Evacuation a ‘minor issue’ to FDR in ’42, top Justice Dept aide recalls for CWRIC

Who Are These Folks?

L.A., S.F. hearing locales set

PC FOCUS

By PETER IMAMURO

Judge apologizes for racial slur

Continued on Page 2

Bannai to keynote MDC/EDC convention

Continued on Next Page

L.A., S.F. hearing places set

WASHINGTON—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) has long been criticized for its failure to address the forced displacement of Japanese Americans during World War II. However, a recent editorial in the Pacific Citizen newspaper highlights the importance of understanding the historical context of these events.

The editorial begins by acknowledging the challenges of writing about such a sensitive and controversial topic. It notes that there are few sources available for researchers, and that the memories of survivors are fading with each passing year.

The editorial then goes on to provide an overview of the events leading up to the evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast. It describes how the U.S. government, under the leadership of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ordered the forced relocation of more than 120,000 Japanese Americans to internment camps.

The editorial also addresses some of the common misconceptions about the evacuation, such as the idea that it was a necessary measure to protect national security. It notes that there is a lack of evidence to support this claim, and that the evacuation was instead based on discrimination and prejudice.

Finally, the editorial encourages readers to continue learning about this important part of American history, and to engage in meaningful conversations about the past.

It is hoped that by providing a balanced and accurate account of the events surrounding the evacuation of Japanese Americans, this editorial can help to promote a greater understanding of this sensitive issue.
**Euphemistic and Accurate Terminology**

Trials claimed that they knew nothing more than what the written documents stated. Until the truth finally leaked out, the Nazi government maintained that the victims were "simple criminals" or "state criminals." The euphemistic language made it easier for the vast number of government workers involved in the machinery of death to carry out their tasks without qualms.

U.S. No Exception to Propagandistic Terms

Nazi Germany was not unique in the use of propagandistic terminology for the same purpose. Authoritative American government officials generally do not like to admit wrongdoing or think badly of themselves, and any government in power can be expected to use propaganda to cover up its wartime actions. But once the government changes hands, and the truth becomes widely known, the liberal people usually do not forget the lies of the past. An example of this would be unthinkable today for anyone that suggests that the events which took place during World War II were "not a war" or "relocation" simply because those were the terms used at the time. Such euphemisms have been relegated to their proper era and place, and the main body of literature on the Holocaust uses terms more reflective of the reality.

The United States was no exception to the tendency of governments to characterize their own actions in propagandistic terms. An ingenuous array of euphemisms—some chillingly identical to the Nazi euphemisms—were used by the U.S. government to describe the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans. The fact that the government at the time promoted euphemistic language to cover up its crimes does not negate the fact that the underlying propaganda intent of such euphemistic language was never really closed. In early 1942, Federal officials were faced with a perplexing problem: how to satisfy the growing demands from the West Coast to look like they were doing something useful. There was no problem with respect to adult Japanese nationals against whom there were actual allegations, but no matter how farfetched. Non-citizens could be classified as alien enemies deemed dangerous and summarily interned under individual warrants.

The question was how to impress a large number of innocents with the idea that they were under the suspicion of being criminals. Since there was no evidence whatsoever against the vast majority of Japanese Americans, and since most of the target population of civilians was not in fact engaged in any overt or possible criminal activity, some device had to be found to permit the incarceration of an entire group of people based solely on the unproven assumption that their appearance, customs, and language indicated a potential menace. Such leading phrases were formulated to cover up the vast misuse of constitutional and human rights.

**WW2 Experience of Japanese Americans**

"Evacuation" and "relocation" are the two most commonly used terms to describe the World War II experience of Japanese Americans. A close examination of the definitions of these words, however, reveals the underlying propaganda intent. Evacuation is the process of temporarily moving people away from an area for whatever reason; relocation, on the other hand, is permanent. It can be for any reason, such as an unsafe building, earthquake fault, or contaminated environment. Both terms strongly suggest that the movement is temporary and voluntary, which it probably is not. But what was not precise for this reason that the government selected such terms is that evacuees are not at any time confined, detained, imprisoned, or restrained in any way. Thus, if these terms are accepted at face value, complaints and lawsuits about false imprisonment or unlawful detention are effectively precluded.

