

United Way help sought for Asians in L.A.

By RON WAKABAYASHI

Los Angeles

A coalition of Asian Pacific human service agencies met with representatives from United Way of Los Angeles on March 5, seeking funding for an Asian Pacific Resource Center. The coalition has been working with United Way since last fall in attempts to sensitize the large fund-raising charity to the needs of Asian-Pacific communities.

United Way of Los Angeles at one time funded three Japanese social service agencies prior to World War II. Currently, United Way of Los Angeles funds only one Asian agency, the Chinatown Service Center, for \$16,000. United Way actually funded the Asian community more in the pre-war period than in 1979. The meager allocation is especially small compared to the \$46,000,000 that United Way raised during its recent fund-raising campaign.

United Ways throughout the country are coming under more public scrutiny. The National Committee for Responsive Philanthropy recently criticized the agency for its policies. Minority groups appear to feel the exclusion from participation in United Way in large proportion. The development of the Brotherhood Crusade was triggered by Black commu-

nity displeasure with United Way. In Santa Clara County, a coalition of minority groups is currently boycotting the United Way in that area.

In comparison to other United Ways in cities such as Seattle and San Francisco, the Los Angeles United Way appears in an even poorer light. These cities have significantly smaller revenue than the giant Los Angeles agency, but fund more Asian agencies in larger amounts.

JACL is working with United Way along with the Asian American Voluntary Action Center, the Japanese Community Pioneer Center and the Asian Pacific Planning Council, a coalition of Asian-Pacific social service agencies. The group anticipates continued dialogue with United Way staff and volunteers regarding Asian-Pacific community concerns.

Besides United Way's funding patterns, the ethnic composition of its Board members and staff is also a subject of the groups' concern.

Ron Wakabayashi, former JACL youth worker, is chairman of the National JACL Ethnic Concerns Committee.

Asian missing minority on Calif. SPB

Sacramento, Ca.

The Asian is the "missing minority" on the California State Personnel Board (SPB), which Frank Iwama, former deputy attorney general and now in private practice here, finds most unfortunate.

Addressing a recent meeting of the Asian State Employees Assn. here, Iwama suggested Asians make themselves known and available to participate as members of various state commissions where policy is made.

Iwama also contended the Asians must reevaluate their perception of what it takes to advance in state service. "Merit alone will not transform us to responsible areas of policy making," Iwama said.

While Asians have made great headway, only a half dozen or so Asians are in the "career executive" levels, which Iwama said was "a rather imbalanced situation considering the number of years Asians have been employed in state service". #

Committee calls for '80 chapter flight plans

San Francisco, Ca.

With the JACL travel program now underway, the National JACL travel committee, chaired by Henry Sakai, met here Mar. 3 to get an early start on the 1980 schedule as well as clarify the program and issues.

District councils and chapters intending to sponsor flights in 1980 are expected to notify JACL Headquarters, attention Travel Committee the following information:

1—Dates for first half of 1980 must be reported by May 15, 1979.

2—Dates for second half of 1980 must be reported by July 15, 1979.

"The earlier the dates are submitted, the greater the probability that the air carrier can confirm the dates we (JACL) desire," Sakai said. Optional dates were also urged to be submitted.

Approximately half of the 40 JACL authorized retail travel agencies were

Community college

Honolulu

Kansai University of Foreign Studies, Osaka, will open an overseas campus here at Aina Haina in April, 1980, to prepare students to do business in both U.S. and Japan. Degree in associate in arts will be offered.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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Japan America Societies form nat'l assn.

Los Angeles

Most significant achievement of the seventh National Conference of the Japan America Societies of the United States, which convened here Feb. 20-22, was the decision to form a "loose association" of all societies, the Pacific Citizen learned this past week.

To be known as the Japan America Societies of the United States (JASUS), Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson of Washington, D.C., was elected acting chairman. David Mac Eachron, executive director of Japan Society in New York, is acting secretary-treasurer. One representative from each of the 21 societies will comprise the board of directors to meet at the biennial meetings of the societies.

An organizing committee to incorporate by July 1 is comprised of:

Mike Masaoka, ch; Amb. Johnson; MacEachron; William de

Weese, Portland; Dr. Masashi Kawasaki, Dallas; Lyle Oda, Kansas City; H. Carroll Parish, Los Angeles.

The next conference is scheduled for Chicago in the spring or summer of 1981. JASUS would be headquartered in Japan House, New York, with an estimated annual budget of \$40,000. Other proposals and program ideas exchanged and discussed included:

1—A national Japan America

cultural and conference center in Washington, D.C.

2—Fund raising and informational exchange.

3—"Japan Today" celebrations.

4—Community orientation.

5—Economic and trade activities.

Conference opened with Shintaro Fukushima of Tokyo, president of Kyodo News Service, keynoting the Tuesday luncheon; an illustrated lecture on the origins of the Japanese people by UCLA anthro-

pology professor Hiroshi Wagatsuma, and evening visit of the Japanese Gardens at UCLA.

Hawaii Associate Supreme Court Justice Masaji Marumoto of Honolulu chaired the session summarizing the general/special interest discussion on Wednesday, followed by Mike Masaoka's report on the concept of a national federation of societies. A

Continued on Page 3

'WINDOW DRESSING ON THE SET'

Asian job situation on TV faint

Washington

Asian and Pacific Island Americans are "absentee" personalities both on the screen and behind the scene in television dramatic and news programming, a new U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report charges.

The report, "Window Dressing on the Set: An Update," looks at 1977 employment data for 40 major market commercial and public television stations, prime-time network dramatic programs for 1975-77, and network news programs broadcast in 1977.

"The virtual absence from the television screen of minorities other than blacks," it concludes, "suggests to the general viewing public that these minorities constitute an insignificant presence in this nation."

Among the study's findings:

• With few exceptions, Asian and Pacific Island Americans are seldom seen as continuing characters in dramatic roles.

• In the Commission's 40-station employment sample, male Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders constituted one percent of official and manager employees; females were 0.6 percent.

• Of the 242 persons employed in network sales (a traditional avenue to top management jobs) at ABC, CBS, and NBC headquarters, only one—a male—was Asian American.

• Out of 249 "newsmakers" appearing on the sampled broadcasts not one was Asian American.

The report criticizes television's employment and portrayal of other minorities—including Hispanics and blacks—also, and of women.

It urges that the Federal Communications Commission conduct a public inquiry into the industry's practices relating to minorities and women.

The Commission also asks the FCC to seek Congressional authorization to regulate equal employment opportunity at the networks and to explore "the effects on both majority and minority viewers of underrepresentation and stereotyping."

Minority characters on TV are typically seen in jobs with lower status than majority characters, it points out. While majority males are depicted as more mature and in more prestigious occupations, minorities are disproportionately cast as immature, demeaning and comical roles and in roles without identifiable occupations.

Minority females, the study notes, make up 8.9 percent of the U.S. population, but constitute only 3.6 percent of all characters

portrayed in dramatic programs.

For the employment sample, four stations in each of the following ten cities were reviewed:

New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Detroit, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Cleveland, Atlanta, and Washington, D.C.

The Commission used a numerical rating of 1.00 to indicate local labor force parity. In San Francisco, as an example, male Asian and Pacific Americans were employed at the four sampled stations at between 0.24 and 0.72 of parity; with females, the figures ranged from 0.22 to 0.65.

The Commission also measured the workforce at network headquarters locations. It found that Asian and Pacific Americans were 2.6 percent of all headquarters employees. Broken down by network and sex, the figures showed:

Network	Male	Female
ABC	1.3%	0.8%
CBS	2.6%	1.1%
NBC	1.3%	0.8%
Total	1.7%	0.9%

Findings in the study were compared with data which the Commission had previously collected and published for the period 1969-74. It found no substantial improvement. The Commission, which submitted its report to the President and Congress, makes a total of ten recommendations in the new study. They are directed to the FCC and the industry itself.

In addition to calling for a public inquiry, it asks the FCC to exercise greater leadership by informing the television industry that it expects women and minorities to be portrayed with greater accuracy, diversity, and fairness. #

Alien seniors on public aid barred re-entry into U.S.

San Francisco

Since the late summer of 1978, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has reportedly begun the exclusion and deportation of elderly Asians who are receiving Social Security Supplementary Income (SSI) who have traveled abroad on vacation. The Asian elderly were described as "permanent residents" of the United States and were of Filipino, Taiwanese or Korean ancestry.

The INS has been invoking a technical rule which forbids the entry into the United States of any alien even though with "green cards" who are likely to become public charges. Therefore, if an elderly

person with a green card, who is receiving SSI benefits leaves the United States for almost any period of time, that person can be stopped at the border upon re-entry and can lose his permanent resident status and be asked to go back to his or her native country.

This controversial INS practice has been unsuccessfully challenged. Reportedly, the only way to get around this technicality is to post a \$3,000 to \$5,000 bond with the INS.

Meanwhile, local community-based immigration specialists are urging elderly Asians who are lawful permanent residents but are receiving SSI benefits, not to leave the U.S. #

dateliners

Candidates in the 10th District City Council race will meet Mar. 16, 7-9 p.m., at the Coliseum St. School, 4400 Coliseum St., Los Angeles with the Japanese American Democratic Club as hosts.

Exhibition of classic and modern Chinese and Japanese art opened Mar. 11 at the Summit (N.J.) Art Center and will be open through April 11. Two originals of Mine Okubo's drawings from her book, "Citizen 13660" (just reprinted by Arno Press), plus a Yasuo Kuniyoshi drawing from the Newark Museum are included.

Frank Nakatani, park ranger for Los Angeles Rec & Parks for 12 years, will teach basic gardening on Wednesdays, 1-2:30 p.m., at Griffith Recreation Center, 3401 Riverside Dr. (666-2703), starting Mar. 28.

Friends of Sam Fujimoto, first Asian seeking a seat on the L.A. Board of Education, slated a fund-raising dinner Mar. 14 at Gardena's Gung Hay restaurant. Vince Okamoto chaired the dinner.

Rare Japanese woodblock prints go on display Mar. 19-23 at Cal 1st Bank in Little Tokyo during banking hours. It continues on to Paris.

Western Young Buddhist League's 1979 conference will be held April 13-15 at the Fresno Sheraton Inn. Dr. K. Taira of Fresno will be keynote speaker on the theme, "On". For information, call Sharon Miyake (209) 291-5712, 237-2232, or Patti Ideta (209) 834-5173.

Deaths

Mike T. Okubo, 66, of San Francisco, died Mar. 2 after a brief illness. Former president of the San Francisco Nisei Fishing Club, which annually treated disadvantaged youngsters to a fishing trip and picnic, Okubo devoted his hobby hours to the sport. He was also a S.F. JACL Credit Union board member. Surviving are w. Kaoru, d. Jeanne Suto, Louise Shimada, Margery Akagi, 6gc, br Tadashi-ga (Chicago), Yachiyo Uyehara.

Hayashi law scholarship applications due

Philadelphia
Students of Japanese ancestry, and other qualified students, who are seeking to enter accredited law schools for the first time this fall may apply for the fourth annual JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law School Scholarship, according to Dr. Tom Tamaki, chairman of the Selections Committee.

Application forms may be secured from:

Mrs. Ruby Yoshino Schaar, Administrator, JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship, c/o New York JACL, 50 West 67th Street, New York, NY 10023.

The completed application forms must be in Mrs. Schaar's office no later than July 1, 1979.

Winners of this year's scholarships would be announced at the Joint Convention of the Eastern and Midwest District JACL Councils in Minneapolis, Minn. Aug. 24-25.

Two annual law scholarships are offered. One based on "merit" is for overall scholastic and other attainments in an undergraduate college or university and totals \$1,500, awarded in \$500-a-year amounts for the three years of law school, provided that "satisfactory grades" have been maintained during the first and second law school years, respectively.

The other, based on "need" as well as scholarship, is a single \$500 award. Although it is for one year only, the same applicant may apply for a similar "need" scholarship in succeeding years.

Previous awardees are:

"MERIT" SCHOLARSHIP

1976—Derrick Takeuchi, Stockton, Ca, Georgetown Univ. Law Center, Washington, D.C. (He has received a total \$1,500 and is expected to graduate with honors in May.)

1977—Bruce Hironaka, Sacramento, Ca, Stanford University Law School. (He has received

Wiley Higuchi assumes PSW post

Los Angeles
Wiley Higuchi, longtime JACler from Chicago and now practicing law here, succeeds Paul Tsuneishi as Pacific Southwest District Governor as of March 1. Higuchi, a Hollywood JACler, was vice governor.

The PSWDC executive board held its first meeting under Higuchi last Tuesday (Mar. 13) at the Eigiku. Regional director John Yanagisawa, who is resigning March 31, was also honored at a farewell party.

