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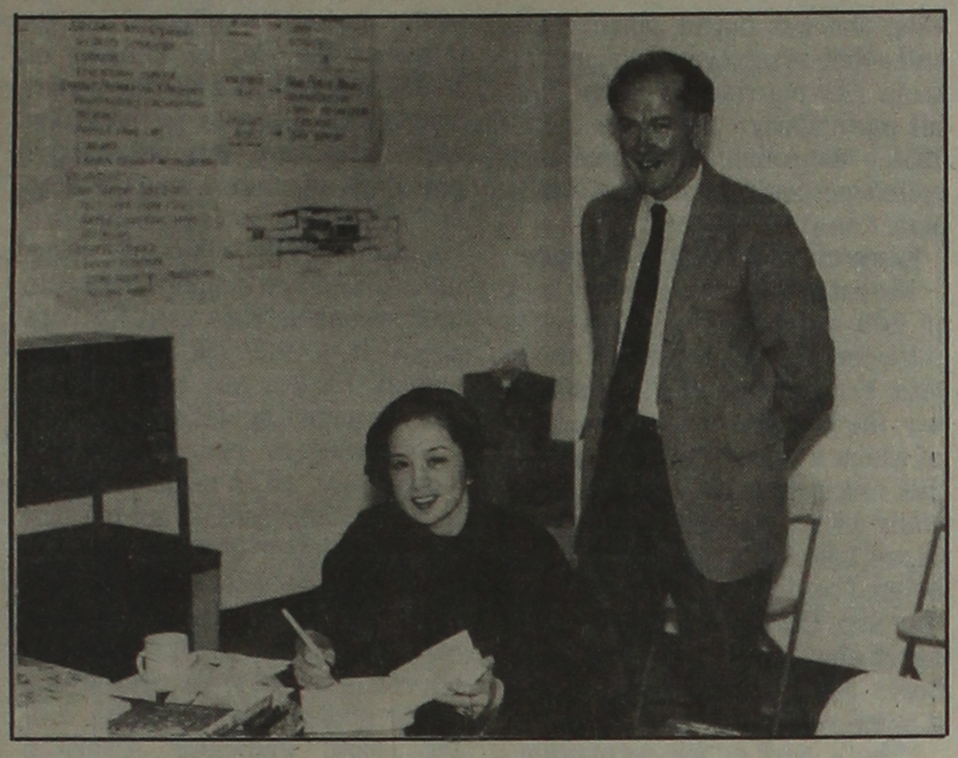

Pacific Citizen Photo By George Johnston

BEHIND EVERY GOOD WOMAN. . .—Masayo Duus signed copies of her new book *Unlikely Liberators* in Los Angeles on Dec. 22, 1987 while her husband and the book's translator, Peter Duus, looked over her shoulder.

Unlikely Journalist Writes Book About Unlikely Liberators

By George Johnston

It's not everyday one runs into a *Nihonjin* who is interested and knowledgable about Japanese Americans; Masayo Umezawa Duus is such a person.

The Stanford resident, originally from Hokkaido, Japan, was in Los Angeles Dec. 22 signing copies of her latest book, *Unlikely Liberators* to help raise funds for the Japanese American National Museum. Duus, 48, may be best known to Americans as the author of *Tokyo Rose: Orphan of the Pacific*. Duus is better known in Japan as a journalist for the *Bungei Shunju*, a Japanese monthly magazine. *Unlikely Liberators* is about the men of the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team. It was the 100th/442nd which, among other things, liberated the French towns of Bruyeres and Biffontaine, and rescued the "Lost Battalion" amid heavy casualties.

The book began as a series of articles in the *Bungei Shunju* in 1982. After the series won the Annual Readers' Prize for that year, Duus rewrote and expanded the articles into a book, released in 1983 as *Buriea no kaihōshatachi*. The English language version, translated by her husband Dr. Peter Duus of Stanford University, was released in 1987.

Perceptions of the Nikkei

Japanese Americans have generally had a public perception problem for years; although improvements have been made, many other Americans know little about their history and equate Japanese Americans with Japanese nationals. Ironically, a similar situation exists with how Japanese view Japanese Americans. Japanese seem amazed to discover people who often share the same ethnology, names, and physical features may not speak *Nihongo* or know the history of Japan. Duus is one of the few Japanese who has studied the Japanese American. As a result, she probably knows more about the U.S. Nikkei than many Nikkei.

Understanding Japanese Americans

Duus' interest in the affairs of Japanese Americans stems from her belief that she can learn about the U.S./Japanese relationship by studying Japanese Americans. "Whatever happens," she said, "is focused in Japanese American history, directly or indirectly, particulary in wartime. Through the wartime experience, Japanese Americans became a symbol and a victim of the war. It was very dramatic, and underneath it was the Japanese/U.S. relationship."

"Fundamentally, Japanese don't understand or want to understand America. So, telling the story through 'their own blood' is easier to understand for the Japanese," said Duus. "I have, sort of, two countries. I'm a Japanese citizen, but my family is American. So, in order to learn what America is, I am learning through Japanese American history."

American Educational Influence

As a gradeschooler, Duus' education was heavily influenced by the post-war U.S. occupation of Japan. "I didn't learn any Japanese propaganda, superiority of our country or ourselves . . . everything was from the American occupation government," Duus said. "What I learned in school," she added, "for instance, was that everybody is equal, nobody is above anybody else . . . men and women are equal." Eventually, the Japanese regained control of their educational system, but Duus still believed what she was taught as a child. "I wanted to come to this country to see how democracy works."

It was a shock for Duus, who came to the U.S. for the first time in the early '60s, to come face to face with the realities that overshadowed

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Lungren Nomination Opposed

By Laurie Mochidome

SACRAMENTO—The Nov. 25, 1987, nomination of Rep. Daniel Lungren (R-Long Beach) by Gov. George Deukmejian to fill the position of state treasurer has, as expected, received outrage from many organizations and individuals in the Asian American community.

Lungren, 41, is best remembered by many Asian Americans for his introduction of an amendment seeking to destroy the individual payments provided by the legislation which would redress surviving internees of the U.S. camps during WW2. Although the amendment was defeated by a vote of 237 to 162 during the Sept. 17 House vote on the bill, the memory of his opposition lingers. If confirmed, Lungren would step into the vacancy created by the Aug. 4 death of Jesse Unruh, into what has been cited as a possible stepping stone to the office of governor.

"It's outrageous," said Ron Wakabayashi, JACL national director. Speaking of the "broadly defined" office of state treasurer, he added, "there are two levels of concern from my point of view.

"Lungren represents someone that slapped the community in the face and we shouldn't remain silent about it. From a narrower perspective, he recognized a great wrong took place but he's someone who isn't going to remedy it.

"As treasurer," Wakabayashi continued, "he doesn't look at what he should be seeing. He wants to pay bills we can afford, rather than the ones he should be paying... it's a question of responsibility, rather than being a gatekeeper."

Also referring to Lungren's conservative voting stance on civil rights issues, Bert Nakano, spokesperson for the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, in a written statement, compared the State Senate confirmation process still to be undergone by the congressman by the State Senate to the situation of Judge Robert Bork. The U.S. Senate had rejected confirmation of President Reagan's nominee to the Supreme Court because of his "ultra conservative" views.

"We believe that as Californians become aware of his views, the majority will reject him, just as they rejected Bork," said Nakano.

In opposition to the congressman's confirmation, some Asian American groups have formed a coalition called Californians for Responsible Government.

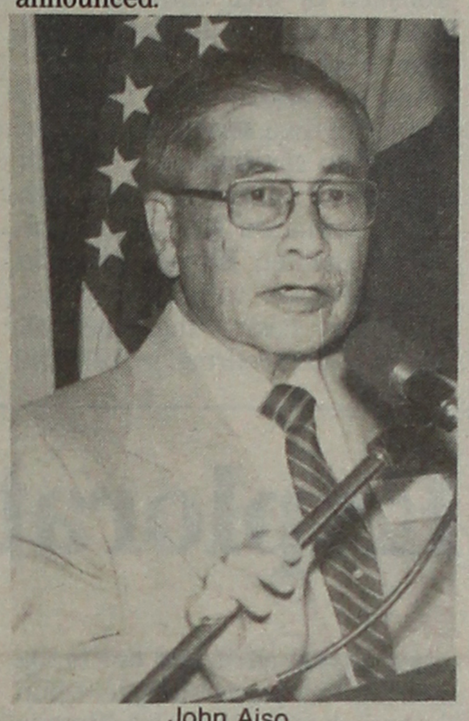
Nikkei organizations in the coalition include the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, National Democratic Council of Asian and Pacific Americans, the Asian Pacific Bar Association of California, the Japanese American Democrat Club of Los Angeles, the Asian Pacific Women's Movement, and the JACL Florin and Sacramento chapters.

No confirmation hearings have yet been scheduled.

Famed Nisei Judge Dies

BURBANK, Calif. — John Fujio Aiso, a retired judge and the WW2 academic director at Military Intelligence Service Language School, died Dec. 29, 1987 at St. Joseph Medical Center as a result of head injuries sustained in an attempted robbery Dec. 13.

Private family services were scheduled, Kubota Nikkei Mortuary announced.



John Aiso

The attack occurred at a gas station on Hollywood Blvd. while the 78-year-old Aiso pumped gas into his car. The attacker, described by police as a black man, aged 30 to 35, grabbed for Aiso's wallet. As Aiso turned, the assailant pushed him; Aiso fell, striking his head against the asphalt. The attacker ran from the scene empty-handed. Police have no suspects.

Man of Achievement

Aiso, born in Burbank, Calif., on Dec. 14, 1909, led a life of triumph over obstacles. He was in the process of preparing his memoirs after reading over incidents of his career which were published in the *Rafu Shimpo* Japanese section.

As a ninth grader, he was elected president of Le Conte Junior High School in Hollywood; it was a short-lived victory, as some parents objected, which caused dissolution of the student body government for that year.

To participate in the high school ROTC, he had to take his case to the Los Angeles Board of Education because of an instructor who refused Aiso because of his ancestry. He gained national prominence as a senior at Hollywood High School. In 1925, winning his school's oratorical contest on the U.S. Constitution, he had an opportunity to participate in the Washington, D.C. finals of the contest, sponsored by the *Los*

Yasui Coram Nobis: Case Closed

By Homer Yasui

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The United States Supreme Court denied Minoru's Yasui's petition for a rehearing for a *writ of certiorari* on Nov. 30, 1987. The writ is a form of legal appeal, whereby the petitioner requests a higher court to call for the records of his/her case from a lower court for review. As a result of the Supreme Court's action, Yasui's long quest has quietly ended.

Background

On February 1, 1983, Yasui petitioned for a *writ of error coram nobis* to the U.S. Ninth District Court, seeking to vacate his 1942 conviction for refusing to obey a military curfew order directed against all persons of Japanese ancestry then living in military zones 1 and 2 of the Western Defense Command; and to find that the U.S. government did in fact, alter, suppress or conceal material evidence in order to secure his original conviction.

In January 1984, Robert C. Belloni, presiding judge of the U.S. Ninth District Court in Portland, Ore., vacated Yasui's conviction without opposition from the U.S. government, but refused to consider allegations of governmental misconduct during a U.S. Supreme Court trial in 1943. This decision was then appealed to the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court, since Yasui believed that he deserved an evidentiary hearing, on the the grounds of discovery of new evidence which would have exonerated him had the U.S. Supreme Court been aware of all the pertinent facts at the time when his original conviction was sustained by that court.

Yasui's Death

Upon Yasui's death on Nov. 12, 1986, the U.S. government moved to dismiss this case on the grounds that the petitioner was dead, rendering the case moot. This reasoning was accepted by the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court, and the case was dismissed. However, Yasui's legal team then petitioned the U.S. Supreme Court for a *writ of certiorari*. This was denied on Oct. 5, 1987. A petition for a rehearing of the original *writ of certiorari*, on the basis of more newly discovered and relevant evidence, was submitted to the U.S. Supreme

Minoru Yasui

Court by Yasui's attorney, Peggy Nagae Lum, on Oct. 30, 1987. This was denied on Nov. 30, 1987.

All remedial appeals have been exhausted. It appears that the case of Minoru Yasui vs. the United States is finally closed.

AISO

Continued from front page

Angeles Times. Controversy again arose; he withdrew from the state finals to coach classmate Herbert Wenig, the eventual national champion and originally Aiso's alternate. Despite this, Aiso went to Washington, D.C., with costs defrayed by Harry Chandler, publisher of the Times. The visit east proved instrumental in his eventual college education.

Aiso also captained his high school debate team, which won the Southern California championship for 1925-26. He also became the first Nikkei to be elected an Ephebian, a distinction accorded to city high school leaders with grades to match. Furthermore, he was his high school's student commencement speaker.

More Achievement

After high school, Aiso attended Tokyo's Seijo Gakuen (now Seijo University) for a year. He then entered Brown University, through the help of Japanese Ambassador Tsuneo Matsudaira and Brown University President W.H.P. Fonce, both of whom he met during his trip to Washington, D.C. He graduated cum laude and was the commencement speaker in 1931. A well-rounded student, he also earned a varsity letter in cross-country running and was captain of the debate team that won the Eastern Inter-Collegiate Championship in 1928-29. He then graduated from Harvard Law School in 1934; in 1936-37, he studied Japanese Law at Chuo University. Later, in 1951, he received a certificate for post-graduate studies in taxation from UCLA.

Prior to WW2, he joined the New York law firm of Patterson, Eagle, Greenough and Day. In 1939, he returned to California to practice law. He married Sumi Akiyama on Dec. 14, 1941 before being inducted into the army. He began as a private in 1941; he left as a lieutenant colonel in 1947 after directing the academics side at the Military Intelligence Service Language School, which started in the fall of 1941 at the Presidio of San Francisco, then relocated in 1942 to Minnesota and after the war to its present home at the Presidio of Monterey, Calif. He retired in 1965 as a colonel in the Army reserves and was conferred the Legion of Merit.

After the war, he was cited by the L.A. Urban League in 1947 for achievement in the field of law. Aiso was a Superior Court Commissioner until 1952, when he became the first Mainland Nikkei judge after his appointment to the Los Angeles Municipal Court bench. National JACL recognized him in 1954 for Distinguished Community Leadership. He was elevated to Superior Court judge in 1957; in 1968 he was promoted by then California Gov. Ronald Reagan to the 2nd District Court of Appeals.

Aiso was also active in the JACL during this time, serving as National Citizenship chairman; a 1000 Club member for almost 40 years with either Downtown L.A. or the Hollywood chapter. He was longtime judge advocate with the Commodore Perry Post of the American Legion. After retiring in 1973, he joined the law firm of O'Melveny & Myers, retiring from law practice in 1983.

Rewards Offered

A $25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of Aiso's attacker is offered by ARCO, the corporation that owns the gas station where Aiso was attacked. Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn called Aiso's death "a senseless tragedy" and said he will ask the Board of Supervisors to offer a $25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who attacked Aiso. Hahn also said, "Judge Aiso's death is a great loss to the people of Los Angeles County and the nation." He added, "His courtrooms were models of fairness and integrity and he himself was always so thoughtful and friendly. I will miss him deeply."

Meanwhile, Tenth District Los Angeles City Councilman Nate Holden announced Dec. 31 that he would ask, at the Jan. 4 Council meeting, that an additional $10,000 reward be offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of Aiso's attacker. Holden added that the loss of Aiso "will be felt by many people in this city. My heartfelt condolences go out to his family."

Los Angeles County Supervisor Michael D. Antonovich, reacting to Aiso's death, said, "Every citizen in Los Angeles County has lost a gallant friend, who fought for his country in times of war and who defended our justice system in times of peace."

Aiso is survived by his wife Sumi, daughter Emi and son John, Jr.

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DUUS

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what she was taught, since it was still a time of segregated water fountains. Her marriage to Peter Duus hit particularly close to home. "In 1964, a Mongolian, or whatever they called me, could not marry a Caucasian. Can you believe that?"

Researching *Unlikely Liberators*

Research for her book began back in 1978, which eventually led her to interview scores of veterans and to visit France. One of the obstacles was the veterans themselves, some of whom were initially reluctant to talk about their experiences, especially with a Japanese woman. "In Japan, I already wrote several books before I started this one," Duus said, "but here I'm nobody. So, they never heard about me. I mentioned all the books and Japanese magazines ... it didn't register to them."

"That's part of my occupation," Duus said. "The first rejection does not mean anything to me. I made quite a lot of friends, but at the beginning they were flabbergasted because I'm a woman."

Duus feels that while every one of the stories she collected was interesting, the way of thinking of Young Oak Kim, the Korean American officer assigned to the 100th/442nd, was "very, very refreshing." She also found interesting the story of Col. Singles, a Caucasian commander assigned to the unit. Duus interviewed him a month before he died of cancer. "He was really blunt about how the military system worked. He was very critical about how the mentality of the military is."

Referring to her book about Tokyo Rose, which came out in the mid-'70s, Duus said, "I am the first writer in Japan to write seriously about the Japanese American experience." She emphasized that she was not bragging when she said, "I am one of the very few writing (in a major magazine) persistently writing about Japanese American things. Sometimes I feel like a one person crusader."

The Exploration of the Magic Code

By James S. Oda

Whenever reference is made to U.S. military intelligence during World War II, of necessity the once top-secret operation of its breaking Japan's secret code before 1941 comes into play. At the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, it was widely reported that Japan's diplomatic code, called Magic, Purple or Murasaki, had been broken and that Washington was fully aware of the impending attack.

Because of this disclosure, numerous inquiries were made to pinpoint where the responsibility for the negligence rested. The Roberts Commission, Hart Inquiries, Army Board, Navy Inquiry, Clausen Investigation, Hewitt Inquiry and Joint Congressional investigations all held lengthy hearings. However, it was obvious they did not produce a conclusive, clear-cut verdict except that Gen. Walter C. Short and Admiral Husband E. Kimmel were singled out as scapegoats.

Now 46 years later, the book coauthored by the late Rear Admiral Edwin T. Layton, Capt. Roger Pineau, U.S.N.S. (ret.), and John Costello has been published, throwing light on the Magic controversy. Layton was chief intelligence officer for Admiral Chester Nimitz throughout the Pacific war. The book, *And I Was There*, (New York: Morrow & Co., $19.95) is a stinging denunciation of the Washington bureaucracy and exonerates Gen. Short and Adm. Kimmel.

Many other books have covered the same subject. Among them is *The American Magic—Codes, Ciphers and the Defeat of Japan*, by British historian Ronald Lewin (1982).

By researching through these books, it can be generally concluded that the intercepted message of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor was not effectively disseminated to the various high military command such as in Hawaii and the Philippines. Layton attributed this to the then existent power struggle within the branch of the Signal Intelligence Service (Army) community—a struggle that was beyond the scope of personal rivalry or petty jealousy.

To them, the dead-serious aim of intra-squabbles was: Who should control military intelligence and who should have access to highly classified military secrets? At the time when our outpost was bombed and the whole nation was rising up in anger, the first concern of these mindless gentlemen of Washington bureaucracy was: Who controls what in their chain of command? *(Pages 395-425.)*

Brief Background

Let us briefly check on the background of U.S. Army signal corps intelligence. The Navy always maintained a small crew of excellent linguists and cryptanalysts, identified as OP-20-G in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations. They had partially cracked the Japanese diplomatic code as early as 1922.

Col. William Friedman, who established the Army's code-making and code-breaking Signal Intelligence Service in 1929, was instrumental in perfecting the deciphering of the high-level Japanese diplomatic code "Purple." He was considered a genius and regarded as the father of U.S. cryptography. He seemed to have gotten along with the bureaucrats.

The cryptanalysts in the Navy were also outstanding and more numerous. Just to list a few: Joseph Rochefort, Laurence F. Safford, Edwin T. Layton and Agnes Meyer. But they had a history of squabbles with the Washington bureaucrats—squabbles that can be best described as a confrontation between a group of not-so-bright, business-as-usual career officers and that of brilliant but eccentric free thinkers.

For example, Rochefort, who manned the station in Hawaii, worked a continuous stretch for 3 days and 3 nights in the early part of the war attempting to decipher the unreadable Japanese Navy code. The intelligence briefing he had compiled, almost single-handedly, was so accurate that Nimitz was able to carry out the campaigns of the Coral Sea and Midway to a successful end. However, when Nimitz recommended Rochefort for the Distinguished Service Medal, the recommendation was turned down by Admiral Ernest King. Not only that, the Washington bureaucrats countered by recommending Rochefort's ouster from his command. It took Nimitz's direct intervention to smooth up the matter. This was a typical example of the intra-departmental struggles that raged for almost half a century. With this understanding, one may be able to comprehend why the Magic message deciphered in Washington was not disseminated to Pearl Harbor in advance of the attack.

The 'Moonshine' Theory

Because of this deterioration beyond comprehension in Signal (Army) Intelligence, some headline seekers advanced the theory that Roosevelt had intentionally withheld the dispatch of the deciphered message so as to lure Japan to attack our outpost first. This was intended, they asserted, in order to arouse Americans to rise up in unison in defense of the country.

Military experts disregard this theory as "moonshine," for Roosevelt had to consult with Gen. Marshall, Adm. King, all other high ranking officers and cabinet members to carry out such a large-scale ploy. Under no circumstances could Roosevelt act alone. Historians all agree that it was simply impossible.

Incidentally, this moonshine theory was popularly accepted by the public in Japan, because it affirmed to their liking that the Pearl Harbor attack was not, after all, a treacherous surprise.

Japan's Other Codes

The U.S. Navy committed many other errors.

The foremost question *in my mind* is: Did U.S. intelligence actually break Japan's diplomatic code? The answer is: Partially, at best. On the other hand, the exact opposite may be true.

To begin with, the Magic code was seldom used in combat. In the war zones, the Japanese military used a Supreme War Council (Daihonei) code, the Army code, Navy code, Air Force code and the Local Area Army code.

Despite the fact that the War Department employed nearly 10,000 people for deciphering, translation and dissemination of various Japanese military codes, by their own admission they did *not* succeed in cracking these codes until a few months before the end of the war (August, 1945). And this feat was accomplished only after the enemy's code book and enciphering machines were captured and turned in by Nisei combat intelligence soldiers.

Confusing Radio Messages

Rochefort states that only 12 to 15% of the Japanese Navy code was deciphered. Besides, he had to detect many errors in decryption and translation, analyze the frequency of messages ["traffic"] and implication of radio silence, whether it was intentional deception, etc. An intercepted radio message might read as follows:

"You will [then several blank spaces]... Upon completion of this, you will proceed [and more blank spaces]." It was Rochefort's job to fill in the blanks.

In this situation, it was impossible for him to provide a categorical picture of the enemy's intention and capabilities. But being a genius, Rochefort was able to present an accurate intelligence report by tracing where it originated and ended, and by comparing it with similar situations he encountered in the past.

According to Layton, Rochefort played a major role in winning the Battle of Midway. At the time, May to June of 1942, Washington's intelligence estimate was that Japan's Combined Fleet's main thrust was aimed at Rabaul, but Rochefort insisted the next target was Midway and then Hawaii. This difference of the estimate derived from the fact that Washington misread "Kagoshima" as Truk. Nimitz wisely accepted Rochefort's version and not Washington's. Hence, a smashing victory at Midway.

Pacific War Outcome

However, it is one thing to give credit to these brilliant cryptanalysts, but it is another thing to say that the Pacific war was won by them. The war in the Pacific was won by the combined effort of all Americans. First of all, hundreds of thousands of GIs sacrificed their lives storming the beaches, fighter pilots strafed the beaches in support, bulldozer operators flattened the jungles at the beachheads and many served as truck drivers, medics and cooks. And of course, there were the Nisei combat intelligence soldiers. A war is not won by pushing buttons nor by a group of experts intercepting messages in a small room.

It is regrettable that none of the naval historians saw fit to mention anything about the contribution of the Nisei MIS (Military Intelligence Service) contingents, many of whom were loaned to the Navy.

The Nisei MIS'ers took part in the Marine Corps landings from Guadalcanal to Iwojima. This arrangement was necessary because the Navy, being a citadel of race supremacy, refused to recruit Nisei into their ranks. While hundreds of Nisei worked for the Navy as civilians, none were allowed to do any sensitive security work. This was one of the black spots in the Pacific war. The combination of competent Nisei linguists and brilliant Caucasian cryptanalysts would have created far-reaching results.

Continued on next page

New York Asian Women's Center Provides Shelter for Battered Women

By Grant Din

NEW YORK CITY — "It's taken quite a while to get New York City's Chinese community to realize battering is a crime, but we're making some progress," said a spokeswoman for the New York Asian Women's Center (NYAWC).

"Women said that they clip and save articles about NYAWC in the Chinese press. Some have told us that their husbands or partners have stopped battering when they read it is against the law and that batterers can be jailed."

NYAWC has begun a Safe Homes/ Safe Apartments program for Asian women who are victims of domestic violence, the first of its kind in the country. The program, thus far, involves seven safe homes where families provide temporary shelter and emotional support for the women and their children, and one safe apartment for longer term stays of up to three months. During the safe home stay, the women and their children receive support services. All services provided by NYAWC are free of charge.

Recently, the New York State Department of Social Services also awarded the NYAWC a $75,000 grant to hire two more staff to coordinate and expand the safe homes/ safe apartments program and to develop another safe apartment.

The safe homes are located in areas throughout New York City and in its surrounding areas. "It's a way for the community to demonstrate support for the women," said NYAWC coordinator Chang, who would only be identified by her last name since one precaution NYAWC takes is to identify its staff and volunteers only by last names.

Since the safe homes network began in July of 1985, 24 women and children have used the safe homes network for a total of 33 nights. During the safe home stay, the women and their children receive counseling and support services. The families who live there are trained and supported to provide temporary safe shelter and general emotional support for battered women and their children. Six of the seven safe home families are bilinqual in Chinese and English.

"The NYAWC has helped to empower battered Asian women so that they can gain more control of their lives and to have more alternatives in challenging the violence against them. It has not only provided urgently needed shelter for battered Asian women and their children, but it has also helped to convey the important message that battering is a community problem which affects all community members," Chang said.

Of the women who have used the safe shelter program, some have returned to the abusers. These women, however, usually have more power and control than before, Chang noted. The woman may have an Order of Protection or other resources and support to assist them while she lives in the home. Others have established their own homes elsewhere or have gone to live with other relatives and friends.

According to Ms. Chang, many of New York City's existing battered women's program staff members say their programs have not seen any Asian battered women. "Many of these staff people hold the stereotype of Asians as having 'close-knit families' without any problems. But the real reason why they do not see Asian battered women is that these programs do not have any Asian bilingual/bicultural staff, and they do not see the need to hire any."

NYAWC has also reached over 2,500 community members through community education efforts. These efforts include presentations and workshops for community service workers, women, parents, students and church groups. NYAWC is currently putting together a handbook for battered Asian women, which will be available in English, Chinese, Japanese and Korean.

Eng continued, "Community education is very important because people's attitudes must change before battering can be eliminated from the community. Violence does not go away by itself. Not only does the violence get worse for the victim, but it affects all community members, including children, other relatives, friends and neighbors. For example, as a result of violence at home, children often develop problems at school or develop emotional trouble. Also, relatives and friends frequently get hurt as well."

Until the hiring of the coordinator, an active Board of Directors along with approximately fifty volunteers developed and implemented NYAWC's activities. Chang noted that even with her hiring, the emphasis of NYAWC will remain with the volunteers. The board and other volunteers will continue its active work because there is so much work to do. The New York Foundation provided the necessary funds to hire the coordinator.

In New York City, six of the seven government-funded battered women's shelters require women to be on public assistance or to have portions of their paychecks used for shelter costs. This policy discourages many Asian women who do not want to or cannot be on public assistance for reasons such as lack of legal status, lack of proper documentation, the stigma attached to being on welfare, fear of jeopardizing their chance of sponsoring relatives over to the U.S. in the future or having more than the allowed amount of savings, according to Chang. "Also, many Asian women, like other women, understandably cannot give up their paychecks for shelter costs because they need the money to establish their own lives later."

NYAWC also provides a Chinese/ English bilingual hotline for battered women, advocacy and community education. It is currently involved in national outreach, as it seeks to inform West Coast's Asian communities about its services so people can pass the information on to the women who many need to contact NYAWC.

In 1984 NYAWC started its hotline which currently operates Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. Since 1984, NYAWC has helped over 200 women through counseling, advocacy and shelter.

"Through the hotline, women in the community have been able to help each other without fear, shame or self-blame. By talking with women volunteers who may have gone through similar experiences, battered women no longer feel so alone, but instead are able to build their own strength in exploring their options and in finding new solutions to problems," according to Ms. Eng, and NYAWC board member.

Eng continued, "People have stereotypes about violence in the community and about the women who were beaten. People say, 'Oh, this man was drunk' or 'Oh, he gambles.' These are just excuses, and for NYAWC, we believe that violence is not acceptable behavior. The community must be responsible to say, 'No, we cannot accept this behavior. No, violence must stop.'"

It is particularly difficult for undocumented women to come forward, but the confidentiality of NYAWC's services has helped many, and women can remain anonymous if desired while still receiving information and support. NYAWC works closely with the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund in New York on immigration and family law issues as they affect battered women.

The backgrounds of the women that the center has served range from recent immigrants to Asian Americans fluent in English, from middle class women to those who are unemployed. Volunteers include Chinese, Japanese and Korean American women, though most of the women who call the hotline are Chinese.

"NYAWC has helped bridge the gap between different Asian groups and between American born and foreign born," according to Chang. The hotline and safe home services are bilingual in Chinese (Cantonese and Mandarin) and English. NYAWC has also worked with women from the Japanese, Korean, Pilipino, Indian and Bangladesh communities, and plans to conduct more outreach programs in those communities. NYAWC recognizes the needs in these communities as well, but it does not yet have enough funds and volunteers to establish comprehensive direct services in those languages.

Chang noted, "It's important that men also support NYAWC's efforts. Men have helped NYAWC by assisting its fundraising and community education efforts as well as safe home families, and providing positive role models for children of battered women. For many of the battered women's children, the only male that they know well is the battering father." In terms of programs specifically for the batterers, the only one in the New York area is located in Westchester County, an affluent suburb, and is available for English speakers only.

The NYAWC is the first project on the East Coast designed to address the problem of battering in Asian communities. On the West Coast, the Asian Women's Shelter Project, based in the San Francisco Bay Area and the Center for Pacific-Asian Families in Los Angeles are also addressing the needs of battered Asian women. The AWS in Oakland-San Francisco is currently fundraising to establish a shelter and Chang says that the L.A. center has a shelter for Asian battered women.

NYAWC was founded in 1982 and had an all-volunteer staff until May of this year, when it hired a coordinator, Ms. Chang. Volunteers include social workers, doctors, lawyers, formerly battered women, and women who are concerned about other women. It was formed by women from many different Asian backgrounds who saw violence against Asian women as a pressing problem.

For more information on the New York Asian Women's Center, contact Ms. Chang at Box 375, 39 Bowery, New York, NY 10002, or call the hotline at (212) 513-1688.

MAGIC CODE

Continued from previous page

Joe Harrington's Report

Joe Harrington writes that about 100 or more Nisei MIS'ers were detached to the Marine Corps campaigns. We quote from his *Yankee Samurai: The Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory:*

"More than 100 Nisei streamed out of JICPOA (the Navy's Joint Intelligence Center, Pacific Ocean Areas, based in Hawaii) to serve with the Marine Corps in invasions, often landing with the early waves. G.M. Neufeld, head of the reference section, history and museum division, at USMC headquarters [Quantico, Va.] regretted, on April 7, 1977, being unable to help the author with facts on this. 'Little information is available on your topic as Navy policy during the War did not permit recruitment of Japanese Americans in the Marine Corps,' he wrote the author. Nisei linguists were on TDY—temporary duty with the Corps. Although a number of medals were awarded them by USMC generals, the Corps did not see fit to place the Nisei on any official roster." *(Page 141)*

Upon reading this passage, a faint silhouette of a Nisei GI flashed across my mind. It was my friend, Sgt. Masato Deguchi, who was seriously wounded on Iwojima and died soon after the end of the war.

The Navy, imbued with racism, could not have made maximum use of the talent of Nisei linguists. This explains why the Marine Corps' total casualty list in landing operations was ten times higher than that of the Army. The usual Navy procedure was:

Arrogantly and impatiently bombard the beach by battleship guns, strafe by swarms of carrier-based planes and then land the leathernecks to finish the assault. Time and again, the Marine Corps won headlines back home for their heroism. But the cold reality was that it cost them countless lives needlessly, indicative of the lack of proper intelligence preparation.

In contrast, the armed forces under MacArthur made thoroughgoing preparations before each landing, making use of all available intelligence data gathered by the Nisei MIS'ers. MacArthur lost only 100 men at the water's edge in more than fifty amphibious landings.

Value of Backup Data

Deciphered signal information can be valuable only if backed up by raw intelligence materials compiled from translated captured documents and interrogation of prisoners.

