Hayakawa replies to open letter-adv.

Washington
Sen. S.I. Hayakawa issued a reply of about the same number of words to an open letter advertising appearing May 9 in the Washington Post in which he was placed by a Seattle-based Days of Remembrance group. Although both are involved in similar redress campaigns, (the Seattle-based group is an arm of Remembrance group with the JACL Redress Committee, another arm of Remembrance, involved in similar redress campaigns. (The Seattle-based group is expected to propose a different kind of bill to the one National JACL Redress Committee suggested, which might better distinguish the two groups.)

The California junior senator criticized use of such words as "Days of Remembrance" and concentration camps as an attempt "to equate the Nazi death camps which few Jews survived with the Japanese American relocation camps of World War II.

He found it "inequitable and almost impossible to believe" that the JACL redress committee would be that morally insensitive to "wildly exaggerate the hardship of the Japanese". He also said that the $25,000 no longer being asked, "what the committee wants in place of monetary redress remains vague for very good reasons.

Japanese Americans, he commented, "endured the injustice of the relocation with patience and dignity. The Japanese Americans, by their own record, by their innumerable acts of kindness and good citizenship, by their subsequent success in agriculture, business and the professions, earned by their own efforts more redress for the injustice done to them. They have earned the affection, admiration and respect of their fellow Americans. They have all but destroyed the last traces of anti-Japanese racism that has been such a blot on California history.

The fact that he was elected to the U.S. Senate from the State of California, the state that was home to anti-Japanese agitation in the 1920s and 1930s, and that provided the impetus for the California Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 says less about him than it says about Japanese Americans as a whole. By their tenacity, courtesy, industry and good sense, Japanese Americans have created the favorable atmosphere in which many of the camps could be elected a senator for California only three decades after the Pacific War. I have received such heights, it is only because I have stood, as Jesus' son said of his predecessors in science, on the shoulders of giants"

In this case, too, and Nisei pioneers who created the favorable atmosphere in which we are now privileged to live.

Since the redress committee is no longer asking for money, it's hard to figure out what they are asking for. So let's drop the whole matter.

San Francisco
The murder trial transcript of the Charles B. Nakao case has turned up a new twist in what now appears to be a bizarre situation, according to the Committee for C.B. Nakao.

An irregularity, which the Committee found bizarre, noted Nakao was found guilty of second-degree murder by stench in the U.S. probe of Chol Soo Lee case asked.

Nakao murder trial transcript studied

New York
A rally demands clemency for Chol Soo Lee instead of the death penalty to which he was sentenced in Stockton, Ca., in April was conducted here at the Federal Plaza April 30 under sponsorship of the Chol Soo Lee defense committee.

Supporters charge myriads of "unethical actions" by the court at the second trial and are demanding a federal investigation of the entire case.

Lee, had spent five years in prison following conviction for the murder of Yip Yee Tak. But the conviction was overturned on appeal when a Sacramento judge found important evidence had been withheld from the defendant's lawyer. In April, Lee was found guilty of slaying of a fellow inmate at Deuel Vocational Institute and given a death sentence.

SACRAMENTO, CA. -- The first Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week ended without Gov. Brown's blessing as he vetoed a staff recommendation to sign a symbolic resolution proclaiming the commemoration.

The special week was called May 4 by some of the state's most influential Asians and friends of Asian Americans to indicate their dissatisfaction. Participating were:

Secretary of State March Fong Eu, Assemblymen Paul Baran and D. Fred Fink, Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy; and Secretary Marie O'Gara of Health Welfare Agency.

Brown reacted by telling reporters he supports the observance of a special week for the state's 1.5 million Asians, but said he normally does not issue proclamations.
Little Tokyo to get major medical complex

Los Angeles: A 5.5-acre site adjacent to Little Tokyo has been selected for the relocation of City View Hospital and its affiliated units, Keiro Nursing Home, Minami Keiro Nursing Home and the Japanese Intermediate Care Facility. Five levels of prospective patient care will be provided in this single, centralized complex. The site is bounded by Third and Fourth Streets and Central Avenue and Alameda Avenue, excluding a 1.3-acre parcel on the southwest corner of the block.

Relocation is the result of a comprehensive master plan recently conducted for City View Hospital, the hospital of the Japanese community, by Rothrock International, a national health care and hospital consulting firm based in San Francisco and Pasadena. The plan also calls for construction of a high-rise, physician-owned medical office building which will provide multi-specialty care. The project, in its entirety, will be known as International Medical Corp., a general partnership composed of Drs. Robert Watanabe, Tadashi Fujimoto, John Yoell and Henry No­guchi, is currently developing a multi-specialty physician group practice in an effort to provide a wide range of primary and specialty health care.

