April 20, 1979

A trial update to complain:

JACL protests Yellow Peril as trademark

Washington

A little over a year ago (Jan. 27, 1978 PC), the Japanese American Citizens League's Executive Committee, in a letter to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, editorialized that "Yellow Peril" was an anti-Asian racist concept and that a request from a public agency to exclude trademark rights to the phrase should be denied. The patent office subsequently denied trademark rights to "Yellow Peril", the JACL reminded.

Earlier the U.S. Supreme Court had denied a copyright renewal for "Notes der inferior working conditions in the East", an Asian and a Japanese, "in accordance with the Lei of the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882."

This past week Telecommunications Publishing, Inc., Washington, D.C., which runs a weekly information service, was granted copyright for "Notes from the Yellow Peril," according to the Official Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for March 20, 1979.

Washington JACL, represented by bar association counsel, alerted the courts that "Yellow Peril" has been used exclusively in the U.S. copyright for "Notes der inferior working conditions in the East," which was published in 1937.

The Kaneshiro report on "Yellow Peril" and its role in the Asian American Experience begins with the Merriam-Webster Dictionary's definition, denoting two meanings: (a) danger to Western civilization held to arise from power and influence of Oriental peoples as the Chinese and Japanese, (b) a threat to Western living standards and cultural development through incursion into Western countries of Oriental laborers willing to work for lower wages and under inferior working conditions.

While the phrase Yellow Peril did not appear in print until about 1905 (when Japan became the first Oriental nation to defeat a European power), Kaneshiro noted that Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune in 1854 had expressed anti-Chinese concepts ("uncivilized, unclean and filthy...") and approved California's attempt to exclude a flood of ignorant idlers.

In the post-1924 War period, former members of the Japanese Army were identified as "Mongolians" and described as the Yellow Hordes. The "footsteps of China" in the U.S. was finally stopped with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.


During the debate in March 20 over revision of the Nationality Law to give Japanese citizenship to children born to a Japanese parent of either sex and an alien father is not.

The amendment presented before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee aims at granting citizenship to a child so long as "any parent is Japanese."

Matsunaga said that President Marcos had not realized what a disastrous impact the tariff reduction would have on the State of Hawaii—particularly on the 42,000 Hawaiian residents who are directly employed in the pineapple industry.

"Most of the workers who would be unemployed if the pineapple industry in Hawaii was forced out of business would be Americans of Filipino ancestry who came from Marcos's own home province of Ilocos," said Socia.

"President Marcos explained, 'We can't let that happen,' and called his trade minister for more information. Matsunaga said that when the trade minister later called him at his hotel to say, 'the government of the Philippines would not object to the present three percent tariff on canned pineapple,'..."

**Continued on Page 2**

San Francisco

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill (HR 6121) which would allow tax credit for charitable contributions even if no items are itemized.

The JACL is planning to support this bill, it was indicated here this week.

Current law permits charitable deductions only to those who itemize their deductions, Ottinger has noted in a letter to his colleagues. The growing number of Americans who opt for the standard deduction.

In June 1975, the Nationality Act became effective, permitting citizenship to a child so long as either parent is Japanese. Similar legislative steps were taken in recent years in France, West Germany, and Switzerland, said Ottinger.

"We can't let that happen," said Socia.

Contributions to JACL are tax-deductible, it was noted.

**Continued on Page 2**

Carmel apologizes for being late on "Day of Remembrance"

Monterey, Ca.

The local papers reported on the various communities observing Feb. 19 as "A Day of Remembrance". They were in response to Monterey Peninsula JACL's request for the mayor, city council and county board of supervisors the first part of the year.

The Monterey County Board of Supervisors, the cities of Monterey, Carmel, Pacific Grove and Del Rey Oaks, all passed resolutions calling for Feb. 19 as "A Day of Remembrance".

Chairman Robert Nimm and State Assemblyman Henry Mello, who represent the area, also sponsored the joint state legislative resolution commemorating the occasion.

Local JACL president Jack Nishida, in a letter published Feb. 28 in the Peninsula Herald, publicly acknowledged the actions taken but also pointed out the city of Carmel chose to ignore JACL's request for participation.

"Follow-up phone calls proved fruits," he reported.

The following week, the Carmel city council listened to the obvious embarrassment and the log time real
Ride to Manzanar free for youth

American Experience

The Manzanar Committee is planning to charter three city buses for youth planning to participate in the 10th annual Manzanar Pilgrimage. The buses will depart as soon as the buses are secured, the committee will deliver a brochure and a telephone number.

