pacific citizen

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● Chapter Redress Pledges
As of Jan. 3, 1984—see Page 6

U.S. court orders Wash. state to award women 'equal pay for comparable work'

TACOMA, Wash.—In a precedent-setting sex discrimination case, U.S. District Judge Jack E. Tanner said early last month that he will order Washington state to pay millions of dollars in back wages to workers in traditionally "women's jobs" who have been paid less than men for comparable work.

The decision, awarding as estimated $839 million to affected state employees, will be "devastating" to Washington's economy, said state officials.

Washington Federation of State Employees, which helped bring the suit, contended that the state violated federal laws by setting different pay scales for jobs held predominantly by males or females. Such employees include nurses, prison guards, gardeners, and secretaries.

Winn Newman, the Washington, D.C., lawyer who represented the state employees union, told Wall Street Journal reporter Jim Drinkhall that Tanner's decision will affect dozens of pending suits and administrative complaints in Los Angeles, Chicago, Philadelphia, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the U.S.

Washington state said it would appeal the ruling.

Reckoning the Costs of Wage Parity

In a court brief, state lawyers detailed possible methods for raising the funds to award payments back to Sept. 16, 1979, the date set by Tanner. Of the estimated $839 million, $39 would come from federal funds and another $258 million from a 5% boost in miscellaneous taxes and licenses. The remaining $542 million could come from either the retail sales and use tax or from the business and occupation tax. State sales and use taxes could thus increase to 7.9%, making Washington state's rate the highest in the country.

Other possibilities cited by the state include reducing all state programs by 20%, laying off half of the state's employees, or cutting all welfare payments or all medical and nursing home care for the aged.

Ten years ago, a study by the state found that workers in traditionally male jobs were paid about 20% more than those in traditionally female jobs, even though the jobs involved roughly the same skills, responsibilities, and mental and physical demands. According to a report in the Los Angeles Times, nurses in the state's corrections department today can make $700 more as guards in the department.

In 1976, then-Gov. Dan Evans requested $7 million in the state budget to help overcome such wage disparities. The state legislature failed to pass his request.

Last year, the legslature voted to give workers in underpaid "female jobs" an extra $100 a year, and set a goal of June 1993 for eliminating wage disparities altogether.

Tanner rejected the plan, saying, "I can't find any cases where, once discrimination is found, you can take 10 years to correct it." #

Vietnam vets held for burning Buddhist shrine

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Three veterans of the Vietnam war were arrested Jan. 4 for allegedly burning down a Buddhist shrine New Year's eve.

An anonymous caller told the Springfield Morning Union, a local newspaper, that the fire had been set in revenge for the 1968 Tet offensive and as an attack on Vietnamese refugees. The shrine was built in 1976 by American students of a Tibetan lama.

The veterans, Richard A. Papineau, 35; Roland F. Voudren, 33; and Donald E. Taylor, 37, were arrested at Leeds VA Hospital, where they are patients. They had been on leave. They entered pleas of not guilty.

The caller also told the paper a group of Vietnam war veterans were planning to attack the Vietnamese in New England because they were being treated better than the Vietnam veterans.

District Attorney W. Michael Ryan, however, asserted the small Vietnamese community in a nearby hamlet of 170 was not in danger. #

ISSEI 'LOCHINVARS' HURRY HOME FOR WIVES

Hundreds of young Japanese are shown as they board the Pacific Mail Line ship, S.S. President Wilson, at San Francisco in the spring of 1924 to sail for home and bring back wives to the United States before the Exclusion Act becomes law.

• This photo calls attention to "Emigration of the Japanese to the U.S." by Japanese research writer Yasuo Wakatsuki in the New Year special pullout section. His report features maps and numerous tables.

Pacific Citizen Archives

Rep. Matsui believes Grenada mission right

WASHINGTON — Rep. Robert Matsui, an early skeptic following the American invasion of Grenada, returned from a ten-day swing through the Caribbean convinced that "the invasion was justified and the president made the right decision," Jeff Raimundo of the Sacramento Bee Washington Bureau reported Dec. 21.

The Sacramento Democrat said, however, President Reagan was "not necessarily justified" in rejecting a number of conciliatory diplomatic moves by Grenada's Marxist government prior to the invasion nor did conditions justify early conduct of the military action in secrecy.

Matsui and his wife, Doris, made the "hectic" trip to Grenada, Barbados, Costa Rica, Jamaica and the Dominican Republic as part of a House Ways and Means Committee tour to assess U.S. economic cooperation in the region.

In the first few days following the invasion, Matsui questioned whether American medical students on

Continued on Page 3

Supremacist students threaten violence

SACRAMENTO, Ca. — A white supremacist group called the White Student Union has stepped up its recruitment campaign and has threatened future violence if its demands are not met, reported Robert Tokunaga in East/West.

"We shall continue to intensify our recruitment and agitational tactics until we are allowed the same privileges as the other ethnic student organizations even if we are eventually forced to take these rights through violence," announced the group in a letter to The Pony Express, newspaper of the Sacramento City College.

Signed by purported WSU member Gregory Withrow, the letter was a response to the newspaper's Dec. 1 article entitled "White Student Union Litters Campus Halls."

Earlier, Tokunaga reported, the White Student Union distributed flyers at the college campus and at several high schools in the Sacramento area. The flyers asked white students a number of questions, including:

"Do you believe it will be a good thing if white people become outnumbered by blacks and other minorities? A certainty if present birthrates and immigration continue."

Continued on Page 16

Sen. Matsunaga suffers heart attack

WASHINGTON — Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) is reported to be resting comfortably at Bethesda Naval Hospital after suffering a "mild heart attack" on Jan. 4.

Matsunaga, who has had no recent medical problems, will be hospitalized for about 10 days, said his physician.

Currently serving his second Senate term, Matsunaga has represented Hawaii in Congress since 1962, serving seven terms in the House before succeeding former Senator Hiram Fong in 1976. He is a member of the Finance, Labor and Human Resources, and Energy and Natural Resources committees. #

Government appeals Korematsu decision

SAN FRANCISCO—The U.S. Department of Justice filed on Dec. 16 a notice of its intent to appeal the **Korematsu** decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

District court judge Marilyn Hall Patel granted on Nov. 10 Korematsu's petition for a **writ of error coram nobis.** Korematsu, arrested in 1942 for failing to obey the government's "exclusion order," alleged in his petition that the government had altered, suppressed, and destroyed key evidence showing Japanese Americans posed no military threat to the United States.

No specific grounds for the appeal were given by the Justice Department. #

Notice

Effective this issue, the single-copy sale price of the regular issue will be 25 cents, but the subscription rate remains the same at $16 per year. Increased printing and labor costs to produce a bigger paper have necessitated this change.

—Harry Honda, PC
Gen. Mgr./Operations

SPECIAL NEW YEAR ISSUE PULLOUT SECTION ENCLOSED IN THIS ISSUE

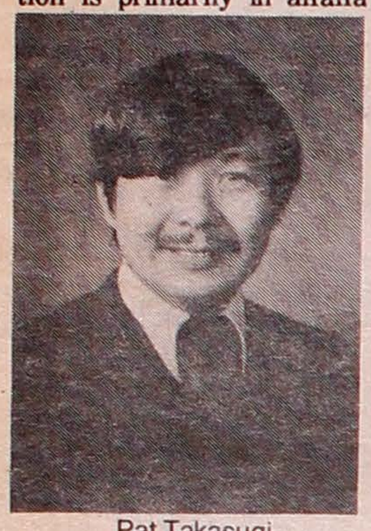
● Section 'A' consists of the Outside 16 Pages.
● Section 'B' consists of the Inside 16 Pages.

People in the News

Idaho Farm Bureau state board names first Nikkei director

POCATELLO, Id.—Pat Takasugi, 34-year-old Wilder farmer, was elected to a two-year term as a Southwest Idaho District director on the Idaho Farm Bureau during the group's 44th annual meeting in mid-November.

Takasugi's 300-acre operation is primarily in alfalfa seed production, with commercial onions and wheat seed used in rotation. The son of Michio/Ayako Takasugi has achieved recognition as the Jaycees Idaho Outstanding Young Farmer, and as the Farm Bureau's Idaho Young Farmer and Rancher of the Year. Takasugi also served as chair of the Young Farmer and Rancher Program on county and district level.



Pat Takasugi

He is also two-term president of Canyon County Farm Bureau, past president of Snake River JACL, head of Nisei Bowling League, on the Canyon County Crops Ext. advisory unit, the local Presidential Task Force on Regulatory Relief, and Idaho Agricultural Pesticide Review committee.

In 1976 Takasugi returned from the U.S. Army, where he attained the rank of captain in the "Green Beret," serving as head of the Idaho Alfalfa Seed Growers Assn., board member of Idaho Crop Improvement Assn., Food Producers of Idaho, and the Wilder Community Farm Labor Sponsoring Committee.

● Business

California First Bank has named **Mac Hiwatashi** manager of its Irving office. He is an assistant vice president. **Kazuo Ohsawa** was promoted to manager of the Orange County Airport office, and **Akiro Okuda** manager of the Los Angeles main office. Both are vice presidents.

● Entertainment

J. R. Hayashino of Stockton, Ca. has been the U.S. road manager for "Air Supply," an Australian rock group, for four years but finds Stockton "something special." He told Stockton Record's David Judson during a Nov. 12 interview that he grew up on Howard St. where his father ran a grocery store. J.R., 32, says while he's been around the world, at age six here in Stockton he was able to sample foods from three separate parts of the world by just walking down the block. #

● Government

Long Beach City Councilwoman **Eunice Sato** has been named to the California Council on Criminal Justice by Gov. Deukmejian. Sato will represent city councils on the 37-member commission.

Altrusa Club honors past JACL vice pres.

WASHINGTON—Lily A. Okura, first woman vice president of the national JACL, was honored by the Altrusa Club of Washington, D.C., for her community leadership during a luncheon held on Dec. 12.

The certificate of appreciation cites the director of volunteer service with the Univ. of Nebraska College of Medicine for her contributions to countless projects, including her work at the Meyer Therapy Center for Handicapped Children.

Okura is past president of Altrusa, D.C., and herself a victim of human rights violations during World War II. #

June Kuramoto

Six Nikkei artists win California grants

SACRAMENTO, Ca. — The California Arts Council awarded six grants to Japanese American artists for fiscal year 1983-84. A total of 115 artists in the state received CAC funds.

May Murakami and Robert Kikuchi-Yngojo of San Francisco, and Nobuko Miyamoto and June Kuramoto of Los Angeles won grants in the artists-in-communities category. Makoto Horiuchi of San Francisco won in the artists-in-schools category, and Glenn Hayashi of Los Angeles received a grant given to artists who aid those who are imprisoned or in institutions for the physically and mentally disturbed. #

● Entertainment

Two Japanese films took top awards Nov. 19 at the East-West Center in Honolulu during the third Hawai'i International Film Festival. "Muddy River," the first film by director **Kohei Oguri**, received the center's award for promoting understanding among the peoples of the United States, the Pacific and Asia. The Eastman Kodak award for excellence in cinematography was given to **Masao Toshizawa** for "The Ballad of Narayama," a Grand Prix winner at this year's Cannes Film Festival

Architect–woodworker Nakashima awarded Order of Sacred Treasure

NEW YORK—In ceremonies held Nov. 25 at the Japanese Embassy, 78-year-old architect and furniture designer George Katsutoshi Nakashima was awarded the Third Order of the Sacred Treasure medal.

George Katsumi Uzawa, 68, vice president of the Japanese-American Assn. of New York received the Fifth Order at the same event.

Nakashima's father, journalist Katsuharu Nakashima, received the Order of the Sacred Treasure years ago. Nakashima family members told the Pacific Citizen that this is probably the first time a father and son have received the Sacred Treasure award in this country.

On Dec. 28, Nakashima also received the Distinguished Citizen Award from Bucks County, Penn. The fifth resident of the county to be recognized with the award, his name is inscribed on a permanent plaque in the Courthouse.

For the record: Nakashima's name was erroneously reported as Nakamura in the Nov. 18 PC. #

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'Justice' author Irons tells of new findings

SAN FRANCISCO — Prof. Peter Irons, author of "Justice at War: The Story of the Japanese American Internment Cases," was guest speaker at a community forum on Sunday, Jan. 8, at the Christ United Presbyterian Church.

The program was sponsored by the Center for Japanese American Studies, Committee to Reverse the Japanese American Wartime Cases, Golden Gate JACL, and Japanese American Curriculum Project, reported Carole Hayashino of National JACL Headquarters.

Irons' book documents the government's acts of misconduct in the 1943-44 U.S. Supreme Court cases of Gordon Hirabayashi, Minoru Yasui and Fred Korematsu.

Through the Freedom of Information Act, Irons said he uncovered documents which revealed that key evidence was withheld, altered and destroyed in order to influence the outcome of the court's decision. #

CHICAGO HUMAN RIGHTS HEARING— JACL Midwest Director Bill Yoshino (left) and former Midwest District Governor Ross Harano of Chicago testify at Illinois Department of Human Rights hearing on Asian American concerns last fall (Nov. 9). The department is releasing its recommendings early this year. —Photo by Beverly Swanagan

Matsunaga expresses concern at U.S.-Japan aging meeting

WASHINGTON—In an address before the first U.S.-Japan Conference on Aging, Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) said on Dec. 7, "Congress must begin to discuss the issue of long-term care for the elderly in order to prepare for financial and social implications of America's aging population."

Speaking to participants gathered at the East-West Center, Univ. of Hawaii, Matsunaga, through a 30-minute tape-recorded message, said: "With so much attention focused on our current burden of financial health care, we have barely addressed the growing problem of long-term care."

He cited figures indicating that only one American in every 50 had reached the age of 65 at the time of the Declaration of Independence, a ratio that climbed to one in every 25 at the turn of the century. Today, it stands at one in every nine Americans. By the year 2025, the ratio is expected to be one out of every five. Today, the elderly account for 30% of the nation's bill for personal health care. The National Institute of Aging anticipates that almost half of those over 65 will be 75 or over within 10 to 15 years.

"This conference marks the beginning of a long-term cooperative undertaking between two of the world's leading industrial societies in this branch of knowledge," Matsunaga concluded. #

Bay Area bar association to install new officers

SAN FRANCISCO—Officers and directors of the Asian Bar Association of the Greater Bay Area will be installed at the organization's seventh annual dinner, Jan. 13, at Celadon Restaurant, 881 Clay Street.

Featured speaker is the California state attorney general, John K. Van de Kamp, who addresses the judiciary response to violence against racial and ethnic minorities.

All members of the legal community are invited. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. Tickets are $30; students, $18.

Elected to serve the association in 1984 are:

Karen Kai, solo practice (president); Kenneth Yang, Pacific Gas & Electric Co. (vice president); Nelson Dong, Blase, Valentine & Klein (secretary); Lorraine Bannai, Minami & Lew (treasurer); board members Suzanne Ah-tye, Hon Chew, Dennis Hayashi, Patricia Lee, Jackson Wong, Diane Yu, Hoyt Zia.

For further information, call Hoyt Zia, 788-9000. #

Pacific Business Bank 'in organization' still, says California Banking Dept.

California State Banking Department has submitted the following amendments to the Nov. 11 Pacific Citizen article on Pacific Business Bank:

1. The article implies that Pacific Business Bank has already received its charter and license from the California Superintendent of Banks and currently offers banking services. However, the bank is now in its organizational stage, has not yet received a license or charter to conduct business, and does not yet offer banking services. The issuance of a license and charter and the commencement of banking operations is contingent upon, among other things, the successful completion of the bank's stock offering.

2. The article referred to specific findings of the California Superintendent of Banks, taken directly from the offering circular, that (a) the bank would promote the public convenience and advantage; (b) its proposed capital structure is adequate; and (c) conditions in the primary service area and surrounding communities, along with the experience and ability of the directors, afford a reasonable promise of successful operation. However, the offering circular also contains a disclaimer, omitted in the article, that the California Superintendent of Banks makes no representation or guarantee that the bank will be successful.

3. The article listed Warren Low, O.D., as a member of the bank's board of directors. Dr. Low, however, is associated with the bank's advisory board, not the bank's board of directors. The bank contemplates appointing Dr. Low to the board of directors at some time after the bank has received its license and charter.

4. The FBI investigation of the bank's board members described in the article consists only of a computer check of their names and backgrounds. This FBI computer check is in no way connected with any review made by the California Superintendent of Banks.

5. Subscriptions for the bank's stock should be based only upon information contained in the offering circular. For further information, call Pacific Business Bank, (213) 533-1456. #

Veterans pooling efforts for national 'pro-justice' resolution from VFW

LOS ANGELES — Since James Curreio, former national commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, released his statement of "no apology — no reparations" regarding the wartime detention of Japanese Americans, all the Nisei VFW Posts in California have pledged to place a resolution on the 1984 VFW convention floor in Chicago to prevent similar statements in the future.

Other Nisei veterans groups backing the new resolution include American Legion Posts 321 Sadao Munemori and 522 Commodore Perry, the 100/442nd Club, DAV Chapter 100, and the Military Intelligence Service Club of S. Calif.

Also supporting the veterans is the Inclusive Ministry Committee, Pacific Southwest Synod, Lutheran Church in America, which granted the Nisei VFW $300. The funds allow Nisei Post members to attend various functions of the VFW to solicit support for the resolution.

To raise additional funds, the Nisei VFW Posts have formed a Resolutions Committee. Their first event is a dance-raffle on January 21 at the Hawthorne Memorial Center, with John Sherri furnishing the music. Admission to the dance is $10, which includes a raffle ticket. Raffle tickets can also be purchased separately for $5 from any VFW member. #

Epic movie set for retirement home fund

LOS ANGELES—The premiere screening of the new $4 million Japanese film, "Chiheisen," (Horizon), an epic portrayal of an Issei immigrant to the United States in the early years of the 20th century, will be held Sunday, Jan. 22, at the Japan America Theatre, 244 S. San Pedro St.

The feature-length picture, arranged through the courtesy of Shochiku Co., Ltd., will have two showings, 1 and 4:30 p.m., with proceeds to go to the Japanese Retirement Home, 325 S. Boyle Ave., in its rebuilding program.

Premiere tickets will be $50 for the Golden Horizon Circle, and $20 for general admission, available at JAT box office, 680-3700, and at numerous community organizations. Friends of the Japanese Retirement Home, a support group formed in 1977, is the main sponsor.

"Chiheisen," written and directed by Kaneto Shindo, is a true story about his older sister, who narrates the film.

Hideyo Fujiki had agreed to become the picture bride of a Hiroshima farmer sight unseen, in exchange for his help in saving her family from bankruptcy. Producer Shindo said he had been working over the plot the last 20 years before getting his book "Matsuri no Koe" (Sound of the Festival) published last year. #

MATSUI

Continued from Page 1

Grenada really faced a threat.

After meeting with American and Grenadian government officials, as well as leaders of other nations in the region, Matsui said, "I came away with the impression that, yes, in fact, the students were in danger.

"At least from the point of view of the students, they wanted to get out," he said. "Those students who wanted to leave could not have left, that's fairly apparent," he said.

Matsui said he does not consider his viewpoint now a change of position.

"I said before that if students were in danger, then the invasion was justified," he said. "But we didn't know what the situation was because the Reagan administration engaged in news censorship."

Matsui made it clear he disagrees with that blackout: "The reason you have a free press is not so the press can run amok. It's so that the people and the political leaders can be informed."

The only information coming out of Grenada in the early days was news and film produced by the State Department and the Pentagon, said Matsui. "We really couldn't inform ourselves as a result of that."

Based on his conversation with officials of other nations in the region, Matsui added, it was clear that Grenada's neighbors "really appreciated what the Americans did there."

"They compared it to Europe in World War II. They wanted to be treated as allies ... who depend on the United States. Yes, there was justification to intervene if we are to remain allies with these countries."

Similarly, Matsui said, "There's no question the people of Grenada wanted our help. People in Grenada would be much worse off today if we had not gone in there, there's no question about that."

—Nichi Bei Times

State must pay in dental exam case

HONOLULU—A federal judge has ruled that the state must pay the bulk of the $152,000 awarded to attorneys representing white dental applicants who alleged race discrimination by state officials.

U.S. Judge William Schwarzer of San Francisco reduced the attorney fees by only $5,384 early last month (Dec. 3) and rejected the state's contention that it should not have to pay anything.

The case involved a 1976 suit filed in behalf of whites and newcomers who didn't pass the Hawaii dental board examinations. Attorneys cited statistics showing Asian Americans passing at a significantly higher rate. In an out-of-court settlement, the state revamped the examination to provide for "blind" grading—aimed at preventing graders from knowing the identity of applicants.

The state also paid $325,000 to more than 100 who had failed between 1974-1980 and was ordered to pay $152,000 to the attorneys, but the state had appealed the latter order. In 1982, the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the awarding of fees in a 2-1 vote, asking Schwarzer to review the amount.

Hawaii Gov. George Ariyoshi and others were named in the suit.

Veterans Ad. to allow plants on Punchbowl

WASHINGTON — Buddhists in Hawaii will be permitted to leave potted plants on the graves of their relatives and friends at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl during the religious holidays of Hana Matsuri and O-Bon, U.S. Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) announced.

Matsunaga, a member of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, had sought since 1980 an exemption for Hawaii's Buddhists from a Veterans Administration policy that prohibits floral arrangements on national cemetery gravesites except at interment or on the Christian holidays of Christmas and Easter. #

South Bay Area Bar group installs 1984 board

SAN JOSE—Asian Pacific Bar Association of the South Bay Area installed Steven Nakano, public defender for Santa Clara County, as its president Dec. 10.

California State Chief Justice Rose Bird was keynote speaker for the event, held at Fujiya Restaurant in Campbell.

A special presentation was made to John Fukasawa for his efforts as founding president of the organization.

Other officers installed were:

Steven Wing (vice president), Dannette Sakoda (secretary), Gordon Yamate (treasurer), and directors Kathy Akao, James Chang, Dave Horuichi, and Glenn Sugihara. #

Artists' work sought

NEW YORK — Basement Workshop extends an open invitation to emerging and professional Asian American artists to submit samples of work for consideration in its program year running from Sept. 1984 to June 1985. The programs include a reading series, the Catherine art gallery, a performance series, a traditional artists lecture series and a play-reading series.

Applicants should send a self-addressed stamped envelope with their work. Winners will be notified by Sept. 1984. For more information, contact Mary Lum at Basement Workshop, 22 Catherine St., New York, NY 10038; 732-0770. Deadline is Jan. 30. #

Letters

● 'A flat-out lie'

Asian Week may be printed but it is not a newspaper by any stretch of the imagination. "For the first time in American history," you report that Asian Week reported "a public school has been named for a Chinese civil rights leader."

For the last ten years Wing Luke School in Seattle has been a public school in full existence and named for the China-born son of a laundry family who became a U.S. district attorney working closely with the Indians of the Pacific Northwest then became the first Chinese American elected to the Seattle City Council in the '60s. It was years before San Francisco elected a Chinese American to anything.

In the name of reporting and recording history the PC has repeated and spread a flat-out lie and joined Asian Week in the practice and process of destroying history.

FRANK CHIN
Los Angeles

Pacific Citizen regrets reporting incorrect information. For the record, Seattle's Wing Luke School at 37th and South Kenyon was built in 1970. Luke was Seattle city councilman at the time of his death—in a plane crash May 1965. The wreck was not sighted until October, 1968. Luke was the first person of Chinese ancestry to be elected to the Seattle city council.

As a Seattle JACL member, he pushed for Washington state alien land law repeal in the late '50s at the American Legion convention. He was a sergeant in WW2 winning the Bronze Star Medal and five combat stars for campaigns in the Southwest Pacific and the Philippines. He had been serving on the Washington state attorney general's office as assistant A.G. dealing with real estate law and anti-discrimination cases for four years when he announced his intention to run for city council in 1961. At the time of his death, his parents operated a grocery store.

More Letters on Page A-6

● Obeying the law

A news item that some foreign visitors in Japan refuse to be fingerprinted and that some JACLers support this disobedience interests me greatly.

When I came to this country I was also fingerprinted. I didn't like it, but my reasoning says that fingerprints are the best identification.

Those who were uprooted from the West Coast in 1940s by that infamous executive order did not, I am certain, like it, but they obeyed the law of this land like good citizens.

It is simply beyond my comprehension that there are those who are confused about fingerprinting with civil disobedience of Gandhi and King, who had good viable humanitarian reasons. When you're in someone else's house, isn't it a courteous thing to follow his/her rules?

YASUO ISHIDA, M.D.
St. Louis, MO.

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

A Resolution 42 Years in the Making

San Francisco

Irashai to 1984! May we all keep our resolutions year long, and have a prosperous year.

Speaking of resolutions, the resolve of the Nikkei community to persevere in our quest to remediate the events of 42 years ago ought to be focal. This is clearly a benchmark year during which our legislative campaign to redress the wartime injustices against Americans of Japanese ancestry becomes clearly center stage.

Significant public education and factual documentation of our case was developed through the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The *coram nobis* cases achieved a milestone in vacating the underpinnings of the judicial support of the internment. Local efforts within the states of California and Washington provided concrete support for redress. The Nikkei veterans fought again to ensure an accurate portrayal of the wartime circumstances of the Nikkei community. They also landed a photo exhibit with this same message in the Halls of Congress. And Congressman Jim Wright and Senator Spark Matsunaga have introduced legislation that we can actively support. It seems to me that the backdrop has been prepared.

In 1942 the character of the Japanese American community was tested. Now, 42 years later, it is to be tested once again. Instead of hysteria, we face a poor economy. Instead of being a young community, we are a mature one. Instead of failed political leadership, we must take leadership.

We must share and maintain one resolution. The history of 1942 cannot be changed. We must resolve that the history to be made, 42 years later, will require no change in the future. Onegaishimasu! #

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

On Telling a Friend Who's Guilty of Racism

Denver, Colo.

At a party recently a Caucasian friend told me his daughter was planning to find a job and work in Japan for about a year. She was an old hand at this sort of thing, having worked for varying periods in several European countries. But my friend confessed to a certain uneasiness about his daughter going to Japan.

Why, I asked.

Well, he said, it must have been his war experience. I fought against those people in New Guinea and other parts of the Southwest Pacific, he said. They were shooting at me and I was shooting at them and a lot of my friends were killed by them.

Yes, I said, but that was a long, long time ago and the war is over and Japan is one of our strongest allies today. Besides, the United States fought against Germany and Italy, and your daughter spent a lot of time in those countries and you weren't worried about that.

Sure, said my friend, that's all true but you'll have to admit the Japanese are different from Europeans. Maybe it's because they're of a different race.

Well, I said, if you're going to talk about racial differences, I'm not Caucasian, and we seem to get along, more or less. Don't you trust me? After all, I didn't shoot at you when you were in New Guinea. In fact, there were Japanese Americans all over the Southwest Pacific in U.S. Army uniform and their work in intelligence could very well have been the reason you made it back home in one piece.

About this time in the conversation it became necessary to insert the stiletto where it hurt him the most.

Look, I said, whether you realize it or not, you're talking like a damned racist.

Well, of course he denied that he was a racist, but in bluntest terms his apprehensions were based on the fact that the Japanese aren't white. He couldn't respond to that point. It would have done no good to tell him that the crime rate in Japan is vastly lower than in the United States, that the Japanese are courteous toward foreigners and that his daughter would be much safer in Tokyo than in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, or Denver for that matter.

My friend's apprehensions were emotional, based on a deep-seated racism that he refused to recognize and which, unfortunately, is shared by many Americans. One result is that Japanese Americans whose families have been in the United States for nearly a century continue to be seen as "different" and therefore foreign.

It's going to take a long time to overcome the illogical fear that is at the root of racism. My friend was shocked when I suggested he was guilty of racism. I was not a little surprised that, despite our own cordial relations, he was harboring racist fears.

That's what it was, pure and simple, and we're just going to have to peck away at it, persistently if slowly, no matter how long it takes to get rid of it. #

pacific citizen

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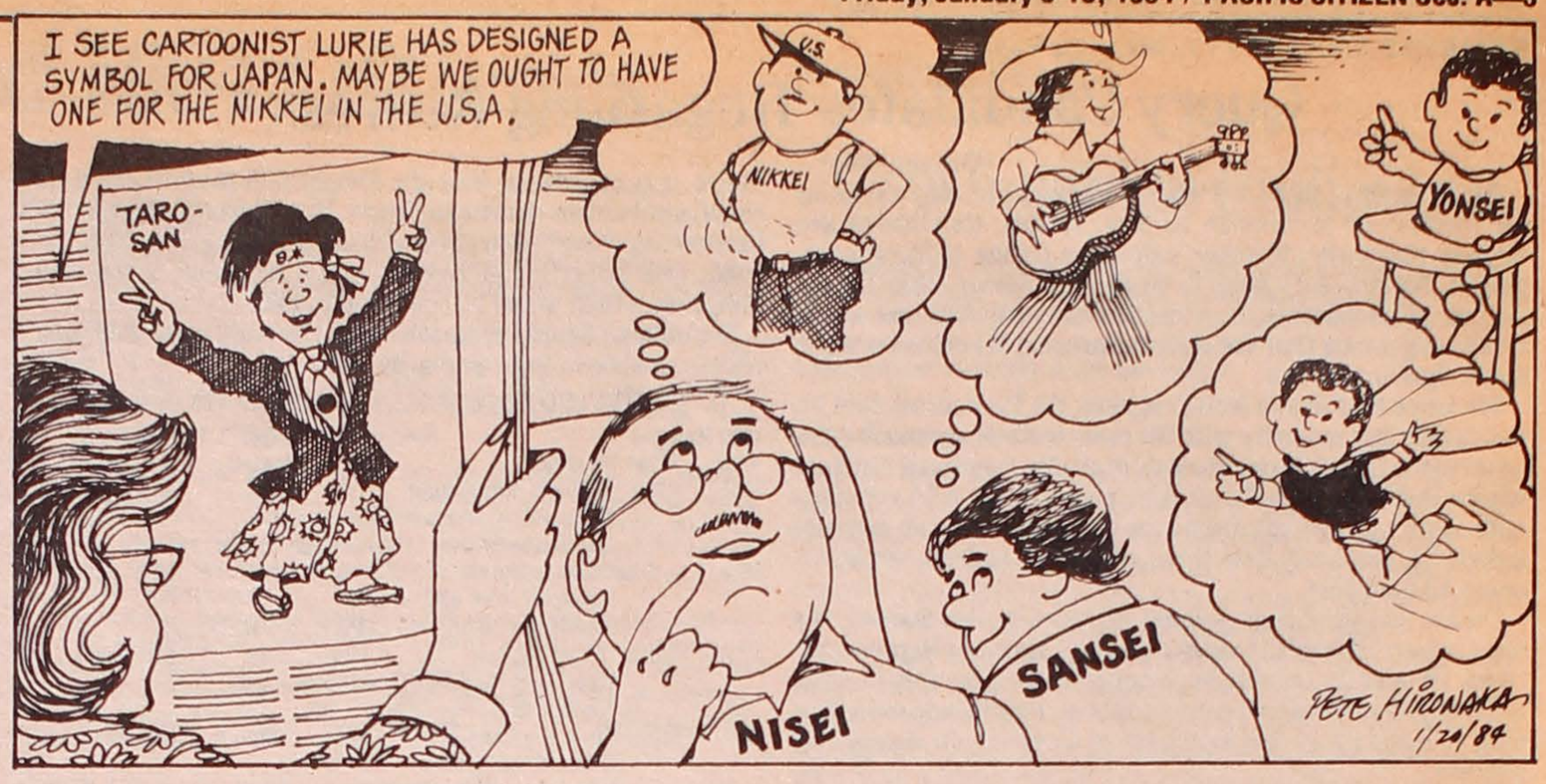
Amerika Monogatari...

Widening the Gap Between Nihonjin and Nikkeijin



By J.K. YAMAMOTO

The current concerns that NHK's television drama *Sanga Moyu* will present a distorted picture of Japanese Americans to the Japanese public is strongly reminiscent of another NHK drama, *Amerika Monogatari (A Tale of America)*, which was aired in Japan about four years ago.

Amerika Monogatari was a four-part historical drama that started with the emigration from rural Japan in the early part of this century to the experiences of urban Sansei in the late 1970s, making it a sort of Nikkei version of *Roots*. (Incidentally, the TV miniseries *Roots* enjoyed great popularity when it was shown in Japan.)

I happened to be living in Japan when *Amerika Monogatari* was first shown. As I watched it, my initial curiosity turned to astonishment and then to anger and frustration. Almost everything about the show seemed wrong to me, both on an intellectual and an emotional level. My Sansei classmates also had negative feelings about it, and I was told that some Nisei who had seen it were so angry that they almost wanted to bomb NHK!

Millions of people saw that show. When I talked with some of the Japanese people who had seen it, I found it very difficult to explain in Japanese (or even in English) why I disliked the show so much.

Though the story line is much too long to relate here, I can cite a few parts that struck me as particularly bad:

—The writer sometimes bent over backwards to show that there were both racist and fair-minded whites. For instance, when a newly arrived Issei walks into a bar and is refused a drink, an argument between two whites over whether the Issei should be allowed to drink develops into a Hollywood-style barroom brawl. An important point is thus reduced to silliness.

—During the war, a Nisei in Japan is inducted into the army. He is cruelly treated by his commanding officer, only to find out later that the officer is also a Nisei (who was apparently trying to be 200% Japanese). The experiences of Nisei who fought for America in Europe and the Pacific are not depicted at all.

—In Hawaii, a Japanese fighter crash-lands on the beach and is discovered by an Issei who wants to give the pilot shelter. The Issei's Hawaiian-born sons, however, want to turn the pilot over to the authorities. The pilot ends up committing *seppuku* and the Issei blows up the plane and shoots himself in the head, unable to stand having kids who consider themselves Americans rather than Japanese. Though based loosely on a real incident, the treatment is too melodramatic.

—The internment is trivialized in a segment that does not deal with the complexities of camp life. (The cheap production also bothered me; since the whole segment was shot inside a studio with a handful of extras, the magnitude of the internment is not even hinted at.) Prior to their release, the internees are given a fatherly lecture by a camp official who makes the government seem overly generous and considerate.

—The period of getting reestablished in American society is skipped, so we are suddenly taken from the end of World War II to 1979. Did the writer think that nothing important happened in the intervening years?

—The subject of interracial marriage is poorly dealt with. A black lawyer becomes obsessed with a Sansei girl (the granddaughter of one of the Issei characters) and doggedly pursues her until she finally gives in and even agrees to marry him and move with him to New York.

Interracial marriage is a fact of life among JAs, but it doesn't happen as it is depicted here. Not only is the dialogue (mostly in English) ludicrous, but the black character even learns Japanese to impress the Sansei girl and has extended conversations in Japanese with her and her prejudiced Nisei father. Since when do native-born Americans need to talk to each other in Japanese?

Meanwhile, the Sansei ex-boyfriend's only reaction is to drink heavily. Since there are no other main characters who are Sansei, we do not have an opportunity to see that marriage between Sansei is also common.

One problem with the program is that the writer and all of the principal actors are Japanese and not Japanese Americans. Thus, the plot and the acting are in the typically melodramatic Japanese style, and we are left with the impression that JAs are nothing more than Japanese who happen to be living in America. (The Nisei and Sansei characters' English also left a lot to be desired, but the viewing public in Japan would not have noticed this.)

Except for some closing shots of the Nisei Week Parade in L.A.'s Little Tokyo, there is little evidence that JAs are either a part of American society or that we have a definable culture and community of our own. Perhaps I'm expecting too much from a single TV show, but to me that show was too wide of the mark to be acceptable.

The following year, the Japanese people were able to see their history and culture distorted by American TV when *Shogun* a smash hit in the U.S., was shown in Japan. Even though the Americans had gone through the trouble of shooting on location in Japan and using Japanese actors who spoke in Japanese, the writer, producer and director showed Japan as seen through American eyes.

Amerika Monogatari and *Shogun* were in a way mirror images of each other, for in each case the producers went to the other country and took all of their misconceptions with them.

When the producers of *Hito Hata*, a film about Japanese Americans that was made by Japanese Americans, tried to have it shown on Japanese TV, they were turned down. The reason? *Amerika Monogatari* had already been shown, so the Japanese felt that the story had already been told.

The current flap over *Sanga Moyu* demonstrates that there is still a lack of understanding or communication between JAs and Japanese. It is good that there has been increasing interest in Japanese Americans in recent years in Japan, but until there is more contact between the two sides and more JA input into these television spectacles, the gap will continue to be widened.

J.K. Yamamoto is a frequent contributor to Japanese American publications and is a member of JACL Pacifica Chapter.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Some Brief Glimpses

Philadelphia

A FEW WEEKS in Japan can only provide a basis for superficial observations with conclusions of equal depth. Yet, it is on the basis of such short trips that outsiders begin to form tentative conclusions about a country and its people, whether such be accurate or inaccurate. And for such tourists, such conclusions are reality. We are no different, with several exceptions: this was our fourth trip to Japan, and if we include our tour of duty in 1946 with the U.S. Army, it would be our fifth visit to Japan.

IT STRUCK US one day how much the Japanese, young and old, "visit" their own country. School children of all ages visit scenic spots, historical sites, famous areas; adults in their huge, fancy *kanko-dan* buses are everywhere with their white-gloved guides clutching the group pennant. Vicki and I signed up through the J.T.B. for one of these tours in Yamaguchi-ken where we visited a famous rock garden, a shrine, a huge transmitter complex, a church dedicated to St. Xavier, and a few other spots. Besides seeing the sights that the Japanese see, in the manner that the Japanese see them, this writer also had an opportunity to see the Japanese themselves in this setting. The informative patter of the guide was interspersed with subtle jokes and comments; the members of the group were very congenial, some among them playing little tricks on one another. No different than we Americans.

WE THOUGHT ABOUT all the shrines that we have in America: Independence Hall, George Washington's Mt. Vernon, Jamestown in Virginia, the Grand Canyon, the Black Hills, and the many thousands of other memorable places throughout our land. Oh, yes, many tourists visit them (including a large number of foreigners, one might surmise) but rarely have we seen large contingents of school-age children and even rarer, tour groups of Americans. And certainly not on the scope they do in Japan where at almost every train station there will be assemblages of children on tour.

PERHAPS, IF WE Americans began to get into the habit of visiting, and therefrom appreciating, those shrines nearby, we might begin to prize this land a bit more. It certainly wouldn't hurt to give it a try.

SOME OTHER OBSERVATIONS about some Japanese: some tend to be inconsiderate of others who may be sleeping late at night. On this trip we stayed at a Western-style hotel which had no other foreigners, as far as we could determine, than us. The tromping up and down the halls, loud talking in some room, late at night, caused us to complain to the front desk. We also recall a dozen years ago, we took a *shindai-sha* from Hiroshima to Tokyo, hoping to arrive in Tokyo rested and refreshed. Wrong. Whenever the train stopped to pick up passengers along the way, arrivals to the sleeping car were loud, banged luggage about, and kept it up until they finally "hit the sack" themselves. We've often been puzzled by this behavior because in most respects the Japanese are quite considerate people.

THE STREETS ARE clean, practically everywhere. Even the alleys, if not an esthetically inspiring view, contain their trash rather than having the wind whipping it about. On the grounds of a shrine in Shimo-gamo in Kyoto,* we saw a couple diligently sweeping leaves from the pathway, then dumping them to the side. One sharp brisk wind, and everything would be back on the path. But for the moment, it was clean.

*For good Chinese fare, try to "Haku-ho" in Kyoto. Elegantly served on white table cloths, plus a chanteuse. One is located at Marutamachi, near the Old Imperial Palace. #

REDRESS PHASE FIVE: Minoru Yasui

Query Candidates Regarding Redress

Denver, Colo.

All 435 seats of the U.S. House of Representatives will be up for election or re-election on Nov. 6, 1984. Candidates are usually responsive to voter influences during political campaigns, because they want to be elected. Since political campaigns will commence in earnest during early 1984, this might be the opportune time for AJAs interested in redress to have some significant clout.

We know that in this 98th Congress, the Democrats hold an overwhelming majority with 289 seats to the Republicans' 146 seats in the House. Nevertheless, in all Congressional districts where there are significant AJA populations, AJA constituents ought to query candidates as to their position on redress, indicating obviously that those who favor redress would receive AJA support.

Please analyze Congressional elections in your district. We need to have at least 218 votes in the U.S. House of Representatives. Of equally crucial importance is membership of your U.S. representative on key committees. Please help us in winning a majority of the members of Congress in supporting redress.

The situation in the U.S. Senate is substantially different. The Republicans hold a 55-45 majority. Sen. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina chairs the Senate Judiciary Committee, and ultra-conservative Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina exerts considerable influence in the Senate. But, the elections of 1984 may well change the political complexion of the U.S. Senate.

It is realized that action on a redress bill by the U.S. Senate is not probable during 1984, but that the crucial year will be 1985. However, we must act now and during 1984 to assure that we do have U.S. Senators who will support us in 1985.

