Okinawans ask U.S. aid for deserted kids

Tokyo

Educational groups from Okinawan, Japanese and U.S. foreign Minister Sunao Sonoada to provide relief for about 300 Okinawan, Japanese women and U.S. Filipinas on Okinawa for the four military installations are located.

Many of the children have been deserted by their fathers and are in dire circumstances, the Okinawa representative said during their visit here July 11.

They called on the Japanese and U.S. governments to order the U.S. servicemen to pay child support allowance.

Eighty percent of the children are illegitimate and only 8 percent of them are receiving any aid from their American fathers, a group spokesman said.

Sonoada said he would take up the issue at a meeting of the Okinawan Allied Foreign Committee on the Status-Of-Forces Agreement, which was held July 10 in Tondalou.

The Okinawan group also made a similar appeal to George Kisu, the U.S. ambassador to Tokyo, on July 8.

300 expected at Minidoka dedication

Twin Falls, Ida.

As many as 300 are expected at the Minidoka Relocation Center historical site dedication Aug. 16, starting at 10 a.m., according to Masa Tsumakamoto, chairman, Senator Frank Church (D-Idaho) and Bill Hosokawa of the Democratic Party will be principal speakers.

Rodney Vissia, regional director of the Bureau of Reclamation, will dedicate the site. Reception follows at George K's Restaurant here from 12:30 p.m. The Intermountain District Council will also need.

The campsite is approximately 12 miles N from I-80 Exit 182.

Assemblyman Mori's Day of Remembrance bill signed

Sacramento, Ca.

On Feb. 19, 1980, California

will mark the first annual "Day of Remembrance: Japanese-American evacuation during World War II." February 19 was selected because it was on that date in 1942 that President Roosevelt said in executive order 9066 which forced thousands of California residents into what amounted to wartime concentration camps.

"Americans of all races and heritages," Mori noted, "will be remembered on this day of remembrance. Americans of Japanese ancestry will acknowledge and condemn the constitutional and moral violations perpetrated against Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II."

It was also on February 19, 1976—34 years later—that President Gerald Ford rescinded Executive Order 9066.

"Many Americans are still unaware of this shameful episode in American history," Mori stated, "and the complete cooperation which the relocation plan was given by every national political leader was voluntary.

Mori added, however, that nearly all of California's 120 state legislators had joined him in authorizing AB 621.

"The only way to prevent a recurrence of the racial bias that was directed at Japanese Americans during the 1940s, but which would be forever encouraged by any minority racial or ethnic group in the future, is for all peoples to reflect on the past and fully understand what occurred."

Japan mountain eers

Tokyo

A team of climbers from the Japan Mountain Treering Club was given permission to climb Mt. Everest from the Chinese side next year. It is the first time that China has permitted a foreign team to make such an attempt.

Job bias cases by Japanese firms in U.S. viewed

Elcerrito, Ca.

The Calif. State Parks and Recreation Board has initiated an ethnic minority cultural resources survey, ask­

...
Reflections of a Queen
Continued from front page

traveling to Japan and San Francisco to appear in the Blossom Festival and Parade. She also went to Hawaii where she said she had a "great time."

Lisa grew up in Los Angeles and attended Immaculate Heart High School. Her father, a surgeon for TKH, and her mother, an Issei, has gone back to school to study accounting. Lisa lives with her two brothers and sister in Silverlake.

She wants to have a career, but also wants eventually to get married and have a family. When asked if she has any immediate plans for marriage, she replies emphatically, "Not now!"

While growing up, one of the persons she admired the most was her Nisei grandmother. "Even now, at 66, she is just so active. She travels and goes out dancing all the time." However, Lisa does not know if in some respects she has become different after her time in the White House. When she was "Rocky II," she said, "I cried all the way through." She enjoys all types of dancing, and sometimes "I just get in the mood and go out dancing. I'm also taking ballet lessons now."

