

MONTEREY JACL

Monterey Peninsula Herald

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Japanese-Americans Speak More in Anguish Than Anger



(Herald Photos)

COUNTY CO-WORKERS BILL OMOTO AND DICK INOKUCHI
...veterans of internment camps and U.S. Army

Peninsula Residents Recall the Way It Was

By Paul Denison
Herald Staff Writer

Their country put them through the wringer, and now their voices are ringing out.

Not so much in outright anger, although they have cause, as in anguish, anguish so keen that "the action" seems to have been taken yesterday, not 40 years ago.

"We were Americans. We were loyal. We were hurt."

This is the litany of Monterey Peninsula Japanese-Americans who were imprisoned during World War II.

Only one of them, Thomas Hayase of Monterey, told his story to the congressional Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which today concluded its San Francisco hearings at Golden Gate University.

But many others shared their feelings about what happened to them and their parents after Pearl Harbor, opening up to a perfect stranger on the telephone.

Feelings Long Kept Hidden

"These feelings have been kept inside for a long time," said Nancy Nakajima of Monterey, who heard Hayase testify before the commission Tuesday.

"It's hard to speak up," said Gordon Miyamoto of Carmel. "If I should say something wrong, it affects all Japanese-Americans."

But speak up they did. In interviews ranging from 15 minutes to more than an hour, they talked about the idea of

cash compensation, the views of Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, the pain of being unjustly treated as enemies in their own country.

Without raising their voices or resorting to hyperbole, they told how it felt:

— To need the Army's permission to ride on Gonzales to Pacific Grove with one's high school basketball and track teams.

— To be an American soldier in occupied Japan after the U.S. dropped an atomic bomb a hour's train ride away from your parents and siblings;

— To work a family farm near Carmel Mission while your parents spent the winter in a tent east of Highway 1 because they were aliens;

— To see first one's peaceable father and then one's hard-working mother carted off to camps, to dispose of all their possessions and then be taken to camp yourself;

— To see the question of repayment for lost property come up too late to help many of those who suffered most;

— To long primarily for public vindication and be accused of "a minority hustle" by a U.S. senator who "looks Japanese."

No Dollar Value

"It's hard to set a dollar value on what my family lost," said Bill Omoto, who works in the Monterey County assessor's office at the Monterey courthouse.

Sent to a camp in Poston, Ariz., with his father and two brothers, Omoto resisted pressure from his embittered peers and joined the all-Nisei 442nd Regimental Combat Team, which distinguished itself in European campaigns.

The Omotos came home to a 1936 Chevrolet and a house which had been rented out during the war. They lived in "a water tank house" until Bill fixed up the house again.

They were later compensated "at 1941 exchange rates" for savings they had in a Japanese branch bank, but got nothing for the Salinas dry cleaning business which his father "just abandoned in the confusion."

"It's not so much the material things as the suffering," he said. "There's no way you can measure that."

Similar View

Mickey Ichijui of Pacific Grove, president of the 500-member Japanese-American Citizens League, had a similar comment.

He said that the proposed \$25,000 reparation is "not enough to correct how I felt at that time; it would take millions to make that correct."

At the time his family was in camp, Ichijui had three brothers in the Army. One had been discharged because he was serving the state of Washington, but joined the 442nd out of camp; another served in the South Pacific, a third in the states.

Ichijui got out of camp after nine months to take a job as a shoe repairman in Denver. His father reopened his Pacific Grove shoe repair shop and his boarded-up house after the war.

"My parents were among the first to come back," he said. "People were nice here."

Ichijui said a JAACL Redress Committee chaired by Royal Manaka and George Uyeda has been working for two years to support the national JAACL drive for reparations.

"Some really suffered in terms of money, and the only way to correct that is in terms of money," he said. "But I feel people must recognize that a

wrong was done to American citizens. I can see them taking precautions with aliens, although I don't think my parents were dangerous — but to a citizen?"

George Uyeda, who runs an automobile repair shop in Monterey, said he hopes the hearings will "bring out to the public what really happened," clearing up misunderstandings which he has seen in local letters to the editor.

"We were loyal Americans, and we went through a great loss mentally, physically and monetarily," he said.

Uyeda's family avoided internment by moving to Colorado, where they lived in "a chicken shack with a tin roof," suffered the winter cold and snow and did farm work.

Dick Inokuchi, who works with Bill Omoto in the county assessor's office, teaches a night course on the Japanese-American experience at Monterey Peninsula College.

Complex Experience

His own story exemplifies the psychological complexities and contradictions of that experience. Sent to Gila River, Ariz., a camp located appropriately enough on an Indian reservation, he got work teaching Japanese in Chicago, but could not get a security clearance to teach at the Army Language School because he had returned from schooling in Japan only a few months before Pearl Harbor.

After teaching work ran out, he was reclassified 1-A and ended up serving with the U.S. occupation force in Japan.

"If you wore an American uniform, the Japanese public looked to you as a god and a savior," he said. "It was a real strange feeling. They didn't care if you had an oriental face."

Inokuchi's parents, brother and sister were in Japan at the time, where they were stranded when the war broke out. Their home was an hour's train ride from Hiroshima City, where his brother and sister commuted to school. "Neither one was feeling well, so mother kept them home the day they dropped the bomb," he said. "Ground zero was five or six blocks from my kid brother's school. The blast peeled the plaster off one wall of my parents' home across the Inland Sea."

His younger brother was an American infantryman killed in combat during the Korean War.

Gordon Miyamoto said he felt like "an all-American kid" until his parents



THOMAS HAYASE
...lifelong trauma

were barred from crossing Highway 1 to work the farm his father had leased and share-cropped for 40 years before Pearl Harbor.

"We set them up in a tent where the Holiday Inn is now. We could see it from the farm. It was winter, too," he said. "We asked the chief of police if they could cross over during the day at least, but the FBI said no."

Miyamoto said he was "really shattered, and very embarrassed" when his family had to leave the area altogether, and hurt to see his parents and other Issei (first generation) Japanese-Americans lose everything they had worked for.

Lived for Kids

"The Issei lived for the kids," he said. "They wanted us to have American opportunities."

He rejected the view of Sen. Hayakawa and others that internment was for the protection of Japanese-Americans. "We weren't afraid," he said. "We may have been vulnerable, but we had no fear from the people around here."

In his testimony Tuesday, Thomas Hayase said he never really recovered from the shock of seeing his father, a Buddhist priest, arrested by the FBI and sent off to "the Dakotas . . . which I equated with Siberia," then his mother taken away from her home after a hard life as a migrant farm worker with two children, then having to leave their delivery truck, new car, house and Fisherman's Wharf business when he was sent to camp himself.

He had an emotional breakdown at an Arizona camp and again 27 years later, when the darkness of a quonset hut in Vietnam took him back to his World War II experience.

"The recalling of painful memories has been an ordeal," he testified, "but . . . I can now be in peace with my conscience, though I look back with sadness at the loss of the love I had once for my country."

Hayase is a 23-year Army veteran who served in Korea and Vietnam.

Mrs. Nakajima heard Hayase's testimony Tuesday along with her 18-year-old son Grant and three other Monterey Peninsulans, Kazuko Matsuyama, Emma Sato and Momoye Ishizuka.

"We knew this would be a very emotional thing, but we thought we should be there because it is a very historic step for Japanese-Americans, for us and future generations," she said.



GEORGE UYEDA
... "a great loss"

Letter Box

8/2/81
What's YOUR Opinion?

Forgotten JULY 22-81

Editor, The Herald:

Forgotten in the AP news report of the commission investigating the internment of Japanese in relocation camps, after the Japanese nation bombed Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941, are the following facts:

Dual citizenship of Japanese living in America; the California coast was a target of Japanese submarines hovering off the coastline; sabotage within California was being committed as U. S. government files will prove.

Not brought out in news reports so far are the facts that the interred Japanese received \$82 per month; our U. S. privates received \$62.50 per month. The Japanese could take correspondence courses in camp, and some have expressed the facts that they were glad to be protected from the "bad Japanese" who were trying to make trouble with them.

The relocation camps were not concentration camps like Santo Tomas, and those in which Americans died or barely survived, and, of course, were not paid a salary.

Let it be known that it was not "hysteria" and "dishonor" regarding the putting of Japanese in internment camps to protect California, as the state was in deadly peril as Californians know.

Indeed, there were fine Japanese who fought in Italy and France for the U. S. and many loyal ones in California, but sabotage was going on and action had to be fast to save California.

In the interest of truth in reporting all the facts, so America won't be brought to her knees in guilt.

D. H. Noyes,
Pacific Grove

Rules for Letter Box

The Herald welcomes letters from its readers. They must be not more than 250 words, and if possible typed and double spaced. The Herald reserves the right to edit, discard or return to the sender any letter which does not meet its standards of length, accuracy or good taste. All letters must be signed legibly and include address and telephone number. Unsigned letters or those referring to previous letters or their writers will not be published. To share the space available among our contributors in a fair manner, it is necessary to limit individual publications to not more than one each four weeks.

A Time for Justice

Editor, The Herald:

Democracy presupposes a rationally informed public. So let's set the record straight regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry during WWII.

Government records document that not a single proved act of sabotage was committed by Americans of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast. Rumor, cultural misunderstanding and media propaganda helped to trigger the mass removal and incarceration of 120,000 persons of Japanese ancestry.

Of the 120,000 persons, 65 percent were American citizens by reason of birth in this country, a right so fundamental that the U.S. Supreme Court forbade government revocation of citizenship. The balance were legal resident aliens denied by federal laws from becoming American citizens and by California alien land-laws from owning real property.

These citizens were detained in camps based on "guilt" by reason of race: their fathers and mothers had come from Japan. Yet J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, recommended against mass incarceration.

From these camps came volunteer soldiers who fought with valor and loyalty in Europe and who performed crucial military duty in the Pacific theatre for this country.

For those internees fortunate to have jobs the pay scale ranged from a maximum of \$19 per month down to \$12 per month depending on skills.

For these Americans and resident aliens, civil liberties were violated. That is why the Congress and the presi-

dent acted to establish a commission whose charge is to re-examine the facts of this relocation and internment episode and to make recommendations for redress of any wrongs. Justice demands no less!

George Uyeda,
Monterey

Dangerous Politicians

Editor, The Herald:

This letter is written for all who care about America, begging them to stand up and fight to keep from having two very dangerous politicians in the Senate together.

One is Sen. Alan Cranston, well known for his campaign to federalize Big Sur and many other schemes. He is not our friend! Then there is Gov. Jerry Brown, who at this point in time has made a disaster of the Medfly infestation and the fact that on other issues he's on one side of the fence one day and the other side the next.

Wake up, America, and take a good look at what they do and have done in the name of our representatives. They're no more interested in protecting us than the man in the moon. They themselves come first and foremost. Nobody can change these thin but us, and not by saying, "Someone ought to do something."

If you don't want these two men together in the senate, you'd better start writing to your representatives, and do it now.

Elizabeth W. Farrar,
Carmel

Letter Box

What's YOUR Opinion?

Still Bear the Shame

Editor, The Herald:

I was a young boy during World War II. For years I have been puzzled over how Japanese-Americans could have been interned by our country. It was not consistent with the things that I read in our history books.

In reading the pages of The Herald the last couple of weeks, I think I now understand. For anyone to attempt to justify our actions this long after the fact shows that we still bear the shame and the guilt of our bigotry. May God lead us to a change of heart and forgiveness.

Dennis R. Powell,
Carmel Valley

Reliable Citizens

8/25

Editor, The Herald:

It seems evident that Sen. S.I. Hayakawa does not understand, even a little, what Japanese Americans underwent during their incarceration in so-called relocation camps during World War II. If he thinks it was a vacation, he only shows his lack of knowledge of the situation. It was extremely unfair and humiliating to many good, decent citizens.

Also, as a native San Franciscan, I remember that before World War II it was both clean and safe, day or night, to walk in the mostly Japanese-American and Russian-American Fillmore District. No nation, or race, or people, is entirely good or bad, as any intelligent person knows. However, for the most part, Japanese-Americans are among the most energetic, industrious, and reliable of our citizens.

Frank Barstow Donohue,
Monterey

7-29-81 Has No Conscience

Editor, The Herald:

America with a conscience? Don't you believe it, senator! When Sen. Daniel Inouye appealed to the U.S. Commission rehashing the illegal, criminal and inhuman detention and evacuation of 120,000 Americans of Japanese descent and asked the Commission to write their report to "haunt the conscience of the nation," he was alluding to a non-existent commodity. This nation has no conscience.

Consider what America and Americans have done here and abroad to the rights of individuals and other countries throughout American history. Consider the American Indians who cannot be American citizens. Consider American exploitation of natural and other resources without regard for future generations. Consider Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Consider the physical, mental, moral and spiritual pollution for which America is responsible. Added together, they represent the collective American nonconscience. The evacuation of 120,000 helpless Americans was done at gun-point held by American soldiers. These entirely innocent Americans were given 48 hours to dispose of their businesses, homes, cars, friends and their entire way of living. Their bank accounts were impounded and they were permitted just two suitcases of possessions for their years spent behind barbed wire in carefully guarded American prison camps. Significantly, no individual or American group conscience of any consequence protested this crime. I saw this horror and will never forgive America or Americans for this infamy. To do so is to kill the last bit of my conscience that believes that somehow all men have the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Gabriel McCloud,
Monterey

JULY 31-81 Japanese Internment

Editor, The Herald:

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, there was danger of another attack. Many Japanese were living on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii and many of the men were for victory for Japan.

A company of National Guard from another state patrolled the water front at Oakland and Alameda at night. Two of them were shot and killed. There was no time or way to sort out the Japanese who were for a victory for Japan so the decision was made to send them all away from the coast.

Now about 40 years later there is a Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Sessions have been held in July and will be held August 4-6 in Los Angeles and August 11-13 in San Francisco, then on to Seattle and finish at Chicago.

Some Japanese see all these commission sessions and call for \$3 billion - \$25,000 for each person relocated, apparently including Japanese spies, those who killed our soldiers and aided the Japanese military.

Before our government does anything for these Japanese they should keep in mind the cruel and brutal actions the Japanese took against our soldiers in the Philippines who had to surrender near Manila.

Who is promoting this swindle to stick the U.S. tax payer for \$3 or \$4 billion?

Elmer Booth,
Carmel

Peninsula Life

2B The Sunday Peninsula Herald, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1981.

The Sunday
Peninsula
Herald

Woman-to-Woman Program Helps Local Wives From Japan

Shyness Inhibits Them From Taking Part in American Life

Masuko Smith, Mizumi Green, Reiko Jones — such names are symbolic of a cross-cultural reality that has shaped the lives of thousands, beginning with the close of World War II, and continuing to this day.

Although firm statistics are not available, an estimate often quoted in Japan is that at least 12,000 of its women have married American servicemen, according to Setsumi Kojima of Pacific Grove, a part-time language teacher at the Monterey Institute of International Studies who is working with army-related women of Japanese birth here on the Peninsula. No one knows how many there are.

Miss Kojima, who was born and raised in Japan, directs the "Japanese Social Cultural Project," a pilot effort funded in part by the Maurine Church Coburn Charitable Trust, and administered through the YWCA of the Monterey Peninsula.

The project answers a need, Miss Kojima feels, not because this country is inhospitable, but because many of her clients do not know that they have legal rights (such as the right not to be physically abused, for example,) and because shyness, passivity and a tendency to fade into the woodwork are a part of Japanese women's cultural heritage.

Older Japanese women in particular are afraid to express themselves, a reticence ingrained through centuries of social conditioning. It is such older women, numbers of them now the widows of American servicemen, whom Miss Kojima especially hopes to reach, although she concedes that "bring-

ing them out," will be difficult.

"In Japan, first we have to follow the parents, then the husband, then the children. There are no women's rights," she said last week in a burst of outspokenness that has not come easily to her, even though she has been immersed in American life for a number of years.

Setsumi Kojima well recalls how, a few years ago, she never ventured to raise her hand in American college classes, "even when I knew the right answer." Shyness, considered a feminine virtue in Japan, held her back.

Years of ingrownness and bottled-up feelings lead to what she calls negativity, hypercritical attitudes and low self-esteem. These are tendencies which she believes can be reversed by encouraging Japanese wives to emerge from their domestic cocoons and get to know one another by sharing various activities.

To this end, her program offers weekly yoga and conversational English classes, translating, counseling and referral services, field trips, and potluck suppers. Starting in January, there will be international cooking classes.

Anne Bevier, a motherly woman who teaches in the Adult School of the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, devotes an hour weekly to the cultural project as a volunteer teacher of conversational English.

Having spent seven years in Japan as a missionary for the Congregational and Episcopal churches, Mrs. Bevier understands the problems which many of the Peninsula's Japanese-born women have — not all of them related to language.

"Japanese women are brought up to feel inferior," she said. Although she doesn't think most of the American husbands try to inhibit the women still further, she suggested that some of them very well may have married Japanese women because of their subservience.

In those cases where maltreatment does occur, Japanese wives are at a disadvantage, since they often are unaware of their rights as citizens. The cultural project wants the women to realize that not only is help available, but that it is no disgrace to ask for it.

One of the most interesting aspects of the program is that while Setsumi Kojima's main thrust is to reach out and help her countrywomen, she wants them, in turn, to reach out and help others. In the current issue of the bi-lingual newsletter she edits for her constituents (the Japanese portion is written in her own calligraphy), she presented a short essay on volunteerism as an American idea that also is catching on in Japan.

"As Japanese lived in a large family unit, they didn't tell about their family to outsiders, even to neighbors, and built a fence around themselves. They had a tendency to close out each other. However, at present, they have taken fences off and many housewives are practicing the volunteer spirit. . ."



Project director Setsumi Kojima (at right) counsels Yukie Edwards.

"'So what may I do?' you may ask. There is a place for all of us no matter how small our talents may be. The Japanese Social Cultural Project will give you the best chance to use your talents and time effectively as a volunteer. Let us continue to keep the volunteer movement a vital part of our American heritage."

Setsumi Kojima's newsletter goes to about 250 women, including some whose families have been transferred out of the area. And the list is growing, as word gets around.

"It's a great adventure — my dream come

true. This is a very lonely place, but many of my people here I can help," says the woman whose avowed purpose is to instill in her "girls," as she calls them, a spirit of love.

Maria Gitin, executive director of the YWCA, said that Miss Kojima came to the Y with a program full of potential, and needing only financial assistance to grease the wheels.

"Nothing discouraged her," said Ms. Gitin. "Every obstacle she was able to deal with or overcome."

— Elise Jerram

JAPANESE SOCIAL CULTURAL PROJECT BILINGUAL NEWSLETTER

日本社会文化プロジェクト

YWCA of the Monterey Peninsula

276 Eldorado Street

Executive Director Maria Gitin JSCP Director Setsumi Kojima Monterey, CA 93940

No. 1 408: 649-0834 September October, 1981

「日本社会文化プロジェクト」のご紹介

モンレー半島には多数の日本人が居住していることが知られていますが、総数は4,000人に達しているといわれています。他に、日本から来た軍属の日本人の皆様も多数おられます。

当地の土地柄の必要性と要望に答えて、九月よりモンレー半島及び周辺に居住している日本人を対象に、社会文化サービスのプロジェクトが提供されることになりました。

このプロジェクトの目的は日本人の言語、文化

INTRODUCTION TO
JAPANESE SOCIAL CULTURAL PROJECT

There are an estimated 4,000 persons of Japanese descent on the Monterey Peninsula. Also, there are many Japanese women who are related to the Army.

Recognizing the necessity and requests from the community in September 1981, the Japanese Social Cultural Project has been started for those women who came from Japan and live in the Monterey Peninsula, Salinas and Watsonville.

The aim of the project is to help Japanese women overcome language and cultural barriers, to enhance their self-esteem, to enrich their lives socially and to enable

The project's newsletter features hand-lettered calligraphy.



Yoga is one of the weekly activities open to women in the program.



(Herald Photo)

Shelter Purchase Signed

María Gitin, executive director of the YWCA of the Monterey Peninsula, signs an option to purchase a site for an emergency shelter for battered women and children. With her are staff members Norma Seydel (left) and Setsumi Kojima. Authorization for the purchase was voted unanimously this week by the YWCA board, and the 15-bed shelter is slated to open April 1. The site will remain secret for

reasons of safety and confidentiality, Ms. Gitin said. Funds toward the \$350,000 price tag for the building have been raised from private contributors, both foundations and individuals. But, she said, \$215,000 more is needed to buy the building, plus \$125,000 to match a Coburn Trust grant for first-year start-up and operating expenses.



(Herald Photos by Robert Fish)

AUTO DRIVEN BY SUSPECT RESTS ON SIDE IN FRONT OF HAYES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
 . . . accident preceded distraught woman's arrival in classroom

Baby Threatened in Fort Ord School

Armed Woman Disrupts Class

A distraught woman armed with a handgun entered a classroom filled with second-grade students at Thomas B. Hayes School at Fort Ord this morning, reportedly brandishing the weapon and threatening the life of her four-month-old godson in her arms.

Moments before, she had apparently lost control of her car and it overturned in front of the school.

None of the school children was hurt in the classroom incident, and neither the woman nor the infant was injured in the auto accident.

The woman was subsequently taken into custody by military police about half an hour after she entered the school. Classes at the school, which operates on a year-round schedule, continued through the day on a normal basis.

Neil Fearn, assistant superintendent of the Monterey Peninsula Unified School District, said the woman, identified by military police as Brenda Ortiz, burst into the school about 9:40 a.m. after her car overturned in the roadway at Coe Avenue and Napier Road in front of the school.

Officials said she ran into the second-grade classroom, allegedly brandishing the gun in front of the teacher, Bonnie Yoshinobu, and the students, while threatening to kill the infant she was carrying.

Mrs. Yoshinobu was able to calm down Mrs. Ortiz to the point where she agreed to talk to someone other than military police, who had been summoned to the school. After refusing to talk to school principal John Lamb, Mrs. Ortiz finally consented to talk to the school nurse, Mary Grosshans.

School officials said she surrendered her gun, a .25 caliber automatic pistol, to Mrs. Grosshans. Military police then



AGENTS, MEDICS REMOVE SUSPECT (MOSTLY HIDDEN) FROM SCHOOL
 . . . nurse Mary Grosshans (third from left) talked woman into surrender

took Mrs. Ortiz to Silas B. Hays Hospital at Fort Ord.

Army authorities said Mrs. Ortiz, whose husband is stationed at Fort Hunter Liggett, had gone to a residence on Briggs Circle at the Hayes Park housing area of Fort Ord earlier in the morning, ostensibly to say goodbye to her four-month-old godson before her impending departure from the area.

Army spokesmen said she reportedly became enraged with the babysitter who was taking care of the child and other children at the residence, apparently because the sitter refused to allow her to kiss her godson.

She allegedly struck the babysitter with a vase, grabbed the infant, got into a car and drove off at a high rate of speed toward Coe Avenue, where the car overturned in front of Hayes school.

Spokesmen said she then ran into the school. Military police and Army Criminal Investigation Division agents were called to the school within minutes, spokesmen said.

Spokesmen said MPs took possession of the weapon she reportedly carried into the classroom.

Fearn said the gun was loaded and that there was additional ammunition for it in Mrs. Ortiz' purse.

Marina, U.S.A. — Tongduchon, South Korea



Mayor Robert Ouye of Marina, left, and Mayor Yun Tal Sop of Tongduchon clasp hands in friendship after signing pact cementing sister city relationship.

Visit of Friendship Across the Pacific

Peninsulans Receive Royal Welcome in Sister City

By EVERETT MESSICK

Herald Staff Writer

It might have been just a routine welcome by Korean standards, as some say, but to the 15 visitors from Marina, U.S.A., it was an adventure bordering on a fantasy.

Marina Mayor Robert Ouye summed it up when he told the people of Tongduchon, South Korea, that the Americans were being treated "like royalty" and "President Reagan would be proud of this welcome."

Rocky Han, chairman of Marina's Korean Sister City Committee, overcome at the sight of 16,000 cheering, flag-waving children lining both sides of the street as the delegation drove into town the morning of April 20, wiped his eyes and exclaimed, "This is too much — how can I repay?"

Those four days in April were filled with exchanges of gifts, banquets, receptions, tours and warm hospitality, and no doubt made every American visitor wonder if it were possible to repay the hospitality received. Eun Yoon Lee, vice president of the Korean Chamber of Commerce of the Monterey Peninsula, which helped organize the trip, explained that "the Korean people hate to make a small welcome — they like to make a big welcome."

But Sang Soo Kim, president of the chamber and a member of the delegation sent to establish the goodwill relationship, told the Marina City Council on his return that the welcome was not "just for sistership but also for what Americans did for South Korea."

Other members of the Marina party were Councilman Paul V. Davis, businessman Duk Song Kim, businesswoman Bonnie Tollefson, housewife Peggy

Turkovich, businesswoman Kisun Calamia, student Chang Won Chi, businessman Curtis Garner and Mrs. Garner, dentist Howard Jones and Mrs. Jones and this writer and Mrs. Messick.

Han agreed that the welcome was partly "to show respect and appreciation for the U.S. Army stationed there."

Tongduchon is the former home of the 7th Infantry Division, now based at Fort Ord, and presently is home of the 2nd Infantry Division.

Whatever the reasons, the citizens of Tongduchon, a city of 70,000 located 25 miles north of Seoul, were obviously serious about establishing a firm freindship with the people of their sister city.

Tongduchon Mayor Yun Tal Sop in his welcoming address described the visit as "a glorious and historical occasion" that "will be inherited by our forthcoming generations."

He added, "This historical sister relationship between the cities of Tongduchon and Marina will help strengthen goodwill relations between our two countries as well."

Baik Jong Min, commissioner of Yangju County, in which Tongduchon is located, said there should be a close relationship between the two cities because

"your American soldiers of the 7th Division were stationed in this area from 1953 to 1971 and even at this time your soldiers of the 2nd Infantry Division are stationed in this area in order to undertake to safeguard the free world from communist invasion."

Located only 25 miles from the Demilitarized Zone that separates South Korea from communist North Korea, Tongduchon is considered to be in a combat zone and is under military curfew.

Second Division troops from Camp Casey, located on the outskirts of the city, jog down the main street of Tongduchon early in the morning shouting cadence, and tanks rumble through during the day.

The Americans saw an elementary school and an orphanage built by the 7th Division during its stay at Camp Casey.

Yoon Su Nam, one of two interpreters assigned to the delegation, said the welcome was planned by a committee of 45 working for two months under direction of Mayor Yun.

The elaborate planning included arrangements for five cars and drivers for the use of the delegation throughout the visit, and for four city policemen to guard the party 24 hours a day.

According to Kim, expenses, which amounted to thousands of dollars, were met by contributions from local businessmen and community leaders.

The Marina delegation took as gifts to the hosts five color television sets and a quantity of Scotch whisky, all provided by the Peninsula's Korean Chamber of Commerce.

(Continued)

Marina Mayor to Quit Because of Ill Health

Marina Mayor Robert Ouye said today that he will resign in late summer.

Ouye, a charter member of the City Council and mayor since 1978, said in an interview that his decision to resign was forced by ill health, specifically high blood pressure.

The 47-year-old Ouye noted that he has missed four council meetings since late March, when he spent a few days in a hospital.

"It wouldn't be fair to the citizens for me to keep missing meetings," he said, adding that his physician has suggested he seek a medical retirement from the Monterey County Sheriff's Department, where he has been a deputy since 1972. He said he currently is on sick leave.

Ouye presided at the council meeting Tuesday night but did not announce his intention to resign there. He said today he will soon submit a formal letter of resignation, effective by the end of August or early September.

After receiving a formal letter of resignation, the council may choose to appoint someone to fill Ouye's seat or set a special election. The city's next regular election will not take place until April 1982, when the mayor's term expires.

"I had hoped it wouldn't come to this," Ouye commented.

"The people voted for me in four elections, and I feel very proud of that," he said. "I thank them for their trust in me, but in my condition I cannot function at full capacity."

The first of the elections to which Ouye referred took place in 1972, when Marina residents voted on a slate of council candidates and also on the issue of incorporation. He was among the top five candidates, but the incorporation measure was defeated.

Incorporation carried in an election held Nov. 4, 1975, and Ouye was chosen to serve on the first City Council.

He was re-elected in 1978 and was chosen mayor by his colleagues on the council. Last year, when the voters selected their mayor for the first time, he was elected to the office.

Ouye said today he is especially proud of what he described as his leadership in the area of public safety, stating that was one of the principal reasons advanced for forming a city. He said he has taken the lead in keeping up the strength of the Public Safety Department when others considered reducing it.

His other chief interests, Ouye said, have included parks and recreation, working to see that Marina "gets its share of parks," and in controlling the number of multiple dwellings.

Ouye also said he is proud that during his years as mayor, the council has backed the Marina County Water District in its effort to keep the community out of the regional sewage system projected for the Peninsula and northern Monterey County. (Marina council news on page 15.)



(Herald Photo)

ROBERT OUYE
... cites ill health



(Herald Photo)

Ex-Marina Mayor Honored

Robert Ouye, who recently resigned as mayor of Marina, was honored Saturday night at a testimonial dinner at the Filipino American Community Club in Marina. At left is his wife, Joan. Several Peninsula civic leaders were among those who paid tribute to Ouye.

Takahashi New Mayor Of Marina

Marina City Council members accepted the resignation of Mayor Robert T. Ouye Tuesday night and chose Councilman George Takahashi to serve the remaining months of Ouye's term.

Takahashi, currently mayor pro tem, will succeed Ouye when the latter's resignation takes effect Sept. 4. Ouye's two-year term expires next April.

Ouye, who did not attend the meeting, announced earlier that he is stepping out because of health problems. The city's first elected mayor, he has served on the council since Marina became a city in 1975.

Takahashi, a retired Army man, was elected in April 1980 to a four-year council term, drawing the most votes of the eight contenders for two seats.

Council Seat

His council seat, the council decided unanimously Tuesday night, will be filled by appointment in early September, and his successor will serve until April 1984.

The council set Aug. 25 as the deadline for applications for the appointment to fill Takahashi's place.

Although they took no formal action, council members agreed also to have the voters decide at next April's election whether they wish to continue selecting their own mayor or revert to the former practice of having the council make the selection.

That proposal came from Councilwoman Drema Laden, who believes that the mayoralty is largely a figurehead position and prefers to see Marina citizens run for council slots.

The council spent considerable time Tuesday night discussing and rejecting various options for choosing a successor to Ouye and when to ask the voters about the manner of selecting future mayors.

Election Ballot

For a time it appeared that the election ballot on Nov. 3 would include both election of a mayor and the ballot question.

However, City Manager Larry Bagley pointed out that a November victor would serve only a few months and questioned how many candidates such a race would attract.

"What if nobody runs?" he asked.

The council also appeared to accept his reasoning that the "cleanest thing" to do would be to have the appointments run until April and also have the ballot question settled then, rather than in November. That way, he said, the measure would have no effect until the 1984 elections and "would affect no one sitting now."

Takahashi abstained from the vote to appoint him Ouye's successor.

In his letter of resignation dated Tuesday, Ouye apologized for not preparing it earlier, called the city staff the Peninsula's best and gave special praise to Frances Carpino, executive secretary to the city manager, and her predecessor, Barbara Hanano. (See related story on page 13.)



(Herald Photo)

GEORGE TAKAHASHI
... succeeds Ouye

City Beautification Program Urged for Marina

5/7/80

Marina moved toward a city-sponsored beautification program Tuesday night after one city councilman said he was occasionally embarrassed to bring visitors to the city.

Newly elected Councilman George Takahashi, describing parts of the city as "dirty, filthy, with grass and weeds all over the place," said he didn't know "when we last had a street sweeper."