Only 14 Democratic seats in the U.S. Senate will be up for re-election in 1984, whereas 19 seats of Republican senators will need to be filled. It seems that the 14 Democratic senators are safe in 1984, whereas only 8 of the Republicans seem fairly sure of re-election to the U.S. Senate. The political picture appears to be:

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS UP FOR RE-ELECTION IN 1984

State:	Senator	Age:	First Elected	Winning Margin:
Ala.	Howell Heflin	(63)	1978	94% - 0%
Ark.	David Pryor	(50)	1978	77% - 16%
Del.	Joseph Biden	(41)	1972	59% - 41%
Ga.	Sam Nunn	(46)	1972	83% - 17%
Ky.	Dee Huddleston	(58)	1972	61% - 37%
La.	Bennett Johnston	(52)	1972	59% - 41%
Mass.	Paul Tsongas ***	(43)	1978	55% - 45%
Mich.	Carl Levin ***	(51)	1978	52% - 48%
Mont.	Max Baucus	(42)	1978	56% - 44%
Neb.	James Exon	(63)	1978	68% - 32%
N.J.	Bill Bradley	(41)	1978	56% - 43%
Okla.	David Boren	(43)	1978	65% - 33%
R.I.	Claiborne Pell	(65)	1960	75% - 25%
W.V.	Jennings Randolph *	(82)	1958	50% - 50%

* Retiring — most likely successor: Jay Rockefeller (D)
*** Co-sponsors of S. 2116, redress bill on 11/17/83

PROBABLY SAFE REPUBLICAN SENATE SEATS

State:	Senator	Age:	First Elected:	Winning Margin:
Alas.	Ted Stevens ***	(60)	1968	76% - 24%
Ida.	James McClure	(59)	1972	68% - 32%
Kans.	Nancy Kassebaum	(52)	1978	54% - 42%
Me.	William Cohen	(44)	1978	57% - 34%
Minn.	Rudy Boschwitz	(54)	1978	57% - 40%
Oreg.	Mark Hatfield	(62)	1978	62% - 38%
S.D.	Larry Pressler	(42)	1978	67% - 33%
Wyo.	Alan Simpson	(53)	1978	62% - 38%

However, the remaining 11 Republican seats in the United States Senate may well be up for grabs in the 1984 elections. There is a possibility that the Democrats may capture 6-8 seats now held by the Republicans. If this should happen, the Democrats would control both Houses of Congress—and, indeed, real progress on redress might be made in the 99th Congress, which would be convened in 1985.

Republican Senate seats which will be hotly contested, and which could be in some jeopardy, are:

CONTESTED REPUBLICAN SENATE SEATS IN 1984

1980 Reagan Vote	State:	Senator	Age:	First Elected	Winning Margin:
55%	Colo.	William Armstrong 2nd ranking on Budget Committee Needed to Swing: 10%—(3% B; 10% H; 1% A)	(47)	1978	59% - 40%
50%	Ill.	Charles Percy Dropped from 62% in 1978 Needed to Swing: 4% (13% B; 5% H; 1% A)	(65)	1966	53% - 46%
51%	Iowa	Roger Jepsen Rep. Tom Harkin (D) will make bid Needed to Swing: 2%	(55)	1978	51% - 48%
49%	Miss.	Thad Cochran Chas. Evers got 22% of 1978 vote Needed to Swing: ** (31% B; 1% H;)	(46)	1978	45% - 32%
58%	N.H.	Gordon Humphrey Airline pilot; New Rightist Needed to Swing: 1% (1% H)	(44)	1978	51% - 49%
64%	N.M.	Pete Domenici Chairman of Budget Committee Needed to Swing: 3% (2% B; 33% H; 1% A)	(52)	1972	53% - 47%
68%	N.C.	Jesse Helms Opposed by former Dem. governor Needed to Swing: 5% (22% B; 1% H)	(63)	1972	55% - 45%
49%	S.C.	Strom Thurmond Advanced age a factor; Chairman of Senate Judiciary Committee Needed to Swing: 6% (27% B; 1% H)	(82)	1956	56% - 44%
61%	Tenn.	Howard Baker Retiring; Dem. successor likely Needed to Swing **: (14% B; 1% H)	(58)	1966	56% - 42%
55%	Tex.	John Tower Retiring; Dem. successor likely Needed to Swing: 1% (11% B; 18% H; 1% A)	(59)	1961	50% - 49%
53%	Va.	John Warner Hard-worker, helped by wife, Elizabeth Taylor, in 1978. Needed to Swing **: (17% B; 1% H; 1% A)	(57)	1978	50% - 50%

* B = Blacks; H = Hispanics; A = Asians. ** Margin not determined.

If any six of the 11 seats above are won by Democrats, the United States Senate would be controlled by the Democrats. It seems likely that Jepsen of Iowa, Cochran of Mississippi, Humphrey of New Hampshire, Baker's seat in Tennessee, Tower's seat in Texas, and Warner of Virginia may well be taken by the Democrats in the election of 1984, giving a hairbreadth's majority of 51-49 to the Democrats in 1985.

The other big question marks are Jesse Helms' seat in North Carolina, where a popular former Democratic governor may beat Helm; and whether Strom Thurmond of South Carolina will run for re-election for his fifth full term. At age 82, he is in good physical condition, but by the end of his term, he would be 88 years old. If Thurmond decides not to run, the seat will probably go Democratic.

It therefore behooves AJAs to bestir themselves in these crucial Senate races in 1984. If you live in any of the states above listed, contact your senatorial candidates to ascertain how they stand on redress—and obviously, support those who are favorable.

If you know of key contacts in any of the above listed states, please let us know of such person, or communicate with them directly yourself, to assure support for redress. Let us know of your efforts. MINORU YASUI, Nat'l JACL Redress, 1150 S. Williams St., Denver, CO 80210; (303) 722-9255.

JACL Chapter Redress Pledges for FY1984

CORRECTED CHARTS (Dec. 19, 1983)

FY 1984 Goal to be raised ..... $ 129,265
Actual Amount Received: Oct. 1, 1983—Jan. 3, 1984 32,993

The FY1983 chapter redress pledge summary appears in the Nov. 11 PC. As of Oct. 1, chapter totals were turned back to zero to show new amounts received by National Headquarters. (Some chapters, it must be reminded, have submitted the entire three-year pledge amount.)

Realizing the redress campaign must be accelerated with two bills in Congress, the National Board authorized spending a three-year budget within two years (instead of raising the goal from $130,000 to $195,000 as was indicated in the Dec. 16 PC. We regret the misinterpretation).

* * *

CHAPTER SUMMARY: NO. CAL.-W. NEV.-PACIFIC DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Alameda	286	1,430		Monterey Peninsula	435	2,175	100
Berkeley	317	1,585		Oakland	111	555	175
Contra Costa	465	2,325	1,500	Placer County	263	1,315	
Cortez	191	955		Reno	71	355	
Diablo Valley	148	740		Sacramento	919	4,595	2,615
Eden Township	303	1,515	620	Salinas Valley	362	1,810	
Florin	97	485	500	San Benito	75	375	
Fremont	180	900		San Francisco	1,424	7,1200	5,300
French Camp	152	760		San Jose	1,058	5,290	100
Gilroy	140	700		San Mateo	659	3,295	
Golden Gate	29	145		Sequoia	703	3,515	
Honolulu	37	185		Solano County	43	215	
Japan	74	370		Sonoma County	448	2,240	1,500
Livingston-Merced	191	955		Stockton	425	2,125	3,550
Lodi	320	1,600		Tri-Valley	80	400	285
Marin County	82	410		Watsonville	313	1,565	
Marysville	212	1,060		West Valley	311	1,555	
				TOTAL:	10,924	54,620	16,245

CHAPTER SUMMARY: PACIFIC SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Arizona	335	1,670		Pan Asian	177	870	
Carson	109	525		Pasadena	135	6.352	
Coachella Valley	109	545		Prog. Westside	25	130	
Downtown L.A.	188	690		Riverside	143	435	
East Los Angeles	662	3,220		San Diego	482	1,475	1,200
Gardena Valley	871	4,235		San Fernando Vly	345	1,725	
Gtr L.A. Singles				San Gabriel Valley	194	930	
Greater Pasadena	31	140		San Luis Obispo	83	415	
Hollywood	229	1,145		Santa Barbara	119	600	200
Imperial Valley	44	220		Santa Maria	86	430	
Las Vegas	40	185		Selanoco	354	1,740	
Latin America	61	285		South Bay	181	885	
Marina	150	665		S.E. Cultural	21	80	
New Age	82	410		Venice-Culver	267	1,310	
North San Diego	63	310		Ventura County	191	930	
Orange County	539	2,685		West Los Angeles	1,182	5,455	
Pacifica	53	260		Wilshire	138	670	
DC's Lump Sum Payments							
				TOTAL	7,689	37,615	1,400

CHAPTER SUMMARY: MOUNTAIN PLAINS DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Arkansas Valley	69	345	100	Mile-High	80	400	
Fort Lupton	97	485		New Mexico	66	330	550
Houston	26	130	275	Omaha	112	560	
				TOTAL	450	2,250	925

CHAPTER SUMMARY: MIDWEST DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Chicago	863	4,315		Hoosier	67	335	5
Cincinnati	91	455	500	Milwaukee	142	710	
Cleveland	97	485		St. Louis	88	440	
Dayton	98	490		Twin Cities	209	1,045	
Detroit	155	775					
				TOTAL	1,810	9,050	505

CHAPTER SUMMARY: CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Clovis	127	635		Reedley	154	770	15
Delano	57	285		Sanger	204	1,020	
Fowler	129	645		Selma	135	675	
Fresno	478	2,390		Tulare County	249	1,245	
Parlier	146	730					
				TOTAL	1,679	8,395	15

CHAPTER SUMMARY: PACIFIC NORTHWEST DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Columbia Basin	28	140		Portland	212	1,060	
Gresham-Troutdale	133	665		Puyallup Valley	217	1,085	
Lake Washington	60	300		Seattle	501	2,505	2,250
Mid-Columbia	175	875		Spokane	99	395	
Olympia			235	White River Valley	64	320	325
				TOTAL	1,489	7,445	2,810

CHAPTER SUMMARY: INTERMOUNTAIN DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
Boise Valley	144	720		Salt Lake City	222	1,110	
Idaho Falls	55	275		Snake River	248	1,240	
Mount Olympus	172	860		Wasatch Front North	46	230	
Pocatello-Blackfoot	91	455					
				TOTAL	978	4,890	

CHAPTER SUMMARY: EASTERN DISTRICT

Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd	Chapter	Memb	Pldg	Rec'd
New England	2	10		Seabrook	176	880	880
New York	195	975	1,015	Washington, DC	310	1,550	
Philadelphia	151	755	845				
				TOTAL	834	4,290	2,740

Letter

● Redress pledge figures misleading

Reference is made to the column "JACL Chapter Redress Pledges for 1984" (12-16 PC), which I find misleading and which could be misinterpreted by the chapters.

First, the National Board approved the acceleration of the spending for FY 1983-84 but did not change the basis for chapter pledges. The chapters were asked to send in the money as soon as possible in advance to meet the demands of the accelerated spending. The motion as passed at the 1982 Convention asked for pledges based on $5 per member for each of the three years. Consequently, arbitrarily setting the pledge amount at $7.50 per member for FY 1983-84 is contrary to the motion as passed.

Second, the motion as passed in 1982 used the membership base as of December 1981, the last year in which an accurate membership figure was available. Recently I have seen membership figures changed to reflect them as of the end of FY 1982-83. (With a declining total in membership this would prove disadvantageous to redress fundraising.)

Third, to turn back the balances to zero will be interpreted as if there is no balance due on the FY 1982-83 pledge. If the payments for these balances are applied to the FY 1983-84 pledge the chapter will assume that the first-year pledge has been waived. For example, Sacramento paid $2,615 on Nov. 26, 1983 to pay the balance of the FY 1982-83 pledge and not as a payment for the FY 1983-84 pledge. Sacramento had 923 members at the end of 1981 and at $5 per member the total pledge for the three years will come to $13,845. If $7.50 per member were to be pledged for FY 1983-84, it would total $6,922.50. The balance at $2.50 per member for FY 1984-85 would be $2,307.50. Adding to these figures the $2,000 which they paid for FY 1982-83, the total would be $11,230, which is $2,615 less than if the formula remained untouched or exactly the amount they would be excused from paying. This, too, would be a distinct disadvantage to the redress funding effort.

Fourth, on Sept. 28, 1983, Marysville Chapter completed their total obligation of $4,080 for the three years, at $1,360 per year for 272 members. What do I say and to whom do I attribute the figures as shown in the Pacific Citizen? I can readily understand the time element in getting the information to your office and because of this and other interpretations of the redress pledge program, the status of the pledges and balances should emanate from sources other than the Pacific Citizen. The chapters in our district complain and criticize either myself or District Governor Nakashima when they see such information as printed in the PC.

I know your good intent but I think that figures that are not accurate can be counterproductive.

GEORGE KONDO
Regional Director
N. Calif./W. Nev./Pacific

More Letters on Page A-11

Installations of 1984 Officers

CARSON JACL, P.O. Box 5067, Carson, CA 90749—Carson's 9th annual installation will be Saturday, Jan. 21, at the Gung Hay Restaurant, 14800 Crenshaw Blvd., in Gardena. No-host cocktail hour begins at 7 p.m., with Chinese dinner following at 7:30 p.m. JACL members have a chance to win a reclining chair and other door prizes. For reservations, call Fumi Takahashi, 549-0169, or Takae Watanabe, 835-6724. Installing officer Harry Kajihara also speaks on redress. Tickets are $12.

Ken Harada, pres; Miriam Nishida, exec vp; Paul Schneider, vp (youth); Ruthie Sakamoto, vp (prog); Fumi Takahashi, vp (memb); Takae Watanabe, rec sec; Marian Nagano, corr sec; Kaz Nishida, treas. Bd members: Amy Sagawa, Betty Hamilton, Joe Sakamoto, Mariam Kawamoto, Helen Kamimoto.

EAST LOS ANGELES JACL, 244 So. San Pedro, Rm. 507; Los Angeles, CA 90012 — Miki Himeno, National JACL Vice President, installs the officers and board of the chapter on Saturday, Jan. 14, has been re-elected to an unprecedented sixth term as president. Honored at the banquet will be the 1983 scholarship recipients: Pauline Afuso, Anna Hashima, Brook Koga, Jay Kashiwagi, Gary Matsuda, Yukie Tam, Melissa Ann Osaki, and Audrey Tanaka.

Douglas Masuda, pres; Dean Aihara, Milton Noji, Angelea Kato, vp's; Yuri Shimamoto, Deena Tokuda, sec's; Bryon Baba, treas; Mas Dobashi, 1000 Club; Mable Yoshizaki, pub; George Yamate, ins. Board: Mattie Furuta, Miki Himeno, Edwin Hiroto, George Ige, Sid Inouye, Marie Ito, June Kurisu, Takeshi Matsumoto, M.D., Brian Minesaki, Michael Mitoma, Michi Obi, Robert Obi, M.D., Sue Sakamoto, Mike Taketani, Roy Yamadera, Min Yoshizaki.

FRENCH CAMP JACL, P.O. Box 441, French Camp, CA 95231 — The annual installation and New Year Party will be held Saturday, Jan. 14, from 6:30 p.m. at the French Camp Japanese Hall. General chairs for the affair are Florence Hiromizu, Tom Natsuhara, Mats Murata, and Lydia Ota. Ozzie Imai, board member of the Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District Council, will install the new cabinet.

Alan Nishi, pres; George Komure, 1st vp; Hideo Morinaka, 2d vp; Dorothy Egi, 3d vp; Florence Shiromizu, rec sec; Tom Natsuhara, treas; Dorothy Ota, corr sec; Lydia Ota, pub; Michie Fujiki, hist; Mats Murata, off del; Dr. Calvin Ota, alt off del; Hiroshi Shinmoto, 1000 Club; Albert Pagnucci, schol; Bob Tominaga, ins; Nancy Natsuhara, sunshine; Fumi Asano, house; Hideo Morinaka, redress; John Fujiki, bldgs/grd; Katy Komure, newsletter.

GRESHAM-TROUTDALE JACL, Gresham, OR— Dr. Homer Yasui, immediate past Pacific Northwest District Governor, installed officers on Nov. 20 at Chinese Gardens Restaurant.

Kaz Kinoshita, pres; Kaz Tamura, 1st vp and memb chr; Henry Kato, 2nd vp; Teru Nishikawa, rec sec; Linda Ozawa, corr sec; Yosh Kinoshita, Mich Sakauye, treas; Rose Kasahara, Emi Kikkawa, Jim Takashima, social chr's; Hawley Kato, 1000 Club; Henry Muramatsu, off del.

PUYALLUP VALLEY JACL, 1717 Fawcett, Tacoma, WA 98402— Emi Somekawa was installed as president of the Puyallup Valley Chapter for the 1984-85 biennium at a Dec. 4 banquet at the Executive Inn, in Fife, Wash. Installing officer was Seattle attorney Toru Sakahara, past National JACL vice president and former Fife resident. Sakahara commented on the fact that the newly installed president is a former National JACL officer, that she succeeds Dr. John Kanda, past national vice president, and that banquet emcee Tom Takemura is also a past national officer. Entertainment for the evening was provided by Elsie Taniguchi, who gave a slide presentation of her Japan tour.

Emi Somekawa, pres; Del Tanabe, 1st vp; Yosh Tanabe, Rev. Tom Fukuyama, Jim Itami, area vp's; Tom Shigio, treas; Elizabeth Dunbar, rec sec; Elsie Taniguchi, corr sec; George Murakami, 1000 Club; Bob Mizukami, bd del; Shiz Yamada, hist.

SACRAMENTO JACL— Officers were installed at a Nov. 26 dinner at the Sacramento Inn.

Debbie Oto Kent, pres; Rod Nishi, vp; Yuki Oshima, vp; Jean Kushida, sec; Reiko Hatch, treas; Joey Ishihara, 1000 Club; Percy Masaki, memb; Norby Kumagai, bd del.

SALINAS VALLEY JACL, P.O. Box 1566, Salinas, CA 93902— U.S. Representative Leon Panetta is special guest speaker at this year's installation, held Saturday, Jan. 28, at the Salinas Golf and Country Club, 475 San Juan Grade Rd. No-host cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m., with dinner at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $17. For further information, call Mark Yamaguchi, 422-3567 or 757-4451.

Lefty Miyanaga, pres; George Gatanaga, 1st vp; John Momii, 2d vp; Paul Ichiuji, treas; Donna Kuramoto, rec sec; Lester Dacus, corr sec; Kiyoshi Hirano, hist; Wilfred DeCristoforo, off del; Violet DeCristoforo, alt del; Jim Uyeda, visitation. Board: Chris Yamane, Stan Uchiyama, Cedric Otsuki, Keiji Minami.

WATSONVILLE JACL, P.O. Box 163, Watsonville, CA 95076 — Yoko Umeda, re-elected as chapter president, and other board members were installed on Friday, Dec. 2, by George Kondo, regional director. One hundred thirty members and friends attended the dinner-dance at Aptos Seascape. Mayor Ann Soldo was guest speaker. Ernie Ura chaired the event.

Yoko Umeda, pres; Kee Kitayama, 1st vp; Conrad Hamako, 2d vp; Rev. Sumio Koga, sec; Betsy Shikuma, treas; Alan Uyematsu, auditor; Francis Tomosawa, off del; Harry Fukutome, alt del; Paul Hiura, 1000 Club; Wally Osato, memb; Tokushige Kizuka, sr citizens; Ben Umeda, redress; Willie Yahiro, youth; Frank Tsuji, ins. Board: Grace Hayashi, Conrad Hamako, Steven Tanaka, Larry Shikuma, Sumio Koga.

WEST VALLEY JACL, 1545 Teresita Drive, San Jose, CA 95129— Floyd Shimomura, National JACL President, will share his experiences during his recent visit to Japan at the West Valley installation. No-host cocktails begin at 6:30 p.m., Friday, Jan. 27, at the Bold Knight, 769 No. Mathilda Ave, near Bayshore Highway in Sunnyvale. Dinner starts at 7:30 p.m. Dancing to the music of Harbor Lites follows the program. Reservations should be made with Tom Miyamoto, 2850 Mark Avenue, Santa Clara, CA 95051; 248-2988.

John Tauchi, pres; Aron Murai, 1st vp; Sumi Tanabe, 2d vp; Judge Tak Takei. treas; Lillian Kimoto, rec sec; Ruth Sakai, corr sec.

And don't forget . . .

LAS VEGAS CHAPTER—George Goto will be sworn in with other elected board members at the installation dinner, Saturday, Jan. 14, at the Empress Gardens Restaurant, 1155 E. Sahara, Las Vegas. The $10 ticket includes tax and tip. Cocktails at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. Call Tom Watanabe, 459-4087; George Goto, 384-7263; or Fred Fukumoto, 362-3742 for reservations.

MILWAUKEE CHAPTER—Attorney Jim Shimoura, who helped organize a nation-wide effort to seek justice in the Vincent Chin murder case, speaks at the Milwaukee inaugural banquet, Sunday, Jan. 15, at Country Gardens Restaurant, 911 W. Layton Ave. Cocktails begin at 3 p.m., followed by the program at 4 p.m. Dinner is served at 5:30 p.m. Call April Goral, 421-1017, or Lynn Lueck, 421-0992, as soon as possible for reservations. Tickets are $10.25.

PORTLAND CHAPTER—All interested persons are invited to the potluck dinner-installation at the Oregon Buddhist Church, 3720 S.E. 34th (one block south of S.E. Powell), Saturday, Jan. 28, 7 p.m. Each family or single person should bring a main course and one supplemental rice, salad, or desert dish. BYOB for those desiring stronger refreshments. For further information, call Lillie Irinaga, 645-2582; Yone Hara, 297-1117; or Roy Nakayama 230-4725.

SEATTLE CHAPTER—A dinner, program, fashion show, and dance follow one after the other at Seattle's installation, Saturday, Jan. 21 at Southcenter Doubletree Plaza. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m. Call either Ayako Hurd, 527-1464, or Kimi Nakanishi, 523-5937, for reservations. Tickets are $16.

SELANOCO CHAPTER—Former Olympic champion and coach Sammy Lee speaks at Selanoco Chapter's 19th annual installation and dinner, Saturday, Jan. 14, at Buena Park Hotel and Convention Center, 7675 Crescent Avenue. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m., dinner at 7 p.m. Tickets are $18 for adults, $10 for students. Call Karen Sakata, (213) 923-9903, or Aiko Abe (714) 771-0195, for reservations.

Keeping Track

Nisei fought in Philippines

Following are excerpts of a Dec. 3 letter from Arthur Morimitsu to Commander L.M. Cancio, Filipino American Delta Chapter, in response to its anti-redress resolution (see 12-2 PC). Morimitsu is chair, Midwest Regional Board, Go For Broke, Inc., and past commander of Chicago Nisei Post 1183, American Legion.

Dear Commander Cancio:

As an American veteran who volunteered from the Tule Lake Internment Center to serve in the American armed forces during the North Burma campaign with the Mars Task Force, a commando organization, I was very disturbed to read the resolution stating that Americans of Japanese ancestry were no different from the Japanese nationals.

Over 5,000 Japanese Americans served in the Pacific campaigns in the military intelligence services. You may not know it, but thousands served in the Pacific landings, including the Philippines. Just before the crucial naval battle of the Philippine Seas a high-ranking Japanese naval officer's plane was forced down and numerous documents were taken to General MacArthur's headquarters in Australia, where Japanese American intelligence specialists translated the entire battle plans for the ensuing naval battle, which was a decisive victory for the United States.

During the fighting in the Philippine Islands Japanese Americans were serving with every major American unit to translate captured documents and interrogate prisoners.

Dick Otsubo from Stockton was incarcerated at the Rohwer, Arkansas, internment center and volunteered with a number of others to serve with the famed 442nd Regimental Combat Team (all-Nisei) in the European campaign. He and 32 others who volunteered from these camps were killed and brought back for interment at the same internment center where their parents and family members were still behind bars. Gold Star mothers to be honored by our government still incarcerated without a single charge of sabotage.

The 442nd Regimental Combat Team which fought in Europe is recognized as the most highly decorated unit of its size in our military history. Half of these 30,000 men entered our armed forces from these internment centers where they were incarcerated without a single charge or hearing.

Here in Illinois the American Legion groups unanimously passed a resolution supporting the commission recommendations at their recent national convention in Minneapolis. The Red Bull Division had with them the 442nd R.C.T. during the European campaigns and recognized the heroism of Japanese Americans.

I hope that this letter will help to clarify the difference between Japanese Americans and the Japanese nationals of World War II. We are Americans first, and Japanese in ancestry only.

Sincerely,

/s/ Arthur M. Morimitsu

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JACL Dues Changing: 1983 & 1984

Membership fees, in most cases, reflect 1983 dues. Since National has reminded chapters of a mid-biennium increase, PC has asked chapters by postcard to report the dues structure and name of the membership chair. Those responding show the 1984 dues as posted with name of the chapter in CAPITAL LETTERS. Renewal notices from chapters to members should also indicate the new rate.

LISTED IN CHAPTER CODE ORDER

NO. CALIF.-W. NEV.-PACIFIC

101 SAN FRANCISCO ($32.50-55, s$10)—Greg Marutani, PO Box 22425, San Francisco, CA 94122.
102 San Jose ($32, z$10-15, y$2.50, s$10)—Phil Matsumura, P.O. Box 3566, San Jose, CA 95156.
103 SACRAMENTO ($35-60, x$29, y$12)—Percy Masaki, 2739 Riverside Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95818.
104 Sequoia ($35-64, x$30, y$2.50)—Dr Harry Hatasaka, 3876 Grove Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94303.
105 SAN MATEO ($35-60)—Grayce Kato, 1636 Celeste Ave, CA 94402.
106 CONTRA COSTA ($32-55, x$25, s$11, y$3)—Natsuko Irei, 5961 Arlington Blvd, Richmond, CA 94805.
107 Monterey Peninsula ($29-52)—David Yamada, P.O. Box 664, Monterey, CA 93940.
108 STOCKTON ($30-55, x$25)—Ruby T Dobana, 8223 Rannock Dr, Stockton, CA 95210.
109 SALINAS VALLEY ($32-55)—Ted Ikemoto, 1118 San Fernando Dr, Salinas, CA 93901.
110 WATSONVILLE ($34)—Wally Osato, 105 Bronson St, Watsonville, CA 95076
111 Berkeley ($30-50, tc$50, x$20, y$5, s$10, asso$5)—Fumi Nakamura, 709 Spokane, Albany, CA 94706.
112 ALAMEDA ($30-55, x$25)—Mrs Tee Yoshiwara, 560 Queens Rd, Alameda, CA 94501.
113 EDEN TOWNSHIP ($29.50-54.00, x$24.50, y$3.25, s$10.75)—John Yamada, 2125 170th Ave., Castro Valley, CA 94546.
114 Lodi ($35.50-63.50)—Sumiye Okuhara, 724 S California St, Lodi, CA 95240.
115 WEST VALLEY ($32-55, x$26)—Jane Miyamoto, 2850 Mark Ave, Santa Clara, CA 95051.
116 Marysville ($30-55)—Ray Kyono, 1648 Melanie Lane, Yuba City, CA 95991.
117 Placer County ($30-50)—Dick Nishimura, 5867 Eureka Rd, Roseville, CA 95678.
118 SONOMA COUNTY ($33-55)—Dr. Roy Okamoto, 1206 Farmers Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95405.
119 CORTEZ ($33.75-62.50, y$7.50, s$15)—Eugene Kajioka, 12727 Cortez Ave, Turlock, CA 95380.
120 Livingston-Merced ($30-55, x$27.50)—June M Kishi, 12077 W Olive Ave, Livingston, CA 95334.
121 FREMONT ($33-54)—Betty Izuno, 41966 Via San Gabriel, Fremont, CA 94538.
122 FRENCH CAMP ($28.50-52)—Fumiko Asano, P.O. Box 56, French Camp, CA 95231.
123 GILROY ($30-55, y$6, z$6)—Mr. Misao Niizawa, PO Box 1238, Gilroy, CA 95020.
124 DIABLO VALLEY ($32-55, x$25, y$11, s$11)—Barbara Moriguchi, 1205 Marionola Way, Pinole, CA 94564.
125 Florin ($29)—Catherine C Taketa, 1324-56th St, Sacramento, CA 95819.
126 OAKLAND ($35-55, tc$60)—James Nishi, 15 Alida Ct, Oakland, CA 94602.
127 Hawaii ($27)—Kay Kaneko, PO Box 3170, Honolulu, HI 96804.
128 Marin County ($30-50, y$2.50, s$10)—Rosemary Ito, 1401 Liberty St, #1, El Cerrito, CA 94530.
129 RENO ($32-55, s$12, y$3)—Keiji Date, 1306 Ralston St, Reno, NV 89503.
130 Japan (US$27+$8PC postage)—Bert S Fujii, c/o Marcom Int Inc, Akasaka Omotemachi Bldg Rm 805, 8-19 Akasaka 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.
131 San Benito County ($27-49)—Phillip Nishimoto, 1251 Gloria Rd, Hollister, CA 95023.
132 Tri-Valley ($30-52)—Richard H Yamamoto, 785 Terry Ave, Livermore, CA 94550.
133 Solano County ($30-55, z-$20)—Tsuruko Sadanaga, 244 Madison Ave, Vacaville, CA 95688.
134 Golden Gate ($30)—Sumi Honnami, 3622 Fulton St, San Francisco, CA 94118.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

201 Fresno ($30-50, s$10)—Dr Henry Kazato, 1312 E Austin Way, Fresno, CA 93704.
202 TULARE COUNTY ($32-57, tc$53)—Stanley Nagata, 6782 Ave 400, Dinuba, CA 93618.
203 Sanger ($30-52)—Jim Harada, 4592 S Leonard, Del Rey, CA 93616.
204 REEDLEY ($32-54, s$15, y$7.50)—Mark Tsutsui, 657 W Parlier, Reedley, CA 93645.
205 Parlier ($30-50)—James Kozuki, 15008 E Lincoln Ave, Parlier, CA 93648.
206 Fowler ($28-51)-James Hashimoto, 8714 S Clovis, Fowler, CA 93625.
207 CLOVIS ($30-55, y$2.50, s$10, w/ins$27)—Ronald Yamabe, 160 W Ninth St, #A, Clovis, CA 93612.
208 Selma ($36.25-67.50)—Jiro Kataoka, 14470 S Fowler, Selma, CA 93662.
209 DELANO ($30-55)—Jeff Fukawa, 714 Washington St, Delano, CA 93215.

MIDWEST

701 CHICAGO ($40-70)—Ms Betty Hasegawa, c/o JACL Office, 5415 N Clark St, Chicago, IL 60640.
702 Cleveland ($31-51)—Mas Tashima, 25200 Rockside Rd, #410, Bedford Heights, OH 44146.
703 DETROIT ($35-63, y$9, s$17, z$29)—Dr Gerald R Shimoura, 24753 Mulberry, Southfield, MI 48034.
704 TWIN CITIES ($30-50)—Dr Gladys Stone, 26 W 10th, #508, St Paul, MN 55102.
705 CINCINNATI ($31-55.50, s$15)—Jacqueline Vidourek, 3091 Riddle View Lane, #3, Cincinnati, OH 45220.
706 St Louis ($28-50)—Kimiko Durham, 6950 Kingsbury, St Louis, MO 63130.
707 MILWAUKEE ($25-45, x$19, z$20)—Ronald J Kiefer, 3009 W Renee Ct, Mequon, WI 53092.
708 Dayton ($27-44, x$19.50, s$10)—Carol L Brockman, 3402 Old Stage Rd, Spring Valley, OH 45370.
709 HOOSIER ($28-49)—Sue Hannel, 4625 W 116th, Zionsville, IN 46077.

EASTERN

801 Washington, DC ($28-49; $29-52.50 in '84)—Mary Toda, 4881 Battery Lane, #22, Bethesda, MD 20814.
802 New York ($28-51)—Hisayo Asai, 501 W 123 St 5-G, New York, NY 10027.
803 Seabrook ($35-52, z$15)—Misono I Miller, 203 Howard St, Millville, NJ 08332.
804 Philadelphia ($30-50)—Miiko Horikawa, 716 Old Lancaster Rd, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.
805 NEW ENGLAND ($35-60, s$12)—Margie Yamamoto Hopkins, 8 Cedar Rd, Lincoln, MA 01773

NATIONAL ASSOCIATES

901 NATIONAL ($28.75)—Emily Ishida, JACL HQ, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115

Dec 7, 1983

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

301 WEST LOS ANGELES ($33-60, s$15)—Fred Miyata, 1711 Federal Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90025.
302 GARDENA VALLEY ($40-62.50, y$15)—Ronald Doi, P.O. Box 2361, Gardena, CA 90247.
303 ORANGE COUNTY ($34-60, s$10)—Betty Oka, 13228 Ferndale Ave, Garden Grove, CA 96244.
304 SAN DIEGO ($30-53)—Tetsuyo Kashima, 11071 Ironwood Rd, San Diego, CA 92131.
305 EAST LOS ANGELES ($36-67)—Michi Obi, 111 St Albans Ave, South Pasadena, CA 91030.
306 SAN FERNANDO VALLEY ($35-60, incl $5 contrib to Redress Fd)—Masao & Hannah Nakazawa, 14236 Mercer St, Arleta, CA 91331.
307 SELANOCO ($35-60, s$10)—Evelyn Hanki, 12381 Andy St, Cerritos, CA 90701.
308 Arizona ($28.75-51.50, tc$50)—Mrs Hatsue Miyauchi, 8116 N 45th Ave, Glendale, AZ 85302.
309 VENICE-CULVER ($35-60, s$10)—Frances Kitagawa, 1110 Berkeley Dr, Marina del Rey, CA 90291.
310 Downtown L.A. ($29-53)—Grace Shiba, 3915 S Sycamore Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90008.
311 Hollywood ($32-57)—Toshiko Ogita, 2017 Ames St, Los Angeles, CA 90027.
312 PAN ASIAN ($31-57)—Karen Kishi, PO Box 189, Monterey Park, CA 91754.
313 San Gabriel Valley ($31.50-55)—Fumi Kiyan, 1423 S Sunset, West Covina, CA 91790.
314 Wilshire ($39.75-73.50)—Alice Nishikawa, 234 S Oxford, Los Angeles, CA 90004.
315 PASADENA ($33-58, y$6, s$13.50)—Akiko Abe, 1850 N Arroyo Blvd, Pasadena CA 91103.
316 South Bay ($35-60)—Ernest Tsujimoto, 2047 W 169th Pl, Torrance, CA 90504.
317 Marina ($29-53, x$24, y-Free, s$10)—George Kodama, 13055-4 Mindanao Way, Marina del Rey, CA 90291.
318 Carson ($30-54)—Betty Hamilton, 21203 Berendo Ave, Torrance, CA 90502.
319 Santa Barbara ($35-55)—Reiko Uyesaka, 1236 E De la Guerra St, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.
320 Coachella Valley ($35-65, incl $5 contrib to Redress)—Toru Kitahara, 86-600 Ave 72, Thermal, CA 92274.
321 SANTA MARIA ($31-57)—Sam Iwamoto, 605 E Chapel St, Santa Maria, CA 93454.
322 VENTURA COUNTY ($40-60)—Shig Yabu, PO Box 231, Camarillo, CA 93010.
323 RIVERSIDE ($30.25-55.50, s$10, y$2.50)—Lily Taka, 568 Spruce St, Riverside, CA 92507.
324 San Luis Obispo ($27-49)—Ken Kitasako, 906 Fair Oaks Ave, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420.
325 Imperial Valley ($27-49)—Dennis Morita, 1225 Wensley, El Centro, CA 92243.
326 LATIN AMERICAN ($35-60)—Rosa Miyahira, 1019 W Oban Dr, PO Box 65682, Los Angeles, CA 90065
327 North San Diego ($30-50)—Lori Hirai, 2077 Foothill Dr, Vista, CA 92083.
328 LAS VEGAS ($28-52.50; local $10)—George Goto, 1316 S 8th, Las Vegas, Nv 89104. (National & local dues separate.)
329 GREATER PASADENA AREA ($34-59)—Bob Uchida, 852 S Los Robles, Pasadena, CA 91106.
330 Progressive Westside ($34-59)—Toshiko Yoshida, 5156 Sunlight Pl, Los Angeles CA 90016
331 Southeast Cultural ($)—Donna Osugi, 340 S Lafayette Park, Los Angeles, CA 90017.
332 New Age—No longer active. Trf to 901 National.
333 PACIFICA ($35-60)—Jim H Matsuoka, 509 Kingsford St, Monterey Park, CA 91754.
334 Greater L.A. Singles ($35)—Tom Shimazaki, 17124 Lisette St, Granada Hills, CA 91344.
335 TORRANCE ($32-59)—Sophie S Kutaka, 16632 Taylor Ct, Torrance, CA 90504.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

401 Seattle ($32-57)—Aki Kurose, 1430 - 37th Ave, Seattle, WA 98122.
402 PUYALLUP VALLEY ($32-55)—Sam Uchiyama, 1002 Fife Hgts Dr E, Tacoma, WA 98424.
403 Mid-Columbia ($28.75-52.50)—Cliff Nakamura, 4130 Willow Flat Rd, Hood River, OR 97031.
404 Portland ($35-55, x$27.50, y$5, s$10)—Terry Akwai, 1201 SE Haig St, Portland, OR 97202.
405 GRESHAM-TROUTDALE ($35-60)—Kazuma Tamura, 16939 S Clackamas River Rd, Oregon City, OR 97045.
406 Spokane ($26.75-48.50, z$20-40)—Harry Honda, 618 S Sherman, Spokane, WA 98055.
407 WHITE RIVER VALLEY ($30-55)— Frank Natsuhara, 622 W Main St, Auburn, WA 98001; Miye Toyoshima, 17844-147th Ave SE, Renton, WA 98055.
408 LAKE WASHINGTON ($36.50-66.50)—Tetsu Yasuda, 14421 NE 16th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98007.
409—Columbia Basin ($35-60; x$25, z$28.75)—Edward M Yamamoto, 4502 Fairchild Loop, Moses Lake, WA 98837.
410—OLYMPIA ($32-55)—Michie Griego, 5701 Middleridge Loop NE, Olympia, WA 98506.

INTERMOUNTAIN

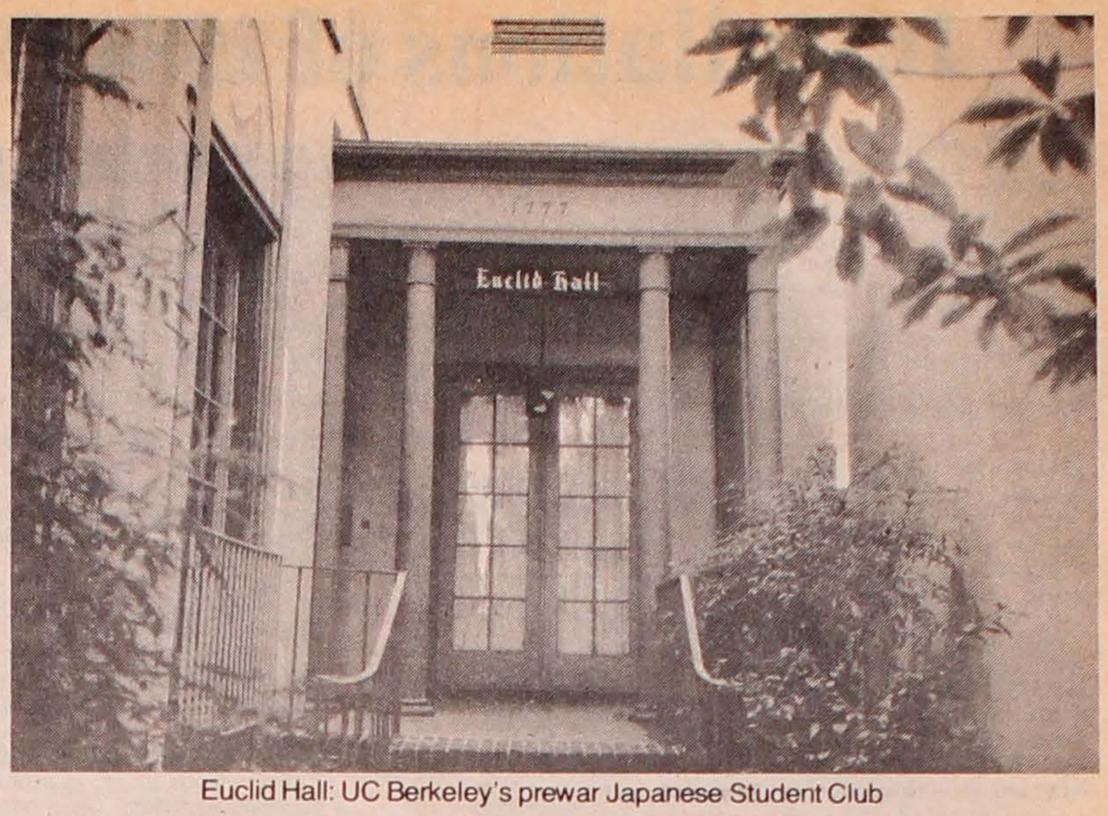
501 SALT LAKE ($32-57)—Alice Kasai, 120 S 200 W #201, Salt Lake City, UT 84101.
502 SNAKE RIVER VALLEY ($32-59)—Mike Iseri, P O Box 637, Ontario, OR 97914.
503 Mt Olympus ($28.50-52)—Mary Takemori, 170 Pioneer St, Midvale, UT 84047.
504 Boise Valley ($30-55)—Henry Suyehira, 777 E South Slope Rd, Emmett, ID 83617
505 POCATELLO-BLACKFOOT ($30-60)—Marie Proctor, 1605 Monte Vista Dr, Pocatello, ID 83201
506 IDAHO FALLS ($30.75-53.50)—Yuki Harada, Rt 1, Box 480, Firth, ID 83236
507 Wasatch Front North ($29-52, y$3)—Jack Suekawa, 848 W 2300 N, Clinton, UT 84015.

