

Scenes from Washington . . .



George M. Wakiji photos

CWRIC Commission members (l to r) Daniel Lungren, Joan Z. Bernstein, staff director Tom Taketa, Arthur J. Goldberg and Hugh B. Mitchell listen to testimony in the Senate Caucus Room on July 14.



Commissioners Edward W. Brooke (l) and William Marutani hear former government officials explain their roles in the Evacuation.



Testifying before the CWRIC on July 14 were (clockwise, from top left): former assistant U.S. Attorney General James Rowe Jr.; former assistant WRA Director Leland Barrows; Prof. Gordon Hirabayashi; former U.S. Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas.

Inouye will keynote FOLTA dinner for L.A. sculpture

LOS ANGELES—U.S. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii will keynote a gala fund-raising dinner sponsored by the Friends of Little Tokyo Arts, which has commissioned a major sculptural work in Weller Mall, entitled "Friendship Knot." The \$100 per plate dinner will be held Aug. 4 in the Golden Ballroom of the New Otani Hotel, and reservations may be made by calling Mrs. Marjorie Shinno of FOLTA, 5820 Wilshire Blvd., (213) 935-1010 or 664-1534.

Inouye will also highlight the unveiling of the 22 ft.-high sculpture by Shinkichi Tajiri on Aug. 5.

Commission staffer Yamamoto Resigns

WASHINGTON—CWRIC staff liaison Cheryl Yamamoto, the Hawaiian-born Sansei who served under Commission Chair Joan Z. Bernstein since the early stages of the CWRIC'S work, submitted her

resignation July 20 for personal reasons.

Yamamoto, 29, said that she would seek other job opportunities but at the time of her resignation, had no immediate prospects.

'No support' for monetary redress in Congress, warns Lungren to JA groups

WASHINGTON—During the second Washington hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, testimony was heard from Japanese American community organizations, Asian American legal associations and several national civil rights groups. Individual witnesses were also given time to testify, including one who represented a group opposed to any reparations for the Japanese American victims of World War II.

All members of the CWRIC, with the exception of Fr. Robert F. Drinan, were present for the July 16 hearing.

Masaoka Addresses CWRIC
Mike Masaoka, who was the national secretary for the JAIC in 1942, told the CWRIC that their proceedings would be, perhaps, the first and last opportunity for the history of the Evacuation to be recorded.

Masaoka noted that the mistake of the incarceration has been admitted through various government committee reports, the repeal of Title II, the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 (which he called a "token" and "injustice") and President Gerald Ford's rescinding of Executive Order 9066.

Following Masaoka were Japanese American organization panels, including the Japanese American Citizens League, the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations and the National Council for Japanese American Redress.

JAIC National President Jim Tsujimura introduced Redress Committee Chair Min Yasui, who asked the CWRIC to recommend monetary compensation to Congress, but did not specify an amount.

The Monetary Issue
However, Yasui did point out that the estimated \$400 million in losses suffered by the Japanese Americans during WW2, with added interest and inflation, "becomes a horrendous sum, something like \$3.5 to \$4 billion."

Yasui added, "But whatever the sum may be . . . I say to you, that's not enough."

Bert Nakano, speaking for the 700-member NCRR, asked for a minimum of \$25,000 for each of the 120,313 Japanese Americans evacuated from their homes. He also requested that a trust fund be set up for Issei housing, community services, and cultural and educational projects. The total amount would come to over \$3 billion in government reparations.

'No Support'

But Rep. Dan Lungren (R-Long Beach), vice-chair of the CWRIC, said there is no support in Congress for such a proposal. The congressman's remark—the only disagreement expressed by a CWRIC member during the first two days of the hearings—touched off a sharp exchange.

Lungren said the Japanese American groups apparently believe "That unless there is monetary redress this commission serves no purpose, and historical review is meaningless without monetary redress."

The California congressman said that historical record of the internment must be compiled by the CWRIC "because a lot of people my age have no awareness whatsoever this ever occurred."

Yasui responded that the need for historical record is clear, "But we think it is an integral part of the process of this commission that a substantial monetary redress be recommended."

To which Lungren said, "I just have to confess to you there is certainly not a body of support in Congress for financial redress. I think that's fairly obvious."

"Congressman, you have to examine your own conscience!" shouted Yasui.

But Lungren also warned that such payments could set a dangerous precedent—perhaps leading to demands for reparations for slavery.

"That may be a good idea," said Edward Brooke, a black CWRIC

member and former Massachusetts senator. Brooke's jest touched off laughter, but Nakano was still serious in stating NCRR'S demand.

"No sum of money can approach complete compensation for the tremendous social, economic and psychological trauma or the violation of constitutional right," said Nakano, "But meaningful restitution on the part of the U.S. government is imperative and must include monetary compensation to individuals."

NCJAR representative William Hohri of Chicago, charged that Congress established the CWRIC as "an act of political expediency" instead of providing redress. The former Manzanar internee asked the panel to recommend a mechanism for providing "fair adjudication for class action suits by Japanese Americans."

But another member of Congress had expressed his disapproval for monetary redress. Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wa.) said that while the mass internment "was a tragic failure of American democracy," he opposed any sort of compensation for the victims and their descendants.

"I question seriously whether you can provide for monetary settlement for a problem that goes beyond that kind of solution," Jackson said. The senator added that the CWRIC'S most important work would be to draft such a code of conduct that might be useful in case such a wartime situation should rise again.

Two legal groups—the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund and the Bay Area Attorneys for Redress—expressed their support for the Nikkei organizations seeking compensation.

"We firmly believe that the exclusion and imprisonment during World War II was clearly, morally wrong," said a BAAR spokesperson.

"The case for redress should not rest on the legal correctness of opposition but upon the entire facts

and circumstances of the unfair treatment of Japanese Americans," their statement said.

Lillian Baker Speaks

The one person testifying against any reparations for Japanese Americans was Lillian Baker, representing a group she called "Americans for Historical Accuracy." Her testimony, which defended the U.S. government's internment and relocation orders, shocked and angered many onlookers in the Senate Caucus Room, some of whom were former internees. Baker told the CWRIC that the internment was "the most misunderstood and propagandized action of World War II."

The elderly, white-haired Gardena resident said that she was disturbed by the use of the term "concentration camp" to describe the internment centers and asked for a commission to "educate the public and the world about the right of our (U.S. government's) action, thus erasing the false notion that our World War II evacuation was a shameful episode."

Baker also said that President Franklin D. Roosevelt's E.O. 9066 did little more than establish West Coast "zones" in which persons of Japanese descent could not live. She felt that the Japanese Americans had the option of going elsewhere, a belief which contradicts accounts which indicated that the Nisei had nowhere else to go.

She noted, "Soft-hearted Americans will buy anything, including the 'big lie.'"

But as she attempted to support her arguments against redress with legal points, Commissioner Arthur J. Goldberg, a former Supreme Court Justice, interjected repeatedly to correct her errors. Goldberg's corrections seemed to joggle Baker, who has been a long-time defender of the necessity for the WW2 internment camps.

Other Group's Support

The next to testify was Louis Schneider, a spokesman for the American Friends Service Com-

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Clark lauds 100th/442nd; asks CWRIC for redress

WASHINGTON—Retired Army Gen. Mark W. Clark, who commanded the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in Europe during World War II, issued a statement to the CWRIC praising the Nisei units and asking the commission to seek appropriate remedies for former Evacuation victims. Although he he was unable to personally attend the July 14 session because of ill health, Clark delivered his statement through his spokesman, Army historian Orville Shirey.

Clark presented the CWRIC with a history of the famed Nisei units, which were under him while he commanded the Fifth Army in Italy, 1943. He also gave mention to the thousands of Japanese Americans who served in the Pacific with the MIS units as well. Clark lauded them all for "their gallantry under extraordinary circumstances."

The retired general also noted that the 100th/442nd was, in the words of Chief of Staff George C. Marshall, "the most decorated unit in American history for its size and length of service." President Harry Truman also gave them the nickname of the "Christmas Tree Regiment," noted Clark, because of their many decorations.

"The historic exploits of the Japanese American soldier, es-

pecially in World War II, should be an inspiration to all of what courage, loyalty, honesty and devotion to America and its democratic ideals can achieve—for Japanese Americans have triumphed over bigotry and prejudice, eliminated discriminatory legislation and practices, and secured new opportunities and dignity for themselves and their children," his statement said.

Clark added, "It was the spearhead of the effort to demonstrate beyond all doubt that those of Japanese origin in this nation had earned their right to be respected as Americans by their fellow citizens. It is not too much to say that within the space of a few months this small military unit convinced most Americans of their individual merit as citizens."

On redress, Clark urged, ". . . I hope and trust that this Commission will find that a grave injustice was done to a very patriotic sector of our population and that early and appropriate remedies will be provided to those Japanese Americans who suffered and sacrificed much solely on account of their race and accident of birth."

Clark closed with President Franklin Roosevelt's words: "Americanism is a matter of mind and the heart; Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry."

Jerome Camp children sing 'America, the Beautiful'

By BILL YOSHINO

WASHINGTON—Former Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas termed the evacuation and incarceration of Japanese Americans as "a sad and humiliating story," adding that racial prejudice was the basic ingredient which led to this event.

In his testimony July 14 before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Fortas vividly recalled his visit to Jerome (Ark.) in early 1944 was "profoundly emotional." His description of the internees was summarized by what he saw as the "resignation, hopelessness of those in camp."

He said he still maintains a visual recollection of the visit to a schoolroom filled with "children neatly dressed," standing to sing "America the Beautiful." He termed them as "small children, uprooted from their home . . . blameless children" with an unknown future living in "an abnormal, horrible environment . . . deprived of the opportunity of normal development."

"The camps," he then Undersecretary of the Interior said, "were humanely administered" and that some comfort from this may be taken. However, he said, "this fact does not and should not absolve our nation nor relieve the national conscience."

Regrets Returnees Not Rehabilitated

Fortas termed the lack of government assistance after the closing of the camps with equal remorse. "It is a source of deep regret and perhaps a national dishonor that we were unable to provide for the financial rehabilitation of the returnees at the time they were released." He stated that many of the returnees "without any guilt on their part, lost their homes, jobs and farms . . . and they returned to nothing with nothing."

Fortas said the mass evacuation orders by Gen. DeWitt were never justified as cited by Supreme Court Justice Robert's dissent in the Korematsu case.

In commenting on the Supreme Court cases rendered during the war, Fortas stated that war distorts judgement and that it is now difficult, and care must be taken in judging the action of others during times of crisis.

As to remedial action, Fortas believed the commission could investigate mechanisms, dealing with possible safeguards in the limits of authority delegated to military commanders.

Following Fortas's testimony, CWRIC commission member Arthur Goldberg, himself a former Supreme Court justice, sustained the Fortas point that the evacuation was racially motivated.

Redress Reports

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mittee, who described the internment action as "racist on its face, subjecting Japanese Americans to internment, an act not done to people of Italian and German ancestry. There was no evidence that Japanese on the West Coast posed a military threat to the United States. Indeed, there was considerable evidence to the contrary."

Other Group's Support
The next to testify was Louis Schneider, a spokesman for the American Friends Service Committee, who described the internment action as "racist on its face, subjecting Japanese Americans to internment, an act not done to people of Italian and German ancestry. There was no evidence that Japanese on the West Coast posed a military threat to the United States. Indeed, there was considerable evidence to the contrary."

Schneider said many Japanese Americans lost homes, farms and other major properties when given short notice to evacuate, and "numerous non-Japanese profited because of the evacuation and internment."

Jack Greenberg, an attorney for the NAACP's Legal Defense and Education Fund, cited the history of discrimination against the Japanese immigrants since the early part of this century: immigration quotas; refusal of citizenship rights that had been accorded to other foreigners; and being barred from owning land.

During World War II, only Japanese were considered an "enemy race" even though the U.S. was at war with Germany and Italy, added Greenberg.

"At least part of the reason for the difference in treatment, I submit, is the heritage of racial discrimination and exclusion of Japanese Americans in the western states, sanctioned by government authority and given the force of law," he said.

Other testimony included representatives from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the American Civil Liberties Union and the Rafu Shimpu, in which editor Dwight Chuman presented the results of a survey showing that a percentage of the paper's readers (3,350 out of the 3,575

L.A. apologizes for the Evacuation

LOS ANGELES—The City of Los Angeles formally extended its apologies and regrets to those Japanese American citizens who suffered hardships and inconveniences resulting from the government's 1942 actions. This amendment to an earlier city resolution commending the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was added and approved unanimously by the City Council on July 21.

Manzanar Memories overwhelm author on return

WHITTIER, Ca.—Manzanar does not exist anymore in its original form, according to Jean Wakatsuki Houston, who spent three years there as a Japanese American evacuee during the second world war.

But the memories are still there for Houston, whose writings about her childhood experiences at the Owens Valley evacuation camp were later made into a television movie, "Farewell to Manzanar."

Houston was joined in her presentation to the Whittier College conference (Apr. 14) on the American concentration camp by Ralph Lazo, one of the few non-Japanese to live in the evacuation camps. Lazo, now a counselor at Valley Community College, is of Mexican descent.

When the movie "Farewell to Manzanar" was made seven years ago, Houston said the filming became an event in itself. "Many in the cast had been in camps, too," she said. "Some drove 400 miles to get there. One man planned his family's summer vacation around it. Many didn't go to Manzanar, but somehow it didn't matter."

who responded) favor monetary redress.

Chuman also asked the CWRIC to investigate certain JAACL leaders, such as Mike Masaoka, in regards to their role in the Evacuation. However, Commissioner William Marutani took exception to Chuman's request, emphasizing that the CWRIC should be investigating the roles of such persons as Gen. John L. DeWitt and Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, instead. Chuman said that he did not intend to put anyone on the spot.

JAs Tell Their Stories
Several Japanese American witnesses, testifying on their own behalf, took the stand to tell their stories to the CWRIC.

Mary Yuri Kochiyama, of New York, recalled how three FBI agents entered her family's San Pedro home and whisked her father away without any explanation, on Dec. 7, 1941. Weeks later, after he died, the FBI called her family and said anyone attending his funeral would be under surveillance. Friends attended anyway.

Paul J. Sakai, of Glen Burnie, Md., testified he was convinced that worry and apprehension about being moved from Seattle to federal camp led to his father's death in April 1942, at the age of 54.

"He escaped incarceration by death," Sakai said.

Thomas Yoshino Kometani, now a chemist in Warren, N.J., was only seven years old when he was taken to the Pinedale Assembly Center near Fresno, Ca. in 1942.

"We were guarded by soldiers with rifles on the train. The camp had a high fence around it with guard towers occupied by soldiers with spot lights and guns," he said. "I was convinced that everybody on the outside really hated us."

The next scheduled hearings will be in the State of California Auditorium in Los Angeles on Aug. 4, 5 and 6.

Compiled from wire service reports and on-the-scene coverage by Wayne Yoshino, special PC correspondent, and Bill Yoshino, MDC regional director. Written and edited by PC asst. editor Peter Imamura.

San Jose pre-hearing workshop scheduled

SAN JOSE, Ca.—A redress forum and practice session for witnesses will be held on Sunday, Aug. 9, 2 p.m. at Wesley United Methodist Church, it was announced by San Jose JAACL president Judy Niizawa.

Associate CWRIC director Dr. Tom Taketa will report on the Washington hearings. Dr. Clifford Uyeda, associate JAACL redress chair, will report on the L.A. redress hearings of Aug. 4-5-6.

● JAACL Testimony to CWRIC:

Euphemistic and Accurate Terminology

Prepared for the National JAACL Committee for Redress for its presentation before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, this paper by Raymond Y. Okamura of Berkeley is being published as part of the special series of documents being made a part of the CWRIC record. Since extensive documentation was included in Okamura's report (which are being omitted for lack of space), readers may request a copy of the text with footnotes from the JAACL Committee for Redress or the author.—Ed.

(Note—Until this statement becomes part of the official record of the Commission, no portion of this work may be reproduced without permission from the author.)

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Important Goals Accomplished by U.S.

The use of euphemistic language accomplished a number of important goals for the government: (1) it sidetracked legal and constitutional challenges; (2) it allowed the government to have a good public image; (3) it deceived the victims into willing cooperation; (4) it permitted the white civilian employees to work without self-reproach; and (5) it kept the historic record in the government's favor.

1—Appeals to the judicial system failed miserably. The government had laid the legal foundation well, and the courts became part of the semantic conspiracy. The majority of the U.S. Supreme Court accepted the euphemistic terminology without examination, refused to consider the real facts of the case, and rendered decisions upholding the government's actions. The language of the court majority in the Fred T. Korematsu case is a classic example of legal gobbledygook:

Had petitioner here left the prohibited area and gone to an assembly center we cannot say either as a matter of fact or law, that his presence in that center would have resulted in his detention in a relocation center... Korematsu was under compulsion to leave the area not as he would choose, but via an Assembly Center. The Assembly Center was conceived as a part of the machinery for group evacuation. The power to exclude includes the power to do it by force if necessary. And any forcible measure must necessarily entail some degree of detention or restraint... Regardless of the true nature of the assembly and relocation centers—and we deem it unjustifiable to call them concentration camps with all the ugly connotation that term implies—we are dealing specifically with nothing but an exclusion order.

Justice Owen J. Roberts, however, did not subscribe to such escapist nonsense, and stated in dissent:

An Assembly Center was a euphemism for a prison. No person within such a center was permitted to leave except by Military Order... We further know that... so-called Relocation Centers, a euphemism for concentration camps, were established... But the facts above recited... show that the exclusion was but part of an over-all plan for forcible detention... The two conflicting orders, one which commanded him to stay and the other which commanded him to go, were nothing but a cleverly devised trap to accomplish the real purpose of the military authority, which was to lock him up in a concentration camp.

2—The general American public knew little about the concentration camps in its midst. Most white Americans wanted Japanese Americans out of the way; were not particular about how it was accomplished; and once it was done, did not care to know what the camps were like. The newspapers, then the main source of information for the public, worked hand in hand with military authorities. Most newspapers printed army press releases verbatim, and many city rooms became an extension of the army public relations office. In prose that only a government press agent could have authored, the lead paragraph in a Central California newspaper article announced:

Free to come and go as they wish within the limits of their new abodes provided for them by a considerate nation, more than 500 evacuated Japanese were in assembly centers near Pinedale and at Fresno District Fairground today.

Press Ignored 'Citizens' Locked Up Without Trial

Not only did the newspapers adopt the government euphemisms, they added distortions of their own. The press consistently ignored the fact that American citizens were involved in the lockup. The detainees were invariably identified as *Japs*, *Nips*, *aliens*, *enemy aliens*, *dangerous aliens* or, if the editor was charitable, as *Japanese* or *Nipponeese*. Whenever it became ne-

went to see who was playing, it was the same man."

Some of the cast members played themselves in the movie, Houston said. In a riot scene in which the rioters were to shout for the freedom of an arrested evacuee (whose name was changed for the movie), Houston said, "One man, who was in the real riot, started to shout the name of the real prisoner."

When the shooting was finished, Houston said many feared the network would not show the movie because of its possibly controversial content. But she said everyone involved was prepared to force the network to show it. "One friend told me, 'It's very important that people see this now,'" she said.

As she left the Tule Lake location, Houston said she had a strange feeling. "As we drove away," she said, "I felt like I had been in a dream over a dream over a dream. It was as if I was saying farewell to Manzanar for the third time."

Why did Lazo go to the relocation camp when he didn't have to? "Because all my friends went,"

he said. "I hung around with Japanese. They were my friends. We studied together, ate together and played together — and worked well together at Manzanar."

Lazo said his mother died before the outbreak of the war, and when the notification of Evacuation came, his father let him go too.

"How would you feel?" he asked. "I can tell you I knew then this was wrong. There was no basis for this. There was no evaluation. No court proceedings. Nothing."

The Japanese American evacuees didn't give him any trouble.

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City of Carson commends CWRIC

CARSON, Ca.—The City Council here commended the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and recommended to the U.S. Congress that an adequate form of monetary redress be awarded to those individuals who suffered from injustices and hardships resulting from the government's 1942 actions. This resolution was unanimously passed July 20.

cessary to refer to American citizens, code terms like *non-alien* or *other persons of Japanese ancestry* were substituted.

The barbed wire enclosures were variously labeled *alien assembly center*, *alien reception center*, *enemy alien camp*, *Japanese alien camp*, *Japanese relocation center*, or just *Jap Camp*. Unless one took a great deal of trouble to find out, a general newspaper reader would not have known that native-born Americans, women, children, and babies were being held prisoner in these camps. As a matter of fact, there are some white people today who insist that only *dangerous aliens* were detained and that other people were free to leave the *relocation centers* whenever they pleased.

A few noteworthy exceptions to the press whitewash, however, deserve mention. A Tacoma News-Tribune editorial (Mar. 31, '42) stated:

"In this war we are seeing more euphemistic terms than in the previous conflicts. Consequently, the concentration camp which the government is starting to build a Puyallup is termed an *assembly center*. But it is a concentration camp, even though temporary."

Like the Washington Post (Apr. 15, '43) editorialized: "The government of the United States—sometimes referred to as a symbol of democracy—now holds some 70,000 American citizens in places euphemistically called *relocation centers*... No violation of law has been charged against them. No court of law has sentenced them. They have been found guilty of nothing save the peculiar pigmentation of their skins.

3—There was almost total cooperation by Japanese Americans in their own incarceration. Attempts to evade the round-up were rare, and nearly everyone affected dutifully turned themselves in at the designated time and place. Certainly the fear of worse consequences was an important factor; but also a great number of Japanese Americans believed—or desperately wanted to believe—the government's assurances that they were only to be *evacuated* to a *resettlement center*. Those who had faith in the government were in for a rude shock when they arrived at the detention camp site. One anonymous detainee wrote to a friend on the outside:

"This evacuation did not seem too unfair until we got right to the camp and were met by soldiers with guns and bayonets. Then I almost started screaming."

Estelle Ishigo observed as she entered the Pomona Detention Camp:

"The first night of the barbed wire enclosure with armed soldiers standing guard as our bus slowly turned in through the gate stunned us with the reality of this ordered evacuation."

The Puyallup Detention Camp was described by Ted Nakashima:

"The resettlement center is actually a penitentiary—armed guards in towers with spotlights and deadly tommy guns, fifteen feet of barbed-wire fences, everyone confined to quarters at nine, lights out at ten o'clock. The guards are ordered to shoot anyone who approached within twenty feet of the fences. No one is allowed to take the two-block hike to the latrines after nine, under any circumstances."

Euphemistic Names Seen as Psychological Shield

Given such a grim daily existence, the inmates adopted much of the government euphemisms as a psychological shield against the stark reality of the barbed wire and guard towers. Otherwise, they would have gone stir-crazy. Life seemed more bearable if they pretended that they were *evacuees* instead of prisoners, and that they were living in a *relocation center* instead of concentration camps.

The American-educated could not accept the fact that their own government had judged them untrustworthy and imprisoned them like common criminals. The experience contradicted everything they had learned in their school years, and their value system was shattered. One indication of the deep emotional scars left by the incarceration is the continued use of the same government euphemisms by the former prisoners. The terms *evacuation* and *relocation* are still used within the Japanese American community (usually with a capital "E" and "R") as a kind of in-group code and safety-valve to prevent the outpouring of emotion. The truth is stored in the mind's eye of the victim, but it is rarely expressed openly.

Sociologist Stanford Lyman observed: "Nisei employ euphemisms whenever the simple and more direct form might indicate a state of emotional involvement or evoke an undesirable emotional response from others."

4—For the civilian employees who ran the concentration camps, the euphemisms made their job more agreeable. The stigma of being concentration camp wardens was avoided; and the white staff members could think of themselves as friends, teachers, and social workers who were there to care for the *evacuees* or *colonists*. It would have been devastating to staff morale if they ever permitted to themselves that they were, in fact, part of the oppressive machinery to keep the Japanese Americans behind barbed wire. Yet, instead of declaring the whole program a mistake and freeing the prisoners forthwith, they diligently created a mountain of red-tape, replete with endless questionnaires, reports, regulations, and procedures, which made it extremely difficult for anyone to be released on parole. Perhaps the white employees deluded themselves; but a recent study shows that many of the staff members were intimately engaged in repression and thought control.

Ethnic Awareness of 1960s Steps into Picture

5—Thus far, the historic record of the incarceration has been distorted by the pervasive influence of official terminology. All of the primary documents were controlled by the government; and nearly all of the contemporaneous publications were written from the point of view of the government. Inmate newspapers, circulars, and letters were subjected to censorship; all camp records and reporters were written by government employees and scholars; and outside reporters and scholars had to submit to strict government regulations in order to gain access to the camps. Books published during, or shortly after the episode, invariably use the government euphemisms without qualification or explanation. Since most of these early books were written by camp administrators and government employed or affiliated scholars, it is no wonder that the *evacuation-relocation* nomenclature saturates these works. A survey of books published before the mid-1960s reveals a consistent use of euphemistic

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The Promise of the Future

During the month of July, two new Asian American organizations were established, and both have promising outlooks, since they will serve not only the present community, but will also establish foundations of progress to help future generations as well.

The Asian American Journalist Association (AAJA), with its roots centered in Southern California, plans to develop a professional network of available educational and employment opportunities for aspiring Asian American journalists. AAJA will also assist the media in accurately portraying Asian Americans in news reporting.

Over 40 journalists in the print and electronic media attended the first meeting, including founding members David Kishiyama, Bill Sing and Nancy Yoshihara of the Los Angeles Times; Dwight Chuman of the Rafu Shimpō; and Frank Kwan and Tritia Toyota of KNBC TV.

This professional organization plans to provide scholarships, seminars, job referrals and other programs in order to hopefully, get more Asian Americans involved in the news communications field.

Author David Halberstam appropriately labeled some of the major news media institutions as "The Powers That Be." AAJA will try to ensure that some of those "powers"—at least in the Southern California area—won't ignore nor discourage Asians in the areas of journalism employment opportunities and community coverage.

Reacting to the recent incidents of anti-Asian racism, the Asian Pacific American Round Table (APART) has been formed, consisting of community leaders in such fields as business, law and government.

The coalition is modeled after the Jewish Anti-Defamation League and plans to battle any occurrence of anti-Asian sentiment or discrimination that may take place in such areas as politics and employment.

APART's chairman, attorney Fred Fujioka, said the group was formed out of necessity, because of recent events such as:

L.A. Councilwoman Peggy Stevenson's "Chinatown banker's son" campaign against her challenger Mike Woo; the recent appearance of the Ku Ku Klan in California, who aimed campaigns against Asian immigrants; the anti-Japanese advertisements and demonstrations resulting from the auto import issue; and the allegation of a Korean "Mafia" existing in Los Angeles, one which has been seriously doubted by Korean community leaders.

Teresa Watanabe of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner wrote in an editorial last week that the Asian American communities "remain the most enigmatic and quietly troubled of any" group, in such cities as Los Angeles. To an extent, her words ring true, since there is plenty of room for improvement, for all Asian American groups.

Organizations such as AAJA and APART will, in their own ways, try to help remedy some of the problems being faced by the community, joining other existing organizations that have already made some progress. Asian Americans who are tired of hearing about their community's woes can perhaps, take heart: For on the horizon, are rays of hope.

JCI Sr. housing site dedicated

GARDENA, Ca.—After overcoming several obstacles, the senior citizens housing project of the Gardena Valley Japanese Cultural Institute held groundbreaking ceremonies July 5.

Gardena Mayor Pro Tem Paul Tsukahara, Torrance Mayor James Armstrong, Gardena council members Mas Fukai and Don Dear, and Torrance council members Dr. Don Wilson and Katie Geissert were present at the ceremony held at the site adjacent to the JCI Gardens. May Doi, Gardena city clerk, George Kobayashi, the city's treasurer, and administrative officer John Sheehan also attended.

JCI board president Robert Horii and board member Bruce Kaji represented the institute, while Pastor Dennis Yoshikawa of Gardena Buddhist Church and Rev. Eishi Hirose of Gardena Valley Baptist Church participated as well.

JACCC to sell plants during Nisei Week

LOS ANGELES—"Root for JACCC" will be the theme of a benefit plant sale on the weekends of Aug. 8, 9, 15 and 16 on the terrace of the Japanese American Cultural/Community Center, during the Nisei Week Festival. JACCC board member Tim Yasumatsu will be contacting wholesale nurserymen to supply the plants for the sale, and anyone who would like to donate plants should contact Yasumatsu at (213) 628-2725.

Asian American Youth confab in Utah slated

SALT LAKE CITY—The third annual Asian American Youth Leadership Conference will be held Aug. 1-2 at the East Canyon Reservoir, sponsored by the Asian Association of Utah. For info call the AAU office at (801) 486-5987.

Miss Sansei California & Court



Kashu Mainichi Photo

Excitement of the 1981 Miss Sansei California pageant at the Beverly Hilton Hotel July 18 still shows in their faces. Seated are the queen and finalists (from left): Janeen Hino, Gardena Evening Optimist, 3rd runner-up; Elaine Goto, Sigma Phi Omega, USC, 1st runner-up; queen Joyce Horiuchi, Bella Vista Optimist, of Monterey Park; April Tsuda, Munemori Post, American Legion, 2nd runner-up; Sheri Nishikawa, Perry Post, American Legion; 4th runner-up; and Gwen Hamamoto, Theta Kappa Phi, UCLA, Miss Friendship. Special guests standing are (from left) James Hodgson, former U.S. ambassador to Japan; Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (who celebrated his 75th birthday); 1980 Miss Sansei California Cheryl Takahashi; and actor Fabian.

Terminal Island tour rescheduled

LOS ANGELES—Date for the Terminal Island Fish Harbor Boat Tour which had been scheduled for the end of July in connection with the JACL Terminal Island Documentary Film, has been changed. Due to unforeseen circumstances the tour will not take place until August. The date and time of the tour will be announced later. All those who signed up for the trip will be notified by phone of the new date and time.

For info contact Trevor Greenwood, 1935 Preuss Rd., Los Angeles, CA. 90034 (213) 838-8190, 743-2729

Actor's guild seeks JAs with unclaimed residuals

LOS ANGELES—The Screen Actors Guild is seeking the whereabouts of many Japanese American actors and actresses who have unclaimed residual checks in SAG's Hollywood office.

Actors and actresses seeking information on how to obtain their residual checks should contact SAG at 7750 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90046.

Nikkei with unclaimed checks include:

Hiroyasu Fujishima, Takeshi Tamagaki, Masayue Hayashi, Michael Inouye, Onis Kadami, Johnny Kai, Lani Kai, Tom Kaku, Gary Kato, Miki Kato, Clifford Kawata.

Olag Kaya, Ronald Kishimoto, Tsu Kobayashi, Ikuo Kubo, Mikako Kurata, Beverly Kuschida, Toshi Matsuo, Toshitsuna Miyazato, Kayato Morimoto, Tura Nakamura, Joe Nakasone.

Jess Niki, Rick Oki, Sho Onodera, Reiko Sato, Robin Shimatsu, Cory Shiozaki, Linda E. Tanabe, Terange Tashiro, Shonshin Tawa, Paul Togawa and Louis Tomei.

Deaths

Mrs. Kaneko Konishi, 79, Blackfoot (Idaho) pioneer Issei mother, died July 11 of heart failure. She and her late husband came to the U.S. in 1923, living in Salt Lake City until 1933 and settling in Blackfoot. Surviving are s Takeo, Masao (Poway, Ca.), d Miyoko Morishita, Idaho Falls and Marjorie Ugaki, 7 gc and lgzc.

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Hibakusha forum slated at the JACCC

LOS ANGELES—The Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the United States and the National Association of Atomic Veterans will present a public forum: Victims of Radiation, Aug. 2, 1-3 p.m. at the Japanese American Cultural Community Center, 244 S. San Pedro St., 2nd fl. Info: Paul Tsuneishi, (213) 628-1367.

Amerasia Journal focuses on Chinese Americans

LOS ANGELES—New research and perspectives on Chinese American history and society is the theme of Amerasia Journal's Aug. 1 issue. Six articles explore the history, economics, literature and language, and immigrant background of Chinese American life. For info contact the Asian American Studies Center, 3232 Campbell Hall, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (213) 825-2975.

Reception due for 'Ayumi' anthology

SAN FRANCISCO—The publication of "Ayumi", an anthology documenting four generations of Japanese American experiences, will be celebrated at a reception, August 2, 3 p.m. at the Japan Center Theatre. No price was reported. For further information call Janice Mirikitani, (415) 771-6300 or write to PO Box 5024, San Francisco 94101.

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3rd Clavell Award winner announced

LOS ANGELES—The third American Japanese National Literary Award, a short story competition, was won by Ruth L. Hirayama of Monterey Park for her "Photo Marriage".

The \$1,000 prize comes from a fund established by author James Clavell. Announcement was made during the Miss California Sansei Pageant July 18 at the Beverly Hilton.

Nikkei to vice chair media conference

LOS ANGELES—The Southern California Chapter of American Women in Radio and Television named Patti Hirahara vice chair of the 1981 AWRT Western Area Conference, which will be held Sept. 24-27 at the Marina City Club, Marina Del Rey, Ca.

Tokai Bank seeks Alhambra bank

LOS ANGELES—The Tokai Bank of California, a subsidiary of the Tokai Bank of Japan, signed a contract June 30 to purchase the Continental Bank of Alhambra for approximately \$29 million. Tokai expects to absorb the American bank by the end of the year, if things go smoothly.

Union Pacific Fdn. completes \$45,000 pledge

LOS ANGELES—The Union Pacific Foundation in New York recently delivered their third and final payment on a 1979 \$45,000 pledge made to the Japanese American Cultural/Community Center. John D. Glover, director of regional sales for the Union Pacific Railroad, handed the \$15,000 check personally to JACCC President George J. Duizaki, it was announced July 18.

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pacific citizen

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MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

In Between

San Francisco

I have an identity crises. Having had an Issei father, now deceased, and my mother, definitely a Nisei, I am somewhere between a Nisei and a Sansei. Since I grew up with friends that were clearly Sansei, I suppose that the Sansei side prevails.

As a Sansei, my life experience was dominated by the civil rights movement, the hippie movement and the anti-war movement. Those were significant in my life. I find myself talking about those things in a manner that the Nisei talk about the depression and the concentration camps.

In retrospect, I think that the influence of the times in which I grew up filtered my early perception of the Nisei. The influence of the civil rights movement positioned my thinking to conclude that the Nisei should have resisted the forced Evacuation. The influence of the anti-war movement, I believe, persuaded me to be uninterested in the role of Nisei veterans in World War II. The hippie movement, self-indulgent as it was, at one time provided me with an avenue to be very un-Japanese.

Events do position thinking. I think that I understand some of the influences of my history that have clouded my perception. For instance, after hearing some of the testimony given by Nisei at mock hearings, I am not as sure that I could have provided much resistance to the Evacuation. I guess I am not even sure that I would have considered it, if my parents were Issei and vulnerable as "enemy aliens".

After seeing the "Go For Broke" exhibit at the Presidio, all sorts of mixed feelings swelled inside of me as the Curator, Eric Saul, provided other insights into the 442nd and the 100th Infantry Bn. I felt that it was the pits that Nisei were made to feel that they had to demonstrate their loyalty at such a high price. Yet, the accomplishments of the Nisei veteran is clearly impressive. I have been at the exhibit six times in the three months that I have assumed the National Director position, taking friends and visitors to the exhibit at my insistence.

My role in JACL is providing me with some advanced exposure to the kinds of presentations that may take place in the Commission Hearing process. For me, it is providing a perspective of the situation that the Nisei faced. I don't expect to agree with all of the responses that took place, but I will understand them better. Most importantly, I think that one of the products will be that I will like the Nisei better.

MANZANAR

Continued from Page 2

Lazo said, and the local evacuation officer did not stop him from joining his friends at Manzanar.

According to Rosie Kakuuchi, who knew Lazo at Manzanar and attended the conference, "Ralph was the most popular guy in camp. I still remember how he made us go caroling in the mud during Christmas. We were afraid of being stopped by the guards, but

Ralph made us do it since it was Christmas."

Kakuuchi, who now works for the Montebello Unified School District, said none of the evacuees minded that Lazo was not Japanese.

Lazo said he still tells his students about the internment. He showed members of the audience a copy of the internment notification. As he looked at it, Lazo repeated, "How would you feel if this was you? How would you feel?" #

35 Years Ago

AUGUST 3, 1946

July 19—Britain's highest tribunal, the Privy Council, hears Canada Nisei appeal against deportation (submitted by Toronto attorney F A Brewin for Co-operative Committee on Japanese Canadians and Provincial Gov't of Saskatchewan); Supreme Court of Canada had upheld right of Canadian government to deport "undesirable" Japanese nationals and other persons of Japanese ancestry under authority of the War Measures Act, revised in 1927, and the War Powers Act; Brewin contended orders, even if justified, could apply only at a time of emergency, not when Canada was no longer at war. The order was dated Jan. 1, 1946.

July 20—British Columbia petition to deport all Japanese from Canada to Japan tabled in House of Commons, Ottawa; also asked if to be included in the peace terms with Japan.

July 29—Senate passes Evacuation Claims bill with two minor amendments; Rep. Clair Engle (D-Red Bluff, Ca.) spearheads House opposition to indemnification proposal. (Senate-passed bill S 2127 provides for claims commission to hold hearings and judge each case submitted by evacuees for accountable property-business losses as direct result of evacuation; no limit set on amount of claim, but if final award is under \$2,500 the commission will be

empowered to settle immediately. If over \$2,500, Congress must approve. One amendment stipulated a commission of three members be appointed by the President instead of Secretary of Interior. Engle's opposition was based upon allegations that renunciants-reparates who had changed their minds and cleared by the Justice Dept. would also share in any benefits.)

July 29—U.S. Dist. Judge Pierson Hall awards judgment in Homer G. Wilcox case against Lt. Gen. DeWitt for having ordered use of Army troops in enforcing evacuation order in Sept. 1943. (Cox, manager of religious sect in San Diego, was removed from his home by a squad of soldiers to Las Vegas, Nev.; awarded \$100 in token damages. Counsel A.L. Wirin had waived higher damages to establish principle that a military officer is liable in damages for his illegal acts, including the exclusion order issued by DeWitt.)

July 29—LA Superior Court Judge Henry Willis orders Calif. Fish & Game Commission to issue commercial fishing license to Torao Takahashi, an Issei, who was denied by anti-alien amendments to fish & game code in 1943 and 1945.

Aug. 1—Denver's American Legion Cathay Post 185 dedicates building (2015 Market) as memorial home.

Letterbox

• Hibakusha

Editor:

Look out, redress!
 We're not number two on the JACL agenda... indeed, we are in the nether regions. Those of us who are committed to the past three JACL Convention resolutions in behalf of the hibakusha, find ourselves somewhere beyond the pale.

We find, in reading a recent PC edition, that the National Board had mandated the senior citizens issue as the number two issue on the JACL agenda. This means that after redress, the senior citizens issue has a priority on JACL time, money, and staff priority.

It is somewhat analogous to rooting for the Chicago Cubs, if there were a baseball season.

But we gaman, for the hibakusha issue is for us a very serious issue. Those of us on the JACL liaison committee to the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors, and local Nikkei in and outside of JACL, are trying to put together some different ways to supporting the survivors, especially in developing support apart from JACL in the Nikkei community.

We are attempting to put together local support groups for the hibakusha and legislation in their behalf, in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, and Hawaii.

We envision local support groups within the Nikkei community, comprised of persons who are committed to the issue of the hibakusha's needs, and the larger reality of the radiation peril. We hope to raise funds within and outside of JACL for the legislative effort in behalf of Congressman Danielson's bill H.R. 1022 and to educate "raise the consciousness" as they say, of the larger population, for the problems of radiation are common to all of us.

We hope that the local groups, working with a large degree of autonomy, will work with the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors and others who share the same concerns, can and will make a difference for those of us living, and for those who will succeed us.

PAUL TSUNEISHI
 Los Angeles, CA.

274 Asians apply for NYPD exam

NEW YORK—The New York Police Department received 31,562 applications for its first Police Department Civil Service exam offered in two years. According to an optional biographical questionnaire, 274 of the applicants were Asian Americans, 4,284 were black and 4,348 were Hispanic.

The NYPD had previously conducted tutoring classes to help prepare minorities for the test, and the test itself was rewritten to eliminate questions which could be thought of as sexist or ethnically biased.

Haig gets quite a shock when he misplaces Spark

From Washington Post
 WASHINGTON—It was a case of botched congressional diplomacy on the part of Secretary of State Alexander Haig at a White House dinner not long ago.

The occasion was the May 7 state dinner to honor Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, and among the guests was Sen. Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii. But during cocktails before dinner something odd began happening to Matsunaga.

"My wife and I kept wondering why in the world, when I'd talk to Sen. Jackson or someone, an aide would escort us back to the Japanese," Matsunaga said.

Then, before President Reagan's arrival and the start of dinner, the Japanese and American guests were placed in separate waiting rooms. Matsunaga, a native-born American of Japanese ancestry, was herded into the waiting room with the Japanese. The only other American there: Alexander Haig.

The secretary of state made his way through the assembled Japanese, introducing himself to Suzuki's retinue of aides and advisers. Then he approached Matsunaga to welcome him to the United States.

PETE HIRONAKA



FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

Friends and Foes

Salt Lake City

His name was also Larry. It is purely coincidental that two of my favorite people shared the same name. Now, this Larry is also dead. It happened quickly, on the eve of his anticipated discharge from the hospital. I reached his wife, Mildred, that evening in Bellevue. The correct word, "widow," feels awkward. My image of them is so often of a pair. Time will make the correction.

Mildred's voice was strong and serene. An autopsy was to be followed by cremation. There would be no memorial service. She asked the omission of flowers. Simplicity dignified his wealth and position in death as in life. Mildred and I lingered over our conversation, reluctant for it to end. She responded with laughter to some of my observations. Even better, her occasional, sharp retort. We conversed as if nothing had changed, although we knew everything had changed. Many seasons would pass before we saw an equal of Larry again.

It is unlikely that his name will appear on any roster of civil rights advocates. Not that he lacked the prestige or power. Both were in his possession. Some people choose to enlarge their small performances, even token efforts. Larry was always self-effacing. Recognition embarrassed him. It was only accidentally that we learned of his involvement with blacks.

During the '60s, a concerted effort was made by many corporations to recruit minority employees. Not necessarily a compassionate gesture. Compliance with newly established federal law was a motivating threat. At the time, blacks composed the smallest minority in Utah. For obvious reasons, Newsweek magazine re-

ferred to this state as, "the Mississippi of the West."

Undiscouraged, some southern blacks sought opportunity here. Larry noticed an increasing number of black applicants at the office. He also noticed that none were being hired. An investigation revealed that although many scored high on the vocabulary test, they could not score adequately on the math section. One day, he invited a particularly promising applicant into his private office. Larry asked him to repeat a math test while he observed.

What he discovered caused Larry to lose his temper. He said, "No wonder they couldn't pass the math test. They were sabotaged. The southern education system, separate and unequal, had schemed to keep the blacks ever oppressed. They had deliberately taught them the most convoluted method of arithmetic." It was the beginning of Larry's private night school.

And I also remember when Gene died. He was relatively new to the company. A black southerner far from home. When we arrived at the mortuary, Larry and Mildred were already there. They were the first arrivals. I invited them to follow us home, stop in for coffee. They declined. "We'll be here awhile longer." How long? Until the viewing hours were over. That meant another two hours and many more people may not come, I said. "That's all right," Larry said. "We'll stay anyhow. Someone should stay with Gene." And the distinguished couple seated themselves beside the plain pine shipping coffin, as if they were family. As we left, I noticed them rising to accept the condolences of later arrivals. No one would have known they were not family except for the color of their skin.

It is not coincidental that these memories return as Redress hearings begin. When we list our foes of a generation ago, I hope someone will also remember our friends.

"Victims of Radiation Hibakusha & Atomic Veterans"

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— the ill-effects of radiation as suffered by American citizens who survived the atomic bomb explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan in August, 1945 and by American veterans who served at test sites of atomic bomb and hydrogen bomb experiments in the United States and the Pacific Ocean between 1945 and 1962.

— the ways that the public can support the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the United States of America and the National Association of Atomic Veterans in their struggles for health care and compensation.

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Pan Asian Repertory to premiere Sakamoto play

NEW YORK—The Pan Asian Repertory Theatre will premiere "Yellow is My Favorite Color" by Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship recipient Ed Sakamoto, on Aug. 6 at Soho Rep Theatre, 19 Mercer St. For information call (212) 966-3821.

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

'Know Your Enemy', WW2 Version

Denver, Colo.

I do not wish to belabor the subject. But the interesting details that continue to arrive about Nisei GIs who were cast in the roles of Japanese soldiers for training purposes in World War II make it necessary to return once more to that topic.



topic.

The latest intelligence comes from Robert M. Yoshitomi of Milwaukie, Ore., who sends along copies of clippings from the Fort Meade (Md.) Post, One, dated Aug. 17, 1945, answers some very pertinent questions about the Army's attitude toward its soldiers of Japanese parentage who accepted the role of the enemy in training the troops.

The Nisei were required to wear Japanese uniforms; demonstrate the use of captured Japanese weapons, maneuver like Japanese soldiers to Japanese language commands so that American recruits could get a feel for the enemy. Nisei, volunteers all (but we know what volunteering means in the military), were required to stand before outdoor classes while an officer pointed at him and declared: "There is a Japanese rifleman, your enemy. He is

tricky, he is murderous. Watch him. Learn his methods carefully ..."

So okay. But what did the Army do to point out the difference between the Japanese and these Nisei troops? Did the Army have any concern about the feelings of the Nisei? Was anything done to teach the GIs that they weren't engaging in a race war, but a war of conflicting ideologies?

Yoshitomi's clippings answer these questions. We learn that some of the lessons were in the form of plays with the principals acting out a scene. Let me quote from a story written by T/S Sid Edelberg:

"One scene is particularly pointed. The doughty corporal, on meeting a Nisei in U.S. uniform for the first time, calls him a 'dirty Jap.'

"The sergeant takes exception. 'What uniform was that dirty Jap wearing?'

"'Whaddya mean, what uniform? American, same as me, of course.'

"'Do you respect that uniform?'

"'Of course I do, when it's on Americans, but this ...'

"'This is a Nisei, born in America,' the sergeant informs

him, 'and just as much an American as you.'

"He points out that the 100th Battalion, all Nisei, fought the gruelling battle for Italy and came out the most decorated unit of the entire Army Ground Forces. 'Besides,' he adds, 'your name sounds German, so you can't be trusted either, if what you say is true. Both your parents come from enemy countries.' The corporal bristles of course at any reflection on his own patriotism.

"'These men run a double risk,' the sergeant adds. 'If they are captured by the enemy, they are immediately put to death, and then they run the risk of being shot by their own men. Why, on the islands, one of them translated Jap attack orders he heard coming over the hill and this enabled hundreds of American lives to be saved.'

"The corporal finally admits that he is wrong, and it may be that many a doughfoot in the audience altered his opinion at the same time. There is considerable applause when the play is finished and the men who have seen the four-pronged 'Know Your Enemy' program will be the first to admit that these men (the Nisei) are doing a bang-up job."

Another of Yoshitomi's clippings says that the Mobile Intelligence Training Unit, which is what the Nisei trainers were called, was discontinued at Fort Meade in Mid-September, 1945, within days after Japan surrendered.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Early Years

Philadelphia

THE TELEPHONE RANG: the caller was someone whom I had last seen in 1940 back in the State of Washington. Our families had lived in the same, small enclave of Japanese families back home where we had all shared the same joys and travails of living in a

lumbering community in the foothills of Mt. Rainier. I remembered her having been among the brightest students in the school, having graduated as salutatorian of her class. She was in the area with her husband who was attending the annual reunion of his regiment, the 503rd parachute outfit which had landed from the skies onto various islands in the Pacific. (I was to learn, in the course of the evening, that there were six Nisei parachutists in the 503rd. This aspect of Nisei participation in the Pacific is one that needs to be explored and told, as many other aspects of Nisei contributions in that theatre of our struggle.) I arranged to change my plans for the evening and drove out to the 503rd's conclave.

AS I DROVE up the expressway, I harkened back to those days: my goodness, four decades ago! Florence "Tosh" (Ishihara) Andow (Santa Monica) and I broke away from the merriment (and obvious warm camaraderie) of the 503rd and had a private dinner, covering all those decades that had intervened. Indeed, until the dining room began to close up.

THESE FRIENDS OF YORE hold a special, sentimental place for me. Each of them is a part of my early life, and seeing and talking to them brings back bits of those early years, each of us filling in with little incidents that the other had almost forgotten. We recall the happy moments, perhaps a few not-so-happy memories, but all melded by the passage of years into a halcyon recollection.

THERE ARE SO many others, including an Issei here and there. One of the most emotional meetings I ever had was with Mrs. Tsubota some years ago. She had known our family since from almost the beginning of Kent, Washington. As I recall, it was at a JAACL gathering in Ontario, Oregon—and there she was, unmistakably the same Mrs. Tsubota who had the occasion to reprimand this neighbor's *kozo*. When I hugged her, it was like hugging my own mother in many ways.

SOME BOYHOOD FRIENDS have died. The most notable from my elementary school days being Joe Kadoyama who was killed in an airplane crash on Okinawa while he was serving in the Pacific. Joe and I were regular playmates, and we got into more than our share of mischief. Oh, the stories we could recall together if Joe were around! We'd have to discuss them in private lest we shock the listener.

THERE WERE SOME grade school and junior high romances, too. Not many, for such were frowned upon in our culture and community. But nonetheless some. Hoping that she'll forgive mentioning the early relationship, in junior high there was a "Nobie" Kodama (now Mrs. Warren Chan, wife of the Judge in Seattle). When she happened to be in the City of Brotherly Love a few years back in conjunction with an educational program, she gave this writer a surprise call. We also covered some of those early years until the waiters were removing the tablecloths. Vicki and I managed to have her as a guest at one of the then few (indeed, at that time, the only) Japanese restaurant in these parts.

WAXING SENTIMENTAL, as they say, there is one even earlier childhood friend who sent to me the very first valentine card that I ever received. And then being in but the third grade at the time, that was really something. I've often wondered what happened to her. Alice Shimoyama. I vaguely recall seeing her, in passing, when she was in the WAC's.

INDEED, I WONDER about many friends of those early years: the Taketas, Nakanishi's, Tsuruzaki's Hichiyakuda's, Murata's, Nakamura's, Yoshizaki's, and so many others. They're all part of my early life, and will remain so.



lumbering community in the foothills of Mt. Rainier. I remembered her having been among the brightest students in the school, having graduated as salutatorian of her class. She was in the area with her husband who was attending the annual reunion of his regiment, the 503rd parachute outfit which had landed from the skies onto various islands in the Pacific. (I was to learn, in the course of the evening, that there were six Nisei parachutists in the 503rd. This aspect of Nisei participation in the Pacific is one that needs to be explored and told, as many other aspects of Nisei contributions in that theatre of our struggle.) I arranged to change my plans for the evening and drove out to the 503rd's conclave.

Euphemistic and Accurate Terminology

Continued from Page 2

terms in the titles, such as *Evacuation of Japanese Americans*, *Japanese American Evacuation and Resettlement*, *Japanese Americans in Relocation Centers*, *Japanese American Relocation Center*, *Japanese Evacuation*, and *Japanese Relocation Camps*.

Beginning with the ethnic awareness movements in the late 1960s, the terms concentration camp and internment have frequently appeared in book titles. Although many authors have used titles like *America's Concentration Camps*, *Concentration Camps USA*, and *The Internment Years*, none have systematically replaced euphemistic terminology in their text.

An incongruous hybrid situation presently exists where authors provocatively use internment or concentration camp in their titles, but revert to the old *evacuation-relocation* nomenclature in their text, tables and illustrations.

Perhaps the unremitting use of euphemisms is due to carelessness or the inertia of tradition. But before the people who experienced the American concentration camps are gone, the historic record must be corrected. Images of the incarceration are recorded in the memories of the victims, but have not been fully transformed into writing. Future historians may well wonder what the so-called *evacuation-relocation* was all about since some of the details of the event hint at something much more drastic.

Kitayama denies illegal acts before labor board

HAYWARD, Ca.—Union City Mayor Tom Kitayama, operator of a wholesale nursery that employs farm workers, denied before a state examiner June 30 that he fired three workers for engaging in union activities.

Appearing before an Agricultural Labor Relations Board examiner, Kitayama flatly denied the charges of three former employees who lost their jobs at Kitayama Bros. Nursery after a June 1979 union representation election won by the Construction and General Laborers Union, Local 304.

The three workers claim they were discharged for engaging in union activity that is protected under the state's six-year old Agricultural Labor Relations Act, and they seek the wages lost since they were fired.

Arocoles Aguilar, of the ARLB, said Kitayama could be ordered to rehire the workers with back pay, but a decision is not expected for several months.

The Nisei mayor is facing a recall election Aug. 4, and disgruntled workers led by the United Farm Workers Union are spearheading a drive to oust him.

In Fresno, the UFW lost its exemption from registration requirements from farm labor contractors in a new labor depart-

Bureau of Standards engineer honored

GAITHERSBURG, Md.—Tamaami Kusuda, supervisory mechanical engineer with the National Bureau of Standards, received the Silver Medal, second highest honor award conferred upon a Dept. of Commerce employee at recent ceremonies here at NBS headquarters.

ment ruling that reverses a Carter administration policy, the Fresno Bee reported July 8.

The new ruling was sought by the Nisei Farmers League, which also filed suit in January alleging unequal enforcement of the farm labor contractor registration act. That suit will now be dropped, president Harry Kubo said.

The Carter administration had issued the UFW an automatic exemption from the act on the basis that the union was a "non-profit, charitable organization."

Labor Department officials in San Francisco said that the new policy does not mean the UFW will necessarily have to register as a farm labor contractor, but Bill Buhl, department administrator, said that individual UFW agents will need to be investigated.

Buhl added the locals would be reviewed on the basis of whether they function as worker hiring halls, among other criteria, and the ruling would probably be enforced on a complaint basis, with decisions made solely on the facts of the situation.

UFW spokeswoman Delores Huerta said the new policy was a "discriminatory act" and that the Labor Department was not handling the UFW fairly. She also said that the UFW and its affiliates do not function as labor contractors.

Education

Two Sansei Harvard/Radcliffe students, Joni Hiramoto of El Cerrito, Ca. and Wendy Hanamura of Oakland, Ca. are participating in the 47th annual Japan America Student Conference July 21-Aug. 25 to study significant domestic and international issues concerning the two countries.

The time has come to clearly identify the government terms as euphemism and consign such terms to the footnotes of history. This is not to suggest that the euphemisms should be completely obliterated because there is an important lesson to be remembered regarding the propagandistic nature of official terminology. But the euphemisms should be set apart from the main text with quotation marks or parentheses (or *italicized*). Literature on the Holocaust will surely provide a good guide on how to shed the albatross of euphemisms.

The words used to depict an event are crucial to one's perception and understanding of the occurrence. Henry Stuart Hughes, in commenting about Ludwig Wittgenstein's philosophy, wrote:

(Earlier) he had maintained that language proceeded from reality—that the structure of the real world determined the structure of speech. Now he had come to believe that the reverse was the case: language, as the vehicle for understanding reality determined the way in which people saw it.

Writers should scrutinize each word they plan to use for proper definition, implication, and nuance; and any official or traditional term should be viewed with great suspicion. Words found to misrepresent or distort the fact of incarceration must be replaced with accurate and honest terms. For example, *evacuation* should be superseded by terms like banishment, eviction, exile, expulsion, forced removal, or ouster; *relocation* with detention, imprisonment, incarceration, internment or lockup; *assembly or reception center* with interim or temporary detention camps; *relocation center* with concentration, detention, internment or prison camp; *evacuee* with inmate, internee, detainee or prisoner.

The report of the *Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians* undoubtedly will become the new standard upon which all future works will be based. Furthermore, the report of the Commission will have a profound influence on how the general American people will judge the World War II incarceration of Japanese Americans. Thus, it is of utmost importance that the report of the Commission be impeccable in its use of terminology. Indeed, it will be beneficial if the word *relocation* is dropped from the name of the Commission. The Commission has a duty, through the language of its report, to make sure that the written record is accurate, factual and truthful.

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SAN JOSE SCHOLARS—Scholarship winners named during San Jose JACL Award night held recently at California First Bank hospitality room are (from left): Back—guest speaker Robert Handa, KNTV News; Carrie Ajimura Zepeda,

Photo by Judy Niizawa
 \$200; Vernon Miyata, \$100; Lani Ota, \$300; Lisa Yoshida, \$150; Allen Takatsuka, \$200; Paul Aoyagi, \$300; front—Shigeko Okamura, \$200; Teresa Wong, \$100; Laurel Saito, \$200; Lisa Sanda, \$150.

NCWNPDC 3rd qrt. meeting set

EMERYVILLE, Ca.—The Third Quarterly NCWNPDC Meeting will be held Aug. 16 at the Holiday Inn here, with registration (delegates, \$11; boosters \$10) from 9-10 a.m. For more info call Dr. Yosh Nakashima (415) 567-1532

Fremont JACLer wins Park-&Rec honors

SAN DIEGO, Ca. — Ted Inouye, Fremont JACL president and a member of the Calif. Association of Park and Recreation Commission and Board Members, was named the "outstanding (park and recreation) commissioner in the state" here recently. He has served with the Fremont commission for 10 years.

Contra Costa JACL fall calendar set

Immediate summer and fall activities were ironed out by the Contra Costa JACL board at its July 10 meeting:

Aug. 11-13—Redress hearings at San Francisco.

Aug. 15—NC-WN fund-raiser at Japan Center Theater.

Aug. 14-16—Richmond-Shimada benefit book sale, Hilltop Shopping Center, Fwy 80.

Sep. 12—Barbecue dinner honoring past chapter presidents, El Cerrito Community Center.

Oct. 24—Sakurai Kai casino night benefit, Maple Hall. (Last year, chapter raised \$2,000 for this senior citizen group.)

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Philadelphia JACL plans for Super Sunday started

Since the biennial participation in the three-day Philadelphia Folk Fair is in question, the Philadelphia JACL board decided to have a Super Sunday fund-raiser instead on Sunday, Oct. 11, noon-5 p.m., with a Japanese food booth. Specific details are being mapped out this summer.

While it is a one-day sale effort, committee says the previous day would be used to prepare whatever foods will be sold.

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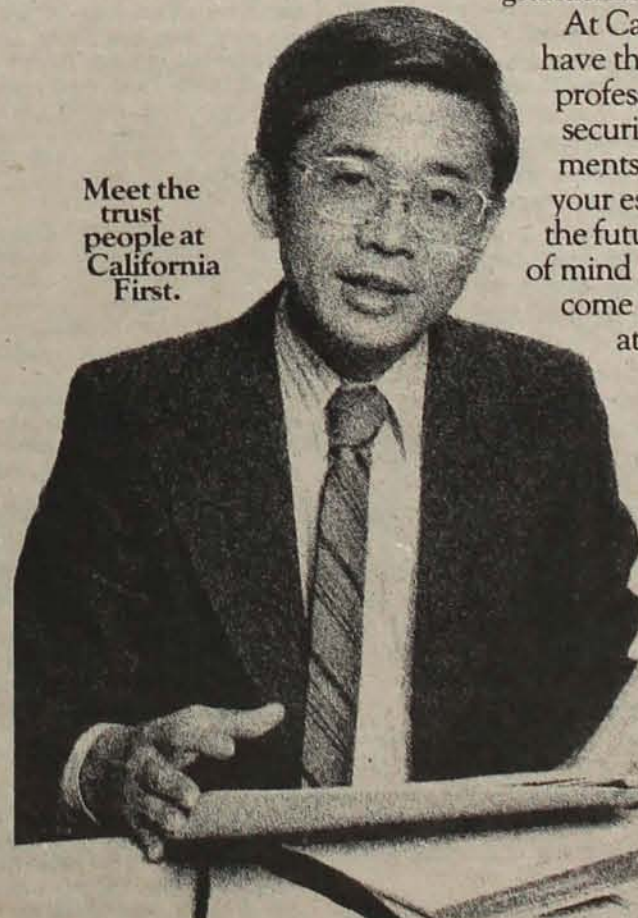
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- * To make this self-research possible in the U.S., during this Nisei Week's Tenth Annual Kamon Exhibit, the Yoshida Kamon Art will be presenting part one of a series of diagrammatic approach/explanations of Monshogaku, designed for easier understanding by the Sansei and Yonsei.

Date: Aug. 15 & 16; Time: 10a.m.-6p.m.; Location: Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, Rm 309. Date: Aug. 8-14 Time: 10a.m.-8p.m. Location: S.K.Uyeda Bldg., Rm 205 (312) E. First St.
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11 Asian Americans to enter Yale Univ. in Fall
NEW HAVEN, Ct.—Yale University announced July 15 that 11 Asian American students from Los Angeles will begin their freshman studies at the university in the Fall:
Shiho Ito, Douglas Sun, Alhambra H.S.; Sharon Yamada, Crossroads School; Jeannie Truzzano, North Hollywood H.S.; Denward Chung, Debbie Lee, Lincoln H.S.; Alma Golla, Los Angeles H.S.; Manuel Ramilo, Banning H.S.; Susan Mashiyama, Long Beach Millikan H.S.; Ronald Cheng, L.B. Polytechnic H.S.; and Sidney Dosong Rah, San Pedro H.S.



Yoichi Hiraoka at work

Noted xylophonist succumbs July 11

LOS ANGELES—Yoichi Hiraoka, 73, noted xylophone virtuoso, succumbed at his home here July 11—thus ending a 55-year career which began professionally with daily recitals in the 1930s with NBC Radio in New York.
He played with many of the world's greatest symphony orchestras and was in constant demand as a concert artist. He composed "Nippon Rhapsody", a standard piece for the xylophone and orchestra, has recorded many albums in U.S. and Japan. In 1978, he was decorated with the Fourth Order of the Sacred Treasure by the Japanese government.
A naturalized U.S. citizen, he was a San Fernando Valley JACL board member at one time. He is survived by w Shizuko, s Shoji, d Yohko Nishiyama, Yoshiko Shimizu and 7 gc.

Mihara sisters winners on July 4th weekend

Linda Mihara, 1981 Cherry Blossom Festival Queen, won the title of first Princess at the Miss Nikkei Beauty Pageant July 3 in Sao Paulo, Brazil. Her sister, Vicky, took first place in her class in the state-wide autocross finals in Fresno, Ca., July 5.

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NISEI IN JAPAN: by Barry Saiki

Blair House

Tokyo

Less than a mile from my office, there lies the former Akasaka Detached Palace, built in the style of the Palace of Versailles. It was known as the summer palace of the Imperial Family in the prewar years. One can get a good bird's-eye view from the 17th floor revolving lounge of The New Otani.

The Palace is set back on about 10 acres of ground. From the imposing iron-grilled gate, the driveway runs straight towards the Palace for almost a hundred yards before turning into a large circular driveway that brings the limousines right up to the Palace doors.

When the war ended, this imposing structure remained vacant; for, the Imperial Family no longer had the means to maintain its grandeur. In fact, the Emperor himself lived within the Imperial Palace grounds in one of the subsidiary buildings because the main Palace had been destroyed.

In time, the Imperial Palace was rebuilt and is today used by the Emperor for formal audiences, dinners and receptions. Still, as Japan gained increasing international importance, the need for a state guest house became apparent. Thus, in the early 1970s, the summer palace was renovated. It was renamed as the Akasaka State Guesthouse or *Geihinkan*. It is used from eight to ten times a year for the housing of official state guests: presidents, prime ministers, kings and queens.

Since 1974, approximately 60 dignitaries and their suites have been housed in the *Geihinkan*, while they were in Japan on official visits. Among these VIPs are former President Gerald Ford (1974), Queen Elizabeth (1975), Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping (1979) and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere (1981).

The official visits normally range from three to five days. Only the close personal staff of the dignitaries are accommodated at the Guesthouse. The large numbers of ministers, officials and press representatives accompanying the heads of states are lodged at their embassies or at the nearby hotels.

The Guesthouse does not have a permanent housekeeping staff. The duty of providing optimum care for the visitors are rotated among the three leading hotels in Tokyo on an annual basis. A complete housekeeping staff, including chefs, is assigned to the Guesthouse by the Okura, New Otani and the Imperial to take care of the prominent guests.

Typically, the arriving VIP reached Tokyo during the day and is met at the airport by an official delegation and then is housed at the guest house. On the following morning, an official wel-

come call is made by Japanese Prime Minister, and occasionally by the members of the Imperial Family.

A welcome ceremony is held in the courtyard immediately in front of the summer palace. In accordance with established protocol, a fleet of from seven to eight limousines arrives at the gate a few seconds before 10 a.m. The state guest is at the palace door, ready to greet the Prime Minister upon his arrival. The two men then walk down a red-carpeted path to the reviewing position on one side of the courtyard. On the other side, an Honor Guard of the Ground Self Defense Forces and a military band are already in place. The national anthems are played by the band before the Honor Guard is inspected by the visiting VIP. A selected number of visitors are allowed to see the ceremony. Such guests are those recommended by the Embassy concerned or by the Foreign Ministry and are checked for identification a half hour before the event at a side gate.

Fifteen minutes after the caravan had entered the palace grounds, the fleet of limousines leave with the Prime Minister's entourage. Later that day, the visiting dignitary makes his official calls on the Prime Minister and has an audience with the Emperor. The other days are taken up by meetings with Japanese ministers, while the evenings normally will include a reception hosted by the Japanese government and a function sponsored by the guest head of state.

If you happen to be in Japan at the right time, you might get a bird's-eye view.



Sharon Kiyomi Inouye

Sansei keeps M.D. tradition in family

SAN FRANCISCO—Sharon Kiyomi Inouye received her M.D. degree from the UC San Francisco School of Medicine May 30, representing the third generation in her family to receive an M.D. degree from the same institution. Her maternal grandfather, Dr. Masa Atsu Harada, received his M.D. in 1925 and her father, Dr. Mitsuo Inouye in 1953.

Sharon graduated as one of the three outstanding students in her class of 177, receiving the UCSF School of Medicine Alumni-Faculty Association Academic Excellence Award. She was also presented with the American Medical Women's Association Scholastic Achievement citation as the woman who graduated at the top of the class, and was also elected to the Alpha Omega Alpha medical honor society. Sharon is currently a UCSF Internal Medicine resident.

S.F.'s Nihonmachi gets better street lights

SAN FRANCISCO—Street lighting in the Nihonmachi area is being improved by the installation of high pressure sodium lights at 56 places, it was reported July 7 at the San Francisco JACL board meeting.

Steve Okamoto, chapter representative of the street light safety project, told the board that installation is currently underway and will be completed shortly. The San Francisco JACL and the Nihonmachi Merchants Association were the prime movers behind the project, and the cost will be borne by the city, having been approved by Mayor Dianne Feinstein.

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Government

Sansei criminal defense attorney Michael R. Yamaki of Los Angeles was named May 8 to the board of governors of California Attorneys for Criminal Justice. CACJ is a statewide organization of more than 1500 leading criminal defense lawyers in both private and public practice, involved in the continuing education of the criminal defense bar and advances the concerns and positions of the criminal defense practitioner upon the legal professions, the judiciary and the legislature.

Korean Artist Assn. to exhibit works

LOS ANGELES—The 13th annual exhibition by the Korean Artists Association will be held at the Korean Cultural Service, 5505 Wilshire Blvd., from July 20 thru Aug. 14. For information call 936-7141.

Fresno Library gets 3,000 Japanese books

FRESNO, Ca.—Over 3,000 Japanese books and magazines recently arrived at the Fresno County Public Library, compliments of the Kokusai Toshu Kyoroku Center in Tokyo. Eight volunteers are currently readying the materials for cataloging and the books will soon be added to the local library collections some time in August.

Minority students in Calif. now 40 pct.

SACRAMENTO, Ca.—Of the 4-million public school students counted in the fall of 1979, minorities made up 40%—up 36.5% from the 1977 tally, the State Board of Education was informed by the board's Bureau of Intergroup Relations. Asians enrolled came to 5.7% (91,200); the Latinos numbered 23.4% and blacks, 10%.

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Calendar Non-JACL Event

- JULY 24 (Friday)
* San Jose—Nikkei Sgls Club mtg, Summit Bank Bldg, 7:30pm.
- JULY 25 (Saturday)
Philadelphia—Picnic, Moriuchi Home, Moorestown, N.J., 2-7pm.
* Santa Cruz—Sjo Sansei Club beach party, New Brighton, 10am.
- JULY 26 (Sunday)
Seattle—1000 Club golf tournament, Jefferson, 11 am; award dnr, Perry Ko's South China Res't.
Detroit—Comm picnic, Warendale Area, Edw Hines Park.
Salinas—Obon Festival, Buddhist Church.
- JULY 28-AUG. 28
Sonoma County—Cha-ya (concession), Sonoma County Fair.
- JULY 30-AUG. 2
EDC-MDC/St. Louis—Biennial Conv., Washington University.
- JULY 31 (Friday)
* Salt Lake City—Oriental Festival (2da), Japanese Ch of Christ.
- AUGUST 1 (Saturday)
* Los Angeles—Nisei Week baby show, Parker Auditorium.
- AUGUST 2 (Sunday)
NCWNPDC—JACL swim meet, Gunn High, Palo Alto, 8am
Cincinnati—Potluck picnic, St Edmund's.
Milwaukee—Nikkei picