearing pajamas. And then I say, "This isn't the way it was supposed to be." She knows what I mean. It is bad enough that a neighbor brings her meals and attends her needs. Dust accumulates each passing day. The perfect order of the immaculate house disappears before her eyes. There is nothing she can now do to prevent it. What was most repugnant has become reality. And I continue, "Is this what I have to look forward to?" For a few seconds, the sound of silence rings in my ears. #

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

A Japanese Folk Tale: 'The Crane Wife'



Denver, Colo.

Some time ago my friend Howard Cady at William Morrow and Co., the publishers, said he was sending along for perusal a children's book retelling an old Japanese folk tale. It turned out to be a modest volume called "The Crane Wife". The story is about a simple Japanese peasant named Yohei who, one wintry day, comes upon a crane wounded by an arrow. He removes the arrow and saves the bird which changes itself into a beautiful woman and comes back to marry him.

It is a long, cold winter and Yohei runs out of money for food. His new wife makes him promise not to watch her, then goes to work in the isolation of a back room to produce a bolt of cloth of wondrous lustre and fineness. Yohei sells the cloth and they live on the profit for a while.

When they run out of money again she weaves another bolt of cloth, even better and finer, and he sells that, too. But eventually greed gets the better of Yohei and he asks his wife to weave a third length of cloth which he hopes to sell to a nobleman for a large sum. Curiosity also gets the better of him. He peeks.

I don't think it would spoil things to tell you what he saw. His wife had changed back to a crane and was weaving the cloth with feathers plucked from her breast. When she discovers that Yohei had broken his promise, she flies out of his life.

The story is told by Sumiko Yagawa and translated by **SPEAKING OUT:**

Katherine Paterson who was born in China of missionary parents and lived and worked four years in Japan. Her first three books were novels set in ancient Japan. But it is the illustrations that distinguish the book. They are water colors by Suekichi Akaba, who worked for a time in the public relations office of the American Embassy in Tokyo and, at age 50, created his first picture book.

I, unfortunately, am no judge of children's books so I decided to seek the opinion of two experts, my grandchildren Matt who is age 9, I think, and his brother Jon who is probably 7. I am never sure about these matters. They sat down on each side of me and I proceeded with the reading.

I had read only the first page when Matt interrupted: "I know this story. I read it before."

"How could you," I asked. "It's a brand new book." Then I went on to the second page.

"I saw the movie, too," Matt said.

"The movie? They made a movie out of this book?"

Matt leaned over and whispered in my ear. He didn't want to spoil the story for his little brother, so in whispers he gave me a brief synopsis of the story. He was right. He knew the story. Obviously he was right when he said he had read the book and had seen the movie.

I have not learned how this story came to be made into a movie for grade schoolers, for Matt understandably was vague about that part of it, but it is altogether likely this is a folk tale common to many cultures and another version might have been filmed.

Is there a future for the Japanese American Citizens League?

This commentary on JACL by Mike Masaoka was featured in the 1980 Rafu Shimpo Holiday Issue and extracted by the Chicago JACL for its newsletter. (Parenthetical sentences which did not appear in the extract are added from the original.) Ed.

By MIKE MASAOKA

This past summer (1980) in San Francisco JACL celebrated its golden anniversary as a national organization at its 26th biennial convention. Its officers and members were able to look back on a past half century of considerable service and success.

Still, there were many questions—both asked and unasked—that troubled the delegates and guests.

Had the JACL outlived its usefulness? It did not seem to have any significant or urgent objectives that automatically rallied and united either the so-called Japanese American population in the United States or even its own membership. Its much publicized redress/reparations program to many seemed contrived,

In the Sept. 4 PC was a back-page questionnaire asking PC reader input for long-range JACL national planning. Perhaps the Mike Masaoka piece on the future of JACL may help focus on the questionnaire. Responses are due Oct. 15. Two Midwest views on the article are included.—Ed.

confused and controversial. It did not attract a substantial share of eligible Americans of Japanese origin to its membership rolls, let alone a majority of those qualified. It had difficulty in raising its modest budget and in recruiting exceptional leadership for both its professional staff and voluntary officers at every level—national, regional and local.

Was JACL destined to be the organization for the Nisei generation, as the Japanese associations of pre-World War II days were mostly for the Issei?

Is there a real need for an organization like JACL? ...

Are there not too many forces and factors competing for membership and leadership to require continued existence for JACL? ...