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

601 Omaha ($25-45)—Sharon Ishii Jordan, 11037 Harney St, Omaha, NE 68154.
602 Ft Lupton ($27-49)—Shigeo Hayashi, 953 Park Ave, Ft Lupton, CO 80621.
603 ARKANSAS VALLEY ($28.75-52.50)—Harry Shironaka, 16916 Road G, Ordway, CO 81063.
604 New Mexico ($27-49)—Randolph Shibata, 13509 Auburn NE, Albuqeruque, NM 87112.
605 Mile-Hi ($32-55)—Dr Mahito Uba, 6200 E 5th Ave, Denver, CO 80220.
606 Houston ($30.75-51.50, s$15, z$26.75)—Mrs Theresa Narasaki, 14830 Broadgreen Dr, Houston, TX 77079.

Youth members may subscribe to the Pacific Citizen at $10 a year. The PC subscription for all other JACL memberships is for one-year on a one-per-household basis. A second PC based on couple membership is $10 a year. JACL Chapters may also order gift subscriptions at $10 per year.

Membership fees are coded as follows: **first pair of dues**—Single and Couples, **(s)**—Student, **(y)**—Youth (PC not included), **(z)**—Senior Citizen or Retiree, **(tc)**—Thousand Club members $55 and up, **(x)**—Spouse of TC members (PC not included). Membership includes PC subscription on a one-per-household basis. **PC subscription and JACL membership expirations shall be the same date, effective with new memberships in FY1984.**



Euclid Hall: UC Berkeley's prewar Japanese Student Club

Scholarship applications available

SAN FRANCISCO—Applications for the 1984 JACL scholarships are now available through local chapters, regional offices, and National Headquarters.

For 1984, the 38th year of the JACL Scholarship Program, 40 scholarships will be awarded, totaling more than $50,000. Entering freshmen, undergraduates and graduates may apply. Awards are also made to non-students who address the Japanese American culture in creative arts projects. JACL members, their children, and Americans of Japanese ancestry are eligible.

Completed freshman applications are due March 15 at local JACL chapters for screening by chapter committees. Applications for undergraduate, graduate, creative arts, and performing arts scholarships are due March 15 at National Headquarters. Scholarship recipients will be announced at the end of May.

Student aid applications are due at National Headquarters by July 16, and recipients will be notified in August.

Univ. of California Awards

Five new scholarships will be awarded to undergraduate and graduate students attending one the nine campuses of the University of California or an affiliated institution. Entering freshmen are not eligible.

The awards are funded by the California Japanese Alumni Assn., an organization composed of Nikkei alumni of the university. The association's board allocated $10,000 for five $2,000 scholarships to be awarded by JACL.

In 1923, the Nikkei Shimin Students raised $13,000 to purchase a dormitory, known as Euclid Hall, in Berkeley, California, which housed approximately 30 male students. Euclid Hall also served as the clubhouse of the successor organization, the Japanese Students Club. Alumni of this organization incorporated in 1952 as the California Japanese Alumni Assn. In 1972 Euclid Hall was sold and provided a fund for campus services and scholarships.

For further information about JACL scholarships, contact David Nakayama, Youth Director, National JACL, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115; (415) 921-5225. #

Mountain Plains conducts employment workshop

By RONALD SHIBATA

HOUSTON—Mountain Plains District Council met over the Veteran's Day weekend of Nov. 10-12, 1983, at the Four Seasons Hotel located in downtown Houston. Houston Chapter hosted a social the evening of the 10th, as most of the day was reserved for the arrival of out-of-town visitors. The first business session was held the next morning, with the agenda devoted to housekeeping matters. The afternoon was left open for a tour of the Johnson Space Center and shopping. On Friday evening, the Houston Chapter hosted a potluck dinner for all out-of-town guests at the home of Betty Waki.

The morning of the 12th was devoted to a workshop on employment discrimination conducted by Norman Ishimoto of San Francisco, a private consultant in the area of employment practices. Participants in the workshop were Mas Yamasaki, a Dayton Chapter member currently living in Houston, who was involved in an employment discrimination case with the Borden Dairies several years ago, and Betty Waki, an art teacher with the Houston Independent School District, whose case, involving the non-recognition of Asians as a part of the Singleton Ratio for hiring teachers, is still an issue in the Houston area.

The afternoon was devoted to the final business session, at which the District learned of the resignation of its Treasurer, Stanley Harada of the New Mexico Chapter. District Governor Ron Shibata was directed by the District Council to appoint a replacement as quickly as possible.

The District also allocated funds to be utilized by District Youth Representative Marc Narasaki, who will establish a youth group in the Denver area and assist with the formation of youth groups in the Houston, Texas, and Albuquerque, New Mexico, areas. The District Council meeting ended with an evening banquet and a presentation by Mas Yamasaki and Min Yasui, National JACL Redress Chair.

Mountain Plains holds its Spring meeting in Denver, Colorado, on March 3. This meeting coincides with the testimonial for Min Yasui.

Japanese American Citizens League

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Chronology

December, 1982

Dec. 8—Ernest K. Morishita, 41, Fresno county assistant administrator, named Monterey county administrative officer. His government career started with County Road Dept., Los Angeles, 1966.

Dec. 28—South Bay JACL youth chapter's initial meeting is held in Palos Verdes (Cal.), hosted by Herb/Pauline Hayakawa. PSD youth officer is Lisa Hayakawa.

January, 1983

Jan. 7—Priscilla Ouchida, aide to Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, AB 2710 author, which allows former Nikkei state employees wartime compensation, helps with notary services at national JACL headquarters.

Jan. 15—Asian American groups Japanese Welfare Rights Organization, Concerned Asian Pacific Lawyers, Asian Pacific Americans for Nuclear Awareness, Asian Social Workers endorse Dr. Martin Luther King's march.

Jan. 17—Washington State Sen. George Fleming has bill calling for $5,000 compensation to ex-state workers, victims of 1942 evacuation.

Jan. 16—Open house at San Mateo JACL community center is attended by 300 supporters; Richard Nakanishi, '82 president; and Mayor Jane Baker.

Jan. 24—S.F. Mayor Dianne Feinstein signs ordinance, granting reparations to prewar Japanese American city employees.

Jan. 26—Toyota gives $280,000 gift of 25 trucks to Los Angeles county.

February, 1983

Feb. 7—An unidentified Caucasian man, upset over S.F. ordinance that awards $5,000 to former Nikkei city, county employees, expresses anger at JACL headquarters.

Feb. 10—Joan Z. Bernstein, Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians chair, tells Associated Press "It is common mythology that (president) Roosevelt acted impetuously," when he signed detention order, leading to internment of 120,000 Nikkei.

Feb. 11—Marie Shibuya-Snell, Los Angeles TV consumer action program supervisor, is appointed director of state Dept. of Consumer Affairs by Gov. George Deukmejian, becoming state's highest ranking Asian American.

Feb. 12—PSD JACL joins in monthly meeting with Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Los Angeles Lodge, arranged by Marina JACLer Superior Court Judge Ernest Hiroshige and CACA president Dr. William Tom.

Feb. 18—The 41st anniversary of President Franklin Roosevelt's signing of EO 9066 (Feb. 19, 1942) is commemorated by Calif. Legislature with Day of Remembrance resolution.

Feb. 19—JACL PSD and So. Calif. Regional of National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR) holds candlelight Day of Remembrance march.

Feb. 19—Judge William Marutani answers redress/reparations queries during San Jose JACL's 60th anniversary celebration dinner at Hotel Le Baron. Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), emcees, helps Philadelphia lawyer, describing 1942 internment.

Feb. 24—Initial findings of CWRIC Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians are released. A "grave injustice" has been done, the commissioners conclude.

March, 1983

Mar. 3—U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa's Independent Journal article, Feb. 25, which claims 1942 internment as "a vacation" stirs Marin JACL president Bruce K. Shimizu. "The issue at hand is the abrogation of constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry," he writes IJ.

Mar. 9—Sam Naito, a Portland, Ore., businessman and civic leader, is appointed to Oregon Transportation Commission by Gov. Vic Atiyeh.

Mar. 13—Judy Mieko Tachibana receives 1983 California Historical Society's Award of Merit in recognition of her role as project coordinator of Gardena, Calif. Historical Resources Survey. Dr. Donald T. Hata, Jr., CHS resources chair, makes presentation at annual luncheon in Laguna Beach.

Mar. 14—Marin County Human Rights Commission passes resolution, supporting JACL efforts to seek redress, including losses for WWII internees.

Mar. 16—National Council for Japanese American Redress chair William Hohri files lawsuit against U.S. government in behalf of 25 Nikkei plaintiffs and NCJAR. Class action seeks $10,000 per cause individual. Total may exceed $24 billion.

Mar. 31—Reception nets $13,000 for coram nobis cases of Fred Korematsu, Gordon Hirabayashi and Min Yasui, reports Leslie Furukawa, Japanese American Bar Assn. president. JACL PSWDC is among sponsors.

April, 1983

Apr. 5—Taking judge's bench for Selma-Parlier Judicial District Court is Anthony W. Ishii, appointed by Fresno county Board of Supervisors.

Apr. 10—Russian olive saplings (120) are planted by Denver Central Optimist Club and Arkansas Valley JACL at Amache Memorial site, former relocation center grounds.

Apr. 11—Chosen Cleveland High School's 1983 Rose Festival princess is Sherrie Lynne Oka of Portland, Ore.

Apr. 12—Mayor Richard Arrington, Jr., Birmingham, Ala., and Hitachi's Mayor Tomeji Tachibana agree to expand sister city relations in cultural, economic and other fields.

Apr. 30—About 200 persons travel to former Manzanar Relocation Center, a historical landmark, in 14th annual Pilgrimage where during WWII some 10,000 were interned.

May, 1983

May 4—A Davis, Ca., Vietnamese student, Thong Hy Huynh, 17, is stabbed to death at Davis High School in a fight reportedly followed by weeks of racist taunting by white students.

May 6—New York JACLer and EDC vice governor B.J. Watanabe is recipient of proclamation for Asian Pacific Heritage Week from New Jersey Gov. Thomas Kean. Ceremonies, witnessed by New York JACL president Tom Kometani, take place at William Paterson College.

May 13—Gov. John Spellman signs into law, ESSB 3163, which he says is "a positive step toward recognizing wrongs inflicted upon Nikkei state workers." Bill provides $5,000 each for those dismissed from 1942 jobs.

May 16—The Justice Dept. files a motion in the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., to dismiss NCJAR $25.2 billion class lawsuit.

May 20—Longtime Arizona community leader/JACLer Tom Kadomoto is promoted from honorary Japanese consul at Phoenix to honorary consul general status by the Foreign Ministry.

June, 1983

June 1—Gayle Tomoko Yamazaki, the first woman from Contra Costa county, Ca., to enter the U.S. Air Force Academy, is among the 25th graduating class of cadets honored by keynoter President Reagan.

June 15—Study conducted by ICF, Inc., consulting firm, for CWRIC, reveals as a result of evacuation, Nikkei lost between $149/$370 million in 1945 dollars; and $810 million/$2 billion in 1983 dollars (accounting for inflation).

June 17—Elected 16 to 1, Yori Wada of S.F. is first minority ethnic chair of Univ. of California board of regents. Under one-year term, Wada presides over a 28-member policymaking body of the nine-campus system.

June 18—Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) says in New York Times that it might take up to six years for Congress to act on CWRIC redress/reparations.

June 22—Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.); Rep. Michael Lowry (D-7th Wa.) and 24 other House members draft legislation on redress payments to Japanese American and Aleut descent evacuation victims. Cranston bill does not specify amount; H.R. 3877 calls for $20,000 each to surviving camp victims.

June 24—Longtime WLA JACLer Togo Tanaka is elected head of Los Angeles Rotary Club, the fifth largest among the 20,000 Rotary International clubs. Tanaka is Federal Reserve Bank director, S.F.

pacific citizen

July, 1983

July 2—Executive Council of Lutheran Church endorses reparations to those stuck in camps during WWII.

July 22—Fourteen West Coast units of Nisei VFWs protest commander in chief James R. Currieo who attacks redress/reparations with flat statement: "no apology, no reparations."

August, 1983

Aug. 17—Mitsue Takahashi's petition for a state Supreme Court hearing into her dismissal for "incompentence" from Livingston Union District is denied although Chief Justice Bird feels the State Teachers Assn. case should be brought up. Takahashi taught for 18 years.

Aug. 20—VFW commander in chief James Currieo withdraws his "no apology, no reparation" statement after pressure from West Coast Nisei posts.

Aug. 21—Gov. John Spellman and nearly 1000 others, mostly of Japanese ancestry, dedicate a memorial sculpture created by WWII veteran George Tsutakawa, 73, at Puyallup, Wash., fairgrounds where 7,200 Nikkei were confined at outbreak of Pacific conflict.

Aug. 28—Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Los Angeles, meets again with JACL leaders at PSWDC third quarterly session in Little Tokyo.

Aug. 28—Midori Watanabe, Greater L.A. Singles JACL president, presents $865 check to Harry Kajihara, PSWDC redress chair.

September, 1983

Sept. 3—One hundred fifty Japanese Americans dedicate monument to honor 31 Nisei from Amache Relocation Center, Granada, Colo., who were killed in action while serving with the U.S. Army.

Sept. 8—A ruling by Judge William Marutani of Common Pleas Court opens enrollment to female students at once all-male Central High School, Phil., Pa.

Sept. 14—Calif. state legislators, led by Gov. Deukmejian, honor Japanese American veterans with ribbon-cutting ceremony at state capitol, opening a 45-day exhibit/story of 100th Infantry Battalion, the 442nd Combat Team and MIS.

Sept. 23—Oregon State Bar Assn. accords Award of Merit to Min Yasui, national redress/reparation chair at Seaside annual dinner.

Sept. 23—Los Angeles-based East West Players, in its 19th year, dedicates its 1983-84 season to late Yuki Shimoda, one of the founders.

Sept. 23—Kinenhi (monument) groundbreaking, coordinated by Violet Kazue de Cristoforo, Salinas Valley JACL, is held at Sherwood Park, former site of Salinas Assembly Center.

Sept. 30—Three-pronged approach is developed by Asian Pacific American Advocates of California to combat anti-Asian sentiments in state's agricultural valleys, APAAC's president Allan Seid reports.

October, 1983

Oct. 4—U.S. Dept. of Justice files motion to vacate wartime conviction of Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, arrested May 30, 1942, for remaining in San Leandro, Ca., in Public Law 503 violation.

Oct. 6—Majority leader Jim Wright (D-Tex.), with 72 co-sponsors, introduces House bill, incorporating all CWRIC recommendations which provides a $1.5 billion trust fund.

Oct. 6—Marina JACL sponsors a three-Thursday seminary entitled "Planning Your Financial Future."

Oct. 9—Dr. Susumu Ohno, director of reproductive genetics at City of Hope, Duarte, Ca., is first recipient of newly-established Kihara Prize in Sendai, Japan, named after Hitoshi Kihara, another genetics expert.

Oct. 9—Denny Yasuhara, active JACLer and three-term Spokane chapter president, is elected 1984-85 PSW district governor. He is prime mover in Hifumi-En development, a HUD retirement home finished in 1973.

Oct. 14—Ventura County JACL hosts forum on "Impact of Wartime Relocation on Japanese Americans." Drs. Ford Kuramoto and Ed Himeno chair Camarillo, Ca. event.

Oct. 19—Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) expresses "dismay, concern and opposition to invasion of Grenada," and adds America should "get out of Grenada as soon as possible."

Oct. 20—Michio Mike Harada is new Honolulu district manager/postmaster. Former MIS interpreter is elevated from director of

Continued on Page II

Necrology

NOVEMBER 1982 - DECEMBER 1983

Amano, Joe, 57, July 29, Ogden, Utah; diplomate of the Board Certified in Family Practice, Davis County Medical Society chief, 1978; State's paramedic adviser.

Asamoto, Ken, 55, June 12, Cleveland; community leader, president of Asamoto-Shenberger & Associates, structural engineers.

Bergamini, David H., 54, Sept. 4, Stamford, Ct., Tokyo-born reporter whose 1971 book "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy" touched off international dispute.

Burton, Rep. Phillip, 56, April 10, San Francisco; champion of Chinese, Japanese American rights; Democrat.

Elebeck, George, 79, Feb. 28, Sacramento; descendant of Wakamatsu colonist, provided biographical data on grandfather "Kuni."

Fujii, Ryoichi, 78, April 17, founder of Chicago Shimpo, 1946.

Fujino, Frank T., 64, Aug. 16, Los Angeles; active with Disabled American Veterans, Nisei Chapter 100.

Hironaka, Betty Jane, 54, Nov. 21 ('82), San Diego; wife of Masaaki, San Diego JACL president.

Ichiyasu, Miyoko (Ito), 65, Aug. 18; artist, studied at Smith Colony, Mass., and Art Institute of Chicago.

Ida, Don, 48, June 27, balloonist, tree nurseryman, killed in West Germany balloon crash.

Ikeguchi, Fred, 67, May 26, Long Beach JACL chapter president, 1948, 1950.

Ishimoto, Fred K., 58, Sept. 5, Los Angeles; talent agency owner, war veteran.

Itano, Masao, 93, Dec. 10, Sacramento; founder of Okayama Kenjinkai, Scout Troop 15 chair.

Jackson, Sen. Henry, 71, Sept. 1, Everett, Wa.; veteran, Democrat, recommended formation of CWRIC, S 1647, in 1980.

Kaneko, John Seiki, 68, Nov. 1, San Fernando Valley JACL president, 1966-67.

Kashiki, Elaine, 35, July 25, Los Angeles; Inner City Cultural Center director, Calif. Arts Council consultant.

Kataoka, Takio, 68, Nov. 7, Milwaukee JACL president, 1954, 1974, 1977, 1978.

Kimura, Haruyo, 91, April 30, Seattle; Seattle Buddhist Church worker.

Kitayama, Tom, Jr., 34, June 9, Union City, Ca., killed in a hang-glider accident.

Kitazumi, Edward M., 73, Oct. 24, San Jose businessman; West Valley and San Jose JACL member.

Kokata, Stanley Chikashi, 51, April 26, Honolulu; past commodore of U.S. Coast Guard Auxiliary, first Nikkei to achieve rank.

Komai, Akira, 75, Nov. 28, postwar publisher of Rafu Shimpo, Los Angeles, played major role as community athletic coordinator.

Akira Komai

Korematsu, Harry, 66, June 10, San Mateo, Ca.; pioneer flower shipper; president of Stonehurst Wholesale Produce Inc.

Kunitomi, Komika, 96, July 10, Los Angeles; mother of civil rights leader Sue Embrey.

Loo, Richard, 80, Nov. 19, Burbank, Ca., Maui-born film-stage actor.

Makino, Michiye, 94, May 5, Honolulu; widow of Hawaii Hochi founder-publisher Fred Kinzaburo Makino; assumed post in 1953.

Matsumoto, Ken, 73, June 16, Oakland, Ca.; wartime National JACL vice president, was PR director, Salvation Army.

Mirikitani, Carl, 35, July 26, Honolulu; senior partner of law firm of Goodsill Anderson Quinn & Stifel.

Miyagishima, (Mike) Masanori, 63, April 13, San Francisco in Army since 1942, retired lt. col.

Miyata, Kenneth Ichiro, 32, Oct. 28, West Covina, Ca.; zoologist-ecologist, author, in river accident in Hardin, Mont.

Muraoka, Saburo, 83, Aug. 17, Chula Vista, Ca.; founder-director of San Diego-Yokohama Sister City Society.

Murata, Kikuyo, April 20, Seattle; organizer of Koyasan Buddhist Church womens federation.

Nagaoka, Eira, 65, June 18, Seattle; longtime JACL newsletter editor.

Nakagawa, Mas, 64, May 24, Chicago graphic artist.

Nakayama, Hiroshi, 65, Nov. 11, Kent, Wash., White River JACL pres.: 1963, 1977.

Nicholson, Herbert V., 91, June 16, Pasadena; befriended and served Japanese community as Quaker missionary, cited by JACL for his work to promote welfare of Nikkei during and after WW2.

Nicholson, Madeline, 95, Oct. 17, Altadena, Ca., daughter of onetime Pasadena mayor William Waterhouse.

Nobuyuki, Katherine Kikuyo, 63, Mar. 28, Gardena,; mother of Karl Nobuyuki, former national JACL director.

Ogata, Thomas Shoichi, 66, Nov. 25, Wailuku, HI; retired associate justice of Hawaii Supreme Court; active Democrat, state senator from Maui.

Ogita, Tomoo, 59, Dec. 23, Los Angeles art curator; Hollywood JACL president, 1975-1978.

Ogura, Joseph H. 67, April 14; St. Louis, Mo., research medical pioneer in larynx surgery.

Osako, Minoru John, 61, Nov. 3, Southfield, Mich.; national U.S. Kodokan judo champion, founded Chicago Judo Black Belt Federation.

Osawa, Shigeru, Oct. 21, Seattle; charter president of Seattle Progressive Citizens League, (1921), precursor of JACL.

Sakimoto, Aiko, Mar. 1, Long Beach; longtime PC correspondent.

Shigekawa, Yoshimasa, 100, Aug. 5, Glendale, Ariz.

Shinoda, Mosaburo, 98, July 26, Los Angeles; founder of M. Shinoda, Inc., wholesale flower growers, San Leandro.

Suyehiro, Hito, 54, Feb. 4, Washton, D.C. orthodontist, intercollegiate gymnastic champion.

Taira, Stuart, 26, Mar. 1, Los Angeles; police reserve officer killed while on duty; joined force Oct. 1980.

Tamai, Yoshitaka, 84, Sept. 25, Denver; minister-emeritus at Tri-State Buddhist Church.

Tamaki, George, 52, July 10, Yakima, Wash. USDA research entomologist.

Tsuboi, Kazuo, 55, ~~May 28, Parlier~~; JACLer, WW2 veteran.

Ushijima, Henry, 66, Dec. 10, ('82), Chicago; pioneer Nisei cinematographer, producer.

Uyeyama, Hajime, 79, Aug. 9, Berkeley, Ca., East Bay physician.

Yamagishi, Teizo, died in late Nov., Oklahoma City Issei photographer, prewar Seattle resident.

Yamane, Pfc. Mark O., 20, (KIA circa Oct. 25) in Grenada, posthumous Bronze Star for valor; Ranger 1st Battalion, 75th Infantry, Hunter AFB, Ga.

PFC Mark Yamane

Yanagita, Harold Haruo, April 20, San Jose; design engineer, West Valley JACL, No. Calif. MIS.

Yorita, Miyoshi, 77, July 4, Seattle; on stage as Mme. Sugimachi, opera singer (Seattle, 1924), lead in "Sakura" at Hollywood Bowl, 1933. #

'Where Are We on Redress?'

By EDDIE SATO

CHICAGO—A "town meeting" was held on Friday, Dec. 2, at Heiwa Terrace, sponsored by Chicago JACL. A weary guest from Denver, Colorado, supplied most of the answers to: "Where are we on redress?"

"We've got to let the co-sponsors of the redress bills know that we're behind them," Min Yasui said. "Remember—the opposition is writing to influential organizations. Remember—the opposition is writing to their congressmen," Yasui continued. "And the opposition is writing to the President."

The purpose of the meeting as pointed out by Lary Schectman and Chiye Tomihiro, co-chairs of the chapter redress committee, was to clarify what has to be done in the upcoming legislative phase of redress.

"Timing is very important," added Schectman.

Shown as part of the program was CBS's "Some Kind of Apology," which featured National JACL Redress Director John Tateishi and others who were interned in 1942. In the production from "Sunday Morning with Kuralt," an aging John J. McCloy maintains that he has no misgivings about the mass expulsion of Japanese Americans. The former Assistant Secretary of War feels that they are not entitled to redress, reparations or even an official government apology.

During Min Yasui's weekend stay in Chicago, a videotape interview was made by public television's WTTW (Ch.11). The half hour "Callaway" show was aired shortly after midnight on Wednesday, Dec. 7, and repeated the following day at 12:30 p.m.

Asked by John Callaway as to where he was on that day when Japan bombed Pearl Harbor, Yasui replied by saying: "Right here in Chicago. I was working for the Japanese Consulate."

Yasui Ignites Inaugural

The following evening Yasui spoke with intensity as he reminded his listeners at the 1983 Chicago JACL Chapter Inaugural that those opposed to redress must be convinced that it is an "American" issue. The 39th annual dinner-dance was held at the Hotel Continental on Saturday, Dec. 3, 1983.

Nursing a cold, Yasui said, "We Nisei are going to have to make our 'last hurrah.' Some of you are getting old and decrepit like myself. It's taken us 40 years to get this far," he sighed. "The struggle for justice has been long and painful. An apology is not enough!"

Special awards were presented to Janet Suzuki and Richard Yamada, president of the Japanese Mutual Aid Society of Chicago for their untiring efforts on behalf of the Chicago Chapter and the Nikkei. Accepting the award for Yamada was the society's executive director, Yutaka Kanemoto.

Also on the evening's program was the installation of the officers of JAYs and the Chapter's board of directors for 1984. The colors were posted and retrieved by the Nisei Post 1183 color guard.

Memories of Christmas behind barbed wire were rekindled when "White Christmas" was played as the closing dance number of the night. The selections offered by the David Romaine Orchestra pleased everyone.

The success of the inaugural was in the hands of Dr. Frank Sakamoto and Martha Watanabe. Those on the committee were: Alvin Hayashi, Calvin Hori, Dorothy Isono, Hiro Mayeda, May Nakano, Kiyoko Nakayama, Kay Sunahara, Janet Suzuki, and Carol Yoshino. #

Kabuki Medea

A Drama Review

By GERRI IGARASHI YOSHIDA

Chicago

Art is timeless and universal. It communicates across cultural barriers and generation gaps. Such is the artistry that is demonstrated in Kabuki Medea, brilliantly conceived, staged and designed by Shozo Sato at the Wisdom Bridge Theatre in Chicago. The play opened for a five-week run Dec. 8.

Sato, who took his dramatic training at Toho Academy, Tokyo, is artist-in-residence at the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Illinois.

Sato captures the tradition of kabuki in the colorful, sumptuous costumes, the dramatic make-up and the stylized movement and vocalization. The audience was treated to several special effects from Japanese theater: an underwater battle between Jason and the golden dragon complete wih larger-than-life fish manipulated by black-clothed "koken"; a clever on-stage costume change and an imaginative solo dance for the ill-fated Princess poisoned by the gold kimono and Jason's puppet children, who are decapitated in Medea's ritualized murder with red ribbons to symbolize blood. All this was accompanied by an original synthesis of traditional kabuki instrumentation and electronic music that heightened the surreal quality of a mysterious never-never land of feudal Japan.

Barbara Robertson gave a powerful and impressive performance as Medea. She artfully communicated a whole range of emotion from the shy, coquettish, flirtation with Jason at their initial meetings to utter despair and desolation when she learns of his infidelity and cruelty, to her undaunted majesty and demoniacal revenge at the end. Dean Fortunato ably handled the physical demands of the role of Jason but was not quite an equal match for Medea in their fiery confrontations. Janis Flax as the Nurse and Roone O'Donnell as the Princess were superb in their supporting roles.

The only element of Greek tragedy which did not lend itself successfully to the kabuki art form was the use of the chorus. Their elegant dances served to counterpoint the main action, but at times their commentary seemed melodramatic and contrived. Perhaps a single narrator could have served the same purpose more effectively.

Feminist Viewpoint

The most innovative juxtaposition of East and West, ancient and modern, was revealed in the play's decidedly feminist viewpoint. Both Greece and Japan are male-dominated societies, yet the director's sympathies are clearly with Meda as the woman spurned by an arrogant, heartless, self-serving opportunist who discards her after she has sacrificed family and homeland for his love. Apparently this "use once and throw away" phenomenon has been operative since time immemorial for all women, and Medea is therefore justified and exonerated for her consequent bloody vengeance.

The universality of the play culminated in the final dance of seduction between Medea and the King of Korea, who offers her refuge in her exile. They echo the words spoken by Medea and Jason, the young lovers in the Prologue. The mesmerizing dance of love-hate-death is to be re-enacted time and time again and although names and faces, times and places change, human nature itself remains immutable. For all our modern psychology and worldly sophistication, this ageless story of love, infidelity and revenge continues to fascinate us in films, soap operas, novels and indeed, in our own personal lives. #

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Membership contest begins

SAN FRANCISCO—Rose Ochi, newly appointed JACL Vice President for Membership, announced that a membership contest will begin immediately. The purpose of the contest is to encourage chapters to continue recruiting new members throughout the year and to increase overall membership. Chapters will engage in friendly competion for six $250 prizes. In addition, districts will be awarded $5 for each member recruited over the base-year district membership figure.

To provide a fairer competition, chapters are divided into three sizes:

Group 1: 25 to 100 members
Group 2: 101 to 250 members
Group 3: 251 and more

The 12-month period from July 1, 1982, to June 30, 1983, provides the base-year membership figure.

In each of the chapter groups, the chapter with the largest **percentage** increase **and** the chapter with the largest **numerical** increase in membership will receive a $250 award. The $5 per member district incentive award will be given to all districts exceeding their base-year membership figures. All National JACL membership categories will be calculated in membership figures for the contest. A chapter can win in both the "percentage" and "numerical" increase categories, thus making possible an award of $500 to one chapter. Any and all districts can also "win."

Numbers and percentages will be based on official figures as determined by the National Membership Coordinator for the 12-month period from July 1, 1983, to June 30, 1984. Membership transmittal forms from chapters to National Headquarters must be postmarked no later than midnight, June 30, 1984.

Each chapter president will receive a notice of the contest, including a base-year membership figure and chapter group-size designation. District governors will receive notification of their district base-year membership figure. Winners will be announced in the Pacific Citizen. Periodic progress reports will also be published in the PC. Awards will be presented to the chapter winners at the 1984 National Convention in Honolulu.

For more information, call Lia Shigemura at National Headquarters in San Francisco, (415) 921-5225. #

Chevron awards health fair grant to JACL

SAN FRANCISCO — For the second consecutive year, National JACL has been awarded a minority health fair grant from Chevron U.S.A., the sole corporate sponsor of the Minority Health Fair program. The Chevron U.S.A. grant will be used to facilitate health education and outreach in minority populations with emphasis on Asian and Asian American groups.

The minority health fair concept was developed by the National Health Screening Council for Volunteer Organizations, a private, non-profit organization designed to provide assistance in the planning of health fairs.

Minority health fairs are events that provide free health education, health screening, and information. Participants are encouraged to assume responsibility for their health and to practice good health habits. The events can vary in content by emphasizing the needs of different ethnic groups.

JACL chapter are encouraged to sponsor a minority health fair with the monetary, promotional, and informational assistance provided by National JACL and the screening council, or to work with other organizations in sponsoring a health fair.

Lia Shigemura, National JACL Program Director, noted that, "The program gives chapters a unique opportunity to provide a worthy service to their community."

Chapter presidents should expect to receive an information packet from National Headquarters shortly, Shigemura added. #

PC Calendar of Events

JACL-sponsored events are prefaced with name of the JACL unit (chapter, district, national) in boldface. Social affairs of Nikkei community/church groups are listed as a community service. Where fees/reservations are involved, an "info" contact is required. Items should be submitted in writing to the PC Calendar editor.

● **JAN 13 (Friday)**
San Francisco—Asian Bar Assn inst dnr, Celadon Rest, 6pm; 788-9000.

● **JAN 14 (Saturday)**
Philadelphia—New Year's pty, Friends Cntr

● **JAN 15 (Sunday)**
Olympia—'Tribute to Japan' program, displays, food; Evans Libr, Evergreen Coll, 12-5pm, free; for schedule, 866-6000, x6128.

● **JAN. 16 (Monday)**
San Francisco—Donald Keene lecture on 'East and West in novels of Junichiro Tanizaki,' 7:30pm, 312 Sutter St.

● **JAN. 21 (Saturday)**
New England—Shogatsu party, Boston; info (617) 492-4335.

● **JAN. 22 (Sunday)**
Los Angeles—Bnft movie 'Chiheisen' for ret hm, 244 So. San Pedro, 1 & 4:30pm, $20 and $50; 680-3700.

● **JAN. 24 (Tuesday)**
San Francisco—Oshogatsu festival mtg, Buddhist Ch, 7pm; info 567-3851

● **JAN. 27 (Friday)**
West Valley—Inst dnr, Bold Knight Inn, Sunnyvale.

● **JAN. 28 (Saturday)**
St Louis—Inst dnr, Mandarin House; Henry Tanaka, spkr.
Sequoia—Inst dnr, Ruby King Res't, Los Altos, 6:30pm; Wendy Tokuda, spkr; Rsvp 494-7862.

● **FEB. 4 (Saturday)**
Fremont—Washington Township / So Alameda County 50th Reunion, Holiday Inn, 32083 Alvarado-Niles Rd, Union City, 6pm; Rsvp Jan 17, E Tsujimoto, 38815 Sobrante St, Fremont, CA 94539.

● **FEB. 11 (Saturday)**
Sequoia—Crab-spaghetti feed, Palo Alto Buddhist Ch; info (408) 321-7066.
San Francisco—Oshogatsu festival, Buddhist Ch/Morning Star School, Pine & Octavia, 11am-5pm.

● **FEB. 18 (Saturday)**
Salt Lake City—JACL Credit Union mtg, dnr, dance; Ramada Inn, 999 S. Main; 6:30pm; Reserve by Feb. 15, 355-8040.

• MAR. 17 (Saturday)
Carson—Steak dnr and Las Vegas nite, Gardena Buddhist Ch, 1517 W 166th.

Letters

● Uninformed viewers

Prof. James Araki presented a rather sophisticated analysis of "Sanga Moyu/Futatsu no Sokoku" in the Holiday Issue (Dec. 23-30, 1983). From a literary point of view, his review has considerable merit.

Unfortunately, television viewers—both in Japan and the United States—are not very discerning. The vast majority of viewers lack the historical and intellectual background necessary to arrive at the same kind of perceptive interpretation displayed by Prof. Araki.

Prof. Araki probably read more into "Futatsu no Sokoku" than the author, Toyoko Yamazaki, intended or was capable of including. It is evident that Prof. Araki knows a lot about Japanese Americans, but the same is not true of Ms. Yamazaki, whose understanding of Americans and American institutions is woefully inadequate.

I do not much care if "Sanga Moyu" is shown in Japan; but it will be an unmitigated disaster if it is ever dubbed or subtitled and telecast in the United States. The stereotypes that Japanese Americans fought so hard to eliminate through the years will be reactivated by "Sanga Moyu."

Most importantly, "Sanga Moyu" will be a definite threat to the redress movement. The white racists would like nothing better than to have their viewpoints supported by a Japanese television show.

RAYMOND OKAMURA
Berkeley, CA.

● Explanation needed

There appeared in the Dec. 16 PC a letter from Ted Shigeno of Tokyo criticizing a previous article by Bill Hosokawa regarding the novel "Futatsu no Sokoku." Mr. Shigeno, having read the book and the reviews, stated that Hosokawa had completely missed what the author was trying to say. He also stated that "Futatsu no Sokoku" is a novel and as such cannot be flawed by errors or represent something inaccurately.

On Mr. Shigeno's first point, I would like to ask him to explain what the author was trying to say. On his second point, I offer the following comment. As a novel based on a true story, it should contain the known facts and should not present these facts inaccurately. For instance, the title of the book which translates into "Two Fatherlands," when concerning Japanese Americans, is misleading.

In contrast to Mr. Shigeno's remarks, on page 5 of the same issue of the PC, a related article by James S. Oda explains the background of this book and concludes that this book presents a viewpoint favorable to the Japanese Americans.

Instead of condemning the JACL with such destructive criticism, I hope we can get Mr. Shigeno to help us by explaining his statements and by having him suggest how the JACL might effectively get involved in U.S.-Japan relations.

EDWIN Y. MITOMA
Rancho Palos Verdes, CA.

● Mondale a disaster

Supporting Walter Mondale for President of the United States, just because he pledged to back monetary compensation for Japanese American evacuees, may be likened to unsavory citizens selling their votes for paltry dollars!

Candidate Mondale habitually promises goodies to politically active special interest groups, including something-for-nothing advocates. Like former President Jimmy Carter, under whom he served as Vice President, he favors pie-in-the-sky domestic programs, which produced the past 20% inflation rates.

Let us not forget that the Carter-Mondale administration pulled the rug from under friendly governments, generating political instabilities that resulted in the present bloody crisis in the Middle East and Central America!

Hopefully, most JACLers put Americanism above political prejudices or personal gains.

MAS ODOI
Torrance, CA.

● 'Highest honor'

The column by David Nakayama (PC 11/25) was a fitting tribute to a fallen warrior. It should not have been taken out of context with an anguished tirade by E.H. Taniguchi (PC 12/9). Such serves only to diminish a honorable act.

By choice, Mark Yamane was a Ranger, one of the elite, a real pro! Thus, like the samurai of old, death in combat was the highest honor! This honor was bestowed on Yamane in Grenada.

Death came not as a tragedy for the highest honor was attained. Nor was his death a waste; after all, how many of us are called to die on the battlefield fighting the forces of evil?

HASHIME SAITO
Tucson, AZ

● Superpower meeting

Bill Hosokawa's suggestion in his column of Dec. 9 ("The Day After" Pale by Comparison) [to hold a summit meeting in the Hiroshima museum] is a great one. If only Bill, or some international statesman, governmental spokesperson, church leader, media editor (through world-wide petitions), or perhaps the JACL, could bring his suggestion to fulfillment.

Idealistic? A dreamer? Yes, but as Bill said, "...the darkness is closing in. Some innovative move is imperative."

BILL FUJITA
Berkeley, CA.

● New Year's thoughts

Thinking about what resolutions to make for the New Year? Allow me to suggest 3 "guidelines" for your list.

(1) No one ever plans to live a mediocre life. It just happens unless you plan otherwise (Oswald Chambers).

(2) To truly become number one you must constantly strive to surpass yourself, not the competition (from an ad for a bank in Colorado).

(3) No one can make you feel inferior without your consent (Eleanor Roosevelt).

Just a few things to think about in 1984. Have a good one! Aloha.

CURTIS INOUE
Honolulu

● Postal materials wanted

I am studying postal censorship during the Second World War and am interested in obtaining any correspondence, including complete envelopes, postmarks, post cards, postal service forms, notice of change of address, other notices and forms and any collateral material pertaining to the incarceration and detention camps.

I am preparing an exhibit to show at national stamp conventions and have acquired material relating to this period. Many people know nothing concerning the circumstances of this period, and I hope, with your cooperation, I would be able to arrange a block-buster exhibit to educate them.

I am not political, but having been a social worker for many years I have been interested in history, and as a collector of postal history especially, I have used my collecting interests to educate myself and others.

My collecting interests on man's inhumanity to man have enabled me to win several exhibitions in the past and with renewed interest in that episode, I would appreciate any cooperation you could give me.

Do you know people who would be willing to correspond with me, and who would be willing to part with any of the material that I have been searching for? I would also be interested in passes, flyers, official notices, official announcements, etc. from the entire period. Mail into and from the camps, foreign and local. I am prepared to pay for any material.

DAVID SALOVEY
34 Hillside Ave.
NY 10040

CHRONOLOGY —

Continued from Page 9

mail processing, which involves 2,350 workers.

Oct. 21—National president Floyd Shimomura, and national director Ron Wakabayashi begin nine-day visit of Japan, conferring with Japan chapter, civic leaders, news media and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Visits include Kyoto, Nara and Nagoya. Japan chapter holds reception. Declares Asahi News: "They came like firemen trying to cool the economic friction between U.S. and Japan."

Oct. 28—Asian/American law students from all parts of country gather for three-day conference at Georgetown Univ. law center to discuss politics, economic and historical role and status of Asian Americans.

Oct. 29—Japanese Village Plaza in Little Tokyo (Los Angeles) observes fifth year with special sales, festivities and community-wide program which continues to Nov. 6.

Oct. 29—Placer County chapter holds its 43rd annual goodwill banquet at Placer Buddhist Church in Penryn, Ca. Hugo Nishimoto, v.p. co-chairs program with Keisuke Yawata, head of NEC Electronics USA, Inc., as guest speaker.

November, 1983

Nov. 4—San Francisco JACL leads FY 1983 membership with 1,332; West Los Angeles (2), 1,206; and San Jose (3) 971. Chapters are all from California.

Nov. 11—President Reagan is first American president to address the Japanese Diet (Tokyo), briefly touching upon the life of Kanaye Nagasawa, an Issei, who he said "exemplified the mutually enriching contacts between the two nations." Nagasawa founded a small winery at Santa Rosa, Ca., in 1875.

Nov. 12—Central California District Convention delegates at Hilton Hotel, Fresno, are called to the attention of an anti-redress resolution issued by Filipino American Delta chapter, American Ex-Prisoners of War.

Nov. 13—West Los Angeles JACL holds its 38th annual installation dinner, with co-chairs Emily Yamanaka and Peggy Hoshizaki. L.A. Police Lt. Daniel N. Cooke is speaker.

Nov. 16—Sen. Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) with 13 colleagues introduces S 2116 which implements recommendations of CWRIC.