\$1,000 thus far and will be awarded a third \$500 for his final year this fall.)

1978—Susan Kamei, Anaheim, Ca; Georgetown Univ. Law Center.

"NEED" SCHOLARSHIP

1978—(a) Carol Izumi, St. Louis, Mo., Georgetown Univ. Law Center; (b) Susan Onuma, New York, Univ. of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia.

When the late Thomas Hayashi of New York City, an outstanding Nisei civil rights and international trade attorney and a longtime JACL leader, passed away, the Eastern District Council established a law scholarship in his memory not only as a tribute to his great contributions to the law but also as inspiration to other Nikkei to enter into the profession of law as a means of public service and of securing justice for the discriminated, denied, and disadvantaged of the nation.

Pre-war Parlier Nisei slate reunion Apr. 14

Dimuba, Ca.

Former Nisei residents, especially those who were at least of junior high age in Parlier prior to the Evacuation, will gather for its first reunion on Saturday, Apr. 14, here at the Dimuba Memorial Bldg.

Reunion chairman George Okada (P.O. Box 86, Parlier, Ca. 93648) is seeking whereabouts of oldtime Parlier residents to send them details.

Assisting him are: Kay Yoshimoto, co-ch; Jim and Irene Kozuki, Sh. Tsuboi, Noboru J. Doi, Min Doi, Tech and Tomi Komoto, Fred Nagare, Nobuo Ebisuda, Irene Yoshimoto, Kengo Osumi, Sue Miyakawa.

Tule Lake Plaque Dedication

San Francisco

The Tule Lake Plaque dedication fund issued its third progress report as of Feb. 28 with 25 contributing \$645 for an aggregate total of \$3,051. The goal by May 27 is \$10,000. The latest contributors are:

A. Under \$10 (Name into Permanent Donor Book)

John Hamakami, Auburn, Wa; Hiroshi Oyama, Renton, Wa; Isao Tsuji, Federal Way, Wa.

B. \$10 Plus (Copy of Plaque Text, Name in Time Capsule + A.)

Frank Matoba, Richmond; Shintaro Okano, Gardena; Ruby (Mizuno) Nishimi, Ted Tsukiji, Shigeru Tamai, Sacramento; Hiroshi Nakayama, Kent, Wa; Hod Otani, Renton, Wa; William T. Maebori, Auburn, Wa; Edith Takagi Watanabe, Tony S. Kato, Seattle; William Y. Kyono, San Francisco; Dick Y. Nakao, Freedom, Ca; Suzie Shimizu, Portland; Herbert Mi-

shima, Travis AFB; Haruko Nakamura, Redwood City; Lorraine Komatsubara, Yuba City; June Fujii, Stockton; Betty C. Himoto, Isleton.

C. \$25 Plus (5x7 color photo of T/L Monument + above items.)

Kiyoshi Mizuno, Minoru Hayashi, Sacramento; Bob Y. Ishimoto, West Sac'to; Frank Nakamura, James T. Nakagawa, Yoshito Yoshimura, Marysville; George K. Kawahata, Newcastle, Ca; Bill Tsuji, Takeo Nakano, Yuba City; Morris S. Abe, Chagrin Falls, Ohio; Harry T. Kaneko, San Jose; Yoshi Shitanishi, Fairfield, Ca; James T. Fujii, El Monte; Lily A. Kushi, Chicago.

D. \$50 Plus (Reproduction of Plaque + above items.)

Frank Okimoto, Yuba City.

FUND SUMMARY

Feb. 21 (117) \$2,406.00
This Report (25) 645.00
Feb. 28 (142) \$3,051.00

Tax-deductible contributions to JACL Tule Lake Dedication Committee, should be sent to: Calif. 1st Bank, 1675 Post St., San Francisco, Ca. 94115.

1979 ESCORTED TOURS

Group Flights from San Francisco
Land Tours specially outlined for Nisei.

Orient Tour. (16 Days—Japan/Bangkok/Singapore/Hong Kong). Deluxe hotels—Most meals—Sightseeing/Transfers. Departures: June 24th/October 14th/November 4th.

Japan Flights Tours. Economy Group Flights. 12-Days. Japan tour custom itinerary plus optional packages. Dates: Summer. Aug. 9th-30th/Autumn ... Sept. 30th-Oct. 21st.

Canadian Rockies-Victoria. (8 Days—Banff/Lake Louise/Columbia Icefield/Jasper/Kamloops/Vancouver/Victoria). 1st class hotels—Most meals—Sightseeing/Transfers. Departure: June 20th.

East Coast Tour. 10 Days—Washington DC/Philadelphia/New York City/Boston (New England Foliage)/Niagara Falls. Select sightseeing/1st Class Hotels/Transfers. Departure: October 1st.



For Full Information/Brochures:

TANAKA TRAVEL SERVICE

441 O'Farrell Street (415) 474-3900
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

1980 JACL Travel Program

In order to start planning the 1980 Travel Program, all Districts/Chapters that plan to sponsor a flight in 1980 must notify the JACL Travel Committee chairperson as follows:

1—Dates for first half of 1980 must be in by May 15, 1979.

2—Dates for second half of 1980 must be in by July 15, 1979.

Earlier the dates are submitted, the greater the probability that the air carrier can confirm the dates we desire. Please provide some options if possible.

—JACL TRAVEL COMMITTEE

Henry Sakai, Chairperson

7420 S Marina Pacifica, Long Beach, Ca 90803

CITY OF SEATTLE

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Submit letter of intent (DO NOT SEND RESUME) to Personnel Director Selection Committee, c/o Mayor's Office, Seattle Municipal Bldg, Seattle, WA 98104 by March 26, 1979. Further info will be mailed back to you.

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HARRY P. CAIN: 1906-79

Only West Coast public official to condemn Evacuation proposal

Miami, Fla.

Harry P. Cain, the only West Coast public official to publicly condemn the Evacuation proposal in 1942 while he was mayor of Tacoma, Wash., died Mar. 3 in his sleep at his home in Miami Lakes. He was 73 years old.

On a recent visit to the Pacific Northwest late last year, he was guest of honor at a Puyallup Valley JACL function. It was a follow-up to an earlier reunion of pre-war Nikkei Tacomans who wondered where their

stalwart mayor of 1942 had retired and then contacting him Miami, where he had been for the past 20 years.

As U.S. senator (1946-52), he was among those who led in Senate override of the presidential veto of the Walter-McCarran omnibus bill which gave Issei the right of naturalization. He rose on the Senate floor to declare (in effect): "If the Tacoma JACL wants me to vote to override, I'm going to vote to do so since the Issei have earned the

right to become citizens." His was one of the decisive two-thirds votes needed. The vote was 57-26 (a slim 2-vote difference).

Born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1906, he grew up in the Pacific Northwest. He was a banker at the time he was elected mayor of Tacoma in 1940. He was a WW2 paratrooper leader, in the U.S. Senate one term (1946-52), and then headed the Subversive Activities Control Board where he attacked McCarthy abuses of civil liberties.

He moved to Miami 20



Harry P. Cain

years ago to enter the real estate business. He was appointed to fill a Dade County Commission vacancy in 1972

What Mayor Cain said at Tolan Hearings

As mayor of Tacoma, Harry Cain was the lone publicly-elected official to condemn the proposed Evacuation plan in 1942. Addressing the Tolan Committee hearing in Seattle, Feb. 28, 1942, the following testimony appears (pp 11413, ff):

Mr. Cain. ... Might I be so bold as to ask a question of the committee, for there is much about this problem that I do not understand? In the recent past, the President by Executive Order (#9066) directed either the Department of Justice or the United States Army to remove from west coast areas anyone whom in their opinion would be detrimental to our own country. Is it wise or is it unwise to have that as a

policy to be followed by our country—that anyone who is injurious to the direction in which we are moving should be removed, be he Italian, German, Japanese, Irish, English, Welsh, Greek, or anybody else? America has always been interested in selection, and I feel it would be preferable to make careful selection of those to be evacuated, rather than just say "Let's get rid of our problem by the easiest, most obvious way, of moving everybody out."

The Chairman (John Tolan): The Executive order made by the President, as you say, provided for the possible evacuation of all cit-

izens.

Mr. Cain. Yes.

The Chairman. Of course, all citizens will not be evacuated; you know that. But the situation presented one of the most difficult constitutional questions we had. The Executive order could not direct evacuation of any certain class of American citizens. The other alternatives were the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus or martial law. Your Senators from Washington, Oregon, California, and all the Representatives from those States,

were in almost daily session. We talked it over and talked it over, and that was our recommendation to the President.

Mr. Cain. Yes, sir.

The Chairman. And he followed it. Now, it is there. What are we going to do about it? It was a tough problem, Mr. Mayor.

Mr. Cain. I agree with you, sir.

The Chairman. It had to be one of the alternatives. That is the reason for that Executive order.

'Getting to Know You': Charlie and Yuriko

By JOE OYAMA
(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

Berkeley, Ca.

DURING OUR ALMOST 30-year residency in Manhattan, two well-known Nisei added a touch of glamour and charisma to our otherwise very busy and often prosaic lives.

They are Yuriko Amemiya—dancer, teacher, choreographer and director, and her husband, Charles Kikuchi—a retired clinical therapist, writer of books, and Yuriko's business coordinator and production assistant. They have been traveling for the past seven years, spending approximately ten months out of a year outside of their native country, the United States. Returning recently from their second trip in a year's time, the first three months were Down Under, where Yuriko choreographed for an Australian company, then they went to Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan. In July, they were in France and then Poland, where Yuriko did four ballets for the Warsaw Opera Ballet Company. In their absence, students from all over the world, whom they had befriended in their work and travel, enjoyed the hospitality of their East Side New York apartment.

IN JAPAN, YURIKO directed the Toho production of Rodgers and Hammerstein's "The King and I" staged in Japanese at the Nissei Theater across the street from the Imperial Hotel, where they were guests of Toho. Then they flew to Chicago and St. Petersburg, Fla., where she directed "Madam Butterfly." Then on to Los Angeles, where they caught the opening of the touring "King and I" in which their daughter, Susan, dances as Eliza and plays other lead roles. On their way to Chicago and New York again, they visited with Charlie's younger brother, Dr. Jack Kikuchi of Concord (whose son is the well-known folk singer, Robert), before flying this month to London, where Yuriko directs the British opening of the "King and I" with Yul Brynner at the Palladium.

"It will be mid-1979 before we can really settle on Block Island (on the Atlantic seacoast where they have a summer house) for a solid period of fishing and relaxation," said Charlie. This fall they have been invited to Cuba, but two ballet companies in Japan want Yuriko to return.

"IN JAPAN THEY liked the way I directed—direct directions," she said. "Japanese directors aren't direct. The girls in the cast came up to me and told me that they liked my direct approach." Her husband, Charlie, added, "Toho was so pleased with her work they picked up the tab for the Imperial Hotel suite when we moved in there the last week of our stay in order to be near the Nissei theater. The Tokyo 'King and I' was a great success. The Japanese audience

Satow Fund

San Francisco

A supplemental list of contributions which were received prior to Apr. 1, 1978 by the Mas & Chiz Satow Memorial Fund and believed not to have been acknowledged in print is as follows:

\$1-25—Walter J. Allen, Roy Hirabayashi, Edward F. Ishii, John Kawamoto, Mits Kawamoto, Jack T. Kaya, Matsunami Jewelers, Kay Nakadai, Robert Nakadai, George Shimada, Mary Smith, Peter J. Suzuki, Kazuo Takechi, Richard Takechi, Fumihiko Watanabe, H. G. Watanabe, Gary Zaiman (all of Omaha); Hiro Mayeda; Ron Nakayama (Fremont).

\$26-50—Robert Kanagawa (Sanger), Omaha JACL, Toru Sakahara (Seattle), Kimihiko Seta (Fowler).

\$51-100—JACL Special A/C (\$75.46), Steve Mayeda, Mits Andow, William Marutani, Dr. H. Tom Tamaki, Hiroshi Uyebara (Phi), Mas Oji (Marysville), Tom Shimazaki (Tul), Tulare County JACL, Henry Wakabayashi (WDC).

\$200—Dr. George Miyake (Fowler).

\$800—Jack Hirose (WDC).

Tad Hirota, fund treasurer, regrets the oversight. The fund total, last reported as of Jan. 31, 1979, is unchanged: \$34,097.96.



Yuriko Amemiya

'JASUS' Continued from Front Page

tour of Little Tokyo and a stop to plant a tree at the site of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center preceded the gala banquet honoring the memory of the late John D. Rockefeller III (1906-78) and marking the 70th anniversary of the host Japan America Society of Southern California Ambassador of Japan Fumihiko Togo delivered the main address.