Lisa has some constructive comments about her reign as Nisei Queen. "Every one puts so much emphasis on the queen, but if the queen's court is not functioning, then it's really hard for me to do my part. I really feel that the court should get more of the limelight and give the people a greater degree in the activities, in public appearances and so on."

One incisive comment she seems to sum up the attitude of Lisa and other Sansei women. "When I was growing up, my mother used to tell me that girls are supposed to stay at home. I DIDN'T STAY."

Takuo, an attorney by profession in Los Angeles, is author of "The Last Exam," a novel about people entering the legal profession.

Goodwill dolls return to N.Y.

Nine blue-eyed goodwill dolls, presented by U.S. schoolchildren to Japan as a gesture of friendship in 1972, are being returned to Rochester, N.Y., for a doll exhibit.

Originally, 13,000 dolls were passed around in the Japanese primary schools but during the Pacific war, they became the "enemy" and fell victim to bonfire and bomb spoors. Today, only 72 are known to exist.

ADDRESS LABEL RATES
Effective Sept. 1, the PC Address Label service charge will go up around 9%, reflecting a similar increase being asked by Cheshire Xerox, whose equipment is being used. JAC chapters currently being serviced are being sent the new rate card.

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SEIJI DUKE OGATA
B YUTARA KUBOTA

 dj, 80, of San Francisco, died July 11 after a long illness. Former president of the Nichiren Kai and described by the Japanese government for community service, he is survived by his wife, Fumiko Hata, Shintaro Nishida, Margareta Oma, Motoo and Webb, Clib Schulz, 2 Kazuo Ishiwara, Ta- kashi Ikeda, Soni, Masayoshi and Yoshihiko.

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JACL, Enmanji Temple run 'Sonoma County Fair tea room'

Santa Rosa, Ca.

A joint venture of the Sonoma County JACL, the Japanese Buddhist Temple, the "JACL, Japanese-American Cultural Society" has signed a five-year contract to operate the 'fastest food concession' Retrial sought on Choo Soo Lee case

A national conference bringing together Choo Soo Lee defense committees from around the country and individuals who have supported the case is being called Aug. 25-26 at Los Angeles to plan before court proceedings on a writ of habeas corpus start in September.

The Korean youth has served five years of a life sentence for a 1973 conviction of an unsolved San Francisco Chinatown murder. Lee steadfastly denies any connection. For conference data, call:

Korean American Community Center, 677-15th St., Oakland 94612 (415) 783-2228. 24 Clubbies provide food at Los. Angeles.

Japan/Asia

A third selection of U.S. photos and some film footage recording the aftermath of the crash-landing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki never before seen in America was picked out by representatives of the Society to present the Re-Recording of Atomic Bombings to Children and the World, who had expressed the U.S. in June.

China is trying to keep up tourism as a major source of currency with expansion of its air terminal in Peking, 56 additional trans-Pacific package tours and having continued and public organizations offering special privileges to ease the tight hotel situation.

Okinawa Gov. Nishime has proposed Okinome Island in southwestern Ryukyus be used to house Indo-Chinese refugee "Bo-people". The largest island next to the main island of the chain,land is 96 government owned, has abundant water, heat and the land is developed for tropical agriculture, Nishime said.

Scientists at Kyoto University have succeeded in putting fish to sleep for about 30 hours by using a carbon dioxide-oxygen mixture in a constant state from 102.5 to 8.5 time. Carp, yellowtail and sea bream were used in the experiment. It would assist in the commercial transport of fish to market or keeping the fish tank clean.

The 11 cent (whole sale, produce and meat) markets in Tokyo's Tsukiji and other wholesale markets are testing a five-day week system. Tokyo's Tsukiji market on July 21. Demand is back to 1973.

The 1970 and last vehicle Jackson Tunnel (near Shinjuku) on the Tokyo-Nagoya expressway was entered by workers on July 21. Scene was the nation's worst tunnel fire on July 11, which took four days to snuff out and caused 131 deaths.