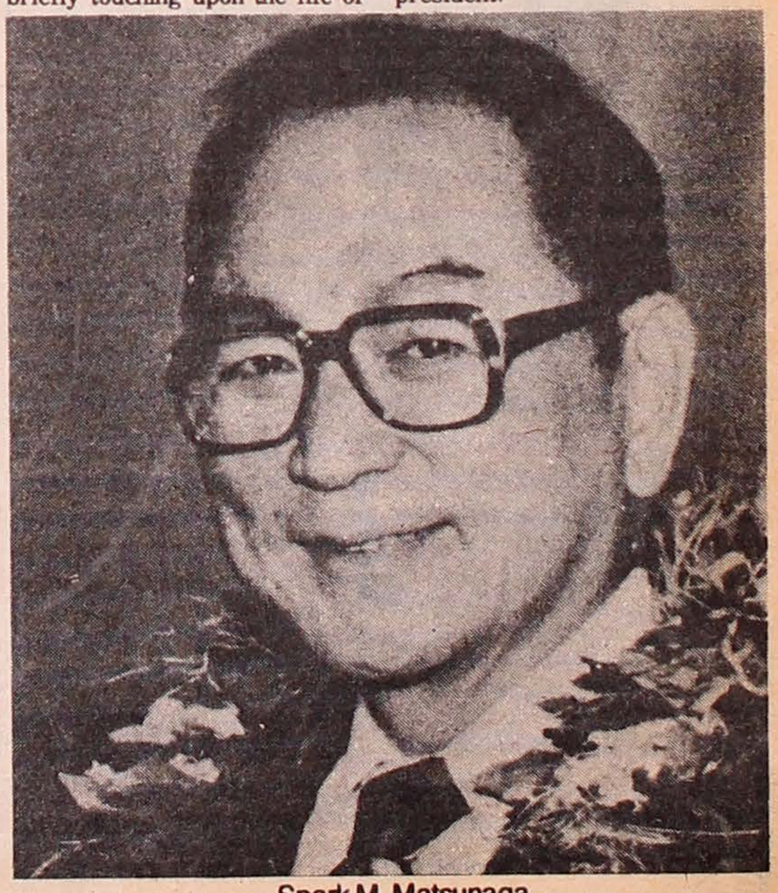
Nov. 19—Consul General Yoshifumi Matsuda, based in Los Angeles, is noon luncheon guest speaker at PSW's fourth quarterly district council in Las Vegas.

Nov. 19—National redress chair Min Yasui is honored by the Oregon American Civil Liberties Union in Portland, Ore., his pre-war hometown where he purposely violates curfew law by walking the streets, twice phoning FBI that "a Japanese was wandering outside his home after hours."

December, 1983

Dec. 3—The 39th annual Chicago JACL inauguration dinner is held at Hotel Continental with Dr. Frank Sakamoto, chair. National redress chair Min Yasui is guest speaker.

Dec. 4—San Diego JACL, featuring author Peter Irons of UC-San Diego, holds 50th anniversary dinner at Kona Kai Club as Mas Hironaka begins 10th year as president.



Spark M. Matsunaga

Amerasia Journal explores history and contributions of immigrants

LOS ANGELES — Research on the monetary contributions of early Chinese American emigrants to China and on the residential choices of the newest Asian refugees, the Indochinese, in California are the focus of the current Amerasia Journal.

Beginning in the 19th century, Chinese emigrants from Toisan County, Guangdong Province, sent remittances to their families that were used in part to establish schools and public institutions. Renqiu Yu, a graduate student from the People's Republic of China, traces the development of overseas fund-raising in America in support of education in Toisan. Without the substantial financial aid of these emigrants between the 1920s and the 1940s, it would not have been possible to universalize primary education in the county, Yu states. The essay suggests historical research on Chinese Americans can be expanded by considering the political, social and economic factors on the Pacific.

Differing greatly from these earlier Chinese emigrants, the latest newcomers to the United States are the Indochinese refugees. Since 1975, over 600,00 persons from Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea have been resettled. Jacqueline Desbarats and Linda Holland in their article examine the causes and implications of refugee residential patterns in Orange County, California, which has the densest concentration of Indochinese nationwide. The article examines factors affecting the refugees' choices of residence in the county.

Also in this issue of Amerasia Journal, Japanese American historian Yuji Ichioka examines an instance of private Japanese diplomacy and its effect on organized American labor and Japanese immigrant workers in the period 1915-16. The article explores the events surrounding the appearance of Suzuki Bunji, the first Asian delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions in 1915 and 1916. Utilizing Japanese language documents, Ichioka discusses Suzuki's attempts at lessening hostility towards immigration and Japanese workers.

Selected poems and an essay on the writing of poetry by Toyo Suyemoto, a second generation Japanese American poet, also grace this issue. These poems are dedicated to her first generation mother, and to other Japanese American women who stepped on American shores. Suyemoto has been writing since the 1930s and has been published in many literary magazines and newspapers.

Other articles and book reviews round out this issue, now available. Single copies are $3.50 plus tax and handling; indvidual subscriptions at $7. Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024. #

Issei reveal life in oral history interviews

By EILEEN SUNADA - SARASOHN

The Issei Oral History Project is pleased to announce the release of "The Issei: Portrait of a Pioneer" (Pacific Book Publishers, 296pp., $17.95). This oral history of the first-generation Japanese immigrants to the United States documents the experiences of the Issei from their own perspective. The history traces the life of the Issei from their roots in Japan to the present. The varied interviews reveal their reasons for immigrating, experiences with prejudice, the phenomenon of picture brides, how the Issei coped with the Depression and the events of World War II, life in internment camps, and their final attempts to leave a legacy of successful endeavor for future generations. The role of the JACL is mentioned in several interview segments. The history, a composite portrait, uses 32 interviews selected from the Issei Oral History Project's library of 200 interviews.

Beginning in 1969 under the direction of Heihachiro Takarabe, project board members, with meager funding but strong determination, have nearly completed the translation and transcription of their 200 interviews. The project also designed and completed the Walerga Project, oral interviews of Japanese Americans detained in Sacramento County during WW2, for the Sacramento Museum and History Center. The completion of a manuscript for publication on Issei women is the focus of the Issei Oral History Project in 1984.

Mail orders for "The Issei: Portrait of a Pioneer" may be addressed to: Issei Oral History Project, Inc., 6942 Gallery Way, Sacramento, CA 95831. Please add 6% California sales tax and $1.97 for postage and handling, for a total of $21 for each order. #

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'James Imahara: Son of Immigrants'

The personal recollection (as told to Anne Butler Poindexter) of a charter member of Florin JACL, Imahara and his young family of 10 were evacuated to Arkansas in 1942. They begrudgingly settled after the war in Louisiana (Chicago was too cold, and to-hell with California), where he successfully ran a nursery business and saw to it that nine of ten children finished college. One of the few first-person Nisei histories to be published, the fifth daughter encouraged her dad to write what had happened to him and the community, how he felt and survived . . .

This little book may encourage other Nisei to tell the "flip-side" of their Evacuation story, the memoirs, thoughts, emotions and philosophy of life.—Harry Honda, Pacific Citizen.

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New and Distinguished Books in Asian American Studies

(By special arrangement with the Univ. of Washington Press, the Pacific Citizen offers 12 books in Asian American Studies on a "direct shipment from UW Press" basis. Some of the books are in the PC Library for review but not available for sale here.)

Mine Okubo — *1946: 209pp (1983 Reprint)*
Citizen 13660 — *List: $8.95 (soft)*

The book has captured all the bumbling and fumbling of the early evacuation days, all the patos and much of the humor that arose from the paradox of citizens interned. (—MOT, Pacific Citizen).

Yoshiko Uchida — *1982: 160pp*
Desert Exile — *List: $12.95*
The Uprooting of a Japanese American Family

A personal account of the Berkeley family who lived through the sad years of World War II internment in the Utah desert.

John Okada — *1980: 176pp*
No-No Boy — *List: $6.95 (soft)*

First published in 1957, it received little attention and its author died thirteen years later believing Asian Americans had rejected his works: a story of Ichiro Yamada who chose to go to federal prison rather than serve in the U.S. army during WW2. His struggles and conflicts upon his return to his family and to the realities of postwar America are revealed in this angry and intense novel.

C. Harvey Gardiner — *1981: 248pp*
Pawns in a Triangle of Hate — *List: $25.00*
The Peruvian Japanese and the United States

The full account of a little-known chapter of WW2 history—the evacuation of nearly 1,800 Japanese from Peru to the U.S. Some were exchanged for U.S. prisoners of war in Japan, fewer than 100 returned to Peru. Gardiner (who testified on this phase before the Committee on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians) relates the policies of the U.S. and Peruvian governments that resulted in U.S. internment.

Takeo Ujo Nakano with Leatrice Nakano — *1981: 136pp*
Within the Barbed Wire Fence — *List: $11.50*
A Japanese Man's Account of His Internment in Canada

Even in this period of anxiety and sadness, Nakano, an accomplished poet, turned to writing poetry (tanka) for sustenance.

Monica Sone — *1979: 256pp*
Nisei Daughter — *$7.95 (soft)*

With humor, charm and deep understanding, a Japanese American woman tells how it was to grow up on Seattle's waterfront in the 1930s, then be subjected to "relocation" during WW2. First published in 1952.

Bienvenido N. Santos — *1979: 200pp*
Scent of Apples: A Collection of Stories — *List: $7.95*

Sixteen stories dealing with the lives of Filipinos in America—the barbers, cooks, munitions workers, clerks, students and aging Pinoys—comprise the first collection of his works to appear in the U.S.

Two Plays by Frank Chin — *1981: 171pp*
The Chickencoop Chinaman and The Year of the Dragon — *List: $22.50 and $8.95 (soft)*

As a portrait of an Asian American's furious struggle for identity, 'The Year of the Dragon' is a searing statement, a powerful cry—The New York Times.

Louis Chu — *1979: 250pp*
Eat a Bowl of Tea — *List: $7.95 (soft)*

A landmark in Chinese American literature when it was first published in 1961, it is the first novel to capture the tone and sensibility of everyday life in an American Chinatown.

James Morton — *1980: 294pp*
In the Sea of Sterile Mountains — *List: $7.95*
The Chinese in British Columbia

Since the gold rush days of 1858, the Chinese have made important contributions to British Columbia, despite being subjected to racism, bigotry and the rough edges of a pioneer society.

Ronald T. Takaki — *1982: 379pp*
Iron Cages: — *List: $9.95*
Race and Culture in 19th Century America

A highly individual, discerning and provocative analysis of white America's racism from the time of the Revolution to the Spanish-American war . . .immensely readable.'—Publishers Weekly.

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TRAVEL NOTES:

U.S. Christians in Japan

by JOANNE H. KAGIWADA
Indianapolis, IN

My husband, David, and I recently returned from a three-week trip to Japan, our first opportunity to travel in Asia. We participated in the 100th anniversary celebrations of Disciple work in Japan, one in Akita on Oct. 9 and another the following week-end in Tokyo. We also traveled to Hiroshima and the ancient capital, Kyoto, with short side trips along the way. Instead of a chronological report, I've set down a few personal impressions and observations that are representative of our travels.

Akita is a city of 280,000, beautifully situated on the northwest coast of the main island, Honshu. It is an hour from Tokyo by plane, but it was a far distant port when two Disciple couples, Charles and Laura DeLany Garst and George and Josephine Wood Smith, set sail from Yokohama in the spring of 1884 to begin the first Christian mission work there.

The celebration marking 100 years in the life of the church at Akita was a joyful and festive occasion. It was a time of reunion for many who had shared in its life, including Jessie Trout, who had been principal of the church's kindergarten in the late 20s and early 30s, and Itoko Maeda, whose connection with Disciples in Japan dates back to her early childhood. It was a time for remembering, and a time for commitment to the future of Christian mission in Akita. In a country where education is very highly valued, Akita is the only place in Japan where mission work has not left a legacy of a Christian school. The church people in Akita are working to make their dream for a school become a reality.

The United Church of Christ in Japan was organized in 1941 and Disciple churches no longer have a separate denominational identity, but those historical ties keep alive the mutual concern and commitment between the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the former Disciple churches in Japan. One of the messages of greeting to the Akita church was sent by Central Christian Church in Warren, Ohio, where the Smiths were serving when they received their appointment to Japan. Indicative of our growing sensitivity to the global nature of communication in this electronic age, the Warren congregation's message was a videotape with their choir singing the Doxology in Japanese.

Because Dave and I hoped to take advantage of the opportunity to get acquainted with our Japanese relatives and to travel off the regular tourist track, we decided to use the excellent train service in Japan, including the famous Shinkansen (Bullet Train), and to travel unescorted for most of our time in Japan. The country is criss-crossed by affordable and efficient public transportation systems—a combination of buses, subways, and trains. Hiring a taxi or owning a car is fairly expensive. And a pair of comfortable walking shoes is absolutely essential.

With the population densely concentrated in a few hospitable regions in this small nation of mountainous islands, the history of Japan reveals the development of social structures very different from the individualistic, frontier spirit which many identify with the settlement of North America. A visitor begins to understand the wisdom underlying the preservation of the traditional sanctuaries of nature and serenity. One also gains a glimmer of insight into the high value given to getting along with each other, and the high utility for avoiding open conflict in a language where ambiguity and imprecision are inherent.

Speaking the Language Helpful

Fortunately for our travel plans, Dave's long-unused childhood knowledge of the Japanese language came back to him. For while it is true that the Japanese have extensive arrangements for tourists, understanding and speaking the English language is not within the scope of everyday activities for most of the Japanese people. A few signs are written in English, but many are not. Since Dave's education in Japanese had not progressed beyond the English-language equivalent of learning to print, his competence in reading Japanese is limited. His ability to ask questions turned out to be of critical importance.

A humorous and graphic illustration of this: When the menu was brought to us at restaurants, Dave would ask if they had a menu with pictures; if not, would someone read the menu to us so we could order. Imagine the consternation on the face of the waiter or waitress, confronted by a person who looked Asian and spoke Japanese, but could not read something as simple as a menu!

On the other hand, our relatives were delighted with Dave's ability to carry on a conversation wth them, and overjoyed at our obvious gusto in trying all the Japanese delicacies they had prepared for dinner. When Dave's cousins expressed their anxiousness about me in that regard, he remarked that my mind is quite American, but my stomach is definitely Japanese.

And much to my surprise, I evidently look Japanese—even to the Japanese people. At first reading, that sentence may seem to be nonsense. But it is an identification that I had never believed the people in Japan would make. I had heard many stories about people visiting the country of their forebears and being immediately categorized as foreigners. I had always assumed that would certainly be the case in Japan—I would be treated as an outsider, alien to the society, and looked down upon because I could not speak Japanese. I am grateful I did not experience that kind of alienation. People would greet me, ask for directions(!), and in general seemed to assume that I belonged. Even more than Dave, who doesn't look so Japanese to the Japanese, especially since he is bearded, a very rare condition among Japanese men. It was a bit disconcerting for people to discover he was the one who could speak with them and I could not.

An important highlight of our travels was our visit to Hiroshima, known to all the world as the city that was the target of the first atomic bomb. My father's cousin introduced us to the director of the Peace Museum, Yoshitaka Kawamoto, who then escorted us around to view the exhibits. We were surrounded by crowds of high school students who traditionally take an extended trip on October to learn about their country. Mr. Kawamoto is a hibakusha, a survivor of the A-bomb blast. Remarkably he bears no physical scars, but he carries a personal burden of doing all he can to ensure that the horrors of that experience are never repeated.

Flocks of folded paper cranes were abundantly strewn around memorial statues in Peace Park, notably at the base of the statue of Sadako lifting a golden crane into the sky. It was a poignant moment to see students placing their 1000 paper cranes on the statue, symbolically enacting their yearning for peace in the world.

Sharing experiences with people who used to be strangers in lands that used to be alien, it seems to me, is essential for all of us who hope and strive for a world that knows God's peace. #

CLIFF'S CORNER: Dr Clifford Uyeda

Life in Navaholand

San Francisco

Under the Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Act (PL 93-531) passed by Congress in 1974, the Navajo Tribe was authorized to purchase 250,000 acres of private land and 250,000 acres of Bureau of Land Management land for relocation of Navajos living in areas awarded to the Hopi Tribe.

The Navajos have faced a long and frustrating history in attempting to acquire the land Congress promised to provide. The first selection in northern Arizona was denied when wealthy sportsmen who had hunting lodges there protested. Next, the Navajos sought public land in northwestern New Mexico. This was denied when the coal mining companies that were interested in the same area objected. In the meantime the government reduced the amount of land the tribe could select to 35,000 acres, and imposed a July 8, 1983, deadline for the selection of lands. Failing to do so by that date, the government said, and the land-selection task became the responsibility of the federal Navajo-Hopi Relocation Commission.

The Navajo Tribe selected the Paragon Ranch land in April 1982, but there was no response to this selection until July 1983, when the Interior Department offered only the surface of the land. The Navajos stated that they should receive all rights, both surface and subsurface, to the land. The government has, therefore, refused to transfer the land to the Navajos.

The pressure to move the Navajos from lands awarded to the Hopis continues. Harassment, confiscation of livestock and arrests have not subsided. The Navajos have no place to go.

Exploitation by Energy Companies

Nowhere is the plight of the Navajos more poignantly demonstrated than in their failure to control the resources on their own land. Enterprises from outside the reservation have exploited them for over one hundred years with the support of the state and federal agencies.

Exploitation of the Indian lands by energy companies is a story of company spokesmen offering jobs, money and vehicles to persuade the educated leaders to come to their side, and the leaders turning against their own people. It began in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Valuable lands were leased away without the people being consulted.

It was not until the late 1970s that the people began to fight. In the beginning, legal aid from organizations such as Friends of the Earth in San Francisco was crucial. The tide was finally turned. The land is almost back to normal, but for the inhabitants the painful emotional scars left by the energy companies are still felt throughout the Navajoland.

The latest proposal is for a Navajo-owned railroad into the agricultural and coal-rich San Juan Basin in northwest New Mexico. It is opposed by the Public Service Company of New Mexico which wants to build its own railroad into the area. As in the past, all Navajo efforts to market coal from Navajo lands is met with barriers by the alliance of the state and federal governments.

After 30 years the Navajo's claims, filed against the government for improperly managed tribal resouces pursuant to the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946, are still unheard!

HR 3533 by Rep. William Richardson (D-NM) and the companion bill introduced by Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Az) require the U.S. Court of Claims to hear the Navajo claims. These bills have just been given committee hearings. Time moves remarkably slowly for Navajo rights.

Unemployment

The current unemployment rate on the Navajo Reservation is 35.3%.

There are 33,000 people on the reservation looking for work.

Of those working on the reservation, one out of every five jobs is held by a non-Navajo.

Indian Unity

Navajo Tribal Chair Peterson Zah recently addressed the National Congress of American Indians. He cited the progress being made by the Navajo and the Hopi nations, the two tribes that have fought for 103 years over land that Congress had set aside for use by members of both tribes.

The so-called Navajo-Hopi land dispute was disastrous to individual members. Construction of roads, schools and clinics was stopped as long as the disputes continued. The only people who benefited were the attorneys representing the two tribes. The federal government paid the attorneys $150 an hour to battle out the decisions in court.

Zah urged that the partnership arrangement existing between the Navajo-Hopi tribes must be expanded to include other Indian tribes and Indian organizations.

In his final remarks, Peterson Zah announced the new Office of Navajo Women. Gloria Duus is its director. A reservation-wide research on the status of women is under way.

Navajo Times Company

An independent tribal enterprise status has been given to the Navajo Times by an executive order signed by the Navajo Tribal Chair Zah. Funds for the building and the printing press were provided by the tribe. The paper will now operate for the first time as a business, and the new enterprise will be under the direction of the new board created by the tribal council.

A change was made to free the paper from direct control and influence by the tribal government. Zah's directive stated that "editorial content of the paper would be regulated by the publisher and the editor." Loren Tapahe, chair of the new board, stated that the goal is to give the Navajo people a reliable source of news.

Within the JACL there are opinions that the Pacific Citizen and its board should be independent, free to voice the concerns of the membership without pressure from the JACL staff or the elected officers. A free press is the best guarantee for a well-informed membership in all aspects of the organization.

Nobel Prize

An editorial in the Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette, Sept. 15, 1983, stated that the Navajo and the Hopi chairmen should be nominated for the Nobel Prize.

"The heroic effort of two Arizona Indian tribal chairmen to end a historical conflict between their two people is an international development worthy of the prize," the editorial stated.

For over a century there had virtually been no communication between these two tribes. Their efforts involved substantial political courage. Both chairmen are under heavy criticism from political adversaries who have found it advantageous to continue the dispute. #

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SUMMARY (Since Dec. 1, 1983)

Active (previous total)	00
Total this report	42
Current total	42

DEC 5-DEC 9, 1983 (42)

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Cincinnati: 11-Joji George Buyo.
Cleveland: 20-James T Matsuoka*.
Delano: 28-Edward Nagatani, 8-Mitsuko Nagatani.
Detroit: 23-Hideo H Fujii, 22-Mrs Louis Furukawa.
Diablo Valley: 7-Noboru Nakamura.
Downtown Los Angeles: 23-Harry Yamamoto*.
Fresno: 9-James Iwatsubo, 28-Dr Akira Jitsumyo.
Gardena Valley: 5-Art T Mikamo.
Gresham-Troutdale: 31-Kazuo Kinoshita, 26-Kazuma Tamura.
Idaho Falls: 10-Hid Hasegawa.
Mid-Columbia: 23-Taro Asai.
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Oakland: 21-James G Nishi.
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Placer County: 23-Harry Kawahata, 29-Roy T Yoshida.
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Sacramento: 24-Mitsuji Hironaka, 3-Tadashi Kono, 14-Tom T Okubo.
San Francisco: 10-Bob Kojimoto, 16-Dr Lawrence T Nakamura.
Seabrook: 30-Kiyomi Nakamura.
Snake River: 12-Mary Nakamura, 19-George T Okita.
Twin Cities: 21-Kay Kushino.
West Los Angeles: 11-Masamune Kojima.

CENTURY CLUB*
3-James T Mastsuoka (Cle), 4-Harry Yamamoto (Dnt), 6-Dr Wilbur M Nakamoto.

SUMMARY (Since Dec. 1, 1983)

Active (previous total)	42
Total this report	35
Current total	77

DEC 12-22, 1983 (35)

Arkansas Valley: 4-Henry Konishi*.
Chicago: 16-Henry H Fujiura, 28-Lincoln Shimidzu, 11-Emmett H Shintani, 1-Yoneko K Shintani, 6-Harry Suzuki, 27-Frank Y Takahashi.
Delano: 8-Ben Nagatani.
Downtown Los Angeles: 24-Henry H Murayama, 32-Clifford Yasuo Tanaka.
East Los Angeles: 22-Hideo Katayama, 8-Edgar Y Sekiguchi*.
Fresno: 14-Willy K Suda.
Gardena Valley: 23-Bruce T Kaji.
Marina: 4-Kerry N Doi, 3-Eileen Kurahashi.
New England: 1-Margie Yamamoto Hopkins.
Orange County: 6-Tsutomu Ben Takenaga.
Placer County: 15-R E Metzker.
Portland: 19-Dr George S Hara.
Reedley: 14-George M Hosaka.
Sacramento: 21-Dr Hitoshi Okamoto.
Salinas Valley: 28-George Higashi.
Salt Lake City: 22-Mitsugi Kasai, 13-Douglas A Muir.
San Francisco: 21-Eddie Moriguchi*, 30-Dick Nishi.
Selanoco: 11-James E Seippel.
Snake River: 20-Shigeru Hironaka, 24-Pil Sugai, 24-Louis J Yturri, 5-George T Sakaguchi.
Washington, DC: 28-Dr Toru Iura.
National: 6-Frank Iritani*, 14-Brian R Kashiwagi.

CENTURY CLUB*
4-Henry Konishi (Ark), 7-Edgar Y Sekiguchi (ELA), 10-Eddie Moriguchi (SF), 3-Frank Iritani (Nat).

SUMMARY (Since Dec. 1, 1982)

Active (previous total)	77
Total this report	46
Current total	123

DEC 27-30, 1983 (46)

Alameda: 18-Hajime Fujimori.
Berkeley: 9-Japan America Travel Bureau.
Chicago: 25-Dr George T Hirata, 29-H Earle Hori*, 12-Takeo Itano, 27-Dr Koki Kumamoto, 29-Dr Harry I Omori, 13-Asako Sasaki, 15-Sueichi Taguchi.
Cleveland: 21-Dr Toaru Ishiyama.
Contra Costa: 21-Ted Tanaka.
Delano: 30-Dr James K Nagatani.
Diablo Valley: 8-Paul H Hayashi.
Downtown Los Angeles: 28-George Nakatsuka, 32-Shigeji Takeda.
Golden Gate: 30-Katherine Reyes.
Hollywood: 13-Hideo Kondo.
Milwaukee: 21-Charles K Matsumoto.
Monterey Peninsula: 15-Rinzi Manaka, 22-Akio L Sugimoto.
Mount Olympus: 12-Minoru Jim Matsumori.
New Mexico: 7-Hiroshi Morimoto.
Oakland: 11-Shizuko Akahoshi.
Philadelphia: 28-Noboru Kobayashi*.
Portland: 30-Dr Toshiaki Kuge, 14-Robert Soga, 29-Robert Sunamoto.
Progressive Westside: 35-Dr George S Tarumoto*.
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Selanoco: 2-Dr Mike Michio Yagake*.
Spokane: 9-Louis Kurahara.
Stockton: 18-Dr Kengo Terashita.
Venice-Culver: 17-Dr Rodger T Kame*.
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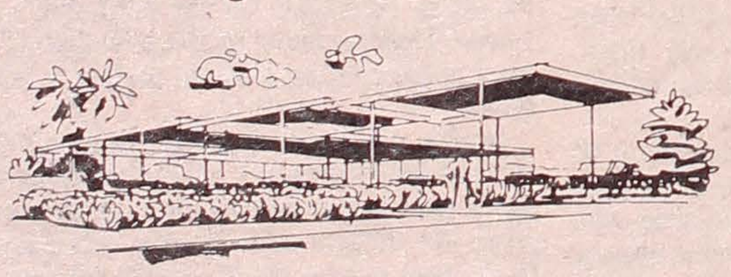

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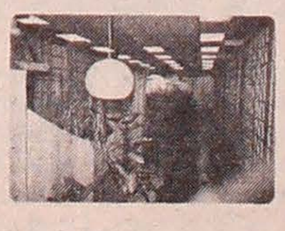

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Roach extract said cure for disease

TOKUSHIMA (Shikoku) — Extract made from the Satsuma-type cockroach is said to be beneficial in treating incipient liver disease in test mice, Tetsuro Fujita, a pharmacology professor at Tokushima University, reported Sept. 13. The substance was not identified in the Kyodo news report. The roach is native to Kagoshima-ken, Okinawa, Hong Kong and China. #

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NOTICE OF ENTITLEMENT TO FILE CLAIMS FOR REPARATIONS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the subject to the limitations contained in Sections 7.01.000 through 7.01.070 of the Sacramento County Code, the County of Sacramento will pay reparation to any person employed by the County between March 2, 1942 and June 30, 1946, who terminated such employment by reason of relocation required pursuant to Presidential Executive Order 9066 and subsequent orders and enactments, and who incurred salary loss as a result thereof.

The purpose of such reparation is to memorialize the injustices resulting from the evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast during World War II. The amount of reparation which an individual may receive may not exceed $1,250 of salary loss incurred during any twelve month period between March 2, 1942 and June 30, 1946, nor a total reimbursement which exceeds $5,000, representing forty-eight calendar months of salary losses.

Claims by qualified individuals for such reparation must be filed on forms prescribed by the County Executive. Such forms may be obtained from the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors at the address stated below.

Any claim for reparation must be received in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors not later than 5:00 p.m., on March 31, 1984. The address of the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors is 700 H Street, Suite 2450, Sacramento, California 95814 (916) 440-5411.

DATED: Jan. 6, 1984

(signed) BEVERLY WILLIAMS,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

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Educators to look at bilingual classes

SAN FRANCISCO — California Assn. for Bilingual Education holds a four-day conference at the Hilton Hotel, Jan. 11-14, around the theme "Bilingual Education: A Bridge to Academic Excellence."

Immersion education, second language acquisition, and primary language/content development are among the major conference topics. Other subjects include computer education, education of the gifted, parent relations, research programs, and administration.

In addition, conference attenders will have opportunities to meet potential employers. Recruiters from various fields will be seeking bilingual and/or minority employees.

Scheduled speakers are:

California Assembly Speaker Willie Brown; San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein; Jaime Escalante, a secondary teacher in East Los Angeles whose students have achieved phenomenal college board test scores; Robert Alioto, San Francisco Superintendent of Schools; William Spady, executive director of Far West Laboratory for Educational Research; Carmen Zapata, actress and director of the Bilingual Foundation for the Arts; Assemblyman John Vasconcellos, chair of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee; Samuel Betances, professor of sociology; and James Lyons, legislative council for the National Assn. for Bilingual Education.

Highlighting the conference is a seminar on immersion education conducted by Drs. Wallace Lambert, Fred Genesee, Sharon Lapkin, Russell Campbell, and Eduardo Chavez. The seminar will describe the theory of immersion education and speculate on the possible results of implementing such a program in California.

The Wall Street Journal has reported that preliminary results from pilot projects conducted in Texas and New York City indicate that students can make a faster transition to speaking, reading and writing English if they are "immersed" in English almost from the start.

Nationwide, Hispanic students make up about three-fourths of all students in language-assistance programs. Hispanic and other minority groups generally defend bilingual education strongly. It is viewed not only as a way to help students achieve competence in English, but also as a measure that rectifies past discrimination against non-English speakers. Hispanic educators maintain that such discrimination contributes to a drop-out rate that has reached 80% and more.

Registration for the conference will be accepted on site at the Hilton Hotel. For further information, call (415) 585-4100. #

STUDENT

Continued from Front Page

"Whatever happened to White People's rights?"

"Why do politicians bow and scrape to minority political pressure groups, but never address themselves to the problems of white US citizens?"

Withrow asserted in his letter that "the White Student Union shall maintain its present policy of distribution of literature to promote and disseminate our racial ideals."

Tokunaga reported that Withrow requested an apology from Sacramento's Los Rios Community College District, the district's board, and "minority pressure groups" for what he called their denial of his groups's "constitutional rights to freedom of speech, assembly, and press."

Withrow also demanded "the immediate recognition without condition of the White Student Union within varying college governments of the Los Rios School District."

Fatal Stabbing

The group's second demand was that James Pierman, a Davis High School student, not be tried as an adult. Pierman is accused of stabbing fellow student Thong Hy Huynh to death.

The letter warned that, "If either of these demands continue to go ignored, we shall without apology continue our present course of instigation and recruitment with an even greater vengeance." #

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April 1	"Shogun Experience Tour"
April 26	Koyasan Pilgrimage Tour
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Juñe 17	Radio Li'l Tokyo Sansei Tour
June 23	Sansei Japan Escapade Fun Tour (Family Tour)
July 8	Canadian Rockies Tour
July 10	Five National Parks Tour: Teton, Yellowstone, Bryce, Zion, Grand Canyon.
July 14	Alaska Cruise Tour
Aug. 31	Labor Day Weekend Tour: Lake Tahoe-Reno
Sept. 22	Kagoshima 85th Anniversary Tour
Sept. 26	Kagoshima 85th Anniversary Tour
Sept. 30	Asia's Michinoku, Hokkaido Tour
Oct. 6	Hokuriku, Sanin, Okayama Tour
Oct. 6	Autumn Kyushu Tour
Oct. 11	Eastern Foliage Tour
Oct. 27	South America Tour

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EAST COAST & FOLIAGE (10 days)	Oct. 1
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C—Yankee Holidays (Historical Sights)	May 12-May 21	
D—European Highlights	Jun 2-Jun 24:	Toy Kanegai
E—Summer Tour (Basic Japan)	June 16-July 7:	Yuki Sato
F—Nat'l JACL Convention (Hawaii)	Aug. 12-Aug. 20:	Pending
G—Hokkaido/Hokuriku	Sep 29-Oct 19:	Toy Kanegai
* Glimpse of China (Extension)	Oct 19-Oct 28:	Toy Kanegai
H—Autumn Tour	Oct 6-Oct 27:	Steve Yagi
I—Caribbean Cruise	Oct 24-Nov 6:	Jiro Mochizuki
J—Japan/Hong Kong Highlights	Nov 3-Nov 17:	Bill Sakurai
K—Special Holiday Tour	Dec 22-Jan 5:	George Kanegai

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SPECIAL NEW YEAR ISSUE

pacific citizen

NEW YEAR PULLOUT

New Year Special: January 6-13, 1984

Emigration of Japanese to the United States

One of the many enlightening tables appearing in the Levine-Rhodes book, "The Japanese American Community: a Three-Generation Study" (Praeger, New York, $18.95 ppd—PC Office), is a chart showing the home prefectures of the Issei who were interviewed in the JACL-JARP project. That was a 1960 sampling.

A similar table in the Wilson-Hosokawa book, "East to America", refers to a 1909 study. While there may be others existing, this is the first time a study covering the Issei in their prime (1925 to 1940-1950) has come to the attention of the Pacific Citizen—thanks to Howard Imazeki of the Hokubei Mainichi, San Francisco. More recently, Yuji Ichioka of UCLA's Asian American Studies Center completed a six-month Fulbright grant research in Japan on the same topic which is scheduled for publication in a historical journal.—Editor.

By YASUO WAKATSUKI

1. Home regions of emigrants

It is a well known fact that Southwestern Japan was the source of most of the emigrants who came to the United States, but there are no national statistics to verify the fact. The writer was compelled to utilize the lists of emigrants' birthplaces appearing in the *New Japanese American Address Book* (1950) and the *Hawaiian Japanese Annual Book* (1940) to compile the numbers and ratio of emigrants by their region of birth. When these ratios are applied to the total number of emigrants in the United States in 1925, the number from each prefecture for that year can be estimated.

TABLE 1
Estimated Number of Emigrants to the U.S. by Prefecture of Origin (1925)
Prf%—Emigration percentage from the prefecture.

Pref.	to USA	Hawaii	Total	Prf%
Hokkaido	253	38	291	0.11
Aomori	293	4	297	0.11
Akita	67	6	73	0.03
Yamagata	146	63	209	0.08
Iwate	213	126	339	0.13
Miyagi	1,065	968	2,033	0.79
Fukushima	2,808	3,697	6,505	2.51
Tochigi	293	63	356	0.14
Ibaragi	452	50	502	0.19
Niigata	1,356	4,050	5,407	2.09
Chiba	835	327	1,152	0.44
Tokyo	1,490	503	1,993	0.77
Kanagawa	2,462	289	2,751	1.06
Gunma	466	163	629	0.24
Shizuoka	2,768	453	3,221	1.24
Nagano	1,264	289	1,553	0.60
Aichi	3,021	113	3,134	1.21
Gifu	373	63	436	0.17
Mie	1,783	264	2,047	0.79
Toyama	506	340	846	0.33
Ishikawa	506	50	556	0.21
Yamanashi	2,209	528	2,737	1.06
Wakayama	13,814	1,182	14,996	5.79
Shiga	1,624	163	1,787	0.69
Fukui	1,490	340	1,830	0.71
Kyoto	492	50	542	0.21
Nara	240	13	253	0.10
Osaka	1,118	126	1,244	0.48
Hyogo	679	101	780	0.30
Tottori	2,196	163	2,359	0.91
Okayama	6,361	780	7,141	2.76
Shimane	1,184	214	1,398	0.54
Hiroshima	39,924	35,063	74,987	28.97
Yamaguchi	7,133	28,762	35,895	13.87
Kagawa	586	151	737	0.28
Tokushima	186	38	224	0.09
Ehime	1,091	553	1,644	0.64
Kochi	1,477	340	1,817	0.70
Fukuoka	9,489	7,282	16,771	6.48
Saga	958	75	1,033	0.40
Nagasaki	359	63	422	0.16
Oita	479	151	630	0.24
Miyazaki	240	-	240	0.09
Kumamoto	12,430	19,984	32,414	12.52
Kagoshima	3,713	289	4,002	1.55
Okinawa	998	17,443	18,441	7.12
Saitama	213	13	226	0.09
Total: A	133,080	125,764	258,844	99.99
Total: B	133,094	125,786	358,880	

(A) Estimated number, according to author's calculations
(B) Number of Japanese residents, according to 1925 national census, which gives no breakdown by prefecture.

The census figures are not accurate as about 20% of those in mainland U.S. had failed to mention their native prefectures and accordingly were omitted. The two directories themselves do not list all the emigrants. In the case of Hawaii, out of about 125,000, 36,475 are listed. With the inclusion of their dependents, almost all are accounted for. In the case of mainland U.S., out of a total of about 133,000, only 8,887 names were available for study, reducing the reliability of the figures by that extent.[1] Though a detailed comparison on the basis of these figures is not possible, they are valuable in that they indicate the general trend.

Map 1 indicates estimated numbers of emigrants from individual prefectures. It shows that most emigrants came from southwestern Japan. Table 2 and Map 2 indicate the distribution on a regional basis.

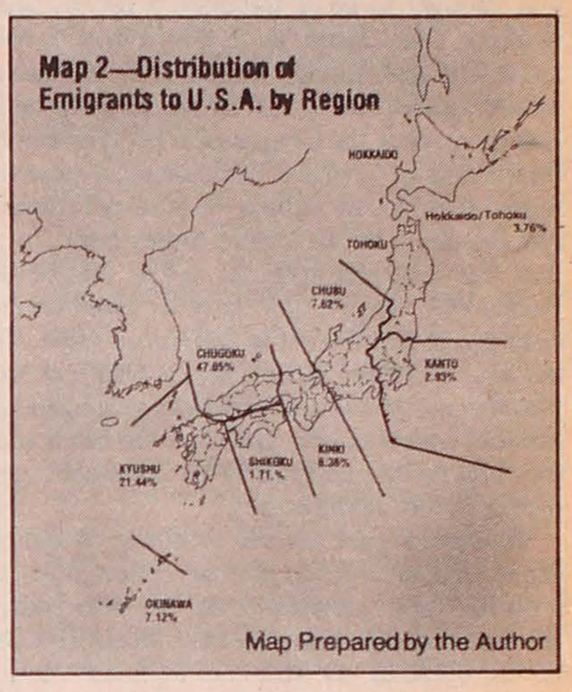
TABLE 2
Number and Percentage of Emigrants by Regions

Region	No. of Emigrants	Pctg
Hokkaido/Tohoku	9,747	3.76
Kanto	7,609	2.93
Chubu	19,720	7.62
Kinki	21,649	8.36
Chugoku	121,780	47.06
Shikoku	4,422	1.71
Kyushu	55,512	21.44
Okinawa	18,441	7.12
TOTAL	258,880	100.0

The Chugoku region alone accounted for more than half, and more than 75% of all emigrants to the U.S. originated from the Chugoku region, Kyushu and Okinawa. The trend is similar for emigrants to Brazil and Southeast Asia. But emigrants to Manchuria were largely from the eastern regions of Japan.

Map 3 is designed to supplement Map 2; it gives the ratio by prefecture of the estimated number of emigrants as compared with prefectural population in 1925.

Map 4 is an enlarged map of southwestern Japan, the birthplace of most of the emigrants. It clearly indicates the low levels of emigration from Shikoku and eastern Kyushu despite the fact that they are just across the Inland Sea from the Chugoku region.



2. Indigence and Emigration

Why had the emigrants to the United States come from these specific regions of Japan? The first possibility to consider is an inordinate growth in population. With the Meiji Restoration Japan's population increased rapidly as if trying to make up at once for the period of over 200 years of non-growth. Using the figures for the year 1872 as the norm of 100, the population on a national average had grown to 115 by 1886. However the population growth in the three prefectures of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama, the area of the largest number of emigrants, had an average growth of only 112, or less than the national average. Kyushu, which ranks next to these prefectures in the number of emigrants, had a growth of only 111. Thus it cannot be concluded that population pressure alone stimulated emigration.[2]

Even if population growth after the Meiji Restoration was not particularly large, the possibility remains of great population density before that time. Population density cannot be determined simply by dividing the unit of area by the number of people without taking into consideration the topographic conditions, that is, mountains and fertile flatlands. Determining the ratio of cultivated area to population does help in clarifying the situation. This is especially the case in Meiji Era Japan when farming families accounted for 80% of the total population and commerce and industry consisted mainly of the buying, selling and simple processing of agricultural products. The area of farmland is a fairly good indicator of the number of people it can support. The following table, compiled from figures published by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in 1885 when emigration to Hawaii had just begun, serves to illustrate this point.