Committee requests resource people to assist in the tour discussion at the campsite. They may call the JACL Office (Carlene Ige: 626-4741).

Items

The Center Players will stage three Hiroshi Kashiwagi plays on the Japanese American experience April 8 at the old Union Church, 11 N. San Pedro, Los Angeles. A part of the San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies, they will present "Voices from Japanese America" (Issei narratives), "A Question of Loyalty" (conflicts of registration during WW2), and the bilingual comedy "Mondai wa Akira".

Univ. of Calif., Japanese Woman's Association, April 11, 7:00 p.m. at Cal First Bank, 1750 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

Kodenkan Jujitsu classes will be offered from April 9 for youths and adults at Wilshire YMCA, 225 Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. Pre-registration is suggested for the series of 10 classes. Call 386-8673.

The Japan-America Society of South Florida is hosting Japanese American Day, with ikebana, bonsai, tea ceremony and other demonstrations on April 11, 9:00 a.m. at the Miami Beach Convention Center, 1500 Collins Avenue. Call 596-2000.

"Sumie by Akio Low", "Japan Today", and Yesterdays are "A World Beyond the Rainbows," prints by hand-tipped Japanese ink on Japanese paper at the Morikami Museum in Delray Beach and April 16 at the Univ. of Miami.

"On the Night of the Full Moon" by Minoru Kusama, April 1-30 at the University Art Museum, University of California, Los Angeles.

Los Angeles Japanese Unified Information Community Exchange, consisting of private and public agencies, groups, and individuals, holds monthly meetings to report on various services available and provide a forum for data and idea exchanges (April 10 at 1:30 p.m., 5040 W. 3rd St., 222-6161). Cancellation: (April 12 at 7:30 a.m., A-103 Doheny Hall, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 90007).

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1. **A Variety of Views on 'Redress'**

Editor:
We regress from reparations to redress to study commission terms. In March, 1979 action by the Redress Committee reminds me of the Truman Commission of March, 1947. The special session of the JACL decided to cooperate with the evacuation commission. That was its not military necessity but Proposition 13 and Sana
or Hayakawa, Shigemitsu and Okamura bow to political reality. Marutil is more than a tardy b this proposition. A redress is an overwhelming failure in California. I know there was others in Congress who agree with this view but re
fluence of the Nikkei and is ignorant of the fact that after the war many of the JACL originated the idea that the government should not be blind or keep the balance of weighing judgments in a balance with erroneous decisions. (Korematu, Yasui, HI, and others) Against government. We cannot arrogate our birth-

**Goals and Methods**

Sometimes when an organization embarks upon a meaningful issue it tends to run into those uncomfortable moments of dealing with the different levels of people. This is not a unique experience but because it is real, it requires that we all must be prepared to face these disagreements along with arguments, at times and open conflict.

It is along these lines that I recall an article that appeared in the Harvard Business Review (Vol. 38, No. 6, Nov/Dec, 1960), written by Warren Schmidt and Robert F. Bennett entitled "Management of Differentiation." A portion of the article would be valuable to consider here. The authors, in analyzing why conflicts occur, point out that at times for a conflict arise from individuals who confuse the goals of a task with the method of carrying out it. It seems to me that this problem is present in all the recent thoughts of the REDRESS campaign.

Many of us have heard comments, if not criticism, about the $25,000 amount of money commissioned for the proposal of the Salt Lake City. Recently, there is a news item that talks of the submission of a bill that does not include the aforementioned amount, would not follow the "mandate" of the National Council. This is where I believe that some of us have become confused about goals and methods. The proposed commission approach will be the method whereby the organization can carry out its objectives. Whether or not JACL is successful in its objective is another matter. The. 

The concept of redress is not new. It is an established fact in the American practice of human rights. Action of redress is made in monetary terms as in the case of the American labor movement lawyers. It is the "known Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics and Crime Prevention". While such a practice may not be viewed by all as a perfect solution, it is a step in the right direction. The JACL believes that in order to redress the grievances suffered by Nikkei the amount must be significant. JACL's stance on the matter, then, is sel-explanatory.

A second criticism that is often raised is that of the JACL's direction to educate the American public through REDRESS is a shift in position. Nothing could be further from the truth. JACL's educational Human Rights organization and its ability to do so is limited to the extent it can do it in the political arena. The majority of JACL's programs are educational. As in the past, the drive for REDRESS will require the continued promotion of a special office of the organization as it moves toward influencing their peers. The formation of this political arm was authorized by the National Council and will be for the benefit of REDRESS. It will be the key for REDRESS to be completed and its in the to get the ball rolling. This approach worked for us before and we are going to do it again.