The cryptic language used in Executive Order 9066 is reminiscent of the Nazi orders. President Franklin D. Roosevelt's order never mentioned detention or imprisonment. Instead, the true meaning of the order is that it is a test of the loyalty of the Japanese American community. The order stated:

> "I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of the War, and the Military Commanders when he may from time to time designate ... to prescribe such rules, regulations, and orders as may be necessary in the execution of this order, with respect to which, the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave any area may be regulated or restricted, as appropriate. Military Command may impose his discretion. The Secretary of War shall direct the military commanders to restrict the liberty of any person in or near any area which he determines to be of obscure origin, such area is excluded therefrom, such transportation, food, shelter, and other material contributions as may be necessary for the defense of the United States."

Dr. Levine's special study of how the Japanese American community dealt with the evacuation and relocation efforts is an important contribution to the understanding of attitudes and behavior within the ethnic American population, and the changes...
IMAMURA
Confined from First Page

At times, the Rafu had to respond to politicians who made public statements calling for reacquiring the Japanese homeland. In 1942, then Mayor Fletcher Bowron had told the Japanese-American National Committee that he was a "definite supporter" of reconstituting the Japanese-American National Committee's 1940 resolution. Mayor Bowron also told the committee that he was not opposed to the idea of allowing Nisei to get set on grievance boards to hear extraordinary cases of persons affected by Army orders.

In an "Open Letter" to Bowron published March 8, 1942, Tanaka questioned the mayor's statements, asking why Bowron had no objections to his Japanese-American National Committee combating bureaucratic red tape. Furthermore, Bowron's resignation was met with predictable outrage from the Japanese-American community.

Los Angeles Times story from July 7, 1942: "Ushering in the Nisei Week Festival's activities then began on Saturday, Aug. 15-16, a carnival featuring an array of events including the Japanese American Cyanamid Band, the Japanese American Cultural Communities Festival, and the Japanese American Cultural Communities Festival's parade, concluding on Sunday, Aug. 16.

"The festival's activities then begin on Saturday, Aug. 15, a carnival featuring the Nisei Week Queen and her court. Other events will feature beauty queens from San Francisco, Hawaii and Nagoya.

Tanaka made his stand clear.

"We of the Rafu Shimpo, that except those Who have been killed, the Japanese American community leaders in 1942—very members of their press.

Friday, July 24, 1981 \ PACIFIC CITIZEN—3

Nisei Week to celebrate L.A.'s Bicentennial

Los Angeles—The city's Bicentennial was celebrated with the 41st Annual Nisei Week Festival Aug. 8-16. The Grand Parade, which draws upwards of 100,000 spectators to Little Tokyo each year, will highlight the festival Aug. 9.

Ushering in the festivities, the Baby Prince and Princess show will be held Saturday, Aug. 1, 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. at the LAPD Parker Center Auditorium. For info, call Kathryn Nada (213) 467-1647 or Lun Lee (213) 924-0766.

A large delegation from Nago-

ya, Japan, led by Vice Mayor Ta- ku Tanaka, also Japanese pres- ident of the City Assembly, and Kazumi Kojima, Mayor Naga- ya, will be the guests of honor at a gala Bicentennial Dinner on Friday, Aug. 7, at the Bonhommre Hotel.

The festival's activities then begin on Saturday, Aug. 15-16, a carnival featuring the Nisei Week Queen and her court. Other events will feature beauty queens from San Francisco, Hawaii and Nagoya.

Mayor Tom Bradley, Council­

man Gilbert Lindsey and British Embas­
yers will also be at the event.

Tanaka made his stand clear.