Tokyo board of education plans to abolish by 1982 its school group which had students taking courses in two or different schools as opposed to a single school. While the system was aimed at excess concentration at certain grades, Tokyo's senior high school, it also created new problems, such as decrease in study and love of school among students.

Two Virginia-trained dogs came as U.S. gifts June 14 to snuff out quantities of marihuana at the New York International Airport.

California

Filipino professionals (accountants, doctors, lawyers) are putting up a fast food restaurant in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Washington D.C. and New York. Filipino professionals are revamping its fastest growing minority group and encouraged by immigration professionals, about 20,000 Filipinos entered the U.S. in 1970 and another 300,000 now live in the state. Since many of them, they could help fill the needs of the state's large language-speaking population.

Japanese collegians toured California on a "talking school" tour of 35 English, French, ELS Language Center instructor, while sightseeing in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Yosemite, Monterey Peninsula, Los Angeles and San Diego in early August. It was believed to be the first such trip that would provide a complete picture of the Continent.

San Francisco's Japanese Family Center, 3401 Ocean View Blvd., will celebrate the Tanabata Festival Aug. 19, 1-4 p.m. Besides a slide show of the Tanabata story and its celebration in Japan, visitors will be able to decorate bunnies, make cookies, make their own Tanabata messages.

Winners totals

-1,168,752.

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5 A variety of views on Redress

Editor: The National JACL Redress Committee has chosen to lobby for the formation of a Study Commission as a first step in the movement for redress. The National Redress Committee foresees this step as such a lemon.

The proposed Study Commission will spend a fortune to conduct its business, then disperse. It will conduct assinine hearings around the country to find out what several historians have already documented.

The proposed Study Commission will be given the government's money and eventually issue a report that might or might not be favorable to the victims of the U.S. government's internment camps. This report will presumably be issued no earlier than two years after the passage of the proposed Bill into law.

If Congress accepts this proposal, they should be given their own lemon.

Congress alone can initiate any governmental redress action. But the Study Commission will not redress a single death, a single theft, a single rape, a single loss of freedom, a single loss of identity, a single loss of property, a single loss of a penny.

The issue of the government's guilt and liability for the evacuation should be before Congress before it. This issue may not have a snowball's chance in Hell of acceptance, but it is, however, still our government, and the government's verdict will be final. Let's be honest. Even today, evacuees have not received the twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for Redress, the money might be enough to buy a Big Mac. The real issue is, and should be, the money. The issue is the moral issue.

Senator Hayakawa's staff had drawn up a Bill to prohibit "relocation or internment of citizens or permanent residents" referred to in the Bill were enemy aliens.

We don't treat our temporary visitors in the same manner as we do our own citizens. Indeed, we even encourage foreign countries to send their nationals to our land to experience American democracy and make our country the envy of the world. Yet, American citizens were not treated in the same manner.

"We did this back in 1941," said Senator Matsumura, "with the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act."

Objections to certain wordings of the Bill were voiced by John Bracker, a Legislative Assistant to Senator Hayakawa's staff.

"I would like Ron Ikejiri, our Washington Representative, to give Aug. 1st a free hour," replied Sen. Lathi, said Senator Matsumura.

"I don't know if we could carry. Caucasian Americans are not used to the limitation and descended upon us to buy for a nickel a whole roomful of our groceries, furniture, and other belongings. A few Americans had objected to our treatment, but we were put in the same category as we got us out of the Pacific Coast."

It was Christmas in 1942. Nine months before, during Holy Week, a church service had been conducted by a minister of the same church who had elsewhere commented on the "krautophile" and "Japophile".
Harold Ickes vis-a-vis Issei/Nisei

Denver, Colo.

For a good part of last summer, a Japan-American of Yonsei (Second Generation) visit-
ed the Library of Congress in Washing-
ton to pore over microfilmed copies of the diary, which he died in 1952. Ickes was Secretary of the Interior from 1933 to 1946, which covers President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal years and laps over into Harry Truman’s adminis-
tration.

Morita was interested primarily in Ickes’ relations with Japanese Americans. As a member of the cabinet, Ickes had a peripheral part in the Evacuation de-
cision. But in 1944, when the independent War Relocation Authority was brought into Interior, the evacuees be-
came one of his main direct concerns.

Morita is a member of the faculty of foreign studies in Aichi Prefecture University in Nagoya. He has studied at Ohio State University and among other books, translated Dillon S. M. Mitchell’s “Japanese American” at least 58 references in the Ickes diaries copied onto a dozen reels of microfilm.

Now, Morita has published these references, with ex-
tensive footnotes and a section of his own comments, in a small leaflet. (Inexplicably, the leaflet begins on page 67 and ends with page 116.) The entire publication is in English, and from this distance it is difficult to under-
stand that there is such Japanese interest in this material to warrant the expense of publishing it.

Ickes’ comments, of course, are of substantially great-
er interest for Japanese Americans. He was a controver-
sial figure throughout his public life, tart-tongued liberal-
one of his books is titled “Autobiography of a Curmudge-
gon” and a sometime newspaper columnist who sel-
dom pulled punches.

Ickes wrote in his diary on Feb. 1, 1942, that evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast “would be a
cruel and unnecessary step.” But several weeks later,
when Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson told the cabi-
et that the evacuation plans, Ickes noted in his diary,
“There was practically no discussion of this plan and I
interjected nothing. However, I feel that it is both stupid
and cruel. At vast expense and with a total disregard of
any consideration due any Japanese, these people will be

torn from their homes and transported to inland camps
there to be maintained by the Government until drum-
head court martial trials shall decide whether it is safe for
them to return.”

One of the factors that led to the evacuation was that
while the bigots and racists were agitating loudly against
Japanese Americans, only a few spoke up on their behalf.
When a liberal of Ickes’ outspoken stripe failed to ex-
press what was on his mind, direct pressures would

speak for him.

While Ickes refers from time to time to the American
Publicity (published in an obscure West Coast period-
ical), it is obvious that many others in government saw the evacuees only as “Japa-
nese”. That, obviously, made it easier to ignore their
rights.

The diaries also confirm other reports that Stimson,
Ickes and others wanted to let the evacuees go back to the
Pacific Coast as early as the spring of 1944—“the sooner
the better”—partly in the expectation the Supreme Court
would order an end to the evacuation.

But, Ickes wrote, “it is the President himself who has
insisted that the ban be not lifted until after the election
and in the meantime we are having the devil’s own time
trying to persuade people in the Middle West and in the
East that the Japanese are perfectly safe in those areas
when they cannot be trusted in California.”

If you wish to get in touch with Professor Morita, his
address is 306-13 Inajuna, Toyama City 931, Japan.

**QUESTION AND ANSWER FACT SHEET**

**Didn’t Pearl Harbor justify your detention?**

Continued from Last Week

9. Considering the treach-
orous sneak attack on Pearl
Habor by the Japanese, wasn’t
the government justified in
fled in locking up the Japa-
nese?

As Americans, we were not
responsible in any way for the
acts of the government of Japan.

10. If you desire redress, what
about the Americans who were
killed or injured at Pearl
Harbor? Were they not
loyal to their own
heirs, more deserving?

We are talking about dam-
ages caused by the United
States Government to in-
nocent American citizens.

11. Everyone suffered and
lost during the war, so why
are you complaining about
any different?

We made the same sacri-
cles as every other American
made, including giving our lives
for this country on the
battlefield. But no other group
of Americans suffered eviction from
eir homes and incommunicado incarcer-
ation imposed by their own
government. Our losses were
not the result of enemy ac-
tion, but the actions of the
American government against
American citizens.

12. ‘Weren’t the Americans in
Japan incarcerated?

The question poses an in-
correct analogy. We are talk-
ing about people who were in-
communicado on mass by their
own government, as the
German citizens of Jewish
faith who were locked up by
their own government, Ger-
many.

13. Are you saying that the
internment of Japanese
Americans is similar to the
Jewish experience in the Na-
zi concentration camps?

Obviously there are differ-
ences: the camps in Ger-
many were death extermini-
ation camps, while we ex-
perienced the frustrations of
incommunicado prisoners
held in detention camps.

14. Wasn’t it a military ne-
necessity because of the
dangers of espionage and sabo-
orage?

If there were any dangers,
they did not come from Japa-
nese Americans. No person
of Japanese ancestry was ever
charged with or convict-
ed of espionage or sabotage.
But numerous white persons
were charged and convicted
as agents for Japan. The fact
that the Japanese American
population was no threat was
fully documented by the FBI,
Naval Intelligence, and a
special investigation ordered
by the President.

Furthermore, it was physi-
cally impossible for many of
the Japanese American popu-
lation to have engaged in
espionage or sabotage
when they were too young,
too old, or toovisible. If military
necessity dictated the
‘response, why weren’t those of Ja-
pinese ancestry in Hawaii,
3,000 miles nearer the Japa-
nese mainland and in an ac-
tive theater of the war, also
detained?

15. Wasn’t it just an unfor-
tunate necessity because
there was a threat of invasion
and there was no time to
determine who was loyal and
loyal?

If there was an actual
threat of invasion, martial
law should have been de-
clared and a declaration
applied to everyone equally,
as was the case in Hawaii.

But martial law was not de-
clared on the West Coast be-
cause our government and the
Japanese government knew
that invasion was not imminent.
US military installations
were incapable of landing an
invasion force, let alone an
entire United States, especial-
ly after June 1942 (and the
battle of Midway in which the
Japanese fleet was virtually
destroyed). The question of
who was dangerous was already
determined through
FBI and Naval Intelligence
files. Anyone suspected of

Continued on Page 7

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San Francisco

The California court of appeal, in a decision in Minnich vs. Dept. of Corrections, held that the prison system has had a policy of political influence. The decision was especially noteworthy in light of recent retirements.

FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Kimi Tambara

Hizzoner, the Mayor

Portland, Ore.

Ever since Don Hayashi was named regional director of the Pacific Northwest-Intermountain and associate national director of the California Peace Corps, Portland has become a center for political activity. A Portland Chapter installation dinner seven years ago, the mayor has preferred to be called Neil. We hope the new appointee by the new administration will keep the momentum of the past years.

A Mayor with a "doer" view.

Neil backed up his beliefs in mass transit and energy conservation by taking the bus along with the early morning commuters and by biking to promote bike paths. In this year's Rose Parade, Neil represented the city as the keystone for NSC activities.

As mayor of Portland, Neil has his admirers and his detractors. But as a person, he has the experience to stay gray hair and stand up to the storm. With us he will be well in Washington.

FROM CENTRAL JAPAN: Sachi Kuwamoto

Nikkei Service Center

Fresno, Calif.

Staff workshop...the excitement of new ideas...fresh perspectives draw a cool crowd of San Franciscans behind...and back in Fresno, the 100-plus heat and the day-to-day "business" of the CCDC Regional Office. Let me introduce you to one of them--the Nikkei Service Center (NSC).

Primarily, the Nikkei Service Center was established in 1978 as a drop-in and site that then developed into an on-going program for the Nikkeielderly of the greater Fresno area through CCDC-JACL support, financial and otherwise, and through fortuitous relationships with JACL members. The keystone for NSC activities is the hot-meal or "nutrition" program for Issei under which 50 meals are catered Monday through Friday to the Nikkei Service Center.

Fumi Ueyasah is the new site coordinator, taking over last month from Mrs. Shizue Nakamitsu, lifetime community leader who helped start the program in 1977 and who put in much effort to ensure its success before her recent retirement.

Fumi is helped at the site by Ruth Wakida, bilingual aide, and Mrs. Choy Yusei, who transports from 10 to 12 Issei from outlying areas to the site in the Doi Baru van, purchased last year with a Calif. Dept. of Aging Title III grant. In addition, Ms. Ueyasah, community liaison worker, and Teri Gott, outreach worker under the CDA transportation project, are ready to provide transportation and other services.

To some, our CCDC regional office means insurance, membership, scholarships and even redress. Even more so as the busy harvest season ends and Project 80 beckons for the future. But we are fortunate the Issei coming to the NSC remind us of our past and heritage.

CALENDAR

CALENDAR

Chicago

Chicago continued from Page 4

Why did this happen, and why did it go unnoticed? Why does the United States hold apology tight in its pocket with seeming no regret?

Yet some of us do regret. Some of us do want to apologize. Some of us do ask for forgiveness for what we did to you, our brother and sister U.S. residents. We Caucasians are guilty, and we plead for your grace.

The imprisonment is not our "problem." It is not for you to resolve. We want to resolve it together.

It is now time for us to come forward to repent of our sins, to be forgiven by you, and to hope we can move forward in action toward reconciliation, hope and understanding.

Vandals who served in the military of the U.S. are we only able to close our eyes to the terrible anguish of having to prove your loyalty to the country that helped make your family lives in prison.

We honor those of you who were young and were forced to take leadership in the camps when youth was forced and were intentionally imprisoned elsewhere to weaken the community in their youth.

Four decades have passed and the pain and anguish have subsided. But in our absence, we are told of Japanese ancestry who sought to maintain order in a world of chaos, and that the U.S. is a country of humanitarians, sympathy and a world of insanity.

We of Caucasian heritage born in 1942 or not, asked for forgiveness for our sins of racism. We pray that we can join with you and our common God to rebuild the covenants of peace, justice and love.

The Rev. Bob is pastor of The Chicago Parish of the Holy Covenant.

Books from PC

Thirty-Five Years in the Fighting Pan, by Bill Hosokawa. Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen newsmagazine and a running commentary on the events of that era. ($10.00 Postage is on this pocket book.)

The Bamboo Bridge: The Law and Japanese Americans, by Frank Chamizo. Legal and historical aspects of the Japanese American national experience. ($20.00 Postpaid)

Japanese Americans: Back to the Future, a good taste of the history and cultural heritage. (One chapter by Mike Masuda recalls JACL's role during incarceration.) ($17.75 Postpaid)

They Called Her Tokyo Rose. By Ren S. Guro. Documented story of a World War II propagandist who stayed with the story to its unnatural conclusion. ($9.95 Postpaid)


The Best of Anpan. By Charles Po; and Shigebumi, 1933-1955. ($5.00 Postpaid)

Rulemakers of the House, by Spark Matsuzaka-Ding. An inside look at the most powerful body in Washington for over a 10-year experience in that committee. The Senator has autographed a limited supply for PC readers. ($30.00 Postpaid)

Camp B-211, by Jack Dayaka. Daily life in internment camp at Patton as described by a young pre-teen. ($7.00 Postpaid)

Hawaiian Tales, by Alan Bedark. Eleven matches stories of the Japanese in Hawaii. ($5.00 Postpaid)

Non-Resident Inmate. By Howard S. Emoto. An in-depth look at the Japanese in Hawaii. ($4.70 Postpaid)

That's the Rule! An Irresponsible Damn Post Pard by Bill Hosokawa. Personally autographed copy from the author to PC readers. Packed with hours of entertainment. ($9.00 Postpaid)

In Movement - A People's Struggle of Asian America, by Visual Communications, Inc., net by Dr. Franklin Odo. Oriented toward students and libraries in areas of multicultural and ethnic studies. ($12.00 Postpaid)

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America's Concentration Camps (Translation of Alan Borowski book) by Prof. Yoko Yamashita. To be published in Nikkei Weekly. ($7.00 Postpaid)

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Sequoia's 11-member team swim amassed 343 points to win the 1979 NC-WDC invitational. Highpoint individuals are Dylan Austin, boys under 8 (lower left), and Kim Congressional, girls 15-18 (standing-8). (Others were not identified.)

Paulo Alto, Cal. The fifth annual intercollegiate NC WDC swim meet staged July 22 at Gunn High was a true test of the pool’s success, with over 300 competitors from over 20 universities participating. Sequoia, the only team from the West Coast, scored 343 points, followed by Marin County with 261 and San Francisco, which scored 123. This was Sequoia’s second victory in a row.

The meet will be the second of four (Marin, West Valley, Sequoia and Fremont) for the Sunday prior to the National Championship, July 27, at Gunn High. The individual gold medalists are:

**Redress**

Continued from Page 7

The crimes of espionage or sabotage should have been brought to trial and the men were in full operation.

**16. Wasn’t it perfectly understandable wartime lapse caused by panic and hysteria?**

The movement to exclude Japanese Americans from the West Coast had been going on for nearly 30 years, and the war was only a convenient pretext seized upon to accomplish that goal. The public did not suddenly and spontaneously go berserk, in stead, a carefully calculated and organized hate campaign was conducted by the long-time anti-Japanese groups. For the first month of the war, the public was generally sympathetic or indifferent toward Japanese Americans, but as the months wore on and as the initial shock should have subsided, the hate campaign started to be conducted by the long-time anti-Japanese groups.

**Fund-raising**

East Bay Issei Housing, Inc. will host a benefit banquet Sept. 22, noon to 2:30 p.m., at the Oakland Buddhist Church. Organizations wishing to set up displays will have a benefit dinner and dance, Aug. 17, 7-10 p.m., at the Buddhist Church Hall, 2401 Riverside Blvd.
Leaders in Time of Need

It seems that in times of need, such as the introduction of revolutionary concepts, the massive invasions of land, and the opening of the country to the West after a long period of closure, Japan has always been able to provide the leaders required to lead her into a new period of history.

When Commodore Perry opened Japan in 1853 after 250 years of self-imposed isolation, he started a train of events that brought to the fore men of caliber who were to modernize Japan. Might and power are not to be measured in terms of the availability of armaments but in terms of the viability of a country's attempt to cope with the situation of living together in the modern world. Fukuzawa Yukichi (his name precedes as in the Japanese style) was such a leader. He was born in 1834 and was a young man when Perry first cruised into Tokyo Bay with his gunboats.

Before Fukuzawa died in 1901, he was to achieve a number of goals to bring enlightenment to Japan. He and 30 other intellectuals were organized as the “Meikoku-sha” espousing the theme of “civilization and enlightenment” (Bunmei-Kaika). Under such a slogan they and others caught up in the movement attempted to introduce Western science, social and political theories into the country.

By the time he was 32, Fukuzawa had traveled extensively through the United States and wrote an immensely influential book, Conditions in the Western World (Seijo-ji). It described the new world of parliaments, business commerce linked by railroads and steamships, the banking system, the cultural and political heritages preserved in museums, great universities. By the 1870s Fukuzawa had become the chief advocate of the Bunmei-Kaika movement and wrote extensively in that field. In all he wrote 60 works dealing with the theme. His influence was given over to bringing his countrymen up to the level of the West in thought and action, through education and politics. Earlier he had opened a school of Dutch studies in which he himself initially immersed himself, studied the European and Western science and wrote to English, taught himself the language, and incorporated his new knowledge into the school curriculum. His school developed into Keio Gijuku which he founded in 1868. It still exists today as the great Keio University.

Other influential books he wrote include Encourage of Learning (Gakumon no susume, 1872), FAMILY CREST (Japanese Family Crest) in 1875-76 at the University of Utah Medical Center and when Lakeview opened in 1976, he was appointed to the same position and then January. Dr. Edward K. Ishib, long-time Sacramento 300 Club member was recently awarded a fellowship in the Academy of General Dentistry at the annual convention held at New Orleans, La. on June 24. A native Sacramento, he has been in practice since 1948.

Kay Matsumura, assist. administrator at Lakeview Hospital, Bountiful, Utah, was named the Utah Society of Hospital Pharr...