Finally, there is a valid concern that some individuals may be subject to racialization in the redress process. Is this true? I believe that the best way to address this is to have our legal advisors do all that is reasonably to advise the general public and the Japanese community. Among the questions as to whether the REDRESS issue will be with us for many years.

I don't think that those who choose to sit by the sidelines and criticize the JACL do not think that if their interests are real, they would involve themselves, their poster organization and needs the active involvement of their membership. I don't buy such concepts any more than I buy the idea that those of us who opposed Vietnam, nevertheless, part and parcel of the collective sense of guilt which still exists, we can escape our responsibility for the fact. As an adult American, I am willing to assume responsibility for my actions and for my own attitudes, but beyond a vague sense of shame over wrong- acts committed by my country in the past I cannot go. As one cannot unring a bell, we cannot repair the mistakes of yesterday.

The repatriation ingour of Oregon's 3,000 Japanese Americans for our World War II internment and loss of property are a somber reminder that we could have dealt with a racial injustice that was not a matter of "Redress" because of the tragic misadventure. As an adult American, I am willing to assume responsibility for my actions and for my own attitudes, but beyond a vague sense of shame over wrong- acts committed by my country in the past I cannot go. As one cannot unring a bell, we cannot repair the mistakes of yesterday.

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**DOUG BAKER (Oregon Journal)**

**Portland**

"Let the dead past bury its dead," said Longfellow, but the past has a way of refusing to lie quietly in the grave. There are those who ask us to wear hairshirts because our ancestors bought and sold slaves and treated them like cattle. It matters not whether our particular great- great-grandfathers were abolitionists or Simon Legress. Such views may be to the point that we will be able to advise the general public and the Japanese community. Among the questions as to whether the REDRESS issue will be with us for many years.

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DR. CLIFFORD UEDA, NATIONAL JACL, PRESIDENT
ELLEN ENDO awaken, NATIONAL JACL, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HARRY K. HONDA, EDITOR

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**PRESIDENT’S CORNER: Clifford Ueda**

**Iki Dolphins**

The mass slaughtering of the dolphins by the Iki island fishermen brought forth outraged cries from throughout the world, an equally vociferous anger from the fishermen and an embarrassment to the Japanese government officials.

What had been discovered was the understanding of the cause of the problem. It is not the dolphins. The presence of thousands of dolphins off Iki is the inevitable and logical result of the reducing of the environment in the oceans surrounding Japan.

The Japanese Yellowtail (Buri) breeding grounds lie within the Inland Sea. The area is now severely affected by pollution. The north of Iki, the longest cuttelfish (Ika) ban lies desolate from rampant overfishing. As food supply vanishes the dolphins away.

They live relatively close to shore, and are fearless. Wild are dedicated and practical individuals who are looking to cultivate understanding, not confrontations.

**Continued from Page 3**

BAKER

From Nobuyuki Nakajima

Higher Education—X

I have been insisting that every Japanese youth ought to finish college education. This is not a common attitude among Japanese. However, there are certain communities and societies who take it for granted that everybody goes to college. Yes, I guess it right; it is Japan.

Some communities in the U.S. are also that way. In the town called Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, 93% of the high school graduates are enrolled in college.

In the city of Iki, in Nagasaki Prefecture, we have a 6-10 bedroom stucco scattered among the huge trees and along the lakes. It used to be populated by Anglo-American Presidents and their families. Today, it is populated by Italian Catholics. Scientists originally from China and India also live there. Some residents are also Jewish. The residents and the students attend workshops and seminars in a variety of topics. Most of them have come from the humble background of Japan. Iki’s culture is a similar community just outside of Cleveland. It is Lakeview High, where 96% of the high school graduates go to college.

One of the societies I closely associated with is comprised of doctors, engineers and scientists—all from the Far East. It is a private society when we meet, a place where we introduce each other. Sometimes we discuss the topics of importance in the present or the future. When we meet from Korea, scientists from Japan and so on. For these people and their off-springs, going to college is not enough. They have to look forward to graduate school. Their goals of the education is to excel in his or her field of choice.

**A variety of views of Redress**

Continued from Page 3

**4-7, Los Angeles, April 6, 1979**

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A thesis on 'Mom's Bag'

Salt Lake City.

A distant son of our land was invited one evening to a small celebration in our modest home. Each guest represented some phase of his life, from those who had carried him as an infant to a graduate school faculty member who had counseled him recently. It was a happy, noisy party. There were no signs of the skyful of rain that was in service all night. Almost negligible in the midst of all the conversations was the reason for the gathering.

On March 14th, over a year's concentration in the internment camp, was the cause. The Department of Justice's clearance, completed in the successful defense of Alan's Master's thesis in the University of Washington's Department of Journalism-Mass Communications. His title: A Content Analysis of the Editorial Pages of Nine California Newspapers in Relation to the Internment Issue: The Distribution of Themes.

I was surprised at his selection of subject. But, then, perhaps I should not have been. His alternative choice had been a study of the Catholic church in the presidential election of 1960. He is not a Catholic.

The story of the internment camp experience has never directly concerned him. He was, after all, the son of a native Utahan, was not evacuated. In our family, I am the only witness to that time. I have heard Alan refer to it as being "Mom's bag." My incorporation never was a secret between us. He was always a confidential friend to his confidant parents. I would like to make that relationship more curiosously for discussions or to borrow books.

The books occupy a shelf in the study. All are not always there. We run a lending library of sorts. I have depended on books on my son's education. Unlike many other Nisei parents, I have never worried about my son's need for books. He was able to answer all the questions without referring to books. In school, he was able to name some questions could not be answered accurately and in detail. The Freedom of Information Act made certain pertinent data available.

The limited truth that I could convey was what I witnessed. As much information, however, was not available. Five publications were not photographing during part of the 1940s. The fifth could be found, but the only public library known to possess a copy was an entire set of the editorial pages of the newspaper. The nine metropolis in the study all had daily circulations over 45,000.

Alan grouped his work as being "boring and interesting." The technical aspects of the study are irrelevant to me. The paper's view of JACL's current Redress program, some information contained in the thesis merits mention.

One of the frequently cited contribution factors to the evacuation has been the prejudice of the media, particularly newspapers, toward Japanese Americans. It seems significant to say that the prejudice ended in a totally irresponsible manner. In this generalization, no distinction is made about the appearance in the news sections of the editorial pages. It is assumed that no quarter of fairness was recorded.

A more comprehensive study on the role of the press is in Morton Grodzins' book, "Americans Betrayed: Politics and the Japanese Evacuation." Grodzins devotes 23 pages to the subject, Alan's thesis is approximately 200 pages. His study is limited to the examination of editors, columnists and letters to the editor.

It was hoped that 14 major California dailies could be studied. Unfortunately, five were not available. Four publications were not photographing during part of the 1940s. The fifth could be found, but the only public library known to possess a copy was an entire set of the editorial pages of the newspaper. The nine metropolis in the study all had daily circulations over 45,000.

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ernment policy. Watergate was to come later.

JACL's present program of Redress is said to be di­
rectly involved with issues that JACL is presently faced with. On the West Coast,前列腺炎 have been made ma­
and the local activities are numerous. Up­com­ing on Easter weekend is a work­
shop to be held in Milwaukee addressing the issues of the camp experience with a tie­
in to Redress. Thus, we re­
view the importance of this issue. Further­more, I feel that with the workshop we have made to date and hope­fully in the future, we can have “cause” more than people will realize.

WHAT YOU CAN DO?

If you or your chapter are interested in setting up a program, please let me know. There are a lot of opportunities for JAYs to travel, learn, meet people—you all have to do is write to me.

Chieko Hironaka
3266 Braddock St.
Detroit, Ohio 48209

Do you know there are four Japanese restaurants in St. Louis now? Fuji-mi, Mi­
yako, Robata and Tekio's.

The annual July 4 picnic will be held at Eden Semi­
nary ground.

Lee Durham is planning a bus tour of various unknown places in St. Louis for the Issei for Sept. 22. By the way, in the Japanese only “race” to have a day to respect and honor the dead (Hin-ko-no-tai) for their wisdom?

The Unda-kai (what is an English translation?) by the language school will be held at Tilles Park Oct. 7. The Christmas potluck will be sometime in December.

Nothing in particular.

APR. 6 (Friday)

Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Ctr.

APR. 7 (Saturday)

Riverside—Egg hunt: Berkeley—JAYS egg hunt, Con­

APR. 8 (Sunday)

JAYS egg hunt, award, scholarship, Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 13 (Friday)

Oakland—Bd mtg, Sumimoto Bank, 7:30 p.m.

APR. 15 (Sunday)

JAYS Mtg, 1 p.m., Tilles Park.

APR. 19 (Thursday)

Honen—Interest workshop on business, Woodrow, 6:30 p.m.