This ambitious project is designed to minimize the cost of health care to patients. It is planned to develop in two phases:

Phase I: Construction of a 56,000 square foot medical office building which will include a laboratory, radiology, physical therapy, inhalation therapy, rehabilitation and pharmacy services plus a unique preventive medicine health club and running track. The medical group will provide industrial medicine as well as health care to the community in general.

Phase II: Relocation of City View Hospital's Intensive Care Unit and medical and surgical beds plus the relocation of Keiro and Minami Keiro Nursing Homes and Japanese Intermediate Care Facility, a total of 449 beds. General surgery and emergency medical care will continue to be provided by the existing facility with the medical office building providing auxiliary services and a 24-hour outpa­

Relocation of the Phase II medical facilities will require a state-approved Crite­rion of Need which is currently being prepared by Rothrock International.

To die for an idea is to place a pretty high price upon con­cept.—ANNE FRANCE.

Los Angeles Japanese Casualty Insurance Assn.

American Casualty Assn.

Office of Wisconsin professor of chemistry; Michigan professor of nuclear physics; Hawaii professor of electrical engineering; University of Utah Medical Center.

Among the NBS staff are: Tom Kataoka, Agy. 1291 2nd St., Suite 5006 2nd Ave.; Funakoshi Ins. Agy., 321 W. 1st St., 629-1425 261-6519; Minoru 'Nix' Nagata, 1497 Rock Haven, Monterey Park 268-4554 Little Tokyo has been selected for the relocation of City View Hospital and its affiliated units, Keiro Nursing Home, Minami Keiro Nursing Home and the Japanese Intermediate Care Facility. Five levels of prospective patient care will be provided in this single, centralized complex. The site is bounded by Third and Fourth Streets and Central Avenue and Alameda Avenue, excluding a 1.3-acre parcel on the southwest corner of the block.

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"What is essential is invisible to the eye"

By DORIS YOKOTAMA

Cover your eyes for a few hours and try walking through the house. Or bumping into a chair. Try putting your clothes on, right side up, without looking at the table without spilling a pea. It will be a struggle. Sony­

ly these activities will become major tasks. With­

out the visual stimulus, you will have to reason your way through. As you walk through the house, you will find yourself thinking, for example, as to how far your foot was from the table. The armchairs and tables were located in the living room, ima­
gine yourself facing these tasks permanently for the rest of your life.

But this is the world that has become all too real for those who have visual im­

pairment. Often in our soci­

ety, the visually handi­
capped have been the vic­

tims of attitudes based on igno­
rance, hostility and suspi­

cion. The unsighted are con­

sidered less than whole per­

sons.

Herman Ishino, who is blind, once stated in an ar­

ticle, "Blindness in itself is a burden that only the blind can bear, but problems of blindness must be faced by society as a whole; the blind did not manufacture stereo­

types that isolate them from the mainstream of life."

A sightless person of Japa­

nese ancestry perhaps faces special problems of a different kind. His atti­

tude formed deeply in the Japanese cul­

ture of being "doubly blind."

This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind. This results in being blind.

In Southern California, there are various institu­
tions for the blind to serve the general public, but very few to serve the special needs of the persons of Japa­
nese ancestry, although the area has the largest conc­

etration of Japanese in the continental United States.

One of the organizations formed to meet the needs of the Japanese visually handi­
capped is the Southern Cali­

fornia Society of the Japa­

nese Blind. The club was formed in late 1969, led by the Rev. Howard Toriumi, Roy Yamadera and Harold Honda, the latter two blind.

For his leadership and guid­

ance, the Rev. Toriumi was presented a scroll of appre­
ciation recently.

The club works toward dispersive information rele­
vant to the blind, educating the public about blindness, providing a common ground where mutual problems in adjusting to blindness could be shared. The club is also a forum for current legislative items affecting the blind at govern­

mental levels and exploring opportunities for em­

ployment. The club main­

tains a library which might be of use to the blind in Japan and elsewhere.

Long-range plans include participation in public infor­

tion programs to help pre­

vail blindness, and to begin a recorded tape exchange program in which materials may be shared by all mem­

bers.

The club meets at the Un­

ion Church of Los Angeles, located at 601 E. Third St., every two months from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Transportation to meetings and lunches is provided. Membership is open to men and women of all ages, blind and sighted. The group, which started with 10 members, now num­

bers 22. This year's presi­
dent is Becky Tsurumoto, a blind Braille instructor.

For the blind, learning to use the other senses to their full potential becomes all im­

portant. The popular belief

that when one becomes blind

keener is a myth, according to Harry and Ruth Honda. One just uses the other sur­

viving senses more.

Sakamoto points out that it

is harder for those who once

had sight to adjust to blind­

ness than for those who are born blind. Blind members

stressed that they do not

seek pity but appreciate aid in direction and transporta­

tion.

Since it was felt that many

blind in the Japanese com­

munity have yet to study

Braille, the society initiated a Braille class in 1972 which

was conducted at the Union Church in the evenings with

Sakamoto and Ishino as in­

structors.

Also in 1972, under the di­

rection of Rev. Toriumi and

Jun Taira, the society helped deve­

lop the Japanese American

Sightless Institute un­

der the sponsorship of the

Japanese Community Pio­

neer Center. The institute

was funded for two years by the Community Fund un­

til June 1974. The pro­

gram was then coordinated by Ron Wakabayashi. The project's aim was to show that the blind can be better per­

formed by an ethnic-orient­
ed agency than the more gen­

eralized public agencies.

According to Wakabayashi, this demonstration project has nine persons training in such subjects as Braille and typing. The goal was to de­
velop from scratch the self­

confident in social situa­

tions so they could make further use of the services of the De­
partment of Rehabilitation and other community agencies.

One of the major accom­

plishments of the institute

was a tape library, with ma­

terials which would not ordi­

narily be found in other lib­

raries for the blind.

Social and educational programs for the Society of the Japanese Blind, usually scheduled in the First meeting of the new year, included in 1978 a trip to the Hunting­
ton Library, a wedding party for a departing member, a summer picnic and the an­

nual Christmas party. In May, the Los Angeles Police Asian Task Force representa­
	ives presented a lecture on crime prevention.

A pet project of the socie­
ty is its annual visit to Hope House, located in El Monte. It is a home for 36 multiple­
handicapped children. Since the original assistance and various items have been donated to the home.

There are 12 sighted mem­

bers in L.A. organize.

Los Angeles

The Asian Businessmen's Association celebrated its inaugu­

ral meeting at the Japanese American Heritage Center in Pacific Square.

The first meeting dur­ing the year was held in Pacific Mos­
tuary. The annual meeting will be held in the evenings with

Renaissance. A gift was donated to the home.

Mr. and Mrs. Sakamoto are parents of two adult chil­

dren. Sachi Amano, who has been a member for four years, per­

haps expressed the feelings of the sighted members when she said, "I sure have learned a lot." In the meet­
ings, Amano forgets at times and raises her hand instead of using her voice when she wishes to speak. "I always keep forgetting that they can't see!"

On a second thought, Ama­

no's last remark takes on sig­

ificance when we borrow

the words from the scroll presented to the Rev. Toriu­
m, which contains these words from Antoine de Saint Exupery's "Little Prince."

"This is my secret. A very simple secret. One can see rightly only with the heart. What is essential is in­

visible to the eye."

Members of the Southern California Society for the Japanese Blind pose outside their meeting place in Los Angeles.

One visit convenience is part of caring at a difficult time. That's why Rose Hills Mortuary offers a modern mortuary, a flower shop and concerned coun­
selors all in one peaceful and quiet setting.

Rose Hills Mortuary

at Rose Hills Memorial Park

One so much more... costs no more

Dignity, understanding, consideration and care... A Rose Hills tradition for more than two decades.

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(213) 699-0921 • (714) 579-4661
Asians), were pared including those missed formed concept of what America really is. new immigrants from Asia or a newborn Asian American nation are also depict The Yellow Peril" by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents issued June, 1970 In the U.S. 1980 Guess that appears in the Bulletin of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, he estimated there to pour into the Patents and Trademarks office. Fortunately, the days are just granted a copyright for "Notes from Japan" by Kenzo Takada. 35 YEARS AGO January 30, 1970

YE EDITOR’S DESK: Harry K. Honda and the Trianon for Saturday, July 5, 1941. A group of young Bud­ dhists organized to start a Buddhist church in 1943. By word of mouth, the Sunday meetings grew. To the Japanese government, the Trianon is a symbol which opposes Redress to question his own mind. He may find himself forced to choose more carefully between the protection of his own personal status. Returning to his individual issue, it is an issue repre­ senting the majority of the 110,000 who were subjected to the trauma of evacuation, relocation, and war. Is it politically unwise to make known to the Ameri­ can public of today, most of whom were born and are completely unaware of relocate­ ment and internment? As war approached, he was engaged in more noticeable be­ cause of their tendency to find jobs and living quarters near each other. About a thousand lived south of the University of Chicago. Japanese Americans were going to the Aragon and the Trianon for Saturdays. 5:40 P.M.