The same principle applies in other fields. For instance, in the case of X-rays, radiologists cannot read X-ray pictures accurately unless supplied with pertinent diagnostic data. The picture itself is inconclusive. Take the case of radar. Sometimes unexplainable phenomenon occurs. Some objects do not register on the screen. Neither do low-flying objects. A radar man must be well oriented with the surrounding environment.

Here is a casualty chart of the Marine Corps in the Pacific.

	KIA	Wd
Guadalcanal	1600	4245
Tarawa	1090	2311
Kwajalein	400	1500
Biak	400	2000
Peleliu	1792	8011
Saipan	3400	13600
Iwojima	5931	20000
Okinawa	12500	53000

Other Shortcomings Cited

In defense of the Navy, Marine Corps and Signal Intelligence, Lewin apologizes for the machine-gun posts concealed in the caves, a sunken bunker wrought from coconut logs, a cunning minefield—all beyond the grasp of signal intelligence.

In retrospect, so many shortcomings of Signal Intelligence is noticeable in the books authored by its own people, Lewin, in his book, says: "An obsessive regard for security restrict the distribution of Magic intelligence to:

The Secretary of War,
the Army Chief of Staff,
the Director of Military Intelligence,
the Secretary of Navy,
the Chief of Naval Operations,
the Chief of the Navy War Plans Division,
the Director of Naval Intelligence,
the Secretary of State, and
the President.

"At Pearl Harbor, Adm. Kimmel, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, was fed some Magic until July, 1941; thereafter it was withheld from him. Gen. Short was largely in the dark. MacArthur in the Philippines was a recipient theoretically, though he claimed at the Congressional Hearings that he remembered seeing none of the Magic documents laid before him. *(Page 67).*

Most Incredible Account

This has to be the most incredible story in the history of World War II. According to Lewin's revelation, the full text of the Magic message was not being disseminated to the highest leadership in the country. Instead, it was kept within the decipher's room for "security reasons." This is why the whole military command was in a state of immobility. This is why the "latest gift" from Magic aroused not a single person to action on the night of Dec. 6, 1941.

To ascertain the credibility of Signal Intelligence, Lewin states there was a fair sprinkling of admirals and generals who only cautiously, or even contemptuously, accommodated themselves to Magic. MacArthur thought little of Magic. Lt. Gen. Charles Willoughby (MacArthur's chief intelligence officer) said on March 8, 1945, that the Navy had shrouded the whole enterprise in mystery, excluding other sources so that MacArthur's Melbourne signal station was placed under direct orders of Washington *(page 90).*

To support the foregoing turn of events, read Harrington's book on the exploits of Sgt. Richard Sakakida, the super Nisei intelligence agent assigned to MacArthur on Corregidor before the war.

On Corregidor in March, 1942

"In March 1942, (Sakakida) was ordered to Corregidor for the last time, and given a code-breaking assignment, work he had never done before. Still working with a colonel and a U.S. embassy employee, Sakakida had some success with the Japanese four-digit code. He was starting to put it into book form for others to read, when the orders came to get off the Rock and head for Australia." *(Page 67)*

This shows MacArthur indeed had little help from signal intelligence. It also shows that Sakakida, completely a layman, was able to make headway on deciphering in a short time. It makes one wonder how fast a team of competent Nisei linguists could have cracked the Japanese enemy code if given a chance. Lewin states that the problem of deciphering Magic was child's play as compared to the cryptographic method of the Japanese Army.

Another controversial incident of the Pacific war was the shooting down of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's plane over Ballale Island [Bouganville] on April 18, 1943. The Navy claimed credit for it, announc-

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President's Report

On behalf of the national board, may I extend best wishes for the new year and a joyous holiday season. We hope that you all had a very fruitful year and may the upcoming year be the best ever.

In moving forward, I believe it is beneficial to look back momentarily to see where we wanted to go and what goals were made. Let me take us back to the 1982 National JACL Convention held in Gardena when the National JACL Long Range Planning Committee chaired by Lillian Kimura, of Chicago-now New York Chapter-submitted a 5-Goal Plan for the 1982-92 decade. The 5-goals were: (1) double membership to 50,000; (2) develop/implement active programs which address JACL's concern for a just society and equal opportunity for all people; (3) develop diversified funding base; (4) increase utilization of current technologies for improved and efficient communication; and (5) enhance JACL image by better public relations. Half the decade has passed. Where are we? Where are we heading?

Enhance JACL Image

Among those who know JACL and work within JACL, we know that JACL engages itself in many worthwhile activities, which go unnoticed because JACL doesn't fully publicize our works and accomplishments through a "Madison-Avenue-Type" public relations agency. However, the redress movement by Americans of Japanese ancestry and the part JACL has played has received notice and captured the attention of the government, media stateside and even overseas, I believe. Consequently, the "image" of Japanese Americans and JACL has been uplifted in this 200th year of the founding of the Constitution. It was certainly a memorable and eventful year for all Americans, in particular, Americans of Japanese ancestry. Diligent, persistent, and patient work by many, most recently led by Legislative Education Committee Executive Director Grayce Uyehara, has resulted in passage of H.R. 442. However, much work remains. Upon passage of S. 1009, we must get President Reagan to sign the redress bill.

Diversified Funding Base

"Money is not the root of all evil." In fact, a certain minimal amount is necessary. In order for JACL to have a coordinated nationwide program, may it be ethnic concerns, leadership development, women's concerns, aging and retirement, U.S.-Japan relations, single's concerns or whatever, money is required to bring nationwide district representatives together to discuss and participate in a planned program. I believe the redress program was successful because there was money made available for the JACL Redress Committee members nationwide to come together to meet, discuss, and plan. Presently, JACL has no money to fund any of the above programs on a national basis. The chairpersons of these programs are doing yeomans' jobs to be sure, but I feel that if each committee had $5,000 to $10,000 budget, each committee could undertake a larger nationally coordinated program which would surely retain and attract new members to JACL.

Currently, over 85% of JACL's operation is dependent on membership dues. Only $15,000 is available for programs which is 1.3% of our budget. Currently, the national board is wrestling with the 1989-90 budget and asking the governors to get a "feel" on what the constituent's might tolerate for dues elevation. In 1987, PC had to reduce the frequency of publication by 5 issues to stay within budget constraints. It would appear that the same reduction may have to be adopted for 1988.

In this biennium, the 1000 Club Life Member Trust Fund was organized with Mas Hironaka serving as the first chairperson. The objective of this trust fund is to amass a working capital of $1M whose earnings would be used for JACL programs and operations. A little over $200,000 is currently in permanent trust, with $800,000 more sought.

Along with the "volunteers" attempting to raise funds, JACL possibly needs a staff person dedicating 100% of the individual's time in planning, coordinating, researching, and organizing to obtain funds. Other nonprofit organizations that I know have a director of development supplementing the efforts of the organization's director in fund-raising work. A survey among "volunteers" and staff conducted by the president indicates that this may be an appropriate approach.

Additional discussions will be undertaken at the upcoming national board meetings. A major problem is how shall JACL fund such a staff person?

Membership

The SRS Project has added 3,234 members to JACL during the 1986-87 year. The expenditure on this project to date is $23,319 with total revenue received of $98,500. Upon deduction of $38,808 for PC subscription, a net of $35,598 results, and most importantly JACL has gained 3,234 new members.

The membership for JACL over recent years are as follows: 1982—26,670, 1983—26,420, 1984—26,996, 1985—26,420 and 1986—25,363 (includes 1,021 recruited by SRS). Consequently, doubling JACL membership to 50,000 in a decade requires some Herculean effort. Certainly, a membership dues rise is not conducive for membership increase or even retention. In this regard, the national board is between the proverbial "rock and a hard place." It is noted that membership is rising in some chapters while declining in

Update on JACL Finances

by Alan Nishi
Secretary-Treasurer

It has already been almost a year and a half since my election as national secretary-treasurer in Chicago and I have found my term thus far to be a challenging one with our organization's finances being a major priority this biennium.

As in my past columns, I would like to take this opportunity to update the membership on the current status of JACL finances and to correct and clarify our national president's Oct. 30th column regarding our current financial position.

At the last national board meeting in Washington, D.C., I had reported that after closing the books for 1986, our national operating deficit stood at approximately $66,000 at 12-31-86, versus the $75,000 operating deficit that I had projected earlier this past year.

Let me remind you that this is not a budget deficit but an overall operating deficit, or, in financial terms, a "working capital" deficit. This is the difference between the organization's operating cash and receivables on hand at 12-31-86, versus all of the organization's operating debts payable at year-end 12-31-86. In other words, if we were to freeze JACL's operations as of 12-31-86, barring any further borrowings, JACL would fall short of meeting all of its current operating debts by approximately $66,000. I prefer to use this as a "yard stick" to determine the financial position of our organization, as a budget deficit does not always give a true indication of our financial position which we can compare each year.

In anticipation of the operating deficit during the last quarter of 1986, the national board authorized JACL to borrow funds from a commercial source to get the organization through the year. JACL managed to borrow only $25,000 in 1986, which was promptly paid off in early 1987 from membership revenues.

The question now is: What will JACL's operating position be at the 1987 year-end?

Prior to the last national board meeting, I had prepared a "working capital" projection which showed, barring any unexpected expenditures, an operating deficit of just under $10,000. This equates to an improvement in JACL's operating deficit since 12-31-86 of approximately $56,000 for the year.

This improvement in position for the year can be attributed to the following factors:

—Repayment of redress debt to the national treasury from pledge monies and donations.

—Success of the SRS (direct mail membership solicitation) program, which added an additional 3,000-plus new members.

—Revision of the 1987 national operating budget, which was reduced by approximately $71,000 or 6%.

In light of the projected improvement in JACL's financial position, commercial borrowing was not needed for 1987 and if the projection holds, our year-end operating deficit should be at a manageable level.

What I see as a major financial concern during the next few years is whether JACL can maintain its membership numbers, which have been on the decline. Although the SRS direct mail solicitation program has helped stabilize our membership in 1987, its long-term effectiveness is still unknown.

With this in mind, I am in the process of putting together a working draft of the next biennial budget with our national staff, as the national convention is already around the corner. My timetable is to present the first working draft to the national board at the next national board meeting in February. By that time we should have a good indication of the size of the probable membership dues increase for the next biennium.

It is my hope that each of the district governors will discuss this draft with their respective districts for input before the final revisions are made to the budget.

I believe that it is important that the chapters play a role in the formulation of the biennial budget, as it will be up to the national council to approve the next biennial budget at the upcoming national convention in Seattle.

Another item which I would like to address is the current status of the National JACL Endowment Fund after the October 19th "Black Monday" stock market crash, as approximately 39% of the endowment investment portfolio is in common stocks.

After reviewing the portfolio, both prior to the market crash, as of 9-30-87, and following, on 10-30-87, I found the portfolio showed a 4.7% decrease in valuation. This represents an approximate decrease of $24,000, which resulted in the overall portfolio valuation of $490,000 as of 10-30-87. This, in the short run, is not expected to have a significant impact of dividend earnings, which go into our national operating treasury. The balance of the endowment portfolio is invested primarily into mutual funds and annuities which were unaffected by the market crash.

Based on year-end projections, I feel that we have a good handle on the current financial position of the organization with the significant reduction of the operating deficit, which plagued us at the beginning of 1987. My main concern at this time is to maintain financial stability through the next biennium.

Therefore, greater emphasis on the 1988 and the 1989-90 biennial budgets must be given.

In my next article, I plan to focus in on our national budget situation.

The Other Side of the Bork Decision

BY THE BOARD

•

Cherry Kinoshita
V.P. of Public Affairs

THE TIME WAS early October; H.R. 442 had just passed the House by a resounding majority on Sept. 17. S. 1009, 76 co-sponsors strong, was momentarily ready for a floor vote. The possibility of the redress bill reaching the desk of President Reagan was imminent.

Meanwhile, the Senate hearings on the Bork nomination were going downhill for the nominee. The anger vented by the White House against those in active opposition was readily apparent.

With redress passage realistically within sight, the LEC Board, though expressing concerns about its civil rights advocacy role, agreed in unanimity to support its Washington Office's advice and refrain from taking a position on the Bork nomination which could jeopardize the success of a ten-year effort.

In a briefing to the National JACL Board, the LEC legislative strategist minced no words in advising of the heightened risk of a presidential veto should an anti-Bork action be taken by the organization. True, there was no guarantee of preventing a veto even if action were withheld, but there was no denying the risk factor; not one member on the National Board, given the timing and the circumstances, doubted the possibility that a risk did exist, the redress bill being definitely linked with JACL.

AT FIRST REACTION, taking a stand against the nomination of Judge Bork—despite the consequences to redress—seemed the "courageous" thing to do. Visions of "Profiles of Courage" decisions came to mind. We had struggled for several weeks over this decision anticipated to be on the agenda. But it was something that was said during our grappling over this issue that helped to clear up my own thoughts. Said one national officer, "Coming out against Bork, taking the position expected of civil rights organizations, joining the mainstream of civil rights advocates—that is the easy thing to do." How right, I thought, by jumping on the bandwagon, one had nothing to lose in the way of public image. One could bask in the assurance that such action would be lauded as being the principled way to go, the noble thing to do. It certainly was the easier thing to do.

AND IN ACTUALITY, voting the other way to withhold an action that would jeopardize the final signing of the redress bill—that was the hard thing to do, for most assuredly it would incur criticism of National Board weakness, of self-interest, of political expediency. Knowing that—nine members of the Board made what was the harder choice, nine members of the Board stayed true to the mandated direction of the National Council, nine members were willing to take the brickbats of well-meaning critics who saw their action as a betrayal of the civil rights principles of our organization.

SO, WHAT ABOUT betrayal of those whom we had elected to lead the fight for redress? The recommendations of the LEC Board should be disregarded? What about betrayal of those who were closest to the redress picture in the nation's capital, who had worked with tremendous sacrifices, who had set the strategies which had brought us such amazingly successful progress to date—were we to abandon them and their serious concerns that a Bork opposition could kill hopes for passage? Were we to disregard their advice and their plea? Either you place confidence in those you have charged with certain responsibilities and you back them up—or you relieve them of their responsibility. What choice have you made?

WHAT ABOUT BETRAYAL of the thousands of donors who had contributed to the fight for redress, of the hundreds of grassroots members who had expended time, energy and hard work to reach this ultimate goal? I, for one, as a Board member who had had the opportunity and privilege, the heartaches and disappointments, of contributing thousands of hours and hundreds of dollars to the redress effort in the past eleven years—I, as an individual who could identify with other grassroots supporters, could willingly say: Regardless of the jeopardy to the purpose of all our past work, we absolutely must protest the Supreme Court nomination

Continued on page 9

Kaisha Advertising

EAST WIND

Bill Marutani

YOU'VE SEEN IT: the T.V. advertisement for Nissan Motors, showing a group of workers sitting around during a break chatting about the product that they're producing. They're seated around a table in various casual poses—some standing, some with one leg up on a chair, others leaning back in their chairs. And, if memory serves me reasonably well, the ad ends up with a declaration: "We're producing for the most important race—The Human Race." Or something along those lines.

I happen to think the ad is deftly done.

THE REASON I refer to this particular advertising bit is that it includes at least one woman and also obviously an Asian fellow. The Asian fellow is no caricature. He's a neat and decent looking chap, the kind of fellow one would freely invite to dinner. He doesn't have many lines to speak; in fact, it's just a few words. The chubby fellow does most of the talking. The woman isn't given many speaking lines either.

But the "Asian angle" is that the ad has an ordinary Asian fellow simply being himself, like any other person. He doesn't hiss, bow or make karate moves. He doesn't even wear glasses.

IT'S HIGH TIME that ethnic folks are depicted as that: just folks. Ordinary folks who have not been recast into some advertising writer's ignorant comic concept of what (s)he thinks any particular ethnic group is supposed to act like. I don't often watch Pat Morita's "O'Hara"—I watch very few television programs and when I do it's usually the public television channels—but on the occasions that I've seen the show I'm pleased that Lt. O'Hara is presented as simply a competent law enforcement officer. He doesn't exhibit karate chops or high kicks. Just competence.

Oh yes, the *frau* and I saw the two "Karate Kid" movies. And we enjoyed both of them. There, the karate element played a key role in the plot; it was not injected simply as an ethnic characterization.

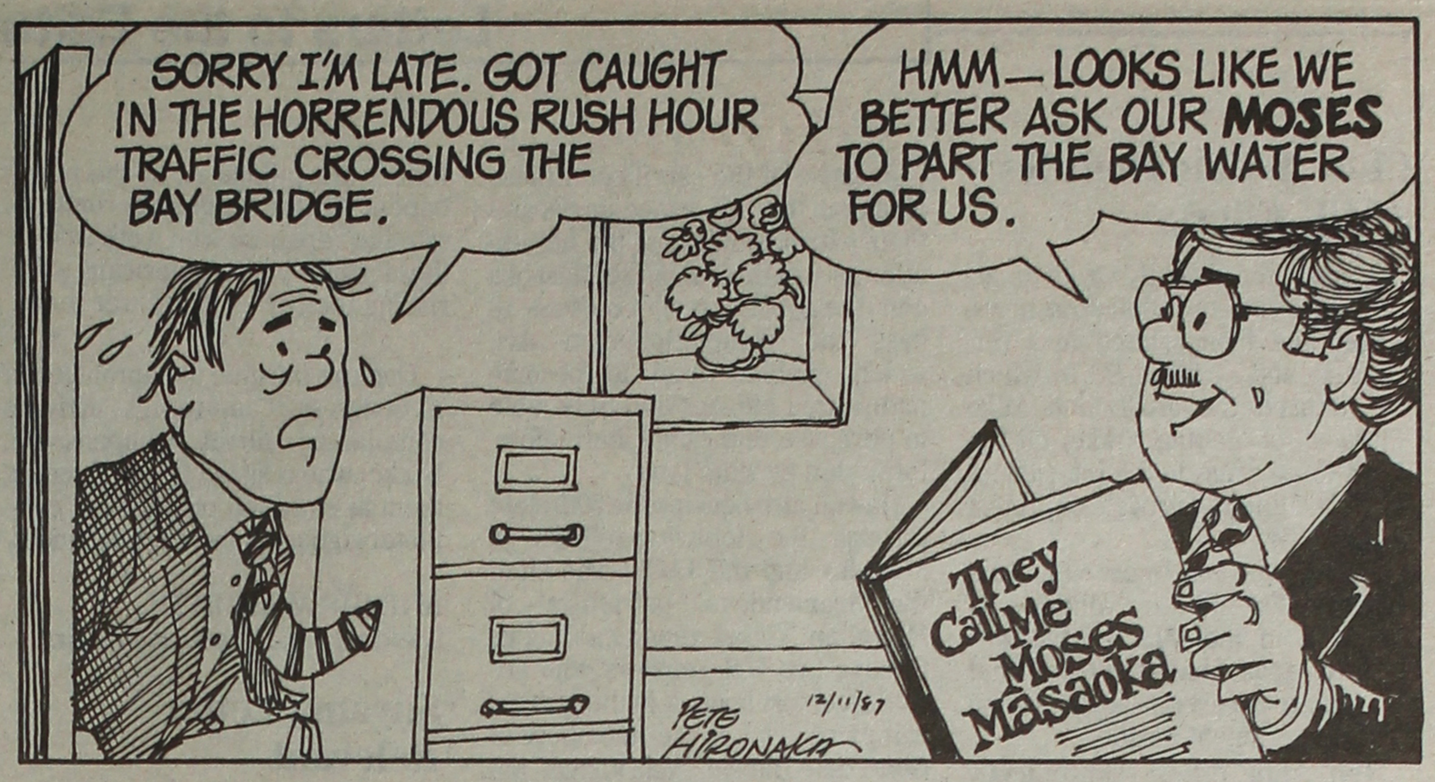
I SUGGEST THAT the Japanese *kaisha* people are missing a vital role if they fail to exert their influence in the content of their T.V. advertisements, whether it be the various automobile manufacturers, electronics products, cameras ("Mind of Minolta"), or whatever. In promoting their products, there's no reason why they should not also promote human understanding. Surely, many American businessmen inject their "say" into their ads. And they should—after all, it's their money.

The *kaisha* people should do no less, especially where such will help to promote better understanding among peoples. Anyway, to put it bluntly, it's good business.

THERE ARE OTHER ads on television where Asian women or children appear. And that's good, unless the woman is being used—and I say "used" in the crass sense—as some exotic sex object. One might respond that many women, of whatever ethnicity, are often used as sex lures and maybe that's so. But somehow when they present an Oriental as "exotic," I personally feel that's creating a caricature.

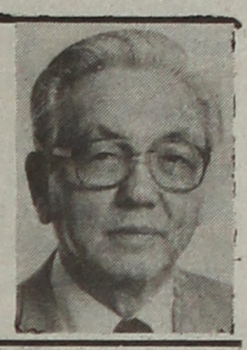
We all know beautiful and fine Oriental women who are just that. They don't need an exotic angle. There is one ad that I saw of just an ordinary Oriental mother who extols the virtue of some product. I didn't pay that much attention, but I think it was either diapers or some soap product.

THE AUDIO-VISUAL medium can be and is a powerful one. It can promote or it can harm. Why else would companies expend billions on the medium year after year?



Postwar Japan Benefitted by Nisei Presence

FROM THE FRYING PAN



Bill Hosokawa

Whenever I get to Tokyo, which has been fairly frequent of late, some old Nisei friends gather at the Press Club to bid me welcome and reminisce. I use the word "old" advisedly. In most cases our friendship goes back many decades, and admittedly, we are no longer young.

I suspect that in addition to wanting to see me and hear about what it's like back in the States, my friends gather for the sheer pleasure of being with each other. That happens seldom these days. Tokyo is a huge city and their individual interests have scattered the Nisei to all parts of it. It takes an occasion such as a visit by an old friend, and the efforts of someone like Barry Saiki making calls and setting up a dinner, to get them together.

That's what Barry did this time, and he had more to offer than a broken down old newspaperman. He had, in addition to me, the statuesque Rose Ochi of Los Angeles. That brought out, among others, Day Inoshita (public relations), Sen Nishiyama (retired from the U.S. Embassy and Sony), George Ogishima (printing company executive), John Fujii (retired newspaperman and consultant to the port of Yokohama), Kay Tateishi (retired newspaperman), Henry Shimanouchi (retired diplomat, former adviser to Keidanren), Bert Fujii (ex-U.S. military), Mas Ogawa (columnist and former editor of the Japan Times), Welly Shibata (still a stalwart at the Daily Mainichi), and Lee Chia, the Chinese renaissance man and his wife Topaz. Let's not forget that Saiki also is a public relations consultant with the Seiko watch people among his accounts.

I didn't have much opportunity to tell the gang about the States because they were so busy trying to learn what each of them had been up to since last they had been together. But that was okay, their stories—including accounts of what they had been up against during the war—were much more interesting than anything I could have said.

With the exception of Saiki and Bert Fujii, who arrived in Japan after the war with U.S. forces, and the Lees, my friends shared a common bond. In one way or another, America's historic anti-Orientalism had been responsible for the fact that they had made their lives in Japan. Despite their American upbringing, some had happened to be born in Japan and thus were denied citizenship under the law in effect at that time. Others felt they faced an insurmountable wall of discrimination despite their American citizenship. So both groups had gone to Japan in search of opportunity, and the war made their stay permanent.

Without exception, they played important roles in Japan's postwar recovery, and in the development of trust and understanding between Japan and the United States. These are notable accomplishments. But I couldn't help but wonder about the greater contribution they might have been able to make to the United States of America, and the loss we as a nation suffered as a result of the racism that led them to seek their futures elsewhere.

The Year 2000: Only in 12 Years . . .

MUSUBI

by Ron Wakabayashi

In the year 2000 if all goes well, my five-year-old son Jay, graduates high school. As an Asian American, he will be part of a population that will be 14% of California's population and about 5% of the U.S. population.

It will be the 19th year since the trade across the Pacific exceeded trade across the Atlantic. Almost a third of California's population will be foreign born. Being adopted from Korea he will not be part of the third of the national Asian American population which is American born. His father will be 55 years old. The average age of the Nisei will be 76- year-sold, and they will be less than 5% of the Japanese American population. The Japanese American population will be a distant sixth in size among Asian American groups. Tokyo is the center of the world.

The year 2000 is 12 years away. Twelve years ago, we were celebrating the bicentennial of the country. Twelve years ago my Issei father passed away at age 68. Twelve years ago, Jean Wong and I were married and exited Senshin Buddhist Temple to the tune of "Tanko Bushi," performed by Dan and June Kuramoto of the Hiroshima band. Twelve years does not seem to be all that long a time. It was only yesterday.

"Dear Jay,

Congratulations on being part of the Class of 2000. As I write this, I am being told by the people at the University of California that your tuition will be about $100,000. Fortunately for you, your mother and I enforced a rudimentary level of Japanese and Chinese language, which has greatly enhanced your marketability now that we are a couple of decades into the era of the Pacific Rim, and English-only movements limited language acquisition and retention for most people in this country. I hope that you can get a good scholarship.

Although you were born in Korea, we've had you since you were three months old. As a practical matter, we shouldn't refer to you as foreign born in the same sense that most Asian Americans, today, represent new immigrant groups that have come to the United States since 1965, when the Immigration Reform opened the doors to Asian countries on a substantial basis for the first time in our country's history. You have had a life experience of being American raised in the last two decades of this century. The year before you were born, 1981, was the first year in the history of the United States that trade across the Pacific Ocean was greater than trade across the Atlantic Ocean. Both immigrant and trade pattern shifts to the Pacific Rim coincide almost exactly with your time on this earth. You grew up in very new times where a great deal of adjustment is taking place.

Your grandfather's time was much different. Gichan jumped ship in the period around 1916 in Baja, California, walked across the desert and entered the country without papers at Calexico. At the time that he entered the country, Japanese immigration was restricted. Those already here were subjected to many restrictions, including prohibitions against citizenship, land ownership, intermarriage, employment in many fields, housing and on and on. He worked as a laborer & migrant field worker, a longshoreman, and a laundryman. I really can't imagine the hardship that he and other Asian immigrants faced. I remember him telling me stories about how he and his friends were beaten because they were Japanese. At the time I had a hard time accepting that these things took place. I couldn't understand why people would dislike and mistreat an easygoing person like my Pop.

I guess your grandma who was born in Oakland, California, didn't have it much easier. She was sent back to Japan as an infant and was raised without her natural parents until she returned to the U.S. at age 12. A major earthquake hit Japan while she was there, which put her and her relatives in a pretty perilous situation. She arrived speaking no English and sick, requiring immediate hospitalization. She was unable to communicate her needs or fears but she picked up English pretty quick. While I was growing up, I never knew she was raised for a period in Japan, because I heard no accent in her speech.

Both Gichan and Grandma went through the internment during World War II. You and I have talked a great deal about how they suffered being locked up in those desolate camps.

The first time I went to Manzanar was as a part of a Pilgrimage that a number of us young Sansei at the time thought was a great idea. We went in December, planning around Christmas break, because we were students. We froze our tails off. We had planned to camp overnight but most of us got back in our cars and went home. We couldn't even pitch a tent in that desert wind. Our mistake was a great lesson in what kind of adversity our parents had to suffer.

I was born during the war, but really have recollections only about the period after the war when we came back to Los Angeles. Pop had a laundry in South Central Los Angeles. It was a pretty tough neighborhood. We lived in the back of the shop. A lot of Nisei lived in back of their businesses. I really didn't think it was tough, although in hindsight I can't imagine doing that sort of thing now. Pop lost everything during the war. He was starting all over again. It was hard. He was 56-years-old when I was born.

During the period after the war, the community started to re-establish itself. Churches, organizations and stores slowly were established. Efforts were made to change the laws that discriminated against Japanese. By 1952, Pop could be a citizen by naturalization, although it took a massive campaign to make that change.

I remember a dinner at the Biltmore Hotel that the JACL had for all the new Issei citizens. The Issei were sitting in long rows of tables, not the round tales they now for dinners. They had roast beef with horseradish sauce. Unfortunately, they were not used to such dinners and thought the horseradish was gravy and poured gobs on their meat. I still recall seeing these rows of Issei holding up their meat in one hand and trying to wipe off the horseradish with their napkins.

The Smithsonian exhibition on Japanese Americans that opened on October 1, 1987, did an excellent presentation of our history. It was really quite remarkable to see the long struggle of the Issei and Nisei win a place in the country.

You may face a very different world by the year 2000. The larger number of Asian Americans in this country provide new challenges and opportunities. My world has been very different from yours, but I hope that I will grow with you.

Blonde, blue-eyed creatures were held up as a standard of beauty in my youth. I remember the first line of a poem written by a Sansei, published in the late 1960s, that began with the line: "I hate my wife for her flat yellow face." Since Tokyo is becoming the center of the economic world there has been a gradual transition to Japanese design, cosmetics, etc. White women will now try to look Asian.

"Asian" is a relatively new concept. Before 1968, we were "Orientals." By the early 1970s, Orientals formed coalitions and called themselves "Asian." A few years later, we changed the name to Asian/Pacifics. But I am and always will be Japanese American and your mother Chinese American. You are Asian, uniquely so, a prototype of what is to come. The patterns of immigration may, however, require a good deal of leadership from American

Continued on page 12

Letters to the Editor

Chin Article Belittles JACL Efforts

Frank Chin recently wrote an article first sent to a San Jose newspaper and then printed in a vernacular and now the PC in which he accused the JACL and Mike Masaoka of leading Nikkei on the West Coast areas to the internment centers without a struggle or protest during WW2.

As one who was interned at Tule Lake Center and later volunteered to serve in the MIS for the war against Japan, I have some personal knowledge of certain events leading to the internment period.

The Chin article conveniently overlooked the tremendous anti-Nikkei feelings of that time when the panic-stricken public, terrified by news stories of Imperial Japanese forces conquering one Pacific island after another, were further frightened into near-hysteria by invasion alarms triggered by enemy submarine shelling some West Coast areas. This panic was exacerabeted when Western Defense Commander General John De Witt stated that 'a Jap's a Jap and there were no ways to differentiate them from the enemy' and Earl Warren, who was then running for governor of California, proclaimed that the Nisei were even more dangerous that the Issei.

Since Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox had just returned from an inspection tour of the Pearl Harbor disaster, he accused Japanese Americans of committing vast sabotage in Hawaii.

At a time when other Asian Americans were forced to wear 'I am an American' badge for their own protection from the highly anti-Japanese public, and in view of the overwhelming evidence that government higher-ups had already made plans for the internment process created by intense pressure from special interest groups and the West Coast McClatchy and Hearst newspaper chains headlining sabotages committed by Japanese Americans up and down the coast, the JACL decided that since the army command insisted that the evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast areas was for military necessity, it was better to obey peacefully, rather than to resist and be labeled potential saboteurs by well-known columnists like Westbrook Pegler, Walter Winchell, Henry McClemore and even Walter Lipman, who had all been writing inflammatory anti-Nikkei articles.

To further temper their decision, the assets of Nikkei were frozen in banks, insurance cancelled, businesses forced to close for lack of supplies, employment cancelled and mob violence threatened in various areas.

In complete opposition of today's political climate, even the ACLU turned its back on the hapless Nikkei, except for the West Coast branch. Aside from one or two hardy attorneys no others would dare defend the Nikkei. Even though the heads of some West Coast universities spoke up, they were drowned out by the anti-Nikkei chorus.

Within the internment centers, anti-U.S. groups harrassed those who didn't join them. Gangs of goon-squad members surrounded barracks of so-called loyal ones and viciously attacked them. Families whose sons had volunteered to serve in the U.S. armed forces were vilified or ostracized by these self-proclaimed vigilantes. When the bodies of 32 Nikkei who volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team from the Jerome and Rohwer Internment Centers were brought back for internment, their family members were mocked by these anti-U.S. elements.

Because of the sacrifice of these Nikkei in the U.S. armed forces and their patriotism despite the humiliation of internment, Mike Masaoka and the JACL urged Congress to pass the Walter-McCarran Act, which enabled Issei to become naturalized citizens and to be able to purchase real estate, heretofore, forbidden by state laws.

Hawaii also became the 50th state through the lobbying efforts of Masaoka and the JACL, who cited the tremendous patriotism of Hawaiian Nikkei, thus enabling us to have two U.S. senators who are now foremost leaders in the redress campaign. The Nikkei members of Congress—Inouye, Matsunaga, Mineta, Matsui and Saiki have all emphasized that the wartime services of the Nikkei in the European and Pacific campaigns had played important role in the tremendous support from members of Congress for the redress bills.

It is to the everlasting credit of the late Min Yasui that, even though he was not supported by the JACL leaders when he was imprisoned for violating the curfew law, instead of cursing the JACL, he became the leading spokesperson for the JACL redress campaign.

In contrast, the question arises: What has Frank Chin and others like him done for the Japanese Americans aside from creating controversies and belittling the efforts of the JACL and Mike Masaoka?

The wisdom of the young JACL leaders during those traumatic periods that their beliefs of proving their patriotism would benefit all Nikkei in the long run has prevailed beyond any doubt.