"Let's thank the Major Committee and the Japanese American Community leaders in 1942—very members of their press.

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CWRIC

Case of first night jitters or goose-bumps may have the people preparing to testify at the first CWRIC public hearing in Los Angeles in a couple of weeks. CWRIC is picking up momentum as key persons are recounting how the first two sessions went off in Washington, where was this past Sunday to keynotes the Pacific Southwest JACL workshop and encourage more people to tell their own stories about what happened in the spring of 1942 and what ought to be done to compensate for it.

To its credit, the CWRIC will also hold an evening session. This is the schedule: Aug. 3 (Tu), 9-11 p.m.; Aug. 4 (Wed), 9-11 p.m.; Aug. 5 (Th), 9-11 p.m. It is suggested that interpreters for Issei witnesses will be available—but also indicate it on the witness application forms. As far as practicable, the agents of the CWRIC will be released from other activities.

About having serious type hearings which might be less "intimidating," it was explained that the CWRIC is government-sponsored for facts and figures as a result of the extent of wrongdoings and damages and to come up with recommendations to Congress to right the situation. Hence, hearings must be held so that all interested can hear what's been going on and get one view . . . nothing secretive, "Bannai matter-of-factly put it. The sound system has to be in working order; place big enough to accommodate the witnesses, media and audience.

About CWRIC funds to pay for travel of witnesses, even as key a personage as Gordon Hirabayashi was turned down to appear in Washington. "Only when the CWRIC subpoenaas can find outside travel be authorized," Bannai added. Thus far, everyone has voluntarily appeared except that Hirabayashi petitioned to charter a bus to take witnesses to the hearings in Seattle.

One innocently asked whether witnesses were not "aworn" to tell the truth (like in court) and Bannai explained federal law guarantees the truth is being told with addressing congressional or federal hearings and that failure would be punished mightily like perjury.

The final point Bannai made was the best—Attitude of commission members who were "the other way" are coming around, especially since the briefing and the first two hearings.

35 Years Ago

July 27, 1946

July 18—Maryland City of 45,000 doubling its population in the past five years, has had to deal with the evacuation of its Japanese population to return home to Japan. Mayor Richard J. Conklin issued an order requiring all persons of Japanese ancestry to leave the city by July 26 or be arrested. The order was enforced by a special police squad of 40 men under the command of Captain Charles C. Harrison. The order was based on an agreement reached between the mayor and the U.S. military in Washington D.C. to deport Japanese civilians from the city.

July 21—Canadian veterans of World War II wrote to the Ottawa Daily Citizen to support the petition of Ottawa for full membership in the National Council of Canadian Veterans Canada and to obtain documentation from the Canadian government.

July 22—Chinese domestic workers in Canada stage a protest outside the Canadian government’s office in Vancouver to demand better working conditions and the right to unionize. The demonstration is part of a national campaign by domestic workers to demand better working conditions and the right to unionize.

July 26—In Tokyo, Japan, a Japanese official from the Ministry of Justice announced that the government had begun the process of deporting Japanese citizens from Canada. The announcement came after the Canadian government had informed the Japanese government that it had decided to deport Japanese citizens from Canada as a result of the recent surge in anti-Japanese sentiments.

July 30—In Los Angeles, a group of Japanese Americans led by Dr. Hiroshi Tada, a former professor at the University of California, Los Angeles, held a press conference to demand the end of the internment of Japanese Americans. The group, called the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), was formed to fight against the internment of Japanese Americans and to protect their civil rights.

Nisei role in scuttling battleship Yamato

Planned to outrun and outgun any ship afloat, the supership was also singularly beautiful

--by Kay Tatsch

TOKYO—On April day in 1945, the Japanese battleship Yamato, the mightiest warship afloat, was sent out on a suicide mission to attack the U.S. fleet in the Pacific. It was a foolish mistake, but it was also a brave one.

Yamato was commissioned in December 1941 and was built to serve as a heavy cruiser. It was armed with 16 8-inch guns, and had a displacement of over 60,000 tons. It was considered the most powerful battleship in the world, and was expected to be able to defeat any opposing fleet.

On April 7, 1945, Yamato was attacked by Allied aircraft, and was forced to retreat. It was then sunk by a single U.S. submarine, which had been tracking it. The sinking of Yamato marked the end of the Navy's attempts to use battleships as a basis for offense.

The Yamato class was designed as a running warship, with the intention of covering long distances and engaging the enemy at a distance. However, it was clear that the Yamato class could not compete with the faster and more powerful U.S. battleships.

In the end, the Yamato was a symbol of the Japanese Navy's failed attempt to assert itself in the Pacific. Its sinking marked the end of the Navy's attempts to use battleships as a basis for offense, and the beginning of the end of the war for Japan.

The sinking of Yamato was a major event in the war, and it marked the end of the Navy's attempts to use battleships as a basis for offense. It was a symbol of the Japanese Navy's failed attempt to assert itself in the Pacific, and it marked the beginning of the end of the war for Japan.
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Gov. Hirohiko Teshita

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State says grower owes overtime pay beyond the 60-hour week, according to Ruiz. The company usually employs about 1,000 people, but the turnover rate is high, which accounts for some 2,000 workers being owed about $130 each, state officials said.

Richard Paul, an attorney for Uraga Bros., said June 19 that the company will conduct its own audit of the state examinations because of “discrepancies” found between the number of workers and “to verify both their numbers and methodology.”

Japanese school program open for applicants

Nisei Village, 110 S Los Angeles 90012, said June 19 that the Japaneses Bilingual Educational Program of the N.S. Unified School District is now accepting applications for classes from kindergarten through grade four for the 1981-82 school year. The program will be located at a new site at Nisei Village School 500 S Western Ave. School sessions for the year will be provided so that children from all areas of the city may participate.

For further information, please call Felicia Sakai at the Japanese School at (213) 467-0606 or Ali Kudo at (213) 439-5300 (English speaking) at 663-3104.

Retirement Home benefit

LOS ANGELES—The annual benefit held June 6 for the Japanese Retirement Home here and sponsored by the Friends of the Japanese Retirement Home grossed over $100 in a happy atomic atmosphere.

Classified Ad

Gardens Ride #3 at 200 S. Western Ave., Sunday, June 21, 1981. 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. 5th annual event. Price: $5 and, for children, $2.50. Call for appointments: (213) 933-5101.

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State says grower owes overtime pay beyond the 60-hour week, according to Ruiz. The company usually employs about 1,000 people, but the turnover rate is high, which accounts for some 2,000 workers being owed about $130 each, state officials said.
SAN JOSE
Continued from Front Page

after making public apology, Terry said there was never any malicious intent in the statement. "I regret it occurred...I never wanted to do anything to hurt them (Anna and Hortichu) or give the impression that I had anything other than the greatest respect for the admittance of the Japanese community, he said.

Hortichu said Terry's remarks were "a personal damage and humiliating...it was a personal exchange and was disparaging."

Koreshu to hold Luau at Nishi

LAS ANGELES - The Korehsu Church will hold a Luau on Friday, July 31, at 7 a.m. at the Nishi Hongwanji Recreation Hall, 481 E. First St. Donation $1.50. Sr. Cora Honda will be in charge of the Luau. For information call (213) 680-9173.

ST. LOUIS

Participants in the redress session will include Henry Tanaka (Colorado), Minoru Yasui, and Paul Banka. Major areas of consideration include overall preparation for the regional events including testimony preparation and aspects of public relations as they relate to the educational value of the commission.

Hawaii will keynote the Saturday (August 1) luncheon. Tsuji-mura and Wakabayashi will take part in the Saturday evening banquet which will feature the installation of new officers from both of the central and Eastern districts. This program will also include the presentation of JACL service recognitions and lapel pins. The film "Hito Hata" will be shown following the banquet.

A variety of booster activities including a 100 Club Whang Ling and 40s activities for JACLs include an outing to Six Flags amusement park. Reservations may be secured through Betty Sakagushi, 9109 Rustic Trail, St. Louis, MO 63126.

Wife-slayer sentenced to 15-to-life

8:00 p.m. Thursday, April 16, 1980

In a noted written three days before the killing, Asahara said he planned to murder his family and then commit suicide. Instead, he fled to San Francisco with his two sons and lived out of his car until his arrest April 20, 1980 by military police at Presidio. Asa­ hara's sons, aged eight and ten, were unharmed and now live with relatives.

Boskovich had rejected the conclusions of three psychiatrists who said Asahara was legally insane at the time of the murder. The judge ruled that Asahara understood the criminality of his act.

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48 PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, July 24, 1981

U.S. appeals court upholds law school minority access

NEWARK, N.J. - The U.S. appeal court has ruled that the University of California's affirmative action program, as well as similar programs at Rutgers, University of Southern California and Columbia University, violates laws that prohibit race-based preferences.

Rutgers-Dobroff, who challenged the school's admission programs, said the only way to achieve desegregation is by making the qualified black applicant seeking admission.

The U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, in its 7-1 ruling, said the court was not intended to apply to the university's admission policies even though the district court found he was not qualified to have been accepted in the absence of the affirmative action program he challenged.

AL Diefenbaker filed the decision as "a triumph" for African Americans and affirmative action. Rutgers' minority admission policies include African American, Hispanic, and disadvantaged whites.

Calendar
Non-JACL Event

JULY 24 (Friday) Central States High Club rug, 5:30 p.m.

JULY 25 (Saturday)

Philadelphia - Monolith, Philli- phina, 3 p.m.

SANTA CLARA - Santa Clara Heights park banquet, 5 p.m.

SANTA ANA - Oxnard, Oxnard, 7 p.m.

JULY 26 (Sunday)

SANTA CRUZ - 27th anniversary dinner, 6 p.m.

JULY 27 (Monday)

JULY 28-29 (Tuesday-Wednesday)

SANTA CRUZ - Annual JACL Convention, 8 a.m.

JULY 30 (Thursday)

JULY 31 (Friday)

MILL VALLEY - Mill Valley Festival Club, 6 p.m.

JULY 31 (Friday)

SAN FRANCISCO - Oriental Festival Club, Japanese Club of Christ.

AUGUST 1 (Saturday)

LOS ANGELES - Annual Woman's Day.

AUGUST 2 (Sunday)

NAPA VALLEY - Napa Valley dinner, Grace
t Park, Napa, 2 p.m.

Rochford's, Mill Valley, 6 p.m.

ACME KORESHU - Arcadia, Arcadia, 4 p.m.

AUGUST 4 (Tuesday)

FAR EAST TOUR (17 Days in Japan/Far East)

AUGUST 5 (Wednesday)

SAN FRANCISCO - Nihonmachi Street Fair.

AUGUST 7 (Friday)

WASHINGTON - National Park, Throwback Green.

American Samoa - Nisei Week parade, Little Tokio, Guam, cultural displays, dances, etc., until the end of the week.

AUGUST 8 (Saturday)

AUGUST 9 (Sunday)

SILVERDALE - Silverdale, Silverdale.

SILVERDALE - Silverdale, Silverdale.

NEAT WEEK Fashion Show theme on "LA".

LOS ANGELES - "LA" KOREHSHU is the theme of the 1981 Neat Week Fashion Show theme to be held on Sunday, August 2, at 11 a.m. at the International Ballroom, Beatty Hilton Hotel, sponsored by the Nihonmachi Japanese Women's Club of OPWC, Donation $25 per person, proceeds go to South Bay Keiro Nursing Home. For reservations call (213) 732-9419 or (213) 893-9426.

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