(Despite all of the above and more, however, I believe that there is a legitimate need and future for JACL.)

Perhaps my experiences and associations with JACL for some 40 years may prejudice my outlook and judgement. Nevertheless, as one deeply concerned with the future well-being of those of Japanese ancestry in the United States, may I state my case for a viable and continuing JACL.

To begin with, stamina and staying power as an organization on the national and international scene is needed, together with an established reputation for integrity, credibility and service, in order that there can be continuity in contacts and cooperation over the years of adjustments and changes necessitated by the vicissitudes of human events and governments ...

JACL has been in existence as a national organization for more than 50 years, thereby gaining a perspective few can have. In this historic half-century, JACL has experienced events beginning with the 71st Congress, the Administration of Herbert Hoover, & the Chief Justiceship of William Taft, not to mention the atomic age and space exploration ...

The record shows that since the Lobbying Act was first enacted in 1946, JACL has been registered continuously with the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the Secretary of the Senate. When the 97th Congress convenes on January 6, 1981, only two Congressmen and no Senators will have been members of their respective chambers since the JACL registered as a lobbying organization some 35 years ago. Such a network of

congressional constituencies cannot be put together and made effective overnight in a desperately needed emergency ...

It is often charged by some of those critical of JACL that the organization does not represent the majority of Japanese Americans in the United States, that JACL certainly does not represent them as individuals or as an "interest group", that JACL cannot "speak out" for the so-called Japanese American population in this country.

While this is literally correct, it is simply irrelevant to the realities of politics. While I do not believe that JACL has ever claimed that it represented all, or even a majority of Japanese Americans in this land, the fact remains that JACL is more representative of this racial minority than any other organization.

It is by far the largest in number of members of any JA organization. It is the only organization that is truly national in scope. It may be—to some—only a social unit but it is the only Japanese American institution that for more than half a century has appealed to the legislative, executive, and judicial arms of government at all levels for corrective and remedial measures. It is recognized by more politicians, public officials, businessmen and organizational leaders as the leading responsible and effective organization of Japanese Americans. By default, if nothing else, only the JACL remains on the scene as the political spokesman for this ethnic minority people.

Over the years, there have been many aggressive and articulate critics, most of whom were also sincere in their comments. But in spite of all the critics and all of the charges, not one has been able to successfully organize a rival national organization. In the absence of such a challenge, JACL will remain to most observers the representative organization for Japanese Americans regardless of criticisms by dissidents and others ...

For the future, though I would commend some drastic changes in the JACL organization as such, changes that many over the years have contemplated, changes which the current JACL national leadership might consider.

The major difficulty with JACL as it operates today in my opinion is that it tries to be "all things to all people" and "to do anything and everything" with a limited staff and an even more limited budget.

While JACL should remain a national organization in order to maintain its "clout" with government at all levels, perhaps it should centralize its national efforts in Washington, D.C. all the while developing regional and local programs, projects, and objectives to satisfy the needs of the different population centers and district councils. The needs of the Japanese community in Los Angeles, to be sure, are quite different from those of New York City or Houston or Pocatello and they ought to be handled differently and directly.

The National Council, as it now does, will determine National policy and programs that would be administered from new National Headquarters in Washington, D.C., where a new national staff would be housed permanently. National membership dues would be uniform and relatively minimal, providing only for the Washington national headquarters, staff and programs, with each chapter adding to their own dues whatever is required to staff and fund its regional and local programs ...

Aside from general supervisory and advisory obligations for the chapters and district councils and informational materials

Continued on Next Page

Anyway, I continued reading the book, largely for Jon's benefit. As the plot neared its climax and poor, dumb Yohei was about to succumb to his curiosity, I asked Jon what he thought would happen next.

"He peeked," Jon said.

When I had finished reading the story, I asked the youngsters what the story meant.

"I dunno," Matt replied.

"I didn't understand all of it," Jon said.

"Did it mean you should mind when you are told not to do something?" I asked.

"Yeah," they both agreed.

Well, I liked the story. Especially the pictures, even if Matt says the crane lady is funny looking, something like a dog. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani



'Go for Broke'

Philadelphia

FOLLOWING THE CONCLUSION of the CWRIC hearings in San Francisco, Vicki and I drove out to The Presidio to view the "Go For Broke" display. I had heard much about this assemblage of memorabilia of Nisei gallantry of the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team, including some brochures that Daisy Satoda had kindly mailed to me in conjunction with the opening of the display at the Army museum. Even reading the brochures caused a lump to rise in my throat; seeing the presentation itself was a very moving experience. For me, at least, it is the kind of display that one views alone, for it is a very private experience.