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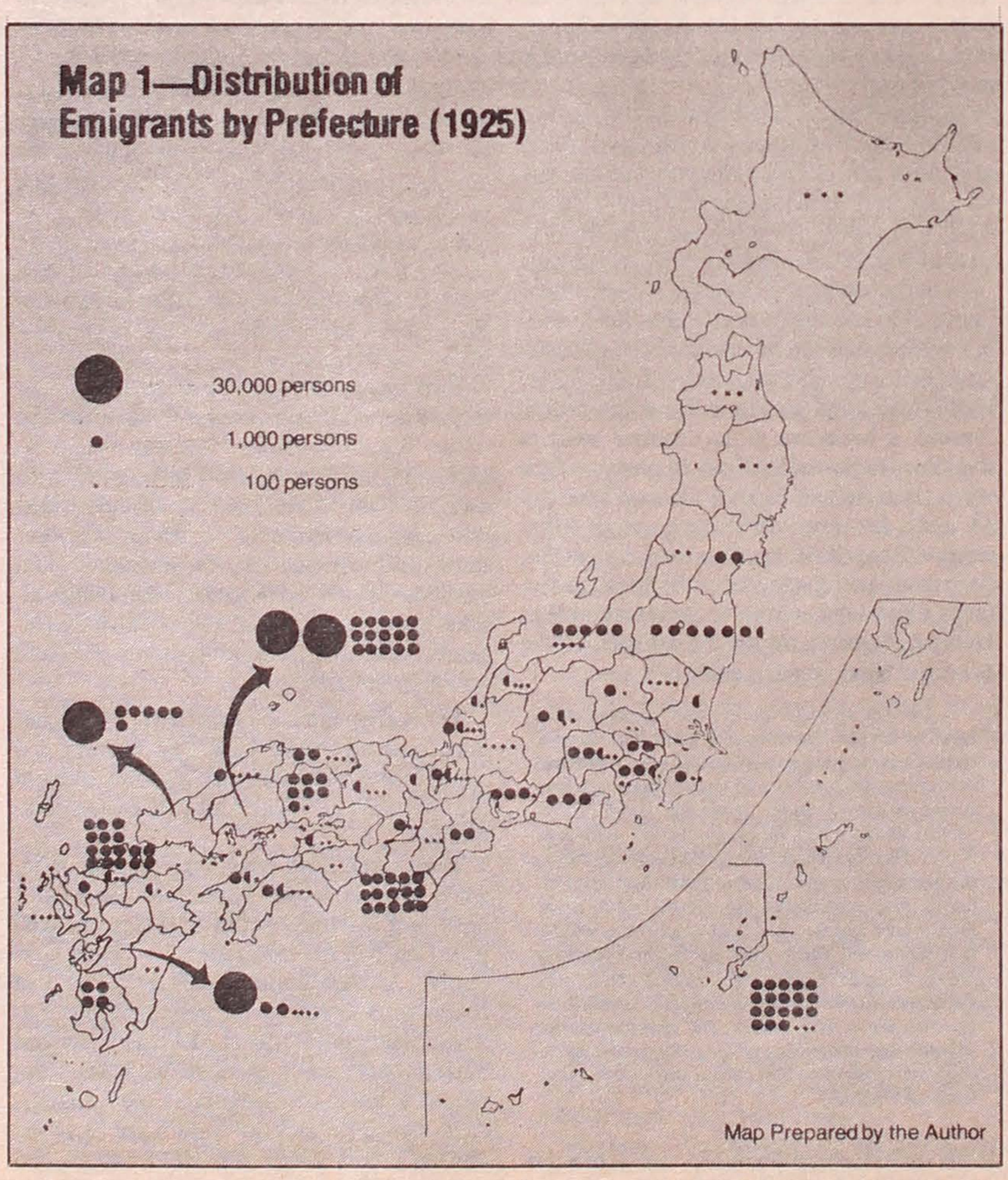


1. Although some prefectures have emigration information of specific dates, when these figures are compared with estimates, there are some that correspond and others that do not.

2. *Teikoku Statistical Annual*, 1885. Furthermore, even after 1885, population growth in prefectures with high levels of emigration was less than the national average.

JACL and United States—Japan Relations

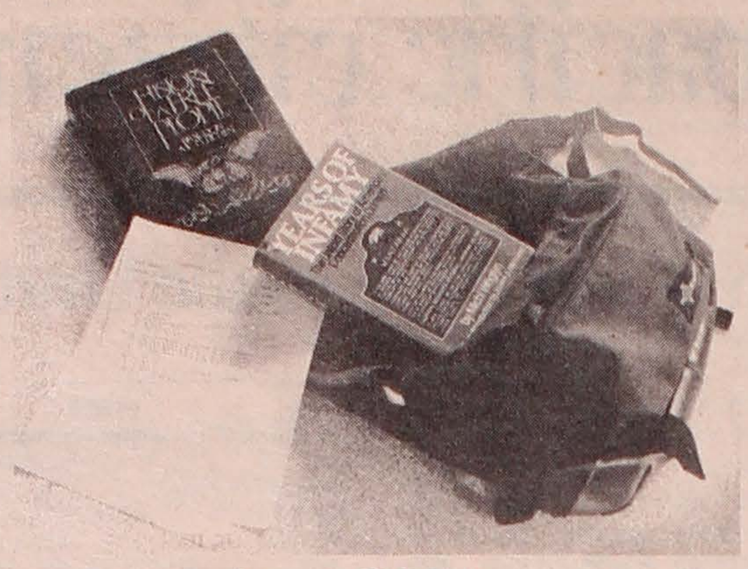
By MIKE M. MASAOKA

Washington, D.C.

When the National JACL Council in the summer of 1982 in Gardena at long last approved a resolution committing the organization to become involved in so-called United States-Japan Relations, most of the members were not then aware of the immediately legitimate issues that would both confront and challenge the Nikkei population of this country in the months ahead.

Trade tensions spilled over from the national debate and caused not only violence and vandalism of Japanese Americans but also of other Asian Americans, the most publicized of which was the murder of a Chinese American in Detroit who was thought to be of Japanese origin by unemployed auto workers. Once again, as in World War II, Nikkei were confused with and directly related to the alleged atrocities committed against Americans by the then-enemy Japanese army and navy when the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians recommended monetary compensation to the innocent victims of arbitrary exclusion, evacuation, and detention by the United States army. In the New Japan that has emerged from the defeat and devastation of the Pacific War, there is said to be a "Nisei Boom" as the Japanese public are treated to television, radio, newspaper, and magazine features concerning the Nikkei in America, some of which may serve as anti-American propaganda as the writers-authors-commentators chronicle the bitter racist discriminatory experiences endured by the Japanese in their century-old history in the United States.

To offset in part adverse incidents, in mid-November President Reagan in Tokyo not only charmed the Japanese nation with his easy, personal style but also addressed the Diet (Parliament), becoming the first American Chief Executive to do so, outlining the status of Japanese American relations, summarizing current problems, and stressing future bilateral objectives and hopes.



As a part of U.S. history

Earlier, in late October National JACL President Floyd Shimomura and National JACL Director Ron Wakabayashi, visiting Japan on an official trip, met with Prime Minister Nakasone and other top government and private sector leaders and discussed matters of mutual concern and interest. They emphasized the many contributions made over the century by the Issei and the Nisei to the general tolerance in the United States of not only the people of Japan but also its industrial and other exports.

That the Nikkei in general and the JACL in particular need to be vitally concerned with United States-Japan relations on a continuing basis is now more self-evident than ever, for our experiences before, during, and since World War II should have convinced us that, like it or not, America's degree of tolerance of Japan determines the government's, and the people's, protective and sympathetic attitude towards us as an ethnic minority. Indeed, in the long run, JACL's advocacies and participation in so-called United States-Japan Relations may be more crucial to the destiny in this country of those of Japanese background than even the high-priority redress program.

What, then, should JACL's role be in this important matter?

To begin with, JACL should not become in the public mind a "front" for Japan, for—after all—we are Americans first, and of Japanese ancestry second. We Nisei paid too high a price in blood and treasure in World War II to earn recognition as loyal Americans to easily surrender the value of our citizenship. Accordingly, JACL should not be afraid to criticize Japanese policy if we believe that it is wrong insofar as it concerns the United States. For example, if JACL believes that efforts on the part of the Education Ministry to rewrite the history of World War II so that Japan's role will be less harsh and aggressive, as was reported under consideration last year, then the organization should condemn publicly such attempts for what JACL sees them to be.

If, on the other hand, JACL believes that a certain American policy substantially affecting Japan is against our national interests, it should also state that belief publicly. For instance, I feel very strongly that a nationalistic, protectionist trade and economic policy is wrong for the United States, and I have often said so. If the JACL concurs in this sentiment, it should express it openly without fear or embarrassment.

In retrospect, I wonder sometimes as to how different our wartime travails might have been had the JACL in the early 1930s vigorously criticized Japan's military adventures on the Asian mainland, or world history if the JACL had successfully frustrated enactment of the infamous 1924 Japanese Immigration Exclusion Act, which many historians agree contributed

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Tyranny by Terminology

By WILLIAM M. MARUTANI

At the "International Conference on Relocation and Redress: The Japanese American Experience," a convocation held at the Univ. of Utah, March 10-13, 1983, Judge William Marutani spoke from notes on the subject of "Tyranny by Terminology". Not having it on tape the university had been "after" him to set down his presentation. Here is a summary provided by Judge Marutani—H.H.

The tyranny by terminology which played a pernicious part in the uprooting and incarceration of some 115,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry (Nisei) and their parents (Issei) in 1942, seized upon the emotionalism shared by all of us arising from the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Characterizing the assault as a "sneak attack"—which it was—the jingoists in the same breath then referred to the Issei and Nisei, thereby cunningly transmitting a (false) "connection," utilizing race as the sole criterion.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt promulgated Executive Order 9066, which, on its face and at that moment, appeared to be reasonable enough. Its stated purpose was declared to be "the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage ... sabotage to national-defense material ... premises, and ... utilities." It granted authority to—

> the Secretary of War, the Military Commanders ...*whenever* he or any designated Commander *deems* such action necessary *or desirable*, to prescribe military areas in such places and of *such extent as he* ... may determine, from which any or all persons may be excluded, and ... the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave shall be subject to *whatever restrictions* the Secretary of War or the ... Military Commander *may impose in his discretion.* (Emphasis added.)

A more broad and unbridled authority can hardly be conjured, potentially pregnant with arbitrary measures capable of inflicting gross injustices in violation of every protection solemnly embedded in our Bill of Rights. Subsequent series of events tragically bore out this assessment.

At this point, it behooves us to note two points. First, this executive order was issued and implemented even though martial law had *not* been declared: *see Ex Parte Milligan*, 71 U.S. 2 (1866) [rejecting the view that "in time of war the commander of an armed force (if in his opinion the exigencies of the country demand it) has the power, within the lines of his military district, to suspend all civil rights and their remedies, and subject citizens as well as soldiers to the rule of his will"][1] Second, it behooves us to examine some of the views harbored by those in power, which were given weight. In particular, on February 14, 1942, five days before the issuance of Executive Order 9066, Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt, the commanding general of the Western Defense Command, wrote to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, urging the uprooting of the Issei and Nisei, in part, as follows:

> In the war in which we are now engaged racial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become "Americanized," *the racial strains are undiluted.* * * * That Japan is allied with Germany and Italy in this struggle is no ground for assuming *any Japanese*, barred from assimilation by convention as he is, *though born and raised in the United States will not turn against this nation* when the final test of loyalty comes. It, therefore, follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies of Japanese extraction, are at large today. *The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.* (Emphasis added.)

With such damned-if-you-do-and-damned-if-you-don't mentality, the plight of the Issei and Nisei was long foredoomed—as were the noble words enshrined in our Bill of Rights. In short order, these ominous words of Lt. Gen. DeWitt were implemented into action.

On March 2, 1942, ten days after Roosevelt's promulgation of the executive order, DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 1, fixing a military zone from which "such persons *or classes* ... as the situation may require" (emphasis added) would be excluded.

On March 16, 1942, 14 days later, DeWitt expanded the military zone. It is to be noted that martial law had not yet been declared—nor was it to be, ever.

Two days later, on March 18, 1942—less than a month from issuance of the executive order, Executive Order 9012 was issued establishing the War Relocation Authority with authorization to the WRA to formulate and effectuate a program for "removal" (i.e. ejection) and "relocation, maintenance and supervision" (i.e. confinement behind barbed-wire fences in camps with watchtowers, searchlights and machine-guns) of the Nisei and their parents.

Three days later, on March 21, 1942, Congress passed Public Law 503, making it a crime (misdemeanor) to disobey any order of the Secretary of War or his designated commander.

Then three days after that, on March 24, 1942, DeWitt issued Public Proclamation 3 imposing a curfew (from 8:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m.) on "all alien Japanese ... alien Germans ... alien Italians, *and all persons of Japanese ancestry*"—"citizens and non-citizens." (Emphasis added.) Hence, American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the Nisei, were placed in the same category as enemy aliens. Also issued by DeWitt were a series of exclusion orders which applied to "aliens and *non-aliens*," again ensnaring the Nisei citizens by use of a non-existent terminology in our English language.

Three days later, on March 27, 1942, DeWitt issued Public Proclamation 4, terminating the so-called "voluntary evacuation" and ordering "evacuation" of all persons of Japanese ancestry, the Issei and the Nisei citizens.

Let us pause here a moment to examine the use of terms, many of which, unfortunately, continue to be perpetuated by unthinking people, including—tragically—by the very victims themselves: the Nisei.

VOLUNTARY EVACUATION. The adjective "voluntary" connotes—nay, expressly means and is defined as —"Proceeding from the will or from one's own choice or consent, unconstrained by interference." The departure from the military zone(s) by Issei and Nisei families, under the known threat that the alternative would be forced removal and incarceration in camps can hardly begin to fit the term "voluntary." It is high time that we cease perpetuating this deception.

EVACUATION. This term invariably connotes removal of *all* persons from a designated area for the *common good*, e.g. a threatened flood, fire, etc., a common disaster. Moreover, part of the connotation does *not include* the confiscation of properties, imprisonment and the denial of freedom. Again, it behooves all of us to correctly characterize what befell the Issei and Nisei in 1942 and the

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1. The majority opinion, by Justice Davis, reasoned that this kind of martial law—

> destroys every guarantee of the Constitution, and effectually renders the "military independent of and superior to civil power"—the attempt to do which by the King of Great Britain was deemed by our fathers such an offense, that they assigned it to the world as one of the causes which impelled them to declare their independence .... Civil liberty and this kind of martial law cannot endure together; the antagonism is irreconcilable; and, in the conflict, one or the other must perish.

EMIGRATION

Continued from Page B-1

TABLE 3
Per Capita Cultivated Area

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Area (hectare)
1	Aomori		0.22
11	Fukushima	(1)	0.16
14	Kumamoto	(2)	0.13
18	Nagasaki	(1)	0.12
23	Fukuoka	(1)	0.11
24	Okayama	(1)	0.11
35	Hiroshima	(2)	0.09
38	Wakayama	(2)	0.08
40	Yamaguchi	(2)	0.08
43	Tokyo		0.03

Total: 43 prefectures, excluded are prefectures with incomplete statistics and Okinawa. (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
(Source: **Kogyo Iken** (Opinion on Industrial Development)

The table shows that prefectures with large numbers of emigrants are scattered throughout the list, but the cultivated areas of Hiroshima, Wakayama and Yamaguchi prefectures were clearly comparatively small. The only prefectures with smaller cultivated areas were Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, with large populations engaged in commerce and industry.

The productive capacity of a given area of land differs greatly from the warmer regions, where cultivation continues throughout the year, and the northern Tohoku region, where land can support only summer crops. The productive capacity per unit area of cultivated land in these three prefectures (Hiroshima, Wakayama and Yamaguchi) is clearly at least 30-40% higher than the Tohoku region. Even so, there is no doubt that they ranked the lowest in productive capacity among prefectures in the warmer regions.[3]

The best indicator of poverty or wealth in any given area is average income. Unfortunately such statistics were not compiled during the period under study. In order to seek a link between the state of poverty of, and the number of emigrants from, a given area, the per capita gross production of all employed persons by prefecture, as compiled by Professor Toshio Kajima, provides a reference.

TABLE 4
Value of per capita gross production of all employed persons—1877

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Value ¥
1	Kyoto		51.70
8	Okayama	(1)	28.70
9	Yamaguchi	(2)	28.50
12	Fukuoka	(1)	23.30
34	Wakayama	(2)	16.49
45	Oda	(1)	14.66
53	Hiroshima	(2)	13.00
57	Kumamoto	(2)	11.22
58	Aikawa		11.22

Note: Prefectural division was slightly different from today with a total of 58 prefectures (Okinawa excluded). (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
Source: **Nippon Sangyoshi Taikei** (Major Trends in History of Japanese Industry), I, p. 366

As statistics of this period are not entirely reliable, the following has been compiled based on a report on per capita production relesed by the Agriculture and Commerce Ministry in 1885, the year emigration to Hawaii began.

TABLE 5
Per Capita Production Values

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Value ¥
1	Fukushima	(1)	23.3
9	Fukuoka	(1)	14.3
10	Kumamoto	(2)	14.0
19	Wakayama	(2)	11.2
27	Hiroshima	(2)	9.6
33	Yamaguchi	(2)	7.8
36	Nagasaki	(1)	6.3
38	Okayama	(1)	5.1
39	Kagoshima		3.9

Note: Only 39 prefectures are included; figures for others are unavailable. (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
Source: **Kogyo Iken.**

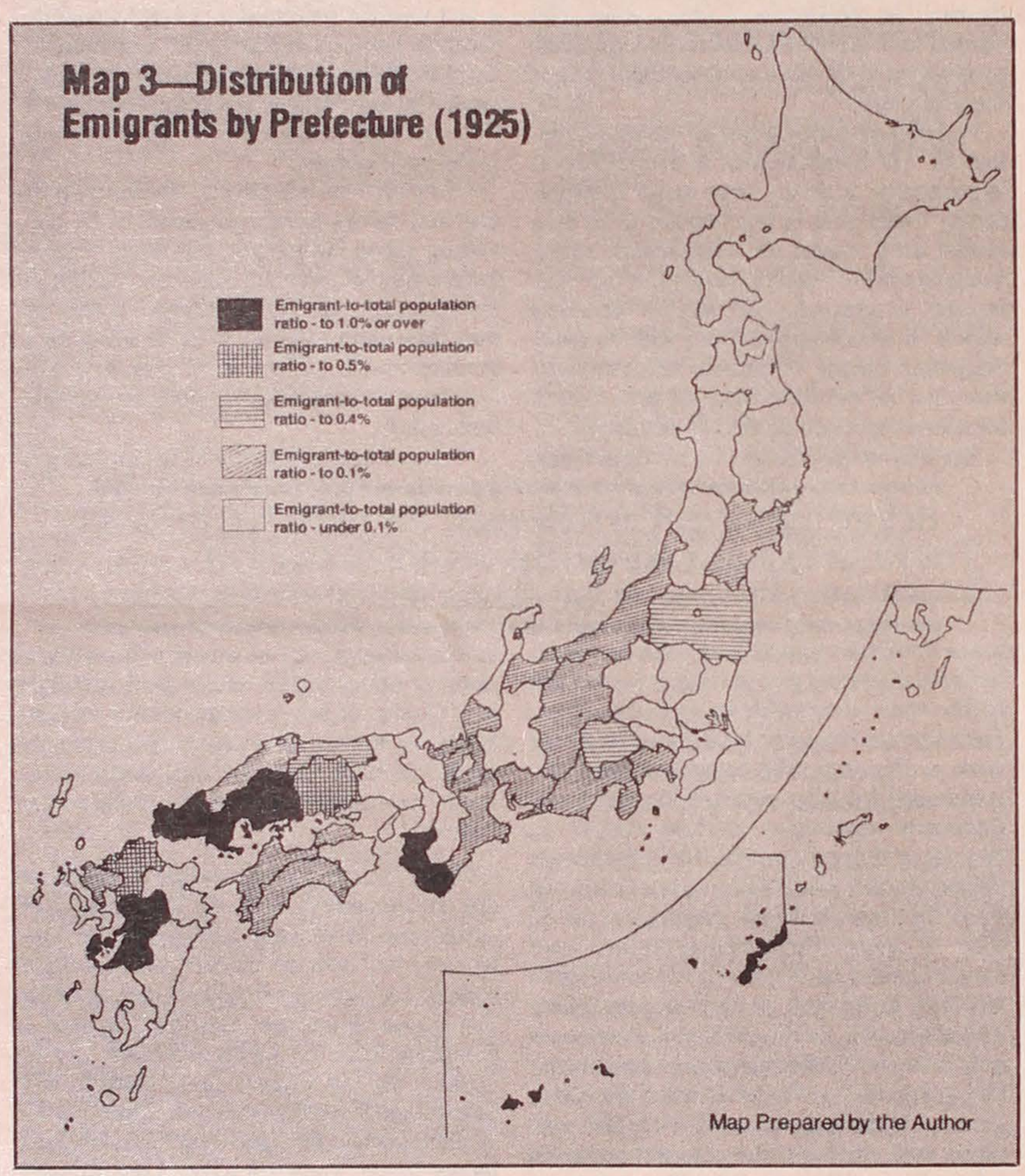
In both tables the prefectures with large numbers of emigrants are scattered throughout the list, showing no definite trend. What is certain is that there is no firm basis for the theory that a prefecture with many emigrants equates a poverty-stricken one.

While not directly indicating income levels, the following tables show the indices of a slightly later period, 1900, giving the per day wages of farm workers and of day laborers by prefecture.

TABLE 6
Per-day Wage of Farm Worker—1900

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Value ¥
1	Osaka	(3)	0.55
2	Nagasaki	(1)	0.50
3	Yamaguchi	(3) (2)	0.50
4	Fukushima	(3)	0.50
13	Fukuoka	(1)	0.375
26	Hiroshima	(2)	0.325
27	Okayama	(1)	0.325
31	Wakayama	(2)	0.30
41	Tochigi		0.208
42	Okinawa	(2)	0.16

Note: Due to incomplete statistics, only 42 prefectures were listed. (3) denotes without meals, if with meals, figures would be 10% less. (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
Source: **Teikoku Statistical Annual.**



These tables indicate that, with the exception of Okinawa, prefectures with a large number of emigrants ranked equal with or above the national average in income levels. They also evidence that while per capita cultivated area of prefectures with many emigrants was smaller than the national average, the theory that emigrants originated from impoverished areas not only has little basis, it was contrary to fact.

The data has been in general terms on the prefectural basis. To arrive at a more firm conclusion, the examination should consider the level of villages or at least that of districts. In the oft-mentioned prefectures of Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Okayama, etc. which border on the Seto Inland Sea, 50% of the cultivated area has a 15 degree slope. By investing tremendous time and labor, the land has been so terraced that it has given rise to the expression, "cultivating right up to heaven". This situation accentuates the smallness of per capita cultivated area in these prefectures. This condition notwithstanding, the emigrants from Hiroshima and Yamaguchi prefectures were the most numerous, not from villages with narrow, terraced farmlands, the poor mountain villages, but from the fertile flatlands bordering the coasts and rivers.

In the case of Hiroshima, districts providing the most emigrants were mainly in the western part of the prefecture where incomes were of a median level, less than that of the eastern part, but higher than that of the northern. Of the 32 districts in Okayama Prefecture, the two which supplied the most emigrants ranked at the top in the amount of taxes paid per capita from 1880 through 1890 and were ranked with the handful of the wealthiest in the prefecture.

Since income statistics for this period were not recorded, it was necessary to estimate income levels by district based on prefectural per capita tax payments at the beginning of this century and the ratio of taxpayers who had voting rights (secured only to those paying ¥5 or more in taxes). These estimates were then correlated with the number of emigrants from each district. A summary follows.

Wakayama Prefecture—When emigration first began, the districts that had the most emigrants ranked highest in income. The two districts that in the end sent out the largest numbers were in the coastal areas and had the lowest income level in the prefecture.

Yamaguchi Prefecture—The three districts that sent the most emigrants ranked last, in the middle and third from the top, respectively, in income among the 13 districts of the prefecture.

Kumamoto Prefecture—Except for Amagusa District, famed for its emigrants to Southeast Asia, districts with median or higher income levels tended to have the most emigrants, but there was not clearcut relationship between low income and levels of emigration in the districts with large numbers of emigrants.

Nagasaki Prefecture—There was no definite indication of a relationship between income and emigration levels.

Fukuoka Prefecture—Statistics on the value of per capita production by district for 1902 are available along with records on the number of emigrants per 10,000 population for 1910. Compared with other prefectures, these statistics vary greatly. Of the 22 districts and cities, the 10 with the highest numbers of emigrants are not among the top 10 in per capita production. On the other hand, the 12 districts or cities with the lowest emigration levels, excluding Fukuoka City and one district, ranked within the top 10 in per capita production. Based on the district level in Fukuoka Prefecture, the relation between income and high emigration level is fairly well established.

Of the emigration chronicles published by a number of prefectures, one of the most authoritative is that of Hyogo Prefecture. It compares per capita production to the number of emigrants and concludes: "The fact that impoverished areas have generally tended to be the source of the most emigrants is undeniable."[4]

In the case of Okinawa, in particular, one would think the theory of the relationship between high emigration level and both indigence and over-population would be borne out. As evident in Map 1, Okinawa Prefecture is strung out for 1,200 kilometers from the southern end of the main islands of Japan. In custom, history and other aspects, it is somewhat different from the other 46 prefectures. There is no question that the people are Japanese. But they lived for long periods under a rule different from that of the main islands. In 1609 Okinawa was conquered by the Daimyo of Kagoshima, and for the next 260 years the Okinawans were forced to exist as a colonial people. Prior to this time, the Okinawans had paid allegiance to China.

Following its takeover by the Japanese, the Kogoshima Clan forced Okinawa to continue its vassalage to China because China's policy at the time forbade foreign trade and the clan wanted to utilize the Okinawans for clandestine trade with China. To this end the Kagoshima Clan prohibited the Japanization of names, clothing, speech, rites, etc.[5] With the advent of the Meiji Era, the King of Okinawa was deposed, just as were the daimyos, and Okinawa became a prefecture under the central rule of the Japanese government. Because of its history, Okinawa was regarded with considerable bias by the central government and was accorded treatment essentially of a "stepchild". For this reason Okinawa's development was greatly retarded in comparison with other prefectures. Aspects of the treatment may be chronicled as follows:[6]

TABLE 7
Socio-Political Development of Okinawa

	Japan	Okinawa
Prefectures established (feudal daimyo system abolished and clans placed under central government	1871	1879
Modern landowner system established (feudalistic landowner system abolished)	1869	1903
Town/village system enforced	1879	1908
Prefectural system enforced (local autonomy)	1879	1909
Represented in National Diet	1890	1912

Note the time differences in development.

In addition, the assessment of various taxes was much higher than in Japan proper, and officials of the Regional Agency dispatched to Okinawa were ruthless in collecting these taxes. The people of Okinawa, already suffering from industrial underdevelopment due to geographic disadvantages, were in the depth of dire poverty.

Continued on Next Page

3. Taking only the summer rice crop yield, in 1884 the national average yield per 10 acres was 159 kgs. Compared with this, Yamaguchi Prefecture averaged a high 233 kgs., Hiroshima Prefecture, a low 117 kgs. and Wakayama Prefecture, an average 150 kgs. (*Statistics of Agriculture and Commerce Ministry*, 1, 1885)
4. *History of Overseas Development of Hyogo Prefecture*, 1970, p. 641.
5. Kiyohide Ogawa, *Breakdown and Evolution of People's Rights in Okinawa*, 1972, p. 39.
6. Op. cit., p. 41.

EMIGRATION

Continued from Previous Page

Furthermore, Okinawa's cultivated area per household was only about 60% of the average for all the prefectures. The burgeoning population could not find work. It was a case of finding enough to eat, let alone finding jobs. The Okinawans have an expression *sotetsu jigoku*, or sago palm hell. The expression arose from the frequent experience of people running out of food and being barely able to stave off death from starvation by eating the sago palm.

In Okinawa the idea of reducing the population through emigration was widespread. As a consequence one out of 10 Okinawans emigrated to foreign countries. Since 1904, Okinawa has always, by a wide margin, been the source of the greatest number of emigrants, 98% coming from its main island. Yet an examination of the level of poverty of villages and the number of emigrants therefrom showed no positive correlation.

3. Advanced social conditions and emigration

In 1957 a government related organization carried out a survey on emigration desire among junior high school students and their fathers. The results indicated that those desiring to emigrate were most numerous in the large urban centers and decreased in the following order:

Among junior high school students:

Large cities—ordinary farming villages—Fishing villages—Remote mountain areas—Environs of large cities.

Among fathers of junior high school students:

Large cities—Fishing villages—Ordinary farming villages—Remote mountain areas—Environs of large cities.

Although there were exceptions, by and large the order of preference from large cities to rural villages to remote mountain areas remained unchanged in both groups. Large cities outstripped second place by a wide margin. In a survey conducted by the Foreign Ministry eight years later in a lightly different form, the order of preference showed an even clearer trend.[7]

Tokyo—Large cities—Small and medium cities—Towns and villages.

At the time of this survey, nearly all emigration from Japan was to South America. Being a farmer was a requisite. Despite this requirement, there were more applicants from large cities than from remote villages. Better knowledge of foreign countries and more information about emigration, augmented by life in a more open society, contributed to the breakdown of fears and resistance to leaving one's own social environs. By contrast, in a self-contained, closed society, friction arising from people's movement cannot but become upsetting and repercussive.

Wakayama is an example. The greater part of its emigrants came from the coastal areas in the southern part of the prefecture. This is said to be the result of an adventurous nature with an attachment to the sea. In the early stages of emigration, however, the situation was quite the contrary.

The two districts marked (2) were eventually the source of the bulk of emigrants, but at the outset of emigration over 50% of the total from the prefecture came from Kaiso District (marked 1A). It was a prosperous farming area in the suburbs of Wakayama City, capital of the prefecture. Naka District (marked 1B) was inland, far from the sea and probably thought to have had conditions most unsuited for emigration. This area, however, is in the basin of the Kinogawa River, and with the development of water transportation on this river from ancient time, there was a flourishing trade in cotton and fabrics, especially in the surrounding farming villages. The area was thus sensitive to economic conditions outside the villages; with merchants coming and going, it had opportunities for frequent contact with outside society. It is believed that this circumstance explains the quick response to the news of emigration. (Incidentally, the surgeon who was the first in the world to use general anesthesia for breast cancer operations (1865) was an inhabitant of this district). In Wakayama's case, emigration started from advanced regions and gradually progressed to the backward southern area of the prefecture.[8]

Wakayama today is not an advanced prefecture. The southern part of the prefecture, in particular, is distant from major transportation routes and is not popular even as a tourist area. Under the classification of the foregoing public opinion surveys, it can even be said, in a broad sense, to be a backward region. It would appear that, with so many emigrants having originated from the southern part of the prefecture, the principles of the aforementioned surveys do not apply.

But historically, the southern part of Wakayama Prefecture was definitely not a remote, backward area; on the contrary, it was on one of the main thoroughfares in olden times. From ancient times the three Kumano Shrines were in this area. The Imperial Family, accompanied by large retinues, devoutly and frequently worshipped at these shrines. In fact, one Emperor made 106 pilgrimages despite the fact that in those days a round-trip from the capital, Kyoto, required some 30 days of travel. The Kumano Shrines were even regarded as the mecca of Shintoism in medieval Japan, and the fact that people from throughout the country visited the shrines is said to be one of the principal reasons for their being regarded as the promoter of the homogeniety of the Japanese culture.[9] This religious faith spread to the common people in later years, with some 300,000 worshippers visiting the shrines annually; moreover, some 3,000 branches of the Kumano Shrines have been built throughout the country. In the northern part of Wakayama is the famous Takaozan Temple which also had devotees throughout Japan, and from ancient times the custom spread of interring the ashes of the dead at this temple.

Before the advent of railroads, the main sea route linking Tokyo and Osaka skirted the southern coast of Wakayama Prefecture. The ports became intermediate stopping points and outlets for the timber produced in the hinterlands. Shingu City at the region's southern tip early experienced labor troubles. A socialist paper [10] published in the Meiji Era in Tanabe, a town in this area, indicated that even in those days the region had close communication with the outside.

The degree of communication with the outside must be considered an important factor relative to the mobility of the inhabitants in the days when mass communication was not so developed as it is today. The fact that the poor increased in numbers during the Meiji Era has already been mentioned. It was also a fact that the recruiting of labor by new industries involved considerable expenditure. On this subject, an expert on farming villages made the following statement in 1903 on the large quantity of unproductive labor confined in the rural villages.[11]

"Why do these people pile poverty on poverty and misery on misery, submit to the prevailing cheap wages and pay large tenant-farmer rentals, and still make no attempt to move out of their native villages? It may be that they find it difficult to move away from familiar areas, but the main reason is that they have no knowledge of conditions outside their village.

"Agricultural workers and tenant-farmers lack knowledge and information. They know nothing about higher wages paid in Tokyo and Osaka, or how plentiful land is in Hokkaido, or, further, how profitable it is to emigrate overseas. Because they don't know, their movement out of the villages is blocked."

> Before the advent of railroads, the main link between Tokyo and Osaka skirted the southern coast of Wakayama by sea, an important factor to emigration.

However, places with ample information did not necessarily have the highest ratio of emigration. Wakayama's neighbor, Mie Prefecture, had similar marine transportation routes. The pioneer who during the rule of the Tokugawa Shogunate (1603-1867) opened a sea route from the Japan Sea coast to Edo (Tokyo) via the western tip of Honshu and Seto Inland Sea came from this prefecture. As Wakayama had its Kumano Shrines, Mie had its Ise Shrine. The golden age of the Kumano Shrines really was in the medieval period; in later periods, more people worshipped at the Ise Shrine. Such worship, of course, was in conjunction with sightseeing trips, but even in a normal year, visitors were estimated at 300,000 to 400,000 persons and reached 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 in a peak year.[12] Before the Meiji Restoration in 1868, more people visited Ise Shrine than any other place. Mie Prefecture was similar to Wakayama Prefecture in its contact with the outside, but it did not have a particularly large number of emigrants.

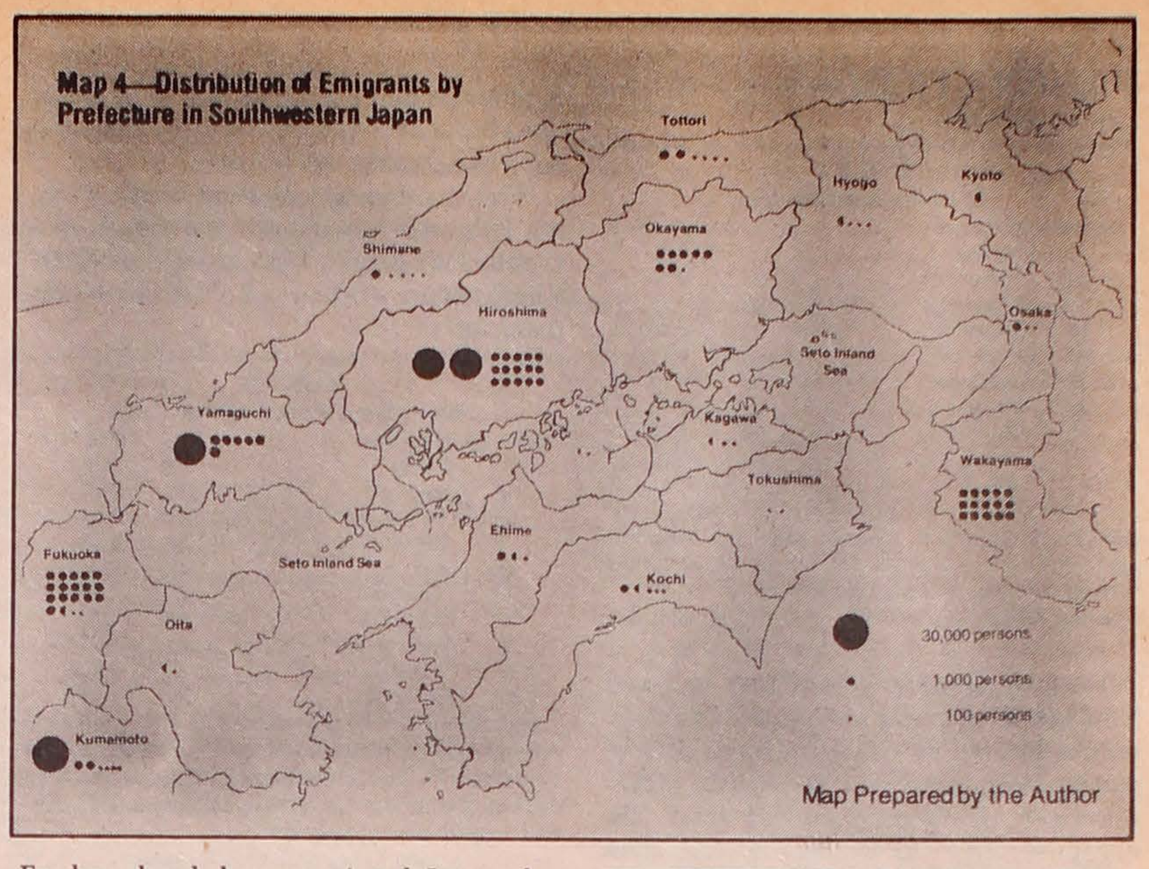
Wakayama Prefecture has been cited as an example of communication with the outside world affecting emigration. What then was the role of the level of education in promoting response to outside stimulation, and its effect on emigration? Table 9 is a simplified comparison by prefecture of the ratio of children attending school to the total number of school-age children. Again the designation (1) denoted the prefecture with many emigrants and (2), the prefectures with an especially large number of emigrants.

TABLE 8
Number of Emigrants to the U.S. from Wakayama (1890-1892)

From	USA	Hawaii	Total
Wakayama City (1)	51	4	55
Kaiso District (1a)	415	17	432
Naka District (1b)	153		153
Ito District	10	2	12
Hidaka District	16		16
Nishimuro District (south coastal area	13		*13
Higashimuro District (south coastal area	97	6	**103
(Registered elsewhere as temporary residents)	236	7	***243
TOTAL:	1,000	36	1,036

* Also to Australia: 1
** Also to Australia: 10
*** Also to Australia: 96; to Canada: 25

Source: History of Emigrants of Wakayama Prefecture



Map 4—Distribution of Emigrants by Prefecture in Southwestern Japan

Map Prepared by the Author

TABLE 9
Numbers Attending School for Each 100 School-Age Children

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		No. of Children
2	Okayama	(1)	72
11	Hiroshima	(2)	56
15	Fukushima	(1)	52
	—National Average—		50
25	Yamaguchi	(2)	47
28	Kumamoto	(1)	45
36	Wakayama	(2)	41
39	Fukuoka	(1)	36
47	Okinawa	(2)	3

Source: Teikoku Statistical Annual.

The table reveals that prefectures with a high emigration level are represented at all levels in the list; no definite trend is discernable of the effect of education on emigration.

It can be assumed that in this period the influence of newspapers which was the media of communication, was still negligible. A study of the dissemination of newspapers and magazines on a per capita basis in 1885 shows it is difficult to discover any definite relationship between high emigration level and dissemination of newspapers and magazines.[13]

A study of the regions that sent out numerous emigrants was made not only on a prefectural basis but also on a district basis with respect to educational level, number of newspaper and magazine copies published and even statistics on postal items handled per capita. However, no clearcut differences were found between districts with high emigration levels and those with low levels. During the earlier stages, emigration was higher from districts from the flatlands and coastal areas and from areas where access was easy and contact with the outside was greater. Then followed, though somewhat delayed, the flow of emigration from the remote areas.

History of the People from Hiroshima Prefecture in the United States may be fairly close to fact in stating with some pride:[14] "Since emigration is taking place after 300 years of national isolaton, it can be

Continued on Page B-6

7. Y. Wakatsuki, J. Suzuki, *Historical Treatise on Overseas Emigration Policy*, 1975, p. 210.
8. In contrast to Hiroshima and Yamaguchi prefectures, whose authorities were enthusiastic about emigration from the outset, those of Wakayama Prefecture showed a negative attitude. Consequently many were forced to register their domicile elsewhere to apply for passports. It is said that the category, "Registered elsewhere as temporary residents," in Table 8 included many persons from the coastal regions (noted "2" which later became districts with high levels of emigration. *(History of Emigrants from Wakayama Prefecture*, p. 302). However, even when this fact is taken into account, there is no change in the basic trend that advanced regions (noted "1") had more emigrants at the outset.
9. Yoichi Kodama, *History of Economy of Sanzan, Kumano*, 1976, p. 417.
10. Seiichi Ando, *History of Wakayama Prefecture*, 1970, p. 203.
11. Shinichi Watanabe, *On Japan's Farming Village*, 1938, p. 142.
12. S. Hishigaki, H. Matsushima, *History of Mie Prefecture*, 1974, p. 196.
13. *Teikoku Statistical Annual*, 1885.
14. Junichi Takeda, *History of People from Hiroshima Prefecture in the United States*, 1929.