APR. 20 (Friday)

Japanese films, Ep­

APR. 21 (Saturday)

St. Louis—JSDC—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 27 (Saturday)

St. Louis—JSDC—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 28 (Saturday)

Takoma—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 29 (Sunday)

Chicago—Bd mtg, JACL Office.

APR. 5 (Monday)

Hicks—Let's go to Chin­

APR. 10 (Saturday)

Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Ctr.

APR. 12 (Monday)

New Mexico—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 20 (Saturday)

Takoma—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 22 (Saturday)

St. Louis—JSDC—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 23 (Sunday)

Chicago—Bd mtg, JACL Office.

APR. 5 (Monday)

Hicks—Let's go to Chin­

APR. 10 (Saturday)

Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Ctr.

APR. 12 (Monday)

New Mexico—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 20 (Saturday)

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APR. 22 (Saturday)

St. Louis—JSDC—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 23 (Sunday)

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APR. 22 (Saturday)

St. Louis—JSDC—Bd Ctr Mem­

APR. 23 (Sunday)

Chicago—Bd mtg, JACL Office.
Political Reality

The decision of the National Committee for Redress to pursue legislation to establish a compensation program based on one major fact of political reality: any other direct approach—be it an appropriations bill, the IRS check-off plan, or whatever—will not stand a chance of seeing the light of day. Any type of legislation other than the commission, it was felt, would never get beyond some subcommittee or committee of Congress.

Consequently, we felt it our responsibility to pursue the most prudent course of action and to seek legislation which would ultimately have the best chance for success in Congress and be of the greatest benefit to the Japanese American community.

There will be some who will question our decision and some who will vehemently disagree with this. But this is to be expected. We have yet to achieve total unanimity on any major aspect of the Redress issue.

One of the questions will be whether our decision adheres to the Salt Lake City mandate of the National Council. The important thing to keep in mind here is that the primary function of the commission will be to determine both the amount and method of payment. The commission will be directed to hold hearings in various parts of the country where there are large or significant populations of Japanese Americans. It is at these hearings that we will all have an opportunity to argue for whatever method of payment we wish to advocate, for individual payments and the trust fund, for whatever amount of compensation we wish to have.

In other words, the commission idea in no way precludes or ignores the National Council mandate.

We have completed the initial draft of the legislation and have sent it to Washington, D.C. The next step in the process will be for the draft to be written into the proper form and language. Once this is completed, we will review the bill and send it to Senators Enouye and Matsui and to Congressman Meneta and Matsui for their comments. If further revisions are necessary, these will be made as quickly as possible.

Once we are satisfied with the details of the legislation, we will introduce it as HR9066, which should be sometime in June or July. In preparation for the introduction of our bill, we are planning various activities which will require the support of individual chapters. This will be the subject of our next column.
pc’s people

- Agriculture
  R. Power, 4640 Lane Partier was elected to another term as president of the Nisei Farmers' Union at the eighth annual dinner in Fresno.

- Business
  Aeroge Services Co. president Arnold A. Tovones announced the promotion of Ben T. See from controller to vice president. See, a 20-year Aeroge veteran, was formerly manager of financial planning for the Aeroge Liquid Rocket Co. He is a Sacramento area native and a graduate of Golden State University with a degree in accounting.

- Courtroom
  Mariko Tatsumoto Layton, a Japan-born graduate in law from the Univ. of Colorado, is believed to be the first bilingual female lawyer practicing in Denver. She is the daughter of the Mitsubishi Tatsumoto. Her father is an isotopo geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.

- Education
  Federal judge Samuel P. King in Honolulu dismissed a lawsuit filed by Yukiyo Isshida, who had been dismissed by the varsity team as a field hockey coach because he was born in Japan, on grounds he "failed to make out a case of discrimination... on the basis of race." Prof. James Nakayama, chair of the Department of East Asian Languages and Literatures, recommended the university hire a team of Japanese on the Manoa campus. The judge said Ishigami was denies because the department already had enough tenured faculty members with his qualifications but that he needed persons with "better qualifications in terms of, education, experience, research and recognition." Niyawawa is also Japan-born.

- Flowers
  The Paint Shoppe
  The Mitsubishi Bank of California
  The Paint Shoppe
  The Mitsubishi Bank of California

- Sports
  The Paint Shoppe
  The Mitsubishi Bank of California
  The Paint Shoppe
  The Mitsubishi Bank of California

- Homes
  The Mitsubishi Bank of California
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- San Francisco, Calif.
  Tom Nakose Realty
  San Francisco, Calif.
  San Francisco, Calif.
  San Francisco, Calif.