THERE ARE PHOTOS including those of a number of people whom I knew and know, those who were killed in battle as well as the survivors. There are contemporary news clippings from the Pacific Citizen; there are family photos; there are a few of the medals, among the thousands awarded to the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regiment, including the Congressional Medal of Honor awarded to Pvt. Sadao Munemori. Pvt. Munemori's unselfish, supreme sacrifice, alone, epitomized the sublime spirit of this fighting unit.

A DIORAMA OF the rescue of the Lost Texas Battalion by the 442nd had a special impact upon me, not only for the story it told but also because it had been prepared by a junior high school class, Class of 1984, from Arizona. The careful detail, the outstanding workmanship, the obvious dedication that went into preparing the diorama—these held a special significance for me; it told me something about those fine students and I intend to write them to express my personal appreciation as a Nikkei.

THERE WAS ONE bit of statistical trivia that stuck in my mind. It stuck because I found it hard to believe. As I recall (I took no notes), it was that the average height of the troops was 5'4", weighed 125 pounds, and wore shoes 4-EE. If such be the average, this meant that some of the men were actually less than this average! I can now appreciate what is meant when they say that dynamite comes in small packages.

IF THIS NATION should again have to go into battle to defend our survival, I question whether we shall ever see the likes of this fighting unit and its spirit. I doubt that such *esprit de corps* over such extended period and under such testing circumstances, can again grace the history pages of our country. This leaves me both sad and proud.

THERE IS YET another chapter, however, to be unveiled to the peoples of this Nation, and that is a documentary of the yet-unknown gallantry and unequalled dedication of those Nisei who fought the enemy in the Pacific. We are happy to note this inspiring story will be unveiled soon at the same Army Museum in November while those who fought therein are yet alive and the memories of those who died will not have been forgotten.

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FROM PACIFIC SOUTHWEST: John Saito

Concrete Cast

One of the showpieces of Little Tokyo in Los Angeles must be the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center building located at 244 So. San Pedro Street.

The five story concrete structure houses various cultural classes, community organizations, and social service groups. The Pacific Citizen is located on the fifth floor in Room 506 and my office is next door in Room 507.

The main floor usually has some kind of artistic display for public view, which is constantly revised by art director Miles Kubo. For those of us who work in the building, we find it sort of refreshing to see different art arrangements from time to time.

Another must for first time visitors to the building is to view and take in the beauty of the Japanese garden. The best view is from the basement floor.

Although the address is San Pedro Street, which parallels the west side of the building, the main entry to the building faces north.

There is a massive concrete railing on the San Pedro Street side which originally had engraved, on the street side, the name of the building. The only thing that marred the beauty of the railing was a board hanging on the railing with the numeral 244 painted on the board.

One day I heard jack hammers working away beneath my window. They were knocking out that one section of railing which had this building's name inscribed on it. That section of concrete, reinforced with steel must have been at least twenty five feet long and two foot square. After that piece was removed, wooden forms were placed and steel rods tied together.

The concrete was poured and when the forms were removed the engraved inscriptions were beautiful except PEDRO was spelled PEDOR. Thank goodness for erasers and self-correcting typewriters, but how do you erase in concrete! I waited patiently to see what remedies were going to be taken.

One day I heard a chipping sound outside my window, and I saw OR being knocked out. A few days later a RO block was fitted in. It looked like an obviously plugged watermelon—it just did not match. Still a few days later, I once again heard jack hammers pounding away outside my window. The crew was cutting away this massive piece of reinforced concrete and with "a giant skip loader and dump truck, that slowed traffic on San Pedro Street, they hauled away the sign again.

Third time is a charm and the work of spelling correctly and putting the correct address on the railing was done. Therefore the next time you are at 244 S. San Pedro Street just remember that what you see now is not what was there all the time. #

ONE ACT PLAY—Word of Karen Ishizuka's play "The Truth of the Matter", a one-act play about the effects of the American concentration camp experience seems to be spreading rapidly. Our district took on the responsibility of selling one half of all the tickets and current sales indicate that Friday and Saturday (Oct. 2 & 3) evening and Sunday (Oct. 4) matinee performances at Cal State LA's Music Hall theater are sold out. Tickets are still available for Saturday (Oct. 3) matinee, and because of the unexpected demand for tickets a Sunday evening performance has been scheduled. For further information call 626-4471.