During the initial start of the redress movement in 1979, when Min Yasui and a young JACL officer came to Chicago for a community meeting, Al Swiderski, former state American Legion commander from Illinois, and two other officers were invited to attend. When Swiderski first read the JACL redress position he stated that it did not mention what the Nikkei did in the U.S. armed forces and if he brought that resolution to his veterans group, it would never be accepted. He then inserted phrases citing the tremendous services of the Nikkei in the European and Pacific campaigns and led the successful effort for its adoption by the Illinois state convention.

Also in 1984, the Illinois American Legion delegates presented the redress resolution at the Legion national convention and vigorously debated for its adoption by the three million member organization. The California Nisei VFW Coalition also successfully had its redress resolution adopted at the National Veterans of Foreign Wars convention at Chicago in 1984. The combined membership total of the two major veterans groups is over five million members.

It is noteworthy that both major veterans organizations bitterly assailed President Jimmy Carter for issuing his amnesty proclamation for Americans who fled to Canada during the Viet Nam conflict period.

Recently, when Lillian Baker tried to get anti-redress support from U.S. ex-POW Groups in the the Chicago area, a former national officer of the 34th Infantry Division Association, Ed Kelley, spoke to the former ex-POW members so they turned down Baker's request.

The Nikkei who resisted the draft during the internment period had their reasons. The American public, in general, are not aware of the trauma undergone by the Nikkei who were abandoned by their own country's leaders. For these reasons, when redress publicy comes out, numerous anti-redress letters are published in the newspapers. Most complain why compensate the Japanese who were safe in these camps while Americans were risking their lives in the war zones.

One can imagine the uproar, even in Congress, if anti-redress activists complained about compensating Nikkei who resisted the draft, citing them as so-called traitors and completely ignoring the circumstances.

ARTHUR MORIMITSU
National JACL Veterans Affairs

Suyama Letter Relevant

This letter is in response to the one written by Eji Suyama (Pacific Citizen, Dec. 4-11), entitled "Is JACL Relevant?"

It is gratifying to hear from others who feel that the JACL must take stands, based on sound principles on key issues that arise in the field of civil rights and liberties. Certainly, the Japanese Redress issue concerns the greatest violation of the civil rights of the people in the history of this nation; however, we must not conveniently exclude others which arise from time to time.

One of these issues is, I believe, the matter of the "Los Angeles 8." The section of the Walter-McCarran Immigration Act of 1952 concerning deportations is clearly a violation of the First Amendment. There are other issues relating to the rights of the aliens involved, but these can be taken up at a later time. We in the Pacific Southwest District have not acted further because the National Board, at the LEC's insistence, urged cessation of ongoing work. While the Board voted to study the subject further, I have seen no indication of this.

Another is the issue of the Bork confirmation. It seems to me that the National Board was poorly prepared to make a decision. It is surprising to find that there is no standing committee on civil rights. Another reason why the National Board has such great difficulty in dealing with these matters is that it meets so infrequently, and the Executive Committee meets at the same time as the National Board. In some viable civil rights organizations, the Executive Committee meets at least once a month to discuss and take action on current matters.

Eji Suyama mentions the analogy between these issues vis-a-vis the JACL and the relationships between the Northern California Affiliate of the ACLU and the National Board of the ACLU on the question of the constitutionality of E.O. 9066. One major difference is that the various affiliates are, for the most part, separate corporations, albeit with similar by-laws.

Let's meet in Seattle at the National Convention and discuss some of these large questions.

GEORGE OGAWA
Torrance, Calif.

Answers Needed

In view of the present flap about the National JACL budget shortage—lack of sufficient personnel, inadequacy of pay and overtime without pay—it would seem timely to publish for the edification of the grassroots members a complete list of the employees from the national director down, together with their salaries, fringe benefits and their duties. These matters should be public knowledge in an organization like JACL. The membership should be given the chance to make its own judgement on these budget items.

Who sets these salaries and fringe benefits? Who determines who gets raises and how much? Who oversees the employees? Who oversees the work of the national director? Are employees required to keep regular office hours? Are periodic reports required covering hours spent on assigned projects?

Who controls regional offices, the national director, or the district councils? What are the specific duties of the regional directors? Should regional offices and directors be concerned primarily with the health of the district chapters, increasing membership, bolstering weak chapters, establishing better communications between chapters, actively promoting national JACL issues such as redress? The strength of the individual chapters determines the strength of the district councils, which, in turn, determines the strength of the national organization. If district councils are expected to make up any deficits incurred by regional offices, it would seem more practical and desirable for any funds given to the regional offices from the national budget be given to the district councils, and the district councils made responsible for setting up the district regional office and determining the functions of that office.

What is the chain of command: national council, national board, president, national director? Is the national director subject to the authority of the president? Is the national director subject only to the authority of the national board—

These are some of the questions being asked by grassroots JACL members who are not on the national board and who are not able to attend national conventions. Adequate answers would lead to a better understanding of the setup and would generate more support in terms of membership and finances.

FRED Y. HIRASUNA
Fresno, Calif.

Questioning the Questions

Fred Hirasuna raises questions such as: Who sets staff salaries and fringe benefits? Should staff salaries be published? What is the chain of command? As Yogi Berra said, "It's deja vu all over again."

Mr. Hirasuna raises the same questions that were asked six months ago during the then-proposed JACL personnel manual fiasco. The proposed personnel manual was subsequently defeated resoundingly, and this by the "grassroots" JACL members. These questions were thought to have been put to rest.

But the important question is: Why these questions NOW?

RICK MOMII
Los Angeles

For the Record

Bill Hosokawa is the author of seven books, *not* novels. (See Nov. 6 issue of P.C.)

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Continued from page 4

others. Without detailed research, it is probably true that chapters that sponsor innovative programs that are of interest and serve the needs of people in the community hold and attract members. The national board is appreciative and recognizes the hard work that is undertaken by the president, membership chair, and the totality of the chapter members in those chapters where membership is on the rise.

JACL needs in place an automated membership renewal system. Such a system will relieve the "drudgery" work for the national staff and the chapter membership chair, I believe. The chapter membership chairs will be able to focus their energies on membership recruitment instead of processing membership renewal forms, in many cases, manually. With a computerized process, names of prospective members could be added to this computerized listing and membership recruitment brochures and applications could be sent. We could have JACL volunteers comb the telephone directory and other sources nationwide to input names to the master recruitment list.

Bob Sakaguchi, Mile High president, has initiated effort in the development of an automated membership renewal system. Current plans call for a pilot program to be implemented in the Mountain Plains District in the 1988-89 time frame to develop a system and "iron out the bugs."

U.S.-Japan Relations

There is no question of the importance of the Pacific Rim nations. What is important for JACL is to establish what part it can play that will be significant and beneficial for JACL and all concerned. The content of a U.S.-Japan relations pro gram must be clearly understood by the totality of JACL members and supported by these members. In this regard, Governor Denny Yasuhara, has been hammering out a proposed plan, which has been detailed in the PC (October 30, 1987). The main features are: (1) develop an intensive educational program for JACLers regarding the salient features of U.S.-Japan relations; (2) develop grant-writing teams to seek funds to underwrite U.S.-Japan relations activities and programs in JACL districts; (3) retain consultants with expertise in U.S.-Japan relations; (4) establish regional libraries and repositories for U.S.-Japanese materials; (5) fund scholarships; (6) develop cultural and ethnic-sensitive programs for Americans of Japanese ancestry; (7) develop relationships with other organizations involved in U.S.-Japan relations; (8) promote forums in districts; (9) develop a policy framework; and (10) undertake fund-raising.

A U.S.-Japan national committee will be formed with district representation. It is hoped that interested JACL individuals will study the draft plan, submit inputs to Governor Denny Yasuhara (current acting chair), and be participatory in the formulation of this national U.S.-Japan relations plan.

Communication

I believe it is important for the nationally elected officers including myself, to communicate to the constituents on what we elected officers are doing, or trying to do, through the PC. I believe, the officers, by and large, in the 1987-88 bienniuim have accomplished this work. I wish to publicly acknowledge their efforts. I also ask that the officers continue their efforts over the remaining half year of this biennium and keep "communicating."

THE PACIFIC CITIZEN BOOKSHELF:

A Story That Many Anticipate

MIKE Masaoka, 72, toiled in the JACL vineyards throughout his adult life, first as a young man of 23 in 1938 as a member and later the chair of the new Intermountain District Council, then in 1941 as National JACL's first staff professional at $125 per month plus "a fancy title: National Secretary and Field Executive" at San Francisco, during the WW2 years as a volunteer, unpaid P.C. correspondent with the 442nd from training days at Camp Shelby through combat in the European theater of war and between 1946 - 1972 as the fulltime and subsequently part-time Washington JACL legislative director. He has been regarded as the venerable JACL elder since then.

No one has been more personally involved in the cause of Japanese in America during its crucial period of social and political history than our onetime P.C. columist who has recorded it autobiographic form: *They Call Me Moses Masaoka*, Mike Masaoka with Bill Hosokawa (William Morrow & Co., New York, $18.95).

It is a story that was waiting to be published—his personal memoirs and recollections, the anecdotes that his legions of friends, acquaintances and adversaries may have remembered. But this is not the task of personalities who write memoirs or autobiographies. Nor could such be compressed into a book that a popular market publisher would accept.

So, it may disappoint some not to see more of the Mike Masaoka saga related here. But those who knew (and still know) him will still find something new about him that they were not aware of. Those who know him, watched him in action, or listened to his eloquent tributes and speeches during his 30 years inside JACL will be filled in with brief accounts of his youth and several fascinating chapters of his post-JACL days.

The accounts of his pioneering years as national secretary just before the Evacuation and his early years as the Washington representative reveal not only his personal style but remind us of what JACL and JACLers encountered during those years. Those who saw him running back and forth between Washington and New York on business after leaving the JACL staff and his trips to and from Japan out of Washington, D.C., will sense the physical stamina and mental capacity it took to stand the rigors of his work which we understand will be covered in greater detail when the Japanese edition is published.

We know his personal tragedies (which are noted in the book) and the constraints of health that would deter healthier people from engage in writing in depth about themselves. But Mike Masaoka has met an important deadline writing his book—and thanks to Bill Hosokawa, too. Indeed, this is an American saga with slices of life which all Japanese Americans have shared one time or another.

—Harry K. Honda

In the End, a Hero

The New York Times Book Review in its Nov. 29, 1987 edition, published the following review by David MacEachron, president of the Japan Society in New York, of The Masaoka Story.

In 1942, 115,000 people—the great majority of them Japanese Americans, the rest of them Japanese who had lived in this country many years but were not yet citizens—were forced to abandon businesses and homes and move into camps surrounded by barbed wire and soldiers. Their Japanese ancestry was their only crime. No other group of American citizens has ever had its constitutional rights so abruptly and dramatically abrogated. This shameful episode, which was produced by ignorance, prejudice, fear and greed, makes *They Call Me Moses Masaoka* (William Morrow & Company, $18.95) an important and sobering book. The events leading up to this mass incarceration, and the struggle to end the attitudes and laws that made it possible, provide the focus and drama of the first two-thirds of the volume.

Mike Masaoka's autobiography, written with the help of Bill Hosokawa, a veteran journalist, is a true American success story with an extraordinary twist. As a Japanese immigrant, Mr. Masaoka's father, under the discriminatory law of the time, was ineligible for citizenship and therefore unable to buy land in California. An unscrupulous promoter sold him worthless land in Utah, and the struggle of his widow and eight children to survive, particularly after the father's accidental death, is the stuff of American folklore.

Mr. Masaoka, an extrovert who was a champion debater at the University of Utah, was drawn into the Japanese American Citizens League soon after he graduated in 1937. The Japanese American Citizens League was, at best, very loosely organized, and when Mr. Masaoka was still in his 20's, he became one of the handful of its leaders who made the fateful decision to have the JACL cooperate with the military authorities in relocating Japanese Americans to the camps. He was also centrally involved in the later decision to create a separate Nisei unit in the Army, the 442d Regimental Combat Team, which saw heavy fighting in Europe in World War II and became the Army's most highly decorated unit. Mr. Masaoka and two of his brothers were wounded in combat, and another brother lost his life. Mr. Masaoka foresaw that service by JapaneseAmericans in the Army during the war would be crucial to their gaining their rights afterward, and his special role was to insure that the wartime exploits of Japanese American soldiers received wide publicity.

In the early postwar years, Mr. Masaoka, with the considerable help of his wife, Etsu, devoted himself to the cause of eliminating discrimination against JapaneseAmericans. As the Washington representative of the JACL he was instrumental in securing passage of the Walter-McCarran immigration act over President Truman's veto in 1952. Although the bill was strongly opposed by such Senators as Herbert Lehman and Hubert Humphrey because of restrictive provisions they saw as redbaiting, it ended a 28-year-old ban on Japanese immigration. Mr. Masaoka says his lobbying to promote that bill was his greatest triumph, but he was involved in many other skirmishes and battles in his hectically active years as a leading advocate for Japanese Americans in Washington.

Unfortunately, "They Call Me Moses Masaoka" sags toward the end. The accounts of Mr. Masaoka's efforts to establish a consulting firm, his family affairs and his travels lack the interest and significance of the story of his earlier years. Nor can he resist the all too human impulse to tell about the accolades showered upon him. A man who has come so far against such odds can be excused for relishing his success, but he should have left it to his readers to draw their own conclusions.

At a time when tensions between the United States and Japan are high, this readable life story is a reminder of the need to learn more about our second largest trade partner (after Canada) and our most formidable competitor. After all, it was ignorance of Japan—and of Americans with Japanese forebears—that generated one of the greatest threats to American constitutional rights.

The eloquent statement about the importance of adhering to the Constitution that Sen. Daniel Inouye made at the end of the Congressional hearings on the Iran-*contra* affair can provide a dramatic epilogue to what Mr. Masaoka had told us in his book. The senator's accomplishments, and those of the many other Japanese Americans who rose above bitterness to contribute so much to America, validate Mr. Masaoka's decisions—bitterly criticized later by some people—to cooperate with the government during the war, as well as his devotion to this country.

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FUNERAL NOTICE:

Iwao 'Rocky' Yamaguchi
Rancho Cucamonga, Calif.

A funeral mass for the late Iwao "Rocky" Yamaguchi, 62-year-old Upland-born Nisei veteran of WW2 and a resident of Rancho Cucamonga who passed away Dec. 30 at San Antonio Community Hospital following a prolonged illness, will be held on Saturday, Jan. 9, 10 a.m., at Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic Church, 10191 Central Ave., Montclair, under the direction of Fukui Mortuary. Very active in JACL, PANA and veterans' groups, the deceased is survived by his (w) Kwangsun, (s) William Tadao, (d) Joyce Perrera, (sis) Atsuko Murayama, Yasuko Chow, Sachiko Yamaguchi, and (br) Tadashi.

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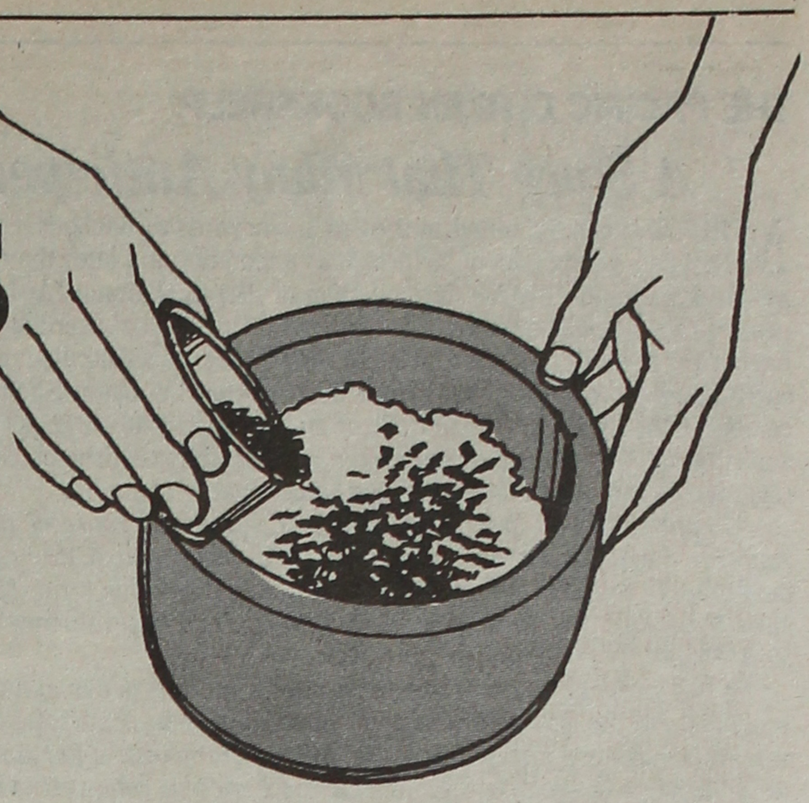
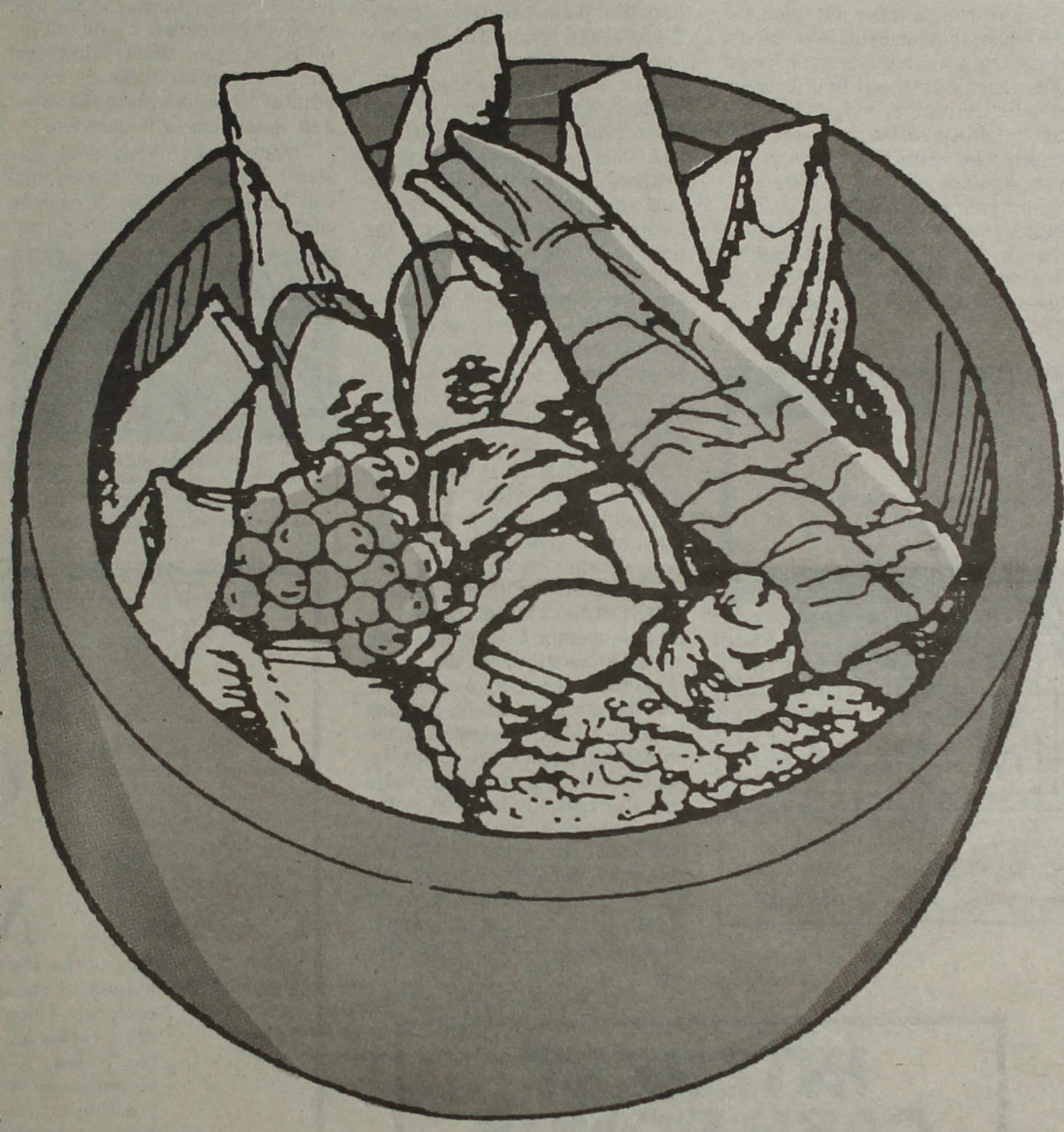
FRANK MOSHER

Some Thoughts About Chirashi Sushi



By Stanley Kanzaki



I am sure many of you Nikkei out there have over the years enjoyed our ancient cultural culinary dish of chirashi sushi. Now I'm not bragging, mind you, but I kind of consider myself a connoisseur or a sushi snob. Some of you may about now be having a good laugh, but have you lately given some thought about our chirashi sushi?

Well, I have and let me begin by asking when is it that we partake of this delicious dish? Isn't it usually on happy occasions such as weddings, New Years, JACL bazaars or even at funerals to bolster spirits? So this is not only to satisfy our hunger but it also becomes psychologically uplifting as well.

These feelings are also reflected in the many ways that sushi is written in the kanji to read a happy occasion, delicacy, treasure, congratulations, etc.

"Chirashi," or in some places "bara," means to spread and refers to how sushi is prepared.

So my next query is have you ever wondered about its origin and how it made its way to different parts of the world? I don't know if there is a historical study written in English, but let me give you my theory. This was put together over the years in part from informal interviews with the Issei obāsans and sushi chefs. Of course, being the son of a former farmer from Okayama may not qualify me to be an expert, but hey, give me a break and read on.

A Basic Understanding

To begin with this Kanzaki theory, let's all have a basic understanding of just what I mean by chirashi sushi with this generally accepted recipe.

First of all, the most important part is the ability to cook the white rice just right and flavor it with the correctly measured mixture of sake, vinegar, salt and sugar. Depending on what part of Japan one comes from, the following items are cut into very small slices, except for the peas, flavored and spread into the rice: shiitake, carrots, age, chicken, gobo, takenoko, celery and kanpyo. It is then garnished with cut-up beni shoga on the side, green beans, parsley, nori, kamaboko, kinishi tamago and oboro ebi. For more of the finer details, please refer to a Japanese cook book, or better yet consult your favorite Issei or Nisei expert.

Not Much Change

Getting this all together is what I will now call the Nikkei chirashi sushi, hereafter referred to as "NCS." There has not been much change made since the original, which must go back to time immemorial, being handed down from generation to generation. Some say that the rice at one time was flavored with salt but the Japanese, being in character, seemed to have improved upon a good thing. The products used come mostly from the land so that this type—chirashi sushi—is identified with farm people.

The NCS is possibly the greatest import item that came to America. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, those gallant Issei, mostly from the "inaka" or poor farm villages, seeing possibilities of earning money to send back, embarked against all odds on a long and arduous venture to seek some of the gold in America. The men came first followed by the women. They arrived with not too many worldly goods but, thank goodness, came with many cultural goodies of which one was the NCS. Wherever the Issei went this delicacy also appeared, for I've had it in Brazil and Canada made the same way.

'Foreign' Invasion

But then there is another type of chirashi sushi which I came across in the '50s. This was when as a young boy with few coins I went to what was then one of the small number of Japanese restaurants in New York City and ordered a chirashi. The waitress brought a small box with rice and a few slabs of sashimi slapped on top. I felt a big disappointment and was going to send it back. However, being the adventurous type I wolfed it all down. After all, there wasn't too much of it. The taste and price were foreign to me, especially after years of Nikkei bazaar prices.

Now this "foreign" chirashi invasion got me to thinking again, leading to another theory based on environmental, economic and urban-rural societal influences of Japan. As stated, the first immigrants were mostly from rural areas with their sushi ingredients coming mostly from the land. Being landlocked, they did not have access to fresh fish nor any means to keep it. On the other hand, the urban dwellers—especially those living near seaports—had available fresh sashimi to go with their type of chirashi. Unlike the Issei's of the early years, they tended not to immigrate due to better standards of city life and, being chauvinists, looked down on those who did. But time has strange ways of turning things around. We saw that by the second half of this century it was mostly the big city folks or the kaisha people who traveled the world and made money. It is to them that the Japanese restaurants cater to so it's chirashi with sashimi. Now this place is full of these restaurants with about 300 Japanese restaurants in Manhattan only.

I hope you now have some idea about sushi in the USA. As to which type of sushi came first, NCS or sashimi, it is hard to say. My guess is that each branched out somewhere along the long line. But as for now it is still my quest to find a Japanese restaurant that serves the NCS. I have yet to find one. If you know of one, let me know.

Yakuza's Role

As for the new sushi in the counter, these are really "Junji come latelies." What I mean is the hand-rolled version, which is believed to have its origin in the Meiji period. It may interest you to know that this type of sushi dates back only 120 years with the yakuza literally having a hand in it.

It seems that at some obscure gambling hall, the yakuza wanted to play cards and at the same time eat. To avoid getting their hands sticky, they used a nori to pick a rice ball up and gulped the whole thing down. This notorious beginning nurtured a variety of styles to the now popular "California Roll."

No Longer 'Bumpkins'

An update on the Japanese farmers shows they are no longer poor and struggling as in the Meiji era. This is perhaps due to land reforms of the U.S. Occupation, politics and government subsidies and a rise in food and land prices. In contrast to my previous visits to the ancient farmlands of my ancestors in Okayama, I saw that they are no longer country bumpkins, but rather live like country squires. Their homes are re-designed and accommodate all the modern comforts such as refrigerators, color TV's, plumbing and washing machines, and have a Toyota or two in the driveway. Hey, they may even be eating the chirashi with sashimi.

Well this is the theory in a *sushi oke*. If by chance any of you out there have something more scholarly let's hear from you.

NCS Concerns

There's just two more things. First I fear that the NCS might become an extinct item. The reason for this is that the Issei passed it on to the Nisei, who got it down to an art, but how about the Sansei, especially the Yuppie types? Will it be passed on to the Yonsei? The other fear is that it may be merchandised on the market, freeze dried to be microwave prepared. Yuk. It's just too horrible to even think about.

The other point is a positive proposal. Let's have an "International Nikkei Chirashi Sushi Day" to coincide with the date the first Issei set foot in America. For starters, we can have one big world-wide NCS cook-out and eat-out, contests and awards to the best and most imaginative NCS recipes, proclamations, an NCS crest and T-shirt design, etc. In this way, it'll be NCS forever. I can hear it now if I may re-paraphrase a quote from Winston Churchill: "A thousand years from now the Nikkei of that future time can look back and say of the NCS that this was our forebearers' finest food."

Well all this writing about the NCS is getting me hungry so I'll stop for now with an understatement to say I love NCS. That's what it's all about. I hope you enjoy your Nikkei chirashi sushi during the New Year's gochiso. So here's wishing you all a "shinnen akemashite omedeto gozimasu."

BORK DECISION

Continued from page 4

of one who could destroy for years to come the gains made in the civil rights area (and, as an individual, I did take such protest action through membership in another civil rights organization.)

But I could not, in good conscience, as an elected representative of JACL, which had voted over nine bienniums to pursue redress as a first priority, indulge in an action of personal belief which could jeopardize a goal, so close to success, which would benefit the remaining elderly Issei, which could provide some solace to those among the 60,000 survivors who might be in need of medical care and/or psychological healing. Such a personal choice, disregarding the thousands of other supporters, would indeed be a selfish one.

AND, MOST IMPORTANT, what about the betrayal of the principle which redress exemplifies? Critics charge that JACL has helped to undermine our Constitution by placing its own interest above that of constitutional principles. Astounding are these charges, for if redress is viewed as a self-centered interest, then those who criticize apparently look upon the goals of redress as merely monetary compensation—not redress in terms of the principles it embodies—that of upholding the basic Bill of Rights and repudiating the massive violations of those constitutional rights. The passage of redress will mean at long last a vindication of the right of each individual to be granted due process, to be judged innocent instead of guilty by reason of racial ancestry.

And it is indeed political naivete not to realize that should the bill be vetoed, for whatever reason, it is not merely a defeat for the monetary damages, but a defeat of the fundamental principles involved. Redress is JACL's commitment to constitutional goals, redress is a multi-ethnic and universal goal whose principles of upholding the Constitution is a fight for the human and civil rights of all Americans. I thought we all understood that.

CRITICS ASK HOW will others outside the Japanese American community who have supported us on redress look upon us? Are we too concerned with how others perceive us, concerned about appearances, rather than on our goals? Those who understand the political realities of getting a major piece of legislation passed will not criticize—and, in fact, to the best of my knowledge, criticism has not come from other civil rights organizations; only from our own membership, from members whose individual commitment to redress might be at issue.

According to our Washington sources, such respected organizations as the Anti-Defamation League did not take a position on the Bork nomination, and certainly 100% of all civil rights organizations did not declare their position—are we to censure their action or non-action? Are we to surmise that their commitment to civil rights is any less? Of course not. Their accomplishments and their goals speak adequately and well to their dedication and commitment to civil rights.

HISTORY WILL LONG remember not that JACL took no position on the nomination of a Judge Bork. But, if redress is passed, that monumental achievement will be a significant milestone in the annals of civil rights legislation.

From historical perspectives, past national president Shig Wakamatsu raised as an analogy to the decision on the Bork situation, a similar stand taken by JACL on the Walter-McCarran Act in 1952. Frank Chuman writes in *Bamboo People* that "In spite of its obviously racially discriminatory features, the Walter-McCarran act was supported by the JACL ... For this effort the JACL was severely criticized for compromising its principles." "The JACL worked strenuously to effect the passage of this particualr act, despite its racially discriminatory features, because it made naturalization possible for the Issei," Chuman states.

The scenario in this case was even more critical—JACL not only declined to join with other civil rights organizations in opposition to the Walter-McCarran Act but actively pushed for its passage because of an overriding priority to obtain naturalization for the Issei. Selfish interests? Perhaps, in the eyes of some. But the Walter-McCarran Act did eliminate race as a disqualification to immigration and naturalization. Writes Chuman, "The barriers of race that had existed for 162 years collapsed on June 27, 1952."

JACL made a judgment call then in determining its priorities; it chose to respond to the needs of its constituents. Political expediency? Even with the wisdom of hindsight, never have I heard of any expressions of regret over that JACL action taken some 35 years ago.

Nikkei Photo Exhibit Scheduled

OAKLAND, Calif. — Rare photographs by West Coast Japanese American photographers working between the two World Wars will be exhibited by the Oakland Museum's Special Art Gallery from Jan. 30 to March 27.

"Japanese Photography in America, 1920-1940" documents the work of 26 men whose careers were cut short by their internment during WW2. Dennis Reed researched them for two years and originally organized the show for the George J. Doizaki Gallery of the Japanese American Cultural Center, Los Angeles. The exhibit at the Oakland Museum, made possible by a grant from AT & T, is a slightly different version.

These Japanese American photographers worked in a tradition of pictorialism, characterized by soft focus and subtle tonal variations with still life, landscape and the figure as subject matter. The genre fit harmoniously with Japanese artistic and spiritual values. As in other Japanese art, it was minimalist and emphasized surface pattern, using bird's-eye views or close-ups that eliminated the horizon line. The composition reflected traditions in calligraphy, painting and woodcut.

Because all internees were only allowed to take what they could carry, and because a 1942 law prohibited persons of Japanese ancestry to own a camera, virtually all of the photographers were unable to continue their work in the camps. Many negatives and plates were lost or destroyed during the war. Reed was finally able to identify 180 Japanese American photographers, and to locate 65 original or vintage prints by 26 of the most talented for the exhibition.

Only one, Toyo Miyatake, was able to continue photography during the war. Sent to the Manzanar detention center, he managed to bring along a hidden lens with which to construct a makeshift camera. While sympathetic officials looked the other way, Miyatake photographed the Manzanar experience. Later, he was able to have his camera equipment sent to the camp, and with a non-Japanese accomplice, went around taking pictures. Ostensibly, the accomplice was the photographer, but Miyatake made the exposures.

When the war ended, the world of photography, in which the Japanese Americans had been a visible, often-celebrated component, had left them behind. Some resumed photography, but most devoted their energies to picking up the pieces of their lives and surviving day-to-day. They were never able to recover their group identity, which had been strong before the war.

The Oakland Museum is located at 10th and Oak streets, one block from the Lake Merritt BART station and five blocks from the Nimitz Freeway. Hours are Wednesday to Saturday 10-5 and Sunday noon to 7. The museum is closed Mondays, Tuesdays and all legal holidays.