- Watsonville, Calif.
  Tom Nakose Realty
  Watsonville, Calif.
  Watsonville, Calif.
  Watsonville, Calif.

- Seattle, Wash.
  Seattle, Wash.
  Seattle, Wash.
  Seattle, Wash.
  Seattle, Wash.

- YES AT WONDERFUL
  UWAMAYA
  UWAMAYA
  UWAMAYA
  UWAMAYA

- Imperial Lanes
  Imperial Lanes
  Imperial Lanes
  Imperial Lanes
  Imperial Lanes

- Keninami Travel Service
  Keninami Travel Service
  Keninami Travel Service
  Keninami Travel Service
  Keninami Travel Service

- The Midwest
  Sugasana Travel Service
  Sugasana Travel Service
  Sugasana Travel Service
  Sugasana Travel Service

- Washington, D.C.
  Washington, D.C.
  Washington, D.C.
  Washington, D.C.
  Washington, D.C.

- By THELMA BURNSIDE
  Sacramento, Ca.
  Sacramento, Ca.
  Sacramento, Ca.
  Sacramento, Ca.

By THELMA BURNSIDE
Sacramento, Ca.

An old oak tree has witnessed many events, but none so infamous as occurred May 16, 1942, when Americans and aliens of Japanese descent alike were assembled at Waginga Camp before being sent to internment centers further inland.

Public meetings were held in February and March at the Sylvan Oaks Community Library by the sunrise Park and Recreation District to hear from groups and individuals regarding the planning of Walerga Park, a 1.9-acre park site at Palmt and Interstate 80. The local JACL has expressed a desire to have part of the park a nonrecreational area designated as a memorial to the Japa­nese Americans who were assembled there during WWII.

"Perhaps a grove of trees where groups could gather each Feb. 19, for a "Day of Remembrance" like they did this year at the now barren site. Per­haps a very large park with a plaque; or dot the rolling lawns with cherry trees.

Roy Imai of Imai, Wong, and Associates, landscape architects, is offered to donate his time and skills to design the park. He brought three schematics of the site for discussion at the March meeting.

The Park District will assume the responsibility of mowing lawns, but they have no funds available for the development of the park; therefore, they will have to depend on do­nated services, materials, and money. Those who can help in developing this park may call Park Board President Stan Lowell at (916) 332-3807, or contact the Sunrise Park and Rec­reation District, 7801 Auburn Blvd., Citrus Heights, CA 95601.

Arrangements will be made in the near future for donations to be made to a branch of Sumitomo Bank for the Walerga Park De­velopment Project.

The next meeting for discussion of Walerga Park plans will be Thursday, April 19, 7:30 p.m., at Sylvan Oaks Community Library, Van Maren Lane and Auburn Blvd., Auburn, CA.
CHAPTER 10
In New Guinea, the 3rd Australian Division had taken part in the battle of Noemfoor, which had been fought against the Japanese. The division had been formed in 1941, with its headquarters in Darwin, Australia. It had consisted of three brigades, each of which had been raised from volunteers from different parts of Australia. The division had seen action in the Solomon Islands, New Britain, and the Philippines, where it had been involved in some of the fiercest fighting of the war.

The division was commanded by Maj. Gen. H. N. Blamey, who had been a leading figure in the Australian military during the 1930s. He had been instrumental in the establishment of the division, and he had played a key role in its training and preparation for deployment to the Pacific theatre.

The division had been sent to the Noemfoor Island in July 1944, as part of the larger operation to capture the Japanese-held islands in the area. The division's mission was to capture the island and secure it for the Allies.

The division had arrived on Noemfoor on July 27, 1944, and had begun operations the following day. The division had been divided into two groups, one of which had been flown in by parachute and the other by sea. The division had encountered stiff resistance from the Japanese, who were determined to hold onto the island.

The division had been successful in clearing the island of the Japanese, but it had suffered heavy casualties in the process. The division had lost over 1,000 men in the battle, and many more had been wounded.

The division had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for its success in the battle, and many of its members had been decorated for their bravery.

The division had returned to Australia in November 1944, and had been disbanded in February 1945. The division had been replaced by the 7th Division, which had been formed from the remnants of the division.

The division had played a key role in the later stages of the war, and had contributed to the Allied victory in the Pacific theatre. Its success had been due to the determination and bravery of its members, who had fought with great courage and skill.

The division had also played a key role in the post-war reconstruction of the Pacific region, and had helped to establish democratic governments in the area. The division had been a symbol of Australia's commitment to the region, and its members had been hailed as heroes.