Conference closed with David Rockefeller, board chairman and chief executive officer of Chase Manhattan Bank of New York, addressing the Thursday "trade" luncheon.

Ambassador Togo paid tribute to the late John D. Rockefeller III, to whose memory the national conference was dedicated, as "one American above all others in those difficult (early post-war) years who understood the need of both peoples for each other." And under Rockefeller, the Japan Society of New York expanded its horizons to not only deal with cultural subjects, Togo recalled, but with emerging public policy questions of government and people.

"Rockefeller's vision and leadership in Japanese-American affairs was, of

course, far broader," Togo continued, because of his interests in Japan's cultural relations with the rest of Asia and a friend of successive prime ministers of Japan, other political leaders, scholars, artists and businessmen.

With respect to U.S.-Japan trade, the Ambassador delved into the Japanese side of the story, stressing that in recent years Japan was doing "all it can" to reduce its trade imbalance to "an internationally bearable level." He noted the trends in bilateral trade agreements to meet this problem and acknowledge Japan's adjustment into the bigger economies of the world.

The ambassador encouraged the U.S. to continue its leadership "in the frontier of innovation and technology" in anti-inflation measures, energy saving programs and export promotion so that American economy is restored worldwide. He added that Japan is determined to reduce its trade surplus.

Looking toward the future, the ambassador was confident U.S. and Japan "can work together ... in the development of the third world or in development for new sources of energy." Such partnership is a necessary foundation to any solid future of world peace, stability and prosperity, he concluded.

understood it. All the tickets were sold out for the month performance. They don't run shows any longer than one month because the stars (who were in 'King and I') have many other commitments, jobs in TV, etc."

But Yuriko admits there were problems in the beginning. "The songs translated into Japanese were not good. We had to make changes here and there, and some of the costumes were bad—old, used ones. We had to make changes there and do something about the lighting and decorations—everything!"

SOMEGORO ICHIKAWA, KABUKI actor and popular TV star (he was lead in the Japanese TV series, "The Golden Era", which just concluded in the Bay Area), impressed Yuriko very much with his commanding performance as the King. She said, "He never worked with a woman director. He was great! He helped pull the company together." He even helped take up a collection to present Yuriko with a watch when the play was closing. He appeared for a rehearsal three days late, but his appearance was dramatic, coming with a retinue of three personal assistants (apprentices learning the trade), who looked to his every need during the rehearsals. He knew his lines completely.

DESIGNATED BY THE Japanese government as a living National Treasure, Masuda Sumida Keaton (a stage surname after the comedian Buster Keaton), played the role of Sir Edward Ramsey.

BESIDES HER HUSBAND Charlie, eight regulars helped Yuriko with the designing of the sets, scheduling the rehearsals, dancing, etc. In addition Yuriko had four personal assistants to help with the children in the cast and with the lighting and staging.

I first met Yuriko in Los Angeles before World War II. Fresh back from Japan, she was still a teenager, studying modern dance in Hollywood. Of those years, she recalled, "I was only five years old when I first went to Japan. I was an American. Everyone wore kimonos, but I refused to wear one. I wanted to show them that I was an American and that an American was just as good as a Japanese. I have a retentive memory, so I memorized my high school texts page by page, and finished first in high school!" She also quipped, "We've been eating out so much we'd like to have a good home-cooked meal! I'd like to eat some abalone steak!" I offered to cook a home-cooked meal for them, but they refused because of previous commitments. Charlie had to visit his former UC Berkeley classmates. The Kikuchis have two children: Susan, and a son, Lawrence, attending the State University of New York, studying his Ph.D. in computer science.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

Paranoia

San Francisco

No one has described the mass eviction and incarceration of Japanese in 1942 as a case of mass paranoia. That is exactly what it was.

Throughout the ages mankind has been preyed upon by our own ordinary propensity for paranoid delusions. These were expertly played on by self-styled patriots. Germany succumbed to paranoid behaviors in relation to the Jews. We all remember the Joseph McCarthy era of the 1950s.

The "Yellow Peril" paranoia of the American West lasted a century, first against the Chinese, then the Japanese. Pearl Harbor was the excuse, not the reason, for the mass eviction of Japanese Americans from the West Coast.

Social paranoia is usually directed against defenseless people. A minority in any society is a likely target because their effective countermove is minimal.

How can we resist the flattery of a paranoid leader? It helps to realize that we live in an imperfect world of uncertainty where pleasant and unpleasant things are randomly experienced. It helps to cultivate psychological resilience so panic is not the immediate and only response to misfortune. It also helps to have a healthy skepticism toward all self-proclaimed leaders with a special mission.



DOWN TO EARTH: Karl Nobuyuki

Set to Go

San Francisco

JACL's REDRESS Committee just completed one hectic weekend. Issues placed before the Committee and decisions made, will be with us for a long time to come. The decisions made were not easy.

It was during this meeting that I couldn't help but reflect on the strain placed upon the Committee Chair. In this particular case, of course, it was John Tateishi. John conducted the meeting masterfully and gave every individual who wished to address a specific point the opportunity to do so. I know that there were times when he would much rather have closed a discussion, but he gave each member a chance to express their views, and kept them on the subject.

There is not doubt in my mind that the job of the REDRESS Committee Chair is to allow and encourage discussion that is volunteer, this individual is charged with the responsibility of carrying forward an action plan that will have a significant impact on the future of virtually every Japanese American in the country. This task requires a tremendous contribution of one's time and sincere personal commitment. Then there are the issues of personalities, perspectives, communications, and the discretion of the chair. It requires day-to-day decisions that are in the spirit of the majority of the Committee and means that the Chair fully understands the issue(s) and the intent of each motion presented before his committee.

One would think that among the most difficult tasks of the Committee Chair is to allow and encourage discussion that is in total opposition to one's own. Though such discussion at times may even be insulting, the Chair must maintain composure and keep the discussion "on track". My generation refers to this as "keeping cool".

The REDRESS meeting of the past weekend had all the makings of a session that could easily have resulted in a shouting match. The tensions were thick, and as one observer put it, "You could have cut it with a knife." Yet, thanks to the caliber of the members of the Committee and especially the Chair, the meeting stuck with the issues.

We can all feel confident that REDRESS will move in a direction that will be a most viable approach. The JACL REDRESS program is moving... and it is in good hands. Now it is time for us to get behind John and his Committee and push this issue before the American public and the Congress of the United States. It has been said that there is "Security in Unity"... so let it be done.

Comment, letters, features

5 The MacArthur Era

Editor:

I enjoyed Mas Manbo's reminiscences (Jan. 5-12 PC) of the MacArthur era that shaped the destinies of many... That photo of the Japan Times newsroom is a real treasure for anyone studying Niseiana. Editor Goro Murata was a former Southern Californian who graduated from Occidental (if my memory is correct), the first English section editor at Kashu Mainichi before Larry Tajiri. Unfortunately he died during the Occupation. Assistant editor T. Koitabashi was a former Seattle or Chicago Nisei.

Dr. Kazuo Kawai (not in photo) and former Stanford professor was the chief editorial writer at Japan Times. When he was cleared by MacArthur's headquarters,

he returned to teach at Stanford and died there. George Togasaki, eldest of the San Francisco Togasakis, became president of Japan Times during this period.

Kimpei Shiba, co-editor with Murata, from Hawaii was pre-WW2 correspondent here for the Chicago Tribune, later founded what became the Asahi Evening News.

After the Occupation authorities took over, I had handled the editorial page and churned out columns as Manbo mentions. Mas Oga-wa, who was to serve as editor, was still in the Philippines or had just been repatriated from a POW camp in Manila and recuperating in Okayama, his parents' hometown. Also on the Times were a Chicago Nisei, name was Doi, and a couple of Nisei from London. For-

mer San Francisco Nisei Dick Okusako, who died in July 1945, was one of the men handling the editorial page. Hideo (that was his Japanese name) died of diphtheria—all of diseases. Had he hung on till September, he would probably be alive today since the wonder drugs from U.S., unknown to the Japanese, would have been available.

Mas Manbo himself is good copy. He came to Japan in the mid-'30s as a sax player with a Nisei band that included Tib Kamayatsu. Some went back but Tib and Mas stayed on. After the band disbanded shortly before Pearl Harbor, Mas landed a job with Domei news agency as a copy-reader. It was a new field for him and he used to shed bitter tears whenever his senior editor, Pete Takahashi, also from

Los Angeles and a UC graduate, gave him a hard time. But Mas stuck it out; Pete made him into a good newsman. They are the best of friends and Mas is proud now that he stuck with journalism.

I think I got carried away here. Blame it on Manbo.

KAY TATEISHI
Tokyo

Tateishi's newspaper career dates from 1938 as a contributing writer to the Little Tokyo press. Stranded in Japan because of the war, he landed a job with Domei, then with Japan Times, moved over to Time-Life and eventually to his present supervisory position with Associated Press in Tokyo. As far as we know, Kay and John Tateishi (of redress committee) are not related, in case anyone asks.—H.H.

5 People of Taiwan

Editor:

Congressman Norman Mineta is "co-sponsor of a House Resolution calling for continuation of social and economic support with people of Taiwan (HJR 167)" (Feb. 16 PC). I agree also with his reported statement that "diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China is an important step in

U.S. foreign policy."

However, I wonder if he and most of the rest of us have considered: who are the "people of Taiwan"? Taiwan has been under martial law since the coming of Chiang-Kai-shek over 30 years ago. The native Taiwan population comprises 85% of the island and have only 5% representation in their Parliament. These people, mostly Chinese descen-

dants of settlers over 300 years ago, I understand, do not want any further dictatorship nor do they want communistic rule.

The Univ. of Washington Daily, Jan. 9, 1979, reports that students and Seattle residents from Taiwan are in agreement with normalization of relations between the U.S. and Mainland China, but ask us to appeal to our officials to allow the Taiwan-

ese people to determine their future status.

A plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations would seem to be a good solution. The U.S. has supported majority rule in such countries as Rhodesia and Namibia. Let us also support democracy for Taiwan, which has a population of more than 17 million.

ELSIE R. RENNE
Menlo Park, Ca.

5 Abstract Art

Editor:

Judge Bill Marutani touched on abstract art (Feb. 2 PC). I'm just thinking out loud but abstract art is not for most people. Realism is the type of art that most could relate to.

Abstract art is a reflection and expression of one's lifestyle: To paint in one's own direction, to create and make a personal statement. To me abstract art is "today's thinking today". The level of viewing governs the (public) acceptance of abstract art.

And anytime someone mentions "pulling of one's leg", it opens up a whole new ballgame.

ERNEST TADAO
Los Angeles

5 Ojisan

Editor:

There is no fool like an old fool: I humbly apologize for my comments (Ltrs. Mar. 9 PC), as regards the use of the words "ojiisan and obaasan", even when quoting the eminent scholar Kondo, who seemed to mislead one on the use of the words "sofu and sobo".

My mother-in-law, a jewel of enlightenment, one of the rare women college graduates in Japan, circa 1912-14, set me straight last night: "sofu and sobo" apply respectively (when talking about one's grandparents). But when addressing one's own grandparents or talking about others, ojiisan and obaasan apply, or the more honorific obaasama or ojiisama.

MIKE HORII
Gardena, Ca.



WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ronald Ikejiri

The Man-on-the-Street

his tape recorder. I told him that was a poor excuse.

John turned the table around and said: "Why don't you go out there?" Not having finished my coffee, I declined John's offer... but I, then too, realized presenting the idea of Redress to the man on the street was awkward at best.

Yet, if Redress is to become a reality, whatever awkwardness exists must be overcome because JACL members and the Japanese American community will be expected to provide the basis of redress in whatever city it may be... in Los Angeles, San Francisco or Times Square New York City. #

We were discussing the time table for Redress and introduction of a Redress bill during the first session, 96th Congress.

The discussion turned to the need to have all JACL members well versed in the Redress issue and be able to present the issue to the average man on the street.

Looking out the window, I told John here was his chance to take the issue to the man on the street. I pointed to a man in a multi-colored leather jacket pacing back and forth between the fire hydrant and lamp post. By John's smile, I could tell the idea was intriguing... but John mumbled something to the effect that he did not have

Americans are so enamored of equality that they would rather be equal in slavery than unequal in freedom.

A. DE TOQUEVILLE

5 From Nobuyuki Nakajima

Higher Education—VII

Cleveland

Some people are fortunate enough to be born with self-confidence. Most of us aren't. Moreover, most persons of college age are usually insecure by nature, then become adults all of a sudden. One begins to perceive the dynamic complexity of the world; what we had been taught appear to be inadequate guides. Perhaps, the apprehension and insecurity are expected. But, self-confidence can be built.