MAGIC CODE

Continued from page 3

ing that its signal intelligence had intercepted the radio message relating to Adm. Yamamoto's inspection tour schedule issued by Headquarters of the Japanese Southeastern Air Fleet. Writes Harrington:

"So many sources claimed credit for this coup that the author gave up trying to establish whether Nisei were involved, although they might have been. Tom Lamphier, the bored pilot who gave John Burden, MIS language officer, flying lessons in the Fijis, led the flight of P-38s that ambushed Yamamoto."*(Page 145.)*

In this connection, another passage from Harrington's is of value:

"It was in the Solomons (August, 1942) that Nisei linguists brought off their first grand coup. It made officers all the way to the top realize how important were the Nisei's services. Mac Nagata had gone up to Guadalcanal with Isao Kusuda and Shigeru Yamashita from Nouméa [New Caledonia]. They were joined by Kei Sakamoto, who arrived in USS Ward when the destroyer escorted half a dozen landing craft needed for putting assault forces ashore behind enemy lines.

"Then a thick document turned up. One version is that it came off the Japanese submarine I-1, which ran aground on Guadalcanal after being rammed by the Australia corvettes Kiwi and Moa. Another is that it was picked up on Tulagi. A third is that it came from Makin."

Its True Source Told

"The document was photographed, the original sent to

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Saburo Okinaga: World War II

and the Experiences of One Japanese American in Hawaii

By Alan Shoho

Foreword

Saburo Okinaga resided in Manoa Valley, Honolulu, Hawaii. Because of the distance, a personal interview was not possible but was done through correspondence and several phone calls to ascertain some facts. However, most of the material was compiled through my association with him while visiting in Hawaii throughout my youth. This manuscript was originally completed in the fall of 1978 as partial requirement for an American Studies course at California State University at Fullerton. Okinaga passed away in 1983 at the age of 82, but his memory and dedication to human justice will always be a part of his grandson.

Introduction

Ever since man has existed on Earth he has had to confront many obstacles to achieve peace and freedom. Even today in a modern civilized environment, man still inflicts many problems on himself. Throughout the history of man, many cultures have influenced his growth. One of the most influential means of changing someone's lifestyle has been the development of wars between nations. In each war that man has ever known, a culture, religion or race has been affected in one way or another.

My interview deals with how World War II affected my grandfather and his future outlook on life. Many people have heard how the people of Japanese ancestry who lived on the "mainland" United States were forced to live in relocation camps, but few observers know how Japanese people who lived in Hawaii suffered to a point of changing their lifestyles and viewpoints.

In the territory of the United States, Hawaii was the actual starting point for armed warfare between Japan and the United States. During this time, the majority of the people living in Hawaii were of oriental ancestry. Here on December 7, 1941, early in the morning, the Japanese undertook a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor (a United States Naval Station). Before this day would end many brave Americans would die for their country and many innocent people would be subjected to such harsh treatment that it would change their viewpoints on life.

In the following interview with my grandfather I will attempt to show you how World War II changed his lifestyle.

Background of Saburo Okinaga

Saburo Okinaga was born on February 21, 1901 to Kenroku and Hatsu Okinaga in Fukuoka, Japan. Of the eight children he was the only one born in Japan. The rest of the children were born in Hawaii. He, together with his two brothers and one sister, were reared in Japan by an aunt. He came to Hawaii at the age of 14 and spent the first few years attending Kuhio School to become proficient in English. This was curtailed due to a tragedy which forced him to become a breadwinner to support his mother and two sisters.

Okinaga, at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack, was president of the Manoa Japanese School and very active in Japanese community affairs. He was considered a leader in the local Japanese community; he was forty years old and in the prime of his life. While Okinaga was not a highly educated man, he had the utmost respect for the value of education in one's life.

World War II

On December 7, 1941, Okinaga set out, as he did each Sunday around 8 a.m., to play softball, his favorite pastime. He only got as far as the main intersection a few blocks away from his home when a disheveled Navy officer stopped his car and told him to return home, as the Japanese had attacked Pearl Harbor.

He quickly learned of the internment of all the principals of the Japanese schools in Honolulu and many of the leading business men. He knew it would not be long before he, too, would be interned or at least investigated.

Being a former electrician, he had a high radio antenna in the backyard so that he could listen to the short wave radio broadcast from Japan. And, as most of the pre-World War II era Japanese homes in Hawaii, his home had a portrait of the Emperor and a picture of Admiral Togo and his fleet (the admiral who won the war against the Russians at Tsuruga Straits in 1904). These were burned immediately and the antenna taken down. Although these evidences were destroyed, when the Navy Intelligence came to investigate they knew exactly where these portraits had been hung. Okinaga was betrayed by one of his friends.

This was a time of hysteria. The whole population of Hawaii was issued gas masks—just in case the Japanese should land and use chemical warfare. Those with short wave radios were told to turn them in to the Office of Civil Defense so that the short wave portion could be cut off. People were even told to build bomb shelters.

In mid-January, the first of three investigating agencies (Navy, FBI and Army) descended upon Okinaga. Three agents from the Navy Intelligence drove up the driveway, with two of them jumping out of the car and running around the house to keep Okinaga from escaping. Where he would escape to, one has to wonder! They then entered the house through the front door without knocking. One of the agents, a recent arrival from the mainland, was the leader of the group. To this agent in charge, all Japanese were his enemies. One agent started to search the house, another one scanned through the books (he knew how to read and write Japanese as he mentioned the fact that Okinaga was interested in electronics and the books were all written in Japanese), and the head of the group started to interrogate the whole family. Okinaga was accused of scheming to become a fifth columnist and told to confess. Confess to what, he couldn't understand. After hours of interrogation, the agents were undecided about taking Okinaga in. Without any evidence they decided against it.

The Navy Intelligence returned once again a few months later. This time the agent who interrogated him earlier came by himself and asked to take Okinaga down to the Naval Intelligence Office in downtown Honolulu, assuring Okinaga that he would be returned. This was a far cry from the previous encounter. However, once they got down to the office, the agent threatened and used scare tactics to get Okinaga to confess. Okinaga was interrogated for six hours and finally released after the agents admitted they had nothing on him.

The FBI and Army Intelligence (the former Governor George Burns was one of the officers who interrogated Okinaga) were a little more civilized. They came in pairs, sat in the living room, questioned Okinaga politely and never threatened.

After the initial harrassment ended, Okinaga's first concern was of maintaining and holding on to the Manoa Japanese School.

Manoa Japanese School

With the start of World War II, all language schools were closed. Consequently, without tuition, there were no funds to pay for the upkeep of the buildings and grounds. Taxes, water bills, electric bills, etc... had to be paid. While wondering what could be done to raise funds, like a manna from heaven, the Fire Department needed a place to house themselves and so did the Office of Civil Defense. (This was a time of blackouts. No one was allowed on the streets after dark and in the event of any emergency, the Office of Civil Defense was called to provide escort service.) The judo hall, which was built shortly before World War II, was rented. The rent was enough to pay for the upkeep of the buildings and grounds for the duration of the war.

Since the Manoa Japanese School had already paid for the land and buildings, they became the target of everyone looking for a free parcel of land—St. Louis College (a Catholic prep school), Red Cross, Department of Public Instruction, whose elementary school was located adjacent to the Japanese school, and the government itself. The Governor's office (at that time the governor was an appointee by President Roosevelt named King) felt threatened to have any group of property owned by Japanese. They coerced and were successful in intimidating most of the Japanese schools in Hawaii to turn over their property to the government if they did not "donate" it to a worthy institution. Okinaga and another member of the Japanese school board were summoned by the Governor's office each month to be questioned as to who they would like to donate their property to. Okinaga's answer was always the same: "The board members could not reach a unanimous decision." This charade went on for the duration of the war. Okinaga's feeling was that the Japanese school was paid for by $50 and $100 donations (a mighty sum in those days) by parents, whose children were attending the school and whose financial situations would be considered poverty-level now, to give their children something of an ethnic background. Okinaga felt strongly obligated when elected president of the Manoa Japanese school board. He was entrusted by the parents to improve and maintain the school. He keenly felt the responsibility and vowed to hang on to the school property even though it may have meant internment for himself.

Manoa Community Association

At the end of World War II, the Manoa Japanese School's buildings and grounds were in disrepair. The problem now was to rebuild and reorganize. They started with language lessons, added sewing lessons, ballet lessons, judo lessons, etc.... and slowly reorganized into a community center. An extensive rebuilding program was begun in 1956. Fund-raising events were staged for the new buildings and in a matter of a few years they were completely paid for.

At the celebration of their 50th and 60th anniversaries, Okinaga's tenacity to hold on to the Manoa Japanese School, even under duress, and his work in rebuilding and reorganizing it to the Manoa Community Association were acknowledged.

And, in 1974, the Japanese Consulate in Honolulu recommended him for an award from the Emperor of Japan (these awards are conferred yearly) for his untiring work among his fellow Japanese. In May 1974, he received an award, the Sixth Order of Sacred Treasure, and was granted an audience with the Emperor of Japan in Tokyo, a fitting tribute to a man who cared about his fellow human beings and their rights.

Conclusion

As you have read, the impact of the World War II experience on Okinaga was certainly profound. In the pre-World War II days, the Japanese in Hawaii considered Japan their homeland. Many "Issei" sent their children back "home" to Japan for their college education. Some even went as far as to send their life savings to their banks in Japan. And others even thought of eventually returning to Japan after they accumulated their wealth. These thoughts were not uncommon in the pre-World War II days.

However, once World War II ended, thinking among the Issei changed also. Most had sons in the services or lost their sons in the war. Thoughts of Japan being their homeland disappeared. And, when after all these years they were allowed to become United States citizens, the majority took this opportunity and became willing citizens. Okinaga was no different. Although perhaps bitter at first, he became a citizen along with all his friends. Now America was his "home."

Summarization

Americans as a whole, envision Hawaii as a haven or even a Utopia of some kind, but to the Orientals living there, especially in the pre-World War II days, it was not so. Bigotry was something the Orientals in Hawaii accepted stoically and learned to live with. How I would have accepted this "problem" I do not know. I know I have been wronged because of my race and I felt in many instances I had to prove myself. However, I feel the transition has started and, I, for one, feel the "Sansei" and "Yonsei" (third and fourth generation Japanese) are the beneficiaries of this transition. There is bigotry in one sense or another and there always will be. It's part of human nature whether we like it or not. But I hope that we have learned something from the experiences of the past—whether it be the relocation camps or the type of experiences Okinaga went through—and endeavor to accept a person for what he is. As a Sansei, I cannot dwell on past injustices, for it would serve no constructive purpose for the future.

MAGIC CODE

Continued from previous page

Washington, and copies given to Yamashita, Sakamoto and Kusuda to translate. When the three Nisei finished, they had provided for Nimitz, Halsey and MacArthur a full list of Imperial Navy ships, plus their call signs and code names, and the same for the Japanese Navy's air squadrons and bases."

According to Koichi Shibuya, MISLS instructor and charter member of the MIS Veterans Club in Southern California, who happens to be Kusuda's brother-in-law, the document in question was picked up by them from a Japanese transport ship, Kofuku Maru, which went aground and was abandoned on the Guadalcanal shore. Besides the document, they picked up the Japanese Navy code book and the enciphering (code feeding) machines. They and Shibuya believe that this led to the deciphering of the Japanese Navy code and to the shooting down of Yamamoto's plane.

The Navy's claim on the successful interception of the radio message on Yamamoto's flight can be only substantiated by the foregoing incident. Otherwise, its authenticity is debatable. The following is a chronology of when the various Japanese codes were cracked, which may help solve some of the questions.

Dec. 1940—Solved Magic's cryptography.

June 1942—Magic machine sufficiently diagnosed for a working replica.

April 1943—Army codes effectively penetrated.

July 1943—Japan's military codes all changed.

Feb. 1944—Army code machine captured.

April 1944—Air Force code machine captured.

There is no record as to when the Navy code was captured.

Australian Coastwatchers

In early stages of the war, Australian naval intelligence organized over 100 coastwatching stations around its vast 2,500-mile perimeter stretching from New Guinea to the New Hebrides. They effectively reported the movement of Japanese naval craft, using local radio communication between stations which was never detected by the Japanese.

This was done by natives who were members of the constabulary force. Admiral Halsey stated in no uncertain terms that these coastwatchers saved Guadalcanal. This statement can be construed as a reflection on the ineptness of Navy's signal intelligence at that stage.

[In August, 1943, coastwatchers arranged the rescue of Lt. (j.g.) John F. Kennedy and his crew from their sunken PT-boat.]

Cherokee/Kagoshima

The contributions of another racial minority toward the Allied victory in the Pacific must be mentioned. The U.S. Army adopted the Cherokee Nation's language as its coded signal language and hundreds of them served as linguists to man the project. The Japanese were never able to solve the riddle.

[In Europe, the Navajos were using the Army walkie-talkies in the same fashion.]

On the other hand, the Japanese Army, too, used the Kagoshima dialect as its coded language. This remained unreadable for some time until Dave Itami, a former newspaperman, showed up on the scene. The senior instructor at MISLS, whose parents hailed from Kagoshima, in no time, solved the riddle.

Kagoshima, known as Satsuma in feudal times, was a powerful clan situated on the southern tip of Kyushu that challenged the hegemony of the Tokugawa shogunate. Tokugawa sent in hordes of agents into Satsuma to spy on their activities. The clan countered by creating a synthetic language understood only by the local citizenry. In this fashion, they could readily identify an intruder. Eventually, it became their own dialect. Incidentally, Itami made valuable contributions as a pioneer MIS'er and was decorated with the Legion of Merit.

Whaling Issue Update

By Clifford Uyeda

Special reports on whaling, tracing the historical background and the current issue, appeared in the June 23 and June 30, 1972, issues of the Pacific Citizen. By the following year the whaling issue became a subject of concern to many JACLers. In the spring of 1973, several JACL chapters adopted resolutions supporting a ten-year moratorium on commercial whaling.

The N. Calif.-W. Nevada was the first JACL district council to adopt a whaling moratorium resolution. This was followed by a similar JACL National Council action at the 1974 Portland, Ore., national convention.

A JACL position paper was published on the subject in 1974 by the JACL Whale Issue Committee (Clifford Uyeda, chair; Harry Hatasaka, Fumiko Suyenaga, Chuck Kubokawa, Edison Uno, Steve Doi, Bill Uyeki, Margie Yamamoto, David Ushio). The Nikkei congresspersons gave us full support.

Japanese Consul General Hidenori Sueoka in San Francisco was at heart a marine mammal conservationalist. He offered, in 1975, to bring the issue before the Japanese company management group for discussion since Japanese products had become the target of American boycott campaign. We also offered to participate. The offer generated no response.

In the following several years there were many confrontations as a blanket boycott of all Japanese goods became the goal of many American conservation organizations. The committee opposed the general boycott as a misguided tactic, and fought the racist nature of the boycott movement.

The committee launched a program to inform Japanese Americans of the whaling issue and to educate the American public of the vicious racism engendered by the boycott campaign. We appeared at many conservationists' rallies, conferences, workshops and benefit concerts. We had the whole-hearted support of many American conservationists, including Greenpeace U.S.A.

In 1977 we were part of an American delegation, which included top concert and recording stars, that traveled to Japan. The special visas for the musicians for the benefit concerts were facilitated by the requests from the Nikkei senators' offices.

Americans were joined by Japanese musicians, conservationists and environmentalists at the three-day concerts held at Tokyo's Harumi Convention Center. Among the American participants in the benefit concerts were the Jackson Browne band, John Sebastian, Richie Havens, Fred Neil, Paul Winter, Odetta Gordon, Eric Andersen, and many others. California Governor Jerry Brown was also on stage to participate in the event. "A Dream Concert Brought to Us by the Whales" headlined the *Asahi Graph*, a publication of the Asahi Newspaper Corp. At the adjoining hall, "The Sea Must Live" exhibit attracted thousands. American musicians gave impromptu performances at the exhibit before delighted young audiences.

This was the first joint environmental event in which Americans and Japanese worked hand in hand toward a common goal of total moratorium of all commercial whaling. Between musical numbers, whale films were shown and comments made. The event was extensively featured by *Asahi Shimbun* yearbook as one of the ten most interesting events to take place in Japan in 1977.

By late 1977 we were pleased to be informed, one by one, that most of the major American conservation organizations had withdrawn their earlier support of the blanket boycott and now endorsed working with the Japanese conservationists, as we were, toward a whaling moratorium.

In 1982 the International Whaling Commission (IWC), of which Japan is a member, agreed to a historic 5-year moratorium on commercial whaling, due to be implemented from 1986 to 1990.

Although the IWC has no power to enforce any of its decisions, the U.S. has two laws: the Pelly Amendment (1971) to the Fishermen's Protective Act and the Packwood-Magnuson Amendment (1979) to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act. The first law calls for the president to prohibit the importation of any fish products from an offending nation; the second law calls for economic sanction by a reduction of at least 50% of the fishing rights in the U.S. water of any nation defying an international fisheries agreement, such as a decision of the IWC. In 1982, the Nippon Research Center, an affiliate of the Gallup Poll, showed that 75% of the Japanese people favored going along with the moratorium.

Japan's *The East* magazine (Aug.-Sept. 1976) and the *Japan Times* (9/12/82) published articles on the whale issue written by a Japanese American. The articles focused on the moratorium as a necessary evolutionary change in concept and practice, which when realized and accepted by Japan would help enhance her image and prestige throughout the world.

In 1984, the present administration stunned the world by announcing that it had struck a deal with the Japanese allowing them to defy the IWC moratorium if they would promise to stop all whaling by April 1988.

In November 1984, eleven conservation groups filed suit in U.S. District Court to overturn the U.S./Japan bilateral whaling agreement. They argued that if this deal were allowed, "it would destroy the integrity and effectiveness of the IWC conservation program."

In March 1985, the District Court Judge Richey ruled in favor of the conservationists. In October 1985 the full U.S. Court of Appeals upheld Judge Richey's decision.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court, and in May 1986 the Supreme Court reversed; the lower federal court rulings. By a 5-4 vote, the Supreme Court ruled that the bilateral whaling deal was valid, relying on the government's claim that it had worked out a definite deal to end all commercial whaling in April 1988.

Under the new ruling by the Supreme Court, Japan killed over 5,000 whales. The April 1988 date loomed nearer. Then, in April 1987 came the next shocker. Japan revealed her intention to kill 8,750 whales over the next ten years for "research."

In September 1987 the conservationists went back to court, arguing that the Japanese had misrepresented its intention before the Supreme Court.

The Japanese now calling their whaling "scientific" instead of "commercial" seems to be fooling no one. In June 1987, the full IWC voted against the Japanese proposal. The IWC's own Scientific Committee—a group of leading cetacean experts in the world—has condemned Japan's "research" proposal.

Many cetacean experts have stated bluntly that the Japanese proposal is not a serious scientific proposal, but simply a ruse to continue their normal commercial whaling operation under a new name, "scientific" whaling.

The plaintiffs now seek to reinstate the executive action prescribed by the statute—the Pelly and Packwood-Magnuson Amendments.

The international press reaction has been negative toward Japan. Toronto's *The Globe and Mail*: "Economic sanctions are a drastic measure, but seem the only way left to harpoon Japan's violations and ensure that the country make good on its earlier promise."

Atlanta's *The Atlantic Constitution*: "The White House has little choice but to impose sanctions."

Asahi Shimbun: "If Japan does not follow the IWC recommendation, our fishing boats would be completely shot out of the 200-mile U.S. waters."

The final irony is that Japan stands to lose each year from the sanctions under the Pelly and Packwood-Magnuson Amendments, ten times what she would gain from whaling.

The Letters of Joseph Heco

By Andrew Y. Kuroda

On June 19, 1865, Joseph Heco purchased a bundle of English language newspapers which was brought to Kanagawa by "a British express ship." As he was glancing through them for news to be translated for his *Kaigai Shimbun* (Overseas News) no. 6, he was stunned to read that on the night of April 14, 1865 President Abraham Lincoln was shot and killed in Ford's Theater and his Secretary of State William Henry Seward was stabbed and seriously injured at his home in assassination attempts in Washington.

Heco had known Seward since his second visit to Washington in the winter of 1857-58. At that time Seward was a U.S. senator from New York. In 1862 when Heco took his third trip to Washington for job hunting, Seward was the secretary of state of the Lincoln Cabinet, and gave Heco an official appointment to interpretership of the Kanagawa Consulate. He also introduced Heco to President Lincoln. Thus Joseph Heco had the distinction of being the only Japanese American who shook hands with President Lincoln. Heco was then 25, Lincoln 53, and Seward 61 years old. Heco's autobiography, *The Narrative of a Japanese*, contains the following description of his meeting with the president:

March 12th. My departure homeward was near at hand, so, I thought I would call on friends and officials at Washington and bid them adieu and thank them for their kind attention to me. So I first call on Mr. Seward. I said I had come to thank him for the appointment and to bid him good-bye.

"Ah! said he, "So you are ready to go back to your native country! But have you seen our tycoon?"

I said that I had not had that pleasure.

Then he said that I must not go away without seeing "our great man." And he asked me to wait a little, as he would then take me and introduce me to the president.

In a quarter of an hour or so he said, "Now, Mr. Heco, we will go." So saying we walked out of his office, and into the rear garden, when he took hold of my arm and walked me across the president's mansion. As we walked on he said:-

"Today is Cabinet meeting-day, but I cannot let you go away without your seeing our great and good man."

We entered the president's office and found him seated in an arm chair tilted back on to its two hind legs, with his ankles crossed over each on the desk in front of him and his spectacles up on his forehead. He was listening patiently to an army officer who sat near by with lots of documents in his hands and lots more on the corner of the desk behind him. As we entered the president glanced at us, and Mr. Seward pointed me to a chair and told me to be seated. He himself went and picked up a newspaper off a table, sat down on the sofa near by and began to read.

I looked round the room and listened to the officer talking to the president. As far as I could gather from the drift of his flow of words, the man was a cavalry colonel who had been suddenly dismissed by his superior officer. He thought this was very unjust and wanted the president to intervene and reinstate him in his post.

Presently the president seemed to wax a trifle impatient at the man's long pleading. And he turned to that officer and said to him:—

"Well, Sir, I have been listening quite long enough to your complaints. And, my dear colonel, I'll tell you what;—I think you are the most long-winded talker I ever listened to!"

At this the officer jumped up from his seat, gathered up all documents with trembling fingers, hastily crammed them into his coat-pocket, and said:—

"Mr. President, I am much obliged to you for the compliment you have just paid me. Good-morning!"

"All right, Sir!" replied the president, and the colonel dashed out through the door as if he had been a shot.

After the man had disappeared the president got up and walked towards us, and we rose from our seats.

"How do you do, Seward?" he said, and he shook hands with that gentleman.

Mr. Seward then said:—

"Allow me to introduce my young friend, Mr. Heco, a Japanese gentleman."

The president stretched out a huge hand, saying he was glad to meet one coming from such a far-off place as Japan. He shook hands with me very cordially, and then he made a great many inquiries about the position of affairs in our country.

Whilst we were talking the secretary of the treasury (Mr. Chase) came in, and then the secretary of the Navy. So I made a move to take my leave by thanking the president for the appointment. I bade all of them good-bye and received their good-wishes, and came away.

The president was tall, lean, with large hands, darkish hair streaked with grey, slight side-whiskers and clean shaved about the mouth. He was dressed in a black frock coat. It was said that he was a most sincere and kind person, greatly beloved by all those who came in contact with him, and more especially by his party and his friends. (V. 1, p.299-301)

No doubt Heco received the tragic news of the president and the secretary of state with great shock and deep grief. It took six weeks before he was able to write a sympathy and get-well letter to Seward. Seward's thank-you note to Heco, which is reproduced in *The Narrative* (v. 2, p.78-79), reveals that Heco's letter was dated July 31, 1865. Because William H. Seward was a prominent public figure in nineteenth-century American history, it was considered likely that Heco's get-well letter to Seward might be preserved in the Seward's collected papers, which are in the custody of the Rush Rhees Library, University of Rochester.

Fortunately, the Library of Congress has the Seward papers on microfilm. With the aid of *The Papers of Williams H. Seward: Guide and Index of the Microfilm Collection* (Research Publications, Woodridge, Ct., 1983), we were able to obtain a printout copy of Heco's letter above referred to and seven other letters to and from Joseph Heco. They are transcribed below.

(1) Letter of Joseph Heco to President Abraham Lincoln

Kanagawa, Japan Feb'y 20th, 1863

Sir:

It is with great regret that I have to request your Excellency to allow me to resign the position of interpreter to the United States Consulate at Kanagawa.

The reason for my desire to resign is that (from the very time when I accepted this appointment to the present) I wish to carry on general commerce—since my arrival here I found that it is almost impossible to do—while holding the post of the interpreter, because this sort of position generally keeps one fully occupied, and on this account I thought it best to ask you the favor to allow me to resign the position.

I trust that your Excellency will be pleased to accept my resignation. I have the honor to be

Your most obdt Servant,
Joseph Heco
Interpreter

To His Excellency
A. Lincoln
The president of the United States of America

(2) Letter of Joseph Heco to Assistant Secretary of State Frederck W. Seward

Kanagawa February 24, 1863

My dear Sir:

Since I addressed you to SS "Scotland" (the first private steamship ever sailed from hence for San Francisco direct) I have nothing particular new to inform you, with the exception of the political affairs in this country which are seemed to be getting somewhat warlike appearance among the people in the interior—I enclose to you with this, a copy of my "memoranda" (which I usually draw it up once every month) from which you will see that there are two distinct parties—the one in favor of foreign intercourse, and the other in opposition.

It is with great regret that I have to trouble you again and to tell you that I am necessitated to resign the position of interpreter to the U.S. Consulate at this port, which your father so kindly obtained for me last year—the reason you will find in my letter of resignation, and as I [must?] say that, you [4 or 5 words illegible] that it was my desire to carry on commercial business, and at the same time to occupy a position from the U.S. government, which will place me on equal footing with the Japanese authorities, so I have applied to your government last year to grant me an opportunity as U.S.N. Store Keeper to this port, but then there was no such place to be had, and consequently your good father kindly obtained for me the present position.

But since my arrival here I find that it is almost impossible for me to do any business while holding the situation as Interpreter, be-

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HECO

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cause this sort of position is occupy [sic] fully of his time generally, or even if he is not, that [sic] he must be at the office during the hour of business or at least I feel it so—and therefore [I] cannot do much of outside trade as I wish for. If I should attempt to carry on my old business, it will doubtless interfere more or less on the Consulate duty. So I thought it best for me to ask your father to allow me to resign for [sic] the position, so that I may be able to resume my old trade. I enclose herewith my letter of resignation. You will please lay it before your father and the president and get the acceptance for the same obliges. I state to you in this manner, as I do not know much of official formality as to these matters. If I am not addressed the letter of resignation or did not mail through the proper channel, etc., you will please ask your father and the president to be excused of my ignorance on these matters.

With kind regards to your father, president, and [5 words unintelligible].

I remain,
Yours very faithfully,
Joseph Heco

To the Hon. F.W. Seward
Assistant Secretary of State

(3) Letter of Joseph Heco to Assistant Secretary of State Frederick W. Seward

Kanagawa April 13th/63

My dear Sir:

I last had this pleasure of addressing to you on the 24th Feb'y last, with the enclosure of my letter of resignation for the interpreter-ship, and at the same time requested that, you would be so kind as to lay it before the proper authority & obtain for me the acceptance of the same.

The copies of which I now beg to enclose, with regard to the general news, there is but little to add, with the exception of the political matter which looks rather deplorable in nature.

About fortnight ago the British government made demand to the Japanese for the reparation of the sad occurrence which took place at Yedo and in Kanagawa some months since.

I will enclose the copy of their circular which has been printed here.

If the Japanese government does not accede to the British demand, it will (in my opinion) lead to war, and in that case I should like to be away from this place, and therefore I earnestly request you again to obtain the acceptance for me.

With my much respect, Yours Truly,
J. Heco

To F.W. Seward, Esq. Washington

(Enclosure 1)

HER MAJESTY's Consul does not deem it necessary to introduce the communication the purport of which he is directed to impart to the Community by any lengthened Statement.

All Her Majesty's Subject in this country are aware of the grave and fatal occurrences which took place on the 26th of June and 14th September last.

There have naturally engaged the serious attention of the government, and Her Majesty has directed Her Charge d'Affaires to demand in Her name such reparation and redress as the gravity of the circumstances requires. (Here read the letter of H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires.)

I request you will particularly take notice that the object of H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires in directing me to acquaint you with the tenor of his dispatch to enable British Subjects to take such timely measures of prudence and precaution in reference to their commercial and individual interests, as they may consider the circumstances require them to adopt.

The admiral proposes to concert with the chiefs of the other foreign nations such arrangements as may tend best to secure the safety of the settlement.

It is especially my duty in the grave state of our relations with the government of this country to impress upon you in the plainest terms the expediency and necessity of observing the greatest circumspection and courtesy in your intercourse with the natives of all ranks and classes—to avoid all acts which may lead to complications likely to render still more difficult the position of those entrusted with the control of Her Majesty Affairs in this country, and by the excercise of a discreet self-restraint shun all occasions of unnecessary exposure to personal risk.

I have only further to state that the foregoing contains all that material information which under present circumstances it can possibly be in the power of H.M.'s Charge d'Affaires to foresee or make them acquainted with. The whole question is in a future which rapidly approaches and during which it is hardly necessary to say that your safety and protection so far as the same may be practicable will be an object of anxious solicitude.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER
H.B.M's Consul

Enclosure 2)

Yokohama, 6th April, 1863

I have already made known to you the purport of a note I have this day presented to the Japanese government containing a declaration of grievances and unrequited outrages of which British subjects have been the victims and sufferers, and for which under instructions from Her Majesty's government I have demanded a specific reparation within a noted period of time.

The attack upon Her Majesty's Legation at Yedo on the 26th of June last, when two of the guard of H.M.S. *Renard* were treacherously murdered, and the subsequent barbarous murder of Mr. Richardson on the 14th of September and murderous assault committed on the same occasion upon a lady and two other gentlemen British subjects, are special outrages for which reparation is now demanded.

That reparation comprises the trial and capital execution of the murderers of Mr. Richardson, a heavy pecuniary penalty on Japan for the offense and a considerable compensation for the sufferers, or their surviving relatives.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the Government of the Tycoons, influenced by wise and just reflections will yield a ready compliance to the demands thus rendered necessary by these unprovoked and outrageous acts.

On the other hand, in the possible contingency which exists of the Japanese government refusing to accede to those demands, or hoping to evade them by futile arguments or procrastination, it becomes my duty to apprise you of the inevitable adoption in such an event of coercive measures by the rear admiral commanding-in-chief Her Majesty's naval forces in these seas now arrived here with a considerable force and furnished with instructions to the above effect analogous to my own.

Twenty days dating from the 6th instant is the period allotted as the term which I will await the definite and categorical reply of the Japanese government and the nature of which when received will decide the adoption or otherwise of coercive measures, the duration and severity of which will be proportioned to the degree of ill advised obstinacy or resistance which the Japanese government may assume.

Under such circumstances I have to instruct you to call a meeting of the British residents within your consular jurisdiction or of a committee appointed by them, and make known to them the purport of this dispatch, with a view that Her Majesty's subjects may individually adopt such precautionary measures for the safe-guard of their commercial interests as they may deem expedient, while in regard to general measures of defense against the continuance of coercive operations, the rear admiral commanding-incheif H.M. naval forces will very shortly propose to concert with the diplomatic agents and naval commanders of foreign states on the spot respecting the adoption of such combined arrangements as may be practicable and expedient.

I have to request you to communicate the purport of this dispatch to your colleagues the consuls of friendly nations residing at Kanagawa-Yokohama with the least possible delay.

(Signed) E. St. JOHN NEALE

(4) Letter of Joseph Heco to Assistant Secretary of State Frederick W. Seward

Kanagawa May 10th, 1863

My dear Sir:

By late arrival from Shanghai I have received your kind note of 27th Jan'y last through Genl. Pruyn, and am sorry to notice that you had not then received the presents but trust by this time that you have got them safely, as I am advised by my friend that it was forwarded to you through Messrs. Wells Fargo & Co's Express.

Now I will try to tell you some news for your own information—at present we are in the midst of trouble, that is, the lamentable occurrence which took place some months ago at "Nama Moogi" near Kanagawa upon an [sic] Englishmen by the officers belonging to the well-known Prince called "Satzoma"—which has not taken any notice of, 'till the present time by the English government.

About a month ago the British fleet came up here in considerable force and made demands to the Japanese government for reparation for the wrong done to English subjects—(the copy of the ultimatum I sent you by the last mail)—Now the rumour among the Japanese is, that the government of Japan will not accede to the British demands and owing to these rumors the natives have been removing their merchandise, personal etc. etc, from this place and Yedo to interior for the past 5 or 6 days, and I may add that things look very bad indeed. At present, however, we cannot obtain any other news regarding this matter, owing to the absence of the tycoon from the capital, but I trust that it will be arranged without bloodshed.

With my kind regards to your father, to yourself, I remain Yours very sincerely
To Hon. F.W. Seward

(5) Letter of Joseph Heco to Assistant Secretary of State Frederick W. Seward

Kanagawa Japan Feb'y 25th, 1864

Mr. dear Mr. Seward

I now have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your official dispatch dated the 4th Nov. in reply to mine of 10th Aug't last, and I am very much obliged to you for your kind and prompt attention to this matter, and I hope, I shall not have the occasion again to trouble your valuable time, as I have done.