■ A truly American sentiment recognizes the dignity of labor and the fact that honor lies in honest toil.—Grover Cleveland.

Deaths

Dr. Hideli Yukawa, 74, Japan's first Nobel Prize laureate, died Sept. 9 at his Kyoto home. The physicist, then a professor at Columbia University, won the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1949 for his discovery of a new type of subatomic particle—the mesons.

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CHIAROSCURO:

A Proposal: Move Headquarters

By HENRY TANAKA
(Cleveland JACL President)

Mike Masaoka's proposal that the JACL National Headquarters be relocated to Washington D.C. (January 1981 Rafu Shimpo) rekindled in my mind the events that led to the establishment of the new SFO headquarters almost 10 years ago. Much of the heated arguments for and against the SFO location focused on differences in opinion as to how JACL's primary goal to protect the rights and welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry can be most effectively accomplished. That is, should JACL be closer to the scene of national political actions? Or should JACL's manpower and educational resource be more accessible to its membership?

Obviously, JACL is trying to do both, but with increasing difficulty. The SFO headquarters was not viewed as a permanent arrangement. In fact, the new building was designed with the understanding of possible use in the future by other organizations and groups.

During my 30 years of association with JACL at all levels, there is convincing evidence that the national headquarters must now be closer to the scene of national political actions. The impact of our efforts is proportionate to our effectiveness in regular and frequent contacts with members of our Federal executive and legislative branches. The "processing" of these on going relationships is essential in order to make our impact felt.

The development and sustenance of these relationships must also be nurtured at the State levels. National JACL headquarters in Washington D.C. can serve as an

McVey Scholarships awarded to six students

SACRAMENTO, Ca.— Scholarships named in honor of the late J.P. McVey, principal of Canal High School, Gila River Relocation Center, were recently awarded to: Lonny H. Matsuda, \$400; Todd T. Tsuchiya, \$200; Gary C. Eto, \$100; Steven M. Ichikawa, \$100; Carol R. Kitahara, \$100; and Janette L. Wong-Sing, \$100. The scholarship trust fund was supplemented with donations from a few Canal High School alumni and the 1980 Canal High Reunion Fund. #

Join the JACL

effective catalyst to local chapters in that process. . .

In my opinion, this move would be responsive to the shift and changing directions of JACL. The move would be economical.

1. Local chapters would continue to focus attention on local community needs: Asian Pacific American activities, leadership training, affirmative action issues in education, housing and employment; traditional events, and the like. Chapter legislative liaison persons would be alerted by national headquarters in WDC as to bills of significance.

2. District offices would continue as decentralized informational and educational resource centers for its affiliated chapters. The offices would provide technical assistance in program development and leadership training. Districts would assist national headquarters in implementation of strategies for political action formulated by national headquarters.

3. The San Francisco building would serve as an informational and educational resource center. Some of its offices could be leased

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to other organizations and groups.

4. The WDC national headquarters would serve as the hub to design and implement strategies on legislative issues. On-going contact would be maintained with senators and congressmen, especially those from states in which JACL chapters are located. The sugges-

tion of moving national headquarters to WDC is not new; it has been proposed in the past. Now that the purpose of JACL has been more clearly defined by the National JACL Council in 1980, it is timely to reconsider the most effective and efficient manner in which to carry out these purposes. Besides the proposed relocation of the national headquarters from SFO to WDC, it is possible that other structural changes are in order.

Your comments and reactions are appreciated. #

Is there a future for JACL?

Continued from Previous Page

for its individual members, the new national headquarters in the nation's capital should concentrate on two major responsibilities: One, to serve the organization's lobbying representative to the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the federal government, and two, to develop and conduct a massive national education, information and promotion campaign for the benefit of Japanese Americans and their aspirations as Americans in the U.S.

To more efficiently serve the national organization, JACL should join and actively participate with like-minded entities and programs in both the public and private sectors in order to combine the talents, the effectiveness, and the constituencies of the many in the "common cause".

With nearby New York as the media center of the country, with more national organizations headquartered in either New York City or Washington than in any other area in the nation, and with more decisions made in these cities that affect the individual lives and fortunes of Japanese Americans than elsewhere, it makes sense to me that a truly more effective JACL involved in national public affairs could be better served from headquarters in Washington than its present San Francisco offices . . .

In any event, though not set out in detail, it is my hope that this outlined reorganization will invite consideration of possibly this and other plans to revitalize and reactivate the JACL, in the belief that the future for JACL in the coming half century can be as successful and meaningful as its past 50 years. #



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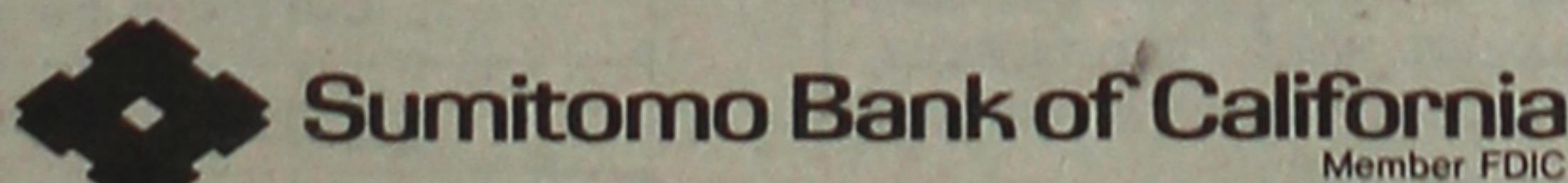
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Books

Japanese cookbooks written by **Matao Uwate** have been very popular among Sansei as well as Caucasians. As of the end of August, 1981, "Japanese Cookbook for Sansei (Book I - AJI) has sold more than 8,400 copies; Book II - Sushi, over 3,300 copies; Book III - Shun, 2,000 copies; and Book IV - Kokoro, 800 copies.

Elections

School board incumbents **Richard Tanaka**, East Side Union High School District (San Jose), and **Vic Nakamoto** of Alum Park School District (San Jose) have filed as candidates for the Nov. 3 school district elections.

Radio-TV

Canadian Sansei radio personality **John Harada** of CJCH (920) Halifax, N.S., won a national contest at Toronto's CN Tower to determine the nation's most physically-fit radio personality, the Gillette Challenge, the last weekend in July. Most prestigious event is the stair climb—running up the 50 stories of the Canadian National Tower which Harada did in record time of 4m.57s. He finished first in four (sit-ups, box steps, water obstacle race, stair climb) of six events.

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Awards

The Columbia University Alumni Association of Southern California presented its annual scholarship award to Monterey Park, Ca. resident **Frederick H. Katayama** during its recent awards dinner at the Palos Verdes Country Club. Frederick, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Katayama, is majoring in East Asian Languages and Cultures.

Business

California First Bank named **Kenneth Matsunaga**, a Los Angeles Sansei, manager of its 20th & Wilshire office in Santa Monica. He previously was manager of the Montana Ave. office in Santa Monica and then the Gardena office at 182nd and Western.

Government

San Joaquin County Supervisor **Richard Yoshikawa** of Stockton was reappointed to the Nat'l Assn. of Counties task force on refugees, aliens and migrants, comprised of 40 officials nationwide seeking to enhance coordination between federal, state and local officials in refugee settlement.

Medicine

UC Irvine researcher, **Dr. Ruth H. Sugiyama**, in biological chemistry was presented a two-year Leukemia Society of America fellowship of \$30,000, part of a \$2 million funding supporting research in close 70 institutions worldwide to hasten society's countdown to cure of the disease. UCLA immunologist **Dr. Paul Terasaki** (West LA. JACLer who was a Nisei of the Biennium a decade ago) airlifted a kidney earlier this year to Japan. Sadao Nakadaira, 49, of Nagano-ken became the first Japanese Sept 7 to have a successful operation with a U.S.-donated kidney.

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Music

Thalia Moore, daughter of Keiko Hiratsuka Moore, will perform a cello recital at Carnegie Hall on Oct. 3, at 2 p.m. Thalia, a recipient of a JACL scholarship in 1976, is also the granddaughter of Unichi Hiratsuka, a Washington, D.C. JACLer.

Travel

The American Society of Travel Agents, in Honolulu for its 51st world congress, applauded **Sen. Dan Inouye** as the "father of tourism" in opening ceremonies Sept. 6. "He was the cry in the wilderness in the 1960s when it wasn't fashionable to look at tourism as a non-polluting industry," ASTA chairman Joseph Stone declared. With the air traffic controllers on strike, concerns of a Nikkei (Melvin Yoshikami), chief of FAA's airways systems division in charge of air traffic control computers directing the nation's traffic have appeared in a New York story. He said the computers are receiving regularly scheduled maintenance. Honolulu JACLer **Edwin T. Kaneko** (for many years PC's lone subscriber living in Guam) was the FAA's resident director there. He's been with FAA for nearly 20 years now, back in Hawaii as an FAA division head. (The late Edison Uno used to keep us posted on the news of his brother-in-law in government. Edwin is married to Kay, youngest of the Unos, who is chapter secretary now.—Ed.)

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Sports

Takumi Taoyama of San Jose with a sore thumb scored a 1-stroke victory over **Kevin Matsuo** of Sacramento, 80 to 81, for the Jr. BANGA low gross honors at the Aug. 29 match at Laguna Seca in Monterey. Matsuo took low net 81-12-69, **Cary Sakamoto** of San Jose the 14-18 flight and **Richard Hiura** of Watsonville the 14 & under flight. The two-man best ball honors went to **Ken Kondo-Tom Osaki** of Cypress with a net 60. The same competition repeats the last weekend in August, 1982, at Rancho Canada.

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● JACL-Tom Hayashi Law School Award

Japan-born Texan selected

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Eriko Matsumoto of Houston, Texas, has been selected winner of the 1981 JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Memorial Law School Scholarship, according to Dr. Tom Tamaki of Philadelphia, selections committee chairman.

Though born in Japan, she is now in the process of becoming a naturalized citizen. Her father, Toshimatsu, is a professor of geophysics while her mother, Tokiko

Seto, is director of the Japanese Culture Center.

A graduate of the Clear Creek High School in League City, Texas, she has completed a liberal arts honors program at the Univ. of Texas in Austin with an A-average and plans to attend UCLA Law School this fall (1981). She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, Alpha Lambda Delta, and the Dean's List and was a Moody Scholarship awardee.

Both of her parents are active Houston JACL members.

Dr. Tamaki disclosed that for the first time there was a tie for the scholarship in the initial balloting, with Matsumoto being named the ultimate winner by an "outside" judge. The runners-up were Debra Lynn Baker of Arlington, Va.; Louis Patrick DiCerbo, Schenectady, N.Y.; Carrie Yasuko Fujimoto of Monterey Park, Calif.; Russell Guy Fujiwara of Seattle, Wash.; and Susan Jacobs of San Francisco, Calif.

This scholarship was named in memory of Thomas T. Hayashi, a New York Nisei attorney who was active both in JACL and in international law to encourage Japanese Americans especially to enter the law as a means for public service and to more effectively combat racial discrimination and prejudice. Now in its sixth year, the award provides \$700 for the first year in an accredited law school. If satisfactory grades are maintained, an additional \$700 a year is provided for the second and third years, for a grand total scholarship of \$2,100.

Administered by the Eastern District JACL Council, members of the selections committee, in addition to Dr. Tamaki, are Harry Takagi of Washington, D.C., Ron Inouye of New York, and Kiyomi Nakamura of Seabrook.

Nat'l JACL to host goodwill disabled group from Japan

SAN FRANCISCO—A goodwill group of 25 disabled young persons from Japan will be honored by National JACL reception today (Sept. 25), 10 a.m. at the Mas Satow Bldg. Asian Rehabilitation Services, a sheltered workshop serving Asian Americans in Los Angeles, is also participating in what will be the final American stop in observation of International Year of the Disabled.

The delegation, escorted by 15 leaders and aides, is sponsored by the Prime Minister's Office and the Japanese government's IYDP committee. Their itinerary included the United Nations in New York, home stay program in Boston, being received by the White House and the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and saw the NASA facility where it is working on adapting space technology for use by the handicapped.

While here, they will visit the Berkeley Center for Independent Living and two families. The JACL reception is the only Nikkei event on their schedule, according to Ron Wakabayashi, National JACL Director. #

U.S. takes full blame on sub case

TOKYO—U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield personally delivered a final report Aug. 31 to Foreign Minister Sonoda that admitted "inadequate command supervision" and "extraordinary coincidences" caused the incident last April 9 in which a Japanese freighter sank after being struck by a U.S. submarine off southern Japan.

At the same time, official regret was expressed for the accident in which the captain and first mate of the cargo vessel, Nissho Maru, perished.

Incident became a major controversy in U.S.-Japan relations because the submarine left the scene without attempting to rescue the crew and word of the accident was not known till the rescue by a Japanese destroyer the following day. #

Calendar

- SEPT. 25 (Friday)
 - West Los Angeles—Tak Shindo's "Encounter with Past" (vintage Marzanar films in color), Nora Sterry School, 7:30pm.
 - SEPT. 26 (Saturday)
 - Philadelphia—Sr Cits mtg, Jack Oza-wa, ch.
 - Salinas Valley—Reno fun trip (2da).
 - San Gabriel Valley—Schol benefit movie, ESGVJCC, 7:45pm. "Hito Hata".
 - Seattle—Fund raiser, Nisei Vet Hall.
 - Denver—Vis Comm benefit, Paramount Theater, 2 & 8 pm, "Hito Hata".
 - San Francisco—Aki Matsuri (2da), Nihonmachi.
 - San Jose—Sansei Club inst d/d, Joshua's.
 - SEPT. 27 (Sunday)
 - Gardena Valley—Conv benefit wine-tasting party, Hyatt House Penthouse, LAX, 2-5pm.
 - Chicago—JASC Fuji Festiv dnr, O'Hare Marriott, 6:30pm; tribute to Tom Teraji, Henry Ushijima slide show on JASC, violinist-vocalist Susan Rhee and kotoist Brian Yamakoshi.
 - Los Angeles—Asn-Pac Women's Network "Salute", 2061 DeMille Dr, 1:30pm.
 - SEPT. 29 (Tuesday)
 - Los Angeles—So Cal JCoFC luncheon, New Otani Hotel, 11:30am; Cal Sec of State March Fong Eu, "Potentials of Asn Amers in Calif Govt".
 - OCT. 1 (Thursday)
 - Detroit—Food booth, Old World Market (till Sun).
 - Marina—Mtg, Burton Chase Pk Mtg Rm, 7:30pm; Panel: Intergenerational Conflict.
 - OCT. 3 (Saturday)
 - Philadelphia—Redress forum, Friends Mtg House, 9am.
 - Salinas Valley—Kushiyaki booth, Old Town Salinas St Fair.
 - OCT. 4 (Sunday)
 - NC-WNPDC/Diablo Valley—DC exec bd mtg, Concord Inn, 1401 Willow Pass Rd, 12n-4:30pm.
 - Houston—Beach party, Green Beach House, Galveston Is, 11am.

- Monterey Peninsula—Issei-kai lunch.
- OCT. 8 (Thursday)
 - Los Angeles—LA Jr CofC Century of Pac Conf (2da): Thu dnr, Pres Gerald Ford, spkr, Century Plaza Hotel; Fri 9-12n, panels on trade/culture, Biltmore Hotel, 12lunch honoring guests fr Jpn.
 - OCT. 9 (Friday)
 - Nat'l JACL—Bd & Staff mtg (Fri 7pm-Sun noon), JACL Hq, San Francisco.
 - Watsonville—75th anny Buddhist Temple din-dance, Seascope Golf Club-house, Aptos, 7pm.
 - OCT. 10 (Saturday)
 - Florin/Elk Grove—Comm reunion (2da), Sat banq, Woodlake Quality Inn.
 - Sonoma County—JAYS Keiro-kai dnr, Enmanji Hall, 6pm.
 - OCT. 11 (Sunday)
 - Marin City/NC-WNPDC—Invit volley-ball tour, Terra Linda HS, San Rafael.
 - San Gabriel Valley—Aki Matsuri, ESGVJCC, West Covina, 12n-10pm.
 - Selma—Golf tour, El Prado Course, 11:30am.
 - West Valley—Clubhouse mortgage burning party, JACL Clubhouse; dnr at London Ribs.
 - Los Angeles—Maryknoll Men's Club spaghetti dnr, Maryknoll Auditorium, 12-6pm.
 - OCT. 12 (Monday)
 - Las Vegas—Gen mtg, Osaka Restaurant, 7:30pm.
 - OCT. 17 (Saturday)
 - Riverside—Sendai Festiv, Canyon Crest Shopping Ctr.
 - Las Vegas—Chapter luau, Paradise Pk, 11am-3pm.
 - San Francisco—Pine United Meth C 95th anny dnr, Jack Tar Hotel, 7pm.
 - El Cerrito—EJJA-Sakurai-kai art auction, EC Comm Ctr.
 - OCT. 18 (Sunday)
 - Cincinnati—Bd mtg, Benny Okura's, 1:30pm.
 - San Gabriel Valley—3d annual Health Fair, ESGVJCC, 1-5pm.
 - OCT. 22 (Thursday)
 - Sacramento—Gen mtg, Nisei Hall, 7:30pm.