Self-confidence is not necessarily related to any other ability such as intelligence. Some years ago I met a brilliant scientist, who was in his early thirties and began to be known to the world. Yet, he was one of the least confident persons I had ever met. This might have happened because his education was too narrow.

Actually, building self-confidence requires the ability to earn one's own living and to understand the people and the world around us. The college education helps us to achieve both.

So does the whole argument imply that one does not find self-confidence until finishing college? How can one go through college without having self-confidence? Is this a paradox? May be so. But, think a minute; this question is not limited to college education. It arises whenever we embark on a new venture, doesn't it?

One method I found very useful in building self-confidence before starting a new venture is (1) to find capable persons, (2) to ask their advice and (3) to make up my mind on my own. It is easier said than done, however.

IT'S TOUGH JOGGING
OVER ERODED LAND.



EAST WIND: Bill Marutani



Parents Never Listen

Philadelphia
I DON'T KNOW what it is about this parent-child relationship wherein parents find it difficult to take advice from their children. I suspect the mere declaration of this brings a number of you Nisei parents up short, shocked: that in itself may tell you something. I experienced it with my own parents, and there are definite areas where my Sansei children are experiencing the same thing with me. There are, however, some differences.

IN MY EARLY years especially, I obeyed without question my parents' mandates and directions. (In all fairness and honesty, if they were alive today, they might dispute the absoluteness of that self-serving declaration on my part.) Oh, there were times that I grumbled while complying, but at the same time I never questioned their authority, either as to power or morality. But as the years went by with graduation from high school, graduation from college, and into law school—there crept in a stage when I silently questioned some of my parents' directions, even as I followed them. Herein, in my opinion is the major difference between our Sansei children and us Nisei: from this Nisei parent's vantage point, it seems to me that the Sansei progeny assumed wisdom far too prematurely and denigrated the accumulated experience of their Nisei parents. There is yet another difference, this one positive.

EVEN IN YOUNG manhood, after having graduated from law school and engaged in the practice for

a number of years, I apparently was viewed by my strong-willed mother as her baby-son (which I was, as the last of four children) and that, therefore, the direction of advice was to continue to flow as it always had: from parent to obedient son. Which I benignly tolerated until it reached into areas of legal finances: there I provided hard advice free, that my clients were paying good money for. Would she listen? You guessed it: of course not. Instead, she'd accept as gospel truth some contrary, mixed-up advice she received during tea with some of her cronies—who also probably were rejecting hard advice from their Nisei offspring. And when the deal went sour, she would never ad-

mit that her baby-son had been right.

WHICH BRINGS US to today. Today, and our Sansei children. As I mentioned before, when they claim all-knowing wisdom prematurely as they unerringly head for the cliffs, it can be tough. But as they cease insisting on heading to a precipice and begin to manifest some maturity and a demonstration that their feet are on the ground and their eyes are clear, then—then we Nisei parents begin to breathe a little easier. And listen. Undoubtedly my Sansei children would dispute that their father listens to them; but on the other hand, I think we all might be just surprised. Because I do. #



MOSHI MOSHI: Gene Konomi

The Best-Dined 'Arbeiter'

had obtained in Japan was barely enough to cover the tuition and textbooks. He was expected to survive as best he could in this cold, impersonal megalopolis, an aspect of New York not even Towne knew, though he was called Mr. New York—or cared to rhapsodize about. Mr. Y. had to, and did, take any job that came his way. It was a challenge, but there were moments when he wondered if he had been wise to accept it.

One such job was that of the porter at Clancy's on 11th Street and Third Avenue.

It is a strange anomaly of these times when vulgarity is an assiduously cultivated quality of language, both spoken and written, that the word saloon seems to be in disrepute. Drinking places are called by any name but that. They serve more cocktails than hard liquor, and they put on floor



FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

A Young Couple Today

Vancouver, Wash.

They usually don't call off weddings on account of rain. This one was held right on schedule despite a drizzle that had started a couple of days earlier, and continued on well into the next day, at which time we had to leave for home.

The wedding was held in a restored log cabin known here as Covington House, built more than a century ago by the hardy pioneers who had settled this area across the Columbia River from Portland, Ore. It seemed to be a particularly fitting setting for the uniting of the participants, a sturdy Sansei and a dark-haired Caucasian girl. His grandparents on both sides were immigrants from Japan, who had settled on these shores—long after the cabin had been built, of course, but far enough in the past to deserve mention as among the pioneers who had built the Pacific Northwest. His parents had been born and reared in these parts before the disruption of war and the Evacuation had sent them inland where they found a permanent home.

But job opportunities had brought him out to the Coast again, and there he met and courted the young woman who was to become his bride. It didn't really matter very much at this time in history, but the truth was that his ancestral roots were sunk as deep, if not deeper, into the moist soil of the Northwest than hers.

And so they stood before a Lutheran minister and repeated the vows before a gathering of friends, co-workers and relatives, some of whom spoke with the accents of Scandinavia, and some of whom spoke with the accents of Japan.

When the ceremony was ended, there was the traditional cutting of the cake and the sipping of red punch. After that about half of those assembled—50 or 60 in all—scattered for their homes or other Saturday afternoon destinations.

The remainder drove over winding roads through the rain to the bride's parents' home for a more intimate celebration. The bar was opened and the ladies

brought out huge trays of cold sliced meats, bread and salad, and a happy hubbub of old friends observing a happy occasion together filled the basement recreation room.

There was a stack of gaily wrapped wedding gifts in one corner of the room, and soon there were demands that they be opened. The newly-weds sat at a card table and unwrapped the gifts one by one to admiring oohs and aahs, even when the gifts were prosaic items for their kitchen. Even on these occasions there must be order; one of the bride's friends sat at the table with pad and ballpoint pen and recorded each item and donor so they could be properly thanked.

For an outsider, what made the occasion memorable, in addition to all the usual reasons, was that not one of the guests seemed to be aware that the bride and groom were of different races, that the woman was of a majority Caucasian race and the man was an Oriental. For the guests, it was enough that a young couple had fallen in love and chosen to be married, that the parents of both bride and groom were happy with the marriage and therefore the match was completely acceptable to all.

Once, not too many years ago, there were laws that prohibited inter-racial marriages. There is a grim-sounding word for unions that cross racial lines—miscegenation. But these laws were ruled illegal in a landmark court test in which Orientals were not directly involved, but in which they played a part as advocates for human understanding.

Today, according to the statistics, well over half the Sansei and Yonsei venturing into matrimony marry outside the race, and because this is their choice, it is no one's business but their own.

We watched this young couple, completely happy in their own relationship, facing the future together as a new family unit with the warm good wishes of friends and relatives, and it didn't matter at all that outdoors the rain continued its interminable drizzle. #

city, they had the impact of revelations. One of them was that the sandwiches and hors d'oeuvres on the buffet were free to the patrons.

Later, after he had left Clancy's for another job, he was to make good use of this knowledge. Often, for lunch, he would go to any nearby saloon, buy a large schooner of beer for 10 cents, and stuff his stomach—and his pockets, when he had the chance—with all the sandwiches and bologna and salami he could hold. "I was probably the best-dined *arbeiter*, I believe," chuckled Mr. Y.

Then a wistful look came over his face. "One of the first things I did when I returned to America this time, outside the duties of the office," said Mr. Y., "was to go on a slumming expedition—a sentimental journey, you might say, of many of my old haunts.

"Clancy's was still there, though the interior had been greatly altered, but under a different name. I went in, bought a beer, and looked around. I was most

anxious to see if they still served those wonderful, generous sandwiches and hors d'oeuvres free. They were there, all right, but under glass. And they were ... imitations in wax. Ah, the good old days." #

35 Years Ago

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

MARCH 18, 1944

Mar. 8—State Sen. Edgar Bray vigorously defends his vote against anti-alien land bill in Colorado legislature at Montrose Lions Club meeting; reminds group of Nisei heroics on Italian front.

Mar. 10—Petition to place anti-Japanese land bill on Colorado state constitution filed; prominent Coloradans attack discriminatory petition.

Mar. 10—Carey McWilliams urges Nisei in New York speech to work for complete removal of present West Coast restrictions.

Mar. 10—Combat-wounded Capt. Taro Suzuki (of 100th Inf), on sick leave, tells Chicago press conference actions of Nisei GIs now in Italy as "good effect" on public opinion.

Mar. 10—Ninth Appellate Court holds Gen. DeWitt has no right to exclude individual citizens from west coast military area in Kenneth Alexander Case (a naturalized American who was discharged by the Navy in 1942 "for convenience of the government").

Calendar, pulse

BY THE BOARD:

To Sen. Hayakawa: FYI

By **BRUCE SHIMIZU**
NC-WNDYC Chairperson
Cotati, Ca.

Senator S. I. Hayakawa, appearing Jan. 28 on a San Francisco TV show, "For Your Information", spoke of the JACL in such a manner that warrants comment. The first question posed to him about JACL was in the area of redress, which we recall he labeled as "ridiculous" at the last national JACL convention. The latest interview was no different, again coming down hard on JACL for fighting such an unimportant cause. He said JACL was "nuts" for supporting redress.

This kind of criticism is not uncommon but from a person of Japanese ancestry and a "servant of the people of California", that is a tough pill to swallow.

The senator went on to say Japanese Americans should be thankful to the War Relocation Authority for opening up such opportunities as higher education, finding of new jobs in Middle America and protection from violence. Yes, protection from the violence of their own countrymen and new jobs after their own had been so abruptly taken away.

The senator also believes the JACL organization had such a small membership that it does not give an accurate accounting of the thoughts & feelings of the J/A community. In rebuttal, it should be said support for JACL also comes from the wider community through donations and participation besides membership dues. Dues can also represent one household which, conservatively, can mean three persons.

Senator, in closing, asked why doesn't JACL pursue a more worthy goal? Granted that there are other social and political injustices that deserve rectification, but that does not warrant JACL dropping a cause it and many others feel to be just. Redress is important not only for those who spent the years behind barbed wire but to those who share the common concern for preservation of basic human rights.

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JACL Tri-District confab fee set

Fresno, Ca.

"Growth Through Understanding" is the theme of the 1979 JACL Tri-District Conference being hosted by Central California District Council April 20-22 at the Holiday Inn here.

Workshops on job discrimination, Redress, affirmative action, international relations and political involvement are scheduled. Keynote speakers will be Reps. Norman Mineta and Robert Matsui.

Pre-registration at \$29 single and \$53 couple is being accepted until April 6. Regular registration is \$35, payable to: JACL-1979 Tri-District Conference, care of:

Sachiye Kuwamoto, CCDC Reg Director, 912 F St, Fresno 93706.

Housing survey set for Little Tokyo

Los Angeles

A survey to help determine future housing needs in Little Tokyo has been set by the Community Redevelopment Agency to more than 600 individuals and organizations in the Southern California Japanese community.

Approximately two acres, located in the southern portion of the block bounded by Second, Alameda and Third Streets and Central Avenue, have been designated for future housing development. One of the questions asked in the survey will be the desirability of the site for housing and Little Tokyo's appeal as a place to live.

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EXAMINATION: Oral 100%

FINAL FILING DATE: April 2, 1979

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● Berkeley

BENEFIT DANCE HELD FOR HEART ASSN.

Berkeley JACL's annual Spring Benefit dance was held Mar. 3 at the El Cerrito Community Center with a portion of the proceeds going to the American Heart Assn., it was announced by general chairman David Inouye. A disco group from Mooney's Irish Pub in San Francisco came to play.

● Dayton

JAPAN AMBASSADOR TO U.N. VISITOR

Dayton JACL was represented by Teruko Pace and Vicky Mikesell when the Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Isao Abe was honored guest at the NCR Corp. luncheon attended by some 150 civic, industrial and labor leaders Jan. 29. During the reception, the Ambassador was presented Pete Hironaka's print, "The Issei", which pleased him, indicating he knew where it would be placed.

Chapter has called for volunteers to assist the Dayton Language Bank, an emergency translating/interpreting service to hospitals, universities, police, fire and travel. Effort is co-sponsored by the Council on World Affairs, Chamber of Commerce and the Univ. of Dayton.

The Feb. 4 general meeting featured Dr. Andrew Lai, professor in business administration at Wright State University, who spoke on the Organization for Chinese Americans (OCA), comparable to JACL as a national group for Chinese Americans.

A general meeting is set for Sunday, Mar. 25, at Ketterling Gov't Center. Midori Scherrer, owner of "House of Imari", will discuss Japanese antique pottery, china and lacquerware. Potluck will follow. Mas Yamasaki will open with a flight orientation meeting at 1:30 p.m.

Meanwhile, Folk Festival chairman Frank Tanji is getting the chapter ready for the Memorial Holiday weekend fundraiser at Convention Center May 25-28.