The subject of Redress was a key topic for me during my short visit to California where I met at least a hundred Nikkei people in various walks of life. A scanty few opposed Redress while many others said they could not take advantage of it for many reasons.

Most东方人 referred to the racism of the Western press. They believe that their rights as Americans had been trampled and that adequate compensation had not been made.

A few expressed the fear of a "blacklash" and felt that the action may become international in unwise. By chance or circumstance, they appeared to be those with incorrect and position well above the average Nikkeis. The Nisei who are near or at their retirement years generally felt that they were entitled to economic ben­ efits for a portion of their most youthful years. The consensus was that the Redress provision of the Nisei family which returned to California about ten years ago had a great psychological impact.

In conclusion, Redress reminds me of Chicago in 1943 and 1944. With the Western states war slowly declin­ ing except for seasonal far­ m labor, the bulk of the young people from the ten relocation centers moved into the Midwest and the East. The major concentration select­ ed Chicago. In late 1943, 70,000 se­ ni in the Windy City and thousands more were pro­ tected. They are in our area now, coming more noticeable be­ cause of their tendency to find jobs and living quarters near each other. About a

**CORNER FOR OUR GUESTS:**

**A Story of Heroes**

Guy Wright's column in the San Francisco Examiner appeared Feb. 22 in wake of the 35th anniversary of the Japanese American Internment. The story appeared Feb. 16 in the paper.

In 1942, the Japanese had been living in the United States for generations. They were part of the fabric of American life. The internment of Japanese Americans was a violation of their rights and a shame on the nation.

The story is told of a man named Toshiro Sato, who was interned with his family. He was a member of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, which was composed of Nisei volunteers who fought bravely in Europe.

The 442nd was a segregated unit, but their bravery and dedication earned them the respect and admiration of their fellow soldiers. They fought with honor and distinction, proving that they were not only good citizens, but also good soldiers.

The story is a reminder of the sacrifices made by Japanese Americans during World War II. It is a story of heroism and dedication, and it is a reminder of the importance of remembering the past so that we can learn from it and do better in the future.
Salt Lake City

Some holidays remind me of the paradoxical nature of Americans. We, who claim citizenship in a democratic society, without the pomp of monarchy, cleave to our own form of ritual ceremony. The lack of lineage royalty does not dissuade us. Often it encourages it, and the result is a somewhat indiscriminate distribution of recognition.

For instance, take Mother’s Day. The commercial slogan slams it home best.

“Makin’ mother queen for a day.” What does this mean? Is she some unmentionable and exploited member of the family? Is there really a mother who will accept the title with grace? Absolutely not. It would only invite anarchy. This is one of the reasons Mother’s Day cannot be observed in this house.

I remember the first Mother’s Day I intended to celebrate, some 25 years ago. I mentioned to the fact to my husband. He didn’t object. I asked him to get a book he had never read. He didn’t miss a word.

School harbored some of the excessive energy. Is there a mother alive who doesn’t remember her child’s first day? The wild, almost hysterical relief, that somebody else bore the responsibility for a few hours each day. And most parents, being practicing pretendors to wisdom, undoubtedly uttered memorable last words as they delivered their children to school. I recall what I said. “Remember, don’t want to be a sissy boy. We want you to be happy.”

A year or two later, when my son was in first grade, and those last words were never said he was brilliant, simply because he wasn’t. But he performed and cried less we do it no one else will. There was no question of child rearing.

But by the time he was three, he taught himself to read. And in a characteristic display of perversity, even reading upside down before he began school. And yet, according to the report card, he couldn’t read. What kind of horrible joke was this? I never said he would write and count, he could not read. What kind of horrible joke was this? I never said he would write and count, he could not read.

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Tule Lake Plate Delegation

San Francisco

Individual contributions to the Tule Lake plate delegation committee went over the $12,500 goal the first week of May with close of over $15,000. As was announced by George Kono, NC-JACL regional director.

In the past two weeks ending May 3, over $2,100 had been raised with a program of music and potluck dinner at the Tule Lake campsite where it will be unveiled on Sunday, May 14, during the State Convention Radio of Tule Lake, SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION.

Tule Lake is the account of the dissolving of the Sacramento Japanese community, Nihonmachi, with all its stability and richness of culture, and most tragic, the relocation of the inmate population of the Tule Lake, SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION. $22.