In return for your kindness, I beg now to write a few lines and to give you general news of this remote country, so far as I know, though of course I cannot write so interesting as other Americans can, but I know that you will make some allowance for me, and therefore I shall now proceed.

On the 6th instant, the Japanese government had sent away another embassy to visit Europe and America on certain mission—their mission I heard was on amity upon the question of closing the port of Kanagawa—(this port being too near to the capital of the empire)—at that occasion one of my native friends who went with them as one of interpreters, & he requested me to give him some letter of introduction to my friends at Washington, but I had not any close friends there to give, because I never lived there any length of time, so, I have taken the liberty and gave him a letter to your good self.

In the event of his presenting to you the letter, will you be so kind as to give any aid which may be in your power, and no doubt will be appreciated by him as well as your obedient servant. He is very nice and intelligent young man, and whose family & relatives are standing high in this country—for instance, his father is one of the first class writers in Japan, and his uncle is the physician of the minister of foreign affairs—the hotta bitchu no kami—and one of his cousins is the physician to the present tycoon of Japan.

Since my last, the political difficulty in Japan it seems gradually subsided, and since entered into the native New Year, no movement whatever on the part of the conservative party as regards the foreign intercourse at the port, and from this quietness, I believe that the difference which has existed in political matter between the mikado and the government of tycoon is adjusted.

On the 5th instant His majesty the tycoon sailed from Yedo for Kiyoto, in his fleet which consisted of about 7 foreign rigged steamship of from 300 to 850 tons vessels—these vessels had been purchased from time to time by the government, from foreigners.

His present visit to Miyako is said to have been called by mikado (his superior) to come there and receive higher rank and title from the mikado. The rumor says, that after he received that said rank and title ("Kan-paku") that he is to retire from active life and tycoonship, and he will become as what they called "In-kyo" and in his place the Prince Hitotzobashi will be appointed by mikado.

This wonderful change, it appears, to take its place through many reasons, viz:—In the first place that the present tycoon is too young to be the head of a government in its present political crisis, and in the second place, that he had married to the youngest sister of the present mikado, and whose rank it seems higher than that of tycoon himself, and for this reason that it is necessary for mikado to grant higher rank & title to the tycoon, so as to equalize with his position, but when he receives the proposed title, he must retire from the tycoonship. In the 3d place, that the Prince Hitotzobashi is said to have been the proper heir to the late tycoon, and he would have been the tycoon but for his father's ill behaviour toward the late tycoon by poisoning him. This ill doing on the part of his father was, it appeared, discovered by the late Prince Regent (Ii Kamon no Kami), who then disgraced the father of Hitotzobashi (the prince of Meto) and also rejected the Hitotzobashi to the throne of tycoonship & put the present one from the House of Kishoo. Since that time to the present, the officials & men of Meto, became lonins or outlaws and create a quite disturbance throughout the empire, as a matter of revenge on their part towards the government, and they went so far as to assassinate the Prince Regent in midday at Yedo in March 1860, whilst he was going from his residence to the tycoon's castle.

Owing to these difficulties, the mikado thought it better that the proper heir (Hitotzobashi) to get the throne of tycoonship and his brother-in-law (present tycoon) should withdraw by obtaining higher position than that of his present one from mikado.

By doing this change the mikado thinks and believes that the peace & harmony may restore again to the people and the country, etc.

The general trade in this place it has been very dull for past a few months upon almost all articles both imports and exports, with the exception of raw cotton, which has been rather active, with price advanced. At present quote from $25.00 at $28.50 per pecul according to its quality.

On the 22d. inst. we (Americans) all celebrated the day by hoisting the stars and stripes and fired salute of 21 etc. for the Genl. Washington's birthday. We have had very fine weather this winter, without much of wet weather, though cold & freezing.

With kind regards to your father & remain yours sincerely,

J. Heco

To Hon. F.W.Seward

(6) Letter of Joseph Heco to Secretary of State William H. Seward

Kanagawa, Japan July 31st/65

My dear Sir,

Amid the universal horror and grief into which your countrymen have been recently plunged, by the murder of the president and cowardly attack upon yourself and son, I think there are none whose sympathies were more thoroughly enlisted than my own in this distant quarter of the globe.

Whilst, however, rejoicing at your subsequent recovery, I cannot forbear expressing to you, the great loss the republic would have sustained in the success of an attempt more worthy of Japan, than of a people claiming to be enlightened; indeed on this very account, many of my native countrymen regard these terrible events with a peculiar interest, and sincerely condole with those who have suffered, what they themselves have experienced at the hands of lawless and blood thirsty rebels.

With the sincere wish that you may be spared to the country whose national existence you have so signally contributed to preserve, and with gratitude for past kindness to myself

I remain Dear Sir,
Your obdt. Sevt. Joseph Heco

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State

(7) Letter of Secretary of State William H. Seward to Joseph Heco

Washington Sept. 25, 1865

My dear Mr. Heco

I have just received your letter of the 31st of July and I thank you for remembering me among the troubled concerns yet in the midst of the pleasing scenes of your far away native home. Our Father in Heaven has allowed our country to be afflicted, but He has nevertheless remembered mercy, and our nation is rescued from danger. He has been pleased to visit me with trials, but he has graciously enabled me to pass through them. Let us in all things submit ourselves to his will. He is omniscient and omnipotent, we are blind and powerless.

Faithfully your friend
William H. Seward

Joseph Heco, Esquire
Kanagawa Care of Consul

(8) Letter of Joseph Heco to Secretary of State William H. Seward

Japan April 10th, 1866

My dear Mr. Seward

Your kind letter replying to mine of last July, I have received through the consul. It gave me leave to mingle my joy with that of all your friends and countrymen, at the recovery of your health and to join with them in blessing God for continuing to give us the benefit of your useful and valuable life.

It is my heartfelt prayer that divine providence will preserve you in health and make prosper all your undertakings for the good of your country and its worthy people.

I am rejoiced to see that the rebellion has been so effectually put down and that the union shows itself to be so powerful both at home and abroad.

For my own part I can truly tell you, that at no time of that dreadful struggle, did I doubt of the final success of the United States and I was glad that events so fully justified my steadfast predictions, which I never failed to maintain in this country both before the Japanese and foreigners.

Turning to this my native country, I regret to tell you, that its political affairs are still in a very unsettled state. Great mistrust exists between the tycoon's party, and its opponents amongst the daimios or territorial lords, which is increased by the Yedo government keeping everybody in complete mystery of what goes on at the spiritual capital, Miyaco.

The acknowledgment of the foreign treaties by the mikado (having at length legalized the acts of the tycoon in this respect) has certainly done much toward pacifying the disaffected, but still a great uneasiness exists amongst the Japanese as to the outturn of negotiations now going on between the tycoon and some refractory daimios in the south and western parts of this empire.

Yokohama has grown very fast during the last two years, partly owing to the removal of some restrictions which used to weigh heavily upon trade and partly to the large number of the military and naval forces maintained here by the English and French nations, which causes a great deal of money to circulate.

Building materials have increased in price nearly 250% since the opening of this port and business premises suitable for foreign merchants let at monthly rentals of from 200 at 400$ Mexican. Owing to the preparation of more land for foreign occupation the prices of building lots in the old concessions have fallen considerably which is favorable for newcomers.

We look forward with great pleasure & interest to January next when the American Mail Steamers will commence to give us regular communication with the Western Hemisphere, of which we have long stood in great need.

With my best regard to Mr. F. Seward.

I have the honor to be
Your obdt Sevt & friend Joseph Heco

Hon. William H. Seward
Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.

IN 12 YEARS

Continued from Page 5

born Asians to forge relationships with the largely new immigrant population of Asians to sustain a growing role as a political and social force. The process of searching for an evolving Asian identity will be increasingly complex and will require periodic revisiting.

California, if you still live here, will be the first non-majority state on the mainland. San Francisco will be 50% Asian. Over 5% of the total U.S. population will be Asian. I would not at all be surprised if Japanese Americans held office at Senate Majority Leader, Speaker of the House of Representatives or Governor of several states.

Perhaps as much as a third of us identifying ourselves as Americans of Japanese ancestry will biracial, with a concentration in the Yonsei and Gosei ranks. Japanese economic presence may well contribute to a reinforcement of racial identity as Japanese with the considerable focus and attention on things Japanese. Japanese American identity will be tied more to life experience than genetics.

Japanese corporate presence in the traditional community centers and festivals is likely to expand, much to our chagrin. These centers and festivals were meant to help celebrate and clarify our identity as Americans, and they have little experience or interest in this.

Japanese corporate relations with American labor is strained. They are inexperienced with the American workforce. We begin again to repeat that we are not Japanese, separating ourselves from their identity. The statement only confuses the Japanese.

Things Japanese have grown in prominence. We will like the fact that there is shoyu on more restaurant tables. We will wish it was placed there for us, rather than the Japanese.

Japanese American community newspapers will have essentially disappeared. The ones that remain will have refocused on the resident Japanese business community. Ethnic churches will have reduced significantly in number. Buddhist Temples will divide between those that serve a Japanese corporate congregation and those that serve a multicultural American one. Sansei will be lamenting the absence of character and identity among the Yonsei. Sansei and Yonsei will be writing the history of the Nisei from a perspective very different from "The Quiet American." There will be a controversy. Japanese Americans will still mix mayonnaise and shoyu and favor hot dogs as a favorite condiment with their rice.

JACL's New Administrative Director

SAN FRANCISCO — Neal Izumi Taniguchi was named as the new administrative director at JACL National Headquarters. According to JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi, Taniguchi's responsibilities will include development, management of the JACL National Scholarship Program, and coordination of the JACL Washington, D.C. Leadership Program.

"Neal's administrative experience and commitment to civil rights will contribute to the continued growth and development of the organization," said Wakabayashi. "I'm pleased to welcome him to our national staff."

Taniguchi, a native of Fresno, is a 1985 graduate of UC Berkeley. He holds a bachelor's degree in ecomomics and a master's in public policy.

Prior to joining the JACL staff, he worked for the Harvey Rose Accountancy Corp./San Francisco Budget Analyst's Office where he served as the staff budget and management analyst for the San Francisco Board of Supervisors.

Taniguchi has been active in the Berkeley JACL chapter and was sponsored by the Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District JACL to participate in the 1987 Washington, D.C. Leadership Program.

He succeeds David Nakayama, who is now an aide to Assemblywoman Jackie Speier.

What Became of Fred Sato?

By Naomi Kashiwabara

The 1950s was a golden decade for San Diego, California. There was little smog; abalones could be scraped off rocks in shallow water; porpoises followed the ferry boats across San Diego Bay, and the El Cortez Hotel, which boasted a Sky Room, was the tallest building in town. Across the border, Agua Caliente offered its weekend 5-10. This involved picking the six winning horses in races 5 through 10. The payoff was good; if you won you could win around $50,000.

In those days I used to drive south on old 101 from San Diego's Pacific Beach to Market Street to get my hair cut. My wife used to say jokingly that she could do as well as Fred Sato (not his real name) with a size 7½ bowl and a pair of scissors. Nevertheless, I went faithfully to Fred's shop to quiet, likable Fred, who had a loyal following. I used to go through *Life*, *Look*, and *True* magazines before my turn in his chair.

There were two barber chairs in the shop. At one time Fred's younger brother manned the second chair. Later a skillful man, whom I shall call Pedro, took over the second chair.

One day Fred was gone. With no warning his shop had closed. I transferred my patronage to a barber in Pacific Beach to whom I could easily walk.

In the 1970, smog had polluted San Diego's air, the abalone and porpoises were gone, and El Cortez Hotel was hidden by skyscrapers.

My wife and I went to a wedding reception then and another guest told me why Fred Sato had mysteriously and suddenly left San Diego two decades earlier.

I tell Fred Sato's story. The story is true. The details, as in TV docudramas, are made-up.

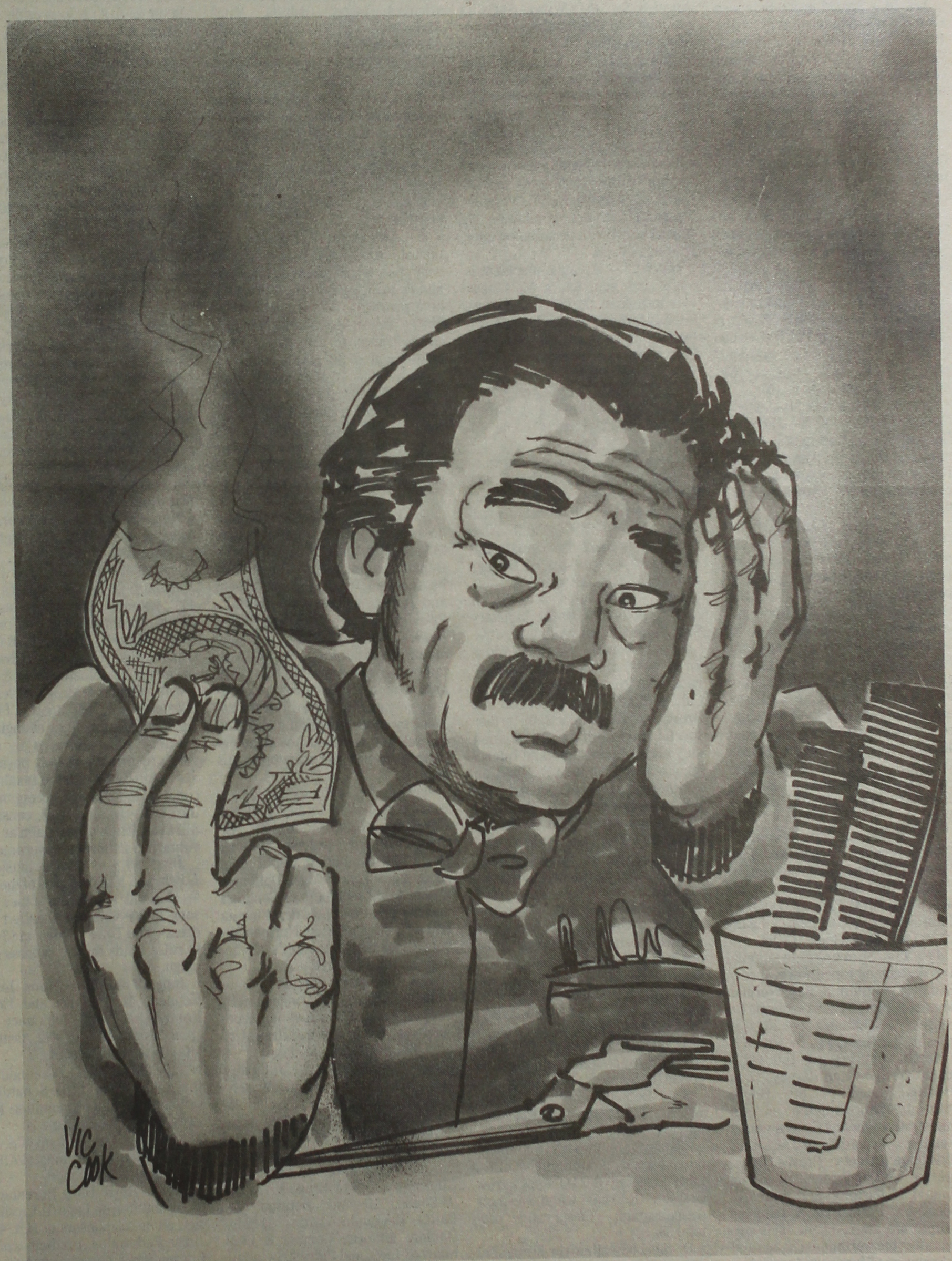
Fred Sato opened his barber shop earlier than usual this Monday morning. He hadn't been able to sleep the night before. He kept looking up Market Street for his assistant, Pedro. When would Pedro come? When would Pedro come? Fred had a hard time keeping calm. Rightly so. He had hit the 5-10! After trying week after week he had hit a winning combination! He rarely went to the track himself; he placed his bets with Pedro, who went to the Caliente track every weekend.

Fred knew what to do with his winnings. First a three-bedroom tract house. Money for his son's college education. A vacation in Hawaii.

He made himself keep calm. He straightened the magazines on the table. He cleaned the wall mirrors for the second time.

At last a smiling Pedro came down the street. Fred ran to him. Fred grabbed Pedro's jacket with both hands. "I won! I won!" Fred screamed.

"What do you mean, Fred?" Pedro asked.



Despite his upset condition, Fred smiled a little at Pedro's teasing sense of humor.

"I won the 5-10! I won the 5-10!" Fred screamed.

Pedro quit smiling and his face drooped. "You don't win nothing, Fred," Pedro muttered.

"What do you mean? I picked six winners! I won! I won!"

"Fred," Pedro said sadly, "I don't go to the track last week. What's the use? Nobody never win."

"You didn't go! You didn't go!" Fred shrieked. "Get out of here! I never want to see you again!"

Fred walked slowly back into his barber shop. Numbly he straightened the magazines on the table again. He sat down in a wooden chair by the side of the table. He put his head between his hands and sobbed.

Mr. Kashiwabara has been an occasional short-story contributor over the years. This yarn, more truth than fiction, was written for a creative writing class some years ago. It's good to see him back in print.—Editor.

1987 Chronology

Redress Legislation

Jan. 6 — The Civil Liberties Act of 1987 is introduced in the House of Representatives on the first day of the 100th Congress by Rep. Tom Foley (D-Wash.), the new Majority Leader, and 124 co-sponsors. When the 99th Congress adjourned last year, H.R. 442 had 139 voting co-sponsors, 124 of whom returned to the House after the November elections. New co-sponsors are congressmen John Lewis (D-Ga.), Mike Espy (D-Miss.), Kenneth Gray (D-Ill.) and Les Aspin (D-Wis.).

Jan. 10 — Speaking at a Selanoco Chapter installation dinner at the Buena Park Hotel in California, Grant Ujifusa, JACL-LEC pro tem chair and legislative strategist, calls for the recommitment of Japanese Americans to the passage of redress legislation in the 100th Congress.

Feb. 1 — Rep. Sala Burton (D-Calif.), a co-sponsor of H.R. 442, dies of colon cancer. Burton, who represented the 5th District (San Francisco) since 1983, is described by the National JACL as "a consistent and sensitive supporter of minority issues."

Feb. 2 — Grayce Uyehara, JACL-LEC executive director, announces Reps. Lane Evans (D-Ill.), Edward Madigan (R-Ill.) and Patricia Saiki (R-Hawaii) have become co-sponsors of H.R. 442, bringing the number of co-sponsors to 128.

Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) is named new chair of the Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations, the congressional subcommittee that has jurisdiction over the redress bill.

Feb. 14 — During a JACL National Board meeting, LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara and LEC Legislative Chair Grant Ujifusa report progress on both the House and Senate redress bills. The House bill is to go from subcommittee to full Judiciary Committee by April, says Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), who chairs the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations. Meanwhile, co-sponsors for the Senate bill reach 40, which includes Minority Leader Robert Dole (R-Kan.), and Sens.Steven Symms (R-Idaho), Bennett Johnston (D-La.), and Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.).

Feb. 19 — Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) becomes a co-sponsor of the Senate bill. Others who sign on, increasing the total to 42 co-sponsors, are Sens. Max Baucus (D-Mont.), John Breaux (D-La.), Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) and Paul Simon (D-Ill.).

Feb. 15 — Speaking at the annual Day of Remembrance observance in San Jose, California, Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) calls prospects for redress "bright" and sees hope of passing the House bill by Sept. 17.

March — A hearing on H.R. 442 is set for April 2 by Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.), chair of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations. According to JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara, the scope of the hearing will be limited to the proposed remedies because of Frank's belief that most people are aware of the facts surrounding the wartime exclusion and internment of Japanese Americans. Questions will deal with the implementation of payments to former internees.

March 2 — JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara announces new co-sponsors for both House and Senate redress bills. The signing on of Sen. Robert Kasten (R-Wis.) and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas) increase the number in the Senate to 44. In the House, new co-sponsors Kwiesi Mfume (D-Md.), George Hochbrueckner (D-N.Y.), Michael DeWine (R-Ohio), and John Miller (R-Wash.) bring House total to 132. Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) says he'll introduce the Senate bill when it has 51 co-sponsors.

March 10 — JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara announces the addition of Sens. William Cohen (R-Maine), David Durenberger (R-Minn.) and Wyche Fowler (D-Ga.) as co-sponsors of the Senate bill, bringing the total to 47.

March 16 — At a press conference at the Japanese American Community and Cultural Center in Los Angeles, Sen. Pete Wilson (R-Calif.) gives his reasons for supporting redress legislation.

March 17 — Sens. William Armstrong (R-Colo.), George Mitchell (D-Maine), Warren Rudman (R-N.H.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Larry Pressler (R-S.D.), and Albert Gore (D-Tenn.) join co-sponsorship of the House redress bill. Glenn is chairman of the Governmental Affairs Committee to which the bill will be assigned after it is introduced.

March 23 — An announcement is made that Sen. Spark Matsunaga will introduce the Senate redress bill on March 26 with at least 60 colleagues as co-sponsors. To date, Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), Terry Sanford (D-N.C.), David Boren (D-Okla.), Jake Garn and Orrin Hatch (both R-Utah), and Robert Stafford (R-Vt.) have become co-sponsors.

March 27 — New co-sponsors to the Senate bill are Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), Charles Grassley (R-Iowa), Thad Cochran (R.-Miss.) Christopher Bond (R-Mo.), and Alan Simpson (R-Wyo.). The Senate bill now has 66 co-sponsors, 41 Democrats and 25 Republicans.

April — Scheduled to testify on April 29 before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations for H.R. 442 are Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui (both D-Calif.); Mike Masaoka of Go for Broke, Inc.; Angus MacBeth, former special counsel to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians; John Kirtland, an attorney for Aleuts uprooted during WW2; National JACL President Harry Kajihara; JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara; and representatives of the Department of Justice and the American Bar Association.

April 3 — JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara announces postponement of the introduction of the Senate redress bill. No explanation or new date is given from Sen. Matsunaga's office.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia agrees to co-sponsor the Senate bill. The addition of Byrd gives the bill the support of the Senate's top leadership.

Sens. Bob Graham (D-Fla.), John Warner (R-Va.), and John Rockefeller IV (D-W.Va.) also announce their co-sponsorship. Two who had previously agreed to support the bill—Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) and Charles Grassley (R-Iowa)—withdraw their co-sponsorship. Co-sponsors now total 68.

Of the 14-member Governmental Affairs Committee, to which the bill will be assigned, 8 are co-sponsors. They are Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), John Glenn (D-Ohio), Carl Levin (D-Mich.) Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.), George Mitchell (D-Maine), Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), and Warren Rudman (R-N.H.)

Originally scheduled for April 2, the hearing on H.R. 442 by the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations has been rescheduled for April 29. Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) says that more votes from subcommittee members need to be confirmed before the decision is made on whether to refer the bill to the full Judiciary Committee. According to Mineta, the extension will give those invited to testify before the subcommittee more time to prepare.

April 10 — Originally shooting for April 9, Sen. Matsunaga introduces Senate bill with 71 co-sponsors (44 Democrats and 27 Republicans) from 46 states. Latest additions to the bill, now designated S.1009, are Richard Lugar (R-Ind.), Mitch McConnell (R-Ky.) and David Karnes (R-Neb.).

The bill, following recommendations made in 1983 by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, includes one-time payments of $20,000 to each surviving internee of the U.S. camps during WW2, establishment of a civil liberties education fund and an official apology for the government's wartime acts.

In addition, the bill would compensate Aleuts for losses suffered when they were removed from their homes in Alaska during WW2. One new provision to the bill also requires internees who accept the compensation to drop any further claims against the government.

April 29 — To date, Reps. Constance Morella (R-Md.), Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.), Chester Atkins (D-Mass.), James Bilbray (D-Nev.), and Peter DeFazio (D-Ore.) have announced their co-sponsorship of H.R. 442. Total of co-sponsors is now 139.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee hears testimony supporting H.R. 442 and a dissenting voice from the Department of Justice. The witness list includes Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui (both D-Calif.), Patricia Saiki (R-Hawaii) and Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii), among others. Opposition is given by Assistant Attorney General Richard Willard, who cites previous acknowledgement of the wrongs of internment by other presidents and congresses and the 1948 American Japanese Claims Act to support his case.

May — An anti-redress letter, bearing names of former Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), former National Security Agency official David Lowman and former Chief of Army Intelligence Edgar Doleman, is sent to all members of Congress and the print and broadcast media and wire services. Rep. Norman Mineta dismisses the letter's allegations as "entirely fiction."

New Mexico Senators Pete Domenici (R) and Jeff Bingaman (D) co-sponsor S. 1009, which has 72 co-sponsors due to the withdrawal of Sen. Steven Symms (R-Idaho).

May 13 — The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations approves H.R. 442 by voice vote. Subcommittee members present for the bill's mark-up are Chairman Barney Frank (D-Mass.), Sens. Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), Bruce Morrison (D-Conn.), Howard Berman (D-Calif.), Benjamin Cardin (D-Md.), Ranking Minority Member E. Clay Shaw (R-Fla.), and Patrick Swindall (R-Ga.). Also in attendance are Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui. Changes made in bill include a reduction in the amount to be appropriated, from $1.5 billion to $1.25 billion, leaving the $20,000 individual payments intact but cutting the Educational Trust Fund. In addition, the Aleut portion of the bill is stricken and the language of the bill, explaining reasons for the internment, is changed to "resulted in part from racial prejudice."

Reps. Tommy Robinson (D-Ark.) and Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), join the co-sponsorship of H.R. 422. Sen. Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) becomes a co-sponsor of S.1009, bringing the total number of Senate sponsors to 73.

May 20 — Sen. J. Danforth Quayle (R-Ind.) announces his support of S. 1009. Total number of co-sponsors reaches 74, 29 of which are Republicans.

June — Senate Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on Federal Service, Post Office and Civil Service slates hearing on S. 1009 for June 17. Subcommittee chair Sen. David Pryor (D-Ark.) is to preside.

June 8 — Calif. State Sen. Ralph Dills (D-Gardena) introduces Senate Joint Resolution 21, which urges the President and Congress to enact the redress legislation.

June 17 — The House Judiciary Committee and Federal Services, Post Office, and Civil Service Subcommittee of the Governmental Affairs Committee hold hearings on H.R 442 and S. 1009, respectively.

Redress bill S. 1009 gains three-fourths of the Senate and the co-sponsorship of Sen. David Pryor (D-Ark.), bringing number of co-sponsors to 75. Testimony is given by Sens. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaji), Brock Adams (D-Wash.), Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.). Nikkei testifiers include National JACL President Harry Kajihara, JACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara and Mike Masaoka of the Go for Broke Nisei veterans association. William Hohri of National Council for Japanese American Redress, who has filed a class action suit, requests a change in wording of the bill with regard to extinguishment of claims.

By 28 to 6 vote, the House Judiciary Committee passes H.R. 442 without significant amendments. An amendment put forth by Rep. Daniel Lungren (R-Calif.) which seeks to delete individual payments, is defeated 26 to 8. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) solves dispute over bill's explanation for the wartime internment by changing its wording. Also approved by voice vote are provisions that payments are not to be considered taxable income by the IRS and acceptance of the compensation will constitute full satisfaction of any claim an individual has against the government.

June 19 — Sansei musicians Edwin and Mikio Sankey of the East West Band are selling tapes of a song they'e composed, called "Redress—The Time Is Now," at $3 each to raise funds for the redress campaign.

June 19 and 22 — Reps. Joseph Kennedy II (D-Mass.) and Ernest Konnyu (R-Calif.) announce co-sponsorship of H.R. 442, bringing total to 143 co-sponsors.

June 26 — JACL-LEC announces that S. 1009 will go to the Senate Governmental Affairs committee for a mark-up session on June 30.

June 30 — The mark-up of S. 1009 by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee is postponed.

July — Reps. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.) and Ron de Lugo (D-Virgin Is.) sign on as co-sponsors of H.R. 442.

The Federation Auxiliaries of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union announces support of H.R. 442 and S. 1009 during the Federal Auxiliaries' convention.

July 1 —House bill gains co-sponsorship of Rev. Floyd H. Flake (D-N.Y.).

July 7 — Reps. Nancy Pelosi (D-Calif.), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D-Colo.) and James L. Oberstar (D-Minn.) announce their co-sponsorship of H.R. 442.

July 8 — Rep. Tim Valentine (D-N.C.) becomes a co-sponsor of H.R. 442. House co-sponsors number 150.

July 17 — Reps. Les AuCoin (D-Ore.), Sherwood Boehlert (R-N.Y.), Brian Donnelly (D-Mass.), David Nagle (D-Iowa), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D-Ohio) and Patrick Swindall (R-Ga.) announce their co-sponsorship of H.R. 442.

July 23 — Reps. David E. Skaggs (D-Colo.), Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.) and Wayne Owens (D-Utah) announce their co-sponsorship of H.R. 442. Total number: 159.

July 25-29 — Over 120 Japanese American delegates from throughout the country participate in lobbying effort organized by the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, in what is called the largest organized contingent of Asian Americans to ever lobby the capitol.

July 29 — Reps. William Dannemeyer (R-Calif.) and Hal Daub (R-Neb.) become co-sponsors, bringing total to 161.

Aug. 4 — Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, presided over by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), passes S. 1009 by unanimous voice vote. The bill's mark-up adds an amendment proposed by Sen. Bill Roth (R-Del.), which stretches out individual payments over five years. The bill is scheduled to go to the full Senate for a vote.

Reps. Beryl F. Anthony, Jr. (D-Ark.) and Jack Davis (R-Ill.) become co-sponsors of H.R. 442.

Aug. 6 — Reps. Butler Derrick (D-S.C.), Dante B. Fascell (D-Fla.), Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Texas) and Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), in announcing their co-sponsorship, bring total to 167.

September — The San Francisco Board of Supervisors passes a resolution urging Congress to adopt H.R. 442 and S. 1009.

September — The JACL National Board and JACL-LEC Board designate the Japanese American Library in San Francisco as the repository for their redress materials.

Sept. 10 — A "Dear Colleague" letter, supporting passage of redress legislation, is sent to rrepresentatives by a bi-partisan group of House members. Other letters, asking congressmen to vote in favor of H.R. 442, are distributed from the AFL-CIO, "Friends Committee on National Legislation," the "United Brethren Church," the "Immigration and Naturalization Committee," the American Bar Association and the Washington office of the American Civil Liberties Union. It is learned that Reps. Daniel Lungren and Norman Shumway (both R-Calif.) will introduce amendments to H.R. 442 during its House vote.

Sept. 11 — An announcement is made that the San Francisco Board of Supervisors has passed a resolution urging Congress to adopt H.R. 442 and S. 1009.

Sept. 17 — The House of Representatives passes H.R. 442 by a vote of 243-141. The bill includes provisions for a public apology from the U.S. government and $20,000 to each surviving internee. Amendments intending to destroy the individual payments or to paying compensation on a "formula" basis are introduced by Reps. Daniel Lungren and Norman Shumway, respectively. Both are defeated, Lungren's amendment by a vote of 237 to 162 and Shumway's by voice vote.

October — Rep. Norman Mineta's office explains that the congressman voted "present—not voting" during the Sept. 17 House vote on H.R. 442 because he wanted to avoid a conflict of interest.