JACL track meets slated June 3

Los Angeles

The JACL Nisei Relays will be held on Sunday, June 3, probably at West Los Angeles College, site of the previous meets with the winner of each event being qualified to compete in the All-California JACL track and field championships being hosted this year in Northern California.

In Northern California, the San Francisco JACL Jr. Olympics meet to determine qualifiers for the all-state JACL championships is also scheduled for Sunday, June 3. Probable site was not reported.

● Diablo Valley

RETIREMENT, HEALTH PANEL SET

Issue of health and retirement will be discussed at a Diablo Valley JACL meeting on Friday, Mar. 16, 7:30 p.m., at the Concord PG&E Bldg., it was announced by George Fujioka, event chairman. On the panel will be more than 50 years of professional experience discussing prevention, nutrition, danger signals, mental health, community resources and self-help programs. The panelists will be:

Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki, Dr. John Kikuchi, Mary Teshima.

The chapter board gathers on second Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m., at the same PG&E Bldg. Membership coffee klatches are also scheduled at various member homes to acquaint Nikkei residents with the chapter and its programs.

● Gardena Valley

COMMUNITY-INTEREST PROGRAM ENCOURAGED

Gardena Valley JACL board of directors, chaired by Mas Odoi, met Jan. 30 at the Japanese Cultural Institute to initiate the new calendar year and expand its program policy to support worthwhile community projects, such as sponsoring school contests, developing a job placement project for youth after school and during the summer, and establishing a chapter education committee.

A number of committee appointments were made, including:

Chester Sugimoto, Nisei Relays; Wayne Sugita, Lance Izumi, scholarships; Aya Fujimoto, Mayko Tarumoto, Karen Mizusaki, Helen Kawagoe, Coronation Ball.

A Meet the Candidates night will be sponsored in March to hear from candidates seeking Office No. 7 in the special L.A. Board of Education rate. Twelve have qualified, including Sam Fujimoto.

The chapter board also changed its regular meeting date to the second Tuesday of each month, 7:30 p.m., at the Japanese Cultural Institute, 162nd and Gramercy Place. Its meetings are open to all members.

A membership meeting will be held Mar. 13 to pass on expanding the board of directors from 20 to 30 members. The Feb. 14 board session was a combination of a membership meeting with a Valentine Day theme. Family counselor Dr. Donald Bushfield spoke on "Enhancing Marriage".

About 100 were present for the potluck installation dinner held Jan. 13 at the JCI. Dr. Clifford Uyeda, national president, was guest speaker.

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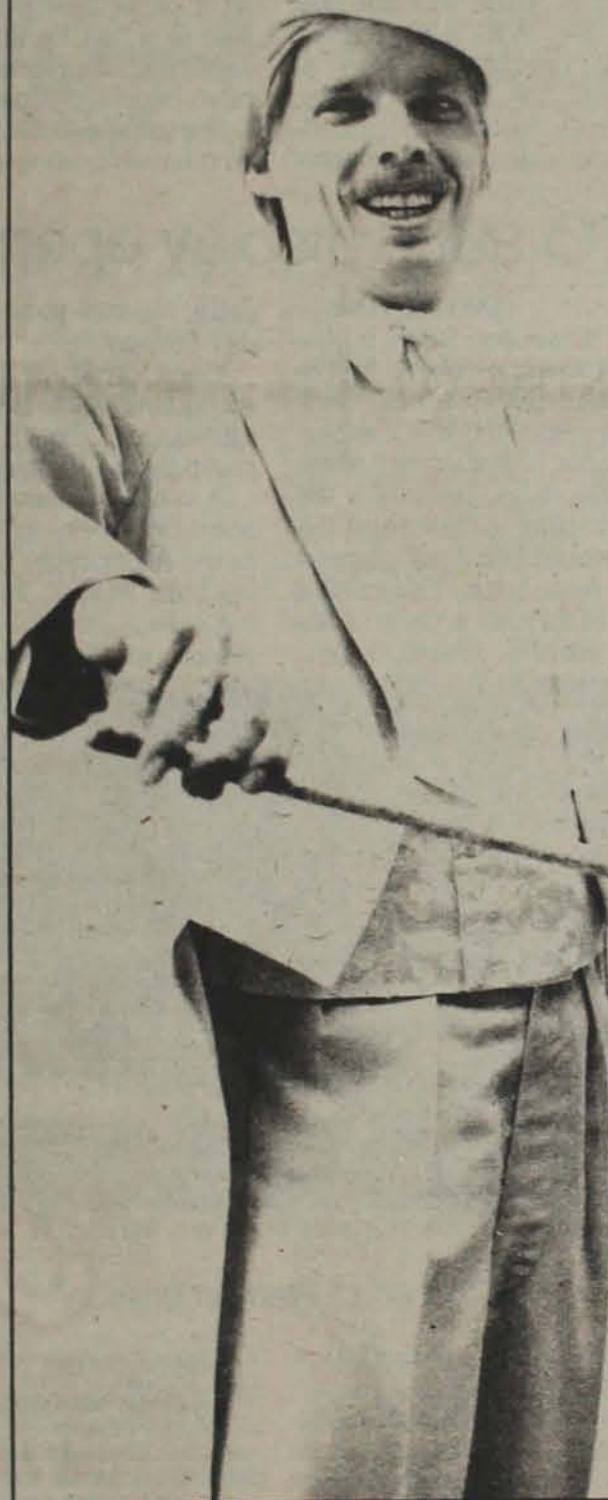
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Rohwer revisited, Locals wonder why

By **GEORGE SAKAGUCHI**
(MDC Vice-Governor)

Recently, my daughter expressed a desire to see the area where we were placed during the war. I told her that Jerome was gone but had heard that some sort of monument and cemetery remained in Rohwer. We decided to visit and see for ourselves what remained.

We left St. Louis on Dec. 22, 1978, and headed south. We spent the first night in a motel in Pine Bluff, Ark., and by coincidence the receptionist at the desk told us that her father had worked at the Rohwer Relocation Center during the war. She briefly told us of her father's job and said that she remembered that the Japanese were such nice people.

She asked me why we were back to visit, and I told her that we wanted to see what remained of the Relocation Center after 34 years.

The following morning, we headed southeast on Highway 65 from Pine Bluff to Highway 1, which goes along the east side of the former center location. For those who were there in the 1940s, I am sure that the towns of Kelso and Rohwer will be remembered. As some may recall, the entrance to the camp was located between Kelso and Rohwer.

Today, a small sign indicates the location of the cemetery and monument. We drove to the site to look around. I had envisioned the place as being run down and perhaps the tombstones and monuments would be damaged or desecrated. But to my surprise the place was well cared for, no damage to any of the tombstones, monuments or the concrete posts around the area.

There are some 26 tombstones and two large monuments dedicated to those who served in the Army from the Rohwer Relocation Center. The names are still very legible and serve as a vivid reminder to visitors of the Japanese Americans who served in our country's Army.

Later, we stopped in the town of Rohwer, which consists of a general store and a service station, with several homes clustered nearby.

In the general store, we met a postal worker. She was very hospitable and answered many of our questions as to what happened since the closing of the Relocation Center. Several local people came into the store and each told us more about the Relocation Center as they remembered it.

Today the Relocation Center consists of an administration building, used by the local high school in Kelso. Until recently the gymnasium and a shop building were also being used. The familiar hospital smoke stack is still standing on the high school grounds.

Several of the local residents gave me the names of people who worked at the

Relocation Center and were still interested in what happened to the people who were detained there during the war. I tried to find these people in McGehee, a small town about 15 miles away. We spent several hours in McGehee but could not make contact. It would have been an experience to have talked to them about their time spent in administration of the Relocation Center.

Although I could not forget that Rohwer was a Relocation Camp, some of the memories as we left Rohwer were of the pleasant times I spent there. Perhaps it was the Japanese attitude of making the best of the situation. Perhaps it was our parent's desire to shield us from unpleasant things. Perhaps it was youth. These pleasant moments of reflection, however, did not cloud the need in my mind for action by the government to right the wrong of a time long past.

As an aside, so that future visitors to Rohwer may easily find the campsite, I would like to see an appropriate marker erected to visibly identify the site. The Midwest District or National could make money available to accomplish this.

It Was 'Wrong'!

By **BILL DOL**, Twin Cities JACL

When the request was made of me to jot down some of my thoughts on Redress, my first impulse was to respond to what I thought were some rather inane remarks made by Senator S. I. Hayakawa in a recent interview. This urge was dismissed in deference to his age.

Even I must grudgingly admit it becomes more difficult to adapt to change with each passing year.

Many excellent articles have appeared in the Pacific Citizen concerning Redress. I could not add more. I do, however, have difficulty with arguments opposing Redress on the grounds of: "It happened so long ago," "will cause a backlash against Japanese Americans," "will destroy our good image (whatever that means)," "why bring it up after so long," "doesn't have a chance of success," "JACL doesn't speak for all of us," and the list goes on and on.

All of these arguments overlook one thing. Evacuation was WRONG! And that wrong is still a part of our lives. The magnitude of that injustice becomes apparent when one considers the wronged were not just one or two or even a dozen felons—or simple demonstrators—but 110,000 completely innocent, and at that time, the most law-abiding group of people in these United States.

I liken it to an innocent man who was jailed, and 36 years later is still in prison. Everyone concedes his innocence. It is not right that the conviction is allowed to stand. Whether we were in any way responsible for that man's incarceration seems immaterial. It is my belief that one of the duties of just being a good citizen is to support any effort to seek overturning of any injustice. The fact that we happen to be, in this case, the wronged shouldn't alter that fact.

As to whether JACL speaks for all of us... Any effective organization, like any effective business leader, is not one who timidly dips his toes in the water when everyone else is already in the pool. We all talk of leadership and place a premium on it. Would Iva Toguri have been pardoned? Would Title II have been replaced? Would federal employees of Evacuation been given retirement and social service benefit credit? Would any of these, to name just a few, been successful had JACL waited until it "spoke for all Japanese Americans" before it acted?

Justice doesn't demand unanimous approval before one seeks it. Nor is there a time limit on it. And it is not degrading to pursue it.

It is time we step out of the closet and into the sunlight of full citizenship.

Midwest District Council

Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Hoosier, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Twin Cities

SPEAKING OUT:

Let's not give up on Senator Hayakawa

By **JOHN TANI**

Chicago

I have advocated a reevaluation of the JACL's proposed Redress Program. I do, however, find one aspect of the program appealing—Senator S. I. Hayakawa's lack of support.

The Feb. 9, 1979 Pacific Citizen contained an interview of Senator Hayakawa by ABC's Joe Templeton. Hayakawa's misunderstanding of the premises of redress is inexcusable—for a Japanese descendant and especially for a U.S. Senator who has decided to speak out against the redress program. I was most embarrassed for him.

The issue is a denial of Constitutional rights to a group of people identified solely by race, resulting in suffering, humiliation, and economic loss. It has nothing to do with resulting benefits, compensation for actual property loss, median incomes, welfare

programs, or the achievements of the Japanese Americans since the war.

The Senator's audacity was beyond belief: "There was nothing prison-like about them (relocation centers), except that they were confined." I realize that in Washington, D.C. it is fashionable to attend the prison of one's choice, but what is his concept of a prison? Even in the "resort-like" deserts of Utah or Arizona, barbed wire, armed guards, and confinement are "prison-like".

The Senator states that the "humane and intelligent" War Relocation Authority's efforts to place Japanese east of the Rockies enhanced the educational experiences of many of the youth. Was this one of the WRA's objectives for relocation? Does it make the relocation any more justifiable? What about those students who

had to disrupt their education on the West Coast? (I suppose those attending San Francisco State may have benefitted.)

His attitudes (I refuse to consider them as thoughts) on retribution are nonsensical and muddled. Yes, there was a reparation program—an administrative nightmare. Families were offered a "choice" between accepting pennies in compensation for dollars, or nothing. Besides, the economic loss constitutes far more than property loss. It also includes lost income as well as the costs in reestablishing businesses and professions.

The median income of the Japanese American is also irrelevant. Redress is NOT a welfare program. Nor is it "an insult to the Japanese Americans" who have "made it" financially—nor to the equal numbers who haven't. Since when is

addressing a violation of the Constitution "behaving like a disadvantaged group"? The issue of redress is NOT "emphasizing the oppression because we're a minority," rather it is emphasizing the oppression of a minority.

The Senator defends the relocation as "inevitable" and for "their own protection." The Japanese Americans are not college students causing a disturbance on a campus, and there's no reason to treat us as such. The United States has a representative form of government, not a true democracy. This form of government was carefully designed so that the ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness would not be jeopardized by public hysteria. The mechanism failed—a little

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EO 9066 display opens in Michigan

Detroit, Mich.