Stating the condition of the city sometimes embarrassed him, Takahashi said the city "must build pride and it starts from here (the city council)."

Takahashi agreed with Councilman Paul V. Davis, who said that, although homeowners are responsible for the areas in front of their houses to the curb line, a city beautification program is needed.

Such a program "does much to bring a community together," Davis said, and proposed appointment of a citizens' committee headed by Royce Moore of 353 Everett Drive.

However, Mayor Robert Ouye said such a committee should be able to select its own chairman and asked Davis

to look for volunteers.

Davis also said it's time for Marina to begin enforcing its sign ordinance.

In listing other proposals which he said would improve the city, Takahashi said:

— the intersections of Crescent and Carmel avenues and Vaughn and Reindollar avenues are dangerous and asked that the Public Safety Department investigate them.

— the speed limits on Reservation Road and Del Monte Boulevard are too high and should be reduced to 35 miles per hour.

— the public safety commission should be a municipal general election

— if a councilman is elected mayor, he should be elected to a four-year seat.

— the Recreation Department should be a separate department, preferably headed by a Councilman.

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for a discussion on the agenda of the next meeting.

Ouye said he concurred with Takahashi on a study of speed limits but was "adamantly opposed" to a citizens public safety commission.

Monterey Peninsula Herald Wednesday, July 21, 1982. 5

Marina Places 3 Items on Ballot

Marina voters will be asked to approve two recycled tax measures and one non-tax "permission" for permanent senior citizens' housing when they go to the polls in November.

The Marina City Council last night decided unanimously to put two of the measures to the voters, but split 3-2 over putting the public safety tax measure back on the ballot.

Receiving unanimous approval was the transient occupancy measure, which narrowly missed the necessary two-thirds approval of voters in the April city election. The measure would increase the city's tax on hotel and motel rooms from 6 to 8 percent.

Long-term residents of motels would not be charged the tax, it was pointed out.

Also winning favor from all five council members was a measure to ask permission of the voters to establish permanent low-cost housing for senior and handicapped citizens.

Bruce Moore, executive director of the Monterey County Housing Authority, told the council that under Article 34 of the state's Constitution, voters of a locality must first give their approval before a public agency can establish low-rent housing.

If voters approved the concept, he said, it would not mean any new taxes for city residents, but would merely empower the housing authority to seek federal funding to develop, construct or acquire up to 400 units of low-rent housing for elderly or handicapped residents.

The public safety tax measure,

however, which was defeated by voters in April, won a new place on the ballot by the narrowest of margins.

Councilwoman Joan Blake, who had previously strongly supported the measure, said she no longer does because the Public Safety Department "can do with what they have." Councilwoman M. Lee Dorsey joined her in voting against placing the measure on the ballot again.

The measure would raise an estimated \$130,000 by imposing a tax of about \$2 per month per housing unit.

Mayor George Takahashi, casting the deciding vote, noted that "our response time for public safety is very, very poor, and not getting better."

34 Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1981. Monterey Peninsula Herald

Marina OKs Putting Special Tax on April Ballot

An ordinance calling for a special tax to raise approximately \$150,000 annually for police and fire protection was introduced last night by a unanimous vote of the Marina City Council.

The tax, which would require approval by at least two-thirds of those voting in next April's municipal elections, would be \$30 a year for each single-family residence or apartment.

For commercial property, the levy would be \$30 for a parcel of less than 6,000 square feet, \$50 for one of 6,000 to 14,999 square feet and \$100 for a site between 15,000 square feet and one acre.

For larger commercial holdings, the city would collect \$100 for the first acre plus \$50 for each additional acre or fraction thereof.

Undeveloped property would be taxed at a rate of \$15 per acre or portion of an acre.

Original Plan

Originally, the council was to have considered a tax of 6 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation. City Manager Larry Bagley said last night, however, that that would have been an ad valorem tax and therefore illegal under Proposition 13.

Bagley also emphasized that the purpose of the tax is not to "balloon" city coffers but rather to offset financial gaps anticipated through cutbacks of revenues from the state and federal governments.

Councilman Paul V. Davis, who moved to introduce the ordinance, called such a tax "the most equitable system that can be found," also describing Marina as a young city with no financial cushion to fall back on as the revenue pinch increases.

Adoption of the ordinance will be scheduled for a later meeting.

By a vote of 3-1, with Davis dissenting, the council also adopted a measure that will allow Marina's two card rooms to operate between 2 and 6 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

Favored Change

In sharp contrast to the meeting at which the council introduced the ordinance amendment by the same vote, most audience members who spoke last night were in favor of the change.

Among the speakers was former Mayor Robert T. Ouye who called card rooms "a regular business" and re-

butted contentions that longer hours would spawn more crime.

"If you want to regulate crime, regulate the apartments, not the card rooms," he suggested.

The ordinance was adopted on a motion by Valerie Kosorek, seconded by Drema Laden.



(U.S. Army photo)

FIRST MILITARY LANGUAGE SCHOOL INSTRUCTORS
... DLI's Akira Oshida (right) and the late Paul T. Tekawa

Sunday Marks 40th Anniversary of DLI's Secret Start in S.F.

MPH October 29, 1981 p. 23

The Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, at the Presidio of Monterey, will observe the 40th anniversary Sunday of the date the former Military Intelligence Service Language School was founded secret at Crissy Field at the Presidio of San Francisco. In recognition of the date, there will be a reunion of World War II MIS

veterans at a special exhibit showing Japanese Americans who fought in both major theaters of the war at the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco.

The exhibit will feature wartime photographs, captured equipment, documents and uniforms, intelligence artifacts and a diorama showing Nisei intelligence service soldiers in

action.

Many of the photographs in the exhibit were recopied from original prints and mounted by Air Force Staff Sgt. Anne Montoya of the DLI Public Affairs Office. The exhibit will complement an earlier showing of historic photos and artifacts of the famed 442nd Infantry Regimental Combat Team, made up entirely of Nisei soldiers, who fought in Europe.

The original language school was founded Nov. 1, 1941, in a remote airplane hangar at Crissey Field, under the command of Col. Kai Rasmussen, with 60 students — mostly Nisei — and a staff of five civilian instructors and 10 officers.

When Japanese-Americans were evacuated from the West Coast and placed in camps in 1942, the school was relocated to Camp Savage, Minn., and later to nearby Fort Snelling.

Approximately 6,000 students graduated from the school during the war and were used as interrogators, translators, interpreters and propaganda broadcasters throughout the Pacific Theater and in Europe to intercept and translate or decode Japanese diplomatic messages.

Following World War II, the school was moved to Monterey in 1946 and renamed the Army Language School. It became the Defense Language Institute in 1963.

The hangar at Crissey Field still stands, and Shigeda Kihara, one of the original instructors, will preside over the reunion and ceremony. Another of the original eight, Akira Oshida, is the last who is still a member of DLI's staff. He is chairman of the Japanese Department.

Keynote speaker at the reunion will be retired Army Lt. Gen. Robert L. Fair of Scottsdale, Ariz., who commanded many of the Nisei intelligence service soldiers who served in the Pacific.

Col. David A. McNerney, commandant of DLI, will also attend the reunion and ceremony.

The year-long exhibit will open at the San Francisco Presidio Museum at 1 p.m. Sunday.

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TAK & BEN SASAKI



The Sunday Peninsula Herald, Sunday, January 17, 1982.



(Herald Photo)

League Leaders

Otis Kadani (left) took over as president of the Monterey Peninsula Japanese American Citizens League last night from Mickey Ichiuji at the league's installation dinner program at Rancho Canada Golf Club. Others 1982 officers installed were Kazuko Matsuyama, first vice president; Bob Ouye, second vice president; Joann Tanaka, clerk; Joan Ouye, recording secretary; Aiko Matsuyama, treasurer; Pet Nakasako and Bob Ouye, official delegates.

1982 Officers

(With Installation Date)

MONTEREY PENINSULA JA CL (Jan. 16, 1982)

Otis Kadani, pres; Kazuko Matsuyama, 1st vp (activ); Robert Ouye, 2d vp; Aiko Matsuyama, treas; Joanne Tanaka, clerk of the bd; area reps ('81 carryover)—Carmel-Pebble Bch: Gordon Miyamoto (Lyle Quock), Marina: George Takahashi (Jerry Sasaki), Monterey: Jack Harris, Mark Okumura, David Yamada (Dean Ishii, Robin Pickering, Herb Tanaka), New Monterey: George Uyeda, Barton Yoshida (Pete Nakasako, Frank Tanaka), Pac Grove: Mickey Ichiuji (Nick Nakasako), Seaside: Dick Kawamoto, Sam Kawashima, Masao Yokogawa (Ken Esaki, Royal Manaka, Jack Nishida).

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Introduction of Guests SAM KAWASHIMA

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Installation of Officers Sheriff, Monterey County-BUD COOK
Past President's Message }
Presentation of Gavel } MICKEY ICHIUJI
Presentation of Past President's Pin }
President's Message } OTIS KADANI
JAACL Creed NANCY NAKAJIMA
Silver Pin JACK NISHIDA
Citizenship GEORGE TAKAHASHI
Speaker Pastor, Cypress Community Church
REVEREND WAYNE M. ADAMS
Presentation of Gift JOANN TANAKA
Closing SAM KAWASHIMA

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1st Vice President KAZUKO MATSUYAMA
2nd Vice President BOB OUYE
Clerk of Board JOANN TANAKA
Recording Secretary JOAN OUYE
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Official Delegates PET NAKASAKO, BOB OUYE

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One Thousand Club JIM TABATA
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Past Presidents Advisory Chairperson MICKEY ICHIUJI
Redress GEORGE UYEDA, LOUIE MANAKA, JACK NISHIDA
Fund Raising JACK HARRIS, GEORGE TAKAHASHI, PET NAKASAKO

Monterey Peninsula Herald Monday, Jan. 11, 1982.



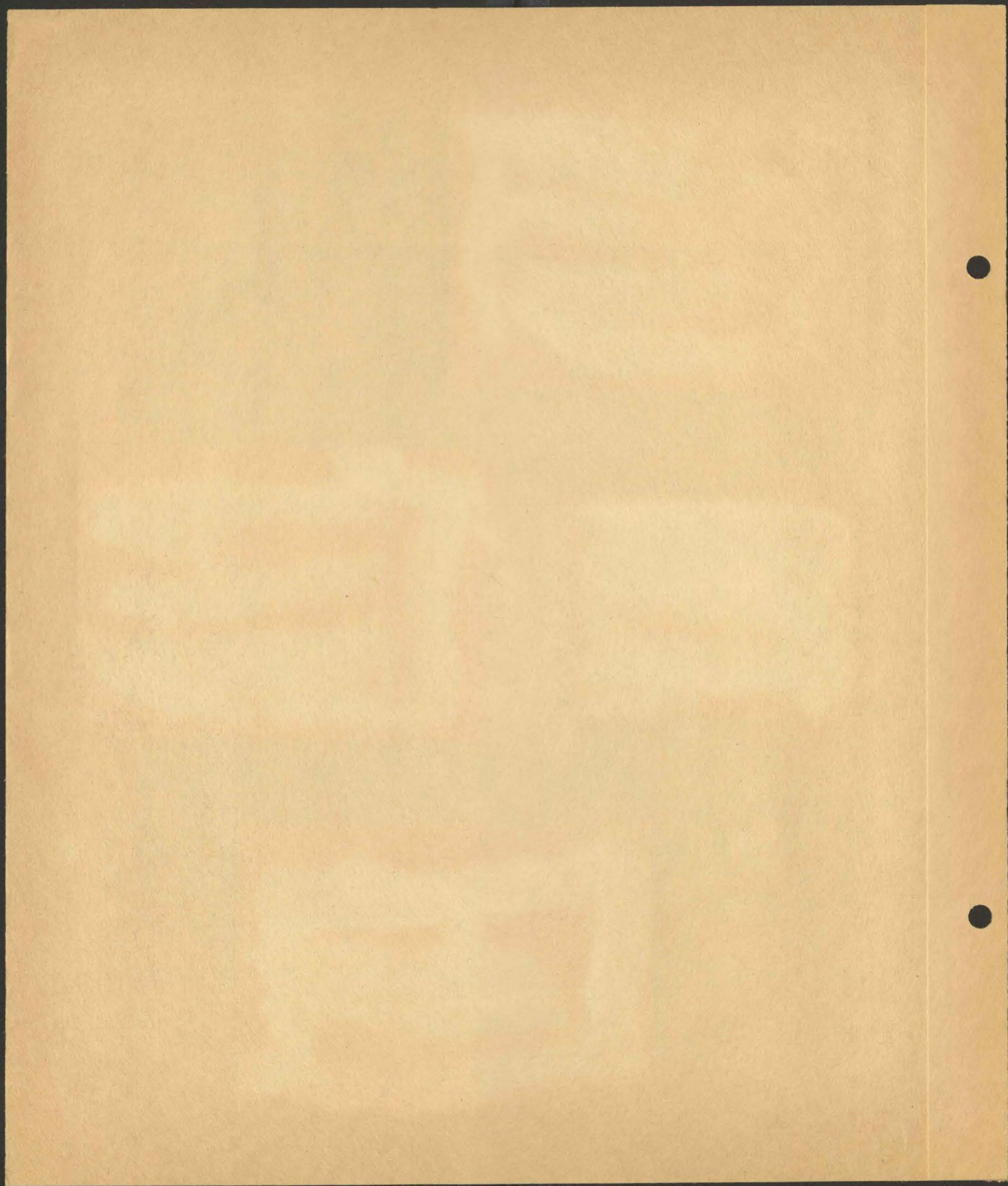
(Herald Photos)

New Year's

A Japanese New Year's party was held last night at the Japanese American Citizens League Hall in Monterey. The affair was sponsored by the YWVA Japanese Social Cultural Project of which Setsumi Kojima is director. Michiko Widigen presided over opening ceremonies. Tsutomu Matsushita was master of ceremonies for a program of instrumental music, poetry recitation, traditional dance and popular song. Koto music in the Ikuta style was played by teacher Mashashizu Nishikado (right) and her group.







Largest Free World Language School

Presidio Is Oldest Post in U.S.

High on a hill overlooking Monterey Bay is the oldest military post in the United States, the Presidio of Monterey, headquarters of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, the largest language school in the free world.

The Defense Language Institute can trace its origins back to the dark days of 1941. A group of Army military intelligence officers, along with Americans of Japanese ancestry, started the Military Intelligence Service Language School in November of that year.

The first classes were conducted in an old hangar located on Crissy Field at the Presidio of San Francisco.

Relocation Orders

The war brought relocation orders for all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and the school was moved to Camp Savage, Minn. and later to Camp Snelling, Minn., where it remained for the rest of the war.

Graduates of the school gave valiant service throughout the Pacific Theater, and later in the Occupation of Japan.

The language school and its instructors moved to the Presidio of Monterey in 1946, where its name was changed to the Army Language School, then to DLI.

This training is open to all branches of the armed forces as well as selected civilian government agencies.

Main Campus Here

DLI operates its main campus at the Presidio with a Russian branch at Lackland Air Force Base in Texas and maintains a liaison office in Washington, D.C.

As the largest center for foreign language training in the free world, the school graduates more than 4,000 men and women each year and is capable of teaching up to 57 different languages and dialects.

Present capacity is 39 languages, divided into three groups: Asian-Middle Eastern, Romanic-Germanic and Slavic.

In all, more than 120,000 students, ranging in rank from new recruits to senior officers, have graduated from the school since its founding in 1941 and there are about 2,700 students in class at any given time during the year, taking courses ranging from 27 to 47 weeks.

Faculty Makeup

The faculty is made up of approximately 600 foreign-born instructors, assisted by 300 civilian workers and another 300 military personnel.

The top 10 languages taught at the school are Russian, German, Korean, Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Czech, Polish, French and Italian — 97 percent of the students are enrolled in these languages.

Students are required to attend class

six hours a day and do three hours of homework each night. The school has been accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, which means a 47-week course can translate into 42 semester units of undergraduate college credit.

Native Speakers

Most teachers at DLI are native speakers of the languages they teach and some can express themselves in as many as six languages.

Classes range in size from a maximum of 10 to one or two students.

DLI also directs and monitors language teaching in the U.S. military throughout the world and in addition to providing classes for its resident students, the school provides courses and

materials for language training to other government agencies, industry, educational institutions and private individuals.

The school writes and publishes its own textbooks, develops and updates its own courses, and provides tapes to accompany the texts.

Media Utilized

Newspapers and recordings of television and radio broadcasts from the countries whose language are being studied are incorporated into the classes.

The presence of the school has added a seasoning of international flavor to the Peninsula; many former instructors have gone into business in the area, often in ways that reflect the heritage of their native countries.

E2 The Sunday Peninsula Herald, Sunday, May 9, 1982.



(U.S. Army photos)

NISEI INTERPRETER (CENTER, WITH MAP) QUESTIONS CAPTURED JAPANESE SOLDIER
... Army linguists served in Pacific Theater of World War II

ay, May 9, 1982.



(Herald Photos)



Marina Parade

Costumed oriental dancers were among participants in Saturday's Marina Kids' Day Parade. Among the observers were Marina Mayor George Takahashi and Mayor Kim Sang Ho of Tongduchon, Korea, Marina's sister city. Takahashi is at far right with Kim immediately beside him as the colors are presented in the photo at left. The parade was followed by a treasure hunt, games and food booths at the city park. The events, which had been postponed from April 10 because of rain, coincided with the Korean delegation's arrival in Marina for a three-day visit.

Marina Council Votes to Buy 2 'Bargain' Properties

The Marina City Council last night decided to avail itself of two great bargains in property, but turned down six other strips of land that would have cost \$10 each.

After a lengthy discussion, the council voted 3-1 to request Monterey County not to put two of the parcels up for auction. But the vote on the other six parcels was split 2-2.

Mayor George Takahashi pointed out that the city can buy the first, a 39-foot by 125-foot parcel, for \$2,600 even though someone has already bid \$51,000 for it. That piece of land is adjacent to the city corporation yard on Lake Court, and has a small building on it described as "usable."

The second chunk of land, described as the California Avenue extension, will cost the city only \$10.

But six other parcels, along the southern boundary of the city and adjacent to Fort Ord, were finally turned down after arguments that any development there could be costly.

Although Parks and Recreation Director Rollie Wright argued that a bicycle path or linear park might eventually be developed on the strips of land, Councilman Valerie Kosorek said the parcel was almost undevelopable. In addition to grade changes along the strip, he said, it is subject to erosion and slides and the fence along there sometimes falls down.

The six strips of land along Fort Ord's boundary originally had been set aside for a future street, but a traffic study last year indicated the street would not be needed.

In other matters, the council also approved spending \$2,000 for an asphalt walkway from the parking lot at Marina City Park to the north end of the park building.

The council also amended its street improvement reimbursement fee ordinance, which had come before it for final adoption, after three members of the audience argued that the ordinance

was too vaguely written and could be used to make a householder pay for street improvements just because he added a room to his house.

Originally the ordinance called for the city to be reimbursed for improve-

ments made by the city if a building permit valued at more than \$10,000 was sought on an adjacent piece of property. As amended, the permit value will be pegged to the rising cost of construction.

Ribbon-Cutting Ceremony to Open Military Group's Marina Offices

A new Non-Commissioned Officers Association office will open for business in Marina this morning with a 10 a.m. ribbon-cutting ceremony.

Marina Mayor George Takahashi, Bob Walker, the international president of the NCOA from San Antonio, Tex., and Sgt. Maj. John Eldridge, 7th Infantry Division Commander, all will have a hand in the opening ceremony.

The new office consists of two suites in a two-story building at 326 Reservation Road. It will house 10 counselors employed to enroll new members and brief them on their benefits.

The NCOA, with more than 200,000 members nationwide, is a fraternal and benevolent organization that represents enlisted personnel in all branches of the military.



(Herald Photo)

East-West Brother Mayors

Marina Mayor George Takahashi (left) and Mayor Kim Sang Ho of Tongduchon, Marina's Korean sister city, shake hands beneath flags of their respective countries at a party last night in Marina City Park. The Korean mayor visited Yosemite National Park on Sunday, leaving Marina at 6 a.m. and returning about 7 p.m., just in time to get ready for the

party. He is making time in his busy 10-day American tour to visit national parks because his country is developing Mount Soyo, near Tongduchon, into a national park. Kim said he was impressed with the natural beauty of Yosemite. This morning he and the rest of his 12-man delegation will visit Marina City Hall and be guests at a luncheon at Fort Ord.

5/10/82

Marina Mayor Files to Run For Re-Election

2/3/82

Marina Mayor George Takahashi filed papers this week to run for re-election in April, becoming the third candidate to file for the mayor's post.

Deadline for filing nomination papers for the position, or for one of the three City Council seats that will be open, is Thursday. Only one person each has filed for two of the council seats, while no candidates have filed for the third seat.

Takahashi, who was elected to the City Council in 1980, was appointed to serve out the term of former Mayor Robert Ouye, who resigned.

Running against him so far are real estate broker Joseph Martinez and City Councilman Paul V. Davis.

The only other candidates to file nomination papers so far are Anthony Vierra and incumbent City Councilman Valerie W. Kosorek, running for separate council seats.

Councilwoman Drema Laden said last night she does not plan to run again.

(Herald Photos)



Marina Mayor Takahashi

Takahashi voted mayor of Marina

MONTEREY, Ca.—Winning his first full term as mayor of Marina, incumbent George Takahashi garnered 1,039 votes in the Apr. 13 elections to outpoll his two challengers. A board member of the Monterey Peninsula JACL, he mustered 58.5% of the votes cast. His predecessor, another Monterey Peninsula JACLer, was Robert Ouye, who had resigned for health reasons.

Takahashi, a Marina resident since 1968, retired as first sergeant in 1969 after 24 years in the Army. He then worked with the Dept. of Corrections at Soledad as administrative assistant to the superintendent and medically retired in 1979. He has served on the city council since 1979.

PC 9/23/82

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1982



(Herald Photos)

STILL-MAYOR GEORGE TAKAHASHI AT ELECTION NIGHT PARTY
... elected to his first full term in Marina

Takahashi Wins in Marina; Townsend Unseats Laiolo In Carmel Mayoral Race

Charlotte Townsend was elected mayor of Carmel last night, unseating incumbent Mayor Barney Laiolo and also defeating former Mayor Gunnar Norberg in an election that also cost incumbent Councilman Mike Brown his seat.

Incumbents fared better in Marina, where voters last night elected George Takahashi to his first full term as mayor and incumbent Councilman Valerie Kosorek also retained his seat.

Lee Dorsey was elected to a four-year Marina council term and Joan Blake won a two-year term, filling a seat that had been vacant since Takahashi became mayor.

Marina voters narrowly rejected an increase in the city's hotel-motel tax and soundly defeated a proposed public safety tax increase. They also decided to continue direct election of their mayor instead of turning that decision over to the council.

Mrs. Townsend, who advertised in limericks and campaigned on a platform of harmony at City Hall, narrowly defeated veteran Mayor Laiolo. She will be only the second woman mayor in Carmel history.

Robert Stephenson, chairman of the Carmel Planning Commission, and Robert Maradei, manager of the Carmel-by-the-Sea postal station, were elected to the City Council, unseating incumbent Michael Brown. The other incumbent, Howard Brunn, did not seek re-election.

Final unofficial returns gave Mrs. Townsend 657, Laiolo 631 and former Mayor Norberg 265 votes.

Council totals were 902 for Stephenson, 596 for Maradei, 543 for Brown, 392 for Larry Little, 310 for C. Robert Pettit, and 117 for Robert Calais.

The winners will be sworn in at next Tuesday's council meeting.

Including absentees, 1,567 of Carmel's 3,803 registered voters went to the polls for a turnout of 41 percent.

"We will certainly start on a path of harmony," Mrs. Townsend said after her victory was announced. "We have a special village with special problems, and we can solve these problems."

Councilman Frank Lloyd, who had urged Mrs. Townsend to run, said "Thank goodness we're going to have well run (City Council) meetings now, and the atmosphere will be conducive to more public participation — we won't have to live in fear of what the mayor may say next."

Former Mayor Gene Hammond, a member of Mrs. Townsend's campaign committee, said her victory showed that the people of Carmel realized "we need a balance in the treatment of issues and not the extremes which the other candidates were proposing."

(Continued on page 4)

Takahashi, Townsend Win Mayoral Contests

(Continued from page 1)

Councilwoman Helen Arnold said, "I think we'll have a peaceful, harmonious council in which to work," describing Laiolo's conduct during council meetings as "an embarrassment to the city."

Kitty Bayless, who had described Mrs. Townsend in limericks run in newspaper ads as "a reasonable dame" and "the lady who tries," composed a victory limerick which described her as a "delicate lass."

Mrs. Bayless, wife of a former Carmel city administrator, wrote:

"The voters did come out en masse,
To vote in the delicate lass,
Whose aim does not swerve,
I am here just to serve,
And to keep Carmel at the top of the class."

Stephenson said he will promote his plan to solve Carmel's parking problem by eliminating all time restrictions on parking in the commercial district.

"I want to get it discussed to see if the businessmen can come up with a plan of their own," he explained.

"The merchants have been saying to the city, we have a parking problem — you solve it."

Stephenson expressed hope that elimination of the time limits on parking would cause the downtown merchants to "get together with the city to form a parking district or otherwise solve the problem."

Before the final tally, incumbent Marina Mayor George Takahashi said he was hoping for a mandate, but when the votes had been counted and he had won with 58.5 percent of the vote, he called it only "very, very close to a mandate."

Takahashi, winning his first full two-year term as mayor, garnered 1,039 votes. His nearest competitor, Paul Davis, received 447 votes, for 25.1 percent of the total. Joe Martinez trailed, with 290 votes, for 16.3 percent of the ballots cast.

Takahashi and most of the other city candidates gathered for a dinner at the American Legion Hall in Marina, where a crowd of about 200 awaited the election results.

Most hotly contested of the Marina races was the selection of two of three candidates for four-year council seats. Top vote-getter in that race was the incumbent, Valerie W. Kosorek, who garnered 923 votes, for a total of 34.9 percent of the ballots cast.

M. Lee Dorsey won 885 votes, securing the second four-year seat, with 33.5 percent of the vote.

Lowest Vote-Getter

Lowest vote-getter in that race was John Dege, a city planning commissioner, who received 830 votes, or 31.4

Elected to the one two-year City Council seat was Joan Blake, a homemaker who has served as a city parks and recreation commissioner for the past six years. She won a clear victory, with 540 votes, or 32.3 percent of the ballots.

Trailing behind her was Patti Murray, with 447 votes, followed by Tony Vieira with 426, and E. Louise Reed with 255.

All three of the city ballot measures went down to defeat, although the increase in the motel tax, Measure B, came within a half-percentage point of winning.

A total of 1,152 voters favored the proposition, which would have increased the tax from 6 to 8 percent. But a two-thirds majority, or 66.6 percent of the votes, was needed to implement the tax increase. It gained only 66.1 percent approval. Another 26 votes would have put it over the top.

Household Tax

The public safety tax, Measure C, also went down to defeat, with 58.7 percent of the voters rejecting the \$30 per household tax increase that was designed to raise \$150,000 to maintain levels of service in the police and fire departments.

Only 722 voters approved of the public safety tax, while 1,028 voted against it.

The third ballot issue, Measure A, which would have eliminated the direct election of the mayor, was defeated overwhelmingly, with 1,403 voters, or 80.3 percent, opposed to the change. Only 344 voters, or 19.6 percent, favored having the City Council elect the mayor from among its members.

Only 34.7 percent of Marina's voters went to the polls, with a total of 1,795 from among the city's 5,166 registered voters turning out.

As the election night party turned into a victory party for Takahashi, he said that he hoped he could get the City Council "together to work for something very progressive for the city."

Financial Problems

"We have financial problems," the mayor said, "but if we can work together, it's not that much of a problem."

The other successful incumbent, Kosorek, said he knows the other two winners, Mrs. Blake and Mrs. Dorsey, and "I know we can all work well together — I don't foresee any problems."

Proclaiming herself "speechless," Mrs. Blake said she hoped she was deserving of the votes and pledged to try her "very best to live up to them."

Mrs. Dorsey said she wished all those who voted for her could have come to the party. She said she had felt confi-

Monterey Peninsula Airport Board

The Sunday Peninsula Herald, Sunday, June 6, 1982. 91



KEI NAKAMURA

Kei Nakamura of Monterey, the incumbent, is a businessman.

The next four years are critical to the airport and the people of the Peninsula.

I wish to contribute my eight years of experience on the airport board, two terms as chairman, to continue the leadership necessary to supply the air transportation that the Peninsula deserves. I will do this with a sound policy, based on business sense, for continued airport operation. Policies that for the past eight years have made the airport district self-supporting, off the public tax rolls and with no outstanding long-term debts.

Further, my efforts will be directed towards producing better and more reliable air service, and overcoming the effects of deregulation and the slumping economy by giving all possible support to our present three airlines. Stronger present airlines have greater potential for continued good service rather than the unknown qualities of new service.

It will also be my policy to promote the implementation to the airport noise abatement plan (ANCLUC) so that the air service provided by the airport does not ruin the life quality of the people on the Monterey Peninsula. This plan will also permit the airport to meet the California Noise Law Standards by 1986.

Another of my continued goals is towards beautification of the airport and, in particular, the terminal area; much has been done, but there is still more to do.

Japanese-American Day Set

Seaside Mayor Glenn Olea has proclaimed Friday as a day for honoring Japanese-Americans in Seaside, and will read the proclamation at Thursday's city council meeting at 7:30 p.m. at City Hall.

2/17/82



Postman Retires

Ishio Enokida, known as Ish, retired last Friday after 28 years as a letter carrier for the Monterey Post Office. The Postal Service notes that Enokida served with distinction during his career, earning several awards for consistent superior performance. He and his wife plan a trip to Japan in the near future to visit relatives and friends.



(Herald Photos)



Obon Festival

Bonsai displays, karate exhibitions, music, dancing and food — it was enough to tire out even the smallest of sumo wrestlers Saturday afternoon at the 36th annual Obon Festival. Gen Esaki (above left), 4½ months old, of Seaside found a comfortable shoulder for his well-deserved nap. A tasteful kimono and obi (sash) were worn by classical dancer Tamie Miichi (above). Two sisters bedecked in kimono, Angela (left) and Lisa Gottial, both of Seaside, strolled around the Monterey County Fairgrounds. Marie Singh (below left) of Marina made sure six-year-old daughter Christina's hair was in place. And (below right) Mark Sherburne, 3½, of Pacific Grove receives welcome help in eating udon (noodles). The festival, sponsored by the Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Temple, continues today beginning at noon.

From Disneyland to S.F. Bay, Peninsula Seniors Bid High School Adieu

All-night cruises with dancing on San Francisco Bay are on the calendar for seniors graduating from Carmel and Pacific Grove high schools next month. But for others, it's all over but the final exams and the ceremony itself.

Monterey and Seaside High School seniors spent last Friday night at Disneyland, along with thousands of other graduating seniors who thronged to the park for its annual "grad night."

From Monterey High School, six buses, each filled with 41 students and two chaperones, departed after lunch for the trek to the world-famous amusement park.

Along as a chaperone was Judy Kay Keller, a school office supervisor, who said the park, kept open all night for the event, attracted about 10,000 seniors from some 300 high schools in five western states.

"Those kids on our bus were so considerate of each other and so excited about going," she said Wednesday. "The bus driver even commented they didn't need a chaperone."

Arms and Legs

She described the aisles of the restroom-equipped buses as a mass of arms and legs "just like a can of worms," and said that each time someone from the front headed toward the rear of the bus, the utmost of care was exercised in stepping over and around all the protruding limbs, with students even making detours up over seat backs to avoid disturbing classmates.

Reaching home Saturday afternoon about 3:30, Mrs. Keller said, "I hit the bed at four — and didn't get up until Sunday at 7 a.m."

In contrast, she said, some of the high school seniors "took a couple-hour nap and then went to parties or to work — that's the difference in the 30 years between us."

Nevertheless, she declared herself

completely recuperated from the experience and swore, "I would go again day after tomorrow."

Yoshiko Matsushita, who was wearing her "Grad Nite" T-shirt from Disneyland on Wednesday, said the trip was well worth the \$44 charged for the bus fare, park admittance, ride ticket and special picture ticket.

Unlimited Rides

She said the ride ticket was good for every ride in the park and could be used as many times as the user could bear standing in line. She used her picture ticket for a photograph of herself with "Goofy and Chip — or Dale, whichever it was."

Although the bus ride was "kind of long," she said, the all-night party was a memorable one for her, and she got to see the pop group, Sister Sledge.

"I had to get up at 7 a.m. Sunday," Miss Matsushita said, "because my friend was leaving, and then I went to church and then to work."

"Was I exhausted? Ummhmm, I think everybody was — but it was fun."

Monterey High School's senior class of 350 will hold its graduation ceremonies on June 11 at 4 p.m. in the high school's stadium.

The Seaside senior class participated in the Disneyland Grad Night, also. Their class voted to subsidize the trip, so more students could afford to go. By pitching in out of the senior class treasury, they managed to keep the price down to \$35.

One More Blast

Three hundred young people will graduate from Seaside High at 4 p.m. on June 11 in the school's stadium. The senior class advisor, Harry DeVictoria, said one more blast is on hand for the departing class — an all-night party hosted by several parents at the Marina Community Center.



(Herald Photo)

MONTEREY SENIOR YOSHIKO MATSUSHITA (LEFT), JUDY KAY KELLER
... happy survivors of all-night stay at Disneyland



(AP Laserphoto)

Monterey Emissary

Lynn Uyeda of Monterey, right, poses with two other young Californians Saturday under a statue of Albert Einstein at the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, D.C. The 17-year-old Monterey High School senior, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny S. Uyeda, is one of 40 winners in the annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search. The students are attending a five-day Science Talent Institute and competing for major science scholarships, to be awarded Monday. Shown with Miss Uyeda are Niels Mayer of Corona del Mar and Vickie Able of Corning.

14 Thursday, Jan. 28, 1982. Monterey Peninsula Herald

Monterey High Girl Wins Science Competition Award

A 17-year-old Monterey girl is among 40 high school seniors from throughout the nation named as winners in the annual Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

Lynn Uyeda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Johnny S. Uyeda, won with her investigation of the germination differences in varieties of chickpea. She is first in her class of 354 at Monterey High School, where she is a member of the California Scholarship Federation and the National Honor Society and has won numerous science awards.

She is president of her school's medical careers club and is a member of the model United Nations Assembly.

She plans to pursue a career as a physician or biomedical engineer.

The 40 winners, who were selected from some 1,000 entrants, will share

\$89,500 in scholarships, including a \$12,000 grant to the top winner.

Two students will receive scholarships of \$10,000 each, three of \$7,500, and four of \$5,000 each. The other 30 winners will receive cash awards of \$500 each.

Names of the 10 major winners will be announced March 1 in Washington, following a series of interviews by a panel of eight scientists beginning Feb. 25.

All 40 winners will receive expense paid trips to Washington for final judging and attendance at a five-day Science Talent Institute.

Since the contest began in 1942, \$1,531,500 in scholarships and awards have been made to 1,600 winners, of whom five have gone on to win Nobel Prizes.

Class Notes

Gregg Kevin Satow of Monterey, a recent honor graduate of the University of California at Davis, was awarded the Carl L. Garrison Alumni Scholar Award. The honor is presented to the outstanding graduating senior who received an alumni scholarship at the time of enrollment.

He is the son of Randy and Margaret Satow, and received a bachelor of science degree in biological sciences. He will enter the UC San Francisco School of Medicine this fall.

A graduate of Monterey High School, Satow received a Regents Scholarship in his junior year at Davis and was a member of Phi Kappa Phi honor society.

Wendy Miller, a senior at Monterey High School, has won an award as Outstanding Actress in competition with students from 12 other high schools in Northern California. The award was presented at the recent Secondary Schools Theater Association Festival in Sacramento.

She was honored for her performance as Mrs. Deigle in the MHS production of "The Bad Seed," presented at the school last fall.

Judging for the award was by a team of three traveling representatives from the Theater Association, who attended one of the performances.

Miss Miller is the daughter of J.L. Miller of Monterey. The drama production was directed by Terri DeBono, an MHS instructor.

Book Grant awards for outstanding students in the Humanities Division at Monterey Peninsula College have been presented to John E. Dyer of Carmel, Fawn Nicholson of Carmel Valley, Wendell Gover and Ramona Rushing of Fort Ord, Norma J. Davenport and Ricky T. Kawamoto of Marina, Cleo Y. Chen of Monterey, Danielle M. Pilon and Sascha van Gelder of Pacific Grove, Amy McKenzie of Pebble Beach and Victoria Forzani and Concepcion Garcia of Seaside.

The annual awards, worth \$50 each, are given to students selected by their instructors for demonstrating excellence in division courses and/or showing exceptional promise in this area of study.

Monterey Wrestlers Stay Unbeaten in League 11/16/82

Monterey High remained undefeated in league dual meet wrestling competition with a 51-22 win over Watsonville High Thursday at Watsonville.

"Gary Costa paced a Monterey comeback from an 18-point deficit with a pin in one minute of the first period," said Toreador Coach Bill Grant. David Love and Mike Okamura also recorded pins for the Dores.

"Michael Stanley did an outstanding

job pinning his opponent (Richard DeLo Santo) for the junior varsity," Grant added. The Wildcats prevailed in the JV match, 38-21.

"We are looking forward to meeting North Salinas," Grant said. "It will be a showdown for the league championship; both of us are undefeated."

The Dores will meet North Salinas Thursday at 6 p.m. at Monterey High.

Varsity Results

100 - Moreno (W) won by forfeit.
107 - Correa (W) pin Chris Riley (M), :26 second.
114 - Dahl (W) won by forfeit.
121 - Gary Costa (M) pin Ramirez (W), 1:03 first.
128 - David Love (M) pin Crandon (W), :46 second.
134 - Paz (W) dec. Ludwig Rodriguez (M), 15-7.
140 - Mike Okamura (M) pin Lopez (W), :32 first.
147 - Les Flores (M) dec. Leon (W), 9-4.
157 - Lyndon Marigault (M) won by forfeit.
169 - Charlie Williams (M) won by forfeit.
187 - Adam Albert (M) won by forfeit.
202 - Tom Compagno (M) won by forfeit.
Heavyweight - Mark Manning (M) won by forfeit.

Michael Hattori, son of Dr. and Mrs. Takashi Hattori of Carmel Valley, has received his bachelor's degree in biology from the University of Redlands in Southern California.

Toreadores Take Westmont Invitational Tourney Title 11/17/82

Monterey High's varsity wrestling team continued on a tear by winning the 18th annual Westmont Invitational Wrestling Tournament Saturday at Campbell.

The Toreadores, coached by Bill Grant, won four weight classes, took runner-up honors in three others and third in another to total 161 points. Wilcox High finished second at 148½ and Cupertino High was third at 140.

"Tom Compagno wrestled exceptionally well for us," Grant said. "It was a fun tournament. All the kids had a good time."

Compagno placed second in the 202-pound class, the first placement for him in a tournament, Grant said.

Class winners for the Dores were David Love at 128 pounds, 147-pounder Les Flores, Adam Albert in the 187-pound

group and 247-pounder Mark Manning. In addition to Compagno, seconds went to Gary Costa at 121 pounds and Charlie Williams at 169 pounds and Ludwig Rodriguez was third at 134 pounds.

Monterey and North Salinas, both undefeated in Southern Conference dual-meet wrestling, will square off in what should be the league title meet Thursday at Monterey. The junior varsity meet will start at 6 p.m., followed by the varsity clash at 7 o'clock.

In the Watsonville High frosh-soph tournament Saturday, Monterey placed five wrestlers in the top three.

Medal winners were Rich Lee, first at 247 pounds; Kevin Ahern, second at 169 pounds; Chuck Carminita, third at 100 pounds; Wayne Sakamoto, third at 114 pounds, and Jimmy Fiscus, third at 134 pounds.

Art and Artists

Alan Masaoka Exhibition

Craft, Art Meld in Stained Glass Show

By Irene Lagorio
Herald Art Critic

"Obviously I know my craft, having worked on the production line in Seattle," says Carmel Valley stained glass artist Alan Masaoka. "That's why I am now emphasizing the art aspects in my latest work."

Nevertheless, in the fabrication of his elegant round copper-framed stained glass art works on display at the Pacific Grove Art Center, Masaoka never lost sight of craft. In fact, it is the refined lead lines (deliberately polished to a matte black finish) which contributed so much to the sophisticated beauty of the 10 pieces now on view in the center's Elmarie Dyke Memorial Gallery.

Masaoka's craftsmanship also reflects his recognition of the potential within the stained glass medium, and by limiting himself to the handblown glass known as "antique" because of its fabrication method, he makes the most of the various tonal values which can occur when glass is blown by an artisan rather than manufactured by machine.

A superb example of this esthetic awareness is the "opal blue" and "flash white" circular glass piece of

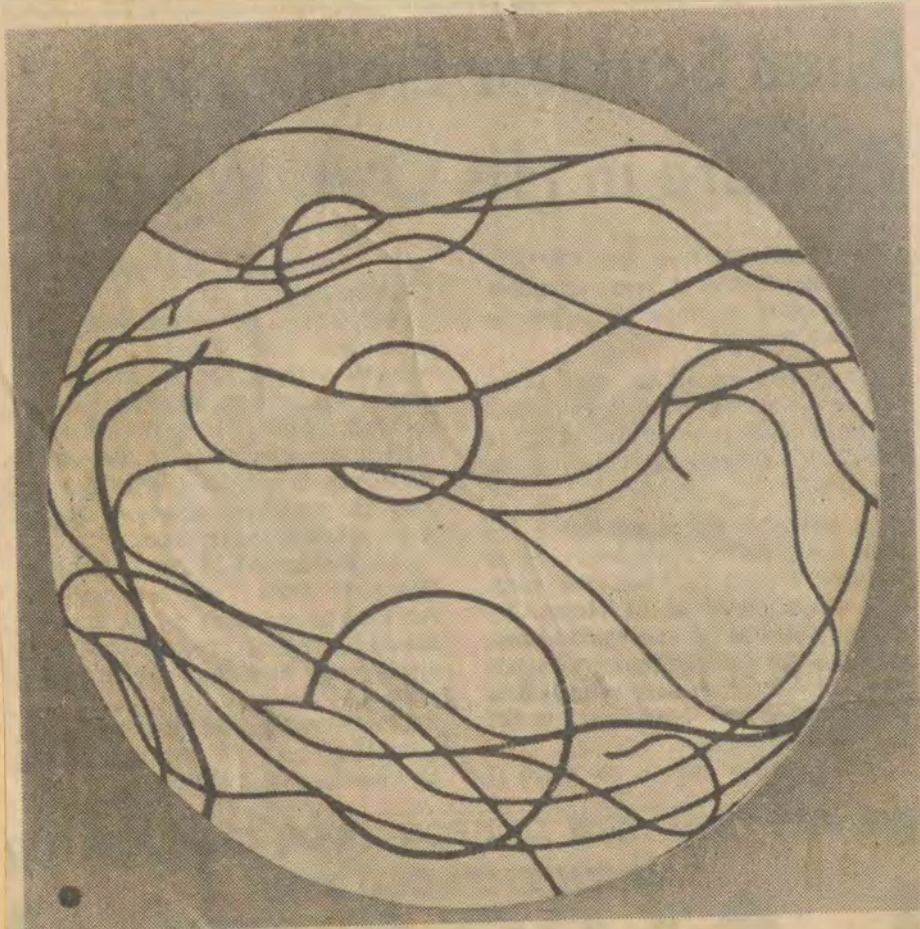
30-inch diameter identified as "Number 7" in the exhibition.

"Flashing during the blowing of a piece of glass," Masaoka explains, "establishes a marbled cloud-like film within the glass. Consequently, I decided to use this type of glass for the cloud and moon symbols which are the basis of 'Number 7's' design."

Singing Pattern

Yet it is more than a marbled, almost alabaster-toned piece of "flash white" glass which makes "Number 7" the stellar attraction of Masaoka's show. This fine work also is distinguished by a singing pattern of black lead lines flowing with rhythmical, two-dimensional horizontal motions through the circle of soft yellow-white and delicate blue tones while three half-circle (moon) shapes function as a contrapuntal three-dimensional front to back movement in space.

Although "Number 7" is clearly an abstracted moonscape, the basic iconographical direction of Masaoka's stained glass creations is purposefully non-objective to insure that viewers "will react to each work without the



'NUMBER 7' — Carmel Valley stained glass artist Alan Masaoka's consists of "opal blue" and "flash white" glass, with the black leading polished to a matte finish. It is 30 inches in diameter. This creation is now on view at the Pacific Grove Art Center.



CARMEL VALLEY ARTIST — Posing with his "Number 6" creation is Alan Masaoka of Carmel Valley, whose exhibition of stained glass is now in the Pacific Grove Art Center's Elmarie Dyke Memorial Gallery. Masaoka was trained at

the Pilchuck Glass Center and worked primarily in the design of glass windows for architectural commissions in California. He uses both

conditioning of representational forms."

One of the best examples of this non-objectivity is "Number 5," a soft sienna and "flash white" glass circle of extremely restrained design which happens also to be a very good illustration of the subtle and varied tonalities which can occur in a single piece of handblown glass.

Masaoka theorizes that the choice of sienna, black and white glass for "Number 5" may have been conditioned somewhat by his Japanese ancestry and personality. Certainly it is a good example of the disciplined emotion often associated with Japanese art.

Circular Format

Since the stained glass medium imposes certain design and fabrication restrictions, Masaoka favors the circular format over the traditional rectangular window shape because "the circle emits a more comfortable feeling."

Masaoka also made a point of preparing a variety of non-objective images with varying applications of lead and glass for his Pacific Grove exhibition. Consequently, anyone walking into his well-installed show will observe lead lines of different widths in his brown, beige and flame red circular piece titled "Number 1," three clear optical lenses functioning as accents in the

black, beige and white "Number 8" and small bursts of intense yellow relieving the somberness of a predominantly gray-blue "Number 3."

Although all of Masaoka's stained glass creations exhibit an admirable attention for detail, he works rapidly, often "crafting" a glass piece 30-inch diameter within a week's time.

The design phase, however, takes longer, with sketches sometimes worked up in line, other times in color and often with charcoal.

Masaoka acknowledges that his stained glass training in architectural glass design at Seattle provided a solid background for the art aspects he has chosen to emphasize in his work since his move to California.

Installation

However, one need only to see how sensitively he installed his 10 stained glass creations in the Pacific Grove Art Center's gallery to conclude that artistry is part and parcel of all his work, even exhibition carpentry.

In this case, he fitted each round glass unit within a white 4x8-foot plywood panel at eye level, then joined the wood panels to form a wall standing some three feet in front of the gallery's walls, out far enough to allow each stained glass piece to be illuminated in a manner that brings forth the wealth of design and color of his fine work.



(Herald Photo by Robert Fish)

BUDDHISTS PASS ENTRANCE TO DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
... on their way to Colton Hall via Pacific Street

Support Nuclear Disarmament

Buddhists' March for World Peace Undeterred by Hail

In the midst of pelting rain and hail, two Japanese Buddhist monks and a nun marched from Pacific Grove to Colton Hall Wednesday in the interests of nuclear disarmament.

Walking with them were eight Americans who are accompanying them to Seattle and a handful of others who joined the march in spite of the weather.

The Rev. Hiromitsu Kizu, the leader of the group, stood on the steps of Colton Hall and talked, through an interpreter, of the reasons for his journey and the reception they have encountered.

"We are quite astonished at the many people, especially Christians, who welcome us," he said. "They give many peace signs to mean they agree with our principle."

Kizu, 45, said he joined the peace-seeking religious group, the Nipponzan Myohiji Buddhist order, 20 years ago, and "I am always walking the streets for the campaign." He said he has walked between different Japanese cities, but that this is his first visit to America.

The group began their march in San Diego on Jan. 1. Their airline tickets from Japan, he said, were paid for by donations. The robed monk said his order never solicits contributions, but accepts whatever food or money people wish to give them.

When they left Japan, he said, "we finally got sufficient money for this trip on the very day of departure."

Although the turn-out in Monterey and Pacific Grove was small, David Owen, one of the Americans accompanying the trio to Seattle, said the group has seen smaller. "Like, have you ever heard of Lompoc?" he asked.

In Santa Barbara, Owen said, they were joined by 150 to 200 local supporters, and as they marched through Watts, "people eating in taco shops put down their food and came out and cheered us."

The three Japanese Buddhists comprise one of five teams marching in the U.S. to gain support for the United Nation's second special session on disarmament, slated to begin in New York in June.

'Monterey's Boat People'

Videotape Shows Asian Fishing Woes Not New

By Judie Telfer
Herald Staff Writer

Monterey's fishing industry has changed hands several times, not always peacefully, and those changes will be explored Friday night in the free, public premiere of a documentary entitled, "Monterey's Boat People."

The makers of the 30-minute videotape, Vincent DiGirolamo and Spencer Nakasako, are both grandsons of immigrants who grew up in Monterey and graduated from Monterey High School in 1973.

Focusing on the racial, economic and environmental controversies surrounding the Vietnamese fishermen now working on Monterey Bay, the film seeks to put the question into historical perspective by relating the experiences of the new arrivals to those of earlier Asian immigrant fishermen in the area.

The Vietnamese fishermen, DiGirolamo said, "are at a crossroads. They can either thrive and endure as other fishermen have, or they can be squeezed out."

He noted that the Chinese fishermen, who started the local commercial fishing industry in the 1850s, fished here for 50 years before their shacks, which stood on Southern Pacific property, were burned to the ground.

Japanese Interned

The Japanese, who dominated Monterey Bay's fishing industry for the next 40 years, were abruptly forced out when they were sent to internment in camps during World War II. Laws passed at the end of the war prevented them from re-entering the industry.

"You can be at the crossroads for decades," said the 27-year-old journalist, a writer for a bi-monthly labor newspaper in San Francisco.

Throughout the state's history, he said, laws have been passed to restrict the right of Asian immigrants to fish, and "many of those laws were passed in the name of conservation."

DiGirolamo spoke in March at a public hearing in Monterey on state Sen. Henry Mello's gill netting bill, which was signed into law on June 28.

His comments at the hearing on what he sees as the historical parallels between past restrictions and the new legislation, which outlaws the use of the nets in shallow water, were met by a few boos and widespread grumbling.

Surprised

"I didn't have any idea that speaking about the plight of earlier Asian immigrants would create that much hostility," he said.



VINCENT DI GIROLAMO
... has fishing heritage

ity," he said.

"What's tricky here," he added, "is that there is a legitimate conservation issue."

Conservationists lobbied for the bill because of the large numbers of migratory diving birds being killed in the gill nets, and fears that marine mammals were also threatened by the nets.

Members of DiGirolamo's family are heavily involved in the fishing industry here.

His father and five uncles are co-owners of a restaurant, Angelo's on Fisherman's Wharf, a building they bought after its Japanese owners were interned and ownership of the property reverted to the city.

'Shouldn't Forget'

"I don't imply that my family or any other Italian family should feel guilty for that," he said, "but they shouldn't forget it, either."

Another of his uncles is one of the few American-born fishermen to compete directly with the Vietnamese in the halibut fishery.

The new gill netting law, DiGirolamo said, has ruined his uncle's business because halibut are not caught in sufficient numbers outside the 10-fathom depth dictated by the bill.

"My uncle is working in the bar and making ends meet," he said, "but if it has that effect on him, it obviously has the same effect on the Vietnamese."

UC Graduate

The other member of the team, Nakasako, also 27, majored in ethnic studies at the University of California at Berkeley, and now works for the Bay Area Video Coalition in San Francisco.

He agrees that the history of earlier Asian fishermen in Monterey Bay has been largely ignored, saying that at Point Lobos, where Japanese divers started the abalone industry, there is no plaque or marker to indicate where the old abalone shed stood nor where a small pier extended out into the bay.

"My basic education started with my folks," Nakasako said. His father, born in Gilroy, moved to Monterey after World War II.

Listening to his parents talk of their experiences in the internment camp, he said, taught him "some of the injustices they faced growing up in America — being American but being treated as not being American."

Although he does not expect the documentary to have a "direct impact," he said that "without any sort of suggestion, there can never be any change. That's what I look at this piece as — a suggestion."

What he is asking for, he said, is for the people of Monterey County "to have some patience with these people."

Funded by a \$15,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the film was two years in the making, and the multi-ethnic crew of four, DiGirolamo pointed out, included Italian, Jewish, Chinese and Japanese men.

Cameraman for the film was Michael Chin, who did the camera work for "Chan Is Missing," a widely acclaimed, low-budget mystery movie made in San Francisco's Chinatown.

"Monterey's Boat People" will be shown Friday at 8 p.m. in Lecture Forum 102 of Monterey Peninsula College, and is co-sponsored by the MPC History Department.



ABALONES WERE ONCE MAJOR INDUSTRY AT POINT LOBOS
... the late Gennosuke Kodani, a Japanese immigrant, was early fisherman



SPENCER NAKASAKO
... one of film-makers

Built on Fellowship, JACL Survived War Trauma to Grow in Size, Stature

By Calvin Demmon
Herald Staff Writer

Unlike many of California's Japanese-Americans, Chizuko Sanda and her family did not spend the years of World War II in a relocation camp.

But her family was forced to leave Monterey where she had been born and move to Denver. And they were required to obtain special travel passes to carry with them on the way.

"I remember going up Highway 99 we saw a Highway Patrol car coming in the other direction. We all had our passes out, and we were trembling.

"But the officer was nice. 'I feel so sorry for all you people,' he said."

David Yamada and his family spent nearly two years in a camp in Arizona,



(Herald Photos)

JOHN GOTA
... joined JACL as teen

and then were sent to the farming community of Seaside, N.J., where his father was put to work shelling peas in a factory.

It was the experience of seeing his father suffer in the camp that sparked Yamada's interest in the study of political power and led him to his career as a political science teacher, he said.

Featured Speaker

Now a faculty member at Monterey Peninsula College, Yamada will present the featured speech Saturday night at the 50th anniversary celebration of the Japanese American Citizens League, of which he is a member and Mrs. Sanda is a charter member.

The national JACL was founded in 1930 by the Nisei, the generation born to the original Japanese immigrants to America, for the purpose of helping the older generation. The local JACL chapter started in 1932.

"Fellowship was very important" in the early years, said John Gota, also a charter member of the local chapter. "We were really immature (when the JACL started) — Monterey was just a small town, and we were the small town local yokels."

Gota and Mrs. Sanda were in their teens when the chapter formed. George Esaki, Seizo Kodani, Jimmie Tabata and his brother Yo Tabata, all charter members who are still active in the JACL and still live on the Peninsula, were in the same age group.

Needed Numbers

"We were not of age, really," Mrs. Sanda said of that time 50 years ago. "But they needed the numbers (to have enough people to start a local chapter), so they said, 'Well, we'll use you.'"

"There were two sections of the community then," she said. "One wanted to build a church and one wanted to build a hall. The JACL brought us all together."

"We banded together like any other ethnic group," Gota said.

And, like any other club, the JACL

was active in community events, entering floats in Monterey's Fourth of July parade and Pacific Grove's Feast of Lanterns in 1937, planting sixty cherry trees at Monterey Union High School in 1939, and marching in local parades with a 40 by 70 foot flag of the United States — at the time, the biggest ever displayed in the state — made by the JACL Women's Auxiliary.

Wartime Trauma

But the JACL's activities in the 1940s were largely shaped by America's entry into World War II, according to Yamada, and by Executive Order 9066, which scattered the Japanese-American community into internment camps and across the country.

The chapter assisted members with evacuation problems while the FBI probed the group's activities and inquired into members' bank accounts, short-wave radios and birth certificates.

Between 1942 and 1945, the California National Guard used the JACL Hall as an armory, and between 1942 and October 1946 there were no official JACL minutes.

"It was a frightful time," said Gota, also a native of Monterey. "In grammar school the first thing we did in the morning was to salute the flag. Then all of a sudden Pearl Harbor came and we were classified as enemy aliens."

Did as Told

"We didn't know anything about civil rights then. We were law abiding. We did what we were told. We were told to go to the camps, and we went."

"Today, it's a little bit different," he said. "We've learned we have rights and how to use them. If they said they were going to put us in camps now, we would fight it."

Though Gota said the JACL was never militant, the local chapter has served as a focal point for concerns of the Japanese American community over the years as its members battled laws that discriminated against them and other minorities.

But in spite of the wartime injustices, Gota said, JACL members always understood that they were American citizens. And they loved their country.

"I remember my brother saying,

"This is my country, right or wrong," Mrs. Sanda said.

JACL members fought to change such laws as those that made it illegal for first-generation Japanese to own land and boats — most of the early Japanese-American community in Monterey was involved in the fishing industry — and that regulated employment and required Nisei women to forfeit their American citizenship if they married non-citizens.

Yamada said much of the organization's energy in recent years has gone into a quest for justice and for "redress of what many of us felt was a clear violation of our civil rights" during the war.

"We're committed as an organization to educating the American public

about what happened," he said. "The sense of a desire for justice and fairness is a deep, burning issue in the Japanese-American community.

At a Turning Point

"The 50th anniversary is like a turning point for the JACL. . . . The aging Nisei generation will face certain problems that will have to be managed by the Sansei (third generation).

"Part of the dilemma is how to pass on the responsibility. As members of the younger generation gain an education they are sometimes moving out of the area and staying away," Yamada said. "If that happens, what is the rationale for the organization?"

Still, George Esaki said the JACL is attracting young people, and Mrs. Sanda said she sees hopeful signs in her own family.

"My son," she said, "is finally coming around."

Affection for Monterey

The founding members express, too, their affection for Monterey, where as youngsters they enjoyed hayrides, skating parties, bowling leagues, picnics and other social activities under JACL auspices.

"We weren't exposed to the world," Mrs. Sanda said. "We were just born and raised in Monterey — and Monterey was very good to us."

"Most of us don't cry over spilt milk," Gota said. "We've got to accept the good and the bad."

From the original 19 charter members the organization has grown to its present membership of about 500.

Gota, 1980 league president, will be master of ceremonies at the anniversary banquet at the Monterey Holiday Inn, and other charter members and representatives from the national JACL organization will be honored guests.

Yamada's talk on the history and future of the JACL will be followed by entertainment from community artists. Also featured will be a display of old photos depicting the history of the Japanese community in Monterey.



CHARTER JACL MEMBERS CHIZUKO SANDA AND YO TABATA
. . . lifetime Montereyans will celebrate organization's 50th year

Japanese American Citizens League To Mark Anniversary on Sept. 18

The Japanese American Citizens League, Monterey Peninsula Chapter, will celebrate its 50th anniversary on Saturday, Sept. 18, with a banquet at the Monterey Holiday Inn.

A no-host cocktail hour and a display of old photos depicting the history of the Japanese community in Monterey will begin at 5:30 p.m., with the banquet and program beginning at 7 p.m.

John Gota will be master of ceremonies

and honored guests will include charter members, representatives of the National Japanese American Citizens League and local dignitaries.

Dr. David Yamada of Monterey Peninsula College will give a speech on the future of the league, and entertainment by local community artists will follow.

Reservations are necessary. Tickets may be purchased from board members.

Friday, September 17, 1982 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—3

Monterey JACL to fete 50th year

MONTEREY, Ca.—The Monterey Peninsula JACL will celebrate its 50th Anniversary on Saturday, Sept. 18, with a banquet at the Monterey Holiday Inn. No-host cocktails and a display of photos depicting the history of the Japanese community in Monterey will begin at 5:30, followed by the dinner and program at 7:30. Guest speaker will be Dr. David Yamada, faculty member of Monterey Peninsula College, who will speak on the "Future of the JACL."

Peninsula Week

Special Events

Japanese American Citizens League
— 50th anniversary celebration and banquet Sept. 18 at Monterey Holiday Inn. No-host cocktail and photo display starts at 5:30 p.m. to be followed by a banquet and program at 7 p.m. Reservations through local board members. Information by telephone from JoAnn Tanaka at Tanaka's Garden Center.

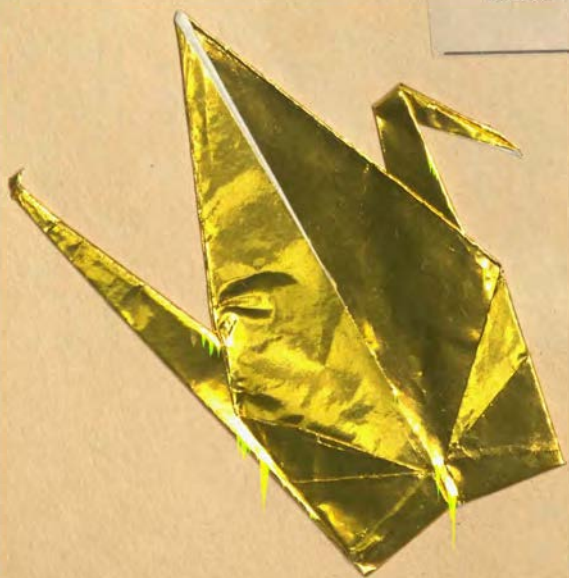
The Sunday Peninsula Herald, Sunday, September 19, 1982.

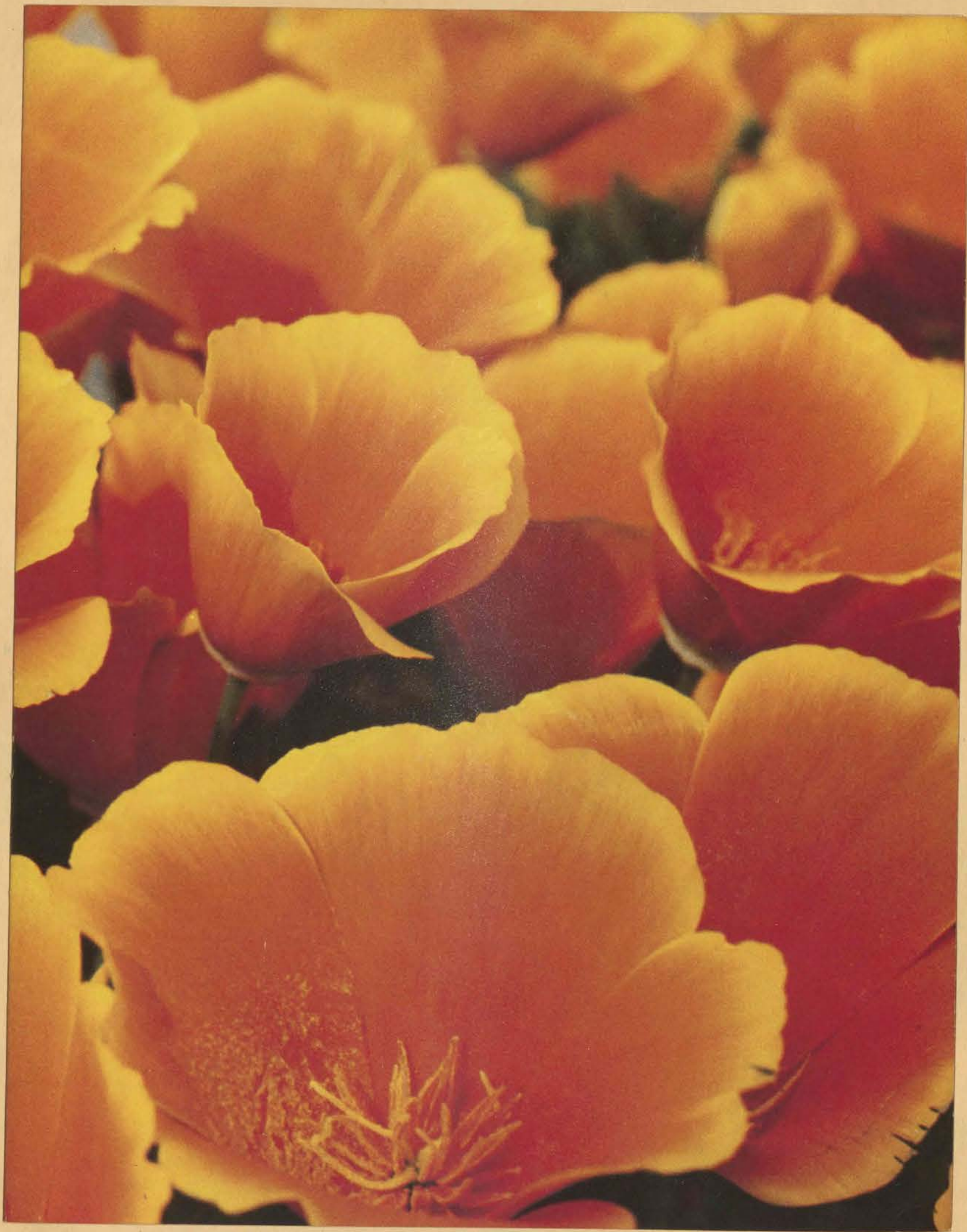


(Herald Photo)

50 Years

Co-chairmen Royal Manaka, left, and Nancy Nakajima look over a booklet of photos depicting the history of the Japanese community in Monterey, at last night's 50th anniversary celebration of the Japanese American Citizens League, Monterey Peninsula Chapter. Looking on is John Gota, emcee for the banquet, which was held at the Monterey Holiday Inn. Guests included charter members, representatives of the National JAACL and local dignitaries. Dr. David Yamada of Monterey Peninsula College spoke on the future of the league and local artists entertained.





MONTEREY PENINSULA CHAPTER, JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

50th ANNIVERSARY DINNER

SEPTEMBER 18, SATURDAY, 6:00 PM, HOLIDAY INN ON THE BEACH, MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

PROGRAM

No Host Cocktail Hour & Photo Display

Opening Remarks by Master of Ceremonies John Gota

Greetings by Monterey Peninsula Chapter President Otis Kadani

Pledge of Allegiance Ben Michels, Jr. Vice Commander
Nisei Memorial Post 1629, VFW

Invocation Reverend H. Takarabe
El Estero Presbyterian Church

Introduction of Head Table Members Master of Ceremonies

JACL National President's Message Floyd Shimomura

Dinner

Cutting of Anniversary Cake Charter Members' Representatives

Presentation Dr. Yoshio Nakashima
JACL District Governor

Charter Members' Message James Tabata

Keynote Speaker Dr. David Yamada

Benediction Reverend C. Takeda
Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Temple

Entertainment

Closing Remarks Master of Ceremonies

ENTERTAINMENT

Shigin Mr. Kosui Hashimoto

Japanese Song Solo Miss Erin Sumida
Japanese Language School

Koto Solo Mr. Michael Hattori

Japanese Classical Dance Miss Seiko Ito
Hanayagi Monkasei

Martial Art Mr. Neil Miyamoto

Popular Song Solo Mrs. Nayoko Ogisu
Monterey Kayo Club

Japanese Classical Dance Madame Fujima Fukuyo Tanaka
Fujima School of Dance



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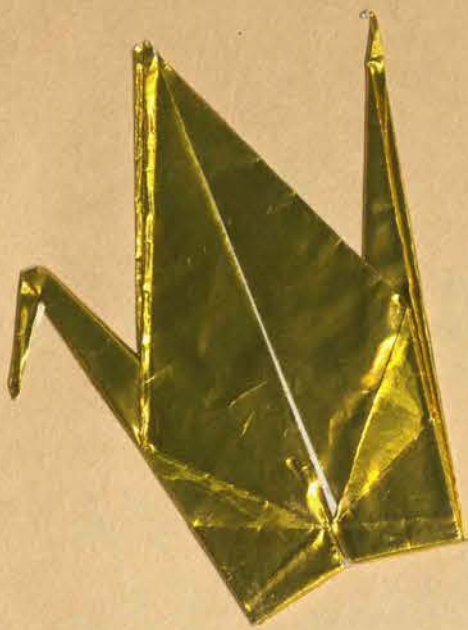
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MONTEREY PENINSULA J.A.C.L.
50th ANNIVERSARY





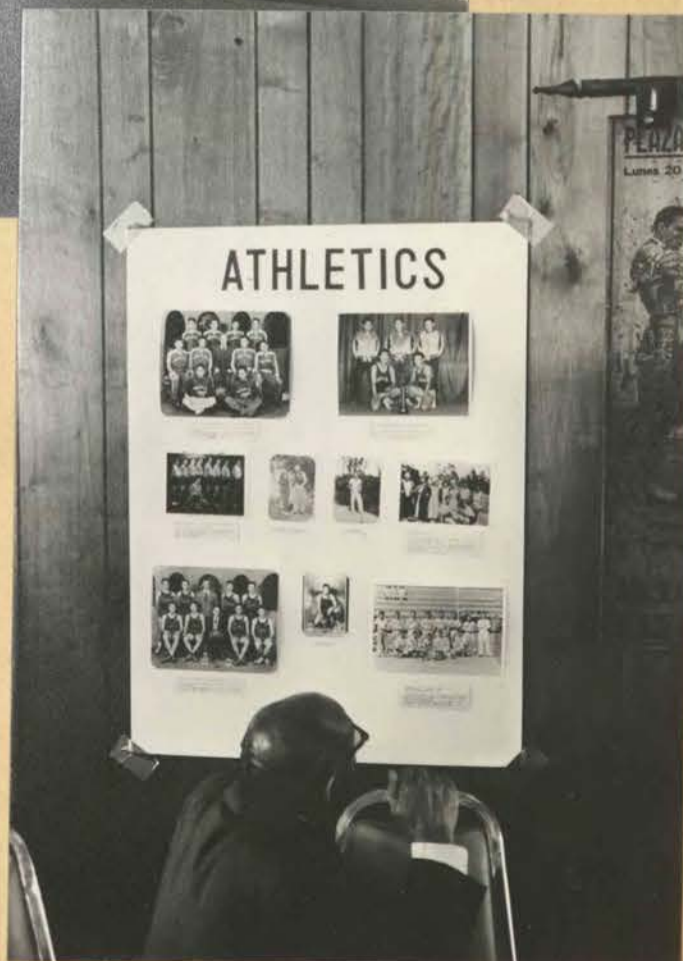
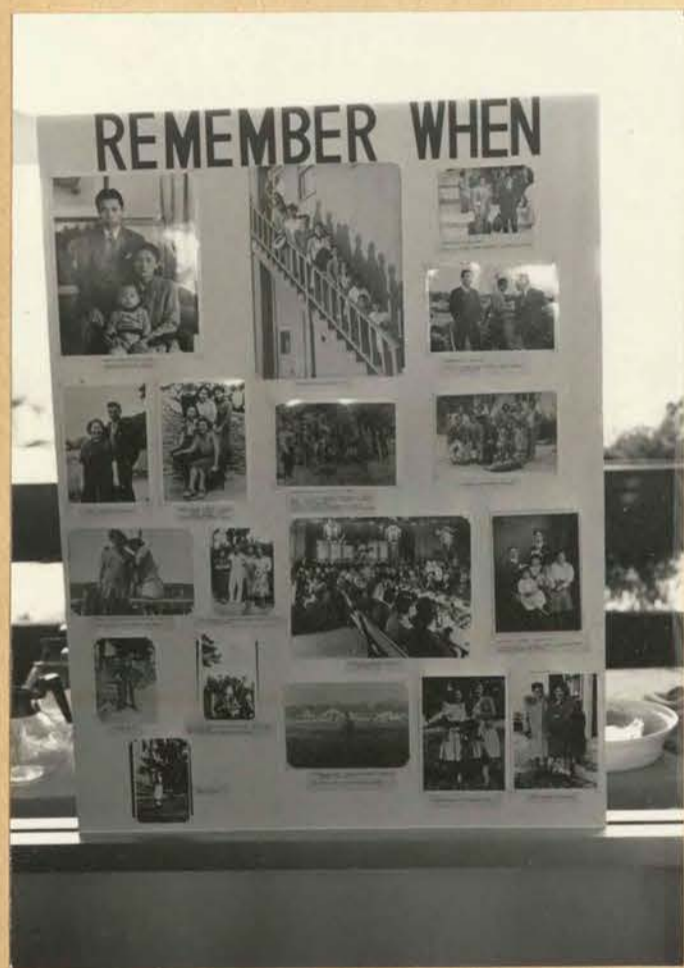
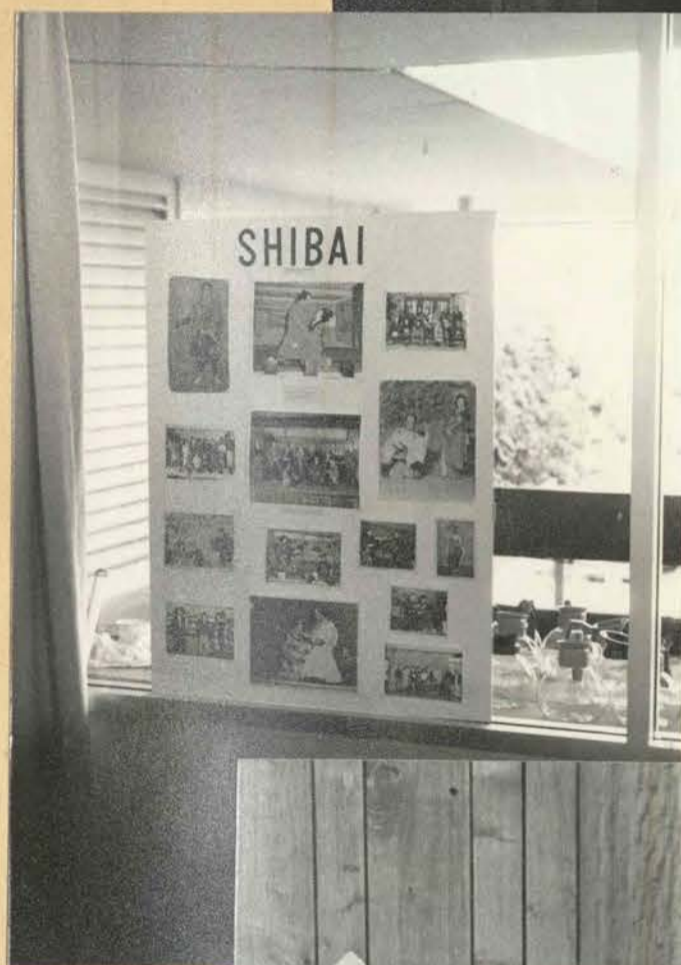
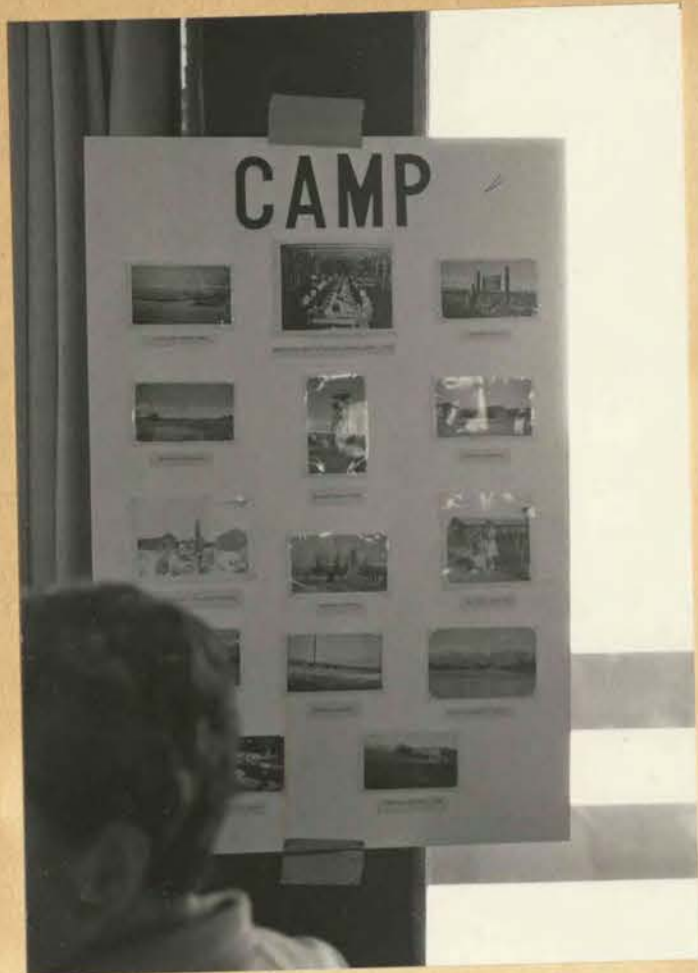


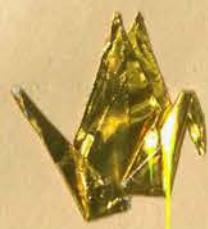
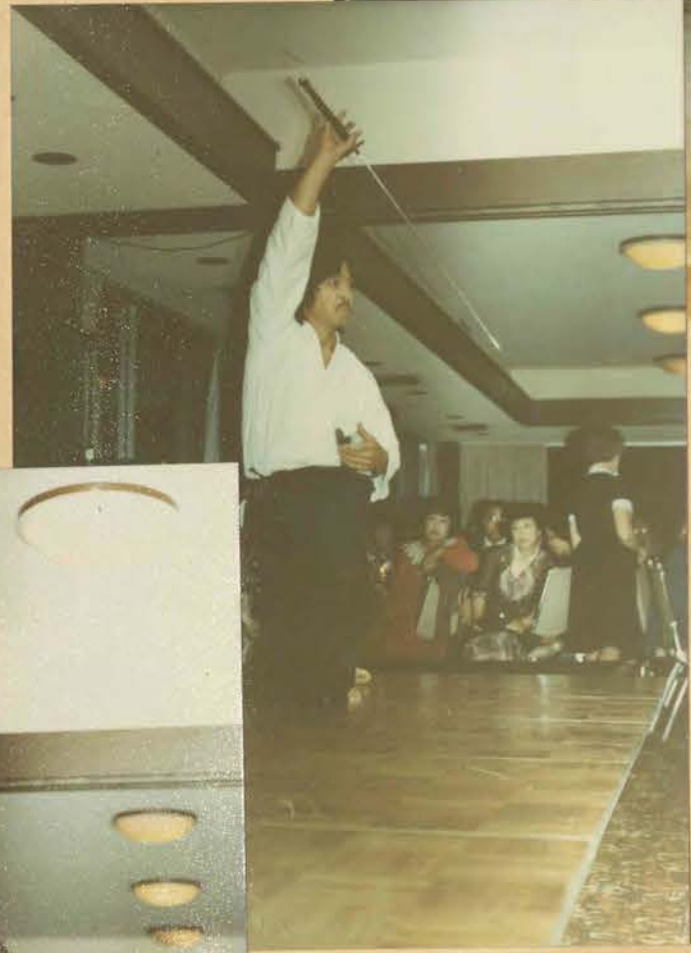


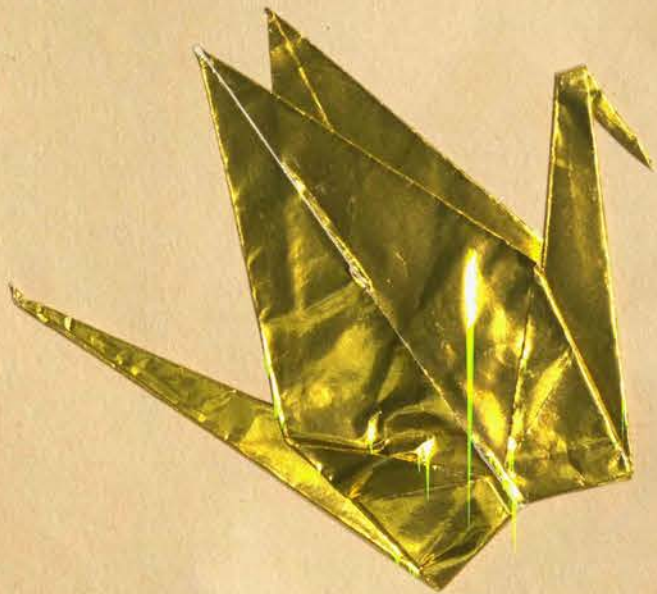
















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No. 8

House of Representatives

A BRIDGE OF CONTINUITY BETWEEN THE PAST AND FUTURE

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share the thoughtful comments of Mr. David T. Yamada, a constituent and friend. His remarks were presented at a dinner honoring the 50th anniversary of the Monterey Peninsula Japanese-American Citizens League.

With the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians expected shortly, I believe it is important that we give pause both to reflect upon events in this country during World War II and to examine our own attitudes today toward Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Mounting domestic economic problems have spilled forth an ugly wave of anti-Japanese sentiment in this country. Increasingly this prejudice, born from frustration, has been directed at Americans of Japanese heritage. The question of social justice is as appropriate today as it was in the 1940's when mass hysteria swept this country and led to the internment of thousands of Japanese Americans.

But David's words are not steeped in dark recriminations. Instead he has chosen to focus on the hopes and challenges of building toward a better future. I urge my colleagues to heed these words as we address the business of the 98th Congress:

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MONTEREY PENINSULA JACL (JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE)

Honored guests, friends, and members of the Monterey JACL—we thank all of you for taking the time this evening to join us in celebrating our 50th Anniversary.

I have accepted the task tonight of challenging us to think about the future of the Monterey JACL.

Carl Sagan, professor of astrophysics at Cornell and host of the TV series, "Cosmos," recently wrote a book entitled "The Dragons of Eden." In this book, Professor Sagan argues that animal organisms need to adapt to rapid environmental changes if they are to survive.

Sagan's message is the theme I want to develop with you tonight to raise some questions about our future. I want to suggest that if the JACL does not adapt to important changes in our social environment, we will be brushed aside by the forces of change and imperil our survival.

What then are these changes that all of us need to think about if we are to have a future? And what new goals and means might help us to chart a pathway?

First, it is important to say that adapting to change does not necessarily mean abandoning tradition. Our local tradition reveals fifty years of service to members, fifty years of service to community, and fifty years of commitment to social justice in America. We have a right to be proud of that record.

But my task tonight is not to dwell on the past. Rather it is to look to the future. I see a bridge of continuity between past and future built on three elements: (1) service to members; (2) service to local community; and (3) search for social justice. Let me take each of these three categories and raise some ideas about how our JACL can adapt to change.

I. SERVICE TO MEMBERS

The Leadership Dilemma. We need to find a way to pass on leadership and decision-making to the next generation. Making way for the *sansai* and *yonsei* is not easy. Our leadership dilemma is in part a generation gap and in part an ideological gap. Young and old, progressive and moderate, do not see eye to eye and mostly we see through a glass darkly. Should we seek money as part of redress and justice? Should we speak out on public issues like the nuclear freeze? Should we join hands with our Asian brothers and sisters? Should we pass judgment on or listen to a disillusioned generation of youth seeking alternatives through a world of rock music and drugs?

If we are to find workable and meaningful answers to this problem of leadership transition, we need to know more clearly what our young people are thinking and feeling—we need to know their needs and their interests. I would therefore propose a systematic survey of our membership—young and old alike. We need that kind of information to build relevant programs for the future that will attract and challenge the younger generation.

Health Care. Insuring health care and services to our members finds us face-to-face with the challenge of rapidly inflating costs in the medical sector—something on the order of 25-35 percent per year. Rising insurance and medical costs will impose more

anxiety and financial burden—especially on our members with fixed and limited incomes. Our local JACL members have, in recent years, organized excellent health-care clinics and we need to continue those programs. But we also need to examine insurance carriers and new concepts such as self-insurance and search for alternatives that might deliver to our members, equivalent coverage, at minimal risk, and cheaper cost.

Role of Women in JACL. David Broder, political editor for the Washington Post, advances the idea that the feminist movement may be one of the most revolutionary forces to be unleashed in American society during the 20th century. I tend to agree. From top to bottom in our local JACL, we need to adapt to the feminist force in America. Next year, a woman will serve for the first time in our chapter's post-1945 history as our JACL chapter president. That is all for the good. But we also need to change in more fundamental ways: we need to listen to their ideas; we need to change our attitudes about women in society; we need to stop making sexist jokes about women; we need to accept them as equals. Then, maybe, women in the local community will want to play a more active role in the chapter's future.

II. SERVICE TO COMMUNITY

The geographical isolation of the four main islands in Japan's history has created what some scholars call an attitude of "insularity." Insularity suggests that an organization or people can go-it-alone, that they do not need contact with the outside. Some of that insularity came to America with the first Japanese immigrants and to a degree, we still reflect that insularity in our thought and action. But the environment around us has changed in important ways. Perhaps now is the time to see these changes, to move outside the "insularity" framework and into the larger community.

Community Outreach. We need to get out actively into the community more than we have in the past. We cannot always expect the local community to come to us and ask for our help or participation. We should initiate that help and participation. We need to initiate programs that will reach out to the community and thereby extend benefits and good will. Consider some of the following proposals:

(a) We could establish scholarships in the name of JACL at each of our local high schools and at Monterey Peninsula College. By specifying guidelines and conditions, we can retain some desired control over the se-

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1983

lection process, but leave the actual selection to each educational institution.

(b) We could use the rich talent and skills of our JACL members and friends and share our culture and heritage with the general community. We could offer classes in origami, ikebana, bonsai, classical dance, or sumi-e. We could coordinate these classes through the Lyceum for young children—or through the school districts and MPC for the general community.

Culture and History. Part of the value of history is to learn from the past to avoid committing mistakes in the future. To this end, we could establish a permanent exhibit at the JACL Hall, open to members and the public. We could place on exhibit, photographs and memorabilia that would tell the story of our local, pioneering Issei, the story of the war years, and the story of the Monterey Peninsula JACL.

We could undertake an oral history project to preserve for posterity on tape and film, the ideas and memories of our Issei and Nisei—before that opportunity is lost. Such a project might prove to be of sufficient worth and importance to engage the interests of young and old working together.

Culture and Art. We can participate in community projects that promote and preserve the richness of Japanese culture expressed through her artists. We might contribute financially to the Monterey Peninsula Museum of Art to help them in their building project that would add a new Asian Art wing to the existing museum. Last spring, the Directors of the Museum set aside one night solely for JACL members and friends to view a magnificent collection of Japanese, Chinese, and Korean ceramics and art. Surely, such a collection of Asian art would provide lasting and priceless value to our community.

Endowment Fund. To pay for some of these projects, we will of course need money. In recent years many of you have been asked to stretch your pockets of charity and compassion to the limit. But we could initiate a special Endowment Fund and ask members, friends, and foundations to make yet another sacrifice. If the redress campaign were to lead to some form of monetary compensation, we could urge recipients to contribute five percent of the money received to our local Endowment Fund. We could then turn this money around and create a portfolio of investments, managed by a special JACL Committee, to generate additional revenues to redirect to worthy public programs.

All of these proposals have the potential of reaching out and providing services to the larger community while at the same time increasing the positive image of our local JACL.

III. SEARCH AND JUSTICE

Let me now move on to the third category—the search for social justice.

Many of us live our lives assuming that the Horatio Alger syndrome works in America—that is, a combination of educational achievement, hard work, and a little bit of luck leads to material success and status.

But how equal is opportunity and social justice in this nation of immigrants? Are Asian citizens and new immigrants really as-

simulated here on the Peninsula and able to lead lives with dignity and self-respect?

In 1963, Dr. Martin Luther King delivered his famous speech in front of the Washington Memorial telling the world that he had a dream—a dream that someday all children in America, regardless of race, creed, or national origin, would be free to attend the same public schools. Dr. King's ideas made such good sense because treating people equally seems so intrinsically right. Yet the gap today between principle and practice remains painfully wide for many Asian Americans and other minorities—as it did for many of us in this room, during the first half of the 20th century.

Let me ask you some questions to think about social justice in America by comparing the past with the present.

Do you remember that in the early 1900's, in and around San Francisco, laws were passed that prohibited Japanese and Chinese children from attending white schools? The *Crawford* ruling, decided by our California courts in 1976, consistent with the *Brown* desegregation ruling in 1954, defined our Monterey schools in 1979 as racially imbalanced.

Do you remember that during the 1920's, national laws first restricted, then prohibited, immigration of people from Japan? Consider a bill now pending before Congress that would restrict certain immigration quotas and thus prevent Asian immigrants from re-uniting with their families here in America. Or have we really left discrimination behind when we ask ourselves how we feel about the plight of our Mexican and Vietnamese immigrants?

Do you remember the California laws in the early part of this century that prohibited alien residents from owning land and machinery essential to farming and fishing? Why today do we pass laws—sometimes under the veil of environmental symbols and sometimes even with good intentions—that nevertheless deny Asian immigrants their traditional fishing techniques essential to their livelihood and survival?

Do you remember that in the 1942 climate of war, few people bothered to make any distinction between Japanese in Japan on one hand, and Americans of Japanese ancestry on the other? Today, in a climate of economic trade war, do we see this same failure to make important distinctions leading to growing anti-Asian opinion?

Why do I raise these questions? Because they serve to remind us of two realities. First, discrimination and prejudice directed against Asians and other minorities, remain a part of our everyday life. Second, our JACL history here on the Peninsula reveals a continuous commitment in support of social justice.

To continue that commitment in the 1980's, we come now to an important cross-road in our lives. That cross-road may force us to choose which pathway to social justice we are to take. Do we assimilate as "Quiet Americans" into orthodox America—or, do we join hands with other minorities in a just struggle for equal rights?

If some of us are comfortable today, both material and psychologically, I would ask whether that very comfort makes us sometimes forget that many of our lives have

been diminished and saddened by the racial discrimination we faced in earlier decades?

We have marched through the battlefield of racism and on many issues we have won. But precisely because we have been there before, we owe it to a more decent future to join hands with all who would stand together to unmask the ugly face of discrimination.

Consider for a moment the rapidly changing face of population in the nation, the state, and the Peninsula. Nationwide, the Asian population doubled between 1970 and 1980 (1.8 to 3.5 million). Today, Asians are 5 percent of California's 23 million people. And today, Asians are 8.2 percent of the Monterey Peninsula's 130,000 people. Asian-Pacific Islanders are the fastest growing ethnic group in the nation. And when we think about California's combined minority population of Asians, Hispanics, and Blacks, we can say that, in one sense, California will soon become a Third World nation.

Today, many of our Asian people on the Peninsula are facing some of the same kinds of hardships and problems that the Issei and Nisei faced earlier. They face complex problems: language barriers; inadequate health and social services; the anguish of loneliness because visa restrictions prevent their families from being reunited; miseducation; lack of job training programs; underemployment and unemployment; inadequate legal assistance. They face, in other words, the same anxieties and frustrations of isolation in an alien culture that our Issei and Nisei faced.

Has the time come for an Asian alliance on the Peninsula to help us achieve some worthy human goals? We must be realistic about long-standing differences rooted in ethnicity, culture, and wartime mistrust. But across this divide, new realities must forge common ground and replace old myths. We need to work hard together to learn that in collective numbers and trust there is more power to achieve equality and social justice.

An Asian-Pacific coalition here on the Peninsula could recruit and support our own candidates for local and county office, make donations to friendly candidates, and actively seek Asian appointments to key positions. Over time, our collective presence could be influential in shaping important decisions on the Peninsula that determine the distribution of benefits and the quality of life.

I have tried to raise some ideas—and perhaps a few eyebrows too—that need to be addressed for the future of the Monetary Peninsula JACL. The road ahead is strewn with pebbles and rocks that are part of social change and organizational transition. If we are to negotiate that road smoothly and wisely, the bridge from the past must be connected and adapted to the forces of change in the future.

The torch of civilization is carried by those who would enrich it, not with weapons and war, but with liberty and justice. We have carried that torch for a brief moment in history—that is an important chapter in our fifty year legacy. Let us now pass on that torch to the next generation and they will keep the flame of justice burning.



(Herald Photo)

No Violation Here

You can walk and you can jog, but Monterey Traffic Sgt. Jim Roseman warns that wearing stereo headphones while driving a bicycle or motor vehicle is a violation of the California Vehicle Code, and said offenders will be cited. This jogger was so engrossed in his music that he couldn't hear the photographer's entreaties for him to stop and give his name.

Beats Napa in Finale

MPC Captures State Volleyball Crown

Monterey Peninsula College's volleyball team won the California State Community College Division II championship last night at Shasta College in Redding, defeating Napa College 17-15, 15-8, 15-13 in the championship game.

The victory marked the second time MPC has won the state small college division championship since volleyball first became a college sport in 1977. MPC also won the title in the inaugural year.

To earn the crown, the MPC women spent approximately seven hours on the gym floor at Shasta Saturday, winning all three of their matches in the double-elimination championship.

The Lobos opened tournament play by breezing past the same Napa team in the morning, 15-8, 15-9 and 15-10.

In that matchup, Tami Williams had 12 kills, Zandra Webb 10, and Nicki Sexton eight. Tonya Jarvis had 39 assists and Yoshiko Matsushita 22. Suzanne Hori had 12 serving points and Tina Mitchell, Cynthia Foglesong and Matsushita seven each.

In what MPC Coach Gretchen Hausmann said was really the championship matchup, the Lobos then defeated host Shasta 15-9, 16-14 and 15-5.

Well-Played Match

"It was really a good match," said Hausmann. "It was well played by both teams and really should have been for the championship."

"You're limited to 12 substitutes and I substitute a lot. In the 16-14 game, I ran out of subs. Some of the kids who normally don't play a lot came through. We were down 14-10 and Ronnie Ware, who normally doesn't play the back row, came and served four straight points and got us back into a game we eventually won."

Against Shasta, Lani White had 12 kills and Williams eight. Jarvis had 32 assists and Matsushita 27. White also had two stiffs. Jarvis had 14 serving points, Matsushita nine, Hori eight and Mary Toole seven.

Napa then defeated Shasta 15-9, 15-7 and 15-13 to earn the right to play MPC again for the championship.

"They had to beat us twice to win the title, but it didn't matter," said Hausmann of the championship evening matchup which saw the scores a lot closer than the first time the two met teams in the morning. However, Hausmann said the play was not as good in the championship matchup.

Tired Teams

"There were two very tired teams playing out there and things got a little sloppy, but we're sure delighted to have won," said Hausmann. "Mary White had 11 kills in this one. She had 10 of those in the third game, coming in for her sister. She pulled us from five down at 13-8 and helped us catch them so we could win it."

Jarvis and Matsushita again led in assists with 37 and 33 respectively. Matsushita had 17 serving points and Hori nine.

"It was really a nice tournament because I was able to substitute freely and use all 12 of my kids," said Hausmann, who has been coaching the MPC team since 1978. "People who were here appreciated the fact an athletic contest for a state championship can be won where everybody gets to play and there's not some people rotting on the bench."

"You could see the kids getting tired, but with our strong bench there was always somebody who could come in and pick us up," added Hausmann.

"There were lots of tears at the end," said the MPC coach. "You get that with the girls and not with the guys. But I think the tears were more in a sense of relief that we had won."

Shasta had been seeded No. 1 going into the tournament.

But MPC, which ended its championship season with a 22-2 record, was on top coming out, a goal the Lobo women had been working for since late August.

"The girls really put a lot into this season," concluded Hausmann. "They deserve to be state champions."

Sophomore Hori was named the tournament's Most Valuable Player. Hori and fellow soph Williams were named to the All-Tournament team as were Lobo freshmen Mitchell and Matsushita.

Sports

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1982.



(Herald Photo by Minerva Amistoso)

Practice Swing

Al Ito, 72, of Monterey, uses an empty milk carton to practice his golf swing while waiting at Marsh's Oriental Shop at Fremont Street and Camino El Estero in Monterey for his wife to get off work. Ito has been playing golf for 25 years and finds the milk cartons easier to retrieve than practice balls, and they don't break any windows, either.

Human Family's Future Celebrated Many Ways At U.N. Day Festivities

By Judy Hammond
Herald Staff Writer

The threat of rain did not put a damper on a community celebration in honor of United Nations Day Sunday afternoon at Monterey Institute of International Studies.

Speakers, a fashion show featuring international costumes, dancers, choral groups, bands and foods from various countries offered participants and spectators a spirited afternoon in the courtyard of the MIIS campus.

The affair was sponsored by the United Nations Association. Participants also included representatives of the Defense Language Institute, the Naval Postgraduate School and Monterey Peninsula College. The theme of the day was "Celebrating the Future of the Human Family."

Addressing the subject of attaining peace were Monterey Mayor Gerald T. Fry, who also was honorary U.N. Day chairman; Novella Nicholson, past president of the Alliance on Aging; and Michel Nabti, representative of the League of Arab States, Western Division.

Rep. Leon Panetta, D-Monterey, attended the festivities early in the afternoon and made brief remarks before leaving for another engagement.

Multi-Lingual

In his talk, Fry said, "I'm proud to say that more different languages are spoken at the breakfast table in Monterey than in any other city of this size in America."

He noted the contribution of students from MIIS and DLI to international understanding in their "breaking the barriers to peace."

Speaking of the city of Monterey's founding 213 years ago, Fry commented that "the Presidio is the oldest continuously used military institution in the country" and that it is a "peaceful fort which has never repelled an enemy or fired a shot in anger."

Commenting on the peaceful acquisition of Monterey, Fry said Commodore Sloat was a military commander who also was "more diplomat than soldier and gave Monterey a peaceful start" which has been aided now by MIIS and DLI.

Myths on Aging

Mrs. Nicholson, speaking on "Adding Years to Life," listed several myths about aging that she would like to see corrected.

People are not over the hill after age 65, she said, but they have tremendous experience and wisdom — a wonderful national resource which is often not used.

The belief that those over 65 are al-

ways sick also is untrue, she said; on the contrary, statistics show that there is more acute illness among those between 17 and 44 years of age.

Other myths which need to be corrected are loss of sex drive, senility and concern over death and dying. Correction of these myths is one of the ways to achieve peace, she said.

Speaking of the success of the recent Washington Conference on Aging, Mrs. Nicholson noted that the 75 to 80 age group is the fastest growing age group in the country.

"We need to ask if there is life after birth," she said. "We need a quality of life to go along with the increase in life expectancy."

Third World

Nabti, former curator of the Near East collection at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University, expressed a pride in the ancient world in his talk on "Achieving Peace Through Third World Involvement."

He noted that man has historically chosen to live in human communities, and that some of the most distinctive centers of urban living have been in the Arab world.

Membership in the U.N. was a "legitimizing process for independence" of Arab nations, he said, but the U.N.'s partition of Palestine was a "disappointment," he said.

Noting various instances of aggression against Arab nations, such as Israel's bombing of Iraq and the invasion of Lebanon, Nabti said the Arab nations have turned to the United Nations.

Palestine Issue

The Palestine issue has been unmatched by any other issue at the U.N., he said, adding that the organization has been a forum for "take and give and future understanding rather than the force of arms."

"In contrast to what you have heard," Nabti continued, the Arab world is a "community that bears its responsibilities and role as a peace promoter not for themselves . . . but for the rest of the world too."

Many of those attending the program were students at the participating schools, including Bill Moss of Monterey, a MIIS student, who dropped by on his way to the library for "good food and friends."

Guido DeLaVega, chairman of the Hispanic Employment Program Committee at DLI, said he came to "see colleagues and get involved with community organizations."

One man, however, said the United Nations was "a failure," that it cost the United States too much money and allowed Communists to come into the country.



(Herald Photo)

YOKO NAKAGAWA SERVES JAPANESE FOOD AT U.N. DAY BUFFET . . . Monterey Peninsula College student wore colorful kimono

PENINSULA LIFE

Anne Germain, Editor



TEAHOUSE HOSTESSES Jody Ogura and Lisa Honda chatted with Dee Robertson, who designed the teahouse (from left).

Showhouse Ends with 'Awards' Ceremony

Interior Designers Participate in Hollywood-Style Spoof



DESIGNER Vicky Yakobovich was among the award-winners.

The opening of Designers' Showhouse '82 three weeks ago at Heatherhedge in Pebble Beach represented weeks of work for the participating interior designers — painting, paper-hanging, installing tiling, drapery, rugs and furniture, and even, in one instance, a trip to Europe for materials.

After all that work, the designers decided to have a little fun when the show closed Monday, and each of them invited ten guests to a party at the house which featured an "academy awards" ceremony. T. Scott Moore and Donald Maxcy conducted the proceedings, with Pamela Roberts Cummings presenting the "sealed" envelopes containing the

winners' names. The "awards" were miniature loving cups.

Among the winners was Beth Danysz, who flew to Paris for materials for the high-tech media game room; her award was the "Pacific Telephone special award for long-distance design." Nelle Currie was given "the American Librarians' Association first annual Agatha Christie Mood Scenario Award" for the tranquil ambience of the library she did for the showhouse.

Vicky Yakobovich, Jacqueline Hubbard and Rita Seger were presented with the "first annual Cal Trans award for persevering patience in the face of never-ending designer traffic" through the house's living room, which they had decorated. Dee Robertson won the "an-

nual William Holden teahouse award" for best use of a teahouse in a month other than August. Her design area was the rear patio and teahouse, in which she had installed two young Japanese women in native dress performing a tea ceremony. Accepting the award for one of the absent winners was Muriel Dobry, chairman of the Designers' Showhouse for Friends of Hidden Valley, which had sponsored the project.

The 12 design firms had no control over the choice of room they would decorate, since the decision was made by drawing lots.

The participating designers are in the process of organizing a loosely structured Design Guild of the Monterey Peninsula.

Citizens League Installs Officers, Presents Awards

Kazuko Matsuyama was installed last night as the president of the Monterey chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League at the chapter's annual installation dinner.

Installing officer at the dinner, held at Rancho Canada Golf Club, was Monterey County Superior Court Judge Harkjoon Paik.

Cas Banaszek, a former offensive tackle for the San Francisco 49ers professional football team, was the guest speaker.

Miss Matsuyama replaced Otis Kadani, outgoing president of the chapter.

Toastmaster James C. Fukuhara also introduced recipients of awards. They were Hiroko Manaka, JAACL Creed; Royal Manaka, JAACL Silver Pin; George Kodama, citizenship, and Jack Harris, special recognition.



Japanese American Citizens League

MONTEREY PENINSULA CHAPTER

1983 INSTALLATION DINNER PROGRAM

JANUARY 15, 1983

Toastmaster	JAMES FUKUHARA
Pledge of Allegiance	CLARENCE AIONA
Invocation	REVEREND HEIHACHIRO TAKARABE
Introduction of Guests	JAMES FUKUHARA

D I N N E R

Installation of Officers	JUDGE HARKJOON PAIK
Past President's Message	OTIS KADANI
Presentation of Gavel	OTIS KADANI
Presentation of Past President's Pin	KAZUKO MATSUYAMA
President's Message	KAZUKO MATSUYAMA
JACL Creed Award	MOMOYO ISHIZUKA
Silver Pin Award	MICKEY ICHIUJI
Citizenship Award	DR. DEAN ISHII GORO YAMAMOTO
Special Award	OTIS KADANI
Speaker	CAS BANASZEK
Presentation of Gifts	PET NAKASAKO
Closing	JAMES FUKUHARA

Japanese American Citizens League

MONTEREY PENINSULA CHAPTER

1983 CABINET OFFICERS

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First Vice President	ROBERT OUYE
Second Vice President	DR. DAVID YAMADA
Clerk of the Board	JOANN TANAKA
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Treasurer	AIKO MATSUYAMA
Legal Counsel	JAMES FUKUHARA
Northern California-Western Nevada District Council	
Official Delegates	PET NAKASAKO ROBERT OUYE
Secretary, Executive Board	DR. DAVID YAMADA

COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

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Hall Scheduling	GEORGE UYEDA
Hospitality	HIROKO MANAKA
Newspaper Editor	GEORGE UYEDA
Historian	ROBBIN PICKERING
Awards and Scholarships	JACK NISHIDA
Blue Cross	KAZUKO MATSUYAMA
Group Life Insurance	MASAO YOKOGAWA
Issei Relations	GORO YAMAMOTO
Sansei Development	THOMAS TABATA
Japanese School	NICK NAKASAKO
1,000 Club	MICKEY ICHIUJI
Pacific Citizens	STEPHANIE YAMAMOTO
Nominations	FRANK TANAKA
Redress	GEORGE UYEDA
Fund Raising	ROYAL MANAKA PET NAKASAKO
Building Fund	JACK HARRIS PET NAKASAKO
Past Presidents Advisory	YAE NINOMIYA OTIS KADANI

Peninsula Business

Sherrie McCullough has been named branch vice president of the newly-opened Great Western Savings office at 122 Webster St., Monterey. Ms. McCullough was a branch vice president for Northern California Savings,



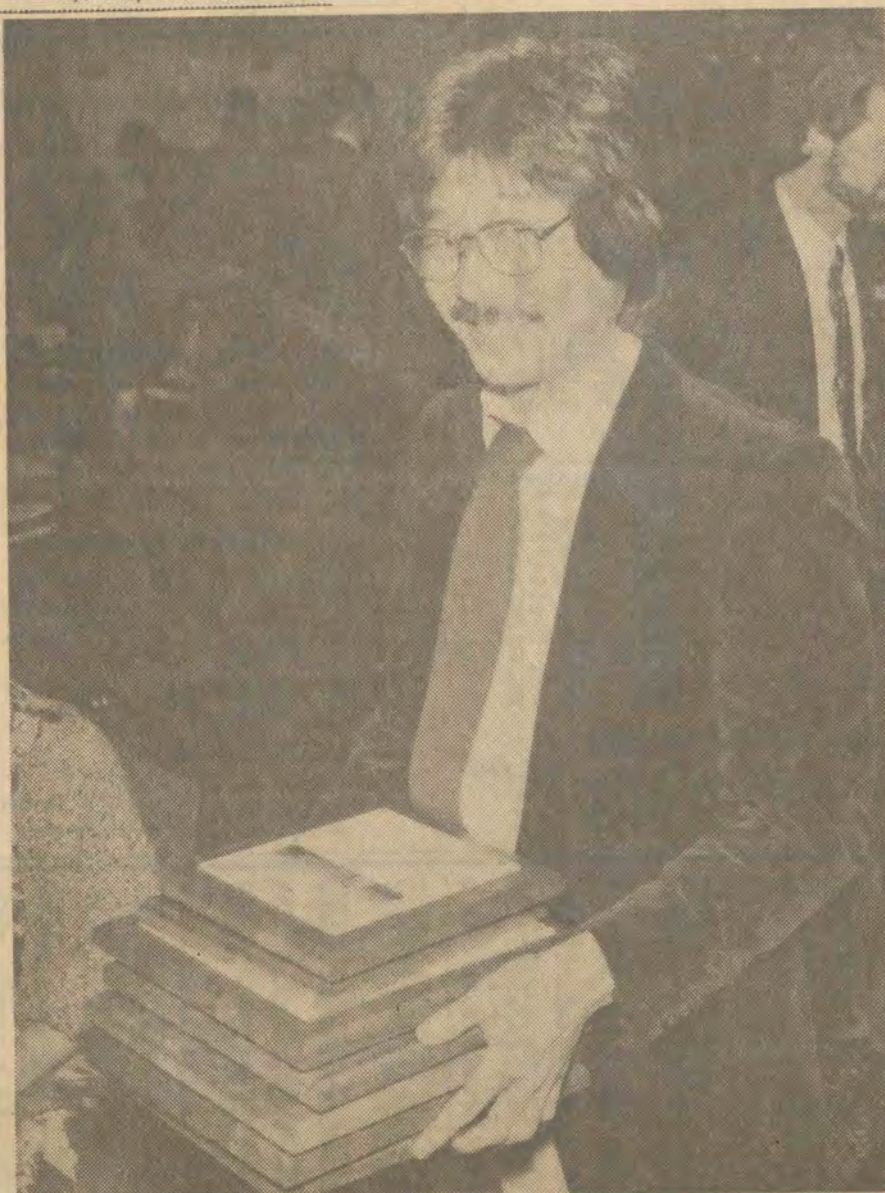
SHERRIE McCULLOUGH
... vice president

which recently merged with Great Western.

The Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce will hold membership breakfasts Jan. 12 and 26 at Two Guys from Italy restaurant, 2030 Fremont St., Monterey, with breakfast beginning at 7:45 a.m., and the program following at 8 a.m. Steve Henderson of Restaurants Central will speak on "What's Happening on Cannery Row" at the Jan. 12 meeting, and Carmel Martin Jr. will speak on "The Crosby Youth Fund" Jan. 26.

James L. Jenifer, vice president, administration, of Monterey Peninsula Hospital, has been appointed to the Monterey Peninsula Chamber of Commerce board to fill the seat vacated by the resignation of Gerald Harner.

The Alpha & Omega Bible Book Store at 1490 Fremont Blvd., Seaside, will celebrate its first anniversary Jan. 15 through 30 with a sale and a special program of gospel music Jan. 29 at 7:30 p.m. at Oldemeyer Multi-Use Center, 986 Hilby Ave., Seaside. Owner Erma Effinger said Alpha & Omega is the first and only Bible book store in Seaside.



JERRY TAKIGAWA AT AD CLUB BANQUET
... with stack of seven awards he received

Sam Seagull

Excellence Awards Given By Ad Club

The Advertising Club of the Monterey Peninsula presented its annual Sam Seagull Awards for excellence in advertising at its fifth annual banquet at the Doubletree Inn in Monterey.

Nine awards went to Cambridge Plan International of Monterey's creative services department, while seven awards each were won by Jerry Takigawa Design, Fingerote & Grauer, and Whitman, Bowen, Keller & Greco advertising agencies.

Best of show for the year in the ad club awards was Associated Advertising of Salinas for its Millcrest labeling.

Other first-place winners were: KIDD Radio, KLRB Radio, KSBW Television, The Hearth Shop, Cypress Press, Lee Printing, KNTV, Sax Graphics, Zucchini Studio, Doobro Group, Monterey Life, Phil Wellman Design, The Design Company and Guestlife Magazine, which received the judges' special award.

The awards are presented in categories of different types of newspaper, magazine, radio, television, printed brochures and poster advertising.

Tuesday, April 26, 1983. Monterey Peninsula Herald

Awards Listed for Student Achievement at York School

York School of Monterey has announced awards for student academic achievement for the second trimester. Receiving high honors were:

Carmel — Carrie Henderson, Joanna Lee, Patrick Mallory, Jason Shore and Tracey Shore.

Carmel Valley — Louise Boone and Kent Nybakken.

Fort Ord — John Galloway.

Monterey — Scott Hewett, Jennifer Mohlenhoff and Benjamin Paik.

Pacific Grove — Tanya Khotin and Paul St. Amour.

Pebble Beach — Howard Maat and Kirsten McGuire.

Salinas — Noriko Gatanaga, Jeff Hoover, Cathy Kwon, Kiersten Marshall, William Matsui, Susie Matsuno, Tony Quan, Clark Shishido and Dawn Steaffens.

Seaside — Carrie Flood, William Peterson and Cristina Weaver.

Receiving honors were:

Carmel — Christina Griffith, Jim Horning, Mary Mallory, Dominic Panholzer, Tory Prestera and Mike

Roberts.

Carmel Valley — Nancy Arnold, Peter Meryash, Kari Nations, Scott Nybakken and Louis Tocchet.

Fort Ord — Michael Soule and Jason White.

Marina — Matthew Harris.

Monterey — Randy Abbott, Daniel Bayes, Ruth Anne Bevier, Jerfi Cicin, John Gay, Laurel Hayward, Steve Hayward, Hillary Hicks, Welkin Johnson, Erik Laughlin, Frank O'Neill, Anton Rowe, Scott Shapley, Mila Basser and David Wahl.

Pacific Grove — Megan Harris, Marcella Munson and Elissa Rashkin.

Pebble Beach — Gemma Valdez.

Salinas — Richard Amiya, Maureen Arios, Robert Avila, Sean Fort, Kelly Flanigan, Robert Gatanaga, Chris Goshi, Janet Inman, David Kellen, Don Maison, Erica Olsen, Pat Park, Todd Ring, Whitney Snow, Jim Steaffens and Mariko Yamashita.

Seaside — Tuvia Frank, Colin Stevens and Glen Weaver.

Comptche — Albion Butters.

Monterey Peninsula Herald Friday, May 27, 1983.

Aldrete Garner Top Awards As Monterey Honors Athletes

Monterey High's Spring sports awards banquet was held Wednesday night in the school cafeteria.

Rich Aldrete received the baseball MVP award, an All-Monterey Bay League medal, a plaque for hitting over .400 and shared the team captaincy with Glen Tachibana, who also received a plaque for batting over .400.

Aldrete also was the Schuman Scholarship Award recipient, as well as as getting an "iron man" award (three sports all three years), as did Sean McCray.

Other varsity awards went to Kevin Cook as an all-league selection, to Mike Bruno as Most Improved and to Peter Arancio and Troy Summers as best defensive players. Mike Peterson received a "courage-commitment" award.

The Paul D'Agui Memorial Award and the U.S. Army Reserve medal for scholastic and athletic excellence went to Mike Waligora.

In junior varsity baseball, Phil Carroll was MVP and shared the team captaincy with Robert Vierra while Andrew Fraembs was Most Improved.

In swimming, David Dixon was Outstanding Swimmer and an all-leaguer

in the 100 backstroke, Jake Herte was Outstanding Diver and all-league in that event and Kurt Gabbert was Most Improved. Steve Eliason, all-league in the 100 free, and Sal Maiorana were named team captains. Peter Sisson was recognized for being all-league in the 50 free. Vince Maiorana was honored as the Outstanding Freshman Swimmer.

In tennis, Phillip Vy was chosen MVP while Scott Mountford was selected Outstanding Player and Julian Phillip Most Improved. Mountford and Phillips shared the team captaincy.

In golf, John Sisson was MVP, Tai Lee and Kent Sullivan were team captains, Steve Thomas was Most Improved and Sonja Simpkins, the only girl golfer in the league, was Most Inspirational.

In track and field, varsity awards went to Thomas Counts and Steve Isham as team captains, to Counts as Outstanding Senior Runner and to Mark Short as Outstanding Junior Runner. Freshman awards went to Mike Gallagher and Glenn Leverette as team captains, Floyd Barco as MVP and Victor Beckles as Most Improved.

Perspective

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, APRIL 24, 1983.



(Herald Photo)

END OF EDDIE'S — Last month Eddie's Restaurant at the corner of Tyler and Franklin streets in Monterey closed its doors, leaving many downtown customers to look for a modestly-priced meal elsewhere. The restaurant was a popular

one, and its shutdown was not due entirely to economic factors. As with other small businesses, the human qualities that make up entrepreneurship — hard work, close personal involvement, attention to detail — play a decisive role.

Peninsula's Modest Restaurants Follow 10-Cent Cup of Coffee

(Continued from page 1C)

It was a "clean, quick" place to eat, and customers were satisfied, Ishizuka says. Many of them have told him and his wife in the past month how much they miss Eddie's, and implore him to open another restaurant. (He is considering leasing the location to another restaurant operator, but may instead lease the space for other retail uses or for offices.)

"It was fun to cater mainly to your neighbors, and we closed it reluctantly. It was sad to give it up."

Then why did he do it? A labor dispute was the immediate cause, but basically, he says, the reason was that it was not worth it to operate such a restaurant as a sideline.

The labor dispute involved a clause in a prior contract with employees of Eddie's that Ishizuka regarded as invalid when he became the owner. The union, according to secretary-treasurer O'Neill, thought the clause valid and wanted to test it in court.

Rather than pursue the matter in court, Ishizuka closed his doors "because I just didn't want the hassle and aggravation. It was just a sideline for me."

Summing up his experience, Ishizuka

concluded that a place like Eddie's has a better chance if the operator is not an "absentee owner. The restaurant business is hard work, both physical and mental. The profit margin is very small, and there is an immense amount of work. The best thing would probably be when a husband and wife both operate a restaurant, and perhaps the kids too as they get old enough."

That is the same conclusion Kathy Farrell, Greg Cellitti and Jody LeTowt have reached in their small-scale but successful operations.

Kathy's on the Korner, which opened at 702 Cass St. a year ago, has a bustling breakfast and lunch trade, and Ms. Farrell herself works from 6:30 a.m. to around 4:30 p.m. six days a week.

Supervises

She supervises all the details of the business herself, and has a crew of eight people. Her crew, like those of Cellitti and LeTowt, is not unionized. "A small place can't really afford it," says Ms. Farrell. "It can make it hard to get good employees, because unionized places have better pay and benefits, and you can't blame people for wanting to work there."

"But no matter how good the people are that you hire, no one really cares as much as you do yourself. So as an absentee owner it would be hard to make it, and it might not be worth it."

"Owning a small restaurant is a dream for a lot of people and often they don't realize how much work is involved. I've had to step in and substitute for my cook or my dishwasher myself. If you're not willing to do that you can't be successful, and you can't even exist, because you can't just shut down if your cook or dishwasher doesn't show up."

"This is definitely not a sideline. It has to be taken seriously, and it's definitely a fulltime job."

Gathering Place

Friar Tuck's, next to the post office in Carmel, has been a fulltime job for Cellitti since he bought it five years ago. One of the few plain, down-home places left in what was once a village and is now a tourist mecca, Friar Tuck's is a gathering place for politicians, policemen, businessmen and other residents, though it draws its share of tourists too.

The price is right and Cellitti's wit is always ready — it is one of those restaurants where the personality of the owner plays a large part — but its popularity doesn't mean Cellitti can sit back and take it easy.

He opens the place himself at 7 a.m. every day, including Sunday, and only recently has begun to take some time off on weekends. Weekdays he works until closing time at 3 p.m.

"You always dream of having a nice place and strolling in in your tux to talk to your friends, but it doesn't usually turn out that way," Cellitti says. "I have no trouble making it, but I could never get rich this way. It gets better each year. I was dumb and naive when I started out. You have to know the business and love the business."

The Rewards

The rewards, Cellitti and the others say, come mainly in serving people, getting to know them and making friends with them.

Many restaurants, especially in places like Carmel, are operated as tax write-offs, Cellitti says. "Doctors and lawyers form syndicates, buy a place for a million, take the depreciation and write it off. But I doubt a guy could cut it in a place like this if he were not working himself."

Economic pressures can be handled by a restaurateur with experience and brains, Cellitti says. It is not that difficult to find "a rent you can live with," and to manage costs for food, labor, equipment and utilities.

What is difficult on the Peninsula, and especially in Carmel, is the intensity of the competition, Cellitti says.

"This area is saturated with restaurants. For a population of 125,000 it must have one of the highest ratios of

restaurants per capita in the country, and so it's dog-eat-dog. In the one square mile of Carmel there are 76 or 78 restaurants."

Cellitti misses the "camaraderie" he saw in the business before he came here (he grew up working in his father's restaurant in the San Francisco Bay area, and later worked for several restaurant chains.)

"In other places if one guy got in trouble — maybe he ran out of eggs some morning — the others would help him out. But here, if you get in trouble people could care less."

"Restaurant people don't get together and talk about their problems. They don't admit any problems. It's the only town I know where everyone's doing great. 'How was your weekend?' you ask someone. 'Great!' he says. Next week he's gone out of business."

No Magic Key

When asked why other Carmel restaurants have turned away from his simple formula, gone fancy and ended up with empty tables, Cellitti shrugs: "No one really understands this business. There are variables of timing, location, all kinds of things. There is no magic key to success."

LeTowt doesn't claim any "magic key" either, but 14 years of experience have solidified a few firm convictions for him.

His restaurant, Le Bistro on San Carlos between Ocean and Seventh, is an enduring favorite with locals and tourists alike for the simplicity and elegance of its food and decor. He remodeled last year, and when he was finished the place, and the prices, looked about the same, to the surprise and delight of its regulars.

Like the others, LeTowt has often put in long hours, and still supervises his business vigilantly, though the momentum of 14 years has allowed him more free time lately to pursue other interests.

Simple, Good

"The secret of this business is to make it simple and make it good. I stick to a small menu, and it takes a lot of requests from a lot of people to get me to consider changing anything."

"I try not to get too greedy. You can make it by deciding on a fair profit, offering consistent quality at a fair price — not a reasonable price maybe, but fair. If you overcharge, people won't be fooled for long."

When he remodeled, he considered dropping dinner, since that is not as profitable and takes a toll on family life. But loyalty to his regulars made him change his mind: "I didn't have the guts to close down the dinner."

LeTowt explains the proliferation of fancy, and often empty, restaurants on the Peninsula, by pointing to the motives of their owners: "A restaurant does represent a heavy capital investment and is a high-risk operation, and often people offer the big-ticket item to get a return quickly. They may have no intention to stay in the business, but just want to establish a track record and then sell out. They aren't looking on it as family income over the long haul."

What Counts

But "the long haul" is one of the things that counts the most, LeTowt believes.

"One secret of success is just enduring. It's like being a long-distance runner. You can't let yourself get tired or bored or fed up."

That quality of caring, of commitment, of personal involvement is so manifest in people like LeTowt, Cellitti and Ms. Farrell, that an observer can only conclude that the future of the simple, dependable restaurant catering not just to tourists but to the people who make their home here, will not be determined by the particular economic pressures of the Monterey Peninsula.

What will count will be the character of individual business men and women willing to say, "The people need bread and so we'll give them bread," and willing, also, to work and sweat long hours to make sure the bread is good.

Kodama Resigns as Member Of Monterey Planning Board

Monterey Planning Commissioner George Kodama has resigned his seat on the commission, leaving another vacancy to be filled by the City Council.

Four new commissioners were seated Tuesday, just a few hours after Kodama had handed in his resignation.

Citing a growing number of business responsibilities, Kodama said in a telephone interview Wednesday that he felt he had become "spread too thin."

Also, he said, when he first began serving on the commission four years ago, the commission met once a month, with occasional additional special meetings.

"I saw the workload getting bigger and bigger," Kodama said, noting that the planners now meet twice a month most of the time, and the job demands

study sessions and subcommittee meetings as well.

He estimated that the time needed to serve had tripled since he was appointed in 1979.

Kodama also served on the city's Architectural Review Committee for five years before his appointment to the Planning Commission.

At Tuesday night's meeting, which did not end until 2:30 a.m., David Cunningham was chosen as the new chairman of the Planning Commission, with Carl Outzen selected to serve as vice chairman.

A proposal by Edward and Jean Mossier to convert a 2,500-square-foot residence on a half-acre site into a bed and breakfast inn at 700 Colton St. was denied by the commission after a lengthy discussion.

September 29, 1983 The Carmel Pine Cone / CV Outlook A-5



Hiroshima remembered

GLORIA TAKAROBE, a representative of the Japanese American Citizens' League, told 45 Carmel-area youngsters about Japanese culture at the first Saturday Morning Children's Program at the Harrison

Memorial Library Sept. 24. She described the story of Sadako, the 10-year old Hiroshima girl who died of leukemia after the World War II atom bomb blast before she could finish folding 1,000 origami paper cranes.



(Herald Photo)

DANCERS OF ALL AGES HIGHLIGHT OBON FESTIVAL
... ceremony signifies joy of Buddhist disciple

Buddhists Begin 34th Annual Obon Festival at Fairgrounds

(Continued from page 1A)

The mother of Moggolana, according to the sutra, was being held in hell by hungry demons. Moggolana had a vision of her captivity and asked Lord Buddha what he could do to free her from her punishment for her earthly acts of making sacrifices for the love of her child — considered to be selfish and thus sinful.

Moggolana was told to perform acts of charity, offering food to his fellow monks. His mother's rise to the Pure Land, according to the sutra, was noted by Moggolana and his fellow disciples as they began to dance in their great happiness and joy.

The dance is the beginning of the O-Bon services that have been held each July or August in Japan, and for the past 34 years in Monterey.

Cooperation

"It's a cooperation of the whole church," said Otis Kadani, co-chairman of the event with Mas Yokogawa.

"It takes every man, woman and child," Kadani said.

In the kitchen, four women, sometimes working from 4 a.m., have coordinated the cooking of 800 pounds of teriyaki beef, 300 pounds of shrimp and half a ton of rice, not to mention the countless noodles and bean-based pastries.

Overseeing the kitchen preparations are Joann Nishi, Kyoko Hatano, Ruby Tabata and Grace Hattori, Kadani said.

Of course, with the food, a festival-goer has a choice of beer, tea or soft drinks. About 150 cases of beer are expected to be consumed at the festival, which will be held from noon until 9 p.m. today.

"The proceeds all go back into the church," Kadani said.

Sashimi, shrimp tempura and beef teriyaki were popular items Saturday, as were tempura udon (a noodle soup

dish), snow cones and, if you can believe it, hamburgers.

But the festival offers much more than food and drink — games for the children, displays of flower arrangements and Bonsai trees and exhibitions of martial arts and dancing.

Among the games for the kids are the Wheel of Fortune, tosses of balls for prizes and the Duck Pond. For the adults, a chance at a \$1,000 prize in a raffle drew many willing contributors.

At the Bonsai tree exhibition, Tom Ogura of Monterey stood proudly near his trees, some of them 80 years old, mere youngsters compared to trees nurtured daily in Japan. Across the aisle, Takeichi Sakimoto's solitary blossom of a pomegranate stood out among the fine greenery.

Arrangements of gladiolas, lilies and a weed or two brought appreciative attention from spectators.

"Even weeds — we can make beauty out of them," said Taeko Harden of Marina, who noted that the next flower-arranging class of Hobi Hayashi is scheduled to begin Aug. 2 in Monterey.

"We have quite a few guys in the class," she said.

Other Festivals

Monterey's Obon Festival is only one of several in the Central Coast area in the next couple of weeks. Watsonville's temple will hold its festival next Sunday evening, and Salinas' temple will hold its festival July 24.

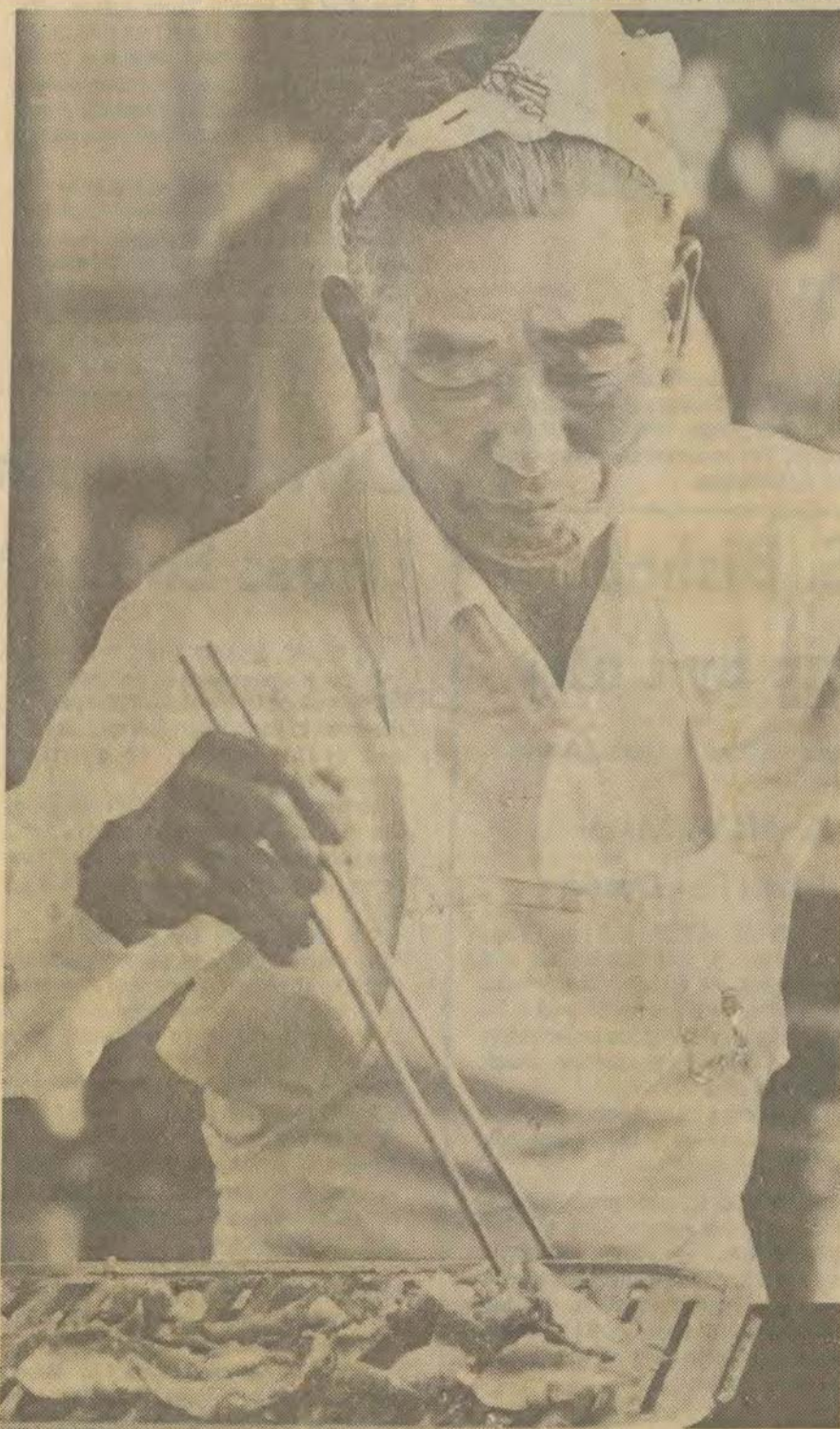
The highlight of last night's activities was the outdoor Obon dancing, under the direction of Fukuyo Tanaka of Monterey.

The Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Temple will hold the traditional O-Bone memorial services for the departed next Sunday at 10 a.m. The guest speaker will be the Rev. Hosho Shindo of Hawaii. The sermon will be in both English and Japanese.



OGURA DEMONSTRATES THE DELICATE METHODS OF GROWING BONSAI TREES
... one of several demonstrations at Obon Festival, which concludes today at Monterey Fairgrounds

(Herald Photos)



OBON FESTIVAL WORKER AL HITO
... he prepares 'gyoza,' one of many delicacies

Buddhists Open Obon Festival

By Alex Hulanicki
Herald Staff Writer

Traditions are paramount among Japanese Buddhists but that doesn't mean good ol' American free enterprise can't creep into a religious celebration.

Take, for example, the 34th Obon Festival staged by the Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Temple at the Monterey Fairgrounds this weekend.

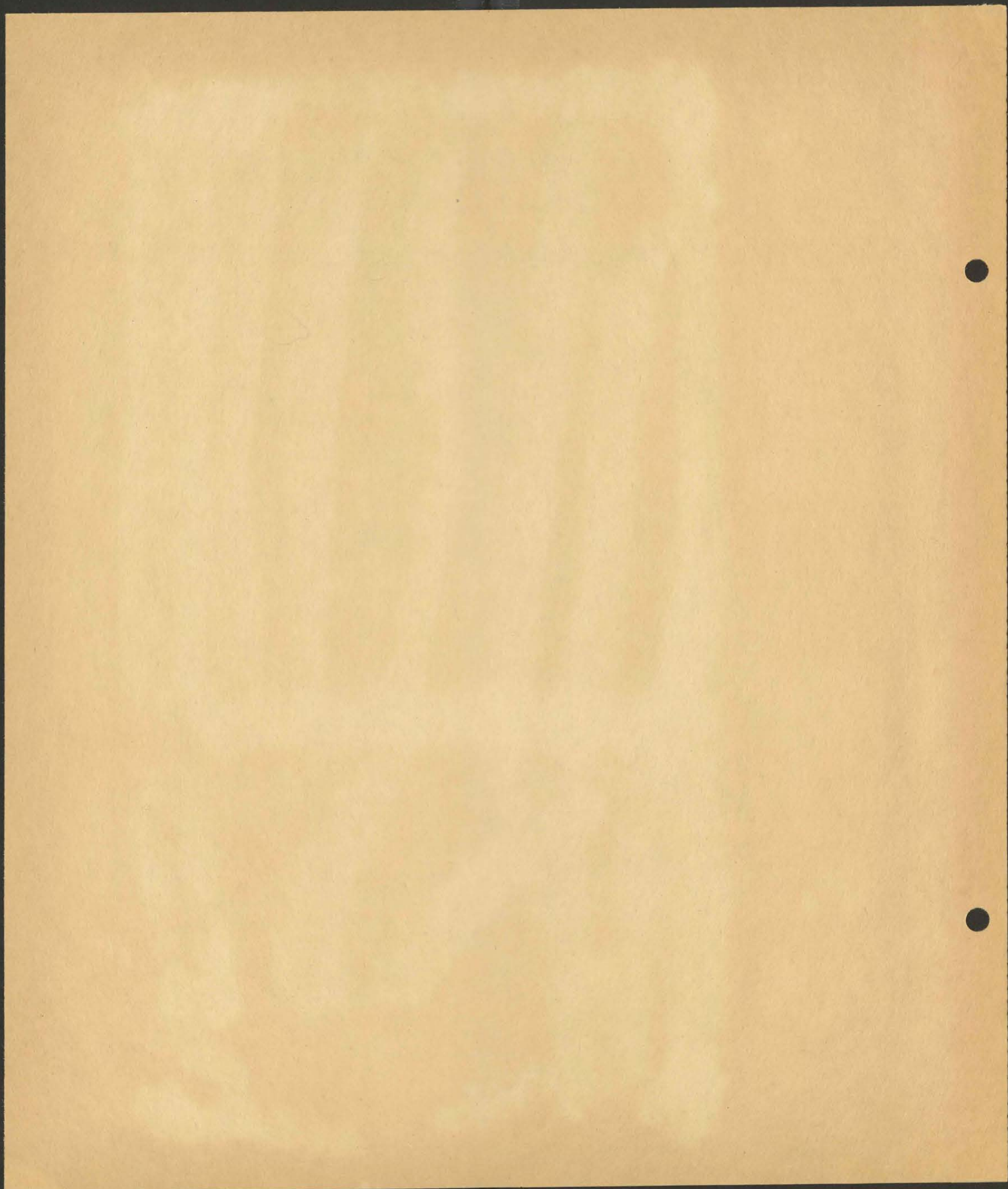
Food, drink, frivolity and ceremony have been melded into a successful fund-raising event for the temple's building fund. And though many of the 20,000 people, particularly Westerners, are unaware of the religious beginnings of the festival, the celebration is enjoyed by all in attendance.

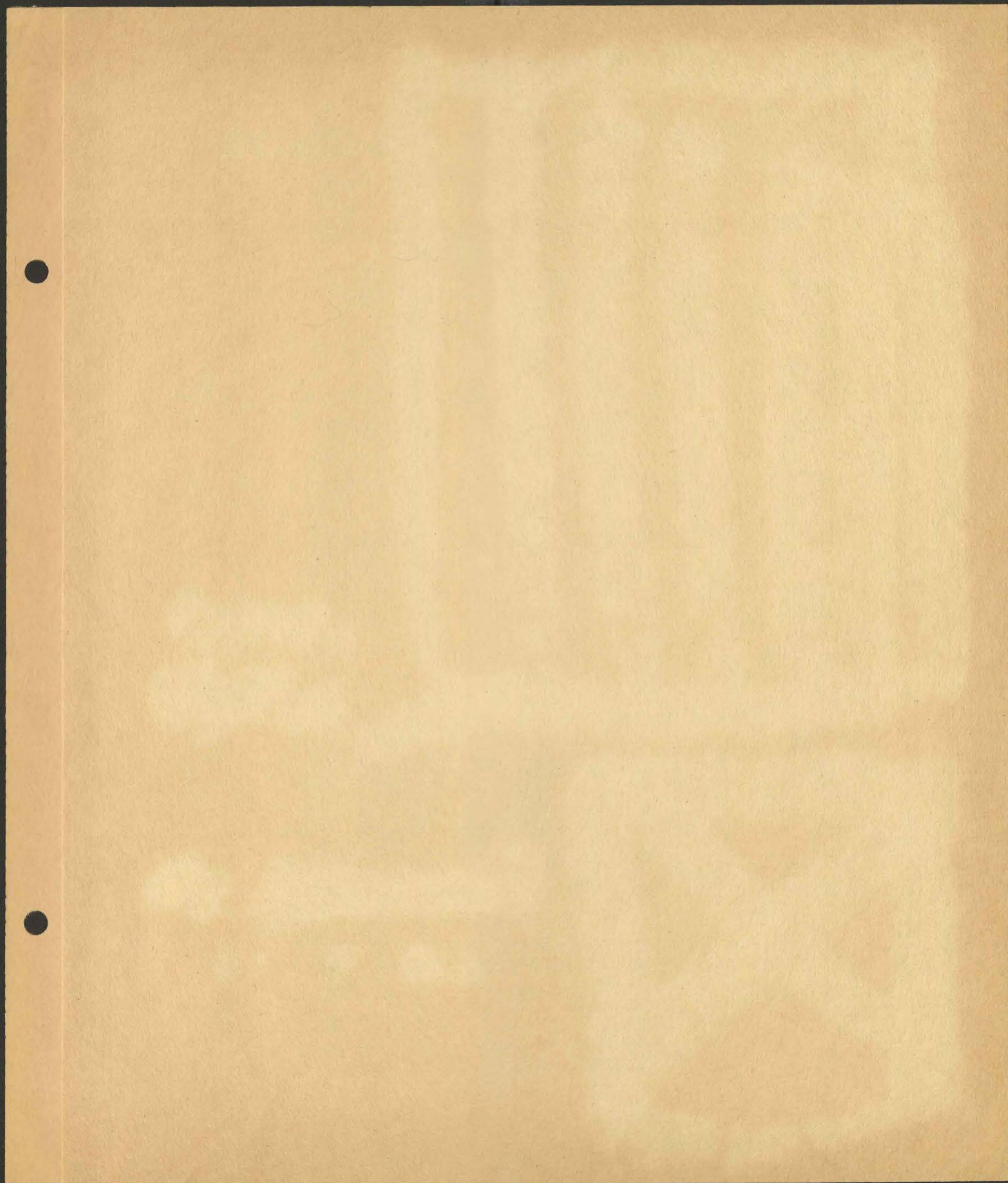
The O-Bon to the festival's Buddhist organizers is a celebration to the deceased, based on an Indian Buddhist sutra dating back 2,500 years, according to the Rev. Chiken Takeda of the Monterey Peninsula temple. The Japanese Buddhists have been practicing the summer ceremony for about 1,000 years, Takeda said.

"We grow up by the parents' love, so once a year we express our gratitude to our ancestors," Takeda said. "Not only to our parents, but to all deceased people."

A mother's love to her son, a disciple of the Lord Buddha, is purported to be the origin of O-Bon-e — translated from Japanese as "memorial for the departed."

(Continued on page 4A)





Salmon Dinner Is a Tradition...

...And Has Been Since the '30s, at El Estero Presbyterian Church

By Elise Jerram
Herald Food Editor

If you haven't made other plans for dinner Friday evening, June 3, then consider a sumptuous salmon dinner prepared by some people who really know how, namely, the members of El

Estero Presbyterian Church.

This church's congregation first began serving its annual salmon dinners during the Great Depression as a means of paying off the mortgage. Most of the men of the church were fishermen at the time, so salmon as a

fund-raiser was a natural. The idea worked, and the mortgage was paid off.

The salmon dinners continued, however, excepting for a hiatus during World War II, and have long since become a Peninsula tradition. Proceeds from the dinners now help the congregation maintain both the church building and a residence for the pastor.

Everybody's favorite story about the dinners is that at one time - many years ago, indeed, - the total cost for the repast was 35 cents. This included home-baked lemon meringue pie for dessert.

Times have changed, alas, and the price of salmon has gone up. Even so, Jim Kuwatani and Oyster Miyamoto, co-chairmen of this year's dinner, promise a meal that would be hard to match elsewhere, at \$8 for adults and \$6 for children under 12.

The menu will consist of clam chowder, vegetable salad, baked salmon steak, rice, vegetables, ice cream and a choice of beverages. It will be served in the church dining-hall, 5 to 8 p.m. Take-out dinners will be available at the side entrance of the church for those who would like to eat at home.

The logistics of serving the dinner to upwards of 500 people calls for total cooperation among members of the church. Everybody helps, from children to elders in their eighties. One of the favorite children's tasks is to dish out the ice cream.

Preparatory work begins on Tuesday, when the dining-room is given a thorough cleaning, the dishes are washed and the tables set up. The women of the church arrive Thursday evening to do the cutting and chopping of vegetables.

On the evening of the dinner, the same wok that has been used for decades is filled with oil and heated. The chief salmon cooks are Emma Sato and

Chiz Sanda, who drop the salmon steaks into the sizzling oil. The salmon rises to the top as it cooks, and the slices are turned once to finish cooking, then lifted out with slotted spoons and held in heated ovens until served.

After the last guest has been served, the hard-working kitchen helpers get to eat. And then it will all be over. Except the clean-up. And the appointment of committees to plan next year's salmon dinner.



THIS photo, published 22 years ago in *The Herald*, shows women of the El Estero Presbyterian Church cooking salmon in their wok.



THE SAME wok was polished up this week by Emma Sato (left) and Chiz Sanda, who will cook the salmon for this year's dinner.

PENINSULA LIFE

28 Friday, May 27, 1983. *Monterey Peninsula Herald*



HIRO MANAKA, NANCY NAKAJIMA, LILY UYEDA, YAE NINOMIYA,
KIYOSUGANO AND TOSHI AIHARA
...they worked the kitchen

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1983

EL ESTERO PRESBYTERIAN Church held its annual salmon dinner Friday in Monterey. More than 1300 tickets were sold taking in almost \$10,500, and 900 pounds of salmon was wok cooked. It was the biggest turnout ever for the 55-year-old tradition. Mrs. Taruno Kuwatani, one of the kitchen helpers at the first dinner in 1928, also helped out last Saturday.



SETSUKO YAMANISHI
...she served clam chowder



HIDEO UCHIDA AND ROYAL MANAKA
...frying salmon in giant wok

Peninsula Life

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1983.

SECTION B



ADJUSTING wires that will train a Monterey cypress into a precise form, Ray Murakoshi (above) is shown in a Herald photo published 22 years ago. At right is the tree as it appears today.

*Growing a Tree
In a Dish
Takes Patience*



Herald Photos By Ben Lyon

*Miniature Trees
Mimic Nature in
The Art of Bonsai*

Horticultural Tradition Imported From Japan

Fascinates Members of Local Club

There's one kind of tree — and it can be even a very old one — that is guaranteed not to fall on your house in a storm: a bonsai.

A bonsai (pronounced bone-sigh) is a dwarf tree grown in a shallow dish. The cultivation of dwarf trees is an art that originated in China and was elevated to the epitome of refinement in Japan, where it became the elegant hobby of aristocrats.

In Japan today, bonsai trees are admired and grown by everyone. Raising them even has become a sizeable nursery industry there.

In its purest form, a bonsai represents in miniature the appearance of a tree that has struggled to exist, as if it had been buffeted by storms on Mount Fuji. Prized characteristics are gnarled trunks, twisted branches and exposed roots that clutch like arthritic fingers at boulders.

Ancient upright trees also are imitated in bonsai, as are clusters of miniature trees mimicking forest landscapes. The qualities sought after in these various kinds of bonsai have been codified in Japanese tradition, and continue to be the standards by which bonsai are judged today.

This rarified Japanese art with its stringent standards has flourished in North America since World War II, particularly in California, where Americans of Japanese descent lovingly perpetuate traditions which their forbears brought over from the homeland. Here on the Monterey Peninsula, they are joined by a number of Caucasians who share the passion for dwarf trees.

The Monterey Bonsai Club, organized 21 years ago, is keeping the tradition alive locally, and passing it on to others, as well.

The club's president is Katsumi Kinoshita, one of the younger members. He is a landscape architect who emigrated to the United States after World War II. Col. (USA-ret) Toshio Nakanishi is senior vice president; and Hideichi Deki is junior vice president.

Satoru (Ray) Murakoshi is the club's senior instructor and its only surviving

founding member. He is a retired landscape gardener who lives with his wife, Helen, in a trim home filled with Japanese objets d'art, and surrounded by a garden of meticulously tended bonsai, many of them exquisite even to a layman's eye. In a sheltered area on the porch are rows of extra small bonsai, a specialty of Mrs. Murakoshi, who cultivates them in pots little bigger than a thimble.

Mr. Murakoshi was born in San Leandro, and educated in Japan. He started growing bonsai after coming to the Monterey Peninsula in 1948, turning to the hobby in memory of his grandfather, who had grown bonsai in Japan.

One of his trees, a Monterey cypress, already has taken on some of the dignity of arboreal old age, as can be seen from the pictures above, showing the tree as it appeared in a Herald photo published 22 years ago, and as it looks today.

Sixteen years ago the Bonsai club broke with tradition and took in its first Caucasian member — Lt. Col. (USA-ret.) Kenneth B. Burns of Pacific Grove. The colonel chuckled last week when he recalled the circumstances of his admission to the club. He was fluent in Japanese, for one thing. And he clearly was a bonsai expert. Those impeccable credentials did the trick. (Note: the Bonsai Club formerly didn't accept women either, but now about half its members are women. Times change.)

Col. Burns was introduced to bonsai while serving with the U.S. Army of Occupation in Japan following World War II. He was assigned to the military government of Mie province on the island of Honshu.

"We went ashore at Wakanoura," he related. "Everybody else wanted to stay aboard ship and play cards, but I wanted to mingle with the people. They assailed me with a flood of Japanese," he laughed. "At first I had an awful time." Subsequently, the colonel returned to the U.S., went through the Japanese language program at the Defense Language Institute, then went back to Japan, and ultimately, to

Korea.

During his early years in Japan he found himself inundated with gifts. "The Japanese are great for giving gifts," he said. He reciprocated with toiletries and sweets, since the Japanese had little of either at that time.

Many of the gifts he received were bonsai. "I received some fine ones, but gave them away when I returned to the States, because I didn't think I could raise them."

Later on, he learned, and learned so well that he still is one of the Bonsai Club's advisors. For a number of years, until 1980, he conducted a bonsai workshop at the Monterey Adult Center.

Many of his students, including Urcel and Gale Holloway, went on to become active members of the Bonsai Club.

Col. Burns uses mostly native trees for his bonsai, as do the other members of the club. "The ultimate in bonsai is to start from seed," he said. "That takes longer, but it gives you total control."

He especially cherishes five seedlings he succeeded in sprouting from seeds given him by a friend, who in return had received them from a state forester. The seeds are from the famous "Methuselah" bristlecone pine tree in The Sierra, reputed to be more

than 3,000 years old.

Asked if there are any failures among his several hundred little trees, the colonel said not many, although he pointed out one, a Chinese maple, commenting in mild dismay, "It never has done anything. Don't know what's wrong with it!"

He said that when people lose a bonsai, it usually is because they don't put it in the shade for a couple of weeks after the roots have been pruned. It takes that long for the trimmed roots to put out new rootlets that can absorb water. Until that happens, exposure to the sun can kill the traumatized plant.

Gale Holloway, who is proud of her own bonsai grown from seed, as well as a miniature maple "forest" that she grew from rooted clippings, said that her hobby calls for patience. "When growing bonsai, you have to skip your kids and think ahead to your grandchildren!"

Patience is fundamental in a kind of gardening where a plant may grow only one-sixteenth of an inch in a year and where, as in Japan, bonsai up to one-hundred years old are passed on as living treasures from one generation to the next.

— Elise Jerram



PHOTOGRAPHED as he looks today in retirement, Mr. Murakoshi remains devoted to his bonsai.

A BLUE Atlantic cedar was trained into this graceful form by Col. Burns.



Bonsai Exhibition

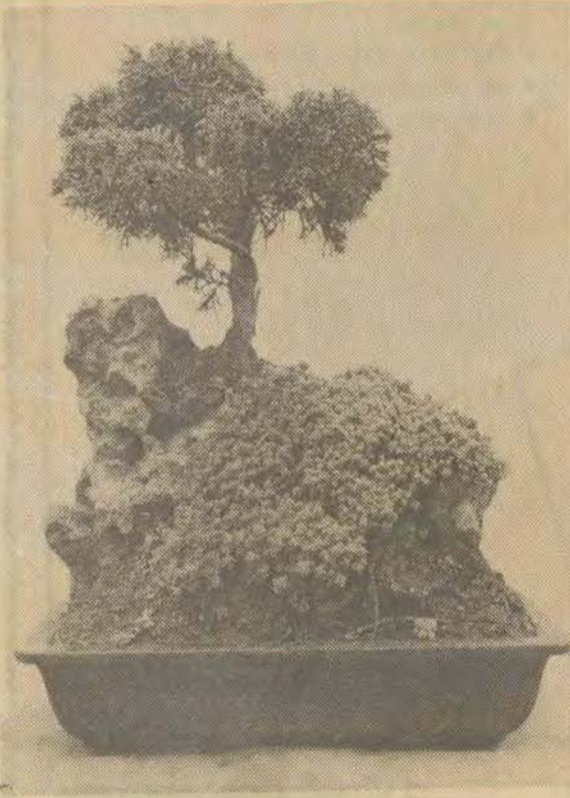
The Monterey Bonsai Club will present its 20th annual Bonsai Exhibition today at the Monterey Peninsula Buddhist Church, 1156 Noche Buena St. in Seaside, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

There will be a demonstration of bonsai techniques by Ray Murakoshi and Katsumi Kinoshita, starting at 2 p.m.

Refreshments of tea and fortune cookies will be served.



ABSORBED in his work, Col. (USA-ret) Kenneth Burns is seen at a recent Monterey Bonsai Club meeting.



THIS bonsai of Col. Burns suggests a tree clinging to a rocky cliff.



CLASPED in Helen Murakoshi's fingers is one of her miniature bonsai.

Panel Urges Reparations, Apology To Japanese Interned in World War II

WASHINGTON (AP) — A commission recommended Thursday that the federal government apologize to the people of Japanese ancestry who it put in isolated camps during World War II and pay \$20,000 to each of approximately 60,000 who remain alive.

The recommendation to spend \$1.5 billion in compensation and other forms of redress for the detention was sent to Congress after a two-year investigation by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The commission declared no justification for the episode existed and blamed it on war hysteria, racial hatred and a failure of political leadership.

No congressional action is expected for several years and even then it remains in doubt that Congress will accept the commission's recommendations, said Ronald K. Ikejiri, Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League. He expressed gratitude for the recommendation, however.

In all, 120,000 people of Japanese descent were put in the detention camps under an order signed by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt 10 weeks after the devastating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

But about half of them have since died, and the panel did not recommend payment to their heirs.

The panel's recommendations drew an expression of dismay from retired diplomat John J. McCloy, 88, who was assistant secretary of war during the time and who testified before the panel in 1981 that the idea of apologizing to the internees "sends me up the wall."

He said the attack on Pearl Harbor "constituted full justification for President (Franklin D.) Roosevelt's relocation order."

"The recommendations now being made are contrary to all sense of justice and fairness to the many thousands of American citizens who heavily suffered from the war that attack started and who have never been adequately compensated for their sufferings and losses."

McCloy said the commission itself, "its character, the manner and conduct of its hearings and the lobby which stimulated its proceedings," should be

investigated.

The commission told Congress, "No amount of money can fully compensate the excluded people for their losses and sufferings."

"Two and a half years behind the barbed-wire of a relocation camp, branded potentially disloyal because of one's ethnicity alone — these injustices cannot neatly be translated into dollars and cents."

But the panel said monetary redress is justified: "Nations that forget or ignore injustices are more likely to repeat them."

Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., vice chairman, disagreed. He alone among the nine members voted against monetary compensation. He said it made no more sense to him to pay the people of Japanese ancestry for past injustices than it would be to pay black Americans or American Indians.

In addition to paying compensation, the commission urged Congress to enact a resolution to be signed by the president "which recognizes that a grave injustice was done and offers the apologies of the nation for the acts of exclusion, removal and detention."

Monterey Peninsula Herald Friday, May 6, 1983. 9

Salinas Approves Rodeo Grounds Monument to Japanese-Americans

Herald Salinas Bureau

SALINAS — The Salinas City Council agreed Tuesday night to erect a monument on the California Rodeo grounds where more than 3,600 Japanese-Americans were herded into a temporary detention center in the early days of World War II to await transfer to permanent internment camps.

The city council action came at the urging of five Central Coast chapters of the Japanese-American Citizens League which wanted a kinenhi (monument) to commemo-

rate the event 41 years ago when Americans of Japanese ancestry were incarcerated without trial by the U.S. government because of war hysteria.

Three years ago the California Historical Resources Commission designated the rodeo grounds as an historic landmark, along with 14 other sites where Japanese-Americans were temporarily detained until they could be sent to permanent internment camps, where they were detained for the remainder of the war.

Rep. Dymally

Internees Measures Introduced

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally, D-Calif., introduced two bills Wednesday to provide more than \$6 billion in compensation for Japanese-Americans who were relocated into internment camps during World War II.

"I am fully aware that they have no chance of passage in the special session," Dymally said, referring to the current lame-duck Congress. "However, one of the objectives is to create public discussion and an awareness of the injustices."

He said he hopes that committee staffs will study the legislation during the upcoming congressional recess. Dymally also said he wanted the opportunity to begin organizing support for passage of the bills next year, when he plans to reintroduce them.

About 120,000 Japanese-Americans living in California, Oregon and Washington were hastily moved to internment camps in remote interior areas beginning in February 1942, amid fears of sabotage or a possible Japanese military attack along the West Coast.

Dymally asserted that "not a single incident of Japanese-American aid to the enemy was ever documented, and scholars and government officials repeatedly talk about the injustice, but there has been no apology, and little action."

"This injustice has lasted 40 years. It is time Congress redresses this grievance," he said.

One of the bills introduced by Dymally would provide for payments of \$25,000 each to individual evacuees, or to their surviving spouses or children. Evacuees who suffered losses exceeding \$25,000 could appeal for a higher amount.

Racial Action 3-17-83

Editor, The Herald:

I read your editorial "Cold Light of Hindsight" with incredulity, to cite McCloy as an authority is ludicrous. He in effect defends an unlawful act he helped implement.

The president takes an oath to defend the Constitution when he assumes office. Roosevelt broke that oath when he issued the order to relocate and intern Americans of Japanese ancestry. It was a racial action and it was loathsome.

Rebekah Gisnet,
Carmel

And Justice for Japanese-Americans

THREE ELDERLY Japanese-Americans who were convicted of refusing to obey World War II curfew and evacuation orders on the Pacific Coast are asking the federal courts to overturn their convictions by challenging the constitutionality of the orders, which were approved at the time by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The justification put forward 41 years ago was that the Japanese-Americans and others of Japanese descent represented a threat to national security. They were accused, as a racial group, of being responsible for espionage and sabotage activities.

And yet there had not been a single proven case of such activity on the coast, as many responsible federal officials well knew, according to the three plaintiffs who appeared recently before federal district courts in San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

The information to support their petitions was developed by a political science professor at the University of California's San Diego campus who used the federal Freedom of Information Act to obtain relevant documents.

These documents indicate that the Justice Department wanted to tell the Supreme Court that there had been no solid evidence of es-

pionage or sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry on the Pacific Coast, but the War Department objected, and the court was not told.

Instead, the court acted on the basis of the War Department's unsupported allegation of a national security risk. Ironically, no comparable risk ever was imputed to Americans of German or Italian descent living in most parts of the country.

There have been suggestions that reparations should be paid to those Japanese-Americans who were damaged by being evacuated, losing their farms, their homes and their businesses. As a matter of politics and economics, no such reparations are likely to be paid.

But, if a legal foundation is laid, the courts may award damages, just as they have awarded large sums to the American Indians whose rights were trampled on a century ago.

More important, the Supreme Court needs to acknowledge that its wartime decision was in error. At the highest level of our government, this country needs to reassert the constitutional principle that people must be dealt with as individuals, not as members of a racial group. That is necessary in order to make it less likely that anything like this will ever happen again in America.

Justice for Indians

HIS CRITICS, who are coming from all sides now, quickly accused Interior Secretary James Watt of insensitivity and worse toward American Indians when he compared their reservations to enclaves of "terrible socialism."

Nevertheless, Watt accurately described the shameful plight of the Indians when he stated recently that oppressive government dominance of the reservations has given Indians the worst health and social problems in the nation.

Far from trying to interfere with the Indians' culture and other affairs, however, the Reagan administration has made it clear it wants to intrude as little as possible on the reservations. It plans to accord tribal governments the same status as counties, cities and states. Moreover, President Reagan intends to encourage free enterprise on the reservations.

Less government meddling in Indian affairs is long overdue. Shocking statistics show how miserably

the old policies have failed. The 735,000 Indians on 261 reservations suffer from a 40 percent unemployment rate and the average reservation Indian drops out of school after the ninth grade.

As Watt indicated in his blunt comment, the Indian suicide rate is 80 percent higher than that in the rest of the nation, and Indians die from alcoholism at a rate 67 percent higher than the general population.

Watt might have avoided criticism if he had used more diplomatic language. But words cannot hide the fact that the old Indian policies are a scandal and some sort of reform is long overdue. Indeed, even some Indian leaders who castigated Watt have had second thoughts and now endorse his remarks.

All the controversy aside, James Watt, in his own abrasive way, has focused public attention on a segment of our population that has been suffering too long - out of sight and out of mind.

Don't Punish Now 2-83

Editor, The Herald:

The Japanese would have been victims of mob arson and murder if they hadn't been given humane choices of detention camps, repatriation, or moving inland. Neither the Japanese nor Americans knew about FDR's machinations inviting attack. If anybody deserves compensation, it's the families of 3,000 dead American servicemen used as bait, and the atom-bombed Japanese.

The late Joseph Wood Krutch years ago suffered from asthma in Manhattan, where he was editor of "The Nation" and taught at Columbia, so he and his wife escaped to their cottage upstate for clean air. While there during World War I, their dachsie crawled home a mass of blood. The villagers had attacked him because dachsies were originally bred in Germany. The Krutches never returned to that village.

When real war is waged, the public is brainwashed by atrocity propaganda into hate-filled lunatics, and to punish and tax generations later is insane and a continuing manipulation for devious ends.

If it's intended as a lesson, it's futile. The Holy Roman Inquisition taught the Protestants nothing. World War I and II taught Caucasians nothing. Nazi incarceration of Jews and gentiles (my cousin, Renata, was at Auschwitz) for slave labor to help subjugate Europe taught Israel nothing. They massacre Palestinians and Lebanese while inexorably subjugating the mid-East.

The Inquisition slaughtered to save souls. Marxist secular humanism slaughters to level mankind. Some choice then or now!

Felomina Osinski,
Monterey

3-18-83

Japanese-Americans

U.S. Faces \$24 Billion Intern Suit

WASHINGTON (AP) — A lawsuit seeking \$200,000 in damages from the federal government for each of the 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry who were put in isolated internment camps during World War II was filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court.

All told, the class action suit seeks \$24 billion in damages.

The suit was brought on behalf of the 120,000 internees by the National Council for Japanese-American Redress. Twenty-five Japanese Americans, some of whom are dead, were listed as plaintiffs.

In addition to compensation for losses and physical and psychological injuries, the suit asks the court to declare formally that the United States violated the constitutional and civil rights of the people who were forced to move into relocation camps for most of the war.

Three weeks ago, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, created by Congress to investigate the internment, issued a report, "Personal Justice Denied," calling the episode a "grave injustice" and saying that those who ordered the mass internment could offer no rational justification "except political pressure and fear."

The panel said President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the detention order without "careful or thorough review of the situation" and delayed the release of the interned people for 18 months until his 1944 re-election campaign was out of the way.

The Japanese American Citizens League has urged the commission to recommend that the government pay \$25,000 to each internee or to survivors of internees, but the commission has not yet decided whether to recommend compensation.

Jack Herzog, a spokesman for the National Council for Japanese-American



(AP Laserphoto)

HANNAH TOMIKO HOLMES
... speaks on suit

can Redress, said there was no certainty that Congress would accept such a recommendation. That is why the suit was filed, he said.

The suit, prepared by the Washington law firm of Landis, Cohen, Singman and Rauh, charges that the government conspired to deprive Japanese-Americans of their constitutional rights by fabricating claims that "military necessity" dictated moving people of Japanese descent from the West Coast to the camps in the western interior.

"At the time of these actions, responsible United States officials knew that their actions were in direct contradiction to authoritative intelligence reports already in their possession attesting to the loyalty of the plaintiff class and the absence of any need to subject them to mass deprivation of their civil rights," the suit said.

The council said it has obtained "substantial new evidence consisting of previously confidential government memoranda and correspondence never before available for public scrutiny" on which the case was based.

The council said that in order to obtain a trial on the issues raised the Japanese-Americans must overcome some procedural defenses — the argument that the government is immune to such a suit and the argument that it was too late for such a suit to be heard.

The council said it was prepared to deal with those defenses.

FEB 25 - 1983

U.S. Report Blames FDR For Japanese Internment

WASHINGTON (AP) — A government commission put much of the blame Thursday on President Franklin D. Roosevelt for the World War II internment of 120,000 people of Japanese descent but stopped short of recommending cash compensation for that "grave injustice."

Nonetheless, it appeared certain that compensation will be recommended when the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians issues its proposals to Congress, probably in June. By then, the commission is expected to have completed a study of the economic suffering arising from the 2½-year internment of the entire West Coast community of ethnic Japanese.

The commission found that race hatred, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership were the root causes of the episode, which now is generally regarded as a blot in the nation's history.

Much of Blame

But FDR, as the nation's leader, received much of the blame in the commission's report issued Thursday.

The wartime president signed the detention order without "any careful or thorough review of the situation," the commission said; he did nothing to calm war hysteria aimed at the Japanese on the West Coast; he remained silent when his navy secretary falsely

reported that Japanese espionage helped bring about America's costly defeat at Pearl Harbor and he delayed the release of the Japanese for 18 months after Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said it could no longer be justified as a military measure.

Some members of Congress have proposed paying \$25,000 to internees or their heirs.

But at a news conference, commission members sidestepped the compensation issue. They said they wanted to focus attention instead on the findings in their 467-page report, "Personal Justice Denied."

No Military Necessity

The commission declared there was no military necessity behind Roosevelt's decision, taken 10 weeks after the devastating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Roosevelt was urged to take the step by Stimson and particularly by the late Lt. Gen. John J. DeWitt, who was in charge of West Coast defenses.

DeWitt argued that even "Americanized" second and third generation Japanese-Americans, or Nisei, born in this country, were threats because of their racial ties to "an enemy race."

DeWitt's racial opinions "are remarkable even for the racially divided America of 1940," the commission said.

(Continued on page 4)

FDR Given Much of Blame For Internment of Japanese

(Continued from page 1)

The commission said those who ordered the mass internment could offer no rational justification "except political pressure and fear."

Under Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066 on Feb. 19, 1942, American citizens of Japanese descent and Japanese immigrants were prohibited from living, working or traveling on the West Coast.

Allowed to take no more than they could carry in their hands, they were rounded up in "assembly centers" — racetracks and fairgrounds — and then taken to "relocation centers," 10 bleak barracks camps in desolate areas in California, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Arkansas.

Peninsula Japanese Feel Satisfaction at Findings

Japanese-Americans on the Peninsula expressed satisfaction at findings by the President's Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians that a "grave injustice" had been done during World War II, but were guarded in their comments on possible payment of reparations by the U.S. government.

Royal Manaka of Seaside, businessman and member of the city's Park and Recreation Commission, was an Army enlisted man when World War II broke out and later served with the highly-decorated 442nd Infantry Regiment of Japanese-Americans in Europe.

Before the 442nd covered itself with glory, however, Japanese-Americans in uniform found themselves taken out of combat units and put on "special details," he said, "picking up the garbage."

FDR Visit Remembered

During a visit by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to Fort Riley, Kan., where Manaka was serving, Japanese-American soldiers were ordered into a barracks surrounded by guards armed with rifles, he recalled, until FDR left the camp.

Manaka noted that the presidential commission spoke to groups of internees in cities up and down the West Coast, "and at each of these, people who really felt an injustice had been

done came out and spoke of their own experiences. The members of the commission really got a first-hand, gut-level feeling of the people who were taken to the internment camps and how it affected their lives."

Manaka recalled that his wife's parents had to abandon their 80-acre farm in the Imperial Valley, leaving their vegetable crops on the ground and "almost having to give away" their car and personal belongings.

Manaka's own brothers, sisters and parents were interned.

His fellow soldiers in the 442nd, which came to be known as the "Purple Heart regiment," he said, "had a lot to prove."

For Compensation

Manaka said he felt that those who lost property and the economic earning power of those years of internment should be compensated.

Otis Kadani of Monterey, a past president of the Monterey Peninsula Chapter of the Japanese-American Citizens League, was interned in Arizona until he joined the Army and fought in the Pacific Theater, where he served in Army Intelligence as a linguist.

"We did lose a lot, yes," he said, "but what the reparations should be, I can't say."

Yo Tabata, a native of Monterey, whose wife was six months pregnant when he and his family were ordered out of his hometown in February, 1942, left behind the family fishing boat and began an odyssey that ended in a camp in Jerome, Ark.

Child Born

Enroute, their child was born in a hospital in Hanford, "and for a while we were the only Japanese-Americans west of Highway 99; all the rest went to Fresno Relocation Center and then east," he said.

The Tabatas lived in St. Louis and Chicago for a time after being released from the camp and didn't come back to Monterey until 1947.

"I hate to even think about those years," he said. "Those were bad times; it brings back a lot of bad memories."

Tabata commented that if internees do receive monetary compensation, "it will be a long time coming. I don't expect anything . . . as long as they recognize the fact that they made a grave error, that an injustice was done."

Cold Light of Hindsight

THERE IS no doubt that the internment of 120,000 persons of Japanese descent in the early days of World War II was one of the sorrier chapters of American history. But it is somewhat easier to place blame for the incident now than it was when it happened.

A special government commission, established by Congress in 1980, has determined that the root causes of the internment involved race hatred, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership, particularly that of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. All that is unquestionably true to some extent in the cold light of hindsight. There was, however, little public concern over the episode at the time it began 10 weeks after the Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor.

Anyone who did not live through that trying period — and there are fewer and fewer Americans living who did — cannot grasp the atmosphere of anti-Japanese feeling that swept the country at the beginning of World War II. It was a time of national trauma, of confusion, of patriotism fanned by fears of the Japanese war machine, of uncertainty as to what the nation really faced and even whether Americans were capable of meeting the challenges that loomed ahead.

There was, as it turned out and as the commission noted, no military

necessity for President Roosevelt's decision to intern Americans of Japanese descent and Japanese immigrants who lived along the West Coast. After all, Japanese in Hawaii were not relocated, even though that archipelago was more exposed to danger than the western United States. These unfortunate people were held for two years behind barbed wire in small barracks in desolate areas throughout the West. But the overreaction was smothered at a time when the country was starting to gear up for a massive war effort against Japan and Nazi Germany.

Subsequently, young men of Japanese descent distinguished themselves and proved their loyalty beyond any doubt by fighting in the European theater as the Nisei Division, the most decorated combat unit of the entire war. And, regardless of the unresolved question of compensation for the internees, it is good that the commission has brought out its findings into the public arena. That can only be healthy, even at this late date.

However, it should be remembered that, in the words of John J. McCloy, who served as an assistant secretary of war under Roosevelt and is now a New York attorney, "The report's conclusions are well and good in hindsight, but none of us had that at the time."

JUNE 16 - 1983

Interned Japanese Lost Millions, Report Shows

WASHINGTON (AP) — The 120,000 people of Japanese descent who were interned behind barbed wire by the federal government during World War II suffered income and property losses of between \$149 million and \$370 million, according to a study released Wednesday.

The report was issued as a prelude to a government commission's recommendation on whether to compensate the ethnic Japanese for being held in bleak barracks camps in desolate areas during the first 2½ years of the war.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians is expected to call for compensating the evacuees and their heirs when it makes its recommendations next week to Congress.

'Grave Injustice'

In a report three months ago, the commission called the episode "a grave injustice" and found no justification for it. The panel said no real threat of espionage or sabotage ever existed in the Japanese community in America.

The panel blamed the episode on race hatred, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership.

The loss estimate was prepared by the Washington consulting firm of ICF Inc. after a four-month analysis of old government records. ICF was paid \$70,000 for conducting the study.

Expressed in 1983 dollars, the loss to the relocated Japanese would come to between \$810 million and \$2 billion.

Losses Covered

The study only covered the loss of income and property when West Coast residents of Japanese descent were forced to dispose hurriedly of businesses, farms, homes and cars.

Almost all of those who were forced to leave their homes lived in California, Oregon, or Washington. The few residents of Japanese descent living in other areas were generally allowed to remain there as long as they registered with the government.

Under a 1948 compensation law, the government paid \$37 million to the internees in settlement of claims for real and personal property losses. The 26,568 claims totaled \$148 million.

The ICF said the payment was inadequate, noting that many claims were settled for "a great deal less than the reasonable value of the loss."

JUNE 17 - 83

Panel Urges Reparations, Apology To Japanese Interned in World War II

WASHINGTON (AP) — A commission recommended Thursday that the federal government apologize to the people of Japanese ancestry who it put in isolated camps during World War II and pay \$20,000 to each of approximately 60,000 who remain alive.

The recommendation to spend \$1.5 billion in compensation and other forms of redress for the detention was sent to Congress after a two-year investigation by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The commission declared no justification for the episode existed and blamed it on war hysteria, racial hatred and a failure of political leadership.

No congressional action is expected for several years and even then it remains in doubt that Congress will accept the commission's recommendations, said Ronald K. Ikejiri, Washington representative of the Japanese American Citizens League. He expressed gratitude for the recommendation, however.

In all, 120,000 people of Japanese descent were put in the detention camps under an order signed by President

Franklin D. Roosevelt 10 weeks after the devastating Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

But about half of them have since died, and the panel did not recommend payment to their heirs.

The panel's recommendations drew an expression of dismay from retired diplomat John J. McCloy, 88, who was assistant secretary of war during the time and who testified before the panel in 1981 that the idea of apologizing to the internees "sends me up the wall."

He said the attack on Pearl Harbor "constituted full justification for President (Franklin D.) Roosevelt's relocation order."

"The recommendations now being made are contrary to all sense of justice and fairness to the many thousands of American citizens who heavily suffered from the war that attack started and who have never been adequately compensated for their sufferings and losses."

McCloy said the commission itself, "its character, the manner and conduct of its hearings and the lobby which stimulated its proceedings," should be

investigated.

The commission told Congress, "No amount of money can fully compensate the excluded people for their losses and sufferings."

"Two and a half years behind the barbed-wire of a relocation camp, branded potentially disloyal because of one's ethnicity alone — these injustices cannot neatly be translated into dollars and cents."

But the panel said monetary redress is justified: "Nations that forget or ignore injustices are more likely to repeat them."

Rep. Dan Lungren, R-Calif., vice chairman, disagreed. He alone among the nine members voted against monetary compensation. He said it made no more sense to him to pay the people of Japanese ancestry for past injustices than it would be to pay black Americans or American Indians.

In addition to paying compensation, the commission urged Congress to enact a resolution to be signed by the president "which recognizes that a grave injustice was done and offers the apologies of the nation for the acts of exclusion, removal and detention."

Cranston Sponsors Measure To Pay Internment Victims

JUNE-22-83

WASHINGTON (AP) — Three West Coast lawmakers introduced legislation Wednesday to compensate people of Japanese descent who were put into detention camps during World War II.

Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., Rep. Mike Lowry, D-Wash., and Rep. Mervyn M. Dymally, D-Calif., were carrying out recommendations made last week by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

The commission, after a two-year investigation, called for compensating the 60,000 internees who remain alive of the 120,000 who were interned shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Lowry's bill proposed that each living survivor be given \$20,000, as the commission suggested. Cranston's legislation left it for Congress to fix the amount of compensation in its consideration of the bill.

"It will be a battle every step of the way," said Cranston, who is seeking the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination.

Lowry, agreed with Cranston's assessment. He said congressional opposition to spending up to \$1.2 billion on

compensation is bound to be strong. He said his mail shows that anti-Japanese sentiment still exists in American attitudes and often takes the form of hostility toward people of Japanese descent who live in the United States.

The commission said it found no evidence of espionage or sabotage by people of Japanese ancestry in this country.

It said war hysteria, racism and a failure of political leadership in the government of President Franklin D. Roosevelt were responsible for the decision to establish the internment camps.

"These Americans of Japanese descent were clearly mistreated and their basic civil liberties violated," Cranston said. "The U.S. government carried out its policy without the benefit of reviewing individual cases or providing due process of law and continued its policy virtually without regard for individuals who had demonstrated loyalty to the United States."

The senator said he had opposed the internment at the time, when he was working for the Office of War Information.

Japanese-Americans' Claims

MANY CALIFORNIANS are angered by the proposal that the federal government pay \$20,000 in compensation to each Japanese-American forced to move away from the Pacific Coast during World War II. It is not just the cost (\$1.5 billion), it is the principle of the thing.

Why should we pay the Japanese-Americans for their losses and their suffering? Did the Japanese government pay damages to the families of American servicemen killed in action in the Pacific? How about the American survivors of the Bataan march and Japanese prison camps — shouldn't they receive \$20,000 each? Why single out Japanese-Americans for compensation?

First of all, it must be said that there is no chance Congress voluntarily will accept the recommendation of its Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. What may happen is that the courts will find the federal government liable and award damages, just as American Indians were paid

damages after the courts found that treaties with them had been violated.

So the question turns on the necessity of the war-time relocation of the Japanese-Americans. There is every indication now that it was not necessary. It appears that the executive branch of the federal government withheld relevant evidence during World War II when it argued, successfully, before the Supreme Court that the relocation was justified.

However, it doesn't seem to us that reparations at this late date are going to rectify matters. They would merely punish contemporary American taxpayers, many of whom were not alive at the time and none of whom had anything to do with the injustice.

What is profoundly important is the lesson that the government, even if seems to be doing the will of the majority, must never violate the rights of a minority and suspend the safeguards of liberty except under the demonstrable threat of clear and present danger.

Grave Injustice

Editor, The Herald:

After two years of study, the congressionally-established Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment concluded that the internment of 120,000 West Coast Japanese-Americans was a grave injustice that was unsupported by military necessity. As a result of these findings, Sen. Alan Cranston and Reps. Mike Lowry and Mervyn Dymally introduced bills in Congress to compensate and redress these loyal, patriotic citizens and legal residents who were deprived of their Constitutional rights because of war-time hysteria and bigotry.

The Herald in its editorial compounds and proliferates these dangerous attitudes by mistakenly equating the actions of the Japanese government as the responsibility of the Japanese-Americans. I solicit Rep. Leon Panetta's support of this just legislation to acknowledge this tragic chapter in our history.

Jack Brennan,
Monterey

Injustice to Humanity

Editor, The Herald:

It will soon be 42 years since Japan bombed our Pearl Harbor, an infamous day in history, while one of their delegates spoke of peaceful relations with our nation in our White House. How long must the United States wait for an apology from Japan? When will Japan realize the injustice to humanity, their vicious aggression carried to posterity? A wrong was done that can never be undone, however forgiving the victims may feel. Perhaps a large monetary offering should be extended to all who suffered the inconveniences of that vicious and barbaric attack against our nation. Perhaps future aggressors will stay their hands when tempted to war against other nations, if dollar signs hang in the balance instead of mere human lives. "Pay Us," has a nice ring to it.

Indeed, Sen. Alan Cranston (D) has lost a few votes already from former Democrats who see his senility showing. It would be wise to get out of the races and shoe the horses instead. We deserve better.

Anita Chess-
Monter

Japan's WWII plan to set up '5th column' of immigrants

By Laurence McQuillan
Examiner Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Classified Japanese cables, intercepted and decoded by U.S. intelligence as long as a year before the attack on Pearl Harbor, reveal plans to create a subversive movement in the United States using Japanese-Americans and blacks.

The material may cast new light on why President Franklin D. Roosevelt issued the order removing Japanese-Americans from the West Coast during most of World War II. Nearly 120,000 of them were forced to live in internment camps.

The documents also disclose an extensive Japanese interest in trying to mobilize black Americans in a "scheme against the United States."

The Pentagon, with no fanfare, removed the classified label from hundreds of Japan's diplomatic cables obtained under a secret operation known as "Magic" that cracked Tokyo's complex code

system in 1940.

Magic was declassified a couple of years ago, but remained unnoticed in Pentagon archives until a few weeks ago.

Because of the big advantage the project gave the United States, its existence was known only to Roosevelt and a handful of top military officials.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, charged with conducting the first official federal inquiry into Roosevelt's decision, was not aware of the declassified documents when it issued a 467-page report in February.

The panel tentatively plans to submit recommendations to Congress June 22 on what should be done to rectify what the group called a "grave injustice." It is expected to call for compensation for survivors or their families.

"I wish we'd seen some of the 'Magic' material, because it's embarrassing not to have gone through it," said Angus Mac-

—See back page, col. 1

U.S. Seeks Redress Suit Dismissal

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department Monday filed a motion in U.S. District Court to dismiss the \$24 billion suit brought against the United States on behalf of Japanese Americans interned during World War II.

The suit was filed in March on behalf of the 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry who were locked up in secluded camps in the West during the war. It seeks \$200,000 for each of those interned or their survivors.

The case was filed by the National Council for Japanese-American Redress. Twenty-five Japanese Americans, some of whom are dead, were listed as plaintiffs.

Assistant Attorney General J. Paul McGrath, in charge of the department's civil division, said the motion seeks dismissal on the grounds that several statutes of limitation established by Congress for claims against the United States have expired.

He also said that since the Japanese-Americans Evacuation Claims Act was passed by Congress and intended to be the exclusive remedy for such claims, the courts lack jurisdiction. Also, the motion maintains, none of the statutes or constitutional provisions cited in the suit provides a basis for damage recovery.

In addition to damages, the suit seeks a judicial declaration that the United States violated the constitutional and civil rights of the people who were interned an average of 1,100 days.

On Feb. 24, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, a special panel created by Congress, issued a report which said, "A grave injustice was done."

Should Wait in Line

Editor, The Herald:

JULY 6
As a man who has experienced racial injustice and suffered from it all my life, I would be, and should be, the last to advocate that the Japanese not be compensated for the injustice perpetrated on them. However, I think they should wait in line.

They should come after the families of the Scotsboro victims and the Paul Robeson family, as well as the Sacco and Venzetti families. Then they should be compensated together with victims of the Jackson, Miss., college kids who were shot in the back trying to get attention paid to injustice, Viola Lulezo, Michael Schwerner and two other youngsters who were murdered with him. Then when all these good people, including the Japanese people of San Francisco, have been compensated, I want my 40 acres and my mule.

Joseph Ruffin, Jr.,
Seaside

Belief in Constitution

Editor, The Herald:

JULY 8
I find it appalling after many long years that some in this country still equate Americans of Japanese ancestry with the enemy this nation fought during the Pacific campaigns of World War II.

Two-thirds of those loyal Americans were native born. The others were legal residents, generally in ill health and elderly. Hardly a danger to national security. I must point out that the latter group was denied citizenship based upon race.

What should be the most frightening aspect of this episode is that it could have happened to any of us. Executive Order 9066 which ultimately led to the internment of 120,000 people, mentions no particular group.

If President Roosevelt had heeded the secret Munson Report (Curtis B. Munson), this deliberate violation of the Constitution would not have occurred.

The belief in our constitution has shaped my thinking on this and can best be broached in the words of Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes: "You may think that the Constitution is your security — it is nothing but a piece of paper. You may think that the statutes are your security — they are nothing but words in a book. You may think that elaborate mechanism of government is your security — it is nothing at all, unless you have sound and uncorrupted public opinion to give life to your Constitution, to give vitality to your statutes, to make efficient your government machinery."

George E. Austin,
Seaside

Confused the Issue

Editor, The Herald:

JULY 3
Whether Californians are angered or not, The Herald's editorial comments concerning compensation for Japanese-Americans are certainly instilled with anger and lacking in objective analysis. How dare you, under the guise of principles, establish an analogy between the suffering of servicemen caused by a foreign enemy and the imprisonment of American citizens by their own government? You imply that injustices have been cancelled out and, thereby, suggest that there was no distinction between Japanese-Americans and the Japanese nationals who fought zealously to defeat our country. You speak of singling out, yet rather than ask: "Why single out Japanese-Americans for compensation?", you should pose the question: "Why were Japanese-Americans singled out for internment?" Americans of Italian and German descent were not subjected to this special treatment.

You have not only confused the issues but have made dangerous and illogical deductions. In the exercise of a free press it is incumbent upon you to be responsible and forthright. The underlying message of your editorial is clear. You denounce compensation using a sort of vengeance-seeking tabulation,

yet what you really resent is the potential financial cost. If you believe the American taxpayer cannot afford the awarding of damages, you should limit your comments to the economics involved in the commission's recommendations and do not offend your readers with such vindictive and vacuous thoughts.

Jacalyn Mahler,
Monterey

Yellow Journalism

Editor, The Herald:

The Herald's editorial on Japanese-American claims has a stench of yellow journalism your paper practiced during the war years — look back 40 years. What in God's name has a foreign government got to do with the unjust treatment of U.S. citizens (of Japanese origin) by their own U.S. of A? Frankly speaking, it has taken 40 years to get the federal government to hear this matter. It is the principle of the issue and it has added up over the years. The mistakes made 40 years ago are being paid for by the new generation and it is costing taxpayers hundreds of billions of dollars and jobs, just look at the made-in-Japan-or-Germany labels.

Aki Hane,
Watsonville

Reparations Question

Editor, The Herald:

JULY 3
In The Herald editorial "Japanese-Americans' Claims," you state: "Why should we pay Japanese-Americans for their losses and sufferings? Did the Japanese government pay damages to the families of American servicemen killed in action in the Pacific?" Is it possible that you and "many Californians" fail to understand the difference between Japanese-American and Japanese? The former were bonafide citizens of this country; the latter were citizens of a foreign country at war with the United States. This is what the question of reparations turns on; not, as you maintain, on the necessity of the war-time relocation of Japanese-Americans (now known, incidentally, to have been nonexistent and falsely claimed by our government).

We did not intern German-Americans or Italian-Americans. Had we tried to do so, the logistics would have been impossible and we would have lost perhaps 30 percent of our armed forces. The Japanese-Americans were interned because: Americans were totally outraged at Japan because of Pearl Harbor (and rightly so); the Japanese-Americans were easily iden-

tified; they constituted a group small enough to be handled relatively easily; and they were weak politically.

Most of these points hardly result from my original thinking. Some have been made by your own syndicated columnists, most recently by Carl Rowan ("Compensation for Internment?")

John Davis,
Carmel

Montereyans of Japanese Ancestry Say Apology for Internment Overdue

JUNE - 29 - 83

By Judie Telfer
Herald Staff Writer

An apology is long overdue to Japanese-Americans interned during World War II, according to a sampling of Monterey residents of Japanese ancestry, but most of those polled said they could understand the rancor some Caucasian-Americans feel on the issue.

"I think most people in the Japanese community, and advocates for the community, anticipated there would be a good deal of reaction," said David Yamada, a political science instructor at Monterey Peninsula College.

"An issue like this is apt to stir up a lot of emotions," he said, "but if you have lived through a sense of injustice, you don't simply give up because people seem to be opposed."

Battle Predicted

On moral and constitutional grounds, Yamada said, the \$20,000 in reparation payments proposed by Sen. Alan Cranston are totally justified. He added, however, that "given the character of the economy and rebirth of a lot of hostility, clearly there's going to be a battle."

The attempt of some people to draw parallels between other groups that have been oppressed, he said, "is to confuse the issue."

"It is more than the literal value of the money," Yamada said, saying that in the case of his father, as well as of many people of Japanese ancestry, the proposed \$20,000 won't come anywhere near repaying them for property lost in the hastily implemented internment.

The money, he said, symbolizes the "continuing commitment through due process to safeguard and protect the liberties of minorities."

If America were someday to go to war with a Latin American or African country, he asked, "is it conceivable we might overlook the lessons of the '40's and incarcerate those minorities? It seems so fallacious today, and yet that's exactly what we did in 1942."

For His Father

Although he was only about three at the time his family was moved to the internment camp at Poston, Ariz., in 1942, he said it is for his 78-year-old father that he most hopes the reparations bill is passed.

People of that generation, "who will soon be leaving us," he said, may go to their graves "somehow harboring the

feeling that the nation . . . never came around to recognizing an injustice had been done."

Hiroko Manaka, who was 14 when her family was sent to one of the camps at Poston, said she would rather not talk about that part of her past "because it does get me upset."

Still, she said, friends and neighbors mention to her that victims of the Bataan death march or people who spent part of the war as Japanese prisoners of war might also be as entitled to reparations.

"We actually had nothing to do with it," Mrs. Manaka said. "We were American citizens living here in the U.S."

Surprised

People still ask her how long she has lived in this country, she said, and seem surprised when she responds that she was born here.

She called the monetary compensation inconsequential, but added, "the only time people open their eyes is when they see dollar signs."

While she is not bitter about the experience, Mrs. Manaka said, she does think an official apology from the government is in order. "I think it needs to be said that we should not ever have anything like this happen again, just because we looked like the enemy."

John Gota, supervisor of the laboratory at Calle Principal Medical Group, said that while he is reluctant to "stir up the ashes," that it is necessary.

"What was done was an injustice to us all," he said. "We were American citizens just as much as anybody else born in this country, and we pledged allegiance to our country every morning at school."

Economic Losses

Of the economic losses, he said, "We don't talk about it too much, but there were years and years of toil by our parents that went for naught."

Reparations, Gota said, "depend on the government's conscience."

But, he said, he "hates to see a hornet's nest stirred up again," because of the racial tension that publicity about the subject generates.

At the heart of the matter is an American issue, rather than a Japanese-American issue, according to Shig Kihara, who taught Japanese at the Army Intelligence School at the Presidio in San Francisco after the out-

break of war in 1941, then taught at the Army's Defense Language Institute in Monterey until his retirement in 1974.

People who try to cloud the issue by mentioning the Bataan Death March or POWs, he said, "miss the issue so badly that it's pathetic."

The real issue, he insisted, is a constitutional one. While President Gerald Ford already rescinded Executive Order 9066, authorizing the internment of 120,000 people, he said, it is now time for the other two branches of government to take action.

Must Be Addressed

Already the debate has rekindled some racism, Kihara said. "It's unfortunate, but if you want to continue to rely on the constitution . . . then this wrong, this injustice of 40 years ago, must be addressed."

If the question is not resolved in the laws of the country, and in the history books, he said, "then this thing is just going to continue to fester and never will die."

Monetary compensation, he insisted, is not the main issue, and he doesn't care whether that part of the bill passes.

"I have spoken, of course," he said, "to hundreds of other Japanese-American friends. They say if Congress will do that (issue an apology and rescind the law which implemented President Franklin D. Roosevelt's executive order), then they can forget about the money part of it."

Agreement

Dr. Takashi Hattori, director of the radiology department at Community Hospital, agreed with Kihara on the issue of compensation.

"I don't care if I get paid," he said, but, he added, "I think it's good the public knows what happened."

The biggest problem, Hattori said, is that most other Americans don't distinguish between citizens and non-citizens when they talk about Japanese in America at the time war broke out.

When his family was sent off to relocation camp, he said, a neighbor of German ancestry promised to look after their possessions, because he had experienced the same kind of anti-German hysteria during World War I.

"What's happened can never be corrected," he said. "The main thing is that people know what happened so it doesn't happen again."

The Japanese-Americans

Editor, The Herald:

JULY 17

In World War II, 120,000 Japanese-Americans were interned by executive order on grounds that they represented a threat to "national security" because of their ethnic origin. Documents now reveal that accusations were groundless and that facts vindicating them were deliberately concealed by the U.S. government when their internment was challenged before the U.S. Supreme Court by the ACLU of Northern California. Before the war ended, the Japanese-American "442 Combat Team," with volunteers from the internment camps, served with extraordinary heroism.

In the hysteria of the McCarthy era, Congress passed the "Emergency Detention Act of 1950," modeled upon the Japanese-American internment. The president was authorized to order the detention of "political suspects" who had violated no law, but had exercised their right of dissent guaranteed by the First Amendment. The Japanese-American camps were maintained in readiness, while the FBI compiled a file of tens of thousands to be interned on presidential order, which happily never came. In 1975, this infamous act was repealed as the result of a campaign led by the Japanese-American Citizens League.

Should the U.S. government now admit its error and make a symbolic restitution to interned Japanese-Americans for the injustice and financial losses they incurred? If we value freedom and justice, the answer must be a resounding "yes."

Abraham Lincoln said: "Accustomed to trample on the rights of others, you have lost the genius of your own independence and become the fit subjects of the first cunning tyrant who rises among you."

Richard Criley,
Carmel

Internment Issue

Editor, The Herald:

I was appalled by The Herald editorial, "Japanese-Americans' Claims," which fell considerably short of the normally high standards of your paper.

The central issue of the congressional investigation of the wartime internment of Japanese-Americans is the constitutionality of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, Feb. 19, 1942. The American Constitution embodies the principles of the great American experiment in political democracy. The meaning and significance of America in human civilization hinges on the preservation of the principles of life, liberty, equality and justice guaranteed in the Constitution. Should the Constitution be betrayed, America will simply become another unjust, unprincipled, and oppressive nation.

At the executive level of government, President Ford has already rescinded Executive Order 9066 on July 31, 1980, declaring, "It was a sad day in our history. This kind of error shall never be made again."

What Japanese-Americans are now seeking is to have Congress repeal Public Law 503, passed on Mar. 19, 1942, for the purpose of implementing Executive Order 9066. Secondly, to declare that the internment was unnecessary and wrong. Thirdly, to publicly and officially apologize to Japanese-Americans for the injustice and the human suffering. Monetary compensation is a secondary and minor adjunct of the main issue.

Shigeya Kihara,
Monterey

Carl Rowan

JUNE 22 - 83

Compensation for Internment?

WASHINGTON — Much of the nation continues to wallow in guilt over the outrageously racist internment of 120,000 West Coast Japanese Americans during World War II. A U.S. commission has told Congress that it ought to allocate some \$1.5 billion to pay \$20,000 to each of the 60,000 Japanese Americans who have survived what the commission calls a "grave injustice."

The reaction to the commission's recommendation reveals an old and present American mindset that indicates how the Japanese internments occurred and why any other minority group could be put behind barbed wire in a moment of crisis today.

John J. McCloy, now 88, who as assistant secretary of war was a key figure in the decision to round up and lock up Japanese Americans, telephoned reporters last week to express his outrage at the commission's plan to pay redress money to the Japanese.

"It is utterly unconscionable and unfair to all those who suffered from the attack on Pearl Harbor that Sunday morning, none of whom were adequately compensated," McCloy said. "How can you adequately compensate those who are still entombed (in ships sunk at Pearl Harbor)?"



Rowan

Clearly, McCloy, who was a noted colleague of mine in government 20 years ago, is still blaming Japanese Americans for the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941 although there is not the slightest evidence or other reason to do so. Clearly, McCloy still looks askance at Americans of Japanese descent even though it has been established beyond doubt that they were and are loyal citizens.

Even allowing for a measure of senility, McCloy should by now have faced up to the fact that he and his wartime honchos did not intern Americans of German or Italian descent, or blame Germans in Milwaukee or Italians in New York City, for American deaths at Normandy or Anzio.

It is a cruel sort of lingering bigotry to blame Americans of Japanese ancestry for the deeds of Tojo and Hirohito when the cousins of Hitler and Mussolini are not held accountable for the pogroms and crimes of the Axis leaders.

Having made this point, let me make it clear that there are sound grounds from which to question the proposal to pay 60,000 Japanese Americans \$20,000 each.

If the Congress wants to go on a guilt trip and use its budget to ease America's conscience, it will find that at least three groups are in line ahead of the Japanese for compensation in the name of justice.

America is a picnic for citizens of Japanese descent, compared with the millions of Indians (Native Americans, I'm supposed to say!).

It has taken four decades for Americans to admit officially that we committed a grievous offense against the humanity of Japanese Americans. But we have been spitting on American Indians for more than 30 decades. We still have most of them in unofficial internment, hidden away in their misery in the most wretched backwoods of America.

Anyone for giving every injured Indian \$20,000?

Then there are the Haitians who fled

their miserable country seeking freedom in the United States, only to find imprisonment in the Krome Avenue Detention Center in Florida, and similar places.

I saw the dehumanizing conditions under which the Haitians lived until the U.S. federal courts declared that this government was behaving abominably toward some pitiable people.

Anyone for giving \$20,000 to every abused Haitian?

Then, it is instructive to look at the Japanese internees in the perspective of 27 million black Americans who struggled under slavery for more than a century, plus another 125 years of institutionalized bigotry and injustice.

Many white Americans don't want to hear about the ways in which black families, black workers, black schoolchildren are weighted down by the burdens of generations of servitude and injustices, but the reality is that hardly a black family in the land is not victimized by past outrages of a white majority more than any West Coast Japanese American was handicapped by internment.

Anyone in favor of the federal government giving 420,000 to every black American as compensation for internment in the ditches, the kitchens, the cotton fields, the ghettos, the jail houses of America for as long as this country has existed?

The late Urban League director, Whitney Young, used to call again and again for a "domestic Marshall Plan" under which the U.S. government would do for black Americans what it did for the weak and troubled peoples of Western Europe after World War II.

Young never had a chance of getting his Marshall Plan. The Haitians will get nothing but a bad time.

Indians won't get the time of day — even in a discarded glass of sand.

The commission dealing with the Japanese will do little more than reawaken Americans to the ease with which they abuse defenseless groups of citizens, and go 40 years or forever without thinking seriously about how to make amends.

Unjust Persecution

JULY 26

Editor, The Herald:

Suppose you as a loyal American citizen suddenly, without warning or provocation, had your bank account and funds frozen by the United States government and were given a pitifully few hours to dispose of all you owned, pack just two suitcases, say your goodbyes and then were loaded at gunpoint into United States Army trucks and taken to a concentration camp for what and how long?

Suppose after a couple of years the gates of the concentration camp were opened and you were told to go home only to find your former home occupied by black defense workers from the South?

Don't just suppose. This happened to thousands of loyal, industrious United States citizens. To my eternal sorrow and shame I saw this happen. Can you wonder when the truth of Hiroshima, Vietnam is known? When American liberty, justice and freedom for all means selling arms to both sides, lavishly supporting hoards of parasitic refugees and countries sucking our American blood dry, I wonder just why I fought loyally in World War II and Korea? Can you wonder why I say I wouldn't do it again?

But just suppose these words help somehow to bring some belated amends to those Americans so unjustly and cruelly persecuted. Then what? Then maybe I'll learn to believe again in a government proclaiming devotion to liberty, justice and freedom for all. But only maybe.

Gabriel McCloud,
Pacific Grove

PACIFIC GROVE

Japanese Internment

7-11-83

Editor, The Herald:

Any U.S. citizen- evacuee could appeal confinement to a relocation camp by a writ of habeas corpus in any federal court. Not all evacuees went to relocation centers, let alone remained there. Many were freed to resettle and work outside the Pacific war zone.

Those who remained did so by choice of family status. The Supreme Court said that just under 10,000 of Japanese ancestry "refused to swear unqualified allegiance to the United States and to renounce allegiance to the Japanese Emperor, and several thousand requested repatriation to Japan."

In the second group were resident enemy aliens who, as was their right, remained loyal to the land of their birth and thus were subject to internment, also get \$20,000.

The third group was composed of adults free to leave but who decided to remain. Due to the following of ancestor worship, the family and its ties received the most important consideration.

In the fourth group were children or other dependents of those who wished to remain or were detained.

No one mentions those who refused to be drafted, sitting out the war, and for their personal safety in the relocation camps. Some renounced their citizenship, asking repatriation so as to fight us. Others were "Kibei," sent to Japan at an early age to be indoctrinated for the conquest of the Pacific.

The U.S. government has no need to apologize for protecting their lives and property which was stored in 11 warehouses on the San Francisco waterfront and elsewhere by Deputy Attorney General James Lynch.

Donovan W. Moore,
Monterey

Residents Interned in World War II Camps

JUNE 29 - 83

Plan to Compensate Japanese-Americans

Draws Fire

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some Americans are up in arms over the thought of a national apology to the people of Japanese ancestry who were put in detention camps after the attack on Pearl Harbor 41 years ago.

"The most absurd idea you guys in Washington ever came up with, and you've had some great ones," a World War II veteran from Tampa, Fla., wrote the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which has proposed an apology and redress in the form of a \$20,000 payment to each of the approximately 60,000 internees who remain alive.

All told, 120,000 were put in the camps, some for 2½ years or more. The commission called the episode "a grave injustice."

In reaction, the panel says it got 60 to

70 letters, most of them negative. Some of the letters are blatantly racist, but most offered the argument that under the circumstances the internment was warranted.

"The relocation action in 1942 was a sound and logical reaction to an enemy attack and does not require an apology," wrote a Californian who had been a prisoner of Nazi Germany in World War II. "Where is the commission to reward those who fought for their government?"

Some of the correspondents make the point that injustice is an inevitable by-product of war. "It was an unfair and an un-American thing to do, but it should be considered one of the many evils of war," one wrote.

A couple from Texas told of being

imprisoned by the Japanese in Manila: "There then followed 37 months of brutality, deprivation and degradation that is so well-documented that it need not be repeated here. At the end of that time we were brought back to the States and let off the train at Newton, Kan., with one suit of clothes and a suitcase each and no job, to make our way back into civil life in a wartime economy as best we could.

"Since the United States government has not seen fit to give, or offer, compensation for our imprisonment and brutal treatment, nor force the Japanese government to do so, it does not seem reasonable to recommend compensation for the Japanese, Japanese-Americans or their descendants, for far less arduous but better-publicized treatment."

Many of the writers made no distinction between the people of Japan and people of Japanese ancestry living in this country. Two-thirds of the internees were U.S. citizens; the others were legal residents.

Others argued that the commission was luxuriating in hindsight.

Commission Still Asserts Innocence of Internees

WASHINGTON (AP) — A government commission Tuesday stood by its judgment exonerating Japanese-Americans of traitorous acts despite evidence that imperial Japan tried to recruit spies and saboteurs in the United States before the attack on Pearl

Harbor.

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians said a review of cables decoded by U.S. cryptanalysts does not alter its central finding — that there was no justification for the decision by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to place all ethnic Japanese on the West Coast in internment camps.

In Tuesday's postscript to its report, the commission acknowledged it had not examined the cables, intercepted in a counterespionage operation known as "Magic," before it issued its report. The cables were published by the Defense Department in 1977.

In one of them, Tokyo instructed its agents to recruit spies, both from among ethnic Japanese and other people.

M. MICHAEL MEHEEN
JOHN F. MENKEN
MANOUCHER FARZAN
RICHARD H. WEST

MEHEEN & MENKEN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW

631 ABREGO
MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA 93940
(408) 649-6161

DATE: October 11, 1983

TO: JAPANESE/AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE


FROM: Richard H. West, Attorney

SUBJECT:

ENCLOSED Article

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 PLEASE REVIEW AND COMMENT
 FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND FILES
 IN ACCORDANCE WITH YOUR REQUEST
 PLEASE TELEPHONE ME
 PLEASE PRESENT TO JUDGE _____ FOR APPROVAL AND SIGNATURE
 PLEASE FILE ORIGINAL AND RETURN COPIES
 PLEASE RECORD AND RETURN
 A CHECK FOR \$ _____ IS ENCLOSED
 PLEASE COME TO THE OFFICE AND SIGN THE ORIGINAL OF THIS DOCUMENT.

Monterey Peninsula Chapter
JAPANESE/AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
P.O. Box 664
Monterey, CA 93940


RICHARD H. WEST, Attorney At Law

ney General's Office will evaluate the current investigation being made into recent Vietnamese boat fires in Moss Landing, it was announced Wednesday.

If the evaluation indicates that local law enforcement agencies are "either unable or unwilling to handle the case," the Attorney General's Office could "get involved," a spokesman for the office said.

The evaluation order follows a call by state Assemblyman Dominic Cortese, D-San Jose, for a state investigation into the fires that damaged the 38-foot New Hope July 13 and the Lucky on May 19 while they were tied up at the docks.

The fire on the New Hope also spread to the 30-foot Hong Loi, which was docked nearby.

Directors of the Peninsula Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League have also voted to request an attorney general's investigation and to express their concern over the situation to Assemblyman Sam Farr, D-Carmel, and state Sen. Henry Mello, D-Watsonville, according to the chapter's vice president, Robert Ouye of Marina.

Cortese made his request after Chau Mai, owner of the Lucky and president of the Pacific Fishermen's Association, an organization of Vietnamese fishermen, testified before a hearing of Cortese's Joint Legislative Committee on Refugee Resettlement that Vietnamese fishermen in Moss Landing were being subjected to harassment.

Reached by telephone at his home Wednesday, Cortese said his committee will issue a report around Sept. 1. "I'm going to monitor the investigation," he said.

"The first word I got (of the Moss Landing situation) was at the hearing," Cortese said, adding that "I was star-

War II Internment Camp Convictions

legislative and executive branches of government acting together in wartime."

"Both of those branches of government have long since concluded that the mass evacuation was part of an unfortunate episode in our nation's history," the motion continued. It added: "There is... no continuing reason in this setting for this court to convene hearings or make findings about (Korematsu's) allegations of governmental wrongdoing in the 1940s."

quiry Fires

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A spokesman for the attorney general's office, describing the investigation as "routine," said "we got the letter yesterday or the day before," and "the usual procedure is to assign an investigator to talk to local authorities."

Lt. Gary Barlow, fire prevention officer for the North County Fire Department, has stated that he found "sure evidence of arson" at the scene of the Lucky fire but can conclude only that there is a "good possibility" that the New Hope fire was caused by arson.

The evidence at the Lucky scene included "definite fuel spill patterns" on the dock alongside, a container with gasoline residue floating in the water nearby, and gasoline residue on the boat.

Barlow said he also found "short, charred square pieces of what appeared to be soft wood and may have been match sticks" on the dock.

He said he turned all the evidence over to the sheriff's office, which is conducting the investigation.

Barlow said "I think there's a connection" between the Lucky fire and a fight just before the fire between two Vietnamese and two non-Vietnamese men.

A witness said the two non-Vietnamese attacked two Vietnamese employees of a fish buyer on a dock, struck them and pursued them onto the parking lot.

The two attackers were later seen near the Lucky just before the fire, the witness said.

Capt. William Davis of the sheriff's investigation division, said there were "incidents" before both fires but no connection has been established.

U.S. Asks to Vacate World War II Internment Camp Convictions

From Staff and Wire Reports

SAN FRANCISCO — The federal government offered Tuesday to set aside the convictions of Japanese Americans who refused to report to internment camps during World War II, calling the lockup "part of an unfortunate episode in our nation's history" that no court could rectify.

In papers filed in federal district court in San Francisco, the Justice Department said it would not seek to defend the conviction of Fred Korematsu, who had asked to reopen the 1944 U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld his conviction and validated the wartime internment of some 120,000 other Japanese-Americans.

Korematsu's lawyer, Dale Minami of Oakland, said he was elated by the government's move. "We believe that, after 40 years, Fred Korematsu has been vindicated," Minami said. "This will affect all Japanese-Americans."

Korematsu, now 63 and living in San Leandro, filed a unique court action in January in an effort to set aside his conviction for failing to report to an internment camp in 1942. He alleged that the Supreme Court based its ruling in *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214, 1944, on false and incomplete information provided by the military, Justice Department, and other government agencies.

The Justice Department papers, signed by

Chief Assistant U.S. Attorney William McGivern, asked U.S. District Judge Marilyn Hall Patel to dismiss the case, now scheduled for trial Nov. 4.

"The government has concluded — without any intention to disparage those persons who made the decisions in question — that it would not be appropriate to defend this 40-year-old misdemeanor conviction," wrote McGivern.

"Because we believe that it is time to put behind us the controversy which led to the mass evacuation in 1942 and instead to reaffirm the inherent right of each person to be treated as an individual, it is singularly appropriate to vacate this conviction for non-

violent civil disobedience."

The government offered to reverse Korematsu's conviction as well as the convictions of all other Japanese Americans who refused to report to internment camps during World War II. Korematsu had not asked for any monetary award.

About 120,000 Japanese Americans were interned during World War II at a time when fear of Japanese invasion and racist sentiment were both high. The government's papers filed Tuesday said that the judiciary had "questioned the wisdom of those military orders," but affirmed Korematsu's misdemeanor conviction "because it upheld the very broad discretionary authority of the

legislative and executive branches of government acting together in wartime."

"Both of those branches of government have long since concluded that the mass evacuation was part of an unfortunate episode in our nation's history," the motion continued. It added: "There is... no continuing reason in this setting for this court to convene hearings or make findings about (Korematsu's) allegations of governmental wrongdoing in the 1940s."

12 Thursday, Aug. 4, 1983. Monterey Peninsula Herald

State to Check Inquiry Into Vietnamese Fires

By Everett Messick
Herald North County Bureau

MOSS LANDING — The state Attorney General's Office will evaluate the current investigation being made into recent Vietnamese boat fires in Moss Landing, it was announced Wednesday.

If the evaluation indicates that local law enforcement agencies are "either unable or unwilling to handle the case," the Attorney General's Office could "get involved," a spokesman for the office said.

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Cortese made his request after Chau Mai, owner of the Lucky and president of the Pacific Fishermen's Association, an organization of Vietnamese fishermen, testified before a hearing of Cortese's Joint Legislative Committee on Refugee Resettlement that Vietnamese fishermen in Moss Landing were being subjected to harassment.

Reached by telephone at his home Wednesday, Cortese said his committee will issue a report around Sept. 1. "I'm going to monitor the investigation," he said.

"The first word I got (of the Moss Landing situation) was at the hearing," Cortese said, adding that "I was star-

tled — I was shocked."

He said he decided that "what the friction stems from should be the source of further investigation — I couldn't say at this point whether it's racial or economic or what..."

A spokesman for the attorney general's office, describing the investigation as "routine," said "we got the letter yesterday or the day before," and "the usual procedure is to assign an investigator to talk to local authorities."

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Friday, May 20, 1983. Monterey Peninsula Herald



(Herald Photos by Orville Myers)

War Games

American soldiers (left photo) Maj. Sam V. Wilson (left) and Master Sgt. Robert B. Burt maneuver markers on maps against Lt. Col. Nobuhiro Ouchi (center photo) and Maj. Gen. Goro Hitomi (right photo), both of Japan's Ground Self-Defense Force, during Exercise Yama Sakura (Mountain Cherry) IV at Fort Ord's Battle Simulation Center. The command post exercise with U.S. and Japanese officers began Monday and is designed to train headquarters staff officers in maneuvering troops through the use of war games similar to those available at commercial hobby stores. In addition to officers from Fort Ord's 7th Infantry Division, members of the IX Corps of the U.S. Army, Japan, took part in the exercise with 71 Japanese officers.



John Gota: born on hill

By MARK GROVER

If you know John Gota, chances are you have heard a few good stories about the history of Monterey.

Maybe he told you the one about Bobo the sea monster of Monterey Bay, or how he and other local kids threw stones at the discarded metal boilers where the transients lived—and earned mention in John Steinbeck's book *Cannery Row*. Or have you heard the one about the Japanese who acted like a chicken so he could buy eggs, or how Bing Crosby signed his autograph in blood? Gota knows why the sardines left, and it's not a mystery. He also feels that if he had found the right blood type... he might have saved Doc Rickett's life!

For the Gotas, Monterey is more than a memory.

In 1900 Ichiro Gota arrived in San Francisco from Japan. With thousands of other Asian emigrants, Gota crossed the Pacific to become a part of the new world. Many of the Asians never left the San Francisco area. Hundreds of others ventured up and down the Pacific Coast setting up communities as they went.

Ichiro worked a series of jobs from San Francisco to Seattle and back down to Watsonville before he finally came to Monterey.

In 1916 John, the youngest of four children, was born at the old Gigling Reservation on Presidio Hill. By then, Ichiro had long since sent for his wife, and had changed his name to George.

Cannery Row was Chinatown

Before John was a year old, George Gota moved his family down to Cannery Row. Both of John's parents worked cutting fish at the Ben Sen Cannery. "Cannery Row was known as Chinatown when I was growing up," Gota said. "We all shopped at Chong's Groceries, and sometimes ate at the Bear Flag Cafe, and the Lone Star Restaurant, or Flora Woods."

Although Gota was only six when his family moved up the hill from the Row, memories have died hard.

"The things I remember most," he said, "are the trucks hauling tomatoes from Gilroy to make sauce for the canned sardines, and the transients who lived in the old boilers—we were some of the kids who John Steinbeck wrote about, we threw stones at them."

Gota also remembers his mother insisting that he not walk on the side of the street where Flora's girls could be seen. "Those girls were always friendly," he said, "and I really couldn't understand why my mother felt that way about them."

After operating a boarding house for cannery workers, an Army-Navy shop, a barber shop and grocery on Lighthouse in New Monterey, George Gota finally started the Monterey Fish Company on Fisherman's Wharf in 1922. The sardine industry was booming, and there were more fish in the bay than there was demand at the market. Fish marketing was a prosperous business. The first of the best years were beginning for the Gota family.

Attended Bay View School

Although life at home remained very Japanese, John Gota recalls most of his boyhood days as 100% American. When he was younger there was a Japanese school which he attended, but most of his education had been at local public schools.

He attended Bay View Grammar School and Monterey High. At the high school Gota remembers the

Continued on Page Seven



JOHN GOTA
...in his Calle Pacific Medical lab

Monterey Bay Tribune

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MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

SUCCESSOR TO
SEASIDE TRIBUNE AND MARINA TRIBUNE

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1983

John Gota —

Continued from Page One

principal, Ernest Morehead. "He was a very compassionate man, and humble. I respected Mr. Morehead a lot," Gota said. "He was not the kind of guy you would have expected to be principal. The oldtimers around here will remember him."

In Gota's memory is a wealth of old time Monterey names and businesses. He began to write a list of businesses and such that can no longer be found in the phone book. In a few minutes he had filled the page and began another. But his memories do not stop there.

Worked in fish market

In 1935, when he was 17, Gota saw Bobo. "He had a head like a monkey, a neck like a giraffe and a body like a giant sea lion," he insists. "And I hadn't been drinking!"

Bobo is the legendary Monterey Bay sea monster, sometimes known as The Old Man in The Sea. Although there are few and sometimes far between sightings of Bobo, he has become a regular footnote in the works of most Monterey historians.

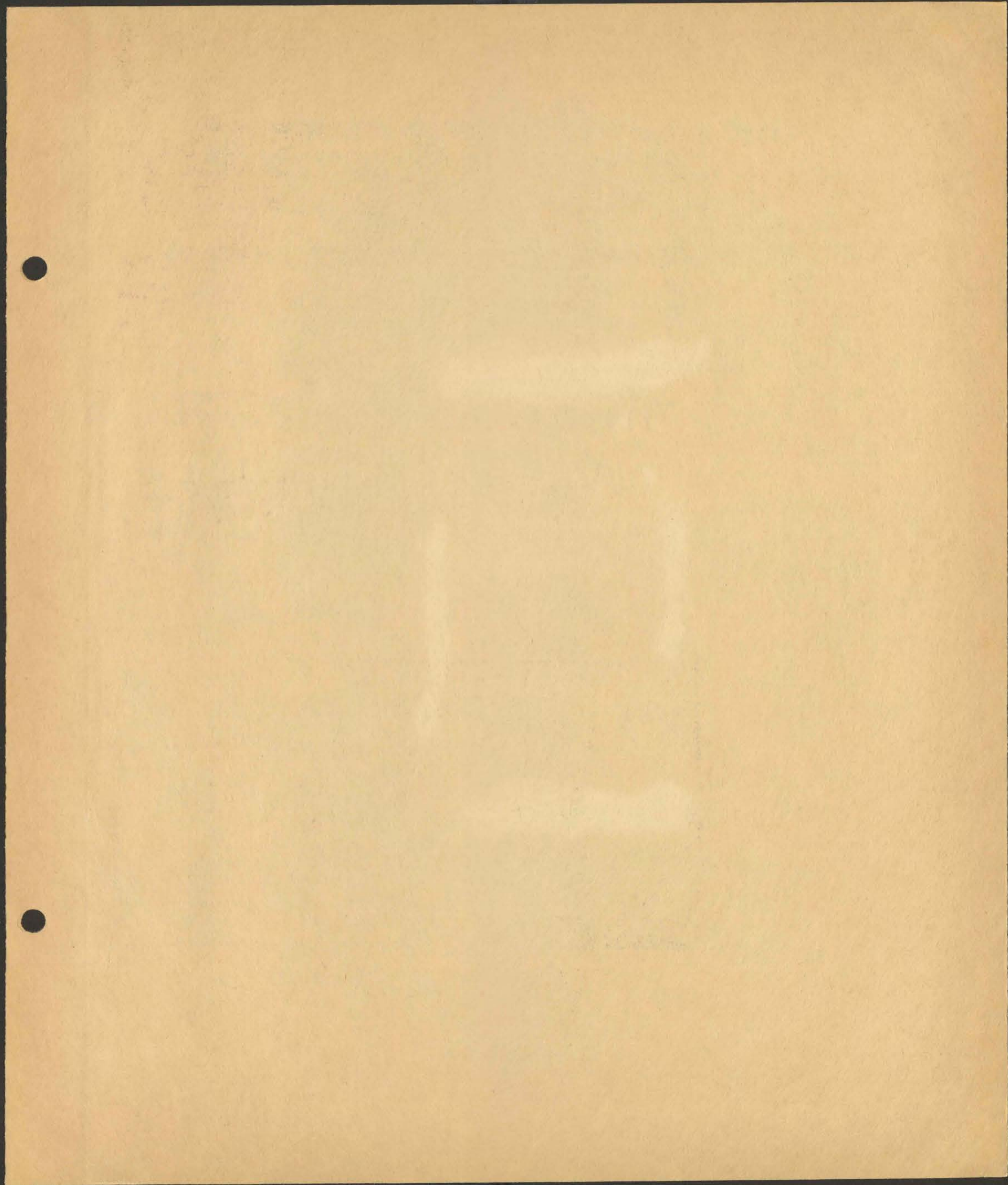
Gota's account of the Pacific Loch Ness has been documented in the book *Shipwrecks and Sea Monsters of California's Central Coast* by Randall Reinstedt.

Gota worked at the fish market as he grew older and while attending high school. After high school he commuted to Salinas College and began extended U.C. medical classes.

By 1940, the Gota's were becoming a very American story, but there would be a hitch—a war began.

NEXT WEEK John Gota will recall internment days in Arizona, his return to Monterey in 1945, and what he is doing now. We will tell his stories about Doc Ricketts and Bing Crosby, and about the Japanese who needed to buy chicken eggs.





JACL installs Ouye

Robert Ouye, former mayor of Marina, was installed as president of the Japanese American Citizens League at Rancho Canada Saturday evening. Ouye and other officers of the JACL were sworn in by State Senator Henry Mello.

Ouye succeeds Kazuko Matsuyama, second female president in the JACL's 52-year history. Also installed were Dr. David Yamada, first vice president; Jack Harris, second vice; Richard West, clerk; Joan Ouye, secretary; Kazuko Matsuyama, treasurer and Pet Nakasako, official delegate.

Special awards went to Nick Nakasako and Ted Durein; Silver Pin, Otis Kodani; Citizen of the Year, the Rev. Kisan Uyeno.

Former Assemblywoman Carol Hallett, recently appointed special assistant to Interior Secretary William Clark, was principal speaker.

Hallett said Clark will, unlike James Watt, listen to all groups. She said Clark would work to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign resources, notably oil. Hallett said she had opposed offshore oil exploration when serving in the state legislature but after intense study has changed her stance.

Toastmaster John Gota's humorous introductions were much appreciated by the audience, although he later declared they had earned him some "funny looks from my wife."



MONTEREY PENINSULA
 JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
 1984 INSTALLATION DINNER PROGRAM
 JANUARY 21, 1984

Toastmaster John Gota
 Pledge of Allegiance James Suzuki
 Invocation Reverend Kiken Takeda
 Introduction of Guests John Gota

(DINNER)

Installation of Officers The Honorable Henry Mello
 Past President's Message Kazuko Matsuyama
 Presentation of Gavel Kazuko Matsuyama
 Presentation of Past President's Pin Bob Ouye
 JACL Creed Award Momoyo Ishizuka, Nancy Nakajima
 Silver Pin Award Royal Manaka
 Citizenship Award Frank Tanaka
 Speaker Carol Hallett
 Presentation of Gifts Dr. Dean Ishii, Joann Tanaka
 Closing John Gota

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sumitomo Bank Program Covers
 Sam Obara Flowers

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 Recording Secretary Joan Ouye
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 Fund Raising Pet Nakasako, Jack Harris
 Building Fund Yae Ninomiya
 Past Presidents Advisory Kazuko Matsuyama

Monterey Bay Tribune

MONTEREY COUNTY'S
MAJOR WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 11, No. 3

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1984



MICKEY ICHIUJI, whose father opened the Grove Shoe Hospital on Forest Avenue in Pacific Grove 60 years ago, has sold the business to Ky Park, left. Some of Mickey's unorthodox business methods are related in this week's Peninsula Profile on Page Six.



KIKUJIRO ICHIUJI
... shoe repair was big business in Depression

Mickey Ichiuji

'They'll be ready tomorrow.'

By PETER PESTONI

Longtime friends of Mickey Ichiuji jokingly tell a story about him and his Grove Shoe Hospital. From the story they tell and behind their laughter, it is clear that Mickey's friends respect him.

According to them, a woman went to pick up her shoes from Mickey's shop soon after it had been moved to a new location. Not knowing what had happened to the shop, the woman went away.

Two years later, the woman still had the repair tag for her shoes when she found out where Mickey's shop had been relocated.

She came in and gave Mickey the tag.

"They're not ready yet," said Mickey, "I'll have them for you tomorrow..."

The story got its start 20 years ago, and Mickey's shoe repair shop is still a place from which stories come and go.

Grove Shoe Hospital is in the heart of downtown Pacific Grove, neatly tucked between Forest Avenue and 16th Street.

Over the years it has become a haven for locals, most of them retired now, who take a break from their routines to stop by and chat with Mickey.

Mickey talks and laughs along with his visitors while he fixes a heel, looks for the right tool or checks his inventory.

"The shop seems to be a hangout," said Mickey, smiling. "It was the same way when my father had the shop. People come in to talk, but as soon as it gets busy in here, they get up and leave."

Mickey is 66, and many of the people who drop by his shop have known him since their school days together on the Peninsula. Common ground is not hard to find in their conversations since many, Mickey included, were born here.

Started in Belle's Beauty Shop location

"My father came to Pacific Grove about 60 years ago and opened a shoe-repair shop on Forest Avenue, right where Belle's is...you know, the beauty shop down the street. We were located there until 1936."

That was not only the year the business



Peninsula Profile

© Monterey Bay Tribune

moved to a spot now occupied by First Interstate Bank on Lighthouse Avenue, it was also the year Mickey graduated from Pacific Grove High School.

While most Japanese were engaged in the Peninsula's fishing industry, which was about to boom on Cannery Row with the advent of World War II, Mickey started working for his father, about whom he speaks fondly and with pride.

"Right after I finished high school, I began working for my father, Kikujiro. At that time, we were one of the biggest private businesses on the Peninsula."

Mickey was trained by his father, and it is obvious that he learned his skills from a man who took his trade seriously.

To supplement his income, Mickey began working for the investment firm of Waddell

“MICKEY NEVER gave out a tag. He could always remember which shoes belonged to which customer.”

—EDITH ICHIUJI

& Reed in 1962. He is now a registered representative of the firm and specializes in life insurance and mutual funds.

Firm not in telephone book

There's no question business is good at Grove Shoe Hospital. Shoes fill the shelves while people bring in more. The shop does not need a listing in either the white or yellow pages of the Peninsula's telephone directory.

Mickey laughed when asked to estimate the total number of customers he has each year.

"It's so busy here, I have no idea," he said.

Roughly three-fourths of his current customers are Pacific Grove residents, and most are regulars.

Since his father's death in 1953, Mickey has been doing all the work. Because "you can only do so much when you're 66," Mickey plans

GROVE SHOE HOSPITAL once operated in quarters now occupied by Belle's Beauty Salon on Forest Avenue in Pacific Grove. Pacific Grove Taxi, next door, belonged to Chet Harter.

to retire from the shoe-repair business at the end of this month.

"I'm going to put in more time with Waddell & Reed," he said.

Mickey's wife Edith is a registered nurse, and she plans to retire from Community Hospital sometime next year.

The couple's two daughters and son have also chosen careers in a repair business of sorts—that of health. Their eldest daughter, Mary, 30, is a doctor in Los Angeles; their son, John, 29, is a dentist in San Ramon, and the youngest daughter, Nancy, 27, is a pharmacist in San Francisco.