Oct. 20 — The Senate Committee

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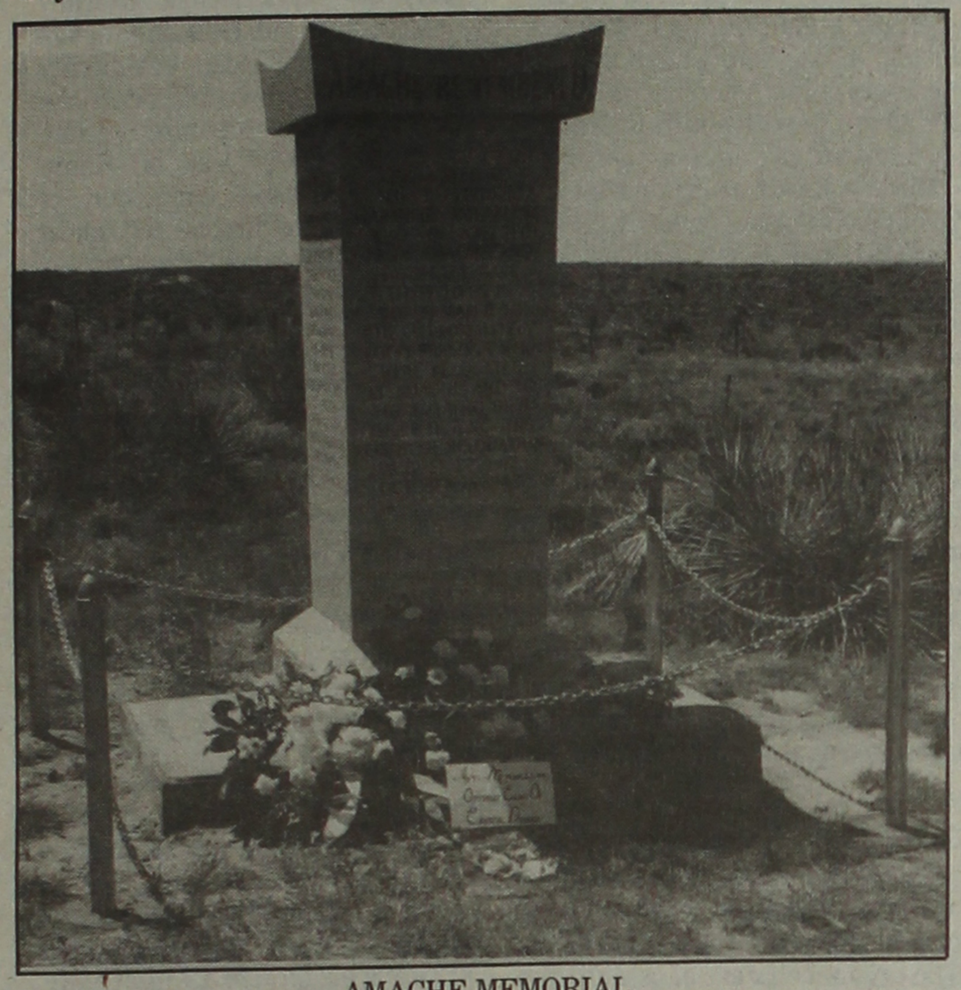
1987 Chronology

Remembrances of JA WW2 Experience

January — *Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Meyer and American Racism* by Richard Drinnon is published by University of California Press.

Jan. 21 — Chicago Mayor Harold Washington proclaims Feb. 19 as a Day of Remembrance to commemorate the evacuation and incarceration of Japanese Americans during WW2.



AMACHE MEMORIAL

February — An announcement is made that a study entitled "Behind Barbed Wire: The Journalism of WW2 Internment Camps" is being conducted by Lauren Kessler, an associate professor at the University of Oregon School of Journalism.

Feb. 15 — U.S. Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) is keynote speaker at the Day of Remembrance program, held at the Buddhist Church Betsuin of San Jose.

Feb. 19 — Attorney Ellen Godbey Carson and Peter Irons, author of *Justice at War*, speak at the Day of Remembrance program held by the National Council for Japanese American Redress in Chicago.

A dinner discussion and Day of Remembrance program, sponsored by the Day of Remembrance Committee for Japanese American Redress, takes place at the Japanese American United Church in New York.

Feb. 21 — U.S. Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) is the featured speaker at the Day of Remembrance program held at Northeastern University in Boston.

U.S. Rep. Mervyn Dymally (D-Calif.) is guest speaker at the Day of Remembrance program held at the Ken Nakaoka Center in Gardena, California.

U.S. Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.); Eric Saul, adviser to the National Japanese American Historical Society; and Doris Ward, San Francisco city supervisor, speak at the Day of Remembrance program at the Christ United Presbyterian Church in San Francisco.

Feb. 28 — A bronze marker commemorating the Walerga Park Project in Sacramento, Calif., acreage named by the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors after the wartime assembly center, is dedicated.

March — An announcement is made that community leaders seek camp art, newspapers and other objects from the wartime internment for an archive and resource center to be established by the San Jose Commission on the Internment of Local Japanese Americans in conjunction with the San Jose JACL's proposed Japanese American Resource Center.

An announcement is made that a study, conducted by Dr. Donna Nagata, an assistant professor of psychology at Smith College, is researching the variety of ways in which the WW2 internment of Japanese Americans has affected the Sansei.

March 28 — Florin JACL and the Florin Japanese American community hold the fifth annual "Time of Remembrance" at the Florin Buddhist Church in Sacramento.

Twin Cities JACL observes Day of Remembrance at the Parish House of Gethsemane Episcopal Church in Minneapolis.

April — "Winter in My Soul," a 1986 television documentary on the wartime Heart Mountain camp, is available on VHS copies.

America on Trial, written by Richard K. Tanaka. is available.

April 3 — California Assembly Speaker Pro Tempore Mike Roos (D-Los Angeles) introduces a state bill, AB 1375, which would provide the funding for two educational films, one on the WW2 internment of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens and another on the Armenian genocide.

April 25 — Over 300 participate in the 18th annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, held in San Fernando Valley, Calif. Richard Drinnon, author of *Keeper of the Concentration Camps*, is a guest speaker.

April 27 — The California State Assembly Education Committee approves AB 1375.

April 30 — "Yankee Samurai," an exhibit on the Japanese American contribution to victory in the Pacific during WW2, is installed in the auditorium of Nakamura Hall at the Defense Language Institute, Presidio of Monterey in California.

May — Over 300 participate in Manzanar pilgrimage, in Manzanar, California. Richard Drinnon, author of *Keeper of Concentration Camps: Dillon S. Myer and American Racism*, addresses crowd.

Beyond Words: Images from America's Concentration Camps, by Deborah Gesensway and Mindy Roseman, is published by Cornell University Press.

May 2-3 — The Canal High School (Gila Relocation Center) Reunion for the classes of 1943-47 takes place at the Hilton Hotel in Fresno, Calif.

May 9—Public TV station KUED 7, in Salt Lake City, presents "Topaz," a documentary on the wartime internment camp. The documentary focuses on Japanese Americans of the San Francisco Bay Area who were removed from their homes and shipped to Topaz, Utah.

May 16 — A program designed to acquaint Seattle educators with information about the wartime internment of Japanese Americans and the redress issue is held.

A chain barrier is built around the Amache Memorial in Granada, Colo., the same day the annual Amache pilgrimage takes place.

May 22 — The California State Assembly Ways and Means Committee approves AB 1375.

May 25 — Nisei Memorial Day Services are held by Golden Gate Nisei Memorial Post 9879 of the VFW and Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District Council JACL at Golden Gate National Cemetery in San Bruno, California.

June 5-30 — "Executive Order 9066," a touring exhibit of photographs of the WW2 internment for Japanese Americans, is displayed at The Light Factory in Charlotte, N.C.

June 8 — Senate Joint Resolution 21 is introduced to the California Assembly by State Sen. Ralph C. Dills (D-Gardena). The resolution urges Congress to remedy the injustices of the wartime internment of Japanese Americans.

June 12 — An announcement is made that the American Turkish Association of Southern California is opposing AB 1375.

June 19-21 — A Japanese medical team in San Francisco provides free comprehensive examinations, funded by the Japanese government, to Americans who were exposed to the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs. The examination, which will also be given in Los Angeles (June 27-29), Seattle (July 4-5) and Honolulu (July 9-12), is held in the UC San Francisco Medical Center.

June 25 — California State Bill AB 1375 passes out of the Assembly.

June 27 — "Winter War," a ballet about the WW2 internment experience, is performed by Mariko and Yuriko Murikami of the Pajarito Ballet Theatre at the Omatsuri in Albuguerque, New Mexico. The festival honors Robert Cullum, who worked for the War Relocation Authority in New York, Ohio and California.

June 29 — Senate Joint Resolution 21 receives final approval by the California State Assembly.

July 4-5 — The first Jerome Camp (Arkansas) All-Block reunion takes place at Sambi Restaurant in Downey, California.

Aug. 6 — Dorothy Stroup, author of *In the Autumn Wind*, is the guest speaker at an Interfaith Commemoration of the bombing of Hiroshima at the San Francisco Jewish Community Center.

Aug. 8 — The annual Hiroshima-Nagasaki Commemoration, sponsored by Asian Pacific Americans for Nuclear Awareness and the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors, takes place at the Japanese American Community and Cultural Center in Los Angeles.

MANZANAR REUNION

Peace Week, in Hiroshima, Japan, commemorates the 42nd anniversary of the WW2 bombing of the city.

Aug. 23 — "Japanese American Resisters in the Military During World War II," a program presented by Professor Shirley Castelnuovo, is held in Los Angeles as part of the Japanese American National Museum's lecture series.

Aug. 28-30 — More than 500 gather at the Sacramento Inn for a reunion of former Poston (Arizona) camp internees.

Aug. 30 — "Miss Minidoka 1943," a musical based on the internment experience of Japanese Americans, ends its run at the Northwest Asian American Theater's new studio in Seattle's International District.

Sept. 5 — Walter and Millie Woodward of Bainbridge Island, Washington, are honored at the second Manzanar All-Camp reunion, held at the Westin Bonaventure Hotel in Los Angeles.

Sept. 10 — "Spirit of Friendship" dinner, a benefit held by the Japanese American National Museum, honors Col. Young Oak Kim, an officer of the 100th/442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Sept. 11 — AB 1375 passes the California Assembly.

Sept. 19-20 — A conference entitled "Views from Within: The Japanese American Wartime Internment Experience" takes place at the University of California at Berkeley.

Sept. 27 — California Governor George Deukmejian signs AB 1375, the bill to fund an educational film or video tape about the wartime internment of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens.

Sept. 30 — A wreath-laying ceremony, chaired by the National Nisei Veterans Committee, takes place at the Vietnam veterans memorial wall.

The National Japanese American Historical Society, in conjunction with the National Nisei Veterans Association and the National JACL, holds a Congressional Banquet in Arlington, Virginia.

Oct. 1 — "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the U.S. Constitution," an exhibit on the wartime internment of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens, which commemorates the 200th birthday of the U.S. Constitution, opens in the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of American History. About 5,000 Japanese Americans meet at the west steps of the capitol to hear the keynote address given by former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg.

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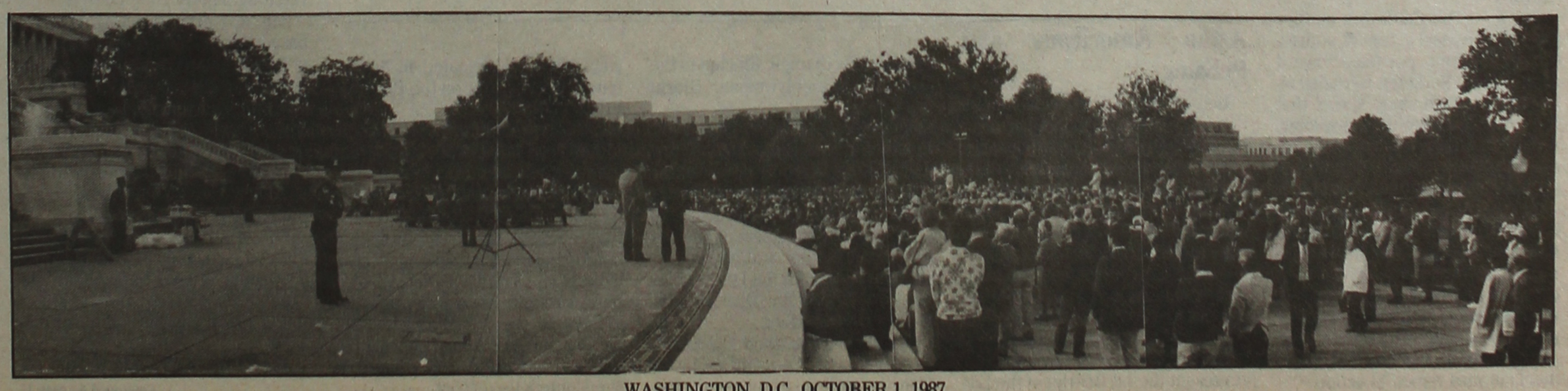

WASHINGTON, D.C., OCTOBER 1, 1987

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Civil Rights Issues

Feb. 6 — A plan by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) to round-up Arab immigrants in the United States is alleged by attorneys for eight Jordanians and a Kenyan who were arrested for alleged ties with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Feb. 19 — JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi issues a statement regarding a proposal by the INS round-up and detain Arab and Iranian immigrants, saying, "The documentation of government plans calling for a detention camp in Oakdale, La., is a frightening renewal of a direction that 45 years ago resulted in the greatest failure of our Constitution."

Feb. 23 — The new trial of Ronald Ebens of Detroit recieves a change of venue to Cincinnati because of pre-trial publicity. Ebens was one of two men charged in the 1982 beating death Vincent Chin; he was convicted of violating Chin's civil rights. The conviction was overturned in Sept. 1986 by the U.S. 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

March — Michael Nitz, one of two men originally charged in the 1982 beating death of Vincent Chin, reaches a settlement with Chin's estate. Nitz is to pay the estate $50,000 in cash and $30 a week for 10 years.

April 21 — In Cincinnati, the question of racial motivation in the beating death of Vincent Chin is debated. The defense contends that a taped conversation between Detroit attorney Lisa Chan and Chin's friends proves they were apparently coached to testify that racial slurs were used prior to the altercation that resulted in Chin's death. Ebens had denied using any racial slurs.

April 23 — The Asian Law Caucus urges the INS to drop deportation charges against seven Palestinians and one Kenyan arrested in January. The law caucus says the charges in the case are limited to "alleged political activities" rather that actual criminal violations.

May 1 — Ronald Ebens is found not guilty of violating Vincent Chin's civil rights in the 1982 beating death of Chin. The prosecution contended that Ebens attacked Chin because he was Asian; the defense maintained the death resulted from a drunken brawl with no racial overtones.

May 11 — Charges are dropped against eight immigrants accused of belonging to a faction of the PLO after the government fails to produce the immigration official who ordered them arrested in January.

May 28 — Claims of racial discrimination are dismissed by a Houston judge in the case of Dr. Dinh D. Vu, an employee of the City of Houston Department of Health and Human Services. Vu claimed he was not promoted because of racial reasons.

July 30 — An out-of-court settlement is reached whereby Ronald Ebens agress to pay $1.5 million to the estate of Vincent Chin. Ebens, who says he has no assets, earns about $450 a month doing odd jobs.

Sept. 8 — The Tri-District Convention held in Denver votes to symbolically oppose the nomination of Judge Robert Bork as associate justice of the Supreme Court.

Sept. — The Asian Law Caucus, the Asian Pacific Bar of California and the Asian American Bar Association of the Greater Bay Area come out in opposition to Bork's nomination to the Supreme Court.

Oct. 3 — After a 9-5 vote, the JACL National Board votes to defer taking a position opposing the confirmation of Bork to the Supreme Court.

Nov. 23 — Rep. Robert Matsui announces he may introduce legislation to require the U.S. Census Bureau to provide a breakdown of Asians by separate ethnic designations for the 1990 census, instead of lumping them together under one category.

Slurs and Stereotypes

Jan. 5 — The *New York Times* publishes a breakdown by race, gender and other categories of the 100th Congress; it does not include Congressional members of Asian Pacific American background. The source is the Congressional Quarterly. The list describes the Senate as 100 percent White, despite the presence of Sen. Daniel Inouye and Spark Matsunaga (both D-Hawaii). The House is also depicted without Asian Pacific Americans, despite the presence Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui (both D-Calif.), Rep. Patricia Saiki (R-Hawaii) and Rep. Daniel Akaka (D-Hawaii).

Jan. 28 — The *New York Times* runs a correction on its Jan. 5 story which lacked inclusion of congressional members of Asian Pacific American ancestry. After a letter to the Times and to the *Congressional Quarterly*, the source of the Times' story, Rep. Norman Mineta receives a letter of apology from Neil Skene, executive director of the Quarterly.

Feb. 26 — San Diego disc jockey Randy Miller of KS103-FM asks listeners to call in with Chinese jokes during his show; jokes and derogatory terms for Chinese are then aired. The next day, after negative feedback to his actions, the following taped "apology" by Miller is aired: "I'm velly solly. Velly solly. Solly, Challie. Velly, velly solly. Ancient Chinese seclet. I aporogize. Velly solly. I solly. You would not believe how solly. Velly velly solly."

April 10 — Disc jockey Randy Miller quits after controversy for soliciting Chinese jokes on his program.

April 29 — KS103-FM Station Manager Chris Conway agrees to write a policy statement on the use of ethnic humor during broadcasts during a one-hour meeting with members of the Asian/Pacific Islander Media Responsibility Coalition. He refuses to give an on-air apology.

May 2 — Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone meets with the Congressional Black Caucus and other Black leaders to make amends for a 1986 remark that angered Blacks and Hispanics.

May 6 — KS103-FM Station Manager Chris Conway gives a letter of apology to Virginia Fung of the Asian/Pacific Islander Media Responsibility Coalition and pays $100 to have the letter printed as an advertisement in Fung's newspaper, the *San Diego Pan Asian Express*.

July — Sen. Warren Rudman (R-N.H.) reports that Sen. Daniel Inouye, chair of the Senate committe investigating the Iran-contra affair, has become the target of racial slurs. According to Rudman, his office began receiving letters, phone calls and telegrams containing derogatory references to Inouye's ethnicity the day after Lt. Col. Oliver North's testimony.

July — Joseph A. Duffel, a member of the California Transportation Commission, aims racial slurs at the Japanese during a meeting. Duffel later apologizes.

July 28 — California Attorney General John Van de Kamp meets with Asian American community leaders to clarify statements he made regarding organized crime and Asian gangs. Van de Kamp called "the rapid expansion of Asian gangs" the "biggest and fastest growing threat to public safety."

August — After publicity about racial slurs aimed at Sen. Daniel Inouye, a flood of complimentary calls and letters reach Inouye's office. Meanwhile, newspaper columnists across the nation respond with columns chastising those who denigrated Inouye, while praising his record as a WW2 hero.

Oct. 16 — William C. Verity, then incoming commerce secretary, uses "Japs" in a speech; after various Nikkei leaders express negative feedback to the remark, Verity calls it "a slip."

Anti-Asian Violence

Dec. 12, 1986 — Raymond Cruz of New York City is sentenced to 1½ to 4½ years in state prison for a racially motivated attack in which Gary Moy, a Chinese American, was stabbed in the back.

Dec. 24, 1986 — Three White men make an apparently unprovoked attack on four Vietnamese men in Stoughton, Mass. They are later charged with assault and battery and violating the Massachusetts civil rights law.

Jan. 30 — Three male Chinese American students are beaten with fists and a cane by 10 to 15 white students near New Ultrecht High School in the Bayridge area of Brooklyn. The next day police locate and charge Peter Capobianco with discrimination, assault and criminal possession of a weapon. Arrested Feb. 9 is Peter Otero, a second suspect in the beating; also arrested is Rosario Ferrera. The three are later sentenced to 72 hours of community service and a $100 fine. The original charges of assault, discrimination and criminal possession of a weapon are dropped.

Feb. 20 — Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui send a letter to Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, urging a hearing on anti-Asian violence.

April 1 — Charges against four Chinese Americans who were arrested Jan. 1 for illegally using a cable TV service are dropped. Meanwhile, the four, Hung Wong, his wife Feekyin Wong, her sisters Kim and Holly Woo, contend that the two arresting officers, without giving a reason or showing identification, broke down the apartment door, grabbed Mr. Wong in a chokehold and shoved him against the wall, shoved and struck Mrs. Wong and grabbed and handcuffed the Woo sisters.

Sept. 4 — Yong Kook Ou, a South Korean citizen, after being arrested for riding his bicycle against traffic, is allegedly attacked and severely beaten by two New York police officers before a crowd of witnesses.

Nov. 10 — The Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitutional and Civil Rights schedules a hearing on anti-Asian violence. Those testifying include Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui, Floyd Shimomura of JACL, Arthur Soong of the Asian American Legal Defense Fund, Kim Cook of the Mutual Assistance Associations Consortium and James Tso of the Organization of Chinese Americans. The JACL recommends a four-point plan to combat anti-Asian violence; one of the points recommends federal record-keeping of hate-crimes.

Asian American Admissions

Jan. 23 — UC Berkeley releases a 16-page study refuting claims that its admissions policies discriminate against Asian Americans.

March 11 — Members of the Asian American Task Force on University Admissions meet with University of California President David Gardner to discuss admissions of Asians at UC campuses.

March 13 — The Pacific Citizen publishes a story about critics of the UC Berkeley study which claimed to refute charges of discriminatory admissions practices towards Asian American students.

May 2 — University of California Regent Yori Wada categorically denies claims that the the UC system discriminates against Asian American applicants. The statements are made a workshop at the JACL Tri-District Conference held in Los Angeles.

Oct. 8 — The California auditor general releases a report addressing admissions practices toward Asians at UC Berkeley. Berkeley officials claim the study shows that they are not guilty of wrongdoing. Asian American critics say the report does point out deficiencies in the admissions practices.

Nov. 18 — UC Berkeley Chancellor Ira Michael Heyman releases a memorandum to the co-chairs of the Asian American advisory committee that acknowledges disparities reported in the auditor general's report on Asian admissions. The memorandum makes seven assignments toward remedial action.

Litigation

March 2 — Gordon Hirabayashi's *coram nobis* case is scheduled for presentation to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

April 20 — The Supreme Court hears oral arguments on the class action suit filed by the National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR). Solicitor General Charles Fried presents the government's twofold argument for dismissal of the class action suit filed by NCJAR. Part one of the argument contends that the lawsuit was originally filed in the wrong court and sought to require the plaintiffs to refile the action in the specialized U.S. Circuit Court, delaying the progress of the suit. Fried further argues that the lawsuit was filed too late, invalidated by a six-year statute of limitations dating from President Ford's rescission of Executive Order 9066 in 1976. Fried also defends the legality of the internment.

June 1 — The Supreme Court rules 8-0 to have NCJAR's class action suit remanded to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. The Court makes no ruling about the statute of limitations having run out or not, however.

Sept. 25 — Gordon Hirabayashi's wartime convictions are overturned by the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

Oct. 5 — The *writ of certiorari* filed on behalf of Minoru Yasui's *coram nobis* case is denied by the Supreme Court. With all avenues exhausted, Yasui's legal team files a brief to reconsider the decision to the Supreme Court.

Nov. — Dr. Don T. Nakanishi, a professor of Asian American Studies at UCLA files a grievance suit which charges the university with racial bias and procedural irregularities, which denied him a permanent faculty position at the School of Education.

Nov. 30 — The Supreme Court decides not to reconsider rehearing Min Yasui's *coram nobis* case, bringing his years-long case to a close.

Asian Americans and Politics

Dec. 8, 1986 — Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) is reappointed Deputy Whip for the 100th Congress.

Jan. 7 — Supporters Art Song, Jr. of Los Angeles throw a dinner to kick-off his campaign for the City Council's 10th District seat.

Jan. 16 — Warren Furutani of Los Angeles formally files as a School Board candidate for the 7th District.

Feb. 3 — Leland Wong and Paul Da Yung Moore finish third and fourth respectively in an election to represent the 1st District of the Los Angeles City Council. Elected to the post is Assemblywoman Gloria Molina.

March 3 — Michael Mitoma of Carson, Calif., is elected to the Carson City Council.

April 14 — Warren Furutani narrowly defeats incumbent John Greenwood to win a seat on the Los Angeles Board of Education. Art Song, candidate for the Los Angeles City Council's 10th District seat, finishes in fifth place.

April 21 — In Oakland, California, incumbent City Councilman Frank Ogawa is reelected. Meanwhile, Patricia Hirota is defeated in her attempt to win a seat on the Board of Education.

June 2 — Julia Wu is elected to the Los Angeles Community College Board of Trustees.

Nov. 3 — In California, Dr. Audrey Noji is elected to the Santa Ana Unified School District governing board; Robert Watanabe is elected to the Bonita Unified School District in San Dimas; Buddy Takata is re-elected to the Hawthorne School District Board; Willard Yamaguchi is re-elected to the school board in the Montebello district.

Miscellaneous

Dec. 12, 1986 — The California Court of Appeals upholds a 1983 demotion of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who was the Los Angeles County coroner for 14 years.

Jan. 6 — Cheung Hung Chang of Washington, D.C., is sentenced to 15 months probation and ordered to perfrom 100 hours of volunteer work after being arrested Sept. 27, 1986, for apparently threatening a customer with a gun.

Jan. 16 — California Attorney General John Van de Kamp announces the introduction of a State Assembly bill that would impose stronger penalties for crimes motivated by bigotry.

Jan. 8 — The Washington, D.C.-based National Democratic Council of Asian and Pacific Americans announces its intention to urge President Reagan to appoint an Asian to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi and P.C. columnist William Marutani are among those mentioned as potential candidates.

Feb. 6 — Little Tokyo's Weller Street is renamed Astronaut Ellison S. Onizuka Street in honor of the late Col. Ellison Onizuka, who was killed in the space shuttle Challenger disaster.

March — The Pacific Citizen re-

Continued on page 17

1986-87 Necrology

Aiso, John, 78, highest ranking Nisei in the U.S. Armed Forces during WW2 and the first Nisei judge in the U.S., died Dec. 30 of head injuries suffered when he was mugged Dec. 13 at a mini-market gas station in Hollywood, California. After serving as a Military Intelligence Service officer at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he served as a Superior Court Commissioner until 1952, when he was appointed a Los Angeles Municipal Court judge, thus becoming the first Nisei to hold a U.S. judicial post. In 1957 he was elevated to Superior Court judge, and in 1986 then-Gov. Reagan promoted him to the 2nd District Court of Appeals.

Akagi, Betty C., 61, of Alameda, Calif., longtime membership JACL chair, died Dec. 19.

Akimoto, Tatsumi, 94, of Portola Valley, Calif., died Jan. 29.

Beekman, Take (née Okawa), 81, a Pacific Citizen contributer and Japanese-language teacher, died March 2 after a long illness.

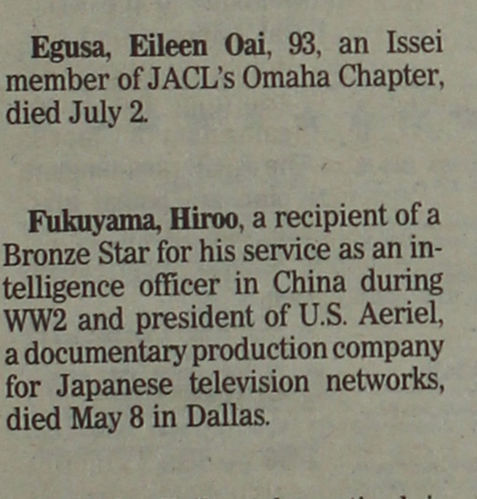
Bristol, Carl, 66, Riverside JACL president for 1978-79 and elementary school teacher, died June 22.

Dodd, Carol Santoki, 49, civic leader, author and director of information for Hawaii's judiciary for the past five years, died of cancer Dec. 30, 1986. She authored *The Richardson Years: 1966-1982*, a review of the Hawaii Supreme Court under Chief Justice William Richardson.

Egusa, Eileen Oai, 93, an Issei member of JACL's Omaha Chapter, died July 2.

Fukuyama, Hiroo, a recipient of a Bronze Star for his service as an intelligence officer in China during WW2 and president of U.S. Aeriel, a documentary production company for Japanese television networks, died May 8 in Dallas.

Hashida, Teiho, who retired in 1981 from his 36-year post as Japanese section editor of the *Rafu Shimpo* in Los Angeles, died April 16.



Dr. Edward Ichiro Hashimoto

Hashimoto, Dr. Edward Ichiro, 76, anatomy professor at the University of Utah, died Aug. 23. He was honored with the university's "outstanding professor" award more times than any other instructor and made honorary president of the Utah State Medical Association for 1985-86

Hayashi, Rev. Francis M.,89, a retired minister who last served at Wesley United Methodist Church in San Jose's Japantown, died Feb. 18.

Higuchi, Takeru, 69, the pharmaceutical chemist who developed pills that release medicine slowly into the bloodstream, died March 24 at the University of Missouri-Columbia Hospital and Clinics.

Himeno, Dr. Edward T., 66, of Monterey Park, Calif., was a child psychiatrist and WW2 veteran. He died July 9.

Kato, Novo, 72, of Bellflower, Calif., died Nov. 16, 1986, following a brief illness. A founding member of the Pocatello-Blackfoot JACL Chapter, he later served as a member of the Long Beach and Selanoco chapters.

Kawakami, Richard, 56, Hawaii's House Speaker who served 12 years as chair of the House Water, Lands and Hawaiian Affairs Committee, died March 8 of an apparent heart attack.

Koike, Yas, 72, of Alameda, Calif., died of pneumonia Dec. 30, 1986. Born in Sacramento, he served as president of the Alameda JACL Chapter from 1987-79.

Miyamoto, Mitchie Mitsuo, 67, of Watsonville, Calif., died June 5. He served in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during WW2 and designed the Statue of Liberty hand and torch shoulder patch for the regiment.

Morikawa, Jitsuo, 75, internationally-known preacher, ecumenical leader and Baptist executive, died July 20. While incarcerated in a Japanese relocation center during WW2, he served as the minister of the First Baptist Church of Chicago.

Motoda, Kiyoko, 87, philanthropist, author, evangelist and businesswoman, died April 12. She was co-founder of the Seattle Japanese Holiness Church and founder and president of the nonprofit Motoda Foundation.

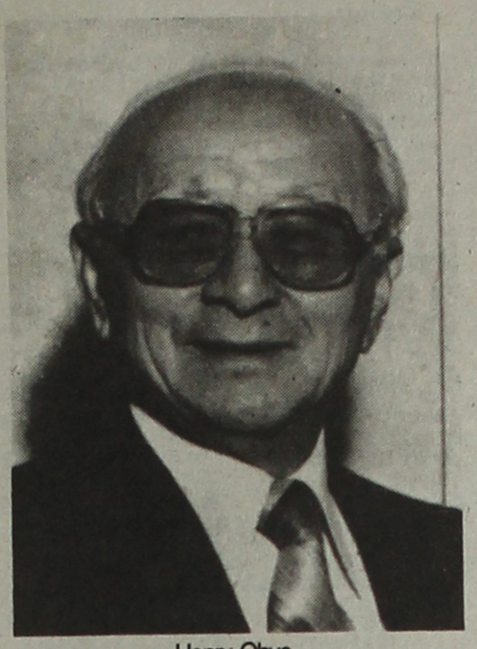
Nagao, David S., 70, of Battle Creek, Michigan, died March 10. A member of American Legion Post 54, he served with the 100th Infantry, Company A, through the European and Mediterranean operations, and was awarded the Purple Heart, DUB and CIB decorations.

Nakasako, Motomu "Mote," 63, of Los Angeles, died Aug. 3. The WW2 veteran, who had received the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart, was a member of the Mayor's Veterans Advisory Committee and served on the California Association of County Veterans Service Officers.

Nishimura, Marjorie "Mitsi" Tokioka of Houston, co-owner and president of Post Oak Travel Inc., and a founding member of River Oaks Breakfast Club, died March 2.

Nomura, Harry Hiroshi, 86, of Dinuba, Calif., died Jan. 29 of complications from double pneumonia.

Obata, George, a member of Wash. D.C. JACL Chapter and a 30-year 1000 Club member, died Nov. 28, 1986.



Henry Ohye

Ohyer, Henry, 77, founder of the Japanese American Aeronautics Association and the first Nisei to cross the Pacific in a single-engine airplane, died May 12 in Northridge, Calif.

Okabe, Joe Eiichi, 66, of Illinois, died suddenly on July 19. He was owner of Okabe Services, a shutter installation business.

Okano, Takeyo, 80 a member of the San Jose JACL Chapter, died Oct. 28, 1986.

Ota, Hajime (Jim), 70, died of a stroke June 24. A veteran who had served in the army in Italy during WW2, he worked as a scientist for the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center.

Pat, Antonio Borja Won, 78, Guam's delegate to the House of Representatives from 1973-85, died May 1 in Silver Sprint, Md. During his last term, he was a co-sponsor of redress bill H.R. 442.

Semba, May (née Nakao), 67, of St. Paul, Minn., died Feb. 17. She was one of the USO volunteers who prepared special Sunday dinners for members of the 442nd RCT in Hattiesburg, Miss., in 1944-45.

Schaden, Robert A., a four-time president of Columbia Basin's JACL Chapter, died Jan. 14, in Spokane, Washington.

Ruby Yoshino Schaar (circa 1977)

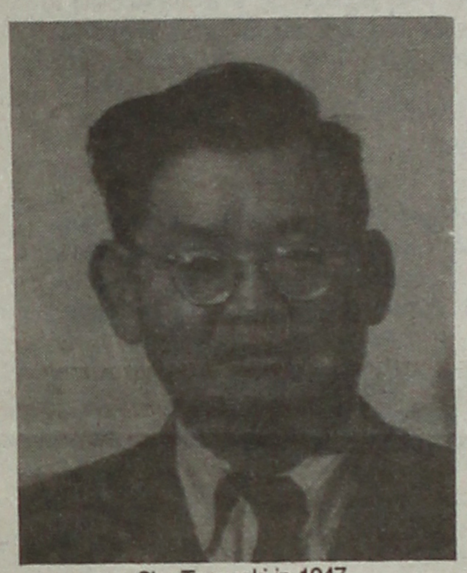
Schaar, Ruby Yoshino, 74, died Aug 26. The singer and voice coach served as New York JACL president, its executive director in the 1970s and as a Pacific Citizen board member in 1974-80.

Shibata, George, 60, the first Nisei graduate of West Point and the first Japanese American jet pilot to fight in the Korean War, died May 20 in Huntington Beach, Calif.

Shigematsu, Dave, 46, basketball coach at Castlemont High School in Oakland, Calif., from 1969-81, died of an apparent heart attack Jan. 12. During his tenure at Castlemont, he led his teams to seven Oakland Athletic League championships and compiled an overall win-loss record of 258-67. He was named 1979 Coach of the Year by the California Coaches Association.

Solomon, Gus, 80, a U.S. district judge whose civil rights work during his 58-year legal career included opposition to the wartime internment of Japanese Americans, died Feb. 15 of complications resulting from cancer.

Tani, Jiro, 77, a staff member of the *Kashu Mainichi* in Los Angeles, died of a heart attack Dec. 29. Hired by the *Kashu* in 1933, he worked for the *Rafu Shimpo* in Los Angeles after the war, retiring in 1977. He later returned to the *Kashu*, where he worked in the advertising and editorial sections.



Sim Togasaki in 1947

Togasaki, Susumu (Sim), a founder of the National JACL, first National JACL Treasurer and perennial fund-raiser for the passage of the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952, died March 10.

Toriumi, Rev. Howard N., 71, Pastor Emeritus of the Union Church of Los Angeles and community activist, died July 5. Active in the JACL since the 1940s, he was also involved with the Japanese Evangelical Missionary Society and helped in the construction of the Tokyo Tower residences for seniors.

Uyeda, Stanley T., 79, of Del Cerro, Calif., died July 19. The retired captain was the first AJA to receive a commission in the Navy Dental Corps.

Yamashita, Frank G., a 65-year-old WW2 veteran, of Torrance, Calif., died March 21.

Yamamoto, Ernest T., 72, a Seattle-born Nisei veteran of WW2 and owner of International Trading Company, a gift store in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo, died Jan. 28.

Yoriuchi, Alex Nobuo, 66, a member of Japan JACL and veteran of WW2 and the Korean and Viet Nam wars, died Jan. 31 of cancer. He was a retired Army major and Department of Defense civilian.

Yoshioka, Giichi "Smiley", 76, Eden Township JACL pioneer and flower grower, died July 20. While in the U.S. Army, he trained at the MIS Language School at Fort Snelling. The 1000 Club Life member was chapter president in 1939-40.

REMEMBRANCES

Continued from page 15

Oct. 2 — Veterans pay tribute to fallen comrades at a memorial service, held by the National Japanese American Historical Society, at Arlington National Cemetery.

Oct. 3 — A Nisei veterans banquet, held at the Sheraton National Hotel in Arlington, Virginia, honors Japanese American recipients of the Medal of Honor.

A dinner is held for the Topaz (Utah) High School class of 1945.

Oct. 24 — Over 500 former and present residents of the pre-WW2 era reunite at the East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center in West Covina, California, to honor Aiko Nakane, who taught at the San Gabriel Japanese School from 1927-35.

Oct. 30 — The 46th anniversary of the founding of the Military Intelligence Service Language School in Monterey, Calif., is celebrated at the Presidio of Monterey.

Nov. 2 — "U.S. Constitution—Promise and Disparity," an exhibit of photographs depicting the WW2 internment of Japanese Americans and legal resident aliens, begins its display at Diablo Valley College in Pleasant Hill, California.

Nov. 12 — A play about the experience of a Jerome Camp internee, entitled "Tachinoki," opens at the Ensemble Studio Theater in Los Angeles.

MISCELLANEOUS

Continued from page 16

ports the Smithsonian Institution receiving 'hate mail' in response to the exhibit entitled "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the Constitution," scheduled to open Oct. 1.

March 26 — Peggy Nagae, Peter Irons and members of the Yasui family are present at the Minoru Yasui Symposium held in Denver. An update of Yasui's *coram nobis* and a screening of "Unfinished Business" are featured.

May 5 — Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), chair of the Senate Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition, gains national attention with televised coverage of of the hearings.

Sept. 16 — Pope John Paul II visits Little Tokyo and meets with representatives of the Buddhist, Hindu, Islamic and Jewish faiths at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

Oct. 1 & 4 — Earthquakes strike the Los Angeles area; the Oct. 1 quake is originally listed as 6.1 on the Richter scale, later downgraded to 5.9. The Oct. 4 temblor is measured at 5.5. In Little Tokyo, some buildings are damaged to varying degrees; 98 residents evacuate the Japanese Retirement Home. It is later abandoned.

Oct. 1 — Thousands of Japanese Americans visit Washington, D.C. to attend the opening of the Smithsonian Institution's "A More Perfect Union: Japanese Americans and the Constitution" exhibit.

REDRESS

Continued from page 14

on Governmental Affairs, chaired by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), favorably reports out S. 1009 for Senate consideration.

Oct. 28 — Because of the Oct. 19 stock market crash, a decision is made to put the Senate vote on S. 1009 on hold for a limited period of time. Some senators report being deluged by anti-redress mail, which has resulted from the passage of H.R. 442.

Oct. 30 — The Organization of Chinese Americans urges support of the Civil Liberties Act of 1987.

November — About 200 Asian Pacific Americans and the Friends of Congressman Mervyn Dymally gather at a $200-a-plate luncheon at Jimmy's Restaurant in Beverly Hills, California, to honor Speaker of the House of Representatives Jim Wright, a prime sponsor of H.R. 442 in 1986.

Nov. 12, 1986 — The Jewish Community Council of Greater Washington passes a resolution supporting the redress legislation pending in Congress.

Nov. 29, 1986 — More than 800 people attend the "Japanese American Redress Event," sponsored by Americans for Fairness, held at the Sacramento City College auditorium.

For the Record

The Support Group for the Divorced requests clarification of its purposes.

In paragraph three of the article about the group, a statement says that it would help members find other ways of relating to "new romantic partners." The line should have read "significant others" to include children and former spouses. (See Nov. 13 issue of P.C.)

Sorry for any misconceptions. P.C. regrets the error.

'Stocking Stuffers' for the P.C. Typesetter Fund

SS:2—Previous Total, Nov. 24, 1987	.....	$40,428.38 (920)
This report	.....	270.00 (4)
Total: Jan. 5, 1988	.....	$40,698.38 (920)

$100—Sachie/Ernie Seko; Milwaukee JACL-Jr. JACL; $50—In memory of Giichi Yoshioka (Luther Nishimura); $20—Harry G. Watson.

The Drive Continues. Thank You!

Mike M. Masaoka Fellowship Fund

Major goal of the fund, which will continue in perpetuity, is to encourage public service, granting awards to educate or train recipients for leadership in public service. The fund honors Mike M. Masaoka for a lifetime of outstanding public service promoting justice, civil rights and human dignity. For Japanese Americans and JACL, this service has been of unique importance as he worked to advance the cause of Japanese Americans through crucial times when supporters were few and financing was scarce.

To: MIKE M. MASAOKA FELLOWSHIP FUND
Japanese American Citizens League,
1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115

I wish to encourage public service by subscribing to the Mike M. Masaoka Fellowship Fund in the indicated category: (Contributions of $1,000 and above will receive a copy of the recently published autobiography of Mike Masaoka. The initial fifty $1,000 contributors will receive a personally autographed copy.)

_____ FRIEND (Up to $1,000) _____ FELLOW ($1,000 to $2,500)
_____ SUSTAINING FELLOW ($200 per year for 5 Years)
_____ EMERITUS FELLOW ($2,500 and above)

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Name _____

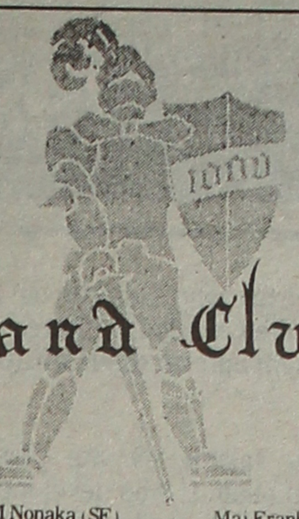
Address _____

City, State, ZIP _____

Please make check payable to: **Mike M. Masaoka Fellowship Fund.**
Contributions are tax deductible.

As of Nov. 30, 1987

The 1987 Honor Roll was carefully compiled by the PC staff to list paid-up members in the 1000 Club for a 12-month period ending Nov. 30, 1987. Corrections, if any, will be made altogether in the Feb. 5, 1988, issue and in our permanent records.—Editor.



One Thousand Club Honor Roll

Century Life

This select group contributed $1,000 in lump sum in 1978-84 and is recognized as Century Life members.

Yasuo W Abiko (SF)
Lucy Adachi (SF)
Tom Arima (CnC)
Jerry Irei (CnC)
Natsuko Irei (CnC)
Frank A Kasama (Frm)
Mary T Kasama (Frm)
Corky T Kawasaki (Por)
Ernest K Kazato (Frs)
Harry H Masto (Col)
Mas Oji (Mar)
Tom T Okamoto (Sto)
Heizo Oshima (CnC)
Mabel T Ota (Wil)
Shiro F Shiraga (Mil)
Peggy Shirai (CnC)
Shohei Shirai (CnC)
Herbert Z Shiroma (WDC)
James K Tsujimura (Por)
Richard H Yamada (Chi)
Grace K Yamamoto (Col)
Matsu Yamamoto (Col)

CORPORATE

DIAMOND
7-Chevron USA Inc (Dia)
8-Sumitomo Bank (SF)

GOLD
9-Calif Blue Shield (SF)
1-Kidder, Peabody & Co SF (Nat)

SILVER
9-East West Development Corp (Nat)
14-Kikkoman International Inc (SF)
16-Otagiri Mercantile Co Inc (SF)

Memorial

Previously listed in the Life section, Memorials are contributions ($500 & up) in memory of the individual; not an indication that a Life member has deceased. Life members who are deceased will continue to be listed since the contribution is in trust.

Masami Abe (Dnt)
Frank Inagaki (VnC)
Harry Iseki (Par)
Keisaburo Koda (SF)
Haruno Marutani (Phi)
Geo H Matsubara (Alb)
Toshi Matsubara (Alb)
Tamotsu Murayama (SF)
F M Nonaka (SF)
Hito Okada (SLC)
Henry Oshiro (SD)
Fred Tayama (SW)
Yasuto Togami (Ber)
Matsunosuke Wakamatsu (VnC)
Mihoru Yasui (MHi)
Takeo Yuki (NC)

Century

18th Year
Fred K Ota (Wil)

17th Year
Tad Hirota (Ber)
Henry T Tanaka (Cle)
Raymond S Uno (SLC)

16th Year
James F Murakami (Son)
Shigeki Sugiyama (WDC)
Mike Watabe (NY)

15th Year
George I Azumano (Por)
Henry J Ishida (NSD)
Henry M Nagahori (Gar)
Geo G Shimamoto (NY)
Maj Frank A Titus (Day)

14th Year
Al Hatate (Dnt)
Tanaka Trav Svc (SF)
Dr Clifford I Uyeda (ZSF)
Miwako Yanamoto (Hol)

13th Year
Ernest Y Doizaki (Dnt)
George S Kamikawa (Gar)
Helen Kawagoe (Gar)
Tak Kawagoe (Gar)
Lillian C Kimura (Chi)
Kokusai Intl Travel Inc (Dnt)
Wm H Marumoto (WDC)
Eddie Moriguchi (SF)
David Noguchi (Sac)
Travel Planners (SJo)
Dr Ben Yamaguchi, Jr (Cin)

12th Year
Harry Fujikawa (SF)
Matsukiyo Murata (FrC)
Arthur N Oji (Mar)

11th Year
Roger Fleischmann (SF)
Dr Kaworu C Nomura (Twi)

10th Year
Omar Kaihatsu (SD)
Carnegie Ouye (Sac)
Tom Tsubota (Set)
Kuni Yoshioka (Dia)

9th Year
Yoichi J Asari (VnC)
Jeff Fukawa (Del)
H Jim Fukumoto (Nat)
George Iseri (Sna)
Akito Masaki (Sac)
Joe Matsunami (Sac)
Gerald Miyamoto (Sac)
David Murakami (Son)
Dr Roy Okamoto (Son)
Jack E Russell (MP)
Newton K Wesley (Chi)

8th Year
Eddie Jonokuchi (Mil)
Monterey Park Travel (Nat)
Roy F Sugimoto (Day)
Takito Yamaguma (Dnt)
Tohru Yamanaka (Sac)

7th Year
Victor M Carter (VnC)
Raymond Chee (Hol)
Ben Ezaki Sr (Twi)
Bob Fukutomi (Vnt)
S Tom Hatakeda (Ede)
Seichi Hayashida (Boi)
Noboru Hideshima * (SF)
Hisao Inouye (SF)
Robert Ishii (SF)
Al Kataoka (Sel)
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1987 HI BOXSCORE

GOALS TO BEAT — 1986 TOTALS

Display Ads	8,310 col inches
One-Line Greetings	592
JACL-HI Project	29 units

1987 DISPLAY ADS
Nov. 30: 7,680" (92.4%)

Alameda	61
Arizona	24
Arkansas Vly	2
Berkeley	324
Boise Vly	(g)
Carson	12
Chicago	315
Cincinnati	5
Cleveland	6
Clovis	6
Coachella Vly	
Contra Costa	172
Cortez	(g)18
Dayton	(g)
Delano	(g)15
Detroit	12
Diablo Valley	17
Downtown LA	76
East L.A.	156
Eden Township	160
Florin	
Ft Lupton	4
Fowler	
Fremont	12
French Camp	9
Fresno	154
Gardena Vly	116
Gilroy	
Golden Gate	22
Gtr LA Sgl	3
Gtr Pas Area	
Gresh-Tr	(g)
Hawaii	
Hollywood	
Hoosier	5
Houston	(g)
Idaho Falls	
Imperial Vly	
Japan	192
Lake Wash'n	6
Las Vegas	9
Latin American	4
Liv-Merced	92
Lodi	6
Marin Cty	2
Marina	9
Marysville	29
Mid-Columbia	
Mile-Hi	164
Milwaukee	(g) 6
Monterey Pnsla	109
Mt Olympus	12
New England	2
New Mexico	9
New York	70
Nikkei Ldr A	
No San Diego	
Oakland	
Olympia	4
Omaha	216
Orange Cty	168
Pacifica	
Parlier	
Pasadena	(g) 11
Philadelphia	3
Placer County	31
Pocatello/Blackfoot	(g)
Portland	99
Prog W'side	
Puyallup Vly	84
Reedley	9
Reno	
Riverside	14
Sacramento	192
St Louis	6
Salinas Vly	393
Salt Lake	109
Sn Benito	
Sn Diego	284
Sn Fern Vly	252
Sn Francisco	160
Sn Gab Vly	
Sn Jose	24
Sn L Obispo	
Sn Mateo	6
Sanger	41
Sta Barb	(g)
Sta Maria Vly	
Seattle	20
Seabrook	(g)
Selanoco	1,032
Selma	128
Sequoia	4
Snake River	285
Solano Cty	
Sonoma Cty	14
South Bay	4
SCAN	
Spokane	
Stockton	186
Torrance	96
Tri-Valley	6
Tulare Cty	13
Twin Cities	(g) 7
Venice-Culver	(g)
Ventura	44
Wasatch FN	
Wash, DC	9
Watsonville	176
West L.A.	98
West Valley	(g)
White Riv Vly	(g)
Wilshire	6
Central Cal DC	
Eastern DC	6
Intermountain	8
Midwest DC	7
Mtn Plain	
NCWNPDC	20
PNWDC	
PSWDC	20
Ad Dept (K)	556
PC Office	402

ONE-LINE GREETINGS: 710 (120%)

Boise Valley	41
Cincinnati	
Cleveland	
Cortez	14
Dayton	23
Delano	15
Detroit	59
Diablo Valley	9
Ft Lupton	5
GLA Singles	
Gresh-Tr	61
Houston	18
Milwaukee	23
Mt Olympus	8
Olympia	17
Pasadena	13
Philadelphia	24
Placer Cty	59
Poc-Blackfoot	48
Riverside	
St Louis	49
Sn Benito	
Sta Barbara	15
Seabrook	22
Seattle	
Sonoma County	17
Spokane	
Tulare Cty	
Twin Cities	59
Venice-Culver	13
Wash, D.C.	24
West Valley	42
White River Valley	32

JACL / HI PROJECT: 24 (83%)

17—Student Aid
1—Abiko Scholarship
1—LEC Program
1—Redress Fd
4—P.C. Typesetter Fund
-JACL Endowment Fd

Figures are subject to a final check. The Pacific Citizen extends its appreciation to all the chapter solicitors, managers and committees to help shape another successful Holiday Issue, their understanding and cooperation in keeping this ship afloat. HI-Box/#115

CURRENT JACL MEMBERSHIP RATES

Report Changes to: Pacific Citizen, Attn: Tomi, 941 E. 3rd St., Los Angeles, CA 90013

Membership fees (after name of Chapter) reflect the **1987** rate for Single and Couple, (s)—Student, (y)—Youth / No PC, (z)—Retiree, Senior Citizens. (If BLANK, chapters should notify the PC.) Thousand Club members contribute $55 and up, but their Spouse (x) may enroll in the chapter at the special rate indicated. Student dues (s) include PC subscription under the one-per-household rule. Dues are remitted to the JACL Chapter of one's choice. Youth members may subscribe at the special rate of $10 per year. • **Where no rates** are reported, members should check with the individual listed.

No. Calif.-W. Nev.-Pacific

101 SAN FRANCISCO ($36-65, s$10)—Frances Morioka, San Francisco JACL, PO Box 22425, San Francisco, CA 94122
102 SAN JOSE ($40)—Phil Matsumura, PO Box 3566, San Jose, CA 95156
103 SACRAMENTO ($37.50-65)—Percy Masaki, 2739 Riverside Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95818
104 SEQUOIA ($41-76, x$32, y$10)—Cal Sakamoto, 4275 Suzanne Dr, Palo Alto, CA 94306
105 SAN MATEO ($43-73)—Grayce Kato, 1636 Celeste Ave, CA 94402
106 CONTRA COSTA ($38-66, s$11, y$3)—Ernest Iiyama 1802 Glen Mawr, El Cerrito, CA 94530.
107 MONTEREY PENINSULA ($34-63)—Frank Tanaka, P O 664, Monterey, CA 93942.
108 STOCKTON ($36-66)—Debra Hatanaka, 8 W Canterbury, Stockton, CA 95207
109 SALINAS VALLEY ($35-)—Dr Stuart Osaki, 150 Katherine Ave, Salinas, CA 93901
110 WATSONVILLE ($)—Rosie Terasaki, P O Box 163, Watsonville, CA 95077
111 BERKELEY ($37-62)—Yone Nakamura, 1926-A Oregon St, Berkeley, CA 94703.
112 ALAMEDA ($35-65)—Betty Akagi, 1824 Walnut St, Alameda, CA 94501
113 EDEN TOWNSHIP ($34-75, y$3.25, s$10.75)—Janet Mitobe, 21057 Baker Rd, Castro Valley, CA 94546
114 LODI ($37.50-70)—Lucy Yamamoto, 600 Atherton Dr, Lodi, CA 95240
115 WEST VALLEY ($34-61)—Jane Miyamoto, 2850 Mark Ave, Santa Clara, CA 95051
116 MARYSVILLE ($36-65)—Kashiwa Hatamiya, 7944 Hwy 70, Marysville, CA 95901
117 PLACER COUNTY ($37-65, s$10)—Judy Buckley, PO Box 1243, Loomis, CA 95650
118 SONOMA COUNTY ($36-66, s$10)—James Murakami, P O Box 1915, Santa Rosa, CA 95402
119 CORTEZ ($34-63, y$7.50, s$15)—Gary Asai, 13894 Linwood, Turlock, CA 95380
120 LIVINGSTON-MERCED ($37-67)—Rinks Sano, 5533 S Bear Creek Dr, Merced, CA 95340.
121 FREMONT ($37-65)—June L Hashimoto, 46000 Paseo Padre Pkwy, Fremont, CA 94536
122 FRENCH CAMP ($32-59)—Fumiko Asano, PO Box 56, French Camp, CA 95231
123 GILROY ($34-63, y$6, z$6)—Alice Kado, 240 Farrell Ave, Gilroy, CA 95020.
124 DIABLO VALLEY ($36-67, y$11, s$11)—Mary Ann Utsumi, 2533 Pine Knoll Dr, #5, Walnut Creek, CA 94595.
125 FLORIN ($37-66)—Tommy Kushi, 3909 Fotos Ct, Sacramento, CA 95820
126 OAKLAND ($40-65) James G Nishi, 15 Alida Ct, Oakland, CA 94602
127 HAWAII ($35)—Honolulu JACL, P O Box 3160, Honolulu, HI 96802.
128 MARIN COUNTY ($34-63, y$5, s$10)—Patricia Y Orr, 45 Sandpiper Cir, Corte Madre. CA 94925.
129 RENO ($37-66)—Fred Sun, 199 Emerson, Sparks, NV 89431.
130 JAPAN (Y12,000-Y18,000)— Joan M Aoki, Ka-Sa Kamiogi #305, 2-29-15 Kamiogi, Suginami-ku, Tokyo 167, Japan.
131 SAN BENITO COUNTY ($36-63)—Ronald Nishita, 570 Breen Rd, San Juan Bautista, CA 95045.
132 TRI-VALLEY ($35-60)—Yo Heath, 4462 Shearwater Ct, Pleasanton, CA 94566
133 SOLANO COUNTY ($34-63)— John Sadanaga, 244 Madison Ave, Vacaville, CA 95688
134 GOLDEN GATE ($36-64)—Sumi Honnami, 3622 Fulton St, San Francisco, CA 94118

Central California

201 FRESNO ($35- , s$10)—Dr Henry Kazato, 914 Fresno St., Fresno, CA 93706
202 TULARE COUNTY ($37-64, tc$53)—Stanley Nagata, 6782 Avenue 400, Dinuba, CA 93618.
203 SANGER ($37-66)—Peggy Liggett, 3221 E Huntington, Fresno, CA 93702.
204 REEDLEY ($34-63, s$15, y$7.50)—Tom Shitanishi, 647 W Sycamore Ct, Reedley, CA 93645
205 PARLIER ($35-65)—James Kozuki, 15008 E Lincoln Ave, Parlier, CA 93648
206 FOWLER ($35-65)-Ted Nakamura, 615 S Walnut Dr, Fowler, CA 93625
207 CLOVIS ($36-65, y$4.50, s$12, w/ins$32)—Irene Ikeda-Robles, 6685 N Chestnut, Fresno, CA 93710
208 SELMA ($39.25-69.50, s$15)—Akira Iwamura, 1115 E Dinuba Ave, Selma, CA 93662
209 DELANO ($37-70)—Takashi Kono, 454 - 9th Ave, Delano, CA 93215.

Pacific Southwest

301 WEST LOS ANGELES ($38.50-72, s$15)—Bill Sakurai, 1729 Amherst Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90025.
302 GARDENA VALLEY ($42-65, y$18)—Ami Nagahori, Gardena Valley JACL, P O Box 2361, Gardena, CA 90247.
303 ORANGE COUNTY ($42-74, s$10)—Betty Oka, 13228 Ferndale Ave, Garden Grove, CA 96244.
304 SAN DIEGO ($37-69)—Tetsuyo Kashima, 11071 Ironwood Rd, San Diego, CA 92131.
305 EAST LOS ANGELES ($41-77; $5
306 SAN FERNANDO VALLEY ($38-69, incl $5 contrib to Redress Fd)—Alice Morita, 17154 Lisette St, Granada Hills, CA 91344
307 SELANOCO ($40-70, s$10)—Evelyn Hanki, 12381 Andy St, Cerritos, CA 90701.
308 ARIZONA ($37-68, tc$55)—Diana Okabayashi, 4202 W Keim Dr, Phoenix, AZ 85019.
309 VENICE-CULVER ($38-70, s$10)—Betty Yumori, 11156 Lucerne Ave, Culver City, CA 90230.
310 DOWNTOWN L.A. ($36-65; s$15)—% JACL Regional Office, 244 S San Pedro St, #507, Los Angeles, CA 90012.
311 HOLLYWOOD ($37-68)—Toshiko Ogita, 2017 Ames St, Los Angeles, CA 90027.
312 PAN ASIAN—Deactivated.
313 SAN GABRIEL VALLEY ($39-69)—Fumi Kiyan, 1423 S Sunset, West Covina, CA 91790.
314 WILSHIRE($46.50-88)—Alice Nishikawa, 234 S Oxford, Los Angeles, CA 90004.
315 PASADENA ($37-70, s$13)—Akiko Abe, 1850 N Arroyo Blvd, Pasadena CA 91103.
316 SOUTH BAY ($40-70)—Ernest Tsujimoto, 2047 W 169th Pl, Torrance, CA 90504.
317 MARINA ($39-68, y-free, s$10)—Karen Mayeda, P O Box 9568, Marina del Rey, CA 90295.
318 CARSON ($35-64), s$10, y$2.50)—Ruth Sakamoto, 24402 S. Doble Ave. Harbor City, CA 90710.
319 SANTA BARBARA ($45-70)—Reiko Uyesaka, 4815 La Gama Way, Santa Barbara, CA 93111.
320 COACHELLA VALLEY ($40-75, incl $5 contrib to Redress)—James Sakai, P O Box 1723, Indio, CA 92201.
321 SANTA MARIA ($35-64)—Sam Iwamoto, 605 E Chapel St, Santa Maria, CA 93454.
322 VENTURA COUNTY ($42-65)—Teri Komatsu, 1231 Callas Dr, Oxnard, CA 93033.
323 RIVERSIDE ($34-63, s$10, y$2.50)—Michiko Yoshimura, 2911 Armstrong Rd, Riverside, CA 92509.
324 SAN LUIS OBISPO ($34-63, x$27)—Saburo Ikeda, 230 Larchmont Dr, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420.
325 IMPERIAL VALLEY ($36-67)—redress included)—Mrs Michi Obi, 111 St Albans Ave, South Pasa-
Hatsuo Morita, 1851 Haskell Dr, El Centro, CA 92243.
326 LATIN AMERICAN ($37-63)—Rosa Ushijima Miyahira, 1019 W Oban Dr, PO Box 65682, Los Angeles, CA 90065
327 NORTH SAN DIEGO ($37-67)—Hiro Honda, 1328 Magnolia Ave, Carlsbad, CA 92008.
328 LAS VEGAS ($36-67)(Local $15)—George Goto, 1316 S. 8th St., Las Vegas, NV 89104.
329 GREATER PASADENA AREA ($39-69; plus $5-10 for redress)—Bob Uchida, 852 S Los Robles, Pasadena, CA 91106.
330 PROGRESSIVE WESTSIDE ($35-63)—Toshiko Yoshida, 5156 Sunlight Pl, Los Angeles CA 90016
333 PACIFICA ($36-62)—Jim H Matsuoka, 509 Kingsford St, Monterey Park, CA 91754.
334 GREATER L.A. SINGLES ($39-73, incl $5 contrib to Redress Fd)—Kei Ishigami, 3221 Lowry Rd, Los Angeles, CA 90027.
335 TORRANCE ($36-65)—Glenn Oshima, 2923 W Carson St, Torrance, CA 90503.
336 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION OF NIKKEI ($38-74)—Arthur K Okawauchi, 1734 Goodman Ave, Redondo Beach, CA 90279.
337 NIKKEI LEADERSHIP ASSOCIATION ($38-74)—Myles Matsuoka, 12960 Admiral, Los Angeles, CA 90066.

Pacific Northwest

401 SEATTLE ($40-74, s$13, y$4)—Daren Nakagawa, 4347 - 13th Ave So, Seattle, WA 98108.
402 PUYALLUP VALLEY ($35-60)—Miyo Uchiyama, 1002 - 66th Ave E, Tacoma, WA 98424.
403 MID-COLUMBIA ($)—Nancy Tamura, 6887 Trout Creek Rd, Parkdale, OR 97041.
404 PORTLAND ($40-70, x$32, s$12)—Lori Yamada, 8411 SE Causey Ave, Portland, OR 97266.
405 GRESHAM-TROUTDALE ($35-65)—Bob Ando, 4015 SE 80th Ave, Portland, OR 97206.
406 SPOKANE ($, z$20)—Harry Honda, 618 S Sherman, Spokane, WA 99202.
407 WHITE RIVER VALLEY ($33-58)—Frank Natsuhara, 622 W Main St, Auburn, WA 98001; Miye Toyoshima, 17844-147th Ave SE, Renton, WA 98055.
408 LAKE WASHINGTON ($)—Charles Yatsu, 16139 SE 5th St, Bellevue, WA 98008.
409—COLUMBIA BASIN Deactivated
410—OLYMPIA ($)—Lynn Yamaguchi, 4208 Green Cove NW, Olympia, WA 98502.

Intermountain

501 SALT LAKE ($40-66, s$15)—Alice Kasai, 120 So 200 W, #201, Salt Lake City, UT 84101.
502 SNAKE RIVER VALLEY ($37-70, x$30.50)—Mike Iseri, P O Box 637, Ontario, OR 97914.
503 MT OLYMPUS ($35.50-66, x$28.50) s$11.50)—Mary Takemori, 170 Pioneer St, Midvale, UT 84047.
504 BOISE VALLEY ($37.50-70) Mrs Midori Koyama, 628 Lone Star Rd, Nampa, ID 83651.
505 POCATELLO-BLACKFOOT ($40-70, x$32.50)—Cathy Abe, 954 Patsy Dr, Pocatello, ID 83201
506 IDAHO FALLS ($35)—Idaho Falls JACL, P O Box 3153, Idaho Falls, ID 83401
507 WASATCH FRONT NORTH ($32-60, y$3)—George T Kano, 5375 S 2200 W, Roy, UT 84067.

Mountain-Plains

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603 ARKANSAS VALLEY ($34-63)—Dr Steve Tanaka, 710 Carson Ave, La Junta, CO 81050.
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605 MILE-HI ($40-65)—Terry Sato, 571 S Estes St, Lakewood, CO 80226.
606 HOUSTON ($42-72, s$5)—Lily Yamasaki, 9797 Leawood, #405; Houston, TX 77099.