"Executive 9066", a photo exhibit produced by the California Historical Society about the WW2 experiences of Japanese Americans, is on display for the first time in the state at the Univ. of Michigan campus at Ann Arbor. The exhibit is in the Union Gallery until April 6, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.,

daily, noon-5 p.m. Saturday-Sunday.

Two Detroit JACL-sponsored events this weekend introduces the Redress campaign in Michigan.

A symposium on Evacuation-Detention of Japanese Americans will be held on Friday, Mar. 16, 7:30 p.m., at the Kuenzel Room in the Michigan

Union. Among the panelists will be:

Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Cal.), Prof. Harry H.L. Kitano, UCLA; and John Tateishi, JACL redress committee chairman.

The exhibit is being co-sponsored by the U.M. Offices of Minority Student Services, Asian Studies Project, Union Gallery, and the Detroit JACL.

The other local JACL event will be the roundtable discussion on Redress on Saturday, Mar. 17, at Wayne State University's State Hall Room 334, starting at 10:30 a.m. This will also serve as the Midwest District's "kickoff" on the redress campaign as delegates from the nine MDC chapters are expected to participate.

Kitano and Tateishi (and hopefully Mineta) will be on hand.

Univ. of Michigan is also host of an all-day conference Mar. 31, from 9 a.m., at the Michigan Union and South Quad, on "Voices and Visions—A Conference on Asian Americans". Focus will be on the emerging role of Asian Americans in the creative arts, according to Ann Liu Lyons (313) 764-5248.



Dayton JACL pres. Charles Pace and Mayor J.H. McGee

'Month of Remembrance'

Dayton, Ohio

Dayton, Ohio, Mayor James H. McGee officially authorized February as A Month of Remembrance in recognition of Executive Order 9066. A proclamation, was signed Feb. 26.

Two Dayton JACLers, Masaru Yamasaki and Charles Pace, were instrumental in obtaining passage of the proclamation. Yamasaki, in a letter to the mayor, stated in part,

"As one Japanese American incarcerated behind barbed wire and stripped of my constitutional rights, I feel strongly on this issue. The City of Dayton

was more than gracious when we first arrived in April, 1943... Through the years our association with the Dayton city government has been very strong. Our Sister City program and our participation has been very productive and meaningful."

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Proposition for Nisei G2 brightens in summer '43

CHAPTER 7

THE summer of 1943 found ATIS at Indocroopilly a paying proposition. George Kanegai had taken a headquarters detachment out there from Savage, none of them MISLS grads, to set up administration of a tent encampment for the growing number of Nisei scheduled to arrive. By that time ATIS had in its clutches a prize POW named Seichi Ogino, taken in the Tobriand Islands. Ogino had an even more powerful photographic memory than "The Kanji Kid", and John Anderton marveled at what John Shelton drew out of the man. Shelton continued to draw Ogino out for nearly two years.

An Australian Army officer, Shelton was the son of a Russian. Born in Japan, he was undoubtedly ATIS's top linguist. ATIS learned that Ogino was disgruntled at remaining only a Superior Private when he'd been promised a warrant officer's commission. Shelton massaged his attitude daily. The man seemed to remember everything he had ever seen anywhere, and it turned out he had seen much in many places. Again and again a special query would come from the Pentagon, like "Find out what Ogino knows about the Japanese forces on Formosa". The captured NCO would promptly give chapter and verse from some piece of paper he had somewhere seen before his capture.

Documents sent back to ATIS were revealing, as more were translated right behind New Guinea front lines. Japanese submarine and barge routes from Rabaul to various points in New Guinea were discovered, and ambushes prepared. The fact that the Japanese got any reinforcements onto New Guinea at all is a tribute to the skill and bravery of the officers who brought them, including one man the author is pleased to call friend. (Zenji Orita, co-author of I-BOAT CAPTAIN, mentioned in the forepart of this book.) Skill and bravery were not enough, however, just as they were not proving enough elsewhere. Japanese reinforcements rushed to Bougainville, Kolombangara and other islands along The Slot between Rabaul and Guadalcanal fought well, but died in vain. American power in the Pacific was growing. Three new divisions, the 1st Cavalry, plus the 6th and 33rd Infantry, were heading west. Nisei would serve with all.

In Washington, the group headed by Jim Matsumura was hard at work on the Order of Battle file, a task of monstrous challenge. The Japanese Army Officers List, when translated, filled 14 file drawers. Keeping this up to date in Washington was an anger generator, because

information from the Pacific arrived in a form that could baffle anyone.

Kanji characters were not always read appropriately. Dr. James C. Hepburn, a 19th Century medical missionary, developed a system to translate Japanese syllables into Roman letters, called *romaji*. But Yamane, Hondo and Kenjo could not always tell from the *Romaji* version what the original *Kanji* had been. It took a lot of backtracking to find which of the cards made from the original ATIS captured copy matched the *romaji* spelling of, say, Hidekazu Hashimoto, Captain, Imperial Japanese Army. Then Capt. Hashimoto's card, with other information, could be moved to the new unit he'd been just found to be with, or his unit could be moved to his new location as indicated by information from the field. Maintaining the Order of Battle file was a senses-dulling struggle, during which no clue could be ignored lest it prove the key to a major victory.

Kiyoshi Hirano didn't have it easy, either. He'd completed Middle School in Japan and became qualified to teach general subjects there, which he did until returning to the U.S. in 1939. Then he'd been a "schoolboy" while pursuing his American education. His work-and-study day ran from 6 a.m. past midnight. A man had to be really determined to achieve scholarship, to go the "schoolboy" route.

His doctor-employer gave him one week to get out when Pearl Harbor was attacked. Hirano made it back to Stockton from San Francisco by asking for a "bus ticket to Stockton Chinatown" when other Nisei at the depot were refused transportation. He kept the San Francisco Chronicle before his face while other Nisei were removed from the bus at the east end of the Bay Bridge. Hirano harvested beets on parole from the assembly center, and volunteered from the Amache concentration camp. He figured, "I had better show some signs of loyalty. Otherwise, I had no future." After language school, Hirano was in infantry training at Camp Shelby when suddenly called back, alone, to Savage. He was shipped to New York with a phony cover assignment to Yank magazine while he compiled a special dictionary, two conversation books, and a military dictionary. He recalled that Japanese dictionaries he used did not have any equivalent for

For the Record:

Two names were inadvertently missed in last week's caption on this page identifying the men of JIC-POA standing in the middle at the right: Ben Yamamoto (third from r), Tadashi Ogawa, a Monterey Peninsula JACler (team leader); and Roy Miyata (who was identified).—Ed

"subjugation" unless printed after the 1941 occupation of Indochina. Japanese military dictionaries given him to work with were so old they had no word equivalent for "paratrooper".

Hirano worked with Yutaka Namba, formerly of the 100th, a Hawaii Nisei who'd worked up to Staff Sergeant before the war. Namba attended Meiji University in Tokyo, but hadn't finished. He did not have Japanese ROTC experience, as Hirano did. Hirano was qualified, by Japanese schooling, for a commission in the Imperial Army.

A mysterious telephone call took the pair from the Wall St. area where they had started working, to the RKO building in midtown Manhattan. There they volunteered for an unknown assignment offered them, rather than give up New York for Camp Savage. Next stop was the famous Fulton Fish Market. Hirano showed his I.D. at the second floor as instructed, and was stunned to be let into a completely furnished extensive office space, when he had expected to see a loft. "Some professor from the University of Michigan was the only person there in uniform," Hirano said.

While he never learned what work Namba did, Hirano was given a mass of file papers from the New York office of the Mitsui and Ogora Petroleum Companies. He was told to try to identify certain types and shapes of metals he'd never heard of before.

"Often it took a whole day of research to identify a single word!" Hirano said. Hirano isn't sure, but he may have been helping investigate how far Japan had come with research in nuclear warfare. He did come up with one enlightening piece of information in another area. Ogora Petroleum files showed that the Germans, who had years earlier stolen the secret from Standard Oil, refused to share with Japan their knowledge of the polymerization refining process for petroleum. As a result, Japan was using obsolescent methods of obtaining high octane gasoline for her aircraft, and continued stuck with them throughout the war.

IN THE Pacific, two American striking arms groped toward the northwest, Nimitz's from Guadalcanal and MacArthur's from eastern New Guinea.

MacArthur's task was to climb the "lizard's back" of New Guinea's north coast. He had his 41st Division on the tail, working toward the rump. Hiroshi Tanabe, Pat Neishi and Albert Tamura were with the Jungleers, a name the 41st had given itself for Philippines fighting in 1899. It was working toward Salamaua, next Japanese base in line.



Kazuo Komoto (left) receives Purple Heart from Gen. Beighler, commanding general of 37th Infantry Division, with fellow Camp Savage grad Gilbert Ayres observing. Picture was taken July 18, 1943, aboard the hospital ship USS Tryon off Guadalcanal.



In September, 1943, Komoto gets to show medal to his kid brother, Susumu, while visiting his family incarcerated in Gila River (Ariz.) concentration camp.

Gary Kadani spent most of June nearly 8,000 feet up the Stanley Range with an Aussie unit, but did little good because no prisoners were taken. He was continually told that "We had one, but he tried to get away". In August, Tomio Munekawa was relieved by George Kayano with the 7th Australian Division. That same month Sidney Mashbir saw to it that Phil Ishio, Steve Yamamoto and Gary Kadani got warrant officer commissions. The trio was given \$300 each for uniforms, and time off for a celebration. Yamamoto suffered sadness on return to duty.

"I had interrogated a prisoner," he said, "and caught him lying. When I faced him with this, he broke down, and started telling the truth, which included a lot of useful information. Then Colonel Mashbir gave us the time off. When I got back, the POW had committed suicide. He'd left me a note, saying he thought I was angry with him for lying, and that made him so ashamed that he had to kill himself."

The 41st landed in Nassau Bay, east of Salamaua, on June 30, surprising Japanese who were expecting an overland campaign. MacArthur, once he had Milne Bay and the Gona-Buna-Sanananda areas in hand, wanted to con-

trol the Huon Peninsula and the waters between New Guinea and New Britain, cutting the enemy's lifeline.

PT-boats in New Guinea, armed with knowledge of Japanese barge supply routes from Nisei-translated documents, cut off a lot of Japanese reinforcements in New Guinea during July, and continued their field day into August. A mass attack of 164 planes against Wewak played hob with Japanese air strength on New Guinea. Things were really looking up.

On Sept. 5, an Allied air attack battered Nadzab airfield, and 1,000 paratroopers dropped on it shortly thereafter. Now troops could be landed to threaten Lae from one direction. One day earlier, the Aussie 9th landed on the near side of Lae. Kazuo Kozaki, known to his friends as Higesan ("Mr. Moustache"), landed with them. Zeroes strafed, pursued by P-38's. One or the other shot Kozaki in the stern. He saved an officer's life in the landing and carried on for three more days before reporting his wound. Kozaki got the Purple Heart and a Silver Star, but shrugged off his alleged bravery by saying, "Hell, I didn't want anyone to know where I was wounded!"

Sidney Mashbir made sure everyone did. When giving Kozaki his decoration before

he announced, "Sergeant Kozaki as we know, was wounded in the Hopoi section." All present knew that Hopoi Mission was the area of the invasion. It also was part of the "lizard's" rump.

Interesting things were happening to other Nisei elsewhere. The 100th Infantry Division departed Brooklyn, New York, landed at Oran, North Africa, and soon went into combat. Hawaii induction stations were having to press their doors shut on the overflow horde of volunteers wanting to join the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and fight in Europe.

Roosevelt and Churchill met in Quebec, and Orde Wingate convinced both that more deep penetration thrusts could hurt the Japanese badly in Burma. As a result, 14 Nisei would gain some fame, but it could be only half-given to them.

Eddie Mitsukado led the detachment, Akiji Yoshimura and Herb Miyasaki with him. Russell Kono, Grant Hirabayashi and Jimmy Yamaguchi had no idea that the "eight-ball outfit" they were joining would become famous. Nor did Robert Honda, Roy Nakada, Roy Matsumoto or Ben Sugeta. The handful of Nisei were probably the only men, out of some 3,000, who really were hand-picked for duty with the unit. Tom Tsubota, Howard Furumoto, Calvin Kobata and Henry Goshio made up the rest of the Camp Savage detachment.

Each of the 14 volunteered after being told individually of a "perilous, short-term, one-time jungle mission, which expected 90% casualties". The rest of the outfit that came to be known as Merrill's Marauders was made up from cast-offs and garrison troops, the latter from the U.S. and Caribbean posts. No commanding officer lets his good men get away, but he'll happily volunteer all his drunks and other troublemakers. This appears to have been the case with mustering troops for the 5307th Composite Unit, Provisional, of which one member said, "It sounds like a street address in L.A. for Chrissakes!" The troublemakers, however, proved to be great soldiers.