Japan extends free care for its aging

TOKYO—Starting Oct. 1, the Health & Welfare Ministry will carry out a scheme to take care of aging suffering from senile dementia for a week at homes for the aged if family members cannot extend care because of illness or ceremonial occasions. #

IKEJIRI

Continued from Page 4

of ARTS is its Affirmative Action Program, which is designed to ensure widespread participation by all youth, regardless of race, creed, color, geographical location, physical disability, language, or sex. Through information networks and telephone consultations, minority and disabled youth will be assisted in participating in the ARTS program. Over the past two years, the JACL has actively participated in the ARTS Recognition and Talent Search (ARTS) program, as a member of the Working Committee for Affirmative Action of the ETS-sponsored program.

For more information, please write or call: ARTS Affirmative Action Office, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, N.J. 08541, Phone: (609) 734-1962.

Your help or assistance could make all the difference in the making of a future artist. #

Calif. unitary tax looms as trade issue

TOKYO—A unitary tax imposed by California on subsidiaries of Japanese firms in the state has loomed as a big trade issue between U.S. and Japan during talks Sept. 2-4 at Shimoda.

The U.S. delegation was led by William Brock who met with representatives of 80 Japanese companies including Hitachi, Sony, Toyota which have filed complaints in California for abolition of system charged as unreasonable.

Under the unitary tax system, California imposes tax on subsidiaries for income earned by them, their parent companies and related firms.

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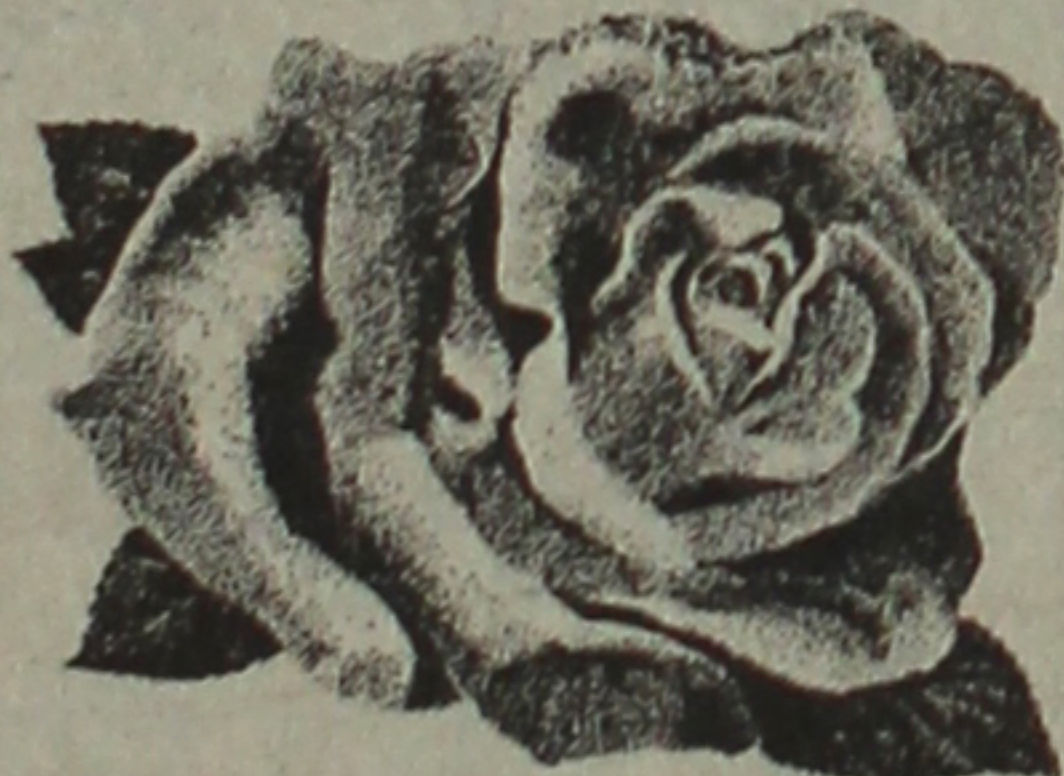
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