

## Little Tokyo may have been site of plot to kill Pres. Carter

### Los Angeles

A Little Tokyo hotel at 236 E. 2nd St. got some free publicity that was never intended this past week when a man charged with conspiring to kill President Carter during his Cinco de Mayo visit here was found to have stayed there the previous night.

Raymond Lee Harvey, 35, a transient, was being held in county jail under \$50,000 bail for a preliminary hearing set for May 17. A second man, identified by police as

Oswaldo Ortiz-Espinoza, 21, was also booked after Harvey reportedly said they spent Friday night in the hotel.

Ortiz-Espinoza, however, denied knowing Harvey and denied being involved in any way with a plot to kill the President, according to Secret Service agent Jurg Mattman. Mattman's affidavit also noted Harvey told him there were two other Latins in the room at the time of the plot was ex-

plained and that he was assigned to create a diversion during the attack.

Mattman quoted Harvey as saying Ortiz-Espinoza, whom he knew as "Julio", had given him the pistol that morning and that he was supposed to fire it into the ground as a diversion.

Harvey told FBI agents he went to the roof of the Nisei-owned hotel and fired off seven rounds to determine how loud it was.

Mattman's affidavit said he and another Secret Service agent spotted Harvey "looking nervous" at the southeast corner of the Civic Center Mall shortly before Carter was scheduled to speak. The mall is adjacent to Little Tokyo. When arrested, he first told agents he spent the night at the Los Angeles Mission, a haven for Skid Row derelicts; but on further questioning, he admitted having spent the night at Alan Hotel.



'BIENVENIDO'-WELCOME TO L.A.— President Carter is welcomed to Los Angeles by Mas Fukai (left), senior deputy to County Board of Supervisors Chairman Kenneth Hahn to participate in the Cinco de Mayo festivities. Supervisor Hahn presented a "key to the county of Los Angeles" and also urged the President to rollback gasoline prices to the Jan. 1, 1979-level. At rear is Jimmy Hahn.

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# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## 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. It was placed by a Seattle-based Days of Remembrance for Japanese American evacuees seeking redress.

At the same time, Hayakawa wrongly affiliated the Days of Remembrance group with the JACL Redress Committee, although both are 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.—Ed.)

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 "inexcusable and almost impossible to be-

lieve" that the JACL redress committee would be that morally insensitive to "wildly exaggerate the hardship of the Japanese".

Noting that the \$25,000 is no longer being asked, "what the committee wants in place of monetary redress remains vague for very good reasons".

Japanese Americans, he continued,

"...endured the injustice of the relocation with patience and dignity... The Japanese Americans, by their own record, by their industry 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-Oriental racism that has been such a blot on California history...

"The fact that I was elected to the U.S. Senate from the State of California, the state that was the home of anti-Oriental agitation since the Gold Rush days; the state that provided the impetus for the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 and the Japanese Exclusion Act of 1924 says less about me 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 one of their members 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 Sir Isaac Newton said of his predecessors in science, on the

shoulder of giants. In this case, Issei and Nisei pioneers who created the favorable environment 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."

## Nakao murder trial transcript studied

### 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 starvation in the

death of an 11-year-old boy, Gary Ellenburg.

The coroner's testimony from the transcript explained a person who had died of starvation would have suffered from stomach ulceration, shrinkage of the stomach, and decay of teeth and gums. But the coroner's finding indicated no ulceration, a normal size stomach, gums and teeth intact in the 11-year-old boy.

Nakao, 31, is scheduled to appear May 21 before a parole board hearing in San Quentin.

The committee also clarified an earlier report (PC April 27) concerning the sequence of events for the record. Mother (Shirley Ellen-

burg Nakao) was notified by telegram after an angiogram was performed though prior parental consent was required. The boy's body was cremated without legal parental consent even though records showed she was three floors above in the same building.

The committee needs help in ascertaining whether Nakao had received a complete and fair trial. Information may be relayed through JACL Headquarters, which has taken interest in the matter.

## U.S. probe of Chol Soo Lee case asked

### New York

A rally demanding freedom 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 myriad irregularities and "unethical actions" by the court at the second trial and are demanding a federal investigation of the entire case.

Lee, 26, had spent five years in prison following conviction of a Chinatown slaying 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 Institution and given a death sentence.

## ILWU endorses \$25,000 redress

### San Diego, Ca.

The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union reaffirmed its stand against any form of racism, concentration camps and pledged to help JACL pass a redress bill in a resolution passed during its recent convention here.

The resolution was introduced by Karl Yoneda, Local 10 pensioner of San Francisco.

Resolution mentioned JACL's campaign to seek \$25,000 for each person "unjustly incarcerated". Many delegates later told Yoneda "we should have asked for more". It was unanimously adopted.

## Gov. Brown snubs Asian Heritage Wk.

### 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.

A press conference 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 Bannai and S. Floyd Mori, Assembly Speaker Leo McCarthy, and Secretary Mario Obledo 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 pro-

clamations. A later check, however, showed gubernatorial proclamations this year with Brown's signature covered:

Einstein Day, Martin Luther King Day, Arbor Day, Year of the Child, and White Cane Safety Day.

Brown also implied that Mori was an unknown legislator seeking publicity and added he should be criticizing President Carter for removing Asians from protected categories of socially and economically disadvantaged citizens.

Brown had appeared on

Continued on Next Page

## MUTUAL STATEMENT

### Re: Amy Doi v. JACL

On January 26, 1979, the case of Amy Doi v. JACL was settled. The settlement consisted of a payment of \$30,000 by the JACL insurance carrier, and the publication of this mutually agreed upon statement concerning the incident in question.

Mrs. Doi was hired as Project Coordinator in March of 1976 to direct a project funded by the Campaign for Human Development (CHD) of the United States Catholic Conference. In late April, Mrs. Doi raised questions about the administration of the project and the submission of financial reports.

On July 7, 1976, Mrs. Doi was dismissed as Project Coordinator by Mr. David Ushio, former National Executive Director. The grant was subsequently terminated by CHD.

Unable to resolve the differences between her and the JACL to her satisfaction, Mrs. Doi filed a lawsuit in October, 1977. The lawsuit charged defamation and slander, as well as damages for the JACL in a derivative action against the officers and directors for the loss of the grant. The complaint named former National Executive Director, Mr. David Ushio; the former Assistant National Director, Mr. Don Hayashi; Mr. Masato Inaba, consultant to the project; and forty-one (41) past members of the National Board.

The JACL regrets any misunderstanding that may have arisen from the incidents in question.

—April 5, 1979



## HERITAGE

Continued from Front Page

April 26 at the Miyako Hotel, San Francisco, with Asian American community leaders to oppose the proposed interpretation of the Addabbo law (PL 95-507).

In New York, artist-author Mine Okubo described her life in internment camp through slides of her drawings May 6 at Fordham University at Lincoln Center. Meanwhile, Mayor Edward Koch declared May 4-10 as A/PA Heritage Week. "It is appropriate that we recognize the outstanding enterprise and vitality of Asian Americans," his resolution stated.

At El Segundo's Aerospace facility, classic Asian art was being exhibited during the week. Oriental art historian Tomoo Ogita of Hollywood JACL was instrumental in organizing the display.

## Items

Calif. First Bank's residential lending office, now at its Panorama City branch, has moved to 4827 Sepulveda Blvd., Sherman Oaks and another such office opened in Fresno on May 10. All the paper work including escrow is processed in the single office.

Calif. First Bank has purchased 24 Diebold automatic teller machines to be installed in San Diego County. System will be expanded to cover other high-traffic branches in the state, said Ben Matsui, senior v.p., operations.

Commodore Perry Post 525, American Legion, will conduct its 30th annual installation of officers on Saturday, June 9, 7:30 p.m., at Imperial Dragon Restaurant, 320 E. 2nd St., it was announced by Ben Hirano, adjutant.

Deadline for the second annual MGM bowling tournament sponsored by Sacramento is June 1. For application, call Dubby Tsugawa (916) 457-8585, Jim Matsumoto 383-8885, or Bubbles Keikoan 391-2800.

East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center in West Covina is hosting a Las Vegas Night May 19, 7:30 p.m., with proceeds for its building fund.

Pacific/Asian Coalition received a \$70,926 grant from the Administration on Aging to develop a national Pacific/Asian Elderly Resource Center development project as an information clearinghouse and technical assistance center. Louise Kamikawa-Swanson is the project director. The office is at 1760 The Alameda, Suite 210, San Jose, Ca 95126; (408) 285-4808.

Sage United Methodist Church's annual Oriental bazaar will be held on Saturday, June 2, noon to 8 p.m., at 333 S. Garfield Blvd., Monterey Park. A special Manzanar Committee display plus the cultural exhibit, demonstrations, food and games are on tap. Dick Kitsuse and Ed Tokeshi are bazaar co-chairmen.

In Washington, the National Bureau of Standards highlighted the contributions of internationally famous scientists of Asian/Pacific origin through a series of scientific lectures during the week. Nobel Laureates Samuel C. C. Ting of MIT (1976) and Leo Esaki of IBM (1973) headlined the list of speakers and presentations. Embassy officials from the Philippines, Korea, Indonesia and Japan spoke on scientific developments in their countries and discussed cooperative programs between their country and the United States. Cultural programs were presented each midday.

Other speakers were: Chia-Chiao Lin, MIT professor of applied math; Hyuk Yu, Univ. of Wisconsin professor of chemistry; Chihiro Kikuchi, Univ. of Michigan professor of nuclear engineering; Frank F. Kuo, Univ. of Hawaii professor of electrical engineering.

Among the NBS staff organizers were:

S.S. Chang, Ruth Davenport, George Furukawa, Steve Hsu and Justine Kim.

### APAHW feature: Maj. Gen. Lowe

#### Sacramento, Ca.

Asian/Pacific Americans at McClellan Air Force Base here celebrated Heritage Week with Maj. Gen. Dewey K. K. Lowe as luncheon keynote speaker May 11 at the Officers Club on base.

Sponsored by the Asian advisory subcommittee of McClellan AFB's affirmative action program, the luncheon culminated a week's program of cultural demonstrations and exhibit. Base has 365 Asian/Pacific American employees.

Gen. Lowe, a Chinese American, is director of contracting and acquisition policy at Air Force Hq, Washington. He was an Army air corps pilot in 1943.



Maj. Gen. Dewey K.K. Lowe

## Deaths

Dr. William G. Obata, 47, of Mill Valley, Ca., died of heart attack while playing tennis on April 25. A native of Hollister, he was associate clinical professor of radiology at UC Medical Center, San Francisco. Surviving are w Betty, four children, brs Tom, Jack, Joe (Gilroy), James (San Diego), Bob (San Jose) and sis Dorothy Kobara (Sarato).

Yukio "Eke" Inouye, 68, of Shelley, Idaho, died April 26 at the Univ. of Utah Medical Center, Salt Lake City. A pioneer Intermountain JACLer, he founded the Southeastern Idaho JACL (Idaho Falls) in 1940 and served as its charter president, chaired the IDC in 1952. Until his retirement, he farmed, did mechanical work and served as volunteer fireman. He is survived by w Martha Nishioka, s Lindsay, d Candice Ochi (Los Angeles), br Kay (Boise Valley).

## Little Tokyo to get major medical complex

### Los Angeles

A 5.5-acre site adjacent to Little Tokyo has been secured 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 progressive patient care will be provided in this single, centralized complex. The site is bounded by Third and Fourth Streets and Central Avenue and Alameda Street, 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 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 Center, as it will serve an international population.

Edwin Hiroto, present administrator of City View Hospital and its affiliated units, will manage the entire medical complex.

### For the record

Our apologies to the Gerald H. Yamadas, parents of Nicole Yamada, whose photo appeared on the front page last week handing a woodcut print to Prime Minister Ohira. Our caption had misidentified the parents.—Ed.

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 hospital with the medical office building providing ancillary services and a 24-hour outpatient unit.

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

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

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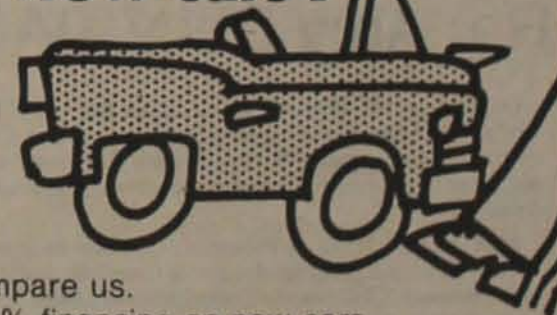
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## SO. CALIF. SOCIETY OF THE JAPANESE BLIND

## 'What is essential is invisible to the eye'

By DORIS YOKOYAMA  
Los Angeles

Cover your eyes for a few hours and try walking through your rooms without bumping into a chair. Try putting your clothes on, right side out. Try eating at the table without spilling a pea. It will not be easy. Suddenly these activities will become major tasks. Without having given much thought, for example, as to how far your mouth was from the table or where the tables and chairs were located in the living room, imagine 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 impairment. Often in our society, the visually handicapped have been the victims of attitudes based on ignorance, hostility and suspicion. The sightless are considered less than whole persons.

Herman Ishino, who is blind, once stated in an article, "Blindness in itself is a burden that only the blind can bear, but problems of blindness must be shared by society as a whole; the blind did not manufacture stereotypes that isolate them from the mainstream of life."

A sightless person of Japanese ancestry perhaps faces special problems stemming from an attitude formed deeply in the Japanese culture—that of extreme shame in being blind. This results, at times, in the sightless being concealed from public view, overly protected or wholly rejected.

Kengo Sakamoto, who is blind, once stood on a street corner in Los Angeles' Little Tokyo for almost two hours without anyone offering him help. According to Sakamoto, the sightless in the Japanese community face a problem of being "doubly blind." "We have the impairment to deal with, and on top of that, the community is blind to

us."

He further explained, "Having experienced blindness since birth, I can tell you this is not a unique experience. If you do get help crossing the street, nine times out of ten, it is not going to be a person of Japanese ancestry who will be offering assistance. You might call this insensitivity, but in some ways it comes out of a more intimate sensitivity, at least, from a Japanese American point of view. Japanese would assume that offering assistance to a sightless person would embarrass or offend the person."

In Southern California, there are various institutions for the blind to serve the general public, but very few to serve the special needs of the persons of Japanese ancestry, although the area has the largest concentration of Japanese in the continental United States.

One of the organizations formed to meet the needs of the Japanese visually handicapped is the Southern California Society of the Japanese 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 guidance, the Rev. Toriumi was presented a scroll of appreciation recently.

The club works toward dispersing information relevant to the blind, educating the public about blindness, providing a common ground where mutual problems in adjusting to blindness could be aired and keeping abreast of current legislative items affecting the blind at governmental levels and exploring opportunities for employment. The club maintains contact with other clubs for the blind in Japan and Hawaii.

Long-range plans include participation in public information programs to acquaint the community with

problems and needs of the blind, programs to help prevent blindness, and to begin a recorded tape exchange program in which materials may be shared by all members.

The club meets at the Union Church of Los Angeles, located at 401 E. Third St., every two months from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Transportation to meetings and luncheon are provided. Membership is open to men and women of all ages, blind and sighted. The group, which started with 10 members, now numbers 22. This year's president is Becky Tsurumoto, a blind Braille instructor.

For the blind, learning to use the other senses to their full potential becomes all important. The popular belief that when one becomes blind the other senses become keener is a myth, according to Harry and Ruth Honda. One just uses the other surviving senses more.

Sakamoto points out that it is harder for those who once had sight to adjust to blindness than for those who are born blind. Blind members stressed that they do not seek pity but appreciate aid in direction and transportation.

Since it was felt that many blind in the Japanese community 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 instructors.

Also in 1972, under the direction of Rev. Toriumi and Jun Taira, the society helped develop the Japanese American Sightless Institute under the sponsorship of the Japanese Community Pioneer Center. The institute was funded for two years by the federal government until June of 1974. The programs were coordinated by Ron Wakabayashi.

The project's aim was to show that service to the blind can be better per-

formed by an ethnic-oriented agency than the more generalized public agencies. According to Wakabayashi, this demonstration project has nine persons training in such subjects as Braille and typing. The goal was to develop basic skills and self-confidence in social situations so they could make further use of the services of the Department of Rehabilitation and other community agencies.

One of the major accomplishments of the institute was a tape library, with materials which would not ordinarily be found in other libraries 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 Huntington Library, a wedding party for a departing member, a summer picnic and the annual Christmas party. In May, the Los Angeles Police Asian Task Force representatives presented a lecture on crime prevention.

A pet project of the society is its annual visit to Hope House, located in El Monte. It is a home for 36 multiple-handicapped children. Since 1975, financial assistance and various items have been donated to the home.

There are 12 sighted mem-

## Asian businessmen in L.A. organize

Los Angeles

The Asian Businessmen's Association celebrated its inaugural installation of officers May 4 in the midst of Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week at the Golden Palace Restaurant.

Secretary of State March Fong Eu, guest speaker, not only encouraged members to become a force in the community but to push for international trade. Tritia Toyota of KNBC was emcee. Dale Fukamaki is the new president.



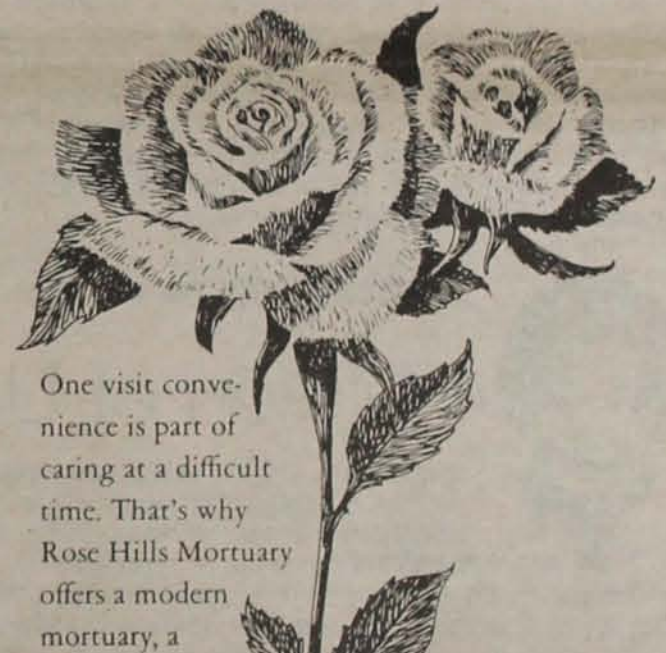
Members of the Southern California Society for the Japanese Blind pose outside their meeting place in Los Angeles.

bers in the group. Sachi Amano, who has been a member for four years, perhaps expressed the feelings of the sighted members when she said, "I sure have learned a lot." In the meetings, 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, Amano's last remark takes on significance when we borrow the words from the scroll presented to the Rev. Toriumi, which contains these words from Antoine de Saint Exupery's "Little Prince":

"And this is my secret, a very simple secret. One can see rightly only with the heart. What is essential is invisible to the eye."

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## PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda



## Needlepoint Patterns

A Mexican American recently said to me, "Here in America, the majority looks upon us and says, 'When did you come here?' My ancestors were here long before most Californians. When we visited Mexico they reminded us that we're not like them, that we don't speak the language correctly, etc. We're not accepted in either place." Sound familiar?

We all recall the gross insensitivity of some Japanese nationals to our abhorrence of the term "Japs" used to depict not only Japanese Americans, including Issei, but also Japanese nationals. Paris designer Kenzo Takada is still at it to reap economic benefits for himself.

The Telecommunications Publishing, Inc. of Washington, D.C. was just granted a copyright for "Notes from The Yellow Peril" by the U.S. Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks. Asian communities throughout the country are outraged, and protest letters are beginning to pour into the Patents and Trademarks office.

Fortunately, the days are forever gone when minority Americans felt that acceptance here in America can come only through the losing of one's ethnic identity and heritage. The richness of America is in the multitude of distinct and varied ethnicity of its people. Congressman Norman Mineta said America is like an exquisite needlepoint pattern—multicolored but distinct and logical.

Those who insist on using racist terminology of the ugly past are sick. Their minds are diseased. They have never advanced beyond the immature and pitifully deformed concept of what America really is. #

## YE EDITOR'S DESK: Harry K. Honda



## 4 Million of Us

Speculations will sprout and stretch over the number of persons of Asian ancestry in the United States as the day for the 1980 Census count approaches.

There were 1.4 million Asian Americans in 1970, a tally that appears in the 1970 Census Bureau Report No. 13, issued June, 1973...three years after the count!

When Min Yasui went to Washington this past week to present an overview on Asian/Pacific Americans before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, he estimated there were nearly 4 million of us now or will be by the time the 1980 Census is taken. That breaks down to about 3,500 new immigrants from Asia or a newborn Asian American each week since 1966 (when the immigration laws were liberalized, permitting a high growth number of Asians), or 5,000 per week since the 1970 Census.

Obviously, the Asians in the U.S. must be counted (including those missed in 1970) if that 4-million figure is to be substantiated. We must profess that Min and I compared "guestimates" to reach a total approaching 4 million. Here's our printout:

1970	In the U.S.	1980 Guess
591,290	Japanese Americans	800,000
435,062	Chinese Americans	1,250,000
343,060	Filipino Americans	600,000
70,000	Korean Americans	500,000
100,000	Hawaiians	
	Guamanians	
	Samoans	
	Vietnamese	250,000
107,000	Turkish	
85,000	Lebanese	
59,000	Israelis	
88,000	Other Western Asians	
9,000	Pakistanis	
76,000	Asian Indians	
108,000	Other Asians	

What is your "guestimate"? #

## 'Don't Rock the Boat Attitude

Editor:

The subject of Redress was a key topic wherever I went 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 proponents did not anticipate monetary returns. Most felt that Redress gives voice to the innate grievances that still bother them. 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 "backlash" and felt that the action may be politically unwise. By chance or circumstance, these happened to be those with incomes and positions well above the average Nikkei.

The Nisei who are near or at their retirement years

generally felt that they were entitled to economic benefits for losing from five to ten of their most youthful years. The consensus was that it took the average Japanese family which returned to California about ten years to regain their prewar economic level.

Opposition to Redress reminds me of Chicago in 1943 and 1944. With the Western states barred to relocation, except for seasonal farm labor, the bulk of the young people from the ten relocation centers moved into the Midwest and the East. The largest concentration selected Chicago. In late 1943, there were about 10,000 Nisei in the Windy City and thousands more were projected. The Nisei were becoming more noticeable because of their tendency to find jobs and living quarters near each other. About a

thousand lived south of the University of Chicago. Numerous Nisei couples were going to the Aragon and the Trianon for Saturday night dances.

A group of young Buddhists organized to start Buddhist services in late 1943. By word of mouth, the Sunday meetings grew. To draw less attention, the services were held in the South Park Community Center in the black belt of Chicago. A primary reason was that a minority would be less conspicuous among other minorities. This was the beginning of the Midwest Buddhist Church.

One night, a meeting was held at the Univ. of Chicago by a group of Nisei. I was invited to attend as a representative of the Buddhists. The meeting turned out to be a discussion on the undesirability of having Nisei gather in large groups, based on the fear that racial prejudice will develop in Chicago. One even suggested that the young Buddhists should maintain their religious beliefs by correspondence during the war years in order to avoid large gatherings. After resettling in Chicago, some members were now suggesting that we restrict our freedom of religion.

This "don't rock the boat" attitude prevailed among those present partially because the Nisei had encountered racial discrimination on the West Coast. Basically, it was the same as the fear of "backlash" today. It is also another form of "Uncle Tomism".

It appears that those (Sen. Hayakawa et al.) who oppose Redress have made very little advances since the days of "let the sleeping dogs lie" that symbolized prewar California Nisei thinking. It's time for every Nikkei who opposes Redress to question his own mind. He may find that his opinions represent purely the protection of his own personal status.

Redress is not an individual issue. It is an issue representing the majority of the 110,000 who went through the trauma of evacuation, relocation and resettlement. Is it politically unwise to make known to the American public of today, most of whom were not born and are completely unaware of relocation that rumors, hysteria and racial discrimination caused the loss of a decade of productive activities for a minority in our own United States? Rather, it is politically desirable to ensure the protection of minorities, even at the expense of antagonizing those who are already basically discriminatory. As for our credentials in contributing to the war effort, we can cite the 442nd and the Yankee Samurais.

BARRY SAIKI  
Tokyo

## CORNER FOR OUR GUESTS:

## A Story of Heroes

Guy Wright's column in the San Francisco Examiner appeared Feb. 22 in wake of the "Day of Remembrance" observance at Tanforan several days earlier. He has been keeping his wide readership posted on the Japanese in America story from time to time for many years.—Ed.

By GUY WRIGHT  
(San Francisco Examiner)

Into Tanforan horse stalls reeking of manure, several thousand Japanese Americans were herded 37 years ago this week. Last Monday some of them returned to the site of the old racetrack, now a shopping center, to remember and vow, "Never again."

On the other hand, a surprising number of Californians still insist the wartime imprisonment of 110,000 men, women and children of Japanese ancestry was justified. For them, this true story.

On the day bombs fell on Pearl Harbor, a small band of Japanese Americans in GI uniform met secretly in an abandoned building under the Golden Gate Bridge. Their mission: To brush up on their Japanese before they fanned out across the Pacific as U.S. Army interpreters.

Shigeto Mazawa parachuted behind enemy lines in Burma with an OSS team. Shigeo Ito spent a freezing night in a shell hole with three enemy corpses on Attu.

Hoichi Kubo slid down a rope into a Saipan cave, engaged its defenders in a debate about Samurai honor, persuaded them to release their hostages and surrender. He received the Distinguished Service Cross.

Although wounded, Kazuo Kozaki refused to leave his post on New Guinea for three crucial days. He became the first Nisei to win the Silver Star.

On bloody Tulagi three Nisei interpreters translated a captured documents. When they finished, our side had the radio call signs for every ship and air squadron in the Japanese fleet, an invaluable

aid to tracking enemy movements.

Nisei translators on Okinawa also struck gold—the Japanese command's artillery map, giving the position and range of every enemy gun on the island.

All that was kept secret at the time out of military necessity and for many years afterward for reasons less convincing. Because of the secrecy old prejudices thrived. Frank Hachiya made five trips into no man's land, persuaded well-trenched enemy troops at Leyte to surrender, before a sniper killed him. Back home in Hood River, Ore., the American Legion removed his name from the hometown honor roll, unaware that he had won the Distinguished Service Cross.

Once the secrecy wraps were removed, Joseph D. Harrington gathered the Pacific exploits of the Nisei into a forthcoming book, "Yankee Samurai," and this anniversary of the "relocation" is a good time to bring them to your attention.

The story is filled with ironies. As war approached, their neighbors regarded young Japanese Americans as enemy agents, each with a Japanese uniform hidden in a trunk. Actually, the Nisei generation had become so Americanized that of the first 3,700 tested for the interpreter corps, only 120 spoke Japanese well enough to qualify.

Not surprisingly, the best were Kibei, those whose parents had sent them to Japan for schooling—a custom commonly cited at the time as virtual proof of disloyalty.

In the years since, these men have proved their loyalty in yet another way. It is unlikely that Japanese Americans will ever again be subjected to anything like the "relocation." But that isn't enough.

By keeping the memory alive, the Nisei stand guard against something similar happening to any other minority. That kind of Americanism is hard to beat. #

## From Nobuyuki Nakajima

### Why Is Japan Picked On?

For over thirty years, Japan has never been the military menace to the U.S. She has not had a political system which is incompatible with our ideal of democracy. Her government has never been antagonistic to the U.S. She always went along with U.S. foreign policies. She has never imposed embargo against us. She has never increased the price of her exports against our wishes. She has never been involved in the international crises, which required a major attention of our government. She has never required our foreign aid.

In essence Japan is the most friendly and cooperative international partner with us.

In spite of this, our mass media have been continuously critical of Japan. The media seem to be eager to find any excuse to criticize her. In this regard the U.S. media have not changed since the period of anti-Japanese propaganda of the 1940s.

The most recent excuse is the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance. Although our dollar flows out of the country for many reasons, only Japan is singled out for criticism.

The excessive importation of the foreign oil, for example, is a major source of the dollar drain. Is our media openly critical of the oil-exporting nations? On the contrary they are trying not offend them. Recently signed agreement requires us to pay billions dollars foreign aid. Are the media critical of these nations? On the contrary they are praising them. Japan has earned the dollar by their own effort. Yet, our media are not critical of Japan but sometimes they describe as if Japan is engaging in some wrong-doing.

If we eliminate the excessive importation of foreign oil and if we can control domestic inflation, the U.S. dollar will gain significantly against the yen. Assuming the actual trade volume can remain the same, it will correct the trade balance in our favor. The media are criticizing Japan, when we failed to do what we should be doing. Is Japan still our scape-goat? #

## 35 YEARS AGO

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

MAY 20, 1944

May 11—WRA survey reveals most Japanese Americans (73%) have never visited Japan; that those who visited, 53% had no schooling there.

May 11—"American Federation" formed in California to sponsor legislation to exclude Japanese Americans from west coast after the war.

May 13—Rep. Mott (R-Ore.) plans bill to deport all alien Issei and any Nisei shown to be "disloyal".

May 15—Western Defense Command permits 39 evacuee women to return to west coast homes (most married to non-Ja-

pinese or wives of Nisei GIs).

May 15—New Jersey citizens to aid resettlers formed at Newark; U.S. Methodist General Conference at Kansas City urges restoration of full rights of Nisei Americans.

May 17—New York Mayor LaGuardia's objection to Nisei evacuees moving into city protested at mass meeting; Norman Thomas, Roy Wilkins, John W. Thomas, Fred Hoshiyama among speakers... Brooklyn hotel for resettlers open despite LaGuardia's anti-Nisei comment... Hostel to open in Philadelphia.





(Original was presented to Dr. Clifford Uyeda at the Dayton JACL meeting April 29.)

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: Sachi Seko

## Don't call me, Mom!

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 a larger and somewhat indiscriminate distribution of recognition.

For instance, take Mother's Day. The commercial slogan slams it home best. "Make mother queen for a day." What does this mean? Is mother some unmentionable, forgotten creature for the rest of the year? Is she the unpaid, unappreciated and exploited member of the household? If this is the case, is it safe to let her imagine that she is queen for a day? Absolutely not. It would only invite anarchy. This is one of the reasons Mother's Day cannot be observed in this house. It is too dangerous.

I remember the first Mother's Day I was entitled to celebrate, some 25 years ago. I mentioned the fact to my husband, since our son at two months was exasperatingly unverbally. "Don't tell me about Mother's Day," my husband said. "You are not my mother."

That is one of the very few nice things I can say about my husband. He doesn't think I'm his mother. Early on, one of our friends observed that Ern and I don't address each other as, "Daddy" and "Mommy" or the equivalent. "I think it's so gauche when adults do that," our friend said. At the time I thought it a curious statement. But since then I have noticed that some spouses do refer to each other as "Daddy" and "Mommy." It never fails to amaze me that apparently civilized couples have married and even had children without learning each other's proper name.

Maybe I just have a smarter spouse. He has always called me, "Hey you." Not exactly an endearment, but ringing with individual identification. Rather chic coming from him. At least I thought so until I heard him calling the dog, "Hey you."

I am Alan's mother. Over

the years, there have been times when I have tried to deny the fact. "I'm glad you aren't my bad little boy." Such wishful thinking. He was the most mischievous, willful, energetic child in the neighborhood. No other child charged around wearing a Superman costume, leaping off the tops of furniture or hiding in the highest limbs of trees. A friend once asked if Alan was perpetually bandaged. "What does he look like when he isn't all banged up?"

School harnessed some of the excessive energy. Is there a mother alive who does not remember her child's first day in school? The wild, almost hysterical relief, that somebody else bore the responsibility for a few hours each day. And most parents, being practicing pretenders to wisdom, undoubtedly uttered memorable last words as they deposited their offspring at school. I recall what I said. "Remember, we don't want a smart boy. We want you to be happy."

About a year later, when my son was in first grade, those words came back to taunt me. The report card said that although Alan could write and count, he could not read. What kind of horrible joke was this? We never said he was brilliant, simply because he wasn't. But he performed within the realm of most young children.

By the time he was three, he taught himself to read. And in a characteristic display of perversity, was even reading upside down before he began school. And yet, according to the report card, he couldn't read. It was such a shock, I wasn't capable of handling the situation. Instead, I threatened, "Wait until your father gets home. You are really going to get it." My son, unlike his mother, does not lose his composure. He merely shrugged his shoulders and meandered off to wait in a tree.

Later that night, I told my husband, "You talk to your son." That is a very handy term, "your son." Never "our son" but always "your son" in times of stress.

"Maybe he can't read," his father said. "He may need glasses."

"He just had a complete physical, including an eye examination," I protested. "That child has excellent vision. I think he's trying to put something over on us. I can just sense it," I said with the instinctive suspicion that only mothers are endowed with. "Let's test him."

So we wrote words on index cards and flashed them before our son. We selected a book he had never seen. He didn't miss a word. Then why did his teacher say he couldn't read? "Oh, I just don't read at school," he said. "You said I wasn't supposed to be too smart. So I figured if I did arithmetic and writing, but didn't read, it would make me just right." I have to admit I went completely to pieces, lost my control and screamed, "But I didn't tell you to be an absolute dummy." Live and learn.

I am still Alan's mother. But it has become more a title than a role in recent years. I do not grieve the passage of that time in our lives. It sometimes seemed an insufferable and interminable relationship. There were also periods when I dreaded looking beyond it, content to linger in a frame of deceptive and utopian capture. Believing perhaps that the silken strands of my own imagery would never become chains of steel.

But the child is wiser than the parent. He leaves behind his mother's jewels, whether knotted with silk or steel. On the grass, still wet with dew, are tracings of the empty ring where he once played. And the sun comes up to eat away his footprints, leaving no tell-tale path of where he went.

I guess that is the largest gift we exchange. Not only from mother to child, but from child to mother. It is the gift of freedom, the separation between us. And so on Mother's Day, I do not expect, nor do I want, the homage of my son. I prefer the day unmarked. Some say it is the due that sons and daughters should pay, especially if they "turned out

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FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

## A Fading Generation

Tokyo  
No visit to Tokyo is long enough to do all the things one wants to do, and see all the people one wants to see. One reason is that Tokyoites are busy people. Life gallops along at a frenetic pace. Important people—and most old Nisei friends are in this category—make lunch dates far ahead. Lunches usually are not simple social affairs, any more than golf dates are in some circles. A lot of business gets transacted over a meal.

Another reason is that it takes time to get from one part of Tokyo to another. Traffic move at a snail's pace. People don't just dart across the street; they wait patiently for the traffic signal to change, and that takes time. Elevators are crowded, stopping at every floor, so vertical travel also is slow.

Under these circumstances, many meetings with old friends were brief hellos, or on a casual hit-or-miss basis. We caught Kay Tateishi one night at the Associated Press office where he has labored for 10, these many years. The teletype machines rattled away, but Kay left his chores long enough for a brief chat. We saw Day Inoshita for a quick howdy at the Press Club, Shin Higashi and Shuzo Ishikawa at receptions, Henry Shimanouchi at a working lunch, Mas Ogawa at dinner which Lee Chia hosted at his home. John Fujii, with whom we worked in Singapore 40 years ago, just happened to be free for lunch so we got together to talk about old times and new times.

The one overwhelming impression that springs from these brief contacts is that an era is ending and the future is unclear. Perhaps that is too grandiose a description played by Nisei who were caught in Japan by World War II and forced by circumstances to remain permanently, or chose voluntarily to make their futures here.

They played an extremely important if

unspectacular role in postwar Japan. Most of them became completely bilingual, and they had the advantage of being able to speak and write idiomatic English, an almost priceless skill that has eluded virtually all Japanese. And so they became indispensable bridges between East and West.

But now, one by one, they are leaving the active scene. Mas Ogawa retired recently from the editorship of Japan Times, the largest and most influential English language daily. Ken Murayama, after long service at the American embassy, is dead. John Fujii, who got his start in the earliest days of West Coast Nisei journalism, is retiring before long as Japan bureau chief of Fairchild News Service, an arm of Women's Wear Daily and many other trade publications.

George Somekawa retired from the Asahi Evening News not long ago to join United Nations University, according to friends. Welly Shibata, a fixture on the Mainichi since well before World War II, is no longer around.

Who is filling their shoes? No one. Kiyoaki Murata, who was a student fresh from Japan when he was caught up in the Evacuation and packed off to Poston, and now editor of Japan Times, laments the lack of Japanese reporters who can write adequately in English. On the other hand, with very few exceptions Americans simply cannot pick up enough spoken or written Japanese to become either facile or useful communicators.

Fujii wonders why some Sansei and Yonsei with a flare for writing don't come out here for a few years, learn the language, get some experience, and go home with a valuable Asian background. It's not that easy; Sansei and Yonsei would have as much difficulty as other Americans learning the language.

The language gap between Japan and the United States has been vast. The Nisei here helped bridge it, but no really adequate replacements have appeared as they begin to fade from the scene. #

BY THE BOARD: George Kodama

## Let the Sansei In

Los Angeles

Dr. Roy Nishikawa, a past national president, is decrying the present state of JACL (PC, April 27) and expressing fear that the organization might be headed for a fate similar to the dodo bird.

Though no concrete answers are given, Dr. Nishikawa has at least started what I hope will be a continuing dialogue on the most pressing problem confronting JACL today, that is, what must JACL do, and do soon, to ensure its continued viability in the face of changing times.

The need for improved educational and informational programs cannot be disputed. Unearthing hoary clichés of obligation, sacrifice and the like, however, does not address the issue. Indeed, such statements only tend to obscure the real problem. Beyond the constitution, whether it is eventually revised or not, formalized programs, etc. are people. People make things move. As Henry Tanaka, another past president states in the same issue of PC, JACL needs to redefine its basic goals and directions.

Goals can be generally agreed upon and given chapter and verse. But it is questionable to speak of goals and directions in the same breath. Only people can give direction.

To put the matter in perspective, in all too many instances, especially at the chapter level, the same cast of characters, albeit in different roles, reappear each year to take the helm. The standard justification repeated ad infinitum is "unless we do it no one else will"—a self-fulfilling prophecy, particularly for the very big chapters that surely frustrates initiative and throttles leadership potential from filtering upward. We need more new faces from which can be culled strong, dynamic and imaginative leaders. We need a massive infusion of new blood who will dare to challenge the tired old assumptions permeating JACL today.

To be sure, the situation cannot be reversed overnight, but if JACL is to survive in a meaningful way, let alone grow, certain changes must be made, and I would

like to suggest just a few for the members' consideration.

1. Limit the size of chapters, forcing new-chapter spinoffs at, say, the 300-member level.

2. Severely limit the number of terms, preferably to one, that officers and board members may serve at both chapter and district levels.

3. Improve the method of selecting candidates by making the nominating committees more responsive to the wishes of the membership body, or substituting such committees with a more direct method like perhaps convening an election convention.

4. Liberalize health insurance enrollment eligibility so that this tail, at least, no longer wags the dog.

5. Establish at all levels a Leadership Development Program backed by an ongoing and aggressive talent scouting effort, i.e., put more muscle in the right places.

6. Establish an Affirmative Action Program that favors the selection of Sansei despite all else not neces-

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## Downtown L.A. to honor two at Mothers' Day luncheon May

### Los Angeles

Sumi Tsurutani and Ume Yamagishi will be the honorees at the Mother's Day luncheon co-sponsored by the Downtown Los Angeles JACL and the Southern California Japanese Women's Society May 19, noon, at Man Jen Low.

Tsurutani was born in Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture, and emigrated to San Francisco in 1904 when her older brother, Toru Nakatani, sent for her. She married Jirokichi Tsurutani in 1907, and has two sons. Henry Junya practices law in Little Tokyo and James Shigeo recently retired from Hughes Aircraft Co. She is 91 and has five grandchildren.

## PSWDC names Saito director

### Los Angeles

John J. Saito, 50, a retired civil servant, was introduced as Pacific Southwest JACL regional director at the gala Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week dinner May 6 at the Ambassador Hotel's Coconut Grove.

Succeeding John Yanagisawa, Saito had been affirmative action specialist with the L.A. County Dept. of Health Services for many years.

Born in 1886 in Shimohana-zawa, Yonezawa City in Yamanashi Prefecture as Ume Nishina, the second honoree came to California in 1911 after her marriage to Teiichi Yamagishi. They settled in Oakland. She has a daughter, Ritsui Yusa, and son, Kiichi, a dentist in San Mateo, Calif. Yamagishi now resides in the Little Tokyo Tower. She also has eight grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

For luncheon tickets, \$7, call: Misao Hirohata 628-1214, Glen Pacheco 972-5519, or Frank Hirata 972-5511.

## Intermountain to meet in Boise

### Boise, Idaho

Intermountain District Council and Intermountain District Youth Council meets May 26, 1 p.m., at Royal Motor Inn here with Boise Valley JACL as hosts. Gov. John Tamenos has placed the planning of the IDC convention to be held at Idaho Falls this November on top of the agenda.

Idaho Lt. Gov. Phil Bott will be guest speaker at the evening banquet honoring the Boise Valley graduates.

Committee reports are scheduled from:

Alice Kasai, recognition; Hid Hasegawa, prog & activ; Masa Tsukamoto, Minidoka Camp

### Berkeley

## CHAPTER HELPS SUMMER DARUMA NO GAKKO

Berkeley JACL granted \$2,000 to Daruma no Gakko, a four-week Nikkei summer school opening June 25 at the Berkeley Buddhist Temple to assist parents enrolling more than one child with tuition fee. Single child fee is \$45.

The summer school will be half-day from 9 a.m., Monday through Thursday with enrollment limited to the first 95 pupils K-6. Credentialed teachers will be employed for the enrichment curriculum on Japanese American heritage; parent participation will be required. For application or information, call:

Etsuko Steimetz, 527-0830; Judy Kono, 527-7185; Jamie Nehira, 525-5900; Vicki Mizuhara, 526-4844; Jane Tanamachi, 527-5516; Jan Inouye, 525-3250; Emiko Katsumoto, 236-2880; or Gail Harada, 527-0383.

### Houston

## FAMILY AFFAIR PICNIC TO HONOR GRADUATES

Houston JACL will have a family affair picnic May 20 at Bear Creek Park with high school seniors as honored guests. The main dish: beef kushiyaki, plus soft drinks will be provided by the chapter but families are to contribute potluck in the salad, rice and dessert departments, it was reminded

project; Ken Teramura, Saige Aramaki, district funds; Ted Matsushima, redress; Yoshiko Ochi, Nisei retirement; Al Kubota, talent registry; Chiyo Morita, roll call, proxy votes; Gary Koyama, Sam Sakaguchi, IDC convention.

by Ed Hall, chapter president.

Meantime, the chapter announced the slate for incoming officers:

Dr. Jim Osaki, a chemist, pres; Paul Shinkawa, attorney in Harlingen, rec sec; Joy Yamauchi, cor sec and nwsltr ed; Theresa Narasaki, memb vp; George Mihara, treas; Ed Hall, past pres.

A founding member, Tosh Yamauchi, Ph.D., who came to Houston from Chicago, will receive his M.D. degree in June and plans to continue residency in pediatrics in Houston.

### Marysville

## 'DAY OF REMEMBRANCE' DISPLAY UNVEILED

Marysville JACL is sponsored a Day of Remembrance photo display at Yuba College Library through May 26. It was unveiled during the week of May 14 for it was 37 years ago on May 18 that 850 Japanese Americans in the area were evacuated.

At the Day of Remembrance program at the Yuba College Auditorium May 14, Frank Nakamura, who was chapter president in 1941-42, NC-WNDC Gov. Ben Takeshita and Don Johnston, Yuba College instructor in sociology, spoke on Executive Order 9066 and the Evacuation that followed. Roy Hata-miya, chapter president, was in charge of the program.

### New York

## SCHOLARSHIP AWARD FETE AT SHERATON

New York JACL's scholarship award dinner and disco dance on June 9 will be a gala affair at the New York Sheraton Hotel (56th & 7th Ave.)

ya, San Francisco; Hitoshi Taniguchi, Kathleen C Murakami Seattle. \$25 and Up—Shinyu Yamagata, Al-turas; Shunichi Makishima, Auburn; Stan E Malora, Leawood, KS; Frank Yano, San Lorenzo; Masao Hiura, Mrs Lester Matsumoto, Sacramento; Alice Hayakawa, Seattle; Minoru Mochizuki, Kalamazoo; Nobue Kuwahara, Penryn; Marsh M Kiyokawa, Mary T Imai, Hood River, Or; Mary H Ikebe, Spokane; Marvin T Uratsu, Richmond, Ca; James F Murakami, Santa Rosa; Mrs Katherine C Ohtaki, San Francisco; Col Noboru Masuoka, USAFR, Sunnyvale; Kazuo K Sasaki, Marysville; Ichiro Yoshimura, Yuba City.

\$50 and Up—Yasuo Takeshita, San Francisco, R K Ashizawa, San Jose.

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Under \$10—Sam Mituyoshi, San Leandro; Kinya Noguchi, Sacramento. \$10 and Up—Setsuko Fujiwara, Stockton; Robert K Asazawa, Lincoln; Betty K Satow, George G Tamaki, John T Murata, Kikuye Hirohata, Sacramento; Kim Sakada, Dayton, Ohio; Ivy M Down, Bill M Domen, Hideo Yamashiro, Yuyue Takuma, Jim A Kozaike, Loomis; Kimi H Calhoun, Renton, Wa; Eugene Kadoyama, Morgan Hill, Ca; George N Kadoyama, Chicago; Taeko B Okamura, Berkeley; Shigemi Sakai, Monterey; Clifford Yamada, Penryn; Robert M Tanaka, Mill Valley; Uichi Sunada, Rocklin; Shizuo Yoshikawa, Yoshito Nishimura, Roy Takemoto, Newcastle; Y Emi Masunaga, Honolulu; Ito Morimoto, Seattle; Sadako Ueda, Modesto; Chikako Kitajima, Santa Clara; Fumi Shitara, George Shitara, Hood River, Or; Gumbel Sasaki, San Francisco.

\$25 and Up—Joe Sumoge, Hood River; James Makimoto, Loomis; Katsushi and Charles Oseto, Thomas Hilda, Auburn; Shunsaku Yamasaki, Penryn; Ann Kanazawa, WEST VALLEY JACL, San Jose; Dr Yukio Kumakasa, Seattle; Jerry Enomoto, Jack Y Tsuchida, Yukio Miyake, Sacramento; Sadao Soga, El Cerrito; Mrs Aiko Dean, Portland; Mrs Emi Takayama, Salem Or; Tomiko Inouye, Chicago.

\$50 and Up—Noboru Shirai, Sacramento; Izumi Suda, Elk Grove.

\$100 and Up—Frank Kuwahara, Detroit.

### FUND SUMMARY

April 18 Total	461	\$ 10,955
Report #11	75	1,183
Report #12	50	925
May 3 Total	586	\$ 13,063

with a program including a musical skit and one drink in the price of an admission ticket. The theme will be "City Lights".

Dinner will start at 6 p.m., the awards program at 8:30, followed by a disco-dance from about 9:30. The deejay is bringing a good mix of dance music to please both young and old. Dinner-dance tickets are \$20 member, \$22 non-member; dance only for \$7 advance, \$8 door. For tickets, call:

Ruby Schaar (212) 724-5323; B.J. Watanabe (212) 737-3817.

### Philadelphia

## JAPAN GARDEN TOUR PLANNED FOR MAY 19

Philadelphia JACL's Hana-mi for May 19, 11 a.m., is a classic event of touring the Gardens of Japan, designed by Hiroshi Makita, at the Swiss Pines where azaleas, rhododendrons, herb garden and wild flowers will be in bloom, according to Yuri Moriuchi and Chiyo Koiwai, who have been accepting reservations.

### San Diego

## COLLEGE PRESIDENT TO SPEAK AT MAY 19 FETE

San Diego JACL scholarship awards dinner will be held May 19 at the Vacation Village Hotel with Dr. George Yee, president of Miramar College, as guest speaker.

Fifteen Nikkei students will share in grants totalling \$2,600, according to James Yamate, scholarship chairman. The top three have been

nominated for a National JACL scholarship.

Dinner will be served from 7 p.m. Tickets are \$10 each.

### San Gabriel Valley

## JUNE POTLUCK SUPPER TO HONOR GRADUATES

San Gabriel Valley JACL will honor scholars from local high schools at a potluck supper June 30 at the Japanese Community Center, it was announced by chapter president Bill Young.

A prewar film, "Uprooted", depicting the life of Japanese Americans living in San Gabriel Valley, will be shown by Toyo Nitake.

Mrs. Miyuki Young (213) 286-1657 is in charge of potluck supper assignments.

### South Bay

## HEART MOUNTAIN CAMP LIFE ON SLIDES SLATED

With the "Japanese American Experience" as the special topic for South Bay JACLers meeting on Tuesday, May 22, 7:30 p.m., at the Sumitomo Bank in Torrance, 21701 Hawthorne Blvd., guest speaker Amy Uno Ishii will show slides of WW2 camp life at Heart Mountain and tell of the anti-Oriental feelings advocating removal of all Japanese from the West Coast in the wake of the bombing of Pearl Harbor.

Printed material will be available for those who wish to further explore the topic, it was added by Ed Mitoma (377-8581).

## calendar

\*A non-JACL event

### MAY 18 (Friday)

Orange County—Dnr mtg, China Gate Restaurant, Stanton, 7pm; Lyle Kurisaki, spkr.

\*San Francisco—Tule Lake Comm cult benefit, Buddhist Ch, 7:30pm; Siu Wai Anderson, Peter Horikoshi, singers; Taiko Drum, Hiroshi Kashiwagi; Ray Okamura, spkr.

### MAY 19 (Saturday)

Contra Costa—Benefit dance. \*San Diego—Asn art & food festival, Balboa Park.

Reno—Gen mtg, Lily Baba's res, 7pm.

\*Chicago—Panel: Affirmative Action, Truman College, 9:30am.

San Diego—Schol awd dnr, Vacation Village Hotel, 7 pm; Dr George Yee, spkr.

### MAY 20 (Sunday)

PSWDC—Qtrly session, Pan-Asian JACL hosts: Bahooka's, 4501 N Rosemead, Rosemead, 9am.

Cleveland—Issei day, Euclid Mall.

\*Concord—50th anny Gakuen reunion, Diablo JA Club, 301 Treat Blvd, 2pm.

\*San Diego—UPAC 7th anny dnr, CPO-32nd St, 5:30pm.

Chicago—Schol luncheon, Zum Deutschen Ect Restaurant, 1pm.

### MAY 22 (Tuesday)

South Bay—Gen mtg, Sumitomo Bank, Torrance, 7:30pm; Amy Ishii, spkr., "Japanese American Experience".

### MAY 24 (Thursday)

PSWDC—Nisei Relays comm, L.A. Japanese Retirement Home, 7:30pm.

### MAY 26 (Saturday)

IDC—Boise Valley hosts: Qtrly sess, Royal Motor Inn, Boise, 1pm; Lt Gov Phil Bott, dnr spkr.

Dayton—International Festival (3da), Convention Center.

### MAY 27 (Sunday)

NC-WNDC—Tule Lake Plaque dedication.

Stockton—Comm picnic, Micke Grove.

Cleveland—Nisei Memorial Service.

### MAY 28 (Memorial Day)

Pocatello—Mem Sv, Mountain View Cemetery, 10am.

### MAY 29 (Tuesday)

San Francisco—Jr Olympic coaches mtg, JACL Hq, 7:30pm.

### JUNE 1 (Friday)

Nat'l JACL—Bd mtg (3da), JACL Hq, 7pm Fri till Sun noon. Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Church, 8pm.

### JUNE 2 (Saturday)

New York—Schol dnr-dance.

### JUNE 3 (Sunday)

PSWDC—Nisei Relays, West Los Angeles College.

San Francisco—Jr Olympics, Laney College, Oakland.

Sacramento—Comm picnic, Elk Grove, 11am.

### JUNE 5 (Tuesday)

NC-WNDC—JACL State Track Comm mtg, JACL Hq, San Francisco, 7:30pm.

### JUNE 6 (Wednesday)

Chicago—Bd mtg, JACL Office, 7:30pm.

Marysville—Sr Cit trip to Sun-sweet, Yuba City.

### JUNE 8 (Friday)

Oakland—Bd mtg, Sumitomo Bank, 7:30pm.

\*Los Angeles—Carnival(3da), Maryknoll School.

### JUNE 9 (Saturday)

West Los Angeles—Luau, Saw-telle Institute.

\*Chicago—JASC testim dnr: K Sugimoto, Marriott Hotel, 5pm.

\*Washington, D.C.—JAS bazaar, Mt Vernon College.

New York—Schol dnr, N.Y. Sheraton Hotel, 6:30pm; disco-dance to follow.

\*Los Angeles—Perry Post inst dnr, Imperial Dragon Restaurant, 7:30pm.

### JUNE 10 (Sunday)

Puyallup Valley—Grads dnr.

New Mexico—Chapter picnic.

Stockton—Schol Awrd luncheon.

Marysville—Family outing, Lake Wildwood Rec Area.

Idaho Falls—Summer picnic, Sealander Park.

NC-WNDC—State JACL track meet, Laney College, Oakland.

### JUNE 12 (Tuesday)

Stockton—Gen mtg, Cal 1st Bank, 8pm.

### JUNE 16 (Saturday)

EDC—Seabrook hosts: Qtrly session.

Seabrook—Inst & Recog dnr, Centerton Golf Club, 7 p.m.; Lily Okura, spkr.

### JUNE 17 (Sunday)

Cleveland—Schol awds dnr.

Pocatello—JACL picnic.

\*San Jose—Sumitomo Bank tennis dbles tournament, SJSU.

## Tule Lake Plaque Dedication

### San Francisco

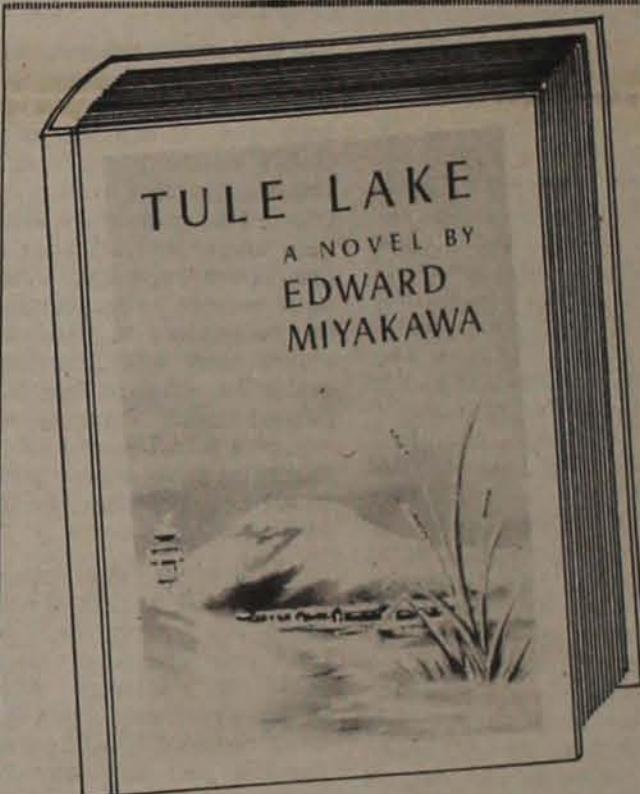
Individual contributions to the Tule Lake plaque dedication committee went over the \$12,500 goal the first week of May with close to 600 giving a total of \$13,063, it was announced by George Kondo, NC-WNDC regional director.

In the past two weeks ending May 3, over \$2,100 had been acknowledged toward paying for a monument now under construction at the Tule Lake campsite where it will be unveiled on Sunday, May 27. Calif. Dept. of Corrections Director Jerry Enomoto, a Tule Laker, will be keynote speaker. The recent contributions were:

No. 11—April 25, 1979

Under \$10—Shoichi Hanamoto, Rocklin; Hidemi Nakashima, San Jose.

\$10 and Up—Noboru Hirota, San Jose; Jitsuo Kakiuchi, Takanobu Kaneko, Isamu Fujitani, Kay Takemoto, George Hoshida, Lincoln; Roy Y Onaga, Kikunobu Kawamoto, James T Takuma, Sachiko Osaki, Shizuko Nakamura, Mrs Kiyo Uyeda, Hisa Horiuchi, Harry Okusako, Edwin Yamashiro, Loomis; Frank M Yoshimura, Fresno; Yoshihiko Domen, Rocklin; Mrs Itsu Akiyama, Mrs Tei Endow, Sumako Kobayashi, Tora Akiyama, Hood River, Or; Kouyo Kai, San Mateo; John M Kanda, Sumner, Wa; Margaret Guerrier, Toronto, Canada; George M Ishihara, Woodland; Nellie T Matsura, Fruitland, Idaho; Masaye S Kato, Ben T Sato, Los Angeles; Akira Abe, Culver City; George M Ikegami, Marina del Rey; Midori Sugimoto, Chicago; Taeko Sano, Yuba City; Terushi T Nakamura, Puyallup, Wa; Calvin Takasaki, Sakai Yamashita, Roy Shintani, Shigeru H Shimazu, Randy T Shiroi, William Sakai, Amy Kawahara, James T Tsuda, Sacramento; Ted T Yamasaki, Molly Lessner, Portland, Or; Masao Masuda, Gary S Imamoto, Newcastle; Buddy Nishimura, Roseville; Hugo Nishimoto, Auburn, Ca; Harry H Tanabe, San Lorenzo; Ijuo Kanai, Penryn; Etsuko Lew, Berkeley; Jitsuye Suga-



TULE LAKE is an account of the dissolving of the Sacramento Japanese community, Nihonmachi, with all its stability and richness of culture, and most tragic, the breakdown of the leadership of the Issei, the first generation pioneers from Japan.

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• Why did thousands of young Japanese Americans renounce their American citizenship?

• What was the Denationalization Bill passed in Congress? Was it constitutional?

TULE LAKE is story of alienation, loss of identity, bitterness, indignant outrage, and integrity. It is an account of a tragedy that belongs to all Americans.

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## YOUTH WORKSHOP—MILWAUKEE

### Nisei evacuees relate camp experiences

By WADE KOJIMA

Milwaukee, WI.

On April 13-15, the Milwaukee JAYs hosted the Midwest/Eastern District Youth Council spring workshop at the Holiday Inn West in Wauwatosa, Wis.

"So many Sansei kids don't know about the internment because their parents don't want to talk about it," said Dave DeKing, Milwaukee JAY 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 and for them to better understand why JACL is pur-

suing Redress.

To achieve this goal filmstrips on the Evacuation were shown, and many Nisei related their camp experiences in small group sessions. Nisei participants included:

Michael Yasutake, Miyo Hayashi, Chicago; Toaru Ishiyama, Cleveland; George Sakaguchi, St. Louis; Gordon Yoshikawa, Cincinnati; Roy Mukai, Ed Jonokuchi, Takio Kataoka, Tats Tada, Jim Miyazaki, Milwaukee.

In his opening remarks to the workshop, Dr. Ishiyama said, "The Nisei idea is not to look back. This was a revolt against the historical approach that said history determined what you were and

must remain. The internment was a final, inescapable shaping of the feeling of being second class."

Ishiyama stressed that the internment had not been an isolated act but "the culmination of 100 years of oppression".

Fr. Michael Yasutake, an Episcopalian priest, reviewed the rationalizations offered for the internment. "We were at war with Italy, but no one ever thought of putting Joe DiMaggio's family in jail even though his parents were not citizens," Yasutake further stated. "If they can do it to Japanese,

they can do it to any group in America. All it takes is a little hysteria."

Many of the youth had questioned a monetary figure as an attachment to the legislation. "How can you pay someone for the loss of his pride?" one youth asked. There was a lot of ground to cover in one afternoon, but all in all, it was a fairly successful workshop. After it was over, that the youth realized that this is not a Japanese American issue, but a human rights issue.

The workshop was very informative, with about 50 JAYs from throughout the

Midwest in attendance.

The M/EDYC is planning a follow-up workshop in redress at the M/EDYC Conference in the Twin Cities, July 19-22. This will determine the progress of redress at each of the youth chapters.

In closing, Roy Mukai from Milwaukee stated, "The process of trying to get something passed in Congress would be a kind of education program to show that this (Evacuation) has happened and that it can happen again." This is something we should all think about! #



Rep. Mineta addressing seminar on the Redress issue during a Detroit JACL-UNIV. of Michigan project at the Ann Arbor campus.

—Wayne Oyafuso Photo.

## Japan and U.S. as partners in a common future

(Editor's Note)

JAPAN TODAY is a three-month program presenting concurrent events in seven cities across the country. Many facets of Japan will be illuminated through panel discussion; films; exhibitions of art, crafts and technology; performances of music, dance and drama; and numerous special events. Museums, art galleries, movie houses and various institutions in each of the seven cities are hosting these programs.

By FRANK GIBNEY  
Executive Committee, Chicago  
Committee, "Japan Today"

In certain ways Japan and the United States have come very close together. We all recognize the achievements of this unarmed economic superpower, third after the Americans and Russians in terms of Gross National Product; first—some would say—in its industrial productivity, the intensity of its worldwide selling. The two-way trade between our two countries has now exceeded the \$32 billion mark annually.

And to many Americans, growth of Japan's competitive strength, in worldwide markets and in our own, has been a matter of troubling concern. Yet most of us, if polls are to be believed, see Japan also as a force for stability, a sincere advocate of world peace, a free democracy with whom it is worthwhile to maintain a firm military alliance. Call it Nippon, the picturesque Land of the Rising Sun or Japan, Inc., this nation has become a factor in our lives.

Why, then, JAPAN TODAY? Why is it important at this time to dramatize the

character and achievements of a country which, one would think, is big enough to speak for itself? It is important precisely because Japan's story, as we hear it or read it, is told almost solely in terms of statistics and graphs and trade balances and adversary relationships. As an economic competitor, Japan is over-advertised. As a remarkably intelligent, vigorous modern society of 115 million people, the Japanese are badly under-sold and poorly understood.

It is the aim of JAPAN TODAY to show us something of these people: who they are, what they are, how they live, what they mean to us as partners in a common future.

In the century since their Meiji Restoration of 1868, the Japanese have proved the one non-Western nation to successfully modernize it-

self. They have imported, adapted and controlled the technology and ideas of the West—despite cultural shocks, economic crisis and one disastrous war—without in any way abandoning their own strong ancient culture: its arts, its ethics, its traditions. From China to Africa to the Middle East, every modernizing nation still looks to Japan for that elusive but successful blueprint.

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

Certainly the current achievements of the Japanese have far outrun our badly dated "images" of them.

Still dismissed as mere imitators, the Japanese have actually been taking the lead in technological innovation, in research and development, in adapting invention to use.

Still thought of as a chronically "warlike" and "aggressive", the Japanese have been extraordinarily consistent in keeping their postwar armament to a barebones minimum.

Still widely regarded as a repressive, secretive society, with a history of "thought control" and individual coercion, the modern Japanese have, in fact, defended hu-

man rights and free expression in their country postwar with almost unsurpassed vigor.

Far more than we realize, the Japanese resemble us. No two modern nations are so close in the complexity of their civilization, the big scale of their undertakings, the hustle of their enterprise and the democratic premises they share. They share our problems, also. Their domestic debates—from consumer's rights to nuclear energy—are mirrors of our own.

Yet though our 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 Japanese think first of the community's well-being.

Where Americans are a litigious people, creating ever more complex laws, suits and contracts for ourselves, the Japanese prefer harmony through compromise. Yet theirs is by contrast a legalistic society.

Surrounded by obligatory ceremonies and procedures, the Japanese envy us our in-

Continued on Back Page

## SPEAKING OUT:

### Are We a Scapegoat?

By CHIYE TOMIHIRO  
(Chicago JACL)

When I ride a bus, I usually bury my head in a newspaper or a book and am oblivious to the conversation around me. But just recently there was a black couple sitting behind me whose conversation gave me cause for 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, was having 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 the Korean immigrants, most of 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 Latinos? Are the Asians going to be scapegoats for the frustrated and discontented young blacks and Latinos? An Asian immigrant is certainly a less formidable opponent than the U.S. government 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 black street gangs of the '60s and the Latino gangs of today, which essentially are into the same things as their predecessors — extortion, drugs and murder.

Former gang members of the '60s and others who worked closely with them

were interviewed, and in each case, they blamed broken families, poor schools and a "lack of job opportunities" for their joining gangs. Almost all of them are now either dead, in prison and forming gangs there, or if on the streets, involved in some criminal activity. This is certainly discouraging, but worse, it sounded as if everyone, including their own people, had given up trying to help these young people.

You can't help wondering where our priorities should be—to help our own or others.

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## Chicago suburb battle for race balance renewed

### Chicago

Four years ago, the west-side Chicago suburb of Bellwood of 22,000 people wanted to maintain its racial mix: 75% white, 20% black, 5% Hispanic/Asian.

In 1975, the Bellwood city council developed a fair housing plan and passed an ordinance to discourage white flight by monitoring practices of real estate agents and conduct educational programs for residents to foster integration

in the community.

When investigators from the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, a Chicago-based open housing group working with village officials, reported three real estate firms had steered whites who were looking for homes to a certain area of the town while steering blacks to other areas.

Officials held that the brokers' actions had violated the community's fair housing ordinances.

A suit was filed by six plaintiffs in 1975. The Illinois Assn. of Realtors and three realty agents challenged the right of the town and six individuals to initiate such legal action. Last April 17, the U.S. Supreme Court held municipalities and homeowners could sue real estate firms under the 1968 Fair Housing Act.

Bellwood Mayor Sigel Davis said the town council will now move ahead with the 1975 lawsuit against the three real estate agencies accused of steering whites and blacks to different neighborhoods in the sales of homes in Bellwood.

Three of the original six still live in Bellwood, Davis said, and are willing to testify. The case is not expected to go to trial in the federal district court in Chicago until next fall.

go until next fall.

The Bellwood case illustrates the problem of communities wanting to stabilize and integrate their neighborhood versus the real estate agents who argue that such efforts often interfere with the rights of home buyers to live where they choose.

Mayor Davis says it's a struggle against "resegregation".

### Six vie for Miss Citrus Valley title

#### West Covina, Ca.

Six candidates are vying for Miss Citrus Valley Optimist in the 1979 Nisei Week queen contest. Selection will be made at the queen's banquet May 26, at the Hungry Tiger, according to Al Lee, chairman. Candidates and judges are:

Candidates—Valerie Hashimoto, Kathy Imahara, Gloria Nakama, Charlene Ogami, Amy Ono and Kathy Swinger. Judge—Michael Ansara, Bessie Loo, Loris Kurashige (Miss 1977 Nisei Week).

## THE BOARD

Continued from Page 5

sarily having to be equal.

I have come across a number of concerned and bright Sansei—some JACL members, some not—who must comprise but a small part of the vast reservoir of talent just waiting to answer the call. We need to reach them before it's too late. But first, let's get our act together. #

*Rough work, iconoclasm, but the only way to get at truth.—O.W. HOLMES SR.*

## Gakuen sets 50th reunion

### Concord, Ca.

Friends and students of Concord Gakuen and Diablo Japanese American Club will celebrate a 50th anniversary reunion May 20, 2 p.m., at the Concord Japanese American Religious and Cultural Center, 301 Treat Blvd., site of the wooden school house built in 1928 for Nisei students who were living in east Contra Costa county.

The present center was built in 1972. The Issei farmers settled in Diablo Valley in the 1920s and established the Concord Gakuen in 1926.

Former students should write to the Reunion committee at the center for tickets (\$7 per person) and reservations, or call (415): Junko Morodomi 935-0424; Chieko Tahira 939-1202; Emiko Shimada 935-0243; or Shoji Tamori 682-2939.

## Japanese Baptist Church to observe its 80th anniversary

### Seattle, Wa.

The Japanese Baptist Church was founded here on May 23, 1899. The congregation and friends will observe the 80th anniversary fittingly during the week with religious and community programs, according to George Yamane, general chairman.

The Rev. Jojo Sakakibara of Sacramento and Rev. Masaru Nambu of Chicago will

be guest speakers at anniversary services during the week starting May 20.

The anniversary banquet is scheduled for Friday, followed by a Sunday luncheon formally closing the celebration week. The Rev. Paul Nagano is pastor, assisted by the Rev. Kunihiro Amano, Nichigo minister; and Christopher Eng, associate minister.

### Troop 53 marking golden jubilee

#### Seattle, Wa.

Japanese Baptist Church-sponsored BSA Troop 53 will celebrate its golden jubilee on Saturday, May 19, 7:30 p.m., with a reunion at the church. It was organized by the late Clarence Arai in 1920 and became prominent from 1929 when the late Rev. Emery Andrews served as scoutmaster.

Frank Nishimoto has been scoutmaster of Troop 53 since 1969. Rev. Andrews was scoutmaster emeritus until his passing on May 30, 1976. Hidei Hoshida and Nelson Matsuda are reunion co-chairmen.

The church is also observing its 80th anniversary the same week with an anniversary banquet on Friday, May 25.

## SEKO

Continued from Page 5

right". Are children like pancakes which turn out right or wrong, depending on an ingenious twist of a wrist? I consider it a statement of impoverishment to have to take my son's cloak, whether it be made of ferns or fur.

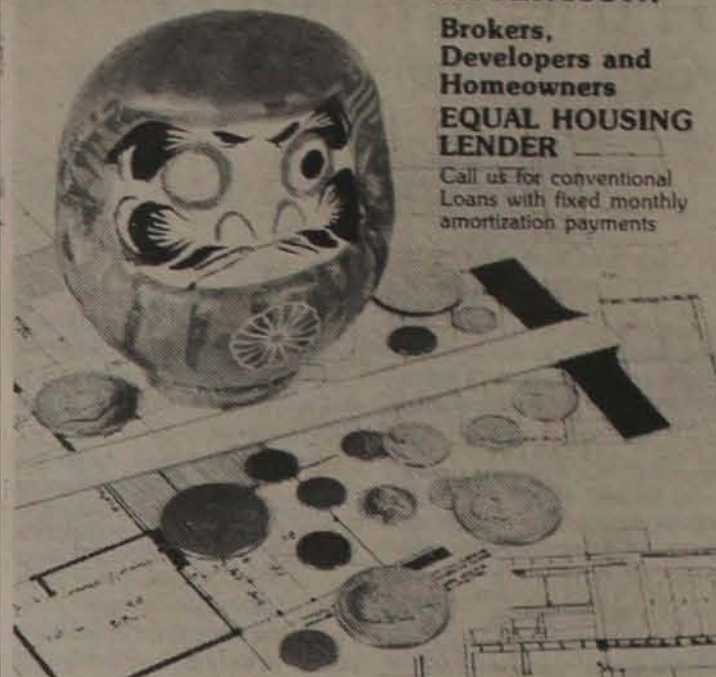
What my son is today, what he becomes tomorrow, is not because of me. There is an appropriate passage in James A. Michener's novel, "The Drifters". He wrote of, "that glorious trio: character, courage, intelligence." Michener said parents provide character. Alan is a character. He also said courage was developed by the child, God gave him the brains. I quite agree. Oh well, I never wanted to be queen for a day.

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# In the winter of '45: the tough Okinawa campaign

## CHAPTER 14

Before taking Okinawa, it seemed like a good idea to grab a group of islands southwest of it, named Kerama Retto. These would provide an excellent fleet replenishment anchorage, well out of range of Okinawa's guns. If Allied air cover was sufficient, ships anchored there could be protected until some airfields ashore on Okinawa were taken and put into use. Land-based air would then cover the ships. A lot of tough fighting was expected on Okinawa, and it would be foolish to bring large ships in close to shore while the enemy still commanded the beaches. So Kerama was the key, and the 77th Division was given the job of taking it.

The force dispatched against Okinawa was awesome. It included the 1st, 2nd and 6th Marine Divisions, plus the 7th, 27th, 77th and 96th Army Infantry Divisions with the 81st standing by in reserve. About 300,000 troops had been assembled to pit against the estimated 70,000 that were ashore. Not at all counting the small escort carriers, the number of British and American carriers assigned to cover Okinawa

finished their portions of work on the defenses and gone to work elsewhere.

One of the small islets was called Geruma. Here troops of the 77th met, for the first time, the results of indoctrination given civilians and soldiers of the Imperial Army, which drew on atrocities committed elsewhere. So convinced were people on Geruma that mothers strangled babies, and people lined up in such fashion that all could simultaneously strangle each other. They did this to avoid the treatment they had been told, over and over again, they would receive at the hands of "brutal Americans."

Intelligence felt that there might be large coastal guns emplaced in the Kerama Retto, able to shell the invading fleet. The Navy was wrong. The 77th, searching for these guns in order to destroy them, found something

gence had known nothing and had given no warning—might have wrought in the darkness among the offshore ships, especially since their wooden hulls were impervious to detection by the probing finger of radar. The *shinyo*, like the *kaiten* (human torpedoes) and *koryu* (midget submarines), were another example of inventiveness that startled Americans, who remained stuck throughout the war with preconceived convictions about "copycat Japs." But the very radar used by U.S. warships was built around an antenna invented by a Japanese, lifted from his published papers by the British and lent to their American cousins.

Perhaps a look at history and learning that the Japanese invented the cigarette lighter 250 years before Pearl Harbor, might have given American campaign planners a better idea of what to expect from their enemy.

When the Okinawa campaign opened, Phil Ishio was on leave in California, first Mainland Nisei in officer's

Md., and getting ready for language school at Snelling, where he would find the course cut to three months. The accent now was almost completely focused on spoken Japanese. Graduates were pouring out of MISLS in preparation for an Occupation that could not be very far in the future. In the United States, news from Europe and the Pacific was beginning to spice the air with the tang of victory.

Eddie Fukui was not to celebrate it. The 77th completed its job in the Kerama Retto, got back on board its transports, and moved offshore to be in the floating reserve. On the day after four marine and Army divisions hit the beaches, a kamikaze dived into the ship carrying the command staff of the 77th's 305th regiment. Fukui was among those who died.

The 7th Division drove all the way across Okinawa on its first day. There was to be no criticism from the marines about "keeping up." Howard Moss had Ben Honda, Mike Sakamoto and Minoru Nakanishi on his team now, replacing those no longer with him who had been at Leyte. Hiroshi Mukaye led the team for him.

Mike Sakamoto was stunned to find his outfit had beaten the marines across the island. His first day at Okinawa was quiet, and he spent it trying to get civilians out of the way of the fighting. The second day, he did the same and entered a cave for the first time. He got two sisters, 16 and 18, to come out. He went in again, and found a little girl, 4, with one arm blown off. GI's had sprayed the cave with machine gun fire, earlier, as a safety precaution.

Few people are aware that the fighting on Okinawa continued right up through Japan's surrender, and afterward. Ben Honda interviewed the personal cook of Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima, commander of the Japanese garrison, and went with him to make positive identifica-

tion of the bodies of Ushijima and his chief of staff after they committed suicide. Ben would get a second Bronze Star for Okinawa, adding it to the one he got for Saipan. He found himself, after Japan's surrender, flying over an enemy holdout area, dropping leaflets giving them the news. It startled him to recognize it as the same area into which he had gone, weeks before, to help find a Caucasian GI who'd gone souvenir hunting and been killed.

Hiroshi "Bud" Mukaye, such a troublemaker in concentration camp before enlisting and a headache to Savage staffers later, continued to develop his leadership and other skills. Cosma Sakamoto wrote of Mukaye, "with his close-cropped head and winning smile, he can melt the coldest and most sullen prisoner into telling him everything." Sakamoto asked in a letter that his younger brother, then a student at MISLS, be looked after and that it be seen to "he gets everything possible out of those classes, because he will need every bit of training out here in the field."

Toshimi Yamada, who had the nickname "Kuuiipo," found his buttocks creased by a bullet accidentally discharged from the carbine of another Nisei, Tommy Hamada, while Hamada was cleaning it. Toshimi had the wound cauterized and bandaged at the first aid tent, then demanded a Purple Heart recommendation for it.

"No dice," said the doctor-major. "Wounds have to be a result of Japanese action!"

"Well, what the hell do you call the guy?" said the indignant Toshimi, pointing out that Tommy was an AJA.

According to Robyn Dare, who had joined the team and was witness to the whole incident, Toshimi felt he had every right because it actually was an action involving a Japanese. The doctor then said it had to be an enemy Japanese, and Toshimi responded with "Well, he's sure as heck my enemy now!" rubbing his tender

backside.

The discussion went on and on until Toshimi Yamada gave up. A week later, doing cave-flushing, he got shot, so he walked casually into the aid station and said he'd have a Purple Heart now, if you please. He got one.

He also got another wound on Okinawa, a much deeper one. It happened while he was doing interrogation. Yamada had gone to Japan in 1941 with his mother, sister and brother, he alone returning in the summer of 1941, and he'd had no communication with his family since. It turned out that some POWs he talked with actually had known his brother, who was stationed on Okinawa awhile before getting ordered to the Philippines. As soon as Toshimi learned the name of his brother's unit, he realized from earlier intelligence information that he was dead. The ship carrying that organization had been sunk with all hands before it got to its destination.

Mukaye loomed "bigger than life," according to Dare, and "somehow seemed to have the bulk of a sumo wrestler, although he really didn't." He was three times recommended for battlefield commissions, and all three times the word "No!" came back. There was an FBI file on Bud, who had a football scholarship at Santa Clara University [actually he played at St. Mary's College at Moraga] and resisted, while also getting others to resist, the entire idea of Evacuation.

Ben Honda was "one of those brilliant quiet ones," Dare said, and Karl Akama was quieter than Mukaye although just as big. Tatsuo "Elmer" Yamamoto was another Hoichi Kubo type with, at times, more guts than brains. Only 102 pounds and 5'-1", Yamamoto walked into a cave on Okinawa with more than 350 enemy weapons at him and calmly convinced the colonel in charge to have the holders of the weapons lay them down and surrender.

Continued on Next Page

## YANKEE SAMURAI © by Joseph D. Harrington, 1979

nawa totalled 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 was hard at work before that. Seven days before the main attack, it began landing on seven islands in Kerama Retto. All told, the 77th landed in 15 places, all the while aware that there were at least 35 Japanese airfields that might strike at them and that whatever remained of the Japanese Navy was not far away.

Frank Mori and Mac Miyahara were with the first troops to land; Kunio Endo and Vic Nishijima, the second group and Tetsuo Yamada and Mitsuo Shibata the third. The other four members of the team, and Harvey Daniels, were with division headquarters. There was not much opposition on the 10 small islands invaded, many of the enemy having

far deadlier, of which Navy intelligence had not told them—360 *shinyo*.

*Shinyo* were suicide craft, mass-produced boats about 20 feet long and driven by a motor that could propel each at 35 knots. They had a high freeboard (water-line-to-deck distance) and a covered deck so they could operate in the open sea. A fork-like device permitted mounting depth charges in the bow, while a third sat in the stern. Vic Nishijima found many mounted on narrow gauge rails inside caves, ready for rapid launch into the sea. The idea was that the pilot would take his boat on a one-way mission, running up against an enemy ship and then detonating all three charges, which had five-second fuses. Three depth charges, that close aboard, could break the back of most American warships.

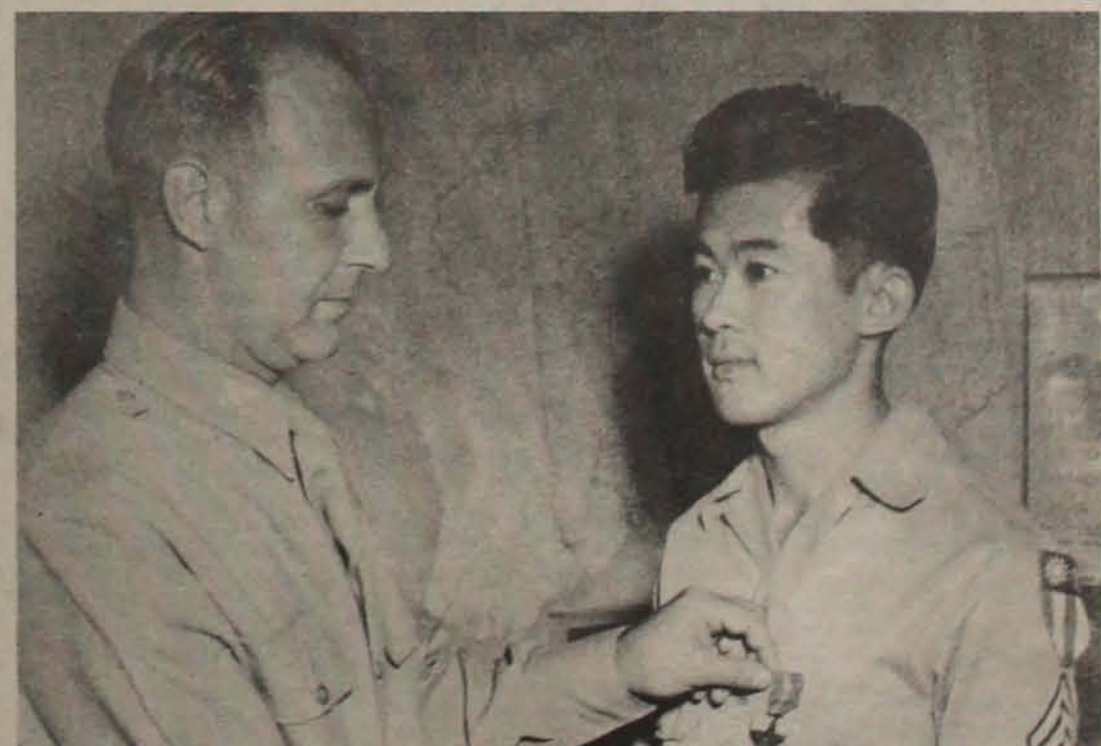
One can only imagine the destruction that these boats—about which U.S. naval intelli-

uniform to step foot in that state. Kazuhiko Yamada was wrapping up his own war, although he didn't know it, as he left Finschhafen for a well-deserved home leave. Dick Hayashi was in the fighting around Leghorn, in Europe, and other Nisei were hard at it in New Guinea, New Britain and the Philippines. Burma, too, where Art Morimitsu had learned that bullets from retreating Japanese killed people just as dead as those from charging ones on Guadalcanal had, two and one-half years earlier.

In Manila, Clifford Konno was already beaming broadcasts toward Japan, trying to inform its citizens that their war was already lost. LeMay's B-29's punctuated each of Konno's statements with ordnance exclamation points. Masatoshi Nonaka, of Honolulu, whose home had been missed by a defective U.S. Navy shell on Dec. 7, 1941, was recovering from an illness at Fort Meade,



After service 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.



Henry Kuwabara, who later would retire as a lieutenant colonel, gets Bronze Star for service with the British Army's 36th Division in its re-taking of Burma.



# YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

Dare couldn't remember, 32 years later, "which one of them it was," so it could have been Sam S. Rokutani, Frank Y. Masuoka, Gus Hikawa, Futoshi Inaba, or one of the other members of the 7th's team, but, "whoever it was, he'd line up all males 15 to 25 years old, and assume the stance of a very tough Japanese drill instructor type. We'd watch for reactions while he barked out drill commands," Dare said.

"Then he'd start his sales pitch, consisting of praise for the patriot who served his country, from lowly support troops to front-line infantrymen to sailor. He'd strut back and forth in front of them like a Hitler, building his sales talk and voice to a pitch, and then he'd suddenly shout, 'All right, officers, fall in over here, non-commissioned officers there, and other enlisted men over there—further!' Sure as hell, by that time they'd gotten so hypnotized by him that they obeyed! The ones who did line up as told were given treatment under the Geneva Convention and marched off to the regular POW camp. We had found out they were really soldiers. Before they left, some others who'd held back would join them, and our whole problem of separating civilians from soldiers would be solved. We'd take the rest, the civilians, to other units waiting to process them."

At one time the 7th's language team set up tents on Okinawa in a small ravine they were sure was totally protected, so they hadn't even dug foxholes, when Japanese artillery began showering them with tree bursts. Robyn Dare did what the rest did, hightailing it downhill to a lower level for shelter. As he did, he saw Tommy Hamada racing off to one side of him and a slowed-down piece of hot shrapnel heading on a line for Tommy's buttocks. "Pull it in!" yelled Dare, and Hamada did. The piece of metal hit the ground, caromed, struck a rock, and started past Dare. It missed Hamada's derriere. Dare fielded it like a grounder and flipped it to Hamada, saying, "Now there's a souvenir you'll

never forget." The two then pressed their backs against the slope of a hill for protection, and Dare said, "You know, if we get out of this mess, I don't think I'll ever stop laughing."

George Oujevolk was with the 6th Marines. So were James Shigeta and David Kurisu, but the Nisei were stuck on the command ship USS Panamint until a shore command post could be set up near Yontan airfield when it was captured. Michael A. Braun, Richard Schneider and A.W. Stuart were among the hakujin who did language work in the campaign, and all used their linguistic capabilities to good ends later. Stuart rose to general officer rank in the Army, Schneider made a career of the U.S. diplomatic service, and Braun displayed raw guts making sure war criminals got a proper defense when the war was over. He later took up law practice in Tokyo.

IN Hawaii, a desperate Navy 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 shanghai'd a bunch! Edward Sumida's brother Haruo was among them, hauled off to the battle area without language training or even indoctrination. The stories of two other men perhaps best tell the tale for everyone. Walter Kajiwarra's is first.

Kajiwarra had volunteered for the 442nd, declining language school "because I wanted to fight!" He was among the first batch of replacements for the 100th and made the Anzio landing in Italy. Kajiwarra completed the march into Rome before getting one of the 100th's 1,703 Purple Hearts. Hospitalization in Italy, Washington and Honolulu followed, and he was sent back to duty at Schofield Barracks in

early 1945. A sergeant from California who grew up with Nisei boys treated him well, but also told Kajiwarra that a Chinese-American in the bunk beneath him slept with a loaded M-1 rifle. Drawing on the sergeant's friendship, Kajiwarra managed to get the hell out of there, and to Fort Shafter, where he sought return to Europe.

It was not to be. One day a colonel came in, had Kajiwarra translate a Japanese newspaper, and within 24 hours he was on a plane to Saipan. Walt was handed a carbine, a portable loud-speaker and told, "Get up in the hills and get those Japs to surrender!"

Two weeks of this was followed by a transfer to the arriving 98th Division and getting told, "You guys will be hitting Kyushu after Okinawa's cleaned up!" Walter wasn't a Nisei. He was Sansei ("third generation of Japanese in America"). His father was Nisei, born during the reign of Hawaii's last monarch, Queen Liliuokalani. Walt, however, knew

troops. They were on no Navy muster list!

The bitterest pill came in the spring of 1946. The new GI's didn't have enough points to qualify for discharge under the demobilization program, and neither were they on any T/O. The pals they'd left in Hawaii were, however, and arrived on Okinawa or Saipan in early 1946, with lovely new stripes—or, sometimes, gold lieutenant's bars. Plus—money! It was just too much. *Shikata ga nai* didn't help.

GEORGE Inagaki made the Okinawa campaign, again with the marines. Before that he had developed a warm admiration for Glen Brunner, a prewar State Department staffer who headed up the Nisei contingent at Honolulu for awhile, and made JICPOA duty as comfortable for them as he could. It was a challenge because although the Nisei got per diem—the GI's wartime dream—they well knew it was given them so they'd eat in restaurants instead of getting admitted to military messhalls. Nisei still weren't welcome on naval installa-

## When Tom Higa entered a cave, an Okinawan lady grabbed him and said, "Watch out! There are Americans just outside!"

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 got selected because we had done so well in Japanese school," said James Furukawa of himself and others who were grabbed on Oahu before they ever completed infantry training. Furukawa was drafted in December, 1944. He hoped to go and share in the 442nd's glory. So did his friends, but "some started 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."

Here was a really ridiculous situation. Caucasians had tried, over and over again, to close the Japanese schools in Hawaii, afraid they were hotbeds of subversion. Now the files of every AJA draftee there were being pored over, to find who'd attended 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 10th Army as soon as they arrived at Okinawa. A lot hadn't even been taught how to fire a rifle but were put directly into a combat situation.

What gripped the men most actually wasn't the fact that they'd been shanghai'd. They turned to with a will and did a reasonably good job—flushing caves, interrogating captives, and translating documents. The bulk of their work eventually centered on helping the native population adjust to peacetime living. But an awful lot didn't get paid for a awfully long time! The Navy ran the islands and had no way of paying these impressed garrison

tions, no matter how valuable their contribution to the war effort. Dick Hayashi and others were kept out of sight early in the war, when Chester Nimitz visited New Caledonia, although William Halsey was plenty glad to have their help when he took over the South Pacific forces.

A man who didn't get shanghai'd to Okinawa, but who was surprised to go there and at what happened to him, was Thomas Higa. Owner of a name easily recognized by other AJA's as deriving from that prefecture, Tom had been on active duty in Hawaii when the war started. On Nov. 20, 1941, in fact, he'd been deployed with others of the 100th along the north side of Oahu and given three rounds of ammunition "in case of an attack." Higa'd been nearby when Sgt. David Akui captured Kazuo Sakamaki from the midget submarine on the day after the December 7 attack. Higa had gone to Europe, took part in the savage house-to-house fighting around Cassino, and took two wounds. "My lack of height probably saved my life," Higa said, after a German bullet tore his helmet away without harming him.

Tom got back to Hawaii. He was asked personally by Gen. Kendall Fielder to go to Okinawa and help out, so he did. He entered caves 12 times to get holdouts to surrender and was successful 11 times. When Higa entered one cave, an elderly Okinawan lady grabbed him in the semi-darkness and said, "Watch out! There are Americans just outside!" Tom's face and dark complexion had misled her.

Higa had one truly unique experience. He ran across, and was able to protect, his

former sensei, Shosei Kina, who had been his teacher when his parents sent him to Okinawa for schooling while a youngster.

Warren Sakuma almost

didn't make it to Okinawa as head of John Flagler's team that got assigned to the 10th Army staff. His group was at sea for 52 days and twice got missed by Japanese tor-

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# YANKEE SAMURAI

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pedoes, or at least so its bridge crew reported. En route Robert Oda, Shigeru Sato, Tom Matsumoto, and Stanley Ito took turns monitoring Japanese broadcasts. They found Tokyo Rose "entertaining." Four other linguists, named Okano, Nakamura, Nagao and Mizuno (whose first names the author was unable to ascertain from official rosters because of the Nisei penchant for being "more American" by using nicknames), were with the team.

Osame Yamamoto was pleased with himself at remembering the few key phrases of Okinawan he'd recently learned. They aided him immeasurably in opening communications with POWs and Okinawa civilians, of which there were many thousands.

Robert Oda's ship anchored in Kerama Retto before moving on to an Okinawa beachhead, and he learned something of the *shinyo* while there. Then, as he walked off his landing craft ramp, Oda's first sight was that of a dead Japanese officer who'd tried to ram an American ship. Cutting away the man's wet uniform to look for documents, Oda learned he was a Buddhist priest and recently married. It was shocking to learn that even Buddhist ministers were being drafted in Japan for combat roles, although it did give an indication of the enemy's desperate straits.

## N. C. MIS to host Harrington dinner

San Francisco

Yankee Samurai author Joe Harrington will be honored with a testimonial dinner Saturday, July 7, 6:30 p.m., at Miyako Hotel by the MIS Assn. of Northern California. He will be heading for his Florida home after attending the Nisei veterans reunion in Hawaii.

The affair introduces the ex-Navy writer to Northern Californians; it was announced by Shiro Tokuno, MIS president. Tad Hirota is chairing the event.

Oda was witness to a tragic love affair in the oldest Japanese tradition when he captured a Major Umezawa and his Japanese-Korean consort, a "comfort girl" who'd been shipped to Okinawa to serve the garrison after volunteering from Korea to work in a Japanese defense factory. Umezawa was allowed to have his girl exercise "visitation rights" because he was so cooperative in supplying military intelligence, but when hostilities ended he was shipped back to China for trial as a war criminal (he'd come from Manchuria to Okinawa), and the girl sent back to Korea. Oda never heard of either again.

Tom Masui was with the 96th Division. He personally got nearly 2,000 civilians to give up and emerge from caves or burial chambers. (It was Okinawan custom to build large tombs, or dig large caves, then bury their dead in massive urns. It became civilian custom, and sometimes Japanese military custom during the campaign for the island to hide out in these places, which gave Nisei with a sensitivity toward centuries-old Japanese customs quite a problem.)

"Come out!" Masui would call. "We will provide *chiryu kin* (medical supplies), *shokobutso* (food), and *iryo* (clothing)."

The response was usually Japanese for "Drop dead!" or "You'll kill me!"

Tom would often wax truly sentimental trying to reach his audience, persuading them to talk about home and family, then talking about his own. "I love my little brothers and sisters," he would say, "and I want to go home and help them grow up. I'll do anything to save them from this hopeless war. Won't you do the same for yours?"

Usually, holdouts gave up about that time.

Not always, however. Sometimes the conversation would end in "American dog! Come and get me!" followed by a whoomp! "What happened?" Tom would shout, and other voices would say, "He killed him-

self."

"All right. You're safe now," Tom would say. "Come on out."

When that happened, civilians usually did. In most instances, one or a few Japanese soldiers held large numbers of civilians with them in the burial chambers or caves. Working with Warren and Takejiro Higa, Takeo Nonaka and Fred Fukushima, Masui and the rest of the team saved thousands of lives.

Herbert Yanamura, Yoichi Kawano and Akira Hori were on the team with Masui. Herb came away from the war with fond memories of Dick Kesner, a violinist

the way he met a lot of Moros, a small but fierce people, who professed Islamism. The fathers of these natives had prompted development of the U.S. Army's .45 pistol, a weapon designed to knock a man down no matter where hit because the handgun the Army had during the Moro rebellion at the turn of the century couldn't do that to one running amok.

Hideo Tsuyuki also made the Mindanao landing. It was to be his last. Not long afterward he embarked for the U.S. His transport kept breaking down, and Japan had surrendered by the time he got to Heart Mountain

## Nisei still weren't welcome on naval stations, no matter how valuable their contribution to the war effort.

with the special services section of the 96th, who was not a translator. Kesner later joined with Lawrence Welk's band, and Yanamura was thrilled when allowed to handle Kesner's genuine Stradivarius 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. Robert Yoshioka, with the 24th Division, learned how the Japanese at last had become security-conscious. He translated captured orders that warned soldiers to be on the lookout for spies and to destroy or bury important documents when such were endangered. There were still no orders telling men not to talk, which indicated that the *bushi do* spirit was still extant, that Japanese authorities felt no man would allow himself to be captured. Yoshioka and his teammates continued to reap intelligence harvests through interrogations.

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 until we were a few miles inland, where some artillery stopped us for awhile." Overcoming this, Abe's unit moved on and soon took the Del Monte airfield. Along

prison camp to visit his mother. His father had died there a year before while Tsuyuki was in New Guinea. He went to the Minidoka camp, where his fiancée was, and got married. Tsuyuki's Army service ended as quietly as it had begun, and Tsuyuki's life continued just as quietly.

Pres. Franklin Roosevelt died on April 12, the same day Fort Drum, in Manila Harbor was captured. Army troops took it by running a lighter alongside, pumping thousands of gallons of gasoline into its air vents, then blowing the place apart with Japanese still in it. The 77th Division made a landing on Ie Shima and took the biggest airfield in the Okinawa complex. Vic Nishijima tip-toed his way among the bombs that had been set in its runway for unwary Americans. Kamikaze planes had been raining down on the ships off Okinawa for more than two weeks, and dozens of craft of all sizes were hit. Ralph Saito by then had been "captured" by a Marine on Okinawa. As many a Nisei before him, Saito shook himself after rescue and release, to be sure he was still alive. For him, as for other Nisei, it had been a near thing.

On Mindanao, Richard Hirata was having an experience that Nisei with Merrill's Marauders had in Burma. His unit was being supplied by airdrop, and the enemy got at least half of each. "After 20 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 *kirikomitai* (a suicide man), whose job it was to set off a series of 150-kilogram bombs that had been set in the road about 50 yards apart for 500 yards," Hirata said.

On Okinawa, the fight did not go well. Mitsuru Ushiji-

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ma had planned excellently, completely fooling all his enemies. Unlike Iwo Jima, few marines died on the beaches. The Japanese general had let them come ashore unopposed, having decided earlier that enemy bombardment and bombing would be too heavy for his defenders to protect landing areas effectively. Ushijima had planned to let his enemies move inland with confidence, then chew them up. This, his troops proceeded to do.

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SPARTAN BEAT: Mas Manbo

## From Roppongi

### Tokyo

The Nikkei drive for redress because of incarceration in camps 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 whodunits, and the book by Irving Wallace was one of the dozen I have picked up in recent months at a second-hand bookstore in the Roppongi section of the capital.

"The R Document", I found, is a story of FBI scul-

duggery, a plot to subvert American democracy and replace it with a police state. In the story, Tule Lake, described as "one of the worst American concentration camps," is rebuilt secretly.

And this isn't the only novel referring to wartime 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 West 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 "Famous First Facts and Records in the United States", I was a bit disappointed to

find that it fails to say when the first hotdog made its appearance.

However, the book compiled by Joseph Nathan Kane has plenty of other interesting facts to make up for it.

For instance, it says that ice cream was being sold commercially in 1786 and that the first ice cream cone was said to have originated in 1904.

The book contains facts on 20,000 subjects, and among them are a few of Japanese in America, I found.

Some are easy to recall. For instance, the first congressman of Japanese ancestry (Daniel Inouye), the first Nisei Medal of Honor winner (Sadao S. Munemori), the first Japanese to enter the United States (Nakama Manjiro) and the first Japanese granted citizenship (Joseph Heco).

Others, however, I was never aware of. I never knew until I looked through "Famous First Facts" that the first Japanese lawyer 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 Japanese woman lawyer was K. Elizabeth Ohi, admitted to prac-

thing to do with the compactness of a new car? Is it accident that a nation of careful calligraphers produces fine-tuning TV sets? Is there more than idle connection between the choruses of Kabuki and the smooth work 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.

tice in Illinois on June 10, 1937.

The first Japanese ambassador to the U.S., according to the book, was Niimi Ruzennokami, who went to America in 1860. The first Japanese legation was established in Washington in October 1870. It was raised to an embassy on Jan. 7, 1906.

The first Buddhist temple in the U.S. was established on July 15, 1904, in Los Angeles.

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

The name of the Japanese is listed in the book as Zun Zow Matsumura, which no doubt would be written Zunzo 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, according to the book. He attended the academy from Sept. 21, 1872, to Nov. 11, 1873.

## Indochina refugee count may rise

### Washington

The Carter administration offered to admit 35,000 Indochinese refugees between now and Sept. 30 under his 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 additional 21,875 Indochinese for a total of about 223,000 Indochinese refugees since 1975.

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## Japan gives \$4 million to U.S. projects

### Washington

The Japanese government contributed \$1 million each to four U.S. cultural and academic projects to mark Prime Minister Ohira's visit here the week of April 30 to solidify the two nations' "productive partnership". The projects are:

1—Construction project of a new Oriental art gallery (annex to Freer Gallery of Art) of the Smithsonian Institution.

2—Construction project of a Japanese gallery of the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

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

4—Toward construction of Asia Society's new headquarters in New York. Asia Society plans to complete the new eight-story building by 1991, the group's 25th anniversary. Projected total cost is \$19 million.

## JAPAN

Continued from Page 7

formality. They tremendously respect American "know-how", especially in business. Yet American economists and plant managers now look wistfully at Japan's soaring rise in productivity, its people-centered enterprises, 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, admiring, criticizing. It is time we took the same pains to look at their world and learn about the people behind the successful statistics. In film, in architecture and design, in painting and music, even through their rich, modern literature, the Japanese are making themselves known on a world scale and showing the culture that infuses their modern civilization.

Does the symmetry of a Japanese house have some-

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### ORIENTATION MEETINGS

• National Headquarters: 1765 Sutter St., First Floor, 7:30 p.m. Dates: May 3 Thursday, July 12 Thursday, September 13, Thursday.

• West L.A. JACL flight/tour meetings are held every third Sunday, 1:30 p.m., at Felicia Mahood Center, 11338 Santa Monica Blvd., West L.A.  
• For Downtown L.A. JACL flight/tour meetings, call Akira Ohno: (213) 477-7490.

6	SAN FRANCISCO	National JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	June 18 - July 16
7	LOS ANGELES	San Diego Chapter Flight—Mas Hironaka	June 19 - July 17
8	CHICAGO	Midwest District Council Flight—Frank Sakamoto	June 24 - July 15
9	LOS ANGELES	Downtown L.A. Flight—Aki Ohno	July 31 - Aug. 28
10	SAN FRANCISCO	Nat'l JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	July 30 - Aug. 27
11	SAN FRANCISCO	Nat'l JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	Aug. 12 - Sept. 2
13	LOS ANGELES (Ret. stopover Honolulu)	West L.A. Chapter Flight—George Kanegai	Sept. 29 - Oct. 20
14	CHICAGO	Midwest District Council Flight—Frank Sakamoto	Sept. 30 - Oct. 21
15	LOS ANGELES	Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Akira Ohno	Oct. 1 - Oct. 22
16	LOS ANGELES	San Diego Chapter Flight—Mas Hironaka	Oct. 2 - Oct. 23
17	SAN FRANCISCO	Sacramento Chapter Flight—Tom Okubo	Oct. 2 - Oct. 23
18	LOS ANGELES	Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Aki Ohno	Oct. 2 - Oct. 22
19	SAN FRANCISCO	San Jose Chapter Flight—Grant Shimizu	Oct. 17 - Nov. 7

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