Part of the unit left San Francisco in the SS Lurline on September 21, 1943. It was to pick up its "seasoned

Continued on Next Page

YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Page 9

jungle fighters" in the South Pacific, enroute to Bombay, India.

With Attu secured, Kiska was next in the Aleutians. An exercise in total futility ensued. More than 29,000 American troops and 5,000 Canadians were assembled, plus some Eskimos and Alaska Scouts. Nobuo Furuiye served with the Canadians. He had to wear their itchy woolen uniform.

The invasion of Kiska was preceded on July 26 by a fiasco called the "Battle of the Pips", during which an American task force engaged nothing! A fellow fire controlman friend of the author's, who served in the battleship Mississippi during the shoot-up, said, "We fired a million bucks worth

of ammunition into a rainstorm!" Which is actually what happened. All firings were based on rickety U.S. radar. No enemy ships were sighted or hit. Postwar checks showed that every Japanese ship was far, far away at the time.

For the Canadians, whose only battle experience in the Pacific had ended in surrender at Hong Kong, the taking of Kiska was another bitter blow. Don Oka was with the Alaskan Scouts. He stood offshore in a ship, listening to tremendous firing ashore. Tad Ogawa, Ted Ishida and Shigeo Ito also participated in the invasion. All were certain, from the noise, that a battle as bloody as Attu was taking place.

None was. After killing about 30 of one another, the Americans and Canadians found there were no occupants of the island except for three yellow dogs and one cat. The Japanese, executing as slick a getaway as they had from the western end of Guadalcanal six months earlier, slipped off Kiska days before.

They did leave the Nisei a gift, however, a cave full of food with a sign in Japanese that said, more or less, "Help yourself. This is not poisoned." John White's men did not seal the food caves as ordered by the task force commander. Instead, according to Shigeo Ito, "We partook voraciously. Such things as *tsukemono*, Mandarin oranges, *nori*, bamboo shoots, and so forth." White said there was, "Lots of rice, clams, and canned meat. The

Nisei were their own chefs, and our intelligence detachment became the most popular unit in the command."

When this campaign ended, Shigeo Ito was among those who returned to the U.S. with some of the prisoners taken at Attu, the most experienced men being pulled for service elsewhere. Yoshio Morita was one of those left behind, but he didn't mind. In one of the hundreds of letters written from the field to Yutaka Munakata, head of the translation section at MISLS (which thick file Munakata graciously lent the author via John Aiso), Morita expressed gratitude for having "huts to sleep in, warm clothes, and wholesome food." He had a pretty good idea where Nisei who left the Alaska command were heading. Malaria, dysentery and dengue fever did not inhabit the Arctic.

NISEI were involved in another operation kept quiet for 30 years, this one inside the U.S. A secret POW camp was established at Byron Hot Springs, Calif. Not many Pacific POW's got back that far, but those who did were treated well and milked of information. They included at first an engineering officer from the carrier *Hiryu*, sunk at Midway; plus survivors of a submarine, two cruisers, a destroyer, and other Japanese vessels that went down in the Aleutians and Solomons.

Joe Ryssin, born in St. Petersburg, Russia, was on the staff at Byron, famous

for its hot springs spa. So was Matt Adams, an early MISLS graduate. Joe Harada and Randolph Ideue were among Nisei who joined them there, although the staff never did become very large. The place featured a small hotel. Prisoners were kept on its second floor, interrogated on the first. Strategic information was chiefly sought, examples being morale of people back home, maybe where torpedo storage might be at the Kure naval base, or perhaps where the Yokosuka naval base machine shops were located. Old Japanese maps and charts were used, and prisoners asked to mark them, which they did.

Ben Yamamoto, Harry Furushima, Clifford Sugimoto and Mickey Kuroiwa elicited information concerning Saipan, Guam and Tinian while these areas loomed up as imminent campaigns. Prisoners who'd been stationed at those places, or who passed through them on the way further south, were drained of pertinent detail. Whether POWs ever got to Byron Hot Springs, which Japanese love, does not appear in any report the author has seen.

THE RUSSELL Islands were taken not long after the Japanese evacuated Guadalcanal and used as a training-staging area for further advances northwest. Parts of the 43rd Division landed on Vangunu and Rendova when New Georgia was invaded.

Continued on Next Page

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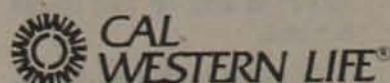
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TANI

Continued from Page 8

known fact. It should be common knowledge to everyone hoping for a better America.

Contrary to Hayakawa's feelings, I believe he speaks for a minute minority of Japanese Americans. The Senator may well be representative of a majority of the American public—that segment which the JACL hopes to educate. I hope the JACL has not given up on Senator Hayakawa—he may prove to be the most convincing evidence in their case to Congress and the American people.

I will be disappointed if the American public does not rally in support of a Japanese American redress program. Not from guilt. But rather, from a sense of justice. #

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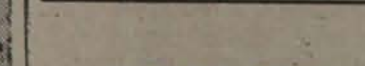
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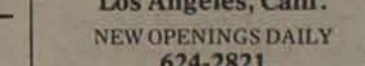


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YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

Shig Yasutake ran a patrol across Vella Lavella with a battalion of the New Zealand's 3rd Division. When he got back he was offered his choice of OCS or a battlefield commission. Yasutake took the former, knowing "it would get me out of the muck and the dirt for at least a year, anyhow".

The 43rd language team was on New Georgia nearly three weeks when the enemy overran its command post, and Yasutake was "thankful for those mean Regular sergeants of the 7th Division, who made me dig a foxhole deep!" Bullets sprayed well overhead as Yasutake crouched in his foxhole. Landcrabs kept him company.

Lt. Mike Mitchell and Richard K. Matsumoto were elated with success the 43rd's language team was enjoying because, before the campaign, it had spent a lot of time familiarizing various regiments with the importance of bringing in "souvenirs" and other items taken off the enemy. The pair made arrangements to make broadcasts in Japanese, beamed at enemy forces in other islands, urging them to surrender.

The 43rd moved its command post to nearby Roviana Island the day after it was

overrun, and among POWs later brought in was one who identified the location of enemy headquarters, near Munda airfield. Ted Kihara, Kiyoshi Nishimoto and the rest of the 43rd's team watched their artillery bombard it from Roviana, making the job of taking the airstrip easier for infantrymen. The 37th joined the 43rd on New Georgia right after that, just in time for Kazuo Komoto to get shot by a sniper. Komoto wore the Purple Heart while visiting his younger brother in concentration camp later.

Haruo Sasaki moved from a POW camp in Wisconsin, with his MP detachment, to a larger POW camp on New Caledonia. Americans were becoming a little better at fighting the war, as each learned more. Troops now knew that a Japanese fighting man was no more determined than themselves, and that he could be made to surrender.

The typical fighting man was no more sophisticated than had been his father in an earlier war. Not the Caucasian fighting man, anyhow. On New Georgia, Mamoru Noji was sent into the jungle by Gene Wright to get whatever intelligence material he could from the wreckage of a downed Zero. Noji followed orders, gathering up charts, not pads, etc. He also took the dead pilot's parachute. During a

work lull later, he and Shig Yasutake cut the parachute into the handkerchief-sized flags that Japanese soldiers liked to carry in breast pockets over their hearts. A little red paint, a few Kanji characters, and the supply of "souvenirs" sold out rapidly. Who could challenge mem-

in figuring out ways to bypass these Japanese strong points. On September 22, Kazuhiko Yamada landed near Finschhafen with the 9th Australians. He was joined by Roy Fugami and Hiroshi Kubota a short time later. The trio, like other Nisei who served with the Australians,

ly left his staff without a decision-maker because he preferred to be "up front with the troops". Stilwell displayed all the courage and fire it took to lead a company of infantry into combat, but his performance record indicated no wider scope. The man who led 14 Nisei and 3,000 Caucasians into Burma combat, Charles Hunter, would develop an abiding hatred for America's senior officer in that theater of war.

look as though the ROTC Group planned it for just their own people."

Which was true. Freed guerrillas took off for the Rizal Mountains, letting Sakakida breathe easier for a while. He was not suspected.

Italy declared war on Germany in October, and the 1st Cavalry Division, with which numerous Nisei would win commendations and awards, returned the hospitality shown it by Australians by staging a genuine Wild West rodeo for them. Next day, November 1, the 3rd Marines landed at Bougainville. The 37th Division began reinforcing them a week later. The 3rd New Zealand and American Division would also put troops ashore, letting the marines start moving out of action by Christmas Day. The Army then took over full command.

Joe Yoshiwara came back

Continued on Next Page

The rest of the outfit ... known as Merrill's Marauders was made up from cast-offs and garrison troops ...

bers of a team that actually returned battlefield prizes to soldiers as soon as they'd been checked for possible intelligence use? Authenticity was never questioned.

Throughout the United States, 30 years later, a lot of middle-aged men had probably pointed to their foot-square souvenirs, and boasted, "I took that off a dead Jap on New Georgia!" Unless they'd taken up Japanese in the interim, none could know that the Kanji characters Noji inscribed read: "Do not buy this flag. It is counterfeit."

On Sept. 15, a force of Australians and Americans took Salamaua, and the next day Lae was taken. A Yank magazine correspondent swiftly wrote himself up as being the first American into Lae, but he was wrong. Arthur ("winner of honors") Castle rated that kudo. The Stanford Nisei graduate had come down the mountains with the Australian 25th Brigade. They slammed into Lae, chasing the Japanese out its other end.

While they did so the 21st Australian Brigade, having with it the Yank correspondent, moved into sight from seaward, opening up on the town with six-pounders. Castle and his comrades took all that they could, before becoming disgusted about getting shot at by friend and enemy. They ran up the Union Jack, and the firing stopped. When the jubilant journalist stepped ashore, he had no way of knowing that among the dirty, ragged and profane men in Digger hats on the beach was one tired Nisei from California.

On New Guinea the enemy was attempting several more *tenshin*, trying to pull his troops into concentrated forces after having earlier scattered them along the island's north shore. MacArthur was using every bit of intelligence he could gather

were kept constantly puzzled by their allies' behavior. All had trouble understanding how the Diggers could treat them, the Nisei, in such open-handed, open-hearted friendly fashion, both on the continent and up in the forward area, while still fighting so viciously against the look-alike enemy.

Volunteers from Hawaii were arriving in Salerno, Italy, at this time, to flesh out the 100th, which had moved north across the Mediterranean to do more fighting. On September 20, the all-Nisei unit came under mortar fire, and Shigeo Takata got wounded. His was the first of 1,703 Purple Hearts the 100th would be awarded.

Next day the Japanese high command established a new "absolute defense zone" for the Pacific, readjusting the barrier beyond which Americans must not, at any price, be allowed to approach. The north coast of New Guinea—the rest of it, at least—was to be held, plus a line running through Rabaul and Bougainville, and then northeastward through the Gilberts and Marshalls.

In the China-Burma-India theater, there were problems. Chiang Kai-shek avoided fighting as much as possible, wanting to preserve his military strength for a post-war showdown with the Chinese Communists. An American general, absolutely the wrong man for the job, kept fruitlessly trying to change Chiang's attitude, and pouted peevishly when he flopped. Vinegar Joe Stilwell would mutter his way off the pages of history, leaving behind him classic examples of how not to treat an ally, how not to fight a campaign, and how not to run a military command.

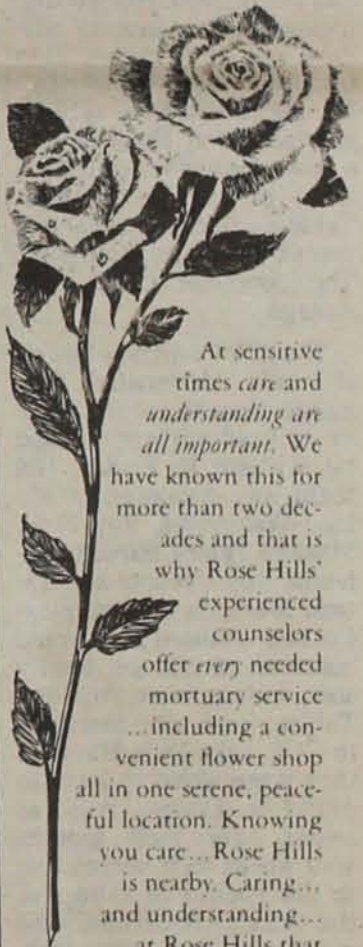
Quick to win favor with correspondents by posing amid enlisted men, Stilwell had no time for the dull-but-vital paperwork associated with command. He frequent-

In Manila, Richard Sakakida faced more problems. He had made contact with a batch of guerrillas known as the ROTC Group, and kept them fed with information about Imperial Army shipping schedules. These got results as prowling American submarines ran up scores along supply routes leading into or away from Manila Harbor. The guerrillas were growing too bold, however, and 14th Army headquarters was getting wise to them. Sakakida had warned the ROTC Group to move their center of activities out of Manila, but they ignored him. Finally, a bunch were captured and confined to Monte Lupo prison. Sakakida had to set them free. "It was a case of my neck, too," he told the author. "Anyone who got tortured, and cracked, was bound to implicate me."

What to do? Sakakida had no idea until Mrs. Tupas, wife of the guerrilla group's leader, came into 14th Army headquarters asking permission to see her husband in prison. A Japanese captain routinely ordered Sakakida to approve her permit, using the hand stamp on a nearby desk. That gave the Hawaii Nisei an idea.

By that time Sakakida had gotten so accepted by Imperial Army members that he was assigned a regular turn as CQ (Charge of Quarters), a job requiring him to tend the barracks overnight even though he was a civilian. So, one night while office and sleeping spaces were deserted, Sakakida made himself a copy of the hand-stamp. He then dressed in a Japanese officer's uniform, assembled some more guerrillas, and marched them to Monte Lupo prison. Once inside, his force overpowered the guards and released imprisoned ROTC Group members. "No others, though," Sakakida said. "It would have created too much of a row if all the prisoners were released. The way we did it, we made it

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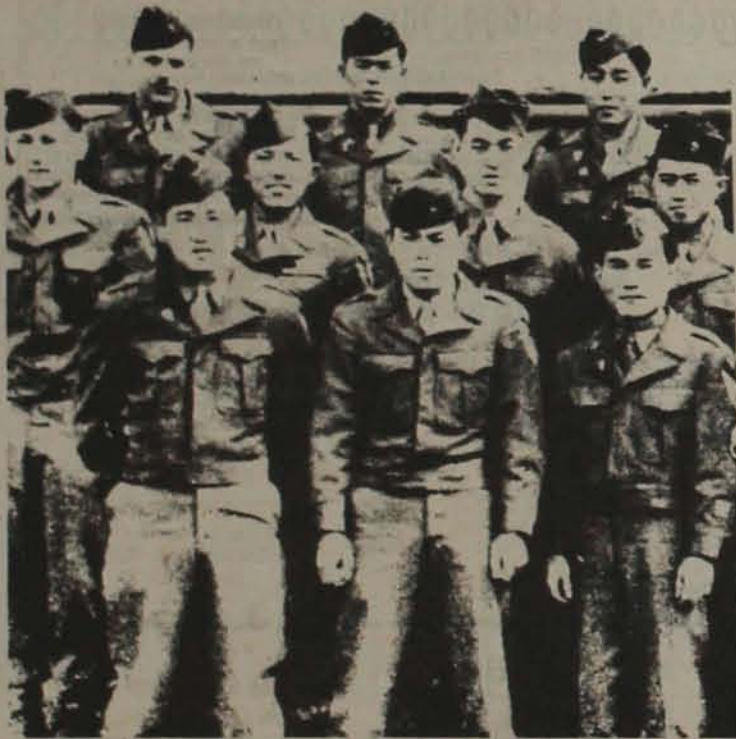
Author Joe Harrington has already begun work on a new book, about the 100th and 442nd. It will be a "multi-viewpoint" non-fiction work, like his others, including "Yankee Samurai," where he tries to let the story be told "by the men who lived it." Harrington believes that this has not been done in earlier works about these men.

Persons who have information about men of the 100th and 442nd may contact Harrington, P.O. Box 1332, Hallandale, Fla. 33009. His phone number is 305-456-7550, and he says the best time to reach him is "midnight, my time, because I'm still working at that hour."

YANKEE SAMURAI

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YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

up from Noumea to join the 37th in November. Joe Iwataki arrived in Brisbane, where he luckily got an assignment that didn't require him to use his weak Japanese. Dick Hayashi had gone back to the U.S. from Noumea, where he had identified a POW as a survivor from the I-23 submarine that shelled California nearly two years earlier. Hayashi started OCS and was looking forward to serving in Europe, thus becoming the first Nisei to serve on both sides of the world.

John Burden was relieved on Guadalcanal and started back to Camp Savage. After wangling a set of courier's orders that let him lug along an unlimited amount of baggage, Burden loaded himself down with documents, publications, sample weapons, and a massive jug of *shoyu*. Soy sauce was in short supply in the States. Nearly all its Japanese-ancestry citizens were locked up and not near stores where they used to shop. Burden knew that the five gallons he lifted from captured stores would assure him a warm welcome among Savage staffers. Only trouble was, the stuff stank to high heaven!

"It's some kind of captured chemical," was Burden's explanation for getting it past various airstrip officers and flight crews. "I'm taking it back for analysis." No one caught wise until he got to Hickam Field, where a knowledgeable U.S. Customs officer sagely said, "That's a fine batch of *shoyu* you've got there, Captain." The container made it to Savage.

The XIV Corps now had an officially designated language detachment, No. 165, in its headquarters, headed by William H. Fisher. His team was composed of Mitsuo Wakayama, Roy Fujii, Masami Tahira, Hiroshi Matsuda, Roy Uyebara and Tatsuo Matsuda. Its complexion had changed and would continue to change. Pretty soon, in fact, when Fujii and Tahira were sent Stateside to OCS. Like Dick Hayashi, they were slated to join the 442nd in Europe. And, as asked, keep their mouths shut about their secret role in the Pacific. Members of the 442nd, who certainly did more than their reasonable share in fighting the war for America, unjustifiably ribbed, teased and ridiculed MIS'ers as "armchair commanders" for decades.

During November, Tom Taketa got a strange set of orders. No one's name appeared on them but his own. He set out not west, but south; then east, crossing the Caribbean, Atlantic, and Sahara enroute to his assignment. A special unit of MacArthur's forces called the Alamo Scouts went to Ferguson Island, off eastern New Guinea, for special training. Richard Hirata, Phil Ishio and Kaoru Nishida joined them later.

Kenney's flyers smashed

at Rabaul on Nov. 2. On Nov. 4, aircraft from American carriers hit the Japanese base. Navy instructions were "just beat 'em up!" and that was done. No heavy Japanese warships were left in shape to rush down and attack the Bougainville beachhead. Seian Hokama landed on Bougainville that day with a unit of the 37th. Dye Ogata reached Bougainville on the 8th, and got buried alive in a bunker during an enemy air raid eight days later. He survived and was awarded a Purple Heart. Tom Taketa relieved El-

of the central Pacific's Marshall Islands. Taking Makin wasn't difficult, since the 6,500 Army men of the 27th Infantry outnumbered their foe 9 to 1, and the atoll wasn't really defensible, but Tarawa was another matter. A three-day blood bath ensued. It should make historians ponder for generations whether MacArthur's recommendations—that one man command the entire Pacific effort—shouldn't have been put into effect. The southwest Pacific's commander had offered to serve under any officer so named,

Marines had done to other island defenders 15 months earlier.

Oonuki was one of the few Japanese who survived Betio. Careful examination of the facts as they later came to light make it conclusive that the arrogance and impatience of U.S. Navy planners needlessly cost American lives. Moreover, some of the top Navy officers were awarded high decorations. Most basked in glory for the remainder of their lives. Once a war is won, embarrassing questions don't get asked. At least, not until the public fever of victory subsides. The author must agree with the Japanese officer who said, "Winners get to write a war's history, while the losers are busy rebuilding their country." Rarely has a writer challenged the "party line" of the U.S. Marine Corps, except for William Bradford Huie. Even so doughty an individual as Harry S. Truman backed down after saying the USMC had a more effective propaganda machine than Josef Stalin.

Hate dies as slowly as it takes truth to be resurrected, it seems. Just before Frank Hachiya took part in the Tarawa invasion, and before Richard Moritsugu, Hoichi Kubo and Jack Tanimoto landed on Makin, an organization called NO JAPS, INC., was founded in San Diego, Calif.

On November 24, Leo Saito and Tom Taketa relieved Calvin Kubota and Roy Fugami at Finschhafen. Harry Fukuhara joined them there after a while. With Howard Ogawa, Terry Mizutani, and Ben Nakamoto, he was getting set to cross Dampier Strait and hit Arawe, a peninsula on the south side of New Britain. The job was to

Kiyoshi Hirano isn't sure, but he may have been helping investigate how far Japan had come with nuclear warfare research.

bridge K. Okazaki at Dobodura with the II Australian Corps and wrote a situation report into his diary. The illegal notebook is quoted here, from Tom's abbreviations.

"The Japanese 51st and 20th Divisions which were stationed in Lae-Salamaua areas were attacked by the 7th and 9th Australian Divisions, and American paratroops, and they were forced to retreat through Ramu Village and Finschhafen."

Tom listed the 7th Australian as being at Dampier, the 5th at Lae, the 9th at Finschhafen; while part of the 1st U.S. Marines was at Milne Bay, together with 6th Army headquarters. The 41st Division was at Nassau Bay.

To that date, the majority of fighting in New Guinea had been done by Australians, who were still hard at it, killing Japanese troops in the mountain areas, but the picture was starting to change. Americans were soon to do a lot more of the New Guinea fighting and nearly all of it after this campaign. Roosevelt's military advisors had counseled that more ships, men and equipment could be dispatched to the Pacific, and 1944 was looming up as bright for U.S. Army forces.

On Nov. 16, by invitation, John Aiso addressed a special forum at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on "current problems". The Los Angeles attorney, whose brother Paul taught Japanese during the war at Boulder, Colorado and at Harvard University, and whose brothers Daniel and James would complete the MISLS, was right on the mark and prescient. Introduced by Mrs. Ogden Reid, Aiso talked on the re-emergence and reconstruction of a post-war defeated Japan. His speech could have been a model for the Occupation that later occurred, so accurate were its recommendations. Aiso became a rare being—a prophet with honor in his own country.

ON NOV. 20, landings were made at Makin and on Betio, an islet in Tarawa Atoll, as preliminaries to an invasion

but top naval officers successfully fought off any attempt to unify leadership. When one examines what happened, one cannot but look with favor on Douglas A. MacArthur. There can be no doubt that his use of intelligence like his use of air power, was superior to that of any other American officer, in any theater, during the war. One is reminded of the adage, "criticism is mediocrity's tribute to genius". Where fighting was concerned, MacArthur certainly qualified in the genius category.

Marines were slaughtered at Tarawa, over 3,000 killed or wounded. Cymbal-clashers blared heroism. Again the USMC won headlines. There was no one to say that the 4,500 defenders of Tarawa fought so fiercely (except for one the author interviewed, Tadao Oonuki, taken after waking from exhausted unconsciousness) because they knew what

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• Flight and tour meeting held at Felicia Mahood Recreation Center, 11338 Santa Monica Blvd., West L.A., every third Sunday now at 1:30 p.m.
Brochures, general information available. Open to all JACL Members

be done by the 112th Cavalry Regiment, an orphan unit from Texas, and a part of the 158th Regiment, a cast-loose outfit of the Arizona National Guard. Some of the equipment they'd use was borrowed from the 1st Marine Division. In a number of respects, the southwest Pacific was still a makeshift war. A lot of admirals stood astride the supply line between U.S. ports of embarkation and where Douglas MacArthur's forces were fighting.

On December 14, after a terrific dinner they vomited all over one another during a stormy crossing, Harry Fukuhara's contingent got underway from New Guinea to invade New Britain. Enroute, all hands were ordered to use their helmets to help keep their landing craft bailed out. Harry lost his on the first attempt to assist. A wave snatched it away.

For the Seattle native, life was a mess. Working as a gardener in Glendale, Calif., he didn't even know where Pearl Harbor was when the lady of the house came out to

tell him it had been attacked. Harry had volunteered four times before being given a uniform: once for the draft, which he found closed to him; another time as a linguist for the Marine Corps, which apologized but turned him down; a third time for the Navy in the same capacity, going to enlist with a Caucasian friend, only to have his papers stamped "not acceptable"; and finally from Gila River after he'd been imprisoned there.

Once war started, Fukuhara knew no way to go but straight ahead. In New Guinea, one of his brothers could have been brought in as a POW, or one could be tied to the top of a tree, like other enemy soldiers were, taking a sniper's bead on him. Fukuhara's widowed mother, and three Fukuhara brothers, were in Japan.

They lived in a city known, at that time, to few Americans.

It was Hiroshima.

Next Week: Chapter 8

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GENERAL INFORMATION

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Mail to any JACL-authorized travel agent, or to:

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