The division had been a proud and successful unit, and its legacy had been a testament to the courage and determination of its members. Its story had been one of great sacrifice and heroism, and its legacy had been a source of inspiration for generations to come.

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“Masahise Kusunoki,” de­
yal’s favorite. These
wise and, noting that the Ja­
apones were trained by
some of the Nisei who were serving, was
saying in effect, “I’ll make sure to
Reverie. He’s George Washington.”

The other men on Muraka­
no were Herbert Uji­
mori, Norman Ueno, Frank
Takao, and Hank Nakakahira.

A large bar of ATIS in
Indooroopilly, they would go
home after the war with few
fight stories to tell, and it’s
hard to be heroic in front of
family and friends when you’ve
spent a war scanning
documents. The Nisei in
India
duly followed to settle
the knowledge they had
done their part to win the
war, that part being to do
what they were ordered to do,
no matter how dull.

―

“Jungle rot” affected nearly
every soldier, of any
nation, who served in New
Guinea, but two examples best illustrated how it could affect a man, and in one case, especially a Nisei.

Gary Kadan’s case was not unusual. Until penciltin arrived, he suffered from the
ailment continually, especially in the groin area, to the point where nearly any movement caused chafing.

Skin could not be scratched, lest it come away in large folds. Kadan was finally taken in a jeep to Port
Moresby, where penciltin did the job. He paid a price for easier treatment, however. An Australian
medic had arrested Kadan’s ailment by having him smear himself with a substance called
“White People’s Ointment.” As a result, Kadan’s groin, abdomen, and upper legs “turned black,” according to him, and “stayed that way until about 1949!”

Gene Uratusa’s experience was a little different. During the Wadakura-Saarni operation, he contracted some
kind of dermatitis all over his body. Themedic finally told him that the only cure was to go swimming in
salt water every day to wash bathe himself in the sun.

Gene followed instructions but a few days after his treatment was “captured”by two GIs of the
15th RCT. Protestations made nothing until an officer recognized the
naked Uratusa, and he was released.

He stayed on in the jungle
campaign but later learned
that two of his captors were
given R&R to Australia, for
being alien.

MacArthur wanted the island
of Morotai, part of the Halm­
eras. It would put his heavy
bombers within range of most of the Philippines. It also let him stage aircraft onto Philip­
ines airfields as fast as he cap­tured. Taking airfields was
easy, but not a must in any MacArthur oper­
ation.

Morotai was to be Kurushi­
ko Yamada’s last combat
operation. He’d been to Buna
with Arthur Castle and Phi­
lish. He’d gone to Good­
enough Island with Ishio, Gary Kadan, James Tsumu­
no, Steve Yamamoto and Ka­
uo Kawaguchi. He had been
in combat with the 32nd and
the Ausie 7th and 9th. Then he swam ashore at
Morotai.

Mike Miyatake had gone to Aflau, at the head of the
Drinimer River, to help
Henry Mortisako when his
friend came down with
dysentery. There he met
Masao Yamamoto, whom he
described as “very small,
very brave.” Mike could not
keep up with Yamamoto dur­
ing re-supply airdrops.

The Japanese kept jumping in
and out of foxholes, amid
enemy fire, to gather food
and ammunition. “Twice was
even for me!” Mike said.

Richard Ishimoto went in
with the XII Corps team. Oth­
ers on it were George Sugi­
 moto, Satoru Nishijima, Tom
Yamada, Hiroshi Yama­
 moto, James Tanaka, Casey
Kawamoto and James Yasu­
do.

The 31st Division’s team
included Yoshio Shiga, George Y. Fukusha, Kengo
Nagasaki, Tadashi Hamano,
and three other Nisei are
expected to tour China.

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YANKEE SAMURAI
Continued from Previous Page

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YANKEE SAMURAI

The secret role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory

JOSEPH D. HARRINGTON

---

In Butra, things had been gun to go well by the summer of 1944. The Japanese 18th Division’s units withdrew from Myitsukina. Karl Yoneda’s team moved in, and he began “bog-calling,” trying to get holdout enemy troops to surrender.

He then interrogated 31 of those he helped capture and wrote a summary of the effort. It had some surprises. For one thing, Yoneda learned that surrender efforts had no effect on Japanese soldiers who were in the combat, only when they were on the defensive. Otherwise, leave efforts were ignored. Sentimental Japanese music, Yoneda found out, could have devastating effect, especially if coupled with factual news in leaflets. Enemy soldiers were starved for news, and when leaflet information was confirmed by Japanese sources, they were psychologically better prepared for further attempts to induce their surrender. Yoneda also learned that all propaganda had to be “packaged” with well-known proverbs an excellent device about which to present statements.