Under the Eucalyptus Tree

By ERNEST MICHIO MATSUNAGA

It did truly happen
More than half a century ago
A boy lay back in the deep grass
That sloped to the alley below his house
He was covered with the buzzing sounds
Of bees and insects and Spring
And high above the Eucalyptus
Swayed with the happy wind
Baring its gray skin
Beneath the strips of bark
That waved free
Deep under his back through
countless crusts
He felt the Earth pulsing
He breathed it all inside him
And found complete oneness
Every part of his being was here
Together in the present now
For the only time and never
Would it be again
He was to be fragmented and each time
A bit of him would leave
To linger forever in other dimensions

It would be a year until he saw
A vision with black hair and joyful walk
And dauntless affirmation
She blazed across his horizon
For a short while and was gone
He gazed upon her from afar
And swelled with strange gentle feelings
Never to know if she were real
For nothing prepared him for the intense glow
That melted his very fibre
Crushing any closer knowledge
Today there remains within
The wealth of still strong remembrance
and wonder
There would be other encounters
Of lesser pinnacles and image
And he learned to compromise
And live in expected worlds and minds
Through it all was the Ugly Chant
He heard it even before he knew its meaning
But it always sounded heavy with hate
In the early years it came from outside him
From those unwilling to part the veil
Of accepted, immovable myths
Later it was from within

Pounding and bouncing inside his skull
Never to release its hold
Goddam dirty jap
Go back where you came from
japs, keep out
A dead jap
Is a good jap
Yah yah yah
Look, a curly headed jap
Ha ha ha ha
Did his yellow skin and his shape of eyes
Build contemptible qualities in him
Or was the Truth reversed
Undesireable motives were easily read
Because they made his skin turn yellow
And changed his eyes
He pondered it over and over after
Running home with hot tears of helplessness

The answer he had to embrace
To give him strength and ease the anguish
Did not come until he was old
And there were grandchildren to cherish
But the chant pervaded every cell
And his bursting mind couldn't say
It came from within or without
When all people in our land
Who were marked indelibly with
The visage brought from across the sea
Were herded into enclosures ringed
With unyielding barbed wire
When intolerable De Facto became De Jure
He cursed the criminal militarists of
the world
He cursed the science that classified
human sub-species
He cursed the misguided and reprehensible
Who used these classifications as measures
Of Fealty and degree of awareness
Of the commonality of peoples
He cursed the intricate, convoluted issues
That precluded an immediate true picture
Resistance would be seized as proof of guilt
By Skin Color Determinists

He stood in line outside the White Mess Hall
And looked upon human excrement
And bits of paper that spread on the ground
Forced from inadequate cess pools
He spent hours with those close to him
Each telling their private longings
Describing their first meal lovingly
How they would live their precious day
When released from confinement
He ached to run home and kiss
The ground in front of his house
But decades would pass before he saw
That home which had long passed from
his family
By then, the reason, the joy of returning
He had saved so long had disappeared
They were taken to live in a desolate part
of Arizona
Where barbed wire fences were not necessary
They were surrounded by a merciless desert
That consumed any who would try
The walk to Freedom
Later he was allowed to leave imprisonment
To go to a place in middle America
Where trees were bare and winters
Were dark and full of snow
Buildings were old and dark with soot

His spirit soared with his freedom
But barriers still cast their shadows
His heart cried to go home
To a familiar, sunny land
But even after all peoples were allowed
To live in all of our nation
He chose to hold his desperate aches
And memories forever
So the fence built in his mind
Constant as barbed wire kept him
From returning to a Life already gone

Except in the precious, closed rooms
he treasured
There was a daughter of the
warm Caribbean
Who became his wife
She brought to him emotions
Open and near the surface
Language and foods both richly spiced
A strong mixture of ancient strains
Of Indians of the islands and
Spanish adventurers
And enslaved peoples from Africa
They saw their children grow up
Then grandchildren came and filled them
With great love and joy

But there remained that to be
consciously stated
It began in a distant childhood
And germinated in his mind
Finally it was taken out and examined
A picture of himself and the world
He is above all, as each of us,
A Unique Human Being
He rejoiced in its simple beauty
And accepted its extended significance
This is where he wanted to live
He would touch and know others
Never at a lesser plane
His primary entity was greater
And encompassed his love and allegiance
To the country of his birth and beliefs
And he knew the physical measurements
Impersonally binding him to a sub-species
Had no effect on his morality or worth
And removed from the complete person
To stand alone, had no meaning
All of it was available to him
Under the Eucalyptus tree
But it took half of his life
To hold it close to him
The Ugly Chant was crowded out
The internal echoes were gone
Now if he senses it at all
It disappears like the smoke

Ernest Matsunaga, now of Chicago, grew up in prewar Boyle Heights, Los Angeles—where the eucalyptus grows in abundance, especially around the lake at Hollenbeck Park. #

MARUTANI

Continued from Page B-2

years that followed—rather than adhering to euphemistic cover-ups.

There are other betrayals in the use of terms cunningly used by the apologists, and which Nikkei in particular should not perpetuate.

REPATRIATION. Following the series of traumatic events experienced by the Nisei and by their Issei parents, wherein every right and freedom they had long believed in were trampled, untold pressures were placed upon them, forcing some to "elect" (voluntary again?) to go to Japan—a land which many had never seen. Again the cynical apologists applied the term "repatriation." "Patria" means homeland, and "re" means to return. For the Nisei, the only homeland they had, they knew, was right here: the United States of America. Thus, to use the term "repatriation" vis-a-vis Japan did, and does, violence to the facts; its premise is that the Nisei does not, and never did, belong to the United States. Thus, such continued use of the term "repatriation" not only should never have been applied, but it should now, surely, cease.

DeWitt did not cease his program: on May 3, 1942, Civilian Order 34, excluding the Nisei and Issei, was issued; then, less than three weeks later, on May 19, 1942, Civilian Restriction Order No. 1 was issued, resulting in the incarceration of these citizens and residents of this land—utilizing the sole criterion of racial ancestry.

Ultimately, when the legal issues finally wended their way to the "court of last resort" for hoped-for justice, in *Hirabayashi v. United States of America*, 320 U.S. 81 (June 21, 1943), without so much as a dissenting voice, the Court upheld the denial by the military of Hirabayashi's rights as a citizen. Specifically, the Court addressed only the issue of imposition of the curfew (which was invoked against those American citizens who happened to be of Japanese ancestry), avoiding a determination of the issue of *exclusion* (removal) of the Nisei. And this, even though Hirabayashi had been convicted and sentenced for alleged violation of *both* the curfew order and the exclusion order.[2]

It was not until another year and a half of incarceration of some 115,000 American citizens and their parents, that on December 18, 1944, the United States Supreme Court addressed the question of the exclusion of the Nisei and Issei: *Korematsu* v. *United States of America*, 323 U.S. 241 (December 18, 1944). By then, however, the "die had been cast," for in a majority opinion authored by Justice Black which relied wholly upon the "reasoning" in the previous case of *Hirabayashi*, the exclusion (removal) of American citizens of Japanese ancestry was upheld. This time, three justices—Roberts, Murphy and Jackson—dissented. But Korematsu, and thereby all the Nisei and Issei, continued to be barred from the communities where they had established homes, businesses and pursued their daily lives.

On this same date that the *Korematsu* decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, the Court also issued its decision in *Ex Parte Mitsue Endo*, 323 U.S. 283 (December 18, 1944), striking down the continued detention of a "concededly loyal citizen." Perhaps the timing was entirely coincidental, but on the previous day of December 17, 1944, the government announced that the "relocation" camps were no longer necessary.

It may be noted that at no time has there been a court ruling on the question of the incarceration—(imprisonment)—of the citizen Nisei and their parents.

In closing, I wish to point to two additional instances of use of euphemisms: "assembly centers" and "relocation centers." There were "sports centers" and "art centers," and so forth. These two "centers"—"assembly" and "relocation"—consisted of confinement behind barbed-wire fences, searchlights, guard towers with machine-guns, patrolled by armed soldiers to keep the inmates inside who were housed in stenching horse stables or tar-papered barracks in bare, small rooms into which whole families were cramped. Outside: no paving, no sidewalks, no trees—only dust, or, alternately, mud. If these were "centers," then our American dictionary needs a revision.

Until these camps, "assembly" to most of us meant the bustling congregation of students getting together in the school auditorium for a brief program. The horse stables and the camps were anything but. Shipment to the "relocation" camps proceeded without any indication of when, or if, the inmates would be able to leave; on the contrary, what faced them in these latter camps was uncertainty of interminable confinement.

If we are to learn the sorrowful lessons that are to be learned from this shameful episode of our history, we owe it to posterity to speak the truth. #

2. The Court, per Chief Justice Stone, neatly side-stepped addressing the serious issue of exclusion (removal) of American citizens, declaring:

> Since the sentences of three months each imposed by the district court on the two counts were ordered to run *concurrently*, it will be unnecessary to consider the question raised with respect to the first count [i.e. exclusion] if we find that the conviction on the second order must be sustained. [Emphasis added.]

Had the trial judge imposed *consecutive* sentences totalling three months, the Supreme Court would not have been able to so adroitly avoid deciding the even more grave issue of exclusion or removal of the Nisei and Issei.

EMIGRATION

Continued from Page B-4

done only by people from a progressive area."

4. Tradition and Social Climate

The *History of Emigrants of Wakayama Prefecture* is one of the most authoritative among the chronicles on emigration compiled by the prefectures. It claims that the high level of emigration from the prefecture was in part due to the following. "...It is a nautical prefecture where most people were brought up on the waves of the sea. The prefecture's inhabitants must have been the first in Japan to realize that far across the oceans was a big world...This geographic environment, and the historic spirit fostered by it has a strong relation with the prefecture providing so many emigrants."[15]

Of Hiroshima Prefecture, too, emigration is said to be the result of "the adventurous spirit of a coastal people nurtured by its geographic environment."[16] Japan has only eight prefectures out of 46 which are not bordered by the sea. However, simply because a prefecture faces the sea is not believed to be a sufficient reason for emigration to have flourished. The Seto Inland Sea was developed from ancient times as a major marine transport route lined by the prefectures that led in emigration, such as Yamaguchi, Hiroshima, Okayama and Wakayama. This Seto Inland Sea had been from olden times a vital route linking the capitals in Kyoto and Nara with western Japan. Since the 7th century, water-borne trade with the China mainland passed through it. It was, in effect, the "mainstreet" of Japan. Marine transport, especially in western Japan, developed before land transport, and from olden times the coastal areas of Seto Inland Sea saw no interruption in the flow of ships plying among its islands.

Another point to be noted is that, because it was a sea lane, or rather, an important transportation route, this Inland Sea was also famous as the base for pirates. While the nature of these so-called pirates changed with the periods, they were not necessarily like the bandits and highwaymen on land. Many probably were, but they were also looked upon as "samurai of the seas". Quite often, even the navy was called "pirates". These Seto Inland Sea pirates frequently served as pilots and guards for trade ships. At times they switched to trading. One of the indirect causes of the fall of the Ming Dynasty in the 10th century is said to have been the forays of Japanese pirates called *wako* who for several centuries not only raided the coast of China, but also areas far to the south, in fleets ranging from two or three ships to as many as 500. The home bases of about half of these were in Northern Kyushu (Fukuoka to Nagasaki) and the remainder, along the coasts of the Seto Inland Sea.[17]

The pirates took to land after Hideyoshi Toyotomi issued a ban on piracy in 1588, following his success in bringing the entire country under his control. With such forefathers, the theory is convincing that the inhabitants of the coastal regions of the Seto Inland Sea and the prefectures of northern Kyushu, with the venturesome blood of their ancestors still coursing in their veins, despite the long seclusion of their country, stood ready to depart these shores the moment the opportunity was afforded by the fall of the Shogunate. In spite of these romantic claims, research gives more credence to other theories.

5. Farm Production Decline and Emigration

Grain, in particular rice, production was the mainstay of agriculture during the Tokugawa Shogunate and remained so in the Meiji Era. But as a natural consequence of the policy of isolation during the period 1603-1867, various types of crops required for livelihood were grown of necessity. During the shogunate years, cotton, for instance, a crop unknown in Japan today, ranked second in importance to rice. For a period of a few years after the ending of the policy of national seclusion, it was even exported. Other industrial crops, such as sugar cane, indigo plant, sumac for both food and lighting oil, mulberry for paper making, etc. were widely grown, mainly in the central and western parts of the country. In some instances output of such crops surpassed that of rice.

With foreign trade, while silk yarn and tea output increased, the production of cotton, sugar cane, indigo, etc., unable to withstand competition from cheaper and better imports, suffered heavy blows. For reasons of national security and protection of farmers, Japan established a policy of protection for grain production. In the case of cotton and other industrial crops, a policy of relying on cheap foreign products was adopted to strengthen the competitive aspect of Japan's manufactured goods in international markets. The production of such crops dropped rapidly. The cultivated area in cotton, the largest industrial crop, was 96,318 hectares in 1884 but shrank to 37 hectares or 28,262 hectares by 1900, and by 1910 had decreased to 3,399 hectares or to 2.8% in only 26 years.[18] In Tokushima Prefecture, its noted indigo production involved 14,631 hectares in 1891. By 1921 this had declined to 2,611 hectares.[19] Since the cultivation of such crops had been much more profitable than rice growing, the blow suffered by the farmers producing them was much greater than was evident in the shrinkage of cultivated area.

The loss to the agricultural community was not confined to loss of income from industrial crops alone; it was doubled by the loss of a cottage industry that processed these crops. Surplus labor in the farm villages had been employed advantageously in the production and in small cottage industries to support the livelihood of the farming household. When the production of cotton yarn and cotton fabrics shifted to the large factories that emerged, this deprived the farmers of valuable supplemental income.[20]

While the decline in the output of some industrial crops began with the end of the shogunate rule in 1867 and the opening of the country's ports to foreign ships, the decline in the production of cotton spread throughout the country from the latter half of the 1880's.

There is a theory that large numbers of emigrants to the United States came from the regions where cotton cultivation had decreased. Professor Hiroshi Ishida of Hiroshima University, who surveyed areas in Okayama Prefecture from which emigrants originated, has commented on the fact that many emigrants came from farming areas in Okayama regarded as among the most affluent in Japan. "At a time when industrial crops such as cotton and indigo and the cotton industry were waning, emigration to Hawaii and mainland United States was carried out on a large scale."

With the exception of the island areas, all regions in Yamaguchi Prefecture from which numerous emigrants originated were cotton-growing areas and were also among the top producers of rapeseed, the source of oil which was later to be replaced by imported kerosene.

Masaaki Kodama, a member of the editorial committee that compiled the history of Hiroshima Prefecture, recently published a detailed study.[21] This research examines the reasons why, of its 23 districts, 82.6% of the prefecture's emigrants were concentrated in only four districts whose population accounted for 31.3% of the prefecture's population. These four districts were within the advanced agricultural region of high productivity. After noting that the cultivated area per farm household is slightly lower than the prefectural average Kodama takes up the relationship between the number of emigrants and the decline in crop output. The results appear in the following table. Area A which includes the four leading emigration districts as well as the neighboring districts with similar conditions, accounted for 90.9% of Hiroshima's total emigrants.

TABLE 10
Relation between Farm Output Decline (FOD) and Emigration in Hiroshima Prefecture

FOD—Ratio of cotton, sugar cane, indigo and other declining crops expressed in percentage to total production
Emig—Percentage of contract emigrants in Hawaii

Area	District	FOD Pctg	Emig
(a) Areas in which emigrants are concentrated.	a	64.3	5.3%
	b	11.7	25.2
	c	11.5	30.8
	d	11.8	11.4
	e	6.0	9.9
	f	6.1	3.4
	g	7.2	4.9
(b) Areas more advanced in industrial crops than "a".	h	8.5	2.1
	i	21.9	0.2
	j	14.6	1.3
	k	6.2	0.1
	l	16.2	1.0
	m	20.6	0.2
(c) Backward mountainous areas.	n	0.0	1.3
	o	2.0	1.4
	p	1.5	0.5
	q	2.1	0.5
	r	0.0	0.4
	s	2.2	
	t	0.0	
	u	0.0	
	v	0.0	
	w	0.0	

Source: Compiled from **Statistical Data of Hiroshima Prefecture**, by Masaaki Kodama, 1891.

The theory that emigrants were numerous from areas of declining crop marketability was supported in "A" area but not in "B" area. Both "A" with many emigrants and "B" with a small number of emigrants were advanced agricultural regions bordering the Inland Sea, though "B" was perhaps the more advanced. Kodama explains that "B" area switched from cotton to rush (used for tatami) and vegetable production. Also cottage industry was more developed in "B" than in "A".

Even in an area with curtailed output, the pressure to emigrate decreased if surplus labor was absorbed by switching to the production of other crops or to other activities. Proximity to large cities promoted the absorption of surplus labor into commerce and industry. As cities developed, labor also turned to surburban agricultural production. Some successfully switched to textile weaving.[22]

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15. *History of Emigrants from Wakayama Prefecture*, p. 1, p. 124.
16. *Sundry Matters Related to Emigrants*, vol. 1 (Diplomatic Record Office)
17. Toshio Tanaka, *History of Ehime Prefecture*, 1973, p. 72.
18. *Teikoku Statistical Annual*, 1900, 1910.
19. *Outline of Japan's Industrial History*, Vol. 7, 1960, p. 64.
20. Hiroshi Ishida, *Modern Industry and Regional Community*, 1956, p. 442. The introduction of Western mechanized industry not only robbed the farmers of supplementary work, it also put many handicraftsmen in the cities out of work.
21. Masaaki Kodama, "Contract Emigrants of the Seto Inland Sea Region." (from *Historical Development of Seto Inland Sea Region*, edited by Yoichiro Goto, 1978, p. 325.
22. *Outline of Japan's Industrial History*, op. cit., vol. 1, 1960, p. 252.

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significantly to the Pacific War by undercutting the liberal movement and encouraging the military to take over Japan's destiny.

Second, JACL should not seek to accomplish the impossible by trying to resolve such present major controversies as those involving trade, yen-dollar exchange, defense, etc., though long-range broad general concepts might be studied. For the short-range, it should be kept in mind that the foremost experts in both countries, and elsewhere in the world, have been trying to come up with specific solutions to these same issues without success for almost four decades. JACL should be realistic as to what it can do and what it cannot do under the circumstances now prevailing and the limited capabilities of the organization to effect appropriate compromises that benefit both nations.

Third, JACL should not become involved in private commercial matters that are of real concern to just a few, not only because JACL members may be on both sides of such limited confrontations but also to protect the organization from being "captured" by self-interest groups, be they either United States entities or Japanese. Individual tariff and trade problems involving specific products are illustrative of this caution. Broad general policy and principle concepts, however, even on tariff and trade questions, are in order since the bilateral consequences are of grave concern to both countries and their respective economies.

These are but three of the more obvious safeguards that the JACL must be aware of in developing its United States-Japan Relations project. Better that JACL move slowly, conservatively, and cautiously, for much is at stake and the ground to be covered is new and formidable to JACL, with no doubt some in the Nikkei and Japanese populations waiting to be critical and accusatory.

Frankly, though I am not a "Japan expert" in any sense of the claim, from the vantage point of my years of experience here in Washington, D.C., with both public and private sector leaders of Japan and the United States, may I be presumptuous enough to propose—as a starting point for further discussions—several relatively simple programs which I believe to be both realistic and pragmatic from JACL's viewpoint and basically constructive in terms of a viable United States-Japan project.

United States Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield has often expressed the judgment that the Japanese-American alliance is the most important bilateral relationship in the world today. Moreover, many here in the nation's capital, including myself, are in agreement that, though no two countries have more different languages, histories, and cultures than Japan and the United States, there are no two nations today that are more similar in their hopes and aspirations for peace, freedom, and prosperity than these two Pacific allies.

At a time when the United States and Japan together are responsible for much of the Free World's production and more than a third of its commerce, when their combined bilateral trade amounts to more than $60 billion annually, when Japan depends upon America's nuclear umbrella and the United States counts on Japan as its western defense frontier, etc., it makes little sense that each of the peoples of these two nations know so little about the other. For understandable reasons, though, it seems that more Japanese know and are concerned about the United States than Americans are about Japan.

And, since knowledge is a prime requisite for friendship and understanding between nations, as well as peoples, I would urge JACL to consider what might be described as the educational approach in trying to develop a program for the improvement of United States-Japan Relations.

First. JACL should try to have the Japanese language adopted as a modern language available in the high schools, colleges, and universities of the United States. To the best of my knowledge, even as in the early thirties when I was attend-

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Thus, despite the decline in industrial crop production, there was no large-scale emigration from such areas.

On the other hand there were areas which suffered from decreasing industrial crops or where other industries hardly developed which did not participate actively in emigration. Neither were they close to large cities. Tokushima Prefecture received a shattering blow with the imports of cheap Indian dyes and chemical dyestuffs. Yet its emigrants were negligible in number. Its neighbor, Kagawa Prefecture, produced cotton and sugar cane in addition to indigo, the three major industrial crops,[23] but it had almost no emigrants. The situation was the same in Aichi Prefecture and Kagoshima Prefecture. Both were major sugar cane producing areas.

Because there are exceptions, no definite conclusion can be reached on the reasons for emigration, but the theory of declining farm production seems more plausible than the others. At least, there is no doubt that it corresponds much more with the reality than the "theory of poverty". According to the History of Yamaguchi Prefecture,[24] Oshima District, noted for its dense population and as an area of poverty, was a producer of cotton and woven cotton fabrics. Cotton production declined and about the time the inhabitants were faced with extreme economic difficulties, recruitment for emigration to Hawaii commenced. These circumstances resulted in a sudden flood of emigrant laborers to Hawaii.

The emigrant was not a "region" but an "individual". Generally speaking prolonged poverty was a state of mind and being for someone who had always been poor. He thus made little attempt to find a new path in life. But a person confronted with increasingly unmarketable crops and a more stringent means of livelihood would struggle to find some way out of the situation.

In reading biographies of emigrants, one frequently comes across such passages as "My father failed in business . . . ," "The family fortunes changed and assets built up from the time of our ancestors were lost. In order to try to retrieve it . . . ," "Since I had to shoulder debts . . ." They indicate that people who had led a fairly good life had decided to emigrate when, for one reason or another, they fell on misfortune or were on the verge of doing so. It is normal for emigrants who have become fairly successful, and this practice is not confined to emigrants, to write biographies which point out they originally belonged to a high social class. Consequently all such passages cannot be taken at face value. On the other hand, since the people back home to whom such biographies are distributed know all about the writer's family background, outright falsehoods cannot be written. Therefore a considerable number of these are assumed to be true. In other words, the factor of a "declining family" had strong influence on the decision to emigrate, and "declining families" developed in groups in a "declining crop region".

In addition to emigration to foreign countries, a number went to the largely undeveloped area of Hokkaido, primarily from Tokushima, Kagawa and Aichi prefectures.

6. Agricultural Structure and Emigration

The hypothesis can be advanced that more emigrants originated from commercial crop producing areas than from subsistance farming regions. The higher the ratio of commercial crops the more capitalized is the agricultural structure. This hypothesis overlaps to some extent the theory of advanced regions.

By classifying agricultural products in two categories, that is (A) grains and (B) commercial crops and consumer products such as vegetables and fruits, a study was made of the relationship of agricultural structure to emigration, based on statistics of farm production of that period.[25] In all cases, prefectures with high emigration levels were scattered throughout the list. There was no discernible trend of areas with high percentage of commercial crops being the source of larger numbers of emigrants.

The districts of the three prefectures of Wakayama, Hiroshima and Fukushima which supplied large numbers of emigrants were checked for a possible corollary between high/low ratios of industrial crop production and high/low levels of emigration. Here, too, no relationship was found.

Areas with a large tenant-farmer population might have produced large numbers of emigrants as there is an association here with poverty. Tenant fees in Japan ran as high as 50 percent, forcing tenant-farmers to live on a bare subsistence level. Moreover, the landlord, the owner-farmer and the tenant-farmer did not simply have different economic positions but also enjoyed different social ranks. Marriage between members of a tenant-farmer family and a landlord family was not normally permitted by the parents on grounds of "difference in family status". Economically, the tenant-farmer had to submit to a condition of extreme poverty, and socially, to a humiliating position. One might easily imagine that areas with numerous tenant-farmers produced high levels of emigration.

The following is a table ranking the prefectures by the ratio of area cultivated to tenant-farmers to the total rice paddy area as of 1900.

TABLE 11
Ratio of Tenant-Cultivated Area of Rice Paddy—1900

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Rice Paddy Ratio
1	Kagawa		71.9
10	Fukuoka	(1)	54.85
11	Okayama	(1)	54.1
18	Yamaguchi(2)		49.4
24	Kumamoto (2)		45.7
26	Wakayama	(2)	45.2
31	Nagasaki (1)		42.7
32	Hiroshima	(2)	42.6
46	Fukushima	(1)	27.1

Total: 46 prefecutres (Okinawa excluded).
Note: (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
Source: Compiled from Nobufumi Kayo, **Basic Statistics of Japanese Agriculture**

The figures even seem to indicate that prefectures with high levels of emigration tended to have smaller tenant-farming areas contrary to expectation. When a number of prefectures with high emigration level were analyzed on a district level, all districts in Wakayama Prefecture, with the exception of one, had similar ratios. The level of emigration had no positive correlation. In the four prefectures of Yamaguchi, Nagasaki, Fukuoka and Kumamoto, districts with high emigration levels were found to have varying tenant-farm ratios, from high to low, with no clear relations between the two. Only Okayama Prefecture clearly showed that districts with high emigration levels also had high ratios of tenant farms. In Hiroshima Prefecture the districts with high emigration levels were concentrated in the median ratio of tenant farms.

One opinion holds that it is not appropriate to compare tenant farm ratios of the various areas in any one fixed period, but that a change in tenant-farming trends, such as a sudden increase, should be carefully noted. With the advance of capitalism into the rural villages from early in the Meiji Era, the farming class was broken up into upper and lower classes, and tenant farming increased rapidly. In other words, the upper class farmers, having lost their status of small, self-sufficient owner-farmers, became lowly tenant-farmers. Although statistics prior to 1884 are incomplete, considerable land passed from small-scale owner-farms into the hands of landlords during the period from 1881 to 1884. The period after 1885 was studied. When statistics for any given year are missing, that of the nearest year is used.

Using the tenant-farm ratios in 1885 as a basis, table 12 gives the indices in 1915, 30 years later. This 30 year period was selected because capitalism had spread into every nook and corner of the rural villages during the interval. This was also the period the tenant-farming system registered its greatest expansion.

TABLE 12
Comparison of Tenant-Farming Expansion Rates—1915
(1885 Index = 100)

Nat'l Rank	Prefecture		Index
1	Hokkaido		212
4	Fukushima	(1)	180
11	Yamaguchi	(2)	136
19	Hiroshima	(2)	125
28	Fukuoka	(2)	118
30	Wakayama	(2)	117
32	Okayama	(1)	115
42	Kumamoto	(2)	106
43	Nagasaki	(1)	105
46	Saga		97

Total: 46 prefectures (Okinawa excluded).
Note: (1) denotes prefectures with large number of emigrants. (2) denotes prefectures with especially large number of emigrants.
Source: Compiled from Nobufumi Kayo, **Basic Statistics of Japanese Agriculture**

Again the prefectures with high emigration were not concentrated at any one level, and, if anything, tended to be among those that experienced a rate of slower expansion in tenant-farming. It becomes obvious that the spread of tenant-farming has no bearing on levels of emigration among prefectures.

Only a few prefectures have statistics on a district basis. In Wakayama, tenant-farming in all districts increased by an average of 10 percent between 1890 and 1911, irrespective of levels of emigration. Only Higashimuro District with a high level of emigration also had a sudden increase of about 80 percent in tenant-farming. Neighboring Nishimuro District also with many emigrants, had only a 7 percent increase. From 1880 to 1904 in Hiroshima prefectural districts with high emigration, the spread of tenant-farming was about the same as or lower than the average for all districts. In Yamaguchi Prefecture between 1889 and 1901 the three districts with the highest emigration levels experienced decreases from two to eight percent in tenant-farming ratios.[26]

In short, on both the prefectural and district levels, the hypothesis that an increase in ten-

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23. In 1874 the two prefectures of Kagawa and Tokushima accounted for 50 percent of the country's sugar production. The speed and finality of the end of production in the region was greater than that for cotton production.

24. Keiji Misaka, *History of Yamaguchi Prefecture*, 1971, p. 349. Oshima District and the relatively affluent Kuga District were priority areas for recruiting emigrants for the first contract labor group to Hawaii in 1885. They subsequently continued to provide an overwhelming portion of emigrants to Hawaii.

25. *Kogyo Iken* (Opinion on Industrial Development), 1884; *Statistics of Agriculture-Commerce Ministry*, Vol. 1, 1886; *Agriculture Survey Table*, Vol. 1-2, 1893; *outline of Japan's Industrial History*, I, 1960.

26. In the case of Yamaguchi Prefecture, due to lack of statistics on areas under tenant farming, the ratios utilized were that of tenant-farmers and independent owner-farmers also engaged in tenant farming as opposed to all farmers, including owner-farmers.

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ing West high school and the University of Utah in Salt Lake City, the only "modern languages" available to students remain Spanish, French, and German. In the light of world realities, and to facilitate and expand trade and other relations with Japan, it makes sense to me that the Japanese language should be taught at the secondary and collegiate levels in our country. As more and more Americans become involved in international activities, travel overseas, and develop business relationships, the Japanese language becomes more and more a helpful "must" for many Americans. Reading and writing Japanese may be relatively troublesome to most, but speaking Japanese can be most useful in communicating with our foremost business and trading partners. Japanese certainly is a modern language of practical value to most Americans and should be available to all interested students in the public educational systems.

Second. JACL should try to have Japanese history, as well as the heroic saga of the Japanese in the United States, featuring our World War II travails, included in the appropriate history classes. United States-Japan interdependence and the mutual benefits of bilateral trade, commerce, and finance should be emphasized in economic and other such courses. The culture and unique contributions of the Japanese to American and world society should be included in the social curricula, as well as Japanese politics, media innovations, science and scientific advances, medicine, space, etc., in their proper contexts. Much of this, of course, involves persuading authors and other writers to include such comments and chapters in their respective textbooks. Moreover, as in the case of the Japanese language, teachers would have to have special and extensive training to provide them with the necessary background to properly and interestingly instruct students in these various studies.

Much work in developing bibliographies of outstanding and representative volumes relating to all of the many topics which would be included in the school curricula will be demanded of JACL in developing this type of educational program.

To me, at least, there are many collateral benefits to be derived by JACL and its members in advocating an integrated and challenging educational endeavor in these United States, with the Japan Chapter, and possibly the Hawaii Chapter, being able to provide special insights and recommendations.

In order to be even minimally qualified to endorse such educational activities on the part of the public school systems, JACLers and other Nikkei, most of whom know relatively little of "things Japanese," will be forced to learn about Japan and the Japanese. Thus, more Japanese Americans will be better able to appreciate and understand Japan and its problems with the United States, thereby being more capable of explaining the Japanese view than in this often-embarrassing situation that exists when a legitimate inquiry is made on the basis that the questioner believes that one looking Japanese should know the basic Japanese answers, etc.

Beyond this, in the process of preparing, advocating, and gaining approval of these Japanese subjects for the educational curricula, JACLers can learn the art of lobbying in all of its implications, from the very beginnings to the ultimate acceptance, as they seek to persuade members of local, county, state, and even national boards and commissions of education of the merit and necessity for the inclusion of these useful topics in their respective systems. From the initial organization of the campaign, to the rallying of grassroots support, to the convening of the boards and commissions to consider incorporating these Japanese subjects into their programs, to the preparation and the presentation of the papers, documents, and arguments, to earn majority approval, etc., JACLers will discover the most effective and efficient personal and group techniques of lobbying public officials to adopt useful programs for the community good. Through such ex-

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ant-farming led to greater emigration could not be substantiated.[27]

7. Coincidence in Emigration

It is possible to attribute the high level of emigration from certain regions to pure coincidence and not to any special economic or social factors.

Emigrants from Yamaguchi Prefecture long were the most numerous among emigrants to Hawaii. Almost one-half, 428 of the 945 persons in the first group of government sponsored contract emigrants to Hawaii came from that prefecture. One reason for this preponderance is attributed to the fact that the then Foreign Minister, concerned with poverty in his home prefecture, accorded preferential selection to Yamaguchi.[28] On the other hand it is said that because the emigrants to Hokkaido came from the northeastern region of the country and the coastal areas of the Japan Sea (both being close and enjoying similar climates to that of Hokkaido) in recruiting emigrants for Hawaii favor was extended to southwestern Japan.[29] Oshima, the district from which the most emigrants came, was designated by the governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture as the main recruiting area. In fact the governor was so enthusiastic he even dispatched prefectural employees native to Oshima to aid in the recruiting. As poverty was not confined to Yamaguchi Prefecture or Oshima District, the predominent numbers from Yamaguchi was not coincidental; the influence of the Foreign Minister was considerable.

Because the emigrants from Yamaguchi and Hiroshima prefectures were highly regarded in Hawaii, they laid the groundwork for the later arrival of many more emigrants from these prefectures. According to a report by the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu to the Foreign Ministry, the emigrants from these two prefectures greatly pleased the plantation owners because of their diligence and honesty; those from the prefectures around Tokyo were disliked.[30] The fact is that in Japan the people of northeastern Japan have the reputation of being even more honest and able to withstand harsh labor than those from Yamaguchi or Hiroshima. But as there were almost none from northeastern Japan among the early arrivals in Hawaii, emigrants from Yamaguchi and Hiroshima were evaluated highly. In this respect, it cannot be denied that the outcome was due in some degree at least to coincidence.

Emigration to New Caledonia is another example of the numbers from certain regions being due to coincidence. From 1892 to 1918, 5,575 went to work in the mines there. Of these, a considerable number decided to reside there permanently. They went from the following prefectures:

TABLE 13
Native Prefecture of Japanese Emigrants to New Caledonia

Prefecture	Number	Prefecture	Number
Kumamoto	2,049	Toyama	230
Okinawa	821	Gifu	228
Hiroshima	687	Okayama	173
Fukuoka	596	Wakayama	130
Fukushima	341	Other	326
		TOTAL:	5,581

Note: Of the total, 6 were refused permission to land.
Source: Tadao Kobayashi, **Japanese Emigrants to New Caledonia,** 1977.

Although most of the prefectures on this list are noted for their high emigration levels, emigrants from Toyama and Gifu prefectures, always ranked among the lowest in numbers, whether to the United States or elsewhere, joined the ranks to New Caledonia, a country completely unknown to the Japanese.[31] The reason for these numbers is unknown, but it is probably the result of the efforts of the emigration companies, which for some reason or other placed priority on recruiting in these two prefectures. If the emigrants' earnings had been good and if large numbers of Japanese emigrants had continued to emigrate there, perhaps these two prefectures might have become known for high levels of emigration, a status which they never attained.

As mentioned earlier, Yamaguchi, Hiroshima and Okayama on the northern side of Seto Inland Sea were three prefectures with high levels of emigration. Ehime, Kagawa and Tokushima prefectures, on the southern shore of the same narrow body of water, had almost no emigrants overseas but a considerable number in Hokkaido. This is quite odd. The coastal area of the Seto Inland Sea is a warm region, while Hokkaido is Japan's coldest region; moreover, it is quite distant. There were thus many obstacles to emigration to that northern island. The fact is nonetheless, that many did go from these prefectures. There may be definite reasons for the movement, but so far as the writer is able to ascertain, it seems to have been pure coincidence.

In regions with high emigration levels, there often was someone who enthusiastically advocated emigration or there was a "pioneer" person who had returned from abroad and whose success story attracted the attention of the people of the neighborhood. That levels of emigration were much higher in regions where there were such people suggest that if they had not existed, there would not have been so many emigrants from the area.

8. Summary

Those regions of Japan with high levels of emigration have been noted and the reasons for their becoming the sources of so many emigrants have been studied. Some theories have been found to be valid but others have been less convincing. The fact that a large number of emigrants came from a specific region can be explained but the reasons for emigrating applicable to one region did not apply to other areas with similar conditions. In other words, the factors conducive to emigrating did exist, but the fact that emigration did not occur in some regions cannot be explained. In this sense, it must be admitted that coincidental factors are fairly numerous. Where conditions conducive to emigration existed, and some catalyst set the emigration into motion, then other emigrants followed, one after the other, relying on those who had gone before them, either because they were acquainted or were from the same locality.

There is no disagreement among scholars that differences in income levels constituted the greatest factor in encouraging emigration. But this factor existed in all regions of the country. It must be concluded that emigration probably resulted when some additional factors came into play.

In any case, the number of Japanese emigrants to the United States was small compared to the total population, and the period during which they emigrated was limited. The subject thus does not lend itself to statistical study. Professor Kenkichi Iwasaki, who studied in detail the emigrants from Wakayama Prefecture, concludes: "One cannot but admit the difficulty of obtaining materials to verify the reasons (for emigrating) from statistical data alone."[32] #

27. The differences in the productive capacity of land had no relation to the number of emigrants. The yield of rice, the principal agricultural product of Japan, per unit of land directly reflected the productive capacity of the land and also indicated the level of agricultural technique. In the early 20th century, the national average yield of rice per 10 acres was 159 Kgs. Among the prefectures with high levels of emigration, Hiroshima had a low yield rate of 117 kgs. and Wakayama near the national average with 150 kgs., while Yamaguchi had a high yield of 233 kgs.

28. Yataro Doi, "History of Emigrants to Hawaii from Oshima District, Yamaguchi Prefecture" (Faculty of Agriculture, Yamaguchi University, *Bulletin*, No. 8, 1957)

29. Zenpachi Ando, "Social Nature of Modern Emigrants" (Centro de Eslado Nipo-Brasileiros *Anuario* I, 1966)

30. *Japan's Diplomatic Records*, Vol. 20, p. 395.

31. In the group emigration to this island over a period of 26 years, Toyama Prefecture provided 230 emigrants on two occasions. Of the total of 228 emigrants from Gifu Prefecture, 174 were concentrated on one ship.

32. Kenkichi Iwasaki "Study of Overseas Dekasegi Emigrants from Southern Coast of Kii Peninsula," (*Geographic Review*, Vol. 12, no. 7)

Note 1. The above has been confined to emigrants to the United States. Trends were similar for all overseas emigrants with the exception of those to Manchuria. However, the situation changes completely if the emigrants (colonists) who went to the Japanese colonies are taken into account. Since figures by prefecture are difficult to handle, those by region are given.

TABLE 14
Japanese Residents in the Colonies (Sakhalin, Korea, Taiwan, Kwantung Province, South Sea Islands)—1925

Region	Number	Total Ratio	Emig to USA Ratio
Hokkaido-Tohoku	201,374	20.62%	3.76%
Kanto	74,620	7.64%	2.93%
Chubu	130,738	13.39%	7.62%
Kinki	90,892	9.30%	8.36%
Chugoku	149,443	15.30%	47.05%
Shikoku	65,200	6.67%	1.71%
Kyushu	257,068	26.33%	21.44%
Okinawa	7,174	0.73%	7.12%
TOTAL	976,509	99.98%	99.99%

Figures by prefectural birthplace estimated on the basis of 1925 and 1930 National Census.

The table reveals that emigrant sources for colonies were not so largely concentrated in the southwestern regions of Japan and in a small number of specific prefectures as in the case of emigrants bound for the United States and other countries. Since birthplace was not a consideration of the many administrative officials and employees of development firms in colonial areas, the sources of settlers tended, to some degree, to be spread evenly throughout the country, although in terms of overall number, those who went on their own must have been much greater than those who went as members of development groups. It should be assumed that settlers who went to the colonies came from areas more widely dispersed throughout Japan than the emigrants who went to foreign countries, including the United States.

If persons who migrated to Hokkaido, Japan's only undeveloped region in the Meiji Era, are added, migrants originating in the Tohoku Region (northeastern Japan), an area of low levels of emigration to the U.S., increases greatly, to account for more than 30 percent of all emigrants/colonists to areas both inside and outside the country. Figures on settlers to Hokkaido were estimated from Taijiro Yasuda's *History of Hokkaido Emigration Policy*, 1940 and the 1925 *National Census*.

In the case of Fukushima Prefecture (Tohoku Region) there is an extremely clear division between three districts which had high levels of emigration to the U.S. and the 15 other districts which supplied many settlers to Hokkaido. In the case of other prefectures, figures on migration to Hokkaido by districts are not available; no comparison with emigrants to the U.S. can be made. The birthplace of emigrants from Fukushima to the U.S. were primarily the most advanced farming areas surrounding the prefectural capital, contrasting markedly with migrants to Hokkaido who came mainly from the inner, mountainous areas.

As regards to Fukushima Prefecture, conclusions on the reasons for a specific district selecting the U.S. or Hokkaido, choosing a foreign country or a Japanese colony, have been reserved. Only the facts have been stated.

Note 2. Under the Tokugawa Shogunate, there were more than 300 daimyo. Moreover the areas directly controlled by the shogunate were scattered throughout the country. The area of jurisdiction of the individual daimyo changed frequently. One of the notable features common to areas with high emigration levels is that they were under the control of large clans that had not undergone transfer of jurisdiction, or if it had occurred, they were very infrequent. #

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periences, JACL will become a more successful citizens lobbying corps at all levels of government for all legislatives and administrative goals.

In these educational campaigns, every JACL member can, and should, participate.

On the national level, the United States-Japan Relations Committee under attorney Frank Iwama should be activated and its members convened on a regular basis to consider ways and means for JACL to overcome racially motivated incidents that not only threaten bilateral relations but also the lives and livelihood of individual Japanese Americans, for converting general acceptance for Japanese products by consumers to national goodwill toward Japan as a trusted and reliable ally and partner in international endeavors, and to prevent irritable problems from exploding into ugly bilateral confrontations that may destroy this unprecedented relationship between these two major Pacific powers.

The Washington Liaison group, chaired by attorney David Nikaido and his vice chair, business executive Hideki Hamamoto, should continue and improve its opportunities to develop meaningful dialogue with officials of both the Japanese Embassy and of the Department of State, and to implement when needed and possible their respective recommended course of action—as an American organization dedicated to the promotion of goodwill and cooperation between the nation of our citizenship and the country of our ancestry.

And district councils whose territories are in the jurisdiction of Japanese consulates general should try to develop useful dialogues with the Japanese consular officers in their area, as well as with city, county, and state officials who have a concern for United States-Japan Relations.

Such periodic visits to Japan as that taken earlier in the year by JACL's National President and National Director should be regularized and augmented by special missions of JACLers who can meet with the American ambassador and his staff

Every JACL member can, and should, participate in these educational campaigns . . .

and with high Japanese government officials to discuss problems of mutual concern and interest.

And, a special effort should be made tc secure the appointment of qualified Nikkei to government offices and commissions and missions concerned with Japanese-American relations. As of this date, to the best of my information, there is no American of Japanese ancestry in any major official capacity or on an important commission that has to do with United States-Japan policies and practices. When we are considered among the most educated, higher income, and most dependable of citizens, the absence of appointed Nikkei to vital positions of responsibility suggests a major failure on our part.

United States-Japan Relations is now considered to be a top priority program by the JACL. Yet, the funding provided for this great and difficult undertaking is all too inadequate. The stakes are so high and the problems so complex that they are not to be resolved on a picayunish budget. Sufficient appropriations should be made so that the various segments of this overall program can retain professional research and consulting facilities to advise on many issues that have already escaped resolution by multitudes of experts and others of deep concern and long experience.

If the JACL is to render that kind of public service to the Japanese American population that it has over more than 50 years of dedication, vision, and leadership, and if JACL is to gain that kind of credibility that is required to seriously nominate qualified Nikkei for high public office, much more in the way of funding is essential.

Appropriately enough, the JACL Chapter in Hawaii, the crossroads of the Pacific, is hosting the next National Convention this coming summer. Hopefully, the National Council then will implement its initial recommendations for involvement in United States-Japan Relations by not only considering and developing a realistic and pragmatic program—to which this paper may contribute—but also authorize the needed monies to assure a more active and meaningful enterprise. Of all JACL activities, this may well be the most useful if it succeeds. And the most costly if it fails.

As a Nikkei who owes much to America, undertaking to improve and promote friendship and understanding between the United States and Japan is the greatest way in which I can reciprocate all that my family and I have received from this country. For only if and unless Japan and the United States are the best and firmest of allies can there be any peace, freedom, and prosperity in the Pacific and for my family and me. #

PUBLIC LAW 503—

More Dangerous than EO 9066

By MARSHALL SUMIDA

ON Nov. 10, 1983, the conviction of Fred T. Korematsu was vacated and the federal judge made a finding of fact and ruling of law in his behalf. Korematsu had been arrested in 1942 for refusing to obey wartime evacuation orders that led to internment of more than 100,000 Japanese Americans.

In her ruling, U.S. District Court Judge Marilyn H. Patel took a strong position in taking exception to the 1944 U.S. Supreme Court decision in the Korematsu case which legalized the forced removal of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast on the claim of military necessity.

History was also made this date by a group of Sansei attorneys and associates representing Korematsu in accomplishing what has been regarded today as having effectively disarmed the "loaded weapon" principle which Justice Jackson warned about in his dissent on the Korematsu case.

For legal purposes, this case can no longer be cited as an argument to legalize the expulsion and internment of any group without due process of law.

Korematsu was convicted of violating military orders issued under Executive Order 9066 and punishable under Public Law 503. A writ of *error coram nobis* was filed in January in Korematsu's behalf. When errors of the most fundamental nature (such as suppression of key evidence in the Korematsu case during a trial) are committed, the appropriate remedy is through this writ of *error coram nobis*. (*U.S. v. Morgan*, 346 U.S. 502, 1954).

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Under the Freedom of Information Act, official documents were found to show War Department officials had perpetrated fraud upon the court when they knowingly suppressed reports and other key evidence relating to "military necessity," which the court had requested to adjudicate the Japanese American wartime cases.

The Sansei law group in the appeal for Korematsu pointed to illegal government actions that were prejudicial to a fair trial in 1944. The group was prepared to take the case to the Supreme Court.

The Justice Department requested the District Court to vacate the conviction of Korematsu and had advised their own attorneys to settle the case without a trial and preclude the possibility of a Supreme Court record of this sordid affair being established. If no further legal procedures are taken, it will be one of the few times a District Court ruling effectively reverses a Supreme Court decision.

* * *

It was Mark Twain who once said, "Get the facts first and we can distort them later." The illegal detention of American citizens of Japanese ancestry is a classical case of "distortions" rather than facts being used by government officials in violations of fundamental principles of the Constitution.

On the occasion when Germany settled the issue of indemnification for the "holocaust," Chancellor Konrad Adenaur said, "Justice is a matter of education." So after 40 years the truth and lessons learned will hopefully prevent the illegal expulsion and internment from happening again.

GROSS VIOLATIONS

Attention on redress for illegal detention appears to be a divisive issue, diverting attention from the fact that gross crimes were committed. Financial redress is being used to focus public attention away from the principals involved.

Rather, focus should be on the Executive cabinet, members of Congress, local politicians, lobbyists, pressure groups, organizations, and the media who advocated the violation of the Constitution. They should be accountable for their part.

These advocates of the expulsion and detention of American citizens, contrary to the civil rights provisions guaranteed by the Constitution, denied the protection of the Constitution to fellow citizens and committed sedition against the United States.

As taxpayers, people rightfully object to paying for the mistakes of government leaders. The people should now hold government officials of 1942 accountable for their crimes in offices.

DISSENTING OPINIONS

While the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of Korematsu in 1944, Justices Owen Roberts, Frank Murphy and Robert Jackson wrote the dissenting opinion. While Justice William O. Douglas wrote the opinion in the *Ex parte Endo* case, he withheld his opinion in the Korematsu case, to his later regret. On the other hand, Justice Felix Frankfurther's concurring opinion is very important at this late date.

The Supreme Court interprets and enforces the law. Justice Jackson's dissent emphatically pointed out that the civil court is not subordinate to the military.

"I should hold that a civil court cannot be made to enforce which violates constitutional limitations even if it is a reasonable exercise of military authority. The courts can exercise only the judicial power, can apply only law, and must abide by the Constitution, or they cease to be civil courts and become instruments of military power."

Justice Frankfurter wrote a concurring opinion, but on close analysis it could be interpreted as a dissent. He stated that if the military did not transcend the means appropriate for conducting war (under "martial law") it was legal to assume jurisdiction over civilians.

However, Frankfurter had reservations on the question whether the actions of the President and the Congress were legal. Government leaders should have followed the limitations of *Ex parte Milligan* in exercising jurisdiction over civilians by the military. Using "espionage and sabotage" as a basis for military necessity in issuing Executive Order 9066 was a grave mistake. "To find that the Constitution does not forbid the military measures now complained of does not carry with it approval of that which Congress and the Executive did. That is their business, not ours," he wrote.

WHO WILL PROTECT VICTIMS?

Is this a fact of political life? In wartime "mob rule," the Constitution is just a piece of paper, as Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy noted while planning the expulsion and detention. There is no one to protect the victims for illegal government actions.

In other words, in wartime the government can do what it pleases, the courts being reluctant to oversee the actions of the Executive branch, Congress, and the military. Patriotic judges are human and will support the war effort of the President who appointed them. After the war, the Executive Department and Congress are expected to clean up their own public record and estblish a moral and ethical basis for their political acts even if they are supported by mob rule.

The Constitution is just a piece of paper?

A correction must be made in the law.

If we are to remain a government of laws.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

After the shock of Pearl Harbor, the Army General Staff in Washington, D.C., determined there was little threat of a major enemy invasion to the West Coast. Emergency conditions did not dictate martial law being imposed on the West Coast. Civil government continued to function and the courts remained open.

The Justice Department, FBI, military intelligence and Navy intelligence had rounded up all suspected security risks who might engage in espionage and sabotage in Hawaii and the West Coast.

The press, rather than use facts from the Justice Department or the FBI, relied upon rumors of alleged "espionage and sabotage" at Pearl Harbor by Japanese residents of Hawaii, as inferred by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox and affirmed by the Roberts Report. Leading commentators of newspapers and media using unconfirmed rumors spread fear and hysteria on the West Coast.

Lobbyists from pressure groups, civic organizations, veterans groups and West Coast politicans pointed out to the Secretary of War, top War Department officials and staff officers of the Provost Marshal General's Office the potential security risks posed by American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry. Public pressure rather than military necessity was responsible for the actions taken by the War Department.

And 1942 was an election year. State officials all but forgot the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause that protected the rights of citizens. Instead, "disaster at Pearl Harbor" was used to gain public approval for the willful violations of the civil rights provisions of the Constitution.

The War Department staff with the Provost Marshal General were using the military as a cover for their political actions. A decision was made to expell and detain the Japanese residents before General John L. DeWitt's request was received. General DeWitt of the Western Defense Command relented to public pressure and requested formal written authorization to expell and detain Japanese residents on the West Coast in concentration camps.

This provided the civilian officials a cover. The military could carry out the "dirty trick" under the guise of mili-

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'TACHINUKI' SALE—Preparing for the 1942 "evacuation" (known by the Japanese-speaking generation as "tachinuki") is San Francisco merchant Dave Tatsuno, 29, who prepares to close his store. His son, Sheldon, 1½, stands by window. Pacific Citizen Archives

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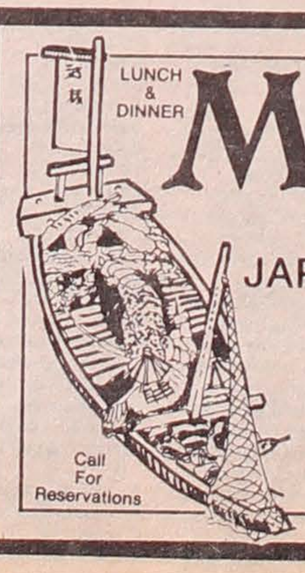

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The 1000 Club Honor Roll's cutoff date is Nov. 30, 1983. We shall apologize in advance for any inadvertent errors / omissions. Corrections, if any, will be made upon notification by Jan. 30 and noted in the Honor Roll addendum to be listed in a subsequent issue.

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22-Seiji Itahara
6-Dorothy S Ito
22-Kiyoshi Ito
17-Michael Iwanaga
29-Roy Iwata
30-Dr Victor S Izui
18-Jack Kabumoto
1-Jane B Kaihatsu
17-Omar Kaihatsu*
23-Dr Jack Y Kashihara
30-Lester G Katsura
9-Shim Kawaguchi
20-Frank Kawamoto
7-Morris Kawamoto
15-Dr Alfred Kawamura*
18-Lillian Kimura*
2-Tad Kimura
25-Dr George J Kittaka
16-Mitsuo Kodama
29-Albert M Koga
Life-Charles Kohn
16-Marion Konishi
9-Frank M Kono*
14-Seichi Konzo
e-Mike M Kudo
6-Shigeru Kudo
26-Dr Koki Kumamoto
15-Dr Steve Kumamoto
10-Rose Marie Kurata
16-Roy M Kuroye
11-Isamu J Kuse
28-Dr Kenji Kushino
1-Karl F Loucs II
6-Richard Maeda
34-Thomas Masuda*
3-Dr George Matsumoto
20-George Matsuura
26-Hiro Mayeda
19-Hiroshi Miyake
19-Ted I Miyata
Life-Harry Mizuno
20-Rev Min Mochizuki
3-George Morikawa
32-Arthur T Morimitsu
14-Charles Murakami
15-George Murakami
25-Mas Nakagawa
14-Al K Nakamoto
29-Karl K Nakamura
9-Lillie Nakamura
8-George K Nakao
8-Dr Joe M Nakayama
14-Hiromu Nishi
14-Dick Nishimoto
10-Johnny K Nishio
10-Keiko Noma
23-Toshio Noma
27-Richard M Nomura
29-Ariye Oda
8-Shuichi Ogawa
28-Thomas S Okabe
23-Frank T Okita
26-Benny Okura
28-Dr Harry I Omori
5-Chieko Onoda
e-Jack Kiyoshi Ota
14-Ken Ozeki
3-Yoshiko Ozone
15-Sumi Raffen
4-Frank M Saito
11-Minoru Saito
Life-Frank K Sakamoto
10-Frank K Sakamoto
25-Toshiko Sakamoto*
34-Hirao S Sakurada
12-Asako Sasaki
11-John Sasaki
7-L D Schectman
26-Dr Arthur T Shima
e27-Lincoln Shimidzu
30-Sumi Shimizu
10-Emmett H Shintani
22-Misao Shiratsuki
8-Jeff Sonoda
10-Sugano Travel Sv *
27-Kay Sunahara
e26-Louise A Suski*
1-George Suzuki
5-Harry Suzuki
14-Suechi Taguchi
26-Frank Y Takahashi
12-John Takemoto
25-Satoru Takemoto
9-William Taki
23-Hiroshi Tanaka
3-Tadao Tanaka
e25-Yoshitaka Tanaka
3-John J Tani*
24-Kenji Tani
3-Bill Taura
27-Thomas S Teraji
27-George R Teraoka
15-Ben Terusaki
28-Dr Roy Teshima
13-Mitsuru Toba
27-Chiye Tomihiro*
e22-Fred Y Tsuji
7-Chikaji Tsurusaki
e21-Henry Ushijima*
Life-Shig Wakamatsu
1-Charles Waller
11-Tom Watanabe
31-Dr Newton K Wesley*
1-Dr Ernest Yahiro*
C/Life-Richard H Yamada
13-Richard M Yamada
14-Ben K Yamagiwa
29-Noby Yamakoshi
e-Frank T Yamasaki
24-Kay Kiye Yamashita
1-Dr Theodore T Yenari
Life-Kumeo Yoshinari
13-Samuel M Yoshinari
14-Ben T Yoshioka
19-Isamu Sam Zaiman

CINCINNATI
11-Joji George Buyo
14-Joseph Cloyd
8-Ichiro B Kato
20-James T Matsuoka*
24-Fred Morioka
e25-Benny Okura
28-Hisashi Sugawara
13-Dr Shiro Tanaka
26-Yoshitaka Tanaka
32-Masaji Toki
25-Lorraine T Tokimoto
13-Chester Tomita
1-Watanabe Optical, Inc
24-Kaye K Watanabe
17-Dr Ben Yamaguchi, Jr*
27-Ben T Yamaguchi, Sr
10-Gordon Yoshikawa

CLEVELAND
20-Richard Y Fujita
25-Robert E Fujita
Life-Takeyo Imori
11-Shig Iseri
20-Dr Toaru Ishiyama
28-Joe G Kadowaki
28-Toshi Kadowaki
12-Takashi Masuoka
19-James T Matsuoka*
23-John Ochi
20-William S Sadataki*
28-Frank Y Shiba
29-George Suzuki
17-Henry T Tanaka*
e-Masayuki Tashima*
9-William T Yamazaki*

CLOVIS
34-T June Fujita*
9-Frank Goishi
1-Dale Ikeda
9-Fumio Ikeda
23-Hifumi Ikeda
9-Kiyomi Takahashi
7-Dr Mae Takahashi
9-Ted T Takahashi
23-Yoshito Takahashi
9-Roy Uyesaka
7-Dr Masao Yamamoto
27-Tokuo Yamamoto
1-Ronald Yamabe

COLUMBIA BASIN
19-George M Fukukai
C/Life-Harry H Masto*
C/Life-Edward Yamamoto
Life-Grace Yamamoto
C/Life-Matsu Yamamoto
Life-Tom S Yamamoto

CONTRA COSTA
12-Tosh Adachi
C/Life-Tom Arima
20-Dr Roy S Hamaji
18-Hiro Hirano
18-Emiko Hitomi
3-Jack Imada
C/Life-Jerry Irei
C/Life-Natsuko Irei
11-Henry S Ishizuka
20-James Kimoto
22-Meriko Maida
17-Dr Harry Manji
Life-Harry Mayeda
30-Satoko Nabeta
2-Ed Nakano
Life-William Nakatani
Life-David Ninomiya
30-Tamaki Ninomiya
23-Satoru Nishita
20-Thomas K Nomura
29-Dr Thomas H Oda
26-Jerry Jitsuo Ohara
29-Joe Oishi
C/Life-Heizo Oshima
3-Chiyoko Otagiri
30-Roy Sakai
30-Sam I Sakai
Life-Masako Sato
21-Prof Sho Sato
Life-Emiko Shinagawa
Life-John Shinagawa
C-Life-Peggy Shirai
C-Life-Dr Shohei Shirai
23-Joe S Sugawara
29-Fumiko Sugihara
16-Ben Takeshita
20-Ted Tanaka
9-James Tanizawa
e34-Dr Yoshiye Togasaki*
2-Yoshiro Tokiwa
29-Marvin T Uratsu
11-Richard T Yamashiro
3-Toshio Yamashita
22-Joe J Yasaki

CORTEZ
2-Dr Craig Jenkin
29-Mark Kamiya
31-Sam Kuwahara
30-Joe A Nishihara
3-William M Noda
Life-Bessie Shiyomura
Life-Jack Shiyomura
4-Hugh Washburn*
16-Peter T Yamamoto

DAYTON
23-Pete K Hironaka
18-Ray E Jenkins
14-Ken D Looker
6-Lea Nakauchi
27-Dr M Mark Nakauchi
14-Yaeko Sato
20-Yoichi Sato
14-Marian R Schwegel
20-Ken F Sugawara
23-Roy F Sugimoto*
12-Sue Sugimoto
Life-James T Taguchi
21-Matilde Taguchi
14-Goro Tanamachi
7-Yuriko K Tanamachi
6-Addie Titus
14-Major Frank A Titsu*
28-Masaru Yamasaki

DELANO
22-Jeff Fukawa*
1-Brian Komoto
7-Ben Nagatani
27-Edward Nagatani
28-George Y Nagatani
29-Dr James K Nagatani
7-Mitsuko Nagatani
Life-Ernest H Takaki
29-Sadawo Yonaki

DETROIT
19-William Adair
10-Charles Campbell
16-George T Doi
23-Hideo H Fujii
30-Kenji Fujii
34-Peter S Fujioka
22-Louis Furukawa
9-Nancy S Hasegawa
16-Ray Tatsumi Higo
13-Norman N Hinatsu
10-Stanley Hirozawa
11-Hime Iwaoka
e24-Wallace K Kagawa
15-Mary Kamidoi
24-Shig T Kizuka
9-Glen Kumasaka
10-James Kushida
15-Frank Kuwahara
8-Maryann Mahaffey*
26-Arthur A Matsumura
15-Dr Kaz Mayeda
24-Walter H Miyao
17-Arthur S Morey
10-Sam Moy
28-Edward Nagatani
8-Mitsuko Nagatani
11-Roy Oda
29-Sue Omori
20-George Otsuji
35-Dr Joseph D Sasaki
21-James N Shimoura
28-Isao Sunamoto
13-Dr Masamichi Suzuki
28-Tes T Tada
28-Shizue Y Tagami
26-Tom T Tagamai
30-Minoru Togasaki
7-S Uesato
24-Frank Watanabe
27-Minoru Yamasaki*

DIABLO VALLEY
2-Mike Hamachi
7-Paul Hayashi
3-John F Kikuchi
17-Richard T Kono
3-Edward Kubokawa
7-Noboru Nakamura
23-Dr H Quintus Sakai
7-Tom Shimizu
7-Dorothy Togasaki
4-Kiyoshi Togasaki
35-Yoshiye Togasaki*
21-Yukio Wada
8-Midori Wedemeyer
6-Robert T Yoshioka*

DOWNTOWN L.A.
Mem-Masami Abe
e31-Judge John F Aiso
35-George T Aratani*
Life-Father Clement
9-Ernest Y Doizaki*
Life-Mrs Soichi Fukui
18-Tom S Hashimoto
19-Al Hatate*
3-Kenzo K Hirota
14-Tetsu Hitomi
6-John D Hokoyama
31-Harry K Honda
3-Patricia M Honda
34-Sho Iino
17-Kenji Ito
6-Kenneth Kasamatsu
28-Chester I Katayama
21-Takayo Kato
18-Masashi Kawaguchi
Life-Mrs Saburo Kido
4 Ethel Kohashi*
9-Kokusai Internat'l Travel*
3-Dennis Kunisaki
33-Tats Kushida
1-Ann A Kusumoto
3-Merit Savings*
Life-Mitsui Travel
e-George Morey
23-Henry Murayama
25-Dr Robert M Nakamura
2-Debra Nakatomi
27-George Nakatsuka
15-Yoneo Narumi
32-David Y Nitake
21-Hanako Nitake
9-Henry Shigeji Ohye
22-Norikazu Oku
22-Ted Okumoto
5-John Jiro Saito*
29-George K Sayano
1-Grace A Shiba
e-Mitsuhiko H Shimizu
25-Saku Shirakawa*
26-Tom K Taira
2-Timothy Takata
31-Shigeji Takeda
31-Clifford Y Tanaka
22-Kakuo Tanaka
21-Ben Tsuchiya
e-Frank Tsuchiya
27-Kei Uchima
e26-Jerry S Ushijima
26-S K Uyeda
23-Takito Yamaguma*
23-Harry Yamamoto*

EAST LOS ANGELES
1-Dean Aihara
10-Dr Ronald H Akashi
19-Dr Tad Fujioka
2-Miki Himeno
4-Edwin C Hiroto
5-Joe Horino
37-Yosh Inadomi
2-Tak Ioka
7-John Kataoka
e21-Hideo Katayama
16-Fusao Kawato
4-Douglas K Masuda*
3-Michael Mitoma
19-Dr George S Mizunoue
2-Mas Nagami
3-John Nishizu*
30-Dr Robert T Obi
27-Frank S Okamoto
23-Jane Ozawa
11-Taro Saisho
Life-Herbert M Sasaki
Life-Tingcang S Shiraki
1-Michael K Taketani
24-Walter Tatsuno
2-Glenn N Togawa
e-Dr George Wada
28-George Watanabe
29-Cy Satoshi Yuguchi

EDEN TOWNSHIP
e29-Kenji Fujii
18-S Tom Hatakeda*
e-Yoshio Kasai
e-Momotaro Kawahara
24-Jean S Kawahara
24-Sam Isami Kawahara
1-Ted Kitayama
26-Tom Kitayama
3-Shigenobu Kuramoto
14-Art Mitsutome
30-Tetsuma Sakai
1-Jerry Sasaki
25-Yoshimi Shibata
8-Yoshito Shibata
8-Dr George Takahashi
25-James Tsurumoto
21-Dr Geo M Yamamoto
34-Giichi Yoshioka

FLORIN
16-Dr Kenneth H Ozawa
25-Bill S Taketa
3-Alfred I Tsukamoto
3—Mary T Tsukamoto

FORT LUPTON
7-Edward Duckworth
29-Floyd Koshio
1-Sam Koshio
29-Jack Tsuhara
28-Dr George H Uyemura
28-Marjorie Uyemura
28-Frank Yamaguchi

FOWLER
26-Kazuo Hiyama
e30-Dr George Miyake
25-Harley M Nakamura
7-Kimihiro Sera
e23-Thomas T Toyama
27-Judge Mikio Uchiyama
9-Shig Uchiyama
9-Joe Yokomi

FREMONT
13-Dr Eiji C Amemiya
11-Shizuo Harada
11-Sally M Inouye
13-Ted Inouye
C/Life-Frank A Kasama
C/Life-Mary T Kasama
Life-Moss Kishiyama
13-Dr Walter Kitajima
1-Keiko Okubo
12-Joseph Toi
12-Jim S Yamaguchi

FRENCH CAMP
20-John T Fujiki
8-Mike Hoover
18-Yoshio Ted Itaya
30-Mitsuo Kagehiro
16-Hideo Morinaka
8-Hito Murata
22-Matsukiyo Murata*
17-Tom Natsuhara
18-Bob S Ota
19-Hiroshi Shinmoto

FRESNO
26-Don T Arata
12-Dr Richard Asami
1-Richard P Berman
24-Dr Shiro Ego
9-Fusayo Fujimura
16-Susumu Sam Fujimura
9-Y Hiram Goya
8-Makoto Hata
3-Dr Alvin K Hayashi*
Life-Fred Y Hirasuna
2-Setsu Hirasuna
3-Anthony W Ishii
3-Jeanette T Ishii
9-James Iwatsubo
28-Dr Akira Jitsumyo
8-Dorothy Kanenaga
C/Life-Dr Ernest K Kazato
9-Faye Kazato
30-Dr Henry H Kazato
2-Ada Sayo Kubo
26-Dr Sumio Kubo
4-John Kubota
2-Sachive Kuwamoto
2-Satoshi Kuwamoto
2-Peggy S Liggett
2-Marco Margarite
2-Dr Michael Maruyama
19-Dr Kenneth S Masumoto
2-Fusa Mikami
6-Seichi H Mikami
1-Lou Miyamoto
8-Nobuo Mori
21-Ben Nakamura
Life-Mae F Morita
Life-Takashi Morita
9-George Nii
21-Dr Frank Y Nishio
26-Chisato Ohara
28-Dr Chester Oji*
2-May M Oji
3-Debra Ramirez
6-Tetsuo Shigyo
2-Deborah Shikami
24-Dr Hideki Shimada
31-Dr George M Suda
2-Lily Suda
25-Dr Otto H Suda
1-Sumi Suda
1-Dr Kikuo H Taira
23-Paulo Takahashi
7-Ryosaku Tanida
8-Barbara Taniguchi
10-Dr Izumi Taniguchi
4-Robert Tsubota
8-Akira Yokomi

GARDENA VALLEY
Life-Ralph C Dills
20-John K Endo
24-Joe W Fletcher
e25-Harry M Fujita
14-John J Fujita
12-Morio L Fukuto
7-L Dale Gasteiger
3-Leeroy Gilpin
12-Gary Hayakawa
6-Ken Hokoyama
19-Dr Harry T Iida
29-Henry J Ishida*
12-Yoshiko Ishida
22-Dr William M Jow
e22-Bruce T Kaji*
6-Thomas Y Kamidoi
26-Kay K Kamiya
15-Tak Kawagoe*
Life-George Kobata
e-Joe H Kobata
21-Yoshio Kobata
Life-Dr John Koyama
23-James N Kunibe
e24-Dr Hiroshi Kuwata
29-Dr Victor Makita*
21-Shurei A Matsumoto
19-Isaac I Matsushige
5-Art T Mikamo
28-Sam Minami
3-Jim Mita
26-David S Miyamoto*
13-Kei Nishino
5-Art S Nishisaka
6-Karl K Nobuyuki
10-Mas Odoi
Life-Ken Osaka
2-Chiyoko Peterson
2-Roy Peterson
12-Shozo Saito
e27-Fumi Satow
36-Hideo Satow
3-Roy S Shimazu*
30-Ronald I Shiozaki
9-Mitsuko D Soraoka
3-Ichiro J Sowa*
e20-Frank S Sugiyama
12-Robert Takamoto*
5-Masao Tanino
21-Robert Tarumoto
1-Noboru Tashima
11-Dr Ernest Terao
25-Dr Masashi Uriu
1-Edith S Watanabe
3-Kazumi Watanabe
13-Tokiye Yamaguchi
9-Dr Hideo Yamane
6-Dr Robert N Yamasaki
22-George T Yamauchi
22-Dr Stanley H Yanase*
e30-Frank M Yonemura*
1-Teruko Yoshiki

GILROY
3-Mamoru Nakao
16-Lawson Sakai*

GOLDEN GATE
Life-Dr Yoshio Nakashima
29-Katherine Reyes
24-Dr Clifford I Uyeda*
1-Jay Wakabayashi

GREATER L.A. SINGLES
3-George K Eguchi
27-Yoshie Furuta

GRESHAM-TROUTDALE
12-Edward H Fujii
22-Kazuo Fujii
22-Masayuki Fujimoto
3-Ted Hachiya
1-Frances Kaji
1-Roy Kaneshiro
1-Wanda Kaneshiro
Life-Chiyo Kato
29-Hawley H Kato
Life-Henry Kato
16-Helen Kawagoe
31-Kazuo Kinoshita
19-Shigenari Nagae
26-Dr Joe M Onchi
1-Moriumi Shimomura
26-Kazuma Tamura

HOLLYWOOD
32-Hon John F Aiso
3-Raymond Chee*
13-Arthur M Emi
21-Alice Aiko Ito
35-Arthur Ito
20-Yuki Kamayatsu
28-Robert K Kato
26-Paul Kaz Kawakami
1-Aiko O King
4-Dr Harry H Kitano
12-Hideo Kondo
29-Dr Shig J Masuoka
18-Jeffrey Y Matsui
16-Muriel Merrill

13-Tomoo Ogita
30-Shizuko Sumi
13-Bill H Teragawa
e-Charles T Ukita
30-Miwako Yanamoto*

HONOLULU

1-Arlene Ayako Arakaki
3-Kay Uno Kaneko
3-Rev William M Nagata*
3-Terry Sato
2-Lia Rae Shigemura

HOOSIER

2-Charles Hannel
2-K Sue Hannel
3-Charles Matsumoto
3-Ken Matsumoto
3-Mary Matsumoto
3-Yasuko Matsumoto
3-Shirley Nakatsukasa
3-Walter Nakatsukasa
12-Mary Sato
3-George Umemura
3-Jean Umemura

IDAHO FALLS

33-Al Brownell
Life-Deto Harada
10-Hid Hasegawa
32-Charley Hirai
e-Yukio Eke Inouye
e-Tommy H Miyasaki
Life-Sadao Morishita
Life-M/M Joe Nishioka
Life-George Nukaya
22-Shoji Nukaya
26-Fred I Ochi
25-Sam S Sakaguchi
Life-Frank Yamasaki

JAPAN

21-Estella Hoshimiya
1-The Ichiban Shop*
2-Mutsuya Matsumoto
1-Dyke Nakamura
4-George I Nakamura
6-Barry Saiki
28-Marshall Sumida
7-Kow T Takesako
Life-Dick Yamashita

LAKE WASHINGTON

8-John H Matsumoto
12-John Y Sato*
15-Al Shimoguchi

LATIN AMERICA

2-Joe Mori

LIVINGSTON-MERCED

29-Eric Andow
28-Fred M Hashimoto
Life-Buddy Iwata
8-Londa O Iwata
28-Norman M Kishi
9-Jean Koda
20-Yo Kuniyoshi
29-Samuel Y Maeda
7-Tom O Nakashima
28-Robert Ohki
28-Frank Shoji
21-Agnes Winton
27-Gordon H Winton, Jr
26-George Yagi
27-Lester Koe Yoshida

LODI

9-Keiji Fujinaka
8-Dr Kenneth K Takeda

MARIN COUNTY

4-Toyoko Doi
2-Mo Noguchi
1-George Sakanari
5-Bruce Shimizu
2-George T Shimizu
1-Dr Sam Shimomura
12-James O Wright, Jr

MARINA

2-Grace S Akiyama
1-Tsutako Curo
2-Fred J Fujioka
1-Leslie K Furukawa
2-Edward K Goka
3-Jack Y Hata
3-Ernest M Hiroshige
1-Umeko Hoshizaki
1-Dorothy Isomoto
2-Seiji J Isomoto
2-Joseph Kinoshita
4-Y George Kodama
9-Alan F Kumamoto
3-Yutaka R Matsuyama
2-Jon M Mayeda
3-Grace N Mitsuhata
3-Marie Miyashiro
28-Sam S Miyashiro
3-Kiichi Namba
3-Cary Nishimoto
1-Fusae Nishina
2-Patrick L Ogawa
1-Howard Okumura
14-Frank Kay Omatsu
18-Dr Roy T Ozawa
4-Patti Paganini
3-Hank Y Sakauye
3-Barbara Sato
3-Randolph Sato
23-Ann Sonoda
23-Cathy Sonoda
2-Shizuko Uragami
2-David H Vasquez
3-Ronald Wakabayashi
1-Michiko Yamamoto
2-Paul Yamamoto

MARYSVILLE

4-Roy R Hatamiya*
20-Thomas Hatamiya
23-Bob H Inouye
28-George H Inouye
7-Robert H Inouye
7-Mark Iwanaga
2-Ben T Kawada
5-Joe Kobayashi
27-Robert Kodama
20-Billy Teruo Manji
e20-Shurei A Matsumoto
6-Larry Matsumura
Life-Frank Nakamura
22-Takeo Nakano
e21-Henry M Oji*
C/Life-Mas Oji*
9-Dr Harold G Polonsky
17-Ronald E Rudge
7-Masao Sagara
e-John K Sasaki
27-Thomas H Teesdale
21-Isao Tokunaga
e-Bill Z Tsuji
30-Mosse M Uchida
17-George Yoshimoto
35-Akiji Yoshimura

MID-COLUMBIA

20-Masami Asai
23-Taro Asai
29-Sho Endow, Jr
22-Masashi Migaki
26-George Nakamura
30-Ray Sato
e28-Mits Takasumi
3-Satoshi Tsubota
e-George M Watanabe
Life-Mikie Yasui
Life-Ray T Yasui

MILE-HI

14-Tosh Ando
3-Harry H Aoyagi
3-Dale R Arnold
e-Dr Chas Fujisaki
8-Kiyoto Futa
32-William K Hosokawa
29-Harry Y Ida*
24-James H Imatani*
12-Robert Inai
7-Tom Ioka
29-Carl H Iwasaki
28-George Mits Kaneko*
17-James Kanemoto
32-Dr Tom K Kobayashi
4-Ben Kumagai*
25-Samuel Kumagai*
23-Tom T Masamori
22-Dr Bob T Mayeda
24-Dr Takashi Mayeda*
19-Dr Ben Miyahara
23-John T Noguchi
8-Dr Tsuru T Okagawa
13-Hootch Okumura
8-Richard K Shigemura
7-William Jiro Shoji
5-Dr Wm Y Takahashi
4-Mike Tashiro
27-Yutaka Tak Terasaki
23-Dr Mahito Mike Uba
22-Dr Ayako Wada
2-Jean Wong Wakabayashi
27-Minoru Yasui
7-William T Yoshida

MILWAUKEE

17-Makoto Aratani*
18-Henry K Date
1-David Davies*
26-Robert Dewa
9-Takako Dinges
8-Julius Fujihira
2-Raymond J Goral
13-Andrew Hasegawa
12-Spark Hashimoto
3-Helen Inai
24-Eddie Jonokuchi*
13-Henry K Kanazawa
11-Takio Kataoka
2-Ronald Kiefer
18-Yutaka Kuge
Life-Paul H Kusuda
20-Charles Matsumoto
5-Andrew J Mayeshiba
9-David McKendry
18-Jim J Miyazaki*
22-Roy A Mukai
14-Sus Musashi
26-Satoshi Nakahira*
29-Shigeru Nakahira
21-Dr Wilbur M Nakamoto*
19-Taka Naruo
7-Thelma K Randlett*
12-Dr Thomas G Samter
12-Thomas T Sasaki
20-Nami Shio
C/Life-Shiro Shiraga*
2-George Summers
15-Tamio Suyama
1-William Suyama
7-Dr Tetsuo Tagawa*
29-Mits Takasumi
20-Kengo Teramura

MONTEREY PEN'SULA

14-Dr Takashi Hattori
20-Mickey N Ichiuji
28-George Kodama
14-Rinzi Manaka
2-Gordon N Miyamoto*
29-H Oyster Miyamoto
14-Haruo Pet Nakasako
27-K Kiyoshi Nobusada*
5-Robert Takeji Ouye
5-Jack E Russell*
31-Kenneth H Sato*
21-Akio L Sugimoto
19-James Tabata
18-George Y Uyeda
31-Minoru C Uyeda
2-Richard Hidemi West
21-Masao Yokogawa

MOUNT OLYMPUS

11-Huch Aoki
11-Saige Aramaki
14-Charles S Kawakami*
14-Mary Kawakami*
11-Minoru Jim Matsumori
25-Tom K Matsumori
14-Kenneth Nodzu
18-Aiko Okada
24-Shigeki Ushio*

NEW AGE

5-James Seizo Amao

NEW ENGLAND

2-Masato Nakashima

NEW MEXICO

6-Taro Akutagawa
4-Tazue Akutagawa
2-Yoshiro S Akutagawa
28-S Ruth Y Hashimoto
Life-Charlie Matsubara
Life-Geo H Matsubara
Life-M/M Daikichi Matsubara
Life-Toshi Matsubara
6-Hiroshi Morimoto
5-Junso Ogawa
6-Anne Shibata
6-Randolph Shibata
7-Ron Shibata
Life-M/M Walter Shibata
6-Walter Shibata
7-Miyoko Tokuda
7-Sei Tokuda
7-Jean Yonemoto
3-Kenneth Yonemoto
7-Miyuki Yonemoto

NEW YORK

28-Dr Harry F Abe
3-Matsuko Akiya
31-Yaye Togasaki Breitenbach
3-Kaneji Domoto
20-Minoru Endo
Life-Edward J Ennis
e-Tomio Enochty
3-William S Fujimura
Life-Tom Hayashi
30-May N Hirata*
23-Yoshi T Imai
10-Chiyoko Itanaga
24-S John Iwatsu
24-Shig Kariya
27-Mitty M Kimura
1-Thomas Kometani
19-Jack K Kunitsugu
27-George Kyotow
13-George R Nagamatsu
11-New York Travel*
13-Frank Okazaki*
3-Yuji Onishi
8-Fujio Saito
27-William K Sakayama
27-George G Shimamoto*
9-Dr Seiichi Shimomura
26-Tatsuji M Shiotani
26-Alice Suzuki
14-Charles M Takata
16-Shigeru Tasaka
9-Joseph E Tashiro
14-Takeko Wakiji
18-Mike Watabe*
2-Wender, Murase & White Law Firm**
9-Mary S Wu
e-George Yamaoka
14-Kentaro Yasuda

NC-WNDC

Life-Miyoko Yuki
Life-Takeo Yuki

OAKLAND

1-Akira Abe
10-Shizuko Akahoshi
30-Katsumi Fujii
32-Dr Charles M Ishizu
4-Molly Kitajima
7-Robert Kitajima *
3-Dennis Koichi Matsura
20-Ted T Mayeda
3-William Muraoka
17-Torao Neishi*
21-James G Nishi
e-Fred S Nomura
26-Frank H Ogawa
2-Sam Okimoto*
18-Robert N Oto
14-Jean Aiko Rowe
18-Shizuo Tanaka
19-Tony M Yokomizo
8-Kuni Yoshioka*

OMAHA

21-Yukio Ando
21-James T Eugsa
14-Roy Hirabayashi
11-Edward F Ishii
8-Mitsuo Kawamoto*
2-Alice Kaya
13-Yukio Kuroishi
2-Rudy Mudra
32-Masako Em Nakadoi
35-Robert Bob Nakadoi*
9-Albert W Noble
3-Chiyeko Tamai
4-Frank Tamai
17-Fern Watanabe
18-Harry G Watanabe
1-Pamela Watanabe
1-Terry Watanabe*

ORANGE COUNTY

18-Joe S Akiyama
23-S Douglas Arakawa
17-Dr George N Asawa
e-George Chida
e-Tachio Goya
2-Hideya Gamo
31-Henry Kanegae
3-Alyce H Kikawa
17-Dr Samuel R Maehara
24-Merry K Masunaga
32-Harry H Matsukane
23-George Maye
Life-Yoneichi Miyasaki
23-Harry H Nakamura*
29-Dr Leo Nakayama
12-Henry Neishi
31-Mrs Hitoshi Nitta
29-Minoru Nitta
29-Mitsuo Nitta
29-Dr Tadashi Ochiai
e-Elsa Okuda
27-Jim S Okuda*
25-Dr Paul Sakaguchi*
3-Rose Sakata*
16-Ben K Shimazu
1-Barry Takemoto
e22-John M Tadokoro*
21-Kay Tamura
e20-Stephen K Tamura
11-Tsuzumi Tiz Tsuma
30-Ken Uyesugi
23-Mas M Uyesugi
1-Raybert White

PACIFICA

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28-Easy Isao Fujimoto
27-Dr Itaru Ishida
21-Dr Masashi Itano*
27-Dr Katsumi Izumi
3-Harold S Kobata
18-Dr Tsunechiyo Makino
12-Kazuko Matsumoto
29-George Mio
28-Dr Masao Takeshita

PAN ASIAN

13-Tak Endo
1-James Hishinuma
1-Tom Inouye
3-Ailene Yayoi Kasai
1-Seiji Kasai
3-Bonnie Joy Kasamatsu
1-Sandra Kawasaki
27-Chiyeko Kishi
3-Ford H Kuramoto
1-Albert Matevosian
4-Carol Ann Taeko Saito
1-Isamu Sam Yamashita
1-Kazuhiro Yasutomi

PARLIER

13-Noboru J Doi
m-Harry Iseki
Life-Ben Koga
e-James N Kozuki
Life-Norman Miyakawa
e-Tomio C Miyakawa
e-Robert Okamura

PASADENA

33-Yoneo Y Deguchi
28-Mitsuko F Dyo*
25-Mary K Hatate
25-Fred Asaichi Hiraoka
Life-Tom Tamotsu Ito
27-Ted K Kawata
e23-Eiko Matsui
27-Kay K Monma
17-Dr Kiyoshi Ogawa*
28-Jiro Oishi
20-Dr Thomas T Omori
28-Hayato Harris Ozawa
14-Dr Robert Shimasaki
14-George Shiota
14-Moe Takagaki
34-Butch Y Tamura
28-Mich Tsuchiyama
25-Ken Yamaguchi
17-Mack M Yamaguchi
14-Harvard K Yuki
22-George T Yusa

PHILADELPHIA

e27-Shoji Date
30-Susumu Sim Endo
3-Reiko K N Gaspar
9-Mary Hamada
14-William Hamada*
11-George K Higuchi
22-Kaz Horita
13-Albert B Ikeda
8-Dr William Inouye
30-William Tadashi Ishida
12-Ben Kimura
19-Roy K Kita
e27-Noboru Kobayashi*
14-Sumiko Kobayashi
24-Chiyoko T Koiwai
Mem-Haruno Marutani
35-William M Marutani*
8-Sauce H Matsumori
Life-James Michener
Life-Mari Michener
Life-Tadafumi Mikuriya
14-Nobu Miyoshi
32-Takashi Moriuchi*
14-Yuriko Moriuchi*
25-Mary D Murakami
28-Dr Tomomi Murakami
23-Dr K Stanley Nagahashi
4-David K Nitta
Life-Ann Nitta
33-S John Nitta
29-Ben Ohama
24-Allen H Okamoto
32-Jack K Ozawa*
7-Henry I Suzuki
32-Dr Hitoshi Tom Tamaki
11-Grayce K Uyehara*
31-Hiroshi Uyehara*
27-Dr Warren H Watanabe
8-Akira Yoshida
12-Haru Yoshida

PLACER COUNTY

2-Dr Michael B Hatashita
13-Ken Kashiwabara
23-Harry Kawahata
Life-Ellen A Kubo
3-Kazuto Miyamura
20-Bunny Y Nakagawa
e20-Robert Nakamura
22-George Nishikawa
19-Richard Nishimura
Life-Alfred Nitta
2-Eugene Nodohara
22-Kunio Okusu
1-David E Oseto
14-Helen Otow
Life-Seichi Otow
4-Cosma Sakamoto
15-Tom N Takahashi
e-Hiroshi Takemoto
Life-Herbert M Tokutomi
21-Koichi Uyeno
e-M Hike Yego
22-Tadashi Yego
29-Tom M Yego, Jr
13-Jack K Yokote
29-Roy T Yoshida
Life-Kenneth K Yoshikawa