Midwest

701 CHICAGO ($40-70)—c/o Alice Esaki, 5415 N Clark St, Chicago, IL 60640
702 CLEVELAND ($37-64, y$10)—Mary Obata, 1868 Oxford Rd, East Cleveland, OH 44112
703 DETROIT ($42-74, y$9, s$15, z $29)—Peter Fujioka, 25361 Shiawassee Cir, Southfield, MI 48034.
704 TWIN CITIES ($40-70)—Chuck Tatsuda, 2546 - 39th Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55406.
705 CINCINNATI ($34-63, z$27)—Mrs Joanne Okura, 3814 Ault Park Ave, Cincinnati, OH 45208.
706 ST LOUIS ($34-63)—Robert Mitori, 13148 Hollyhead Ct, Des Peres, MO 63131.
707 MILWAUKEE ($25, z$20)—Bill Suyama, N 86 W 17278 Joss Pl, Menomonee Falls, WI 53051
708 DAYTON ($30-55, x$25, s$10)—Dr K K Kimura, 19 E Blossom Hill Rd, West Carrollton, OH 45449.
709 HOOSIER ($36-67, x$31)—Doris Maeda, 310 N Mitthoefer Rd, Indianapolis, IN 46229

Eastern

801 WASHINGTON, DC ($37-64; s$10, y$2.50)—Katherine Matsuki, 12300 Connecticut Ave, Silver Spring, MD 20906.
802 NEW YORK ($37-66, x$12)—Fae Minabe, 33 Gold St, #520, New York, NY 10038.
803 SEABROOK ($37-60, z$20)—Sunkie Oye, 1792 Wynnewood Dr, Vineland, NJ 08360
804 PHILADELPHIA ($34-63)—Fumiko Gonzalez, 64 Elderberry Ln, Willingboro, NJ 08046.
805 NEW ENGLAND ($35-60, s$12)—Margie Yamamoto, 8 Cedar Rd, Lincoln, MA 01773

Nat'l Associates

901 NATIONAL ($34-63)—Emily Ishida, JACL HQ, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115

Japanese American Citizens League —Jan 1, 1988

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Jim Miyazaki (Mil)
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Robert Nakadoi (Oma)
Henry Oji (Mar)
Harry Shigaki (Sac)
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Stanley H Yanase (Gar)

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DrRodger T Kame (VnC)
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Shiro Tokuno (Sac)
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Theodore Slocum (Sac)
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Corky T Kawasaki (Por)
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George Kimura (Frs)
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Dr Rob't Kinoshita (Por)
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Richard Kiwata (SF)
George Kobata (Gar)
Yoshio Kobata (Gar)
Sumiko Kobayashi (Phi)
Jean Y Koda (Liv)
Robert R Kodama (Mar)
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Tatsuo Koga (WFN)
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Mari Michener (Phi)
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Hootch Okumura (MHi)
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Perennials

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19-George Murakami
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12-Jeff Sonoda
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Life-Rose Sawako Tani
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29-George R Teraoka
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e-Frank T Yamasaki
28-Kay Kiye Yamashita
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18-Pauline A Yoshioka
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Life-Takeyo Imori
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2-Mas Iyama
32-Joe G Kadowaki
31-Toshi Kadowaki
2-Shigeru Kanai
1-Star King
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e20-William S Sadataki*
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2-Robert L Stedfield
e33-George Suzuki
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e-Masayuki Tashima*
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2-Roy Yoshioka

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13-Fumio Ikeda
27-Hifumi Ikeda
2-Irene Ikeda
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11-Dr Mae Takahashi
13-Ted T Takahashi
28-Yoshito Takahashi
13-Roy Uyesaka
1-Sheryl Whipple
5-Ronald Yamabe
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32-Tokuo Yamamoto
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Life-William Nakatani
Life-David Ninomiya
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e34-Dr Yoshiye Togasaki
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Life-Jack Shiyomura
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31-Dr M Mark Nakauchi
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24-Yoichi Sato
18-Marian R Schwegel
24-Ken F Sugawara
27-Roy F Sugimoto*
16-Sue Sugimoto
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e24-Matilde Taguchi
18-Goro Tanamachi
11-Yuriko K Tanamachi
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32-Edward Nagatani
e29-George Y Nagatani
33-Dr James K Nagatani
12-Mitsuko Nagatani
Life-Ernest H Takaki
33-Sadawo Yonaki

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4-Elaine Akagi
1-B Archer
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20-George T Doi
Life-Hideo H Fujii
e30-Kenji Fujii
38-Peter S Fujioka
3-Setsu Fujioka
26-Louis Furukawa
20-Ray Tatsumi Higo
17-Norman N Hinatsu
14-Stanley Hirozawa
4-Lawrence K Iwaki
15-Hime Iwaoka
28-Wallace K Kagawa
19-Mary Kamidoi
e27-Shig T Kizuka
3-Masako Kondo
14-James Kushida
19-Frank Kuwahara
Life-Maryann Mahaffey*
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30-Arthur A Matsumura
2-Dvid A Maxon
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2-Reiko McKendry
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2-Ben Oshika
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25-James N Shimoura
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32-Shizue Y Tagami
30-Tom T Tagami
2-Robert Tera
2-Arthur I Teshima
34-Minoru Togasaki
28-Frank Watanabe
1-Hideo Watanabe*
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31-Teruko Yamasaki*
Life-Teruko Yamasaki
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3-Kathleen I Yee
4-Ronald C Yee

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Life-Mollie T Fujioka
22-Ben Fukutome
1-Kazushige Hayashi
11-Paul Hayashi
7-John F Kikuchi
21-Richard T Kono
21-Dr Harry Manji
11-Noboru Nakamura
27-Dr H Quintus Sakai
11-Tom Shimizu
11-Dorothy Togasaki
8-Kiyoshi Togasaki
Life-Yoshiye Togasaki*
25-Yukio Wada
12-Midori Wedemeyer
3-Raymond T Yamada

DOWNTOWN L.A.
m-Masami Abe
35-Judge John F Aiso
Life-George T Aratani*
Life-Susanna Baird
Life-Father Clement
13-Ernest Y Doizaki*
23-T Shigeru Hashimoto
23-Al Hatate*
5-Frank H Hirata
7-Kenzo K Hirota
10-John D Hokoyama
35-Harry K Honda
7-Patricia M Honda
38-Sho Iino
21-Kenji Ito
3-Edward Kamiya
7-Bonnie Joy Kasamatsu
10-Kenneth Kasamatsu
33-Chester I Katayama
25-Takayo Kato
22-Masashi Kawaguchi
Life-Mrs Saburo Kido
8 Ethel Kohashi*
13-Kokusai Intl Travel*
37-Tats Kushida
Life-Mitsui Travel
e-George Morey
27-Henry Murayama
e27-Dr Robt M Nakamura
3-Marilyn T Nakata
31-George Nakatsuka
19-Yoneo Narumi
Life-Mary H Nishimoto
36-David Y Nitake
24-Hanako Nitake
13-Eiko Nomura
26-Norikazu Oku
26-Ted Okumoto
18-Frank Kay Omatsu
Life-John Jiro Saito
2-Kathleen Sankey
33-George K Sayano
3-Grace A Shiba
e-Mitsuhiko H Shimizu
30-Saku Shirakawa
Life-David F Stephan
30-Tom K Taira
6-Timothy Takata
35-Shigeji Takeda
35-Clifford Y Tanaka
26-Kakuo Tanaka
e21-Ben Tsuchiya
e-Frank Tsuchiya
31-Kei Uchima
30-Jerry S Ushijima
e27-S K Uyeda
27-Takito Yamaguma*
27-Harry Yamamoto*

EAST LOS ANGELES
5-Dean Aihara*
Life-Dr Ronald H Akashi
14-Dr Ronald H Akashi
4-Masao Dobashi
3-Linda A Fujioka
23-Dr Tad Fujioka
3-Dr Edward T Himeno
6-Miyoko Miki Himeno
e39-Kimi Inadomi
e22-Hideo Katayama
20-Fusao Kawato
7-Douglas K Masuda
23-Dr George S Mizunoue
6-Mas Nagami
Life-John Nishizu*
34-Dr Robert T Obi
Life-Rose Ochi*
e28-Frank S Okamoto
27-Jane Ozawa
Life-Taro Saisho
Life-Herbert M Sasaki
Life-Tingcang S Shiraki
Life-Robert Takasugi
28-Walter Tatsuno
e-Dr George Wada
32-George Watanabe
33-Cy Satoshi Yuguchi

EDEN TOWNSHIP
34-Kenji Fujii
22-S Tom Hatakeda*
14-Donald L Hayashi
e-Yoshio Kasai
Life-Jean S Kawahara
e-Momotaro Kawahara
Life-Sam I Kawahara
5-Ted Kitayama
30-Tom Kitayama
7-Shigenobu Kuramoto
Life-Janet Mitobe
Life-Robert Sakai
34-Tetsuma Sakai
5-Jerry Sasaki
Life-Yoshimi Shibata
12-Yoshito Jerry Shibata
12-Dr George Takahashi
29-James Tsurumoto
Life-Ada Wada
25-Dr Geo M Yamamoto
Life-Giichi Yoshioka

FLORIN
2-William Y Kashiwagi
1-Tom Kushi
20-Dr Kenneth H Ozawa
29-Bill S Taketa
7-Alfred I Tsukamoto
7—Mary T Tsukamoto

FORT LUPTON
33-Floyd Koshio
5-Sam Koshio
4-Robert Maul
3-Don Tomoi
33-Jack Tsuhara
5-Hirato Uno
32-Dr George H Uyemura
32-Marjorie Uyemura
32-Frank Yamaguchi

FOWLER
29-Kazuo Hiyama
Life-Dr George Miyake
29-Harley M Nakamura
11-Kimihiro Sera
e

12-Betty H Fujihira
Life-Yoko D Gochinas
17-Andrew Hasegawa
16-Spark Hashimoto
7-Helen Inai
Life-Eddie Jonokuchi
28-Eddie Jonokuchi*
Life-Helen T Jonokuchi
16-Henry K Kanazawa
15-Lily Kataoka
6-Ronald Kiefer
22-Yutaka Kuge
Life-Paul H Kusuda
Life-Chas K Matsumoto
e23-Charles Matsumoto
9-Andrew J Mayshiba
22-Jim J Miyazaki*
26-Roy A Mukai
18-Sus Musashi
Life-Satoshi Nakahira*
Life-Shigeru Nakahira
Life-Wilbur M Nakamoto*
23-Taka Naruo
16-Dr Thomas G Samter
16-Thomas T Sasaki
Life-Mark Masa Sese
24-Nami Shio
C-Life-Shiro Shiraga*
6-George Sommers
Life-Tomio Suyama
5-William Suyama
Life-Dr Tetsuo Tagawa*
e29-Mits Takasumi
e23-Kengo Teramura

MONTEREY PEN'SULA

28-Joe W Fletcher
18-Dr Takashi Hattori
Life-Mickey N Ichiuji
Life-Yoshiko E Ichiuji
Life-Dr Dean Y Ishii
Life-Lily Y Kageyama
32-George Kodama
18-Rinzi Manaka
6-Gordon N Miyamoto*
33-H Oyster Miyamoto
4-T Clifford Nakajima
18-Haruo Pet Nakasako
Life-K Kiyoshi Nobusada
Life-Robert T Ouye
9-Jack E Russell*
Life-Kenneth H Sato*
Life-Maxine Uyeda Shibata
27-Ann Sonoda
25-Akio L Sugimoto
23-James Tabata
e21-George Y Uyeda
35-Minoru C Uyeda
5-Richard Hidemi West
e24-Masao Yokogawa

MOUNT OLYMPUS

15-Huch Aoki
15-Saige Aramaki
31-Yukus Inouye
18-Charles S Kawakami*
17-Mary Kawakami
15-Minoru Jim Matsumori
29-Tom K Matsumori
18-Kenneth Nodzu
22-Aiko Okada
Life-Wataru Oki
e24-Shigeki Ushio*

NEW ENGLAND

1-Wallace T Kido
4-Margie M Yamamoto

NEW MEXICO

5-Yoshiro S Akutagawa
32-S Ruth Y Hashimoto
Life-Charlie Matsubara
Life-Geo H Matsubara
Life-M/M Daikichi Matsubara
Life-Toshi Matsubara
10-Hiroshi Morimoto
8-Junso Ogawa
10-Randolph Shibata
11-Ron Shibata
Life-M/M Walter Shibata
11-Miyoko Tokuda
LifeSei Tokuda
2-Harry Watson
Life-Jean Yonemoto

NEW YORK

32-Dr Harry F Abe
7-Matsuko Akiya
Life-Yaye Togasaki Breitenbach
7-Kaneji Domoto
Life-Minoru Endo
Life-Edward J Ennis
e-Tomio Enochty
7-Amy E Fujimura*
Life-Tom Hayashi
33-May N Hirata*
27-Yoshi T Imai
14-Chiyoko Itanaga
28-S John Iwatsu
e27-Shig Kariya
31-Mitty M Kimura
23-Jack K Kunitsugu
31-George Kyotow
4-Midori Lederer
Life-Fae Y Minabe
1-D Nagata
Life-Kazuko Nakagama
Life-A Michio Nakagama
16-Frank K Okazaki*
12-Fujio Saito
Life-William K Sakayama
31-William K Sakayama
1-Don Sasaki
1-Lisa Shibata
31-George G Shimamoto*
13-Dr Seiichi Shimomura
30-Tatsuji M Shiotani
1-Viola Sugahara
30-Alice Suzuki
18-Charles M Takata
20-Shigeru Tasaka
12-Joseph E Tashiro
18-Takeko Wakiji
22-Mike Watabe*
12-Mary S Wu
e-George Yamaoka
17-Kentaro Yasuda

NORTH SAN DIEGO

33-Henry J Ishida*
16-Yoshiko Ishida

NC-WNDC

Life-Miyoko Yuki
Life-Takeo Yuki

OAKLAND

Life-Akira Abe
14-Shizuko Akahoshi
34-Katsumi Fujii
36-Dr Charles M Ishizu
Life-Molly Kitajima*
24-Ted T Mayeda
7-William K Muraoka
21-Torao Neishi*
25-James G Nishi
e-Fred S Nomura
30-Frank H Ogawa
6-Sam Okimoto
22-Robert N Oto
18-Jean Aiko Rowe
22-Shizuo Tanaka
23-Tony M Yokomizo
11-Kuni Yoshioka*

OLYMPIA

15-Edna J Ellis
15-Dr Paul Ellis
4-Edward Y Mayeda

OMAHA

25-Yukio Ando
25-James T Egusa
3-Judy Zaiman Gotsdiner
4-Steve Hasegawa
18-Roy Hirabayashi
15-Edward F Ishii
4-Sharon Ishii Jordan
4-John Kawamoto
12-Mitsuo Kawamoto*
Life-Alice Kaya
17-Yukio Kuroishi
6-Rudy Mudra
36-Em Nakadoi
39-Robert Nakadoi*
12-Albert M Noble
1-Jackie Shindo
7-Chiyeko Tamai
Life-Fern Watanabe
Life-Harry G Watanabe
4-Mike Watanabe
Life-Pamela Watanabe
Life-Terrance Watanabe

ORANGE COUNTY

Life-Joe S Akiyama
27-Dr S Douglas Arakawa
21-Dr George N Asawa
e-George Chida
e-Tachio Goya
35-Henry Kanegae
7-Alyce H Kikawa
e20-Samuel R Maehara
29-Merry K Masunaga
Life-Harry H Matsukane
27-George Maye
Life-Yoneichi Miyasaki
3-Warren Y Nagano
1-Stephen H Nakajima
27-Harry H Nakamura*
33-Dr Leo Nakayama
16-Henry Neishi
35-Hitoshi Nitta
Life-Mary Nitta
33-Minoru Nitta
Life-Mitsuo Nitta
e32-Dr Tadashi Ochiai
e-Elsa Okuda
e28-Jim S Okuda*
29-Dr Paul K Sakaguchi*
20-Ben K Shimazu
e22-John M Tadokoro*
9-Tsutomu B Takenaga
25-Kay Tamura
Life-Tsuzumi Tiz Tsuma
34-Ken Uyesugi
27-Mas M Uyesugi
2-Gordon Yamamoto

PACIFICA

23-Dr Fred Fujikawa
31-Dr Itaru Ishida
Life-Dr Masahi Itano
31-Dr Katsumi Izumi
22-Dr Tsunechiyo Makino
16-Kazuko Matsumoto
33-George Mio
32-Dr Masao Takeshita

PAN ASIAN

1-Masaji Abe
4-Joe Chino
4-Kathryn Chono-Herring
17-Tak Endo
5-James Hishinuma
5-Seiji Kasai
Life-Sandra Kawasaki
31-Chiyeko Kishi
3-Gary M Kondo
1-Bruce Kunisaki
Life-Ford H Kuramoto
Life-Frances Kuramoto
2-George Kurisu
1-Edward Lee
1-Kazuo Oishi
2-Samuel Song
1-Amy Tambara
1-Faye Tomoyasu
2-Yoneo Yamamoto

PARLIER

17-Noboru J Doi
m-Harry Iseki
Life-Ben Koga
e-James N Kozuki
Life-Norman Miyakawa
e-Tomio C Miyakawa
e-Robert Okamura

PASADENA

37-Yoneo Y Deguchi
32-Mitsuko F Dyo
2-Glenn Furumura
29-Mary K Hatate
29-Fred Asaichi Hiraoka
Life-Tom Tamotsu Ito
e30-Ted K Kawata
e23-Eiko Matsui
31-Kay K Monma
21-Dr Kiyoshi Ogawa
32-Jiro Oishi
24-Dr Thomas T Omori
32-Hayato Harris Ozawa
18-Dr Robert Shimasaki
18-George Shiota
18-Moe Takagaki
e34-Butch Y Tamura
32-Mich Tsuchiyama
29-Ken Yamaguchi
21-Mack M Yamaguchi
18-Harvard K Yuki
26-George T Yusa

PHILADELPHIA

e27-Shoji Date
34-Susumu Sim Endo
7-Reiko K N Gaspar
e20-Marion Glaeser
Life-William Hamada
15-George K Higuchi
26-Kaz Horita
17-Albert B Ikeda
e33-William T Ishida
e20-Tetsuo Iwasaki
16-Ben Kimura
23-Roy K Kita
31-Noboru Kobayashi*
Life-Sumiko Kobayashi
28-Chiyoko T Koiwai
m-Haruno Marutani
Life-William M Marutani*
12-Sauce H Matsumori
Life-James Michener
Life-Mari Michener
1-Kuniaki Mihara
Life-Tadafumi Mikuriya
Life-Takashi Moriuchi*
Life-Yuriko Moriuchi*
29-Mary D Murakami
32-Dr Tomomi Murakami
27-Dr K Stan Nagahashi
8-David K Nitta
Life-Ann Nitta
Life-S John Nitta
3-Rodger Nogaki
33-Ben Ohama
28-Allen H Okamoto
11-Henry I Suzuki
14-Hisaye N Takashima
Life-Hitoshi Tom Tamaki
Life-Grayce K Uyehara*
Life-Hiroshi Uyehara*
31-Warren H Watanabe
12-Akira Yoshida
16-Haru Yoshida

PLACER COUNTY

3-Paul Buckley
3-George Carter
6-Michael B Hatashita
17-Ken Kashiwabara
27-Harry Kawahata
Life-Ellen A Kubo
Life-Lee Kusumoto
19-R E Metzker
7-Kazuto Miyamura
24-Bunny Y Nakagawa
e20-Robert Nakamura
26-George Nishikawa
2-Hugo Nishimoto
23-Richard Nishimura
Life-Alfred Nitta
6-Eugene Nodohara
26-Kunio Okusu
18-Helen Otow
Life-Seichi Otow
7-Cosma Sakamoto
2-William Stothart
19-Tom N Takahashi
e-Hiroshi Takemoto
Life-Herbert M Tokutomi
2-E Ken Tokutomi
25-Koichi Uyeno
e-M Hike Yego
Life-Tadashi Yego
26-Tadashi Yego
33-Tom M Yego, Jr
17-Jack K Yokote
33-Roy T Yoshida
Life-Kenneth K Yoshikawa

POCATELLO

24-Bobby Endo
23-Kazuo Endow
e23-Dr Toshio Inahara
34-Akira Ike Kawamura
Life-Paul Okamura
e-Hero Shiosaki
26-Masa Tsukamoto

PORTLAND

7-Albert T Abe
36-George I Azumano*
20-Nobi Azumano
8-Sho Dozono
3-Rev Frank L Evenson
31-John M Hada
e20-Dr George S Hara
e21-Dr Toshi Hasuike
Life-Dr Toshio Inahara*
e24-Dr Toshio Inahara
15-Jerry Inouye
13-Fred Irinaga
3-Michael Irinaga
27-Akira Ike Iwasaki
31-Makoto Iwashita
9-Robert Kanada
C/Life-Corky Kawasaki*
34-James K Kida
Life-Dr Robert Kinoshita
5-William K Koida
33-Dr Toshiaki Kuge
1-Connie L Masuoka
34-Matthew M Masuoka
Life-Nobuko N Masuoka
22-Mary Minamoto
Life-Sam Naito
Life-Katsumi J Nakadate
e-Peter I Ohtaki
8-Herbert Okamoto
23-Jim S Onchi
Life-Dr Albert A Oyama
3-Eugene K Sakai
Life-Henry Sakai
e25-William Y Sakai*
6-Ernest L Sargent
Life-Edwin Sasaki
17-Robert Soga
28-Hiroshi R Sumida*
32-Robert Sunamoto
Life-Ned Takasumi
Life-Hideto H Tomita*
25-George Tsugawa
23-Dr James M Tsugawa
5C/Life-Dr James K Tsujimura
14-Kenneth K Uyeda
18-Jack S Watari
8-Roger Yamada
32-Dr Roy Yamada
6-Terence J Yamada
Life-Homer Yasui
Life-Miyuki Yasui

PROGRESSIVE W'SIDE

Life-Shizue Abe
Life-Taro J Kawakami
25-Charles T Matsuhira
21-Dr Franklin H Minami
39-John T Saito
38-Dr George S Tarumoto
Life-Chiyo Tayama
m-Fred Tayama
14-Masajiro Tomita
Life-Dr Tom Watanabe
Life-Toshiko S Yoshida

PUYALLUP VALLEY

29-John Y Fujita
31-Yoshio Fujita
24-Amy E Hashimoto
22-Dr Kiyoaki Hori
23-James Itami
Life-Grace O Kanda
Life-Dr John M Kanda
28-Yosh Kawabata
34-H James Kinoshita
20-Joseph H Kosai
27-Ted Masumoto
30-Robert Mizukami*
29-Dr Victor I Moriyasu
28-George Murakami
Life-George Ota
28-Tad Sasaki
33-Paul T Seto
8-Thomas T Shigio
e21-Thomas S Takemura
e-Dr George A Tambara
18-Yoshihiko Tanabe
27-Toshio Tsuboi
Life-Miyo Uchiyama
Life-Dr Sam T Uchiyama
27-Nobuo Yoshida
29-Dr Keith H Yoshino
e-Daiichi Yoshioka
3-Janice Lee Yoshiwara

REEDLEY

Life-Masaru Abe
Life-Michi Ikeda
Life-Toru Ikeda
31-Carolyn A Ikemiya
21-George Ikemiya
32-Dr James M Ikemiya
Life-Joe Ishii
Life-Stanley Ishii
21-Henry Iwanaga
e26-Seiko M Kasai
26-Kiyoshi Kawamoto
22-George Y Kiyomoto
e25-Yone Minami
29-Tak Naito
16-Sammy S Nakagawa
1-Ronald H Nishinaka
13-Ken Sunamoto
e22-Dr Akira Tajiri
20-Eddie M Yano

RENO

13-Arthur K Donoghue
4-Gerald A Ikeda
30-Wilson H Makabe
5-Chiyoko Peterson
5-Roy Peterson
17-Ronald I Yamamoto

REXBURG

Life-Kiyoshi Sakota

RIVERSIDE

9-James S Amao
15-Anthony S Inaba
2-Mitsuru Inaba
16-Gen Ogata
15-James Urata

SACRAMENTO

Life-Dr Harold S Arai
e-Shizue N Baker
27-Frank M Daikai
33-Jerry Enomoto*
Life-Harry Fujii
31-Masuto Fujii
e31-Toko Fujii
24-Masao Fujikawa
23-Harvey T Fujimoto
21-Tom Fujimoto
17-Fusako Fujita
e27-Tom Fukushima
26-Tom Furukawa
23-George K Goi
e26-George Hamai
31-Seiko Hara
33-Dr Akio Hayashi
e27-Edward A Hayashi
9-Kuni Hironaka
28-Mitsuji Hironaka
28-Frank Hiyama
Life-Jacqueline Ikeda
Life-Dr Richard Ikeda
e29-Kiyoshi Imai
7-Takeo Imura
17-Edward M Inaba
8-Richard A Inaba
28-Dr Stanley Y Inouye
e23-Tom N Ishida
14-Joey T Ishihara
27-Kazuma Ishihara
29-Dr Edward K Ishii
e29-Sam Ishimoto
e-Mrs T Dean Itano
31-T Dean Itano
e-Masao Itano
32-Yasushi Ito
17-Frank A Iwama
14-Dr Akio Iwanaga
15-Samuel T Kaneko
6-Warren Kashiwagi
5-Fred T Kataoka
7-Charles S Kawada
Life-Dr Hachi Kawakami
15-Kazuo C Kimura
15-Joseph Y Kiyota
7-Tadashi Kono
31-Ardevan K Kozono*
23-Edwin S Kubo
Life-Dr James J Kubo
e31-Dr James J Kubo*
6-Kenge Kumamoto
Life-Richard Kuramoto
8-Kinji Kurosaki
27-Tom T Kurotori
7-Rudolph R Loncke
28-Masao Maeda
1-Craig S Makishima
31-Akito Masaki*
31-Amy Masaki
Life-Percy T Masaki*
32-Percy T Masaki
11-Ray Matsubara
Life-Howard S Matsuhara
21-George T Matsui
16-Robert T Matsui
25-Denri Matsumoto
28-Richard T Matsumoto
34-William M Matsumoto
37-Joe I Matsunami*
31-George I Matsuoka
15-Starr T Miyagawa
31-Arthur Miyai
9-Gerald Miyamoto*
e31-Sumio Miyamoto
31-Martin Miyao
29-Harry Morimoto
30-Dr George Muramoto
30-Elizabeth Murata
3-Dr Kazuo Ninomiya
32-Kanji Nishijima
17-Hiroshi Nishikawa
29-Ralph Nishimi
30-David Noguchi*
15-Yoji Nukaya
31-Ping Y Oda
e24-Dr Hitoshi Okamoto
e28-George S Oki*
17-Tom T Okubo
e-Coffee H Oshima
3-Priscilla A Ouchida
10-Carnegie Ouye
Life-Kikuji Ryugo
3-Kay Sagara
10-William Sakai
29-Shig Sakamoto
28-Mamoru Sakuma
29-Kaname Sanui
33-Alwin M Sato
28-Kiyoshi Arthur Sato
30-Tom Sato
29-Hideko N Seto
26-Louis Seto
e27-Dr Masa R Seto
12-Harry Shigaki*
14-Dr Robert M Shimada
6-Floyd Shimomura
e29-E Sam Shiotsuka
31-Noboru Shirai
8-Theodore T N Slocum
22-Dr Arthur J Sugiyama
33-Dr Henry I Sugiyama
15-Stimson S Suzuki
e24-Yoneo Suzuki*
11-Dr Ernest Takahashi
7-Gerald K Takehara
36-Henry Taketa
31-Takeo Takeuchi
20-Kiyoshi K Tamano
33-George Tambara
6-Shiro Tokuno*
34-Wataru Tsugawa
31-Takashi Tsujita
25-Tomoye Tsukamoto
e21-Dr Yukio Uyeno
17-Henry Y Yamada
Life-Yoshito Yamada
e24-Howard Yamagata
31-Charley Yamamoto
24-Dr Masa Yamamoto
7-Sam T Yamamoto
17-Scott S Yamamoto
8-Tohru Yamanaka*
29-Kiyoshi Yamate
29-Frank Yokoi
32-Frank T Yoshimura

SAINT LOUIS

e33-Dr Jackson Eto*
23-William H Eto
5-Dr Milton Fujita
Life-George K Hasegawa
29-Harry H Hayashi
1John E Hayashi
e22-James I Hayashi
29-Richard T Henmi
3-Dr Yasuo Ishida
Life-Kenjo Itoku
2-Charles W Marshall
27-Paul Maruyama
e-George Mitsunaga
6-Mrs Mary Okamoto
Life-Ted T Okamoto
12-Yuki Rikimaru*
8-George T Sakaguchi
21-George Sato
29-George N Shimamoto
31-George Y Shingu
Life-Dr George M Tanaka
e24-Joseph K Tanaka*
Life-Mitzi Tanaka
29-Dr George S Uchiyama

SALINAS VALLEY

32-Frank K Hibino
20-Henry K Hibino
Life-George Higashi
16-Shiro Higashi
29-Paul T Ichiuji
Life-Fred K Oshima
21-Roy Sakasegawa
17-Harry M Shirachi
36-Henry H Tanda
e-Sho Yoshida

SALT LAKE CITY

29-Ichiro Doi
e-Shizue Rae Fujimoto
7-Donald S Fujino, MD
e20-Tad Hatanaka
30-Alice Kasai
Life-Mitsugi Kasai
30-Seiko M Kasai
18-James S Konishi
16-Al Kubota
24-Dr Jun Kurumada
16-Sego Matsumiya
16-Jimi Mitsunaga
Life-Ann Nagata Morris
13-Gerrold K Mukai
Life-Byron Nagata
Life-Sadao Nagata
15-Ted Nagata
Life-Terrell Nagata
m-Hito Okada
25-Flovd Okubo
18-Yukie Okubo
Life-John Owada*
Life-Hiroshi Sakahara
e22-Eugene Sasai
39-Roy Tachiki
Life-Ben Terashima
24-Raymond Uno*
Life-I J Wagner
33-Mas Yano

SAN BENITO COUNTY

e27-K Kunijo Kamimoto
32-Frank Nishita
30-E Sam Shiotsuka
26-T Masami Yamaoka

SAN DIEGO

Life-George Asakawa
Life-Glenn H Asakawa
Life-Larry Asakawa
Life-Masato B Asakawa
Life-Moto Asakawa
20-Takeo Azuma
Life-Father Clement
32-Shoji Date
11-John Dunkle
2-Dr J Minoru Fukuda
Life-George M Hamai
32-Dr Shigeru Hara
Life-Becky Hatashita
Life-Fred M Hatashita
8-Will Hippen Jr
Life-Masaaki Hironaka
Life-Masami Honda
33-Paul Hoshi
37-Harold T Ikemura
Life-Dr Harvey A Itano
Life-Rose N Itano
Life-Martin L Ito
Life-Robert P Ito
1-Setsuo M Iwashita
Life-Arthur S Kaihatsu
10-Gale Eiko Kaneshiro
18-Carl H Kaneyuki
1-Marleen S Kawahara
e32-Tom Kida
Life-Yutaka Kida
4-Michiyo Kira
Life-Yusaku Kuroiwa
Life-Dr Masato Morimoto
Life-Tom D Mukai
Life-Hiomi Nakamura
28-Shig Nakashima
Life-Arthur Nishioka
18-Roy Ryohe Nojima
1-Sandra H Ojiri
Life-Joseph Owashi
Life-Leo Owashi
Life-Robert K Shimamoto
15-Dr Joseph S Shiraishi
Life-Katsumi J Takashima
6-Richard T Takashima
Life-Jack M Takeguchi
Life-John V Tanida
Life-Glenn Tsuida
Life-Dr Peter Umekubo
Life-Shigeru Yamashita
e28-Dr Kiyoshi Yamate
Life-Tom Yanagihara
Life-Betty T Yano
Life-Tokihira Yano
Life-Vernon T Yoshioka

SAN FERNANDO VLY

22-Katsumi Arimoto
21-John Ball
30-Tom Endow
31-Michi Imai
31-Tamotsu T Imai
19-Robert F Ives
21-Dr Frank K Kajiwara
22-Helen N Kaneko
Life-George Koike*
13-Marvin Kroner
5-Kazuo Kubota*
Life-Roy H Makino
17-Robert Moriguchi
27-Kay I Nakagiri
Life-James S Oda*
Life-Dr Mary Oda*
31-Dr Bo T Sakaguchi
Life-Dr Chibo T Sakaguchi
Life-Dr Sanbo Sakaguchi
7-David T Sakai
10-Paul Tsuneishi*
32-Isamu Uyehara
7-Don N Yamaoka
37-Susumu Yokomizo
24-K David Yoshioka

SAN FRANCISCO

Life-Lily Abiko
C-Life-Yasuo W Abiko
8-Amey Aizawa
Life-Hatsuro Aizawa
7-Yonemitsu Arashiro
26-Masao Ashizawa
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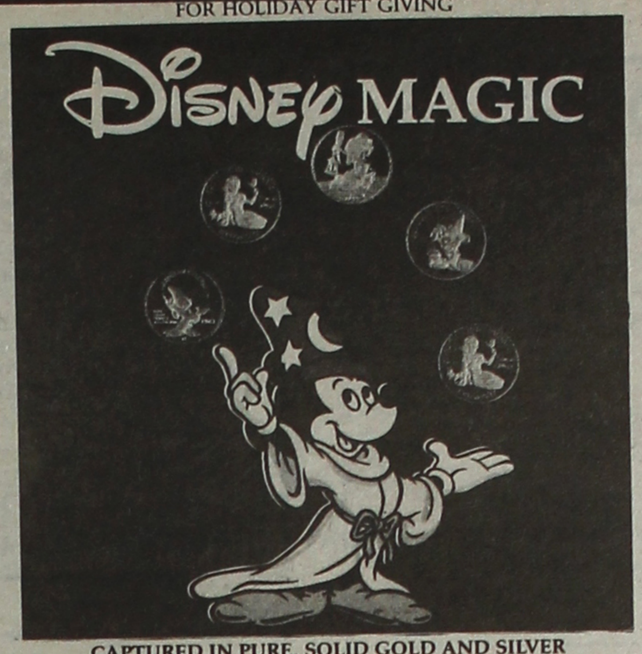

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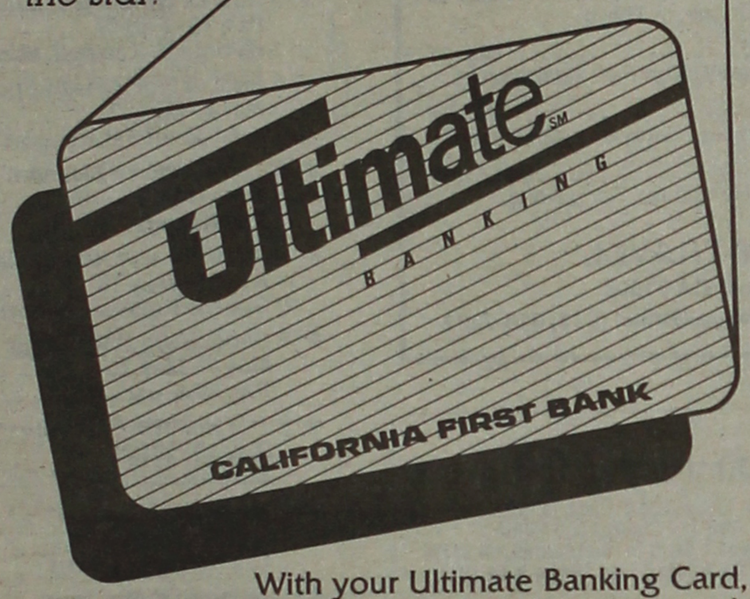

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