TULE LAKE is a novel by EDWARD MIYAWAKI

San Francisco, Hiroshi Tatsumi, Kathleen C. Murakami, Kiyoko Aoki, Helen Moriguchi, and Chiyo Kawai, who have been accepting reservations.

Tule Lake plaque dedication committee will be held May 19 at the Vacation Inn, Oakland, Yee, president of Miramar College, as guest speaker. Fifteen Nikkei students will share in grants totaling $2,000, according to James F. Murakami, San Francisco, president.


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Japanese evacuees relate camp experiences

By WADE KOJIMA

Milwaukee, Wl.

On April 7, the Milwaukee JAYC's hostcd the Midwest/Eastern District Youth Group spring workshop at the Holiday Inn West in Racine, Wis. "So many Sansei kids don't know about the internment because it doesn't seem to affect them. They don't want to talk about it," said Dave DeKing, Milwaukee JAYC president. Because of this it was the purpose of the workshop to make the Sansei aware of what the Issei and Nisei experienced in the camps. Even if they don't understand why JACL is purs

ifying Redress.

To achieve this goal, the workshop's organizers, who have been working closely with the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), made it an educational event with sessions which included discussions of the internees' experiences and various films. "The purpose was to not lose face and to maintain their dignity and human rights," a participant noted.

The workshop was a success, according to JACL youth director Virginia Kataoka, who said: "I think it had a good impact on the kids. It was one of the best workshops in terms of the most contact the kids had with each other. It was a very successful workshop."

In closing, Roy Mukai, JACL-WI board member, said: "The kids have come a long way in understanding the camp experiences. There is still more to be done."

SPEAKING OUT:

By CHIYE TOMIHORI

Chicago JACL

When I ride a bus, I usually bury my head in a book or a paper and am oblivious to the conversation around me. But just recently, there was a black couple sitting behind me whose conversation got my real thought. The young woman, who was obviously well educated, was talking to her companion about the problem of her relative, a Vietnam War veteran, who was having a finding a job in Washington, D.C. Justifiably or not, she blamed a part of his problems on the fact that so many of the service jobs were being taken by Taiwanese, Vietnamese and Korean nationals whom she thought were illegal.

As an Asian American, I was very much disturbed to hear this, and since then I asked myself many questions. Would she have had the same reaction if these were European immigrants? Is this resentment a prevailing sentiment among blacks and Latins? Are the Asians going to be scapegoats for the frustrated and discontented young blacks and Latins? An Asian immigrant is certainly a less formidable opponent than the U.S. govern

ment or the white majority.

In a TV documentary on March 28 entitled "The End of the Line", Channel 2, Chicago's CBS affiliate investigated the reasons for the street gang violence of the '60s and the Latino gangs of today, which essentially are in the same things as their predecessors - extortion, drugs and murder. The connection of the '60s and other who worked closely with them

character and achievements of a country which, one would think, is big enough to speak for itself. It is impor
tant precisely because Japan's story, as we hear it or read it, is told almost solely in terms of statistics and graphs and its tradi
tions. From China to Africa to the Middle East, every vision nation still looks to Japan for that elusive but successful blueprint.

The Japanese version of modernity is too native in its inspiration to merit the overworked adjective "Westernized". They have shown that a culture from the East can adapt to ma
ches, and communications and scientific thinking with all the efficiency of the West. In many areas they have gone one better. They may indeed be the only people equipped to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

Canada, "To view the current achievements of the Japa

nese have far outrun our cities and the "imagery" of them. Still dissatisfied as mere imitators, the Japanese have actually been taking the lead in technological innovation, in research and develop

ment, in adapting invention to use.

Still thought of as a chroni
cally "warlike" and "aggres

sive", the Japanese have been extraordinarily con
sistent in keeping their postwar armament to a barebones minimum.

Still widely regarded as a repressive, secretive socie

ty, a history of "thought control" and individual coer

cion, the modern Japanese are as in fact, defended the

man rights and free expres

sion in their country postwar with almost unsuppressed vig

or... For many, if not all, the Japanese resemble us. No two modern nations are so closely tied by the premises of their civilization, the big scale of their undertakings, the intact of their enterprise and the democratic premises they share. They share our problems, also. Their domestic conflicts about consumer's rights and nuclear energy are mir

rors of our own. Yet these two goals are the same, the Japanese approach to today's problems is strikingly different from ours. Where the American's first thought is the freedom of the individual, the Japa
nese think first of the community's well-being.

Where Americans are a li
tigious people, creating ever more complex laws, suits and contracts for ourselves, the Japanese prefer har

mony through compromise. Yet theirs is by contrast a le
galistic society. Surrounded by obligatory ceremonies and procedures, the Japanese envy us our in

ecessary, Japan and U.S. as partners in a common future

(Continue on Back Page)

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Chicago suburb battle for race balance renewed

Chicago

Four years ago, a suburb of Chicago became a battleground between the city and the suburbs for race balance. The city council had a housing planning board that was to be composed of 20 percent Asian Americans, 20 percent African Americans, 20 percent white, and 40 percent Hispanics. The city council was required to submit a plan to the state that contained a racial balance plan for suburban development. The city council was also required to submit a plan to the state that contained a racial balance plan for suburban development.

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In the winter of '45: the tough Okinawa campaign

CHAPTER 14

Before taking Okinawa, it seemed like a good idea that a small group of islands southwest of Iwo Jima was an important target for the invasion of Japan. The 77th, 77th, and 77th of the U.S. Marine Division plus the 7th, 77th, and 77th of the British Army Division with the 81st standing by in reserve. About 300,000 troops had been assembled to try to get the estimated 70,000 that were there. At all counting, the small escort carriers, the number of British and American carriers assigned to Okinawa totaled more than the U.S. and Imperial navies owned on Dec. 7, 1941.

IT was fitting that the main assault on Okinawa commenced on April Fool's Day, but the 77th landed on April 12. The 77th was in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 17 days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes after landing in Kerama Retto.

YANKO SAMURAI & by Joseph D. Harrington, 1979

At sea in the Pacific and getting wounded twice in Europe. Dick Hayashi (left) joined Akira Oshida in the research section at MIS Language School at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Henyk Kwabara, who later would retire as a lieu tenant colonel, gets Bronze Star for service with the British Army's 36th Division in its re-taking of Burma.
YANKIE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

Dare couldn't remember, 32 years later, "which one of them it was," but "he could have been Sam S. Robakuni, Frank Y. M. Nakano, Gus Hikawa, or Futashio." One of the other members of the 7th, Vic Riga, fell in line, and another was, "He'd line up all mates 15 to 25 years older and assume the stance of a drill instructor type. We'd watch for reactions, where he'd fire out drill commands," Dare said.

"Then he'd start his sales pitch," Dare went on. ""Wish praise for the patriot who served his country, from very lowly support troops to front-line infantrymen to sailor. He'd try to bring us in line in front of them like a Hitler, building his sales talk and voice to a pitch, and then he'd suddenly shout, 'All right! That's it! That's it! Fall in over here, non-commissioned officers there, and other enlisted men over there. Forget!"' So, as Hell, by that time they'd got the gist of his sales talk and voice to a pitch, and then he'd suddenly yell Dare, and Hamada racing off to the rear."

"A man's buttocks. 'Pull it in!'" Hamada's orders. "'Now he was changing his mind about the Nisei from service, and made JICPOA duty as comfortable for them as he could. It was a challenge because although the Nisei got the heat—the GIs' wartime dream—they knew it was given them so they'd eat it up.

"Kajiwara was indispensable in getting admitted to military mess halls. Nisei still weren't welcome on naval installations—no matter how valuable their contribution to the war effort. Dick Hayashi was a man who had been captured by the Jap axis. He came home in 1945 with the GI's warm admiration for Glen Dever, our former State Department staff..."

"He'd line up all mates 15 to 25 years older and assume the stance of a drill instructor type. We'd watch for reactions, where he'd fire out drill commands," Dare said.

"He'd try to bring us in line in front of them like a Hitler, building his sales talk and voice to a pitch, and then he'd suddenly shout, 'All right! That's it! That's it! Fall in over here, non-commissioned officers there, and other enlisted men over there. Forget!'" So, as Hell, by that time they'd got the gist of his sales talk and voice to a pitch, and then he'd suddenly yell Dare, and Hamada racing off to the rear.

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Hawaii, a desperate Nisei had paid the price for barring Nisei from service, and now was changing its mind—although only enough to borrow a larger supply of them from the Army than before. To help the Navy, the Army employed an old Navy technique. It shanghaied a bunch! Edward Sumida's brother Haruo was among them, hauled off to the battle area without language training or even indoctrination. The story of two other men perhaps best tells the tale for everyone. Walter Kajiwara's is first.

Kajiwara had volunteered for the 442nd, declining land regiment because I wanted to fight!" He was among the first batch of replacements for the 100th and made the Anzio landing in Italy. Kajiwara recognized the march into Rome before getting one of the 100th's 763rd Patron's. Hospita lization in Italy, Washington and Honolulu followed, and finally he was at Schofield Barracks in Hawaii. A sergeant from California who grew up with Nisei boys treated him well, and also told Kajiwara that the Chinese-American in the bunk beneath him slept with loaded .38 rifle. Kajiwara grabbed onto the sergeant's friendship. Kajiwara managed to get the hell out of there, and to Fort Shafter, where he sought returning to the hills and get those Japs to surrender!

Two weeks of this was followed by a transfer to the ar lv 9th Division and getting told, "You guys will be hitting Kyushu after Okinawa's cleaned up!" Walter wasn't a Nisei. He was San Seto's 3rd generation of Japanese in America."

His father was an American; after returning from Hawaii's last monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, Walter, however, knew enough about Japan from his elders to realize that if he ever got to see Japan, he might never get to see home again. Kyushu was the home of Japan's most terrifying infantry division—the 6th.

"I guess we selected because we had done so well in Japanese school," said James Furukawa of himself and others who were drafted in Oahu before they ever completed infantry training. Furukawa was drafted in December. He hoped to go and share in the 442nd's glory. So did his friends. "Some were leaving for the Pacific front line duty almost as soon as we got drafted," Furukawa remembered. "I guess it was because they were the best linguists.

"It was a really ridiculous situation. Caucasians had transfers over and over again, to close the Japanese schools in Hawaii, afraid they were hotbeds of Japanese vendition. Now the files of every JAAF flyer were collected over here, who'd found them and actual records scanned to determine each man's degree of proficiency. Furukawa and a host of others spent about 32 days on an LST and were assigned to 100th Army as soon as they arrived at Okinawa. A lot hadn't even been taught to fire a rifle because they were directly in a combat situation."

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Tom Riga entered a cave, an Okinawan lady grabbed his face and dark complexion, and did a number on an LST and about 32 days on an LST and was able to protect, his former sensei, Shohei Kina, who had been his teacher when his parents sent him to Okinawa for schooling while a youngster.

Warren Sakama almost didn't make it to Okinawa as head of John Flagg's team that got assigned to the 16th Army staff. His group was there for 52 days and twice got missed by Japanese torpedoes.
Nisei still weren't welcome on naval stations, no matter how valuable their contribution to the war effort.

Two brothers and sisters. The Japanese at last had come out! Masui would end in “American brothers and sisters.” People would say, “and I want to go through interrogations. The response was usually “Come out!” Masui would come civilian custom, and not give up and emerge from the Nisei, then he wasOkawan custom to be hopeless, that Japanese still in it. The 77th Division made a landing on Okinawa as expected. Kamikaze attacks, or a collection of signed Norman Rockwell (the famous American artist) lithographs. (714) 761-5429.

Tom Masui was with the 56th Division. He personally held lots of fighting Japanese at last had become security conscious. He translated captured orders into its air vents, then. The 40th hit Bohol, while the 24th Division, learned how to handle a Japanese with the special services of the 30th of June, 1945, was not a translator. Kenner later joined with Lawrence Welk’s band, and Yanamura was thrilled when allowed to accompany the band’s Stravinsky during a tour of the islands by Welk’s group after the war.

More landings were made in the Philippines while the Okinawa fighting went on. The 40th hit Bohol, while the 24th and 31st landed at Mindanao. This large island still held lots of fighting Japanese that had to be taken out. Tom Masui, with the special services of the 30th of June, 1945, was not a translator. Kenner later joined with Lawrence Welk’s band, and Yanamura was thrilled when allowed to accompany the band’s Stravinsky during a tour of the islands by Welk’s group after the war.

Victor Abe and Bill Saito landed with the 158th RCT on Mindanao and were “thankful for the going-over our Navy Air Corps had given the island. We faced no opposition during the landing.” Abe said, “and none were within a mile in land, and some had stopped us for awhile.”

On Mindanao, Richard Hirata was having an experiment with the M218’s Marauders had in Burma. His unit was being supplied by air, and the enemy got at least half of his “After days of hot pursuit,” Hirata said, “we got lucky. Half-starved, we overran an enemy bivouac and found some rice, still steaming in the pot.” Further on, Hirata captured a sol­dier. “He was a kiriifornia (a suicide man), whose job was to set off a series of 150-kilogram bombs that had been set in the shaft about 50 yards apart for 500 yards,” Hirata said.

On Okinawa, the fight did not go well. Miyuru Ushijma had planned excellently, completely fooling all his enemies. Unlike two Jima, few marines died on the beaches. The Japanese general had sent his ashore unopposed, having decided earlier that enemy bombardments might be too heavy for his defenders to protect landing areas. Hirata had planned to let his ene­mies move in with confi­dence, then crouch up. This, his troops proceeded to do.

EAST WEST FLAVORS I & II

East West Flavors, the fast popular takeout place in Los Angeles, now has a location in the new Bunka Gakuen! This beautiful 331 page old Japanese chamber filled with all new recipes and newspaper supplement East West Flavors. And now two new cookbooks are available.
Tokyo

The Nikkei drive for reclamation because of increased demands during World War II should have the sympathy of a good section of the millions of readers who go in for novels of suspense and intrigue.

I mean in particular those who have read "The R Document".

I'm a pushover for those kinds of stories myself, along with murder mysteries, and the book by Irving Wallace was one of the dozen I picked up in recent months at a second-hand bookstore for the Ronpogoi section of the capital.

"The R Document", I found, is a story of FBI skill in persuading a plot to subvert American democracy and replace it with a police state.

In the story, Tule Lake, described as "one of the worst concentration camps in the U.S.", is rebuffed secretly. And this isn't the only novel referring to war concentration camps for Nikkei.

In the very next book I read, "Marathon Man" by William Goldman, the main character, Baby Levy, mentions Roosevelt putting Japanese Americans into "Coast concentration camps in the late forties" as an example of "the uses of tyranny in American political life.

After having secured the thick paperback called "Faust", I realized that it was never unlooked through "First Facts" that the first Japanese to receive training in the U.S. was Takeo Kikuchi, who gained an LL.B. degree from Boston University on June 5, 1877. And the first woman lawyer was K. Elizabeth Obi, admitted to practice to do with the compactness of a new car? It is accidental that a nation of careful calculators finds figures testing TV sets? Is there more than 1id ch�or between the chores of Kaku to do with the rhythm of a modern steel mill?

Of course they are connected. And the graphs and the figures about Japan's economy only add up in terms of the people who made them. We cannot be real partners with them, nor they with us, until we respect their achievements by knowing who they are.

JAPAN

Continued from Page 7

formality. They tremendously respect American "know-how" in business. Yet American economists and plant managers are now trying to learn at Japan's soaring rise in productivity, its people-centered effort and its ability to adjust individual desires to the long-term needs of an enterprise or a neighborhood.

Historically, the Japanese have been looking intently at the United States, adapting, and, in the 21st century, to a time we took the same pains to look at their world and learned about the ability to be behind the successful statistics. In film, architecture and design, in painting and music, even through their rich literature. Japan is making themselves known on a world scale and changing the culture that infuses their modern civilization.

Does the symmetry of a Japanese house have something... in Illinois on June 10, 1937.

The first Japanese ambassador to the United States, according to the book, was Niiro Rurinokami, who went to America in 1917. The first Japanese legation was established in Washington in October 1925. It was an embassy on Jan. 7, 1906. The first Buddhist temple in the U.S. was established on July 15, 1904, in Los Angeles.

Something never dreamed of is that the United States Naval Academy had a Japanese attending before it formed its first black midshipman.

The name of the Japanese listed in the book as Don Jorgenson Matsumura, which no doubt would be written Zun Matsumura today. He was admitted on Dec. 8, 1869, under an act of Congress.

The Japanese midshipman completed the course in 1873, standing 28th in a class of 29. The first black in the academy was James Henry Conyers of South Carolina, appointed in accordance with the book. He attended the academy from Sept. 21, 1872, to Nov. 11, 1873.

Indochina refugee count may rise

The Carter administration offered to admit 35,000 Indochinese refugees between now and Sept. 30 under its so-called "parole" powers. Attorney General Griffin Bell proposed in a recent letter to the Senate and House judiciary committees. Last December, the President approved the entrance of 22,000 Vietnamese for a total of about 225,000 Indochinese refugees in Fiscal 1975.

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In Brief

46th Annual Flower Show

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UNUSUAL AND EXOTIC TROPICALS AND CACTUS

From Ronpogoi

JAPAN gives $4 million to U.S. projects Washington

The Japanese government contributed to one of four U.S. cultural and academic projects to mark Prime Minister Ohira's visit here the two nations' "productive partnership". The projects are:

1. Construction project of a new Oriental art gallery (an ex-nex to Freer Gallery of Art) of the Smithsonian Institution.


3. Establishment of fund for international policy research at the Mass. Institute of Technology.

4. Toward construction of Asia Society's new headquarters in New York. Asia Society

is to complete the new eight-building project by 1991, the group's 25th anniversary. Projected total cost is $105 million.

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