POCATELLO

20-Bobby Endo
19-Kazuo Endow
30-Akira Ike Kawamura
e-Hero Shiosaki
22-Masa Tsukamoto

PORTLAND

4-Albert T Abe
1-Keiko Archer
32-George I Azumano*
16-Nobi Azumano
5-Sho Dozono
29-John M Hada
19-Dr Toshi Hasuike
21-Dr Toshio Inahara*
11-Jerry Inouye
9-Fred Irinaga
23-Akira Ike Iwasaki
27-Makoto Iwashita
5-Robert Kanada
C/Life-Corky Kawasaki*
30-James K Kida
Life-Dr Robert Kinoshita
1-William K Koida
29-Dr Toshiaki Kuge
30-Dr Matthew M Masuoka
18-Mary Minamoto
14-Dr Katsumi J Nakadate
e-Peter I Ohtaki
4-Herbert Okamoto
19-Dr Albert A Oyama
22-William Y Sakai*
2-Ernest L Sargent
13-Robert Soga
24-Hiroshi R Sumida*
28-Robert Bob Sunamoto
10-Hideto H Tomita*
21-George Tsugawa
19-Dr James M Tsugawa
C/Life-Dr James K Tsujimura
10-Kenneth K Uyeda
14-Jack S Watari
2-Kimi Yamada
4-Roger Yamada
29-Dr Roy Yamada
2-Terence J Yamada
Life-Homer Yasui
Life-Miyuki Yasui

PROGRESSIVE W'SIDE

Life-Shizue Abe
Life-Taro J Kawakami
21-Charles T Matsuhira
17-Dr Franklin H Minami
35-John T Saito
Life-Chiyo Tayama
m-Fred Tayama
e34-Dr George S Tarumoto
10-Masajiro Tomita
Life-Dr Tom Watanabe

PUYALLUP VALLEY

11-Edna J Ellis
11-Dr Paul Ellis
25-John Y Fujita
28-Yoshio Fujita
20-Amy E Hashimoto
18-Dr Kiyoaki Hori
19-James Itami
Life-Grace O Kanda
Life-Dr John M Kanda
24-Yosh Kawabata
30-H James Kinoshita
16-Joseph H Kosai
e23-Ted Masumoto
26-Robert Mizukami*
25-Dr Victor I Moriyasu
24-George Murakami
1-Dr Vincent M Murphy
1-Dr Yoshinari Nakayama
Life-George Ota
24-Tad Sasaki
29-Paul T Seto
4-Thomas T Shigio
21-Thomas S Takemura
e-Dr George A Tambara
14-Yoshihiko Tanabe
23-Toshio Tsuboi
24-Miyo Uchiyama
28-Dr Sam T Uchiyama
23-Nobuo Yoshida
25-Dr Keith H Yoshino
e-Daiichi Yoshioka

REEDLEY

28-Masaru Abe
13-George M Hosaka
31-Michi Ikeda
33-Toru Ikeda
27-Carolyn A Ikemiya
17-George Ikemiya
28-Dr James M Ikemiya
32-Joe Ishii
10-Stanley Ishii
17-Henry Iwanaga
26-Seiko M Kasai
22-Kiyoshi Kawamoto
18-George Y Kiyomoto
8-Steven Minami
e25-Yone Minami
25-Tak Naito
12-Sammy S Nakagawa
9-Ronald H Nishinaka
9-Ken Sunamoto
22-Dr Akira Tajiri
16-Eddie M Yano

RENO

9-Arthur K Donoghue
12-James Ihara
26-Wilson H Makabe
1-Yosh Nakamura
13-Ronald Ichiro Yamamoto

REXBURG

Life-Kiyoshi Sakota

RIVERSIDE

10-Toshi Hanazono
12-Anthony S Inaba
12-Gen Ogata
11-James Urata

SACRAMENTO

16-Dr Harold S Arai
e-Shizue N Baker
3-George Burnside, Jr
23-Frank M Daikai
29-Jerry Enomoto*
28-Harry Fujii
27-Masuto Fujii
27-Toko Fujii
20-Masao Fujikawa
19-Harvey T Fujimoto
17-Tom Fujimoto
13-Fusako Fujita
25-Tom Fukushima
22-Tom Furukawa
19-George K Goi
24-George Hamai
27-Seiko Hara
29-Dr Akio Hayashi
27-Edward A Hayashi
5-Kuni Hironaka
24-Mitsuji Hironaka
24-Frank Hiyama
9-Dr Richard Ikeda
27-Kiyoshi Imai
3-Takeo Imura
12-Edward M Inaba
4-Richard A Inaba
24-Dr Stanley Y Inouye
23-Tom N Ishida
10-Joey T Ishihara*
23-Kazuma Ishihara
25-Dr Edward K Ishii
27-Sam Ishimoto
e-Mrs T Dean Itano
27-T Dean Itano
e-Masao Itano
5-Donald Hisashi Ito
28-Yasushi Ito
13-Frank A Iwama
10-Dr Akio Iwanaga
10-Edwin M Kado
11-Samuel T Kaneko
2-Warren Kashiwagi
2-Fred T Kataoka
3-Charles S Kawada
6-Dr Hachi Kawakami
11-Kazuo C Kimura
11-Joseph Y Kiyota
3-Tadashi Kono
27-Ardevan K Kozono
19-Edwin S Kubo
28-Dr James J Kubo
2-Kenge Kumamoto
2-Richard Kuramoto
4-Kenji Kurosaki
23-Tom T Kurotori
3-Rudolph R Loncke
24-Masao Maeda
27-Akito Masaki*
27-Amy Masaki
28-Percy T Masaki*
12-Dr H Setsuo Masaki
7-Ray Matsubara
3-Howard S Matsuhara
17-George T Matsui
11-Robert T Matsui
21-Denri Matsumoto
24-Dr Richard T Matsumoto
30-William M Matsumoto
33-Joe I Matsunami*
27-George I Matsuoka
11-Starr T Miyagawa
27-Arthur Miyai
5-Gerald Miyamoto*
29-Sumio Miyamoto
27-Martin Miyao
25-Harry Morimoto
26-Dr George Muramoto
26-Elizabeth Murata
28-Kanji Nishijima
13-Hiroshi Nishikawa
25-Ralph Nishimi
26-David Noguchi*
11-Yoji Nukaya
27-Ping Y Oda
e20-Dr Hitoshi Okamoto
24-George S Oki*
14-Tom T Okubo
e-Coffee H Oshima
19-George Otani
7-Carnegie Ouye*
14-Kikuji Ryugo
6-William Sakai
25-Shig Sakamoto
24-Mamoru Sakuma
25-Kaname Sanui
29-Dr Alwin M Sato
24-Dr Kivoshi Arthur Sato
26-Tom Sato
22-Louis Seto
26-Dr Masa R Seto
8-Harry Shigaki*
10-Dr Robert M Shimada
2-Floyd Shimomura
27-Noboru Shirai
5-Theodore T N Slocum*
19-Dr Arthur J Sugiyama
29-Dr Henry I Sugiyama
11-Stimson S Suzuki
21-Yoneo Suzuki*
8-Dr Ernest Takahashi
3-Gerald K Takehara
32-Henry Taketa
27-Takeo Takeuchi
16-Kiyoshi K Tamano
29-George Tambara
3-William C Teramoto
3-Mutsuko Tokunaga
2-Shiro Tokuno*
30-Wataru Tsugawa
27-Takashi Tsujita
21-Tomoye Tsukamoto
18-Dr Yukio Uyeno
13-Henry Y Yamada
13-Yoshito Yamada
21-Howard Yamagata
27-Charley Yamamoto
20-Dr Masa Yamamoto
3-Sam T Yamamoto
13-Scott S Yamamoto
4-Tohru Yamanaka*
25-Frank Yokoi
28-Frank T Yoshimura

SAINT LOUIS

7—Robert W Denby
29-Dr Jackson Eto*
19-William H Eto
1-Dr Milton Fujita
30-George K Hasegawa*
25-Harry H Hayashi
e22-James I Hayashi
25-Richard T Hemmi
1-Frank Inui
1-Kenjo Itoku
23-Paul Maruyama
e-George Mitsunaga
21-Dr Alfred Morioka
1-Dr Richard Ogawa
3-Mary Okamoto
10-Dr Ted T Okamoto
8-Yuki Rikimaru*
4-George T Sakaguchi
17-George Sato
25-George N Shimamoto
27-George Y Shingu
28-Dr George M Tanaka
21-Joseph K Tanaka*
26-Dr George S Uchiyama

SALINAS VALLEY

28-Frank K Hibino
16-Henry K Hibino
e27-George Higashi
12-Shiro Higashi
25-Paul T Ichiuji
e-Tom Miyanaga
27-Fred K Oshima
17-Roy Sakasegawa
13-Harry M Shirachi
32-Henry H Tanda
e-Sho Yoshida

SALT LAKE CITY

25-Ichiro Doi
e-Shizue Rae Fujimoto
3-Donald S Fujino, M.D.*
20-Tad Hatanaka
27-Alice Kasai
e25-Seiko M Kasai
14-James S Konishi
12-Al Kubota
20-Dr Jun Kurumada
12-Sego Matsumiya
12-Jimi Mitsunaga
9-Clara Miyazaki
12-Douglas A Muir
9-Gerrold K Mukai
11-Ted Nagata
9-Ken Ogura
31-Hito Okada
21-Floyd Okubo
14-Yukie Okubo
9-John Owada*
8-Keith G Sakai
34-Roy Tachiki
19-Ben Terashima
20-Raymond Uno*
Life-I J Wagner
29-Mas Yano

SAN BENITO COUNTY

27-Kay Kunijo Kamimoto
28-Frank Nishita
26-E Sam Shiotsuka
22-T Masami Yamaoka

SAN DIEGO

9-Glenn H Asakawa*
17-Masato Bruce Asakawa
25-Moto Asakawa
16-Takeo Azuma
10-Junzo Chino*
28-Shoji Date
7-John Dunkle
29-Dr Shigeru Hara
4-Will Hippen, Jr
Life-Masaaki Hironaka
29-Paul Hoshi
33-Tsutomu Harold Ikemura
30-Martin L Ito
6-Robert P Ito
6-Gale Eiko Kaneshiro
14-Carl H Kaneyuki
32-Tom Kida
Life-Yutaka Kida
1-Don T Kira
e-George Y Kodama
Life-Dr Masato Morimoto
19-Abe K Mukai
28-Hiomi Nakamura
25-Shig Nakashima
14-Roy Ryohe Nojima
Life-Joseph Owashi
Life-Leo Owashi
6-Steve N Sato*
11-Dr Joseph S Shiraishi
19-Katsumi J Takashima
Life-Dr Peter Umekubo
4-Richard Takashima
7-Edward Y Urata
14-Shigeru Yamashita
25-Dr Kiyoshi Yamate
Life-Tom Yanagihara
Life-Tokihira Yano
12-Vernon T Yoshioka

SAN FERNANDO VLY

18-Katsumi Arimoto
17-John Ball
26-Tom Endow
27-Michi Imai
27-Tamotsu T Imai
15-Robert F Ives
3-Taeki Kaili
17-Frank K Kajiwara, DDS
18-John S Kaneko
26-George Koike*
9-Marvin Kroner
1-Kazuo Kubota*
13-Robert Moriguchi
23-Kay I Nakagiri
3-James S Oda*
3-Dr Mary Oda*
9-Robert E Rowley
27-Dr Bo T Sakaguchi
Life-Dr Chibo T Sakaguchi
22-Dr Sanbo S Sakaguchi*
3-David T Sakai
34-Ira Shimasaki
6-Paul Tsuneishi*
e28-Isamu Uyehara
3-Don N Yamaoka**
33-Susumu Yokomizo
20-K David Yoshioka

SAN FRANCISCO

Life-Lily Abiko
C-Life-Yasuo W Abiko
4-Amey Aizawa
30-Hatsuro Aizawa
3-Yonemitsu Arashiro
4-Agnes Ashizawa
22-Masao Ashizawa
3-Hermon J Baker, Jr
11-Calif Blue Shield**
1-Charlotte Doi
3-Dr Roy Doi
25-Steven Doi
18-Wesley Doi
9-Carvin T Dowke
26-Shizuko Fagerhaugh
9-Roger Fleischmann*
3-Dr Sharon M Fujii
8-Harry Fujikawa*
21-Joe J Fujimoto
22-Katsunori Handa
e-Kayo Hayakawa
10-Donald L Hayashi
33-Dr Tokuji Hedani
11-Noboru Hideshima*
30-David T Hironaka
17-Yo Hironaka
30-Jack Hirose
19-Dr Pearce Hiura
19-Dr Wilfred Hiura
3-Tsugiko Holdaway
22-Masanori Hongo
28-Helen Hori
Life-Mitsuo Hosaka
29-William Hoshiyama
20-Florence T Ida
23-Hisao Inouye*
3-Emily K Ishida
2-Mary Ishii
3-Robert Ishii*
e28-Ken Ishizaki*
21-Harold H Iwamasa
3-Richard Jenkins
2-Carole Hayashino Kagawa
2-Dr Saburo Kami
e-Hideo Kasai
5-Isao Kawamoto
10-Kikkoman Internat'l**
16-Calvert Kitazumi
18-Ken Kiwata
Life-Richard Kiwata
m-Keisaburo Koda
22-Dr William S Kiyasu
3-Takeshi Koga
10-Bob Kojimoto
19-Raymond K Konagai
27-Harry Korematsu
Life-Yuriko Kuramoto
29-Marie Kurihara
27-Jack S Kusaba
4-William Kyono
3-Thomas T Machida
10-Ben Matsui
4-Matt I Matsumoto
22-Albert M Matsumura
e21-Minoru Jack Mayeda
16-Frank H Minami
3-Shigeo Miyamoto
11-Akio J Mochizuki
2-Yuriko Mohri*
e-Eddie Moriguchi*
Life-Dale Morioka
Life-Frances Morioka
Life-Tamotsu Murayama
19-Robert I Nagata
3-Cressey Nakagawa
20-Wm T Nakahara, Jr
17-George C Nakamura
17-James M Nakamura
16-Dr Lawrence T Nakamura
4-Martin Natsuhara
25-Donald K Negi
3-Tokie Nerio
e29-Dick Nishi
22-Dr Harry T Nomura
m-F M Nonaka
18-Manuel S Nuris
23-Henry T Obayashi*
Life-Katherine Ohtaki
Life-Paul Ohtaki
3-Steven T Okamoto
3-Dr Jerry Y Osumi
12-Otagiri Mercantile Co**
3-Koji Ozawa
22-Yozo Sakai
12-Giichi Sakurai*
21-Eugene Sasai
21-Sam S Sato
m-Chiz Satow
m-Masao W Satow
3-Virginia Sato
28-T Daisy Satoda
29-Yone Satoda
23-Sumi Schloss
19-Maury A Schwarz
22-Sim S Seiki
3-Fumi Shimada
12-Sumitomo Bank of Calif**
1-Dr Richard Swarz
26-Henri Takahashi
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22-Masateru Tatsuno
27-Dr Kazue Togasaki
33-Susumu Togasaki
10-Dr Teru Togasaki
18-Masato Ty Toki
23-Harry Y Tono
17-Wil Tsukamoto
24-Dr Himeo Tsumori
4-Richard Tsutakawa
28-Takeo B Utsumi
4-Helen S Uyeda
1-Jane H Wong
13-George Yamasaki, Jr
10-John K Yamauchi
11-Rosalie Yasuko Yasuda
24-John T Yasumoto
28-Grace Yonezu
17-Noby Yoshimura
21-Joseph K Yoshino
6-Kiyoshi Joe Yukawa
19-Teruko Yukawa

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY

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3-Moon K Noh
3-Julian Ortiz
10-Henry S Oshiro
17-Dr Abe Oyamada
15-Deni Y Uejima

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13-Robert Ashizawa
23-Peggy Sonoda Asuncion
31-Yoneo Bepp*
2-Elaine Bingham
16-Perry Dobashi
16-Dr Tom T Doi
1-Alton Ewing
1-Mrs Alton Ewing
16-Masao Hamamura
2-George Kajiro Hanada
16-K Clifford Hashiguchi
17-Kiyoshi Higashi
16-George Hinoki
30-James Toby Hirabayashi
26-Thomas A Hiura*
17-Dr Tak Inouye
17-Tomoo Inouye
26-Harry Ishigaki
32-Dr Tokio Ishikawa
16-Robert J Ishimatsu
3-Frank Ito
17-Joe K Jio
16-Dr Tadashi Kadonaga
27-Wayne M Kanemoto
3-Fred S Kanzaki
33-Yoshio Katayama
21-Yasuto Kato
16-Yosh Kikuchi
16-Ted Kimura
16-Karl Kinaga
16-Ben Masatani
16-Ray Matsumoto
27-Phil Matsumura
17-Tatsuo Miki
5-Albert K Mineta
15-Helen Mineta
24-Norman Mineta*
26-Tom J Mitsuyoshi
15-Dr Saylo Munemitsu
3-Herbert T Nagata
22-Peter M Nakahara
1-Edward J Neil, DDS
3-Judy Junko Niizawa
1-Yasokazu Larry Nomura
14-Frank Ogata
25-Dr Robert S Okamoto
4-Teiji Okuda
27-Eiichi Sakauye
17-Akira Aki Sasaki
8-James Satake
21-Tad Sekigahama
6-Carl Shimizu
26-Esau Shimizu
14-Roy Shimizu
16-George Takagi
2-Richard K Tanaka
e33-Dave M Tatsuno*
e-Lorraine T Tokimoto
1-Kazuko Tokoshima
9-Travel Planners*
Life-Yoshihiro Uchida
3-Kazuo Utsunomiya
19-Henry Uyeda
3-Teruo Uyeda
15-Roy Yamada
15-William H Yamada
16-Taro Yamagami*
22-Henry T Yamate

SAN LUIS OBISPO

12-Ben Dohi
31-Masaji Eto
18-Hilo Fuchiwaki*
12-Akio Hayashi
e22-Kazuo Ikeda
5-Saburo Ikeda
7-George Ikenoyama
13-Shig Kawaguchi
12-Kingo Kawaoka
22-Ken Kitasako
12-Ken Kobara
12-Mitsuo Sanbonmatsu
19-Robert C Takahashi

SAN LUIS VALLEY

30-Charley Hayashida

SAN MATEO

Life-Roy T Inouye
22-Hiroshi Ito
3-Japanese American Curriculum Project
15-Shizu Kariya
11-Miyuki Kojimoto
30-Tad T Masaoka
14-Gary Ota
7-Miles Oto
e28-J I Rikimaru
5-Robert Shoda
e27-George T Sutow*
20-Mary Sutow
e-Tomiko Sutow
3-Gabor L Szegedy
23-William A Takahashi
6-Ann Tsuda
16-Hy Tsukamoto*
14-Dr Mitch Wakasa
24-Dr Andrew Yoshiwara*

SANGER

33-Robert K Kanagawa*
Life-*Johnson Kebo
25-Tom T Moriyama
28-Tom H Nagamatsu

SANTA BARBARA

28-Mike Makio Hide
34-Tom Hirashima
11-Richard Kitagawa
e-Dr Yoshio Nakaji
25-George I Nishimura
Life-George Ohashi
e-Paul Shinoda
29-Caesar Uyesaka

SANTA MARIA VALLEY

Life-Frank K Ito
Life-Ray Koyama
3-Paul Kurokawa*
9-Jun Miyoshi
e-Harold Y Shimizu
15-Leonard Ueki
12-Peter M Uyehara

SEABROOK

11-Shingo Kajinami
27-Charles T Nagao
17-Ellen Nakamura
30-Kiyomi Nakamura
17-Ted T Oye
15-Morio Shimomura

SEATTLE

8-Mitsuji M Abe
Life-Hiram G Akita
Life-Helen Akita
Life-Jiro E Aoki
4-Sumie Itami Bartz
8-Lincoln Beppu
21-George S Fugami
14-Shiro Fujihira
e-Yoshito Fujii
30-Dr Susumu Fukuda
1-Aubrey Funai
6-Charles M Furuta
15-James M Hara
3-Tsuneo Harada*
Life-Frank H Hattori
15-Smith Y Hayami
28-Heitaro Hikid*
29-Joe S Hirota*
16-Dr Frank T Hori
Life-Takashi Hori
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● Ventura County JACL Redress:

In 1942, the civil rights of 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were denied on a wholesale basis. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concluded this exclusion and incaceratoion in camps of these people were unjustified. Americans of Japanese ancestry have with dignity and firmness resolved to take a stand: this issue involves just not Japanese Americans but all Americans as a constitutional issue. "Are the guarantees in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution absolute for **all** people at **all** times or are they conditional and dependent solely on the whims of the people in power and the mood of the times?" The JACL is the only organization spending ($300,000) to conduct an educational campaign on this redress issue before the federal legislature... Your donation is required so that JACL's representative in Washington, Ron Ikejiri, National JACL redress director John Tateishi, and elder statesman Min Yasui, JACL redress chair, can continue the campaign on the front line. Isn't it worth a $30 investment to participate in a major historical constitutional issue of our time?

—Harry Kajihara, PSWDC/Ventura C'ty redress chair
1000 W Devonshire Dr, Oxnard, CA 93030

Oct. 1, 1983

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● Seabrook JACL Redress

As of October 19, 1983

With the introduction of a Redress bill known as Civil Liberties Act of 1983, HR 4110 in Congress on October 6, 1983, by House Majority Leader, Congressman Jim Wright, Texas, and 72 co-sponsors including Congressman William J. Hughes, Second Congressional District of New Jersey; it becomes critically important that we at the local level take active part in getting the support of municipal, city and county officials as well as its residents in order that a positive assistance can be provided to the Nikkei legislators and JACL' National Redress leaders; namely, Min Yasui, Chairman, and John Tateishi, Director.

As the Seabrook Chapter Redress chair, I take this means to thank those who have made their contributions as listed below and urge those who have yet to contribute to do so by sending it to me payable to Seabrook JACL. I am looking forward to having every member participate in this very crucial and important Redress financial support.

Our 1982, 1983 and 1984 quota is $5 per member per year for a total of $15 for the 3 years. We have just submitted the 1982 portion of $880 based on a membership of 176x$5 to the National JACL Redress Committee in San Francisco, California. We would like to receive sufficient follow-up contributions so that the 1983 assessment of $880 can be submitted.

Please keep the contributions coming. Thank you.

Charles T. Nagao, Seabrook Redress Chairperson
227-33 Chestnut Avenue, Vineland, NJ 08360

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● 1982 Christmas Cheer

The Pacific Southwest JACL District Council annually conducts a mail campaign for Christmas Cheer, a project to aid needy Japanese American families during the holiday season. Originally started in 1948 by the Club Service Bureau, it was continued in 1955 by the L.A. JACL Coordinating Council and in 1965 by the PSWDC with a committee of chapters in charge. In recent years, the Pan-Asian JACL (P.O. Box 189, Monterey Park, CA 91754) has carried on this responsibility. The JACL acknowledged the donations through news releases on the dates indicated.

Dec. 13, 1982

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SUMIDA

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tary necessity, which would be clearly illegal if civilian pressure groups had advocated and carried it out openly. The argument of military necessity was clearly questionable. The request was made months after Pearl Harbor and the General Staff had concluded that the West Coast was not in danger of invasion and martial law need not be imposed. No new military intelligence information idicated there were any military threats to the West Coast. In fact, General Staff in Washington, D.C., on February 19, 1942, knew the enemy's main force was 6,000 miles away, fully committed in Asia.

Under the guise of security measures sanctioned by the war powers of the President, military lawyers researched and thought they had a foolproof method of circumventing the *Ex parte Milligan* decision and the civil rights provisions of the Constitution which limited military jurisdiction over civilians. Their actions could be interpreted as a conspiracy to violate the Constitution and as possible sedition.

Military lawyers with counsel from civilian attorneys recommended to the President to issue Executive Order 9066 for fear of espionage, sabotage and subversive activity; to designate military areas "off limits"; and to remove only American citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry as undesirable security risks from the designated areas. All others including German and Italian aliens were to be licensed to remain.

The War Department under war powers took the lead, but the Justice Department had a difference of opinion and believed Executive Order 9066 went far beyond legal limitations of the Constitution.

Attorney General Francis Biddle determined that according to the Constitution and *Ex parte Milligan*, the military had no jurisdiction over American citizen civilians while the civil government was functional. The Attorney General was concerned with the legal question of military jurisdiction over civilians without emergency conditions warranting martial law.

Nonetheless, the President signed Executive Order 9066 and advised the Attorney General not to interfere with actions of the War Department.

The Justice Department also pointed out to the military lawyers that Executive Order 9066 did not provide any penalty for civilians who disobeyed military orders.

This "oversight" caused the War Department lawyers (Col. Karl Bendetsen) of the Provost Marshal General's Office hurriedly to draft a proposed statute (Public Law 503) to close the gap in their plan to remove all Japanese Americans from the West Coast.

Officers of the Provost Marshal were determined by legal means if possible and illegal means if necessary to remove the Japanese American residents on the West Coast. Thus, constitutional questions raised by the Attorney General forced Congress to sanctify Executive Order 9066 by the passage of Public Law 503. Congress compounded the errors made by the War Department.

CONGRESS AN INSTRUMENT

March 21, 1942 is the date that Congress became an instrument of military power by passing Public Law 503. The fact that Congress passed a civil law giving power to the military over civilians is a gross violation of the basic mandate that the military shall always be subordinate to civilian rule. Such a transfer of awesome power to the military is a violation of Article V. An amendment is required to change the Constitution.

Public Law 503 made disobeying a military order by civilians a misdemeanor and punishable by fine and imprisonment. Clearly, the civil courts were to enforce military orders. If there was such a real emergency where civil law was unenforceable, then martial law should have been imposed. Public Law 503 would not have been necessary.

How did Congress pass PL 503? Military necessity or politics?

The congressional review was perfunctory at most. Congress hurriedly passed PL 503 on voice vote without the necessary deliberation and review of a major constitutional issue.

Congress did not determine whether the requested authority exceeded their authority or the President's authority under the Constitution. Members of Congress thought PL 503 was merely an accommodation to the President in wartime. They were not even aware that they were violating the limits of *Ex parte Milligan*, a Civil War case limiting the jurisdiction of the military over civilians. They failed even to note that PL 503 was a criminal law and they were changing the crime of treason, a felony, into a misdemeanor.

Congress was led to believe by the War Department that the proposed legislation concerned only "enemy aliens" and were not aware that 70,000 American citizens were involved. One reference was made to "American citizens of Japanese extraction" and written off as unimportant because it supposedly concerned American citizens having "dual citizenship" with Japan.

Congress failed to take notice that martial law was not imposed and that the military had no jurisdiction over civilians without martial law.

Representative John J. Sparkman of Alabama said that General DeWitt had asked for the measure since there was no way of enforcing military orders for civilians; if excluded civilians returned to "off limits" areas there was no penalty provided by law.

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy assured Congress that "there can be no doubt that the legislation is sufficient to cover the violation of curfew and similar restrictions."

Congress thought the issues involved were relatively unimportant and called only one witness, Col. B.M. Bryan, Chief of Alien Division, Office of the Provost Marshal General in Washington, D.C. Provost Marshal General Allen Gullion was not called. As a former Judge Advocate General, he was aware of the limitations placed on the military by *Ex parte Milligan*. Col. Bendetsen, the officer in charge of the expulsion and detention, and author of Executive Order 9066, was not called to explain that the intent of EO 9066 was to expell and detain American citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry only.

The General Staff or military officers who were best informed about the actual gravity of the military situation facing the West Coast were not called upon to advise Congress. A simple question was answered by their absence: no martial law, no military necessity.

No representative from the Justice Department or the FBI was called to determine the security measures taken and the actual dangers of espionage and sabotage from the Japanese American civilian residents on the West Coast. A joint operation with military and Naval intelligence after Pearl Harbor had rounded up suspected espionage and sabotage security risks.

Ohio Senator Robert Taft objected to the wording of the legislation, not the philosophy. He remarked that it was the sloppiest piece of criminal legislation that he had ever reviewed. It was "so indefinite and so uncertain it could not be enforced under the Constitution." He did not want to delay passage of the legislation, but thought it should be redrafted "in some kind of legal form, instead of in the form of a military order."

PL 503 was in fact a landmark piece of legislation which reversed *Ex parte Milligan*. PL 503 forced civilian authorities to bow to the military and enforce "military orders" and suspend the civil rights of American citizens.

CONCLUSION

1. "The war power of the United States, like its other powers is subject to applicable constitutional limitations" [*Hamilton v. Kentucky Distilleries Co.* 251 U.S. 146, 156.]

2. Possible espionage and sabotage should not be used as a legal basis for the violation of civil rights guaranteed under the Constitution.

It should be noted that espionage and sabotage by any American citizen are federal crimes of treason under Article III, Section 3 of the Constitution.

In an emergency, a military tribunal enforces military orders—not the civil courts. Only under emergency conditions of martial law does the military have jurisdiction over civilians when the courts are not functioning.

All suspects of treason against the United States must be charged, tried, and convicted on an individual basis by "due process" under the 5th Amendment before being imprisoned. In addition, for treason the government has an additional burden to produce two witnesses to an overt act in violation of Article III of the Constitution.

PL 503 reduced treason consisting of espionage and sabotage, a felony under the Constitution, to a misdemeanor. This can only be done by a constitutional amendment.

3. Former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg, member of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, called the conviction of Fred Korematsu for violation of PL 503 and the decision that legalized the expulsion and detention of American citizen civilians in concentration camps "one of the worst decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States." He further stated that, "[If] *Ex parte Milligan* is right, as I believe it to be, it necessarily follows that *Korematsu* is wrong, very wrong."

NOTE: *Ex parte Milligan* is a civil war case limiting military jurisdiction over civilians.

4. The real danger to the United States is that the Provost Marshal lawyers devised a legal method, sanctioned by Congress and affirmed by the Supreme Court, to overpower the civilian government of the United States.

The same strategy used against American citizens of Japanese ancestry can be easily used to gain the necessary power needed to overthrow the civilian government in the United States. What is being done to stop it from being used at another time, under a similar set of circumstances, against any group or groups?

For example: The military can assume jurisdiction over civilian authority by designating Washington, D.C., a military zone because of "military necessity." It makes little difference whether the threat is real or imagined. The military can issue military orders and eliminate all civil government officials in the area. Evacuate undesirable civilian Americans living in their homes inside "off limits" areas on suspicion of espionage and sabotage. Put all undesirables into concentration camps without charges or a trial. The *Korematsu* case legalized such action.

5. If the taxpayers object to the payment of financial indemnity, there is another option to consider. The damages should be assessed against the advocates who urged the government to violate the civil rights provision of the Constitution and caused the illegal detention of 120,000 American citizens and permanent residents of Japanese ancestry. Those who profited from the detention should also share the same financial burden.

AMENDMENT IN ORDER

The President should not be authorized to use an Executive Order to give the military jurisdiction over civilians without an emergency requiring martial law. If the people desire to turn power over civilians to the military, a constitutional amendment should be initiated according to Article V of the Constitution. A basic change in the Constitution is only authorized by a constitutional amendment and should be made by the people.

We are a government of laws, not men. Everyone, including government officials, should be held accountable for any violation of the Constitution. Justice is a matter of education and the government leaders must be educated along with the people. The damages caused by illegal government action should be corrected and prevented in the future.

Most American veterans of Japanese ancestry believe that the civil rights provision of the Constitution should be protected and the *Ex parte Milligan* parameters should be restored. Their comrades gave up their lives fighting for the civil rights of their families who were in concentration camps. Surviving veterans are determined to prevent the detention from ever happening to anyone because of race, color, national origin or any other spurious reason.

PUBLIC LAW 503
March 21, 1942
(77th Congress)

To provide a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders with respect to persons entering, remaining in, leaving, or committing any acts in a military area or zone.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That whoever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any acts in any military area or military zone prescribed, under the authority of an Executive Order of the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any Military Commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such Military Commander, shall, if it appears that he knew or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that his act was in violation thereof, be guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable to a fine of not to exceed $5,000 or to imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, for each offense.

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BOOKSHELF:

Pearl Harbor and Revisionism

By MIKE HOSHIKO

Carbondale, Ill.

At Dawn We Slept: The Untold Story of Pearl Harbor, by Gorden W. Prange, certainly is a massive and exhaustive book, but what I would like to dwell on is his treatment of the revisionists. After reading his letter to the publisher about himself I feel that he has such an ego and emotional investment with the topic that his point of view should be revisited. He boasts, "I am the only individual who has come to grips with the entire Pearl Harbor problem and conducted extensive research and interviews on both sides of the Pacific. Moreover, I know both the academic world and the armed forces from the inside." He claims that Kimmel and Theobald were military men and had "no idea whatsoever of scholarly research and presentation." On the other hand, scholarly academic men like Harry Elmer Barnes didn't have any military experience and therefore couldn't evaluate the military situation. Therefore their assumptions "do not hold water." Such statements made by Prange are offensive to the academic community.

Whether we recognize it or not we too are revisionists since we wish to change the so-called accepted reason for the complete evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast. The real reason was not military but was based upon racial prejudice and economic jealousy. The many restrictive laws preventing us from securing citizenship, purchasing land and even marrying whites document this; but it was even worse in British Columbia where citizens could not vote. As revisionists we wish to have the historical record state that the mass evacuation was due to the politicians and other whites who were racially motivated to get rid of the entire Japanese population from the West Coast areas. With new access to some of the secret documents and classified records of the FBI and military establishment and the breaking of silence by some of the political men the facts necessary for revision of history are emerging. Prange's book appears to have "face validity" since the author has academic credentials, military experience and his self-report of over thirty years of research. The disturbing thing is its wide readership as a best seller. Many naive and casual readers might be taken in on the "military need for the evacuation" position because of the manner in which Prange has presented his material. Prange's prejudice can be seen in the way he has resorted to such racial stereotypes as "the consul general (of Japan in Honolulu) beamed his toothiest grin." He devotes three pages to an overseas phone conversation made on Dec. 3 by Mrs. Motokazu Mori, wife of a Honolulu dentist on the "FBI's suspect list" to a Japanese newspaperman in Tokyo. A very innocent-sounding conversation about airplanes flying and hibiscus and poinsettas blooming to which Prange says that "no direct evidence has come to light thus far to indicate whether or not the Mori call actually contained information of military significance." Why did he in spite of his exhaustive 30 years of study still choose to leave a little doubt?

In the chapter "Hotbed of Espionage" he presents a Richard Kotoshirodo—a Nisei who joined the Japanese consulate in 1935. He is described as a "clever young man blessed with almost total recall and remarkable powers of observation." This Nisei was employed as a guide and a chauffeur using his 1937 Ford by a consular spy named Yoshikawa. It appears that they engaged in what might be called "legal spying": that is, driving by in the old Ford by the Honolulu harbor to observe U.S. fleet movements, although the Honolulu Star Bulletin regularly carried such news as "Main Body of Fleet at Sea." Prange paid Yoshikawa for his story about how he went to his favorite Japanese-style teahouse, the Shuncho-ro in Alewa Heights, because it contained among other things a second-story room from where he could view Pearl Harbor and Hickam Field with a telescope. Kotoshirodo often went with another consular employee named Mikami to Pearl City northwest of the naval base, where they could clearly see Pearl Harbor and Ford Island and its airstrips. Prange states that he found Kotoshirodo in 1967, but any documentation as to any espionage by this Nisei is not included.

According to the two students of Prange's who completed the book after he died in May 1981, he originally had four chapters devoted at great length to the revisionists. Prange says that Roosevelt was completely innocent of any hint of provoking the Japanese into firing the first shot. The revisionists' point of view, according to Prange, ranges from criticism of Roosevelt's foreign policy to accusations that he actually knew that the Pearl Harbor attack was coming but kept it a secret from the military in Hawaii. Prange devotes much of his time to Harry Elmer Barnes, who is supposedly incompetent in military matters. According to Prange, Barnes's Pearl Harbor theory "goes down the drain" because it is based upon the assumption that Nagumo would have called off the strike if the target had been alerted by Dec. 6. Prange states that Nagumo wouldn't scratch the mission. Walter Lord in his *Day of Infamy* states that Nagumo was to return if sighted by the enemy by Dec. 6. Lord's research was exhaustive. He travelled over 14,000 miles, obtained exclusive interviews with members of the Japanese attacking force, spent hundreds of hours talking with Americans who received the blows—not just admirals and generals but also the enlisted men, housewives and even children. He pored over charts, maps, files, diaries, letters, official files, newspapers and some 25,000 pages of testimony. Although Prange cites Hamilton Fish, he chose not to refer to Fish's book, *FDR The Other Side of the Coin*. Fish, who made the first radio speech in Congress advocating war with Japan on Dec. 8, 1941, writes in 1976: "I publicly disavow that speech as a result of subsequent historical evidence. I believe that not only the American people but everyone interested in the truth of history is entitled to know the naked truth that Roosevelt incited and provoked Japan into war...." This is from a very good friend and supporter of Roosevelt of 20 years. According to Fish, Roosevelt approved the ultimatum given to the Japanese Ambassador Nomura on Nov. 26, 1941. This was not released to the public until after Pearl Harbor, when it went unnoticed. According to Stimson's diary on the night of Nov. 25, at the White House meeting the only question considered was how to "maneuver, incite and provoke Japan to fire the first shot." Also, on the morning of the 26th there was a meeting of the Army-Navy Joint Board at which "Admiral Ingersoll presented a series of arguments against precipitating a war." Fish states that Secretary Hull had been "stalling for time" at the request of the Army and Navy for eight months. On Nov. 28 Stimson discussed with FDR "measures which might be taken against Japan," since the "President was not absolutely sure that the previous ultimatum would cause the Japanese to fight immediately." Fish goes on to say that "Stimson was a long time Japanese-hater." Prange, according to his two students Goldstein and Dillon, claimed that Hull's so-called ultimatum did not trigger the Japanese aggression, because the target date for Pearl Harbor was supposed to have been on Nov. 16. It was delayed because the Japanese task force couldn't be ready by that time.

Revisionism, according to Barnes, is the "readjustment of historical writing to historical facts." When applied to WWI it showed "that actual causes and merits of that conflict were very close to the reverse of the picture presented by the political propaganda and historical writings of the war decade." He states that a determined effort is made to "stifle and silence" revelations relating to WWII. Although the revisionists faced a lot of opposition then it is nothing compared to the fierce and savage opposition today which places them in "jeopardy in both their professional reputation and their very livelihood." Historians who are in agreement with the establishment point of view have been given free access to official archives, but any historian suspected of desiring to secure the full and unbiased truth with respect to American foreign policy since 1933 are barred from many important documents. In addition, revisionist historians are finding it exceedingly difficult if not impossible to find a publisher. If books are published then stores will not promote them or even sell them. Even public libraries will not buy them. Barnes and his colleagues have written in their book *Perpetual War for Perpetual Peace* a critical survey and appraisal of the development of American foreign policy during FDR's term and its effect on the course of world history. The national interest of the U.S. and the welfare of its citizens. Barnes's book *Pearl Harbor after a Quarter of a Century* makes fascinating reading. If you want to know how tough it is to be a revisionist, these are two good books to start with—if you can even find them in your public library. #

● 1982 Christmas Cheer

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Aiko Tanaka
Kakuo Tanaka
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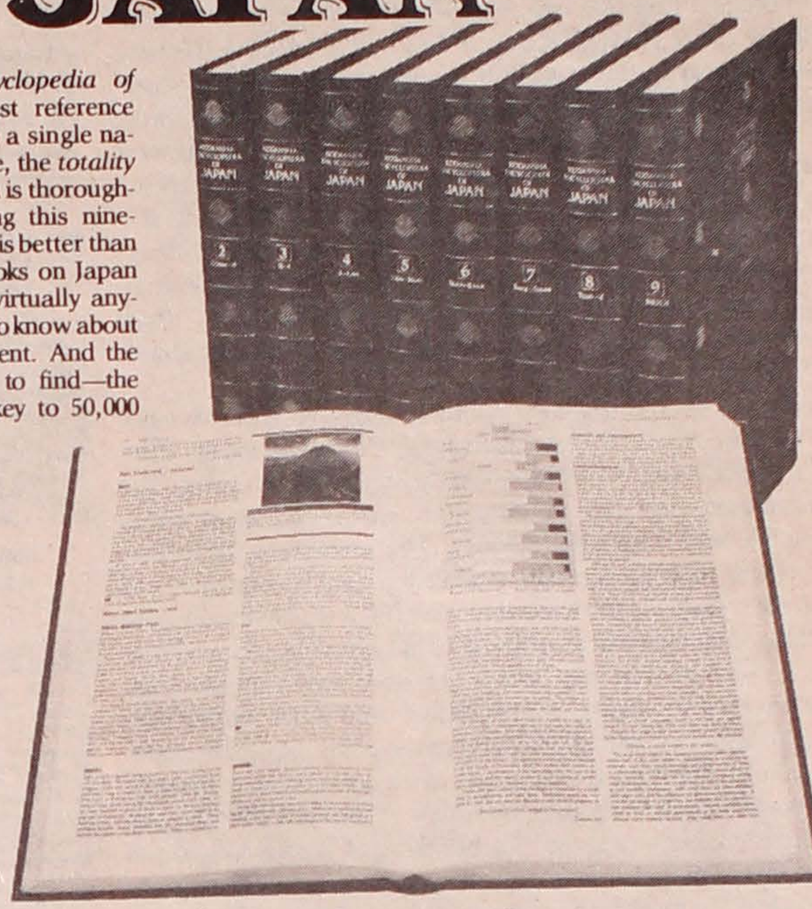

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