Henry Gosho worked with John Emmerson of the U.S. State Department, broadcasting news from the rear from the rig on the back of a jeep. He had to stand on top of the vehicle due to the noise, but the radio was strong enough to reach the enemy lines.

Frank Tokubo had an eye to Yatsu’s feat. A man who had, for reasons put his wife into the Amache concentration camp, Tokubo had fought his way through non-combatants to the front lines. He’d done three weeks of POW interrogation at a concentration camp.

Then he worked with a man named McKenzie who’d been taken from Wasu, to get the express purpose of getting strategic information from prisoners at the Mitsubishi Aircraft Factory at Nagasaki. Tokubo did what he could for five weeks at Nagasaki POW’s. His elicited information may have been added to what was going on at this time for targeting the city the following year.

Frank Tokubo’s case resulted from the kidnap of Nisei. His older brother Tsuru was interned and tried hard to get over it, but in the end, he renounced his U.S. citizenship when a wartime labeling of Nisei took place. Tsuru did not recover it for another ten years.

His younger brother, Harumi, was in Japan with the rest of the Tokubo family and looked upon them with “cold eyes” when the war started. He, like many others, was sent to the Ittsukaichi, Hiroshima-ken, which was under Japanese control. He was interned and tried hard to get over it, but in the end, he renounced his U.S. citizenship when a wartime labeling of Nisei took place. Tsuru did not recover it for another ten years.

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In Australia, Mac Nagata worked hard to get permission for Tom Taketa to get his electronics training. New Guinea, copies of the 33rd Division were being taken off to the front lines.

Time magazine were getting pretty ragged from being passed around, heartrending news about what the 100th and 42nd were accomplishing, and wishfully wished someone would take notice of them.

Now and then someone did, but in the news photographers took a picture of a Nisei linguist, it was confused and High-upers didn’t want the Japanese to know Nisei were working along with them. MacArthur himself feared that, if captured, Nisei would be tortured and that their relatives in Japan might be, as well. MacArthur wrote these orders in his own handwriting when disapproving of one of many requests for duty in the front lines.

The war in New Guinea, as it was in the Marianas, was going steady. The Marines and air correspondents were long gone, and the enemy soldiers weren’t.

Harry Tanaka did quite a stint with Australian forces, starting in the summer of 1944. So did Tsuruemon Shigez, Larry Murzumoto, and Noboru Miyagi. They were deployed to the Philippines, a fateful assignment for work that could get you just as dead as the first day on a beachhead.

The Marauders were low as well. They had no Nisei going along with them. The few Nisei that went to India, some to China, and then were sent back to the U.S. for officers training school. They barely made it through the course, said Herb Miyazaki, “because we were so damned weak.”

Bob Honda, and Russell “Kats” Keno had gotten beef to the U.S. Army.

Howard Furumoto, Akki Yoshimura, Eddie Mitsuoka, and Roy Nakada weren’t so lucky. They were commissioned in the field and had to stay in the Far East. All had the coveted Combat Infantryman’s Badge. All were a home-made shoulder patch designed by the Marauders but not approved by the War Department, whenever they felt like it.

Before leaving Myitsukina, Bob Honda and Grant Hira were given a “dog tag.” “Charlie” Chan scan captured documents and to interrogate some of the “comfort girls” (picturred in Feb. 9 PC) captured with the Japanese.

Comfort girls may have some Nisei wishing whether the enemy’s idea on how to wage war might be more compatible with the average Nisei infantryman’s wishes, but the language didn’t turn them against the enemy. In Leyte, the Marauders dug in on Guadalcanal, helped later discovered to be in the beginning. By the end of World War II, the Marauders were the stage in the Pacific, and it was the stage in the Pacific.

It was now time for MacArthur’s great strike—which was planned against Leyte Island. The Japanese were capturing Leyte Island with ease, so it was decided to send the strike force on to Leyte Island. The Japanese were capturing Leyte Island with ease, so it was decided to send the strike force on to Leyte Island.

On October 20, 1944, four U.S. infantry divisions hit the beaches at Leyte. Others went through Surigao Strait, and one airborne divisions held in reserve. Still more Japanese soldiers were going to take Leyte Island. Others were with radio interception units, and the war work as soon as they could set up.

As much as anyone, the Nisei in Leyte Island had made it possible for Douglas A. MacArthur to keep his word. He had promised to do it. (End of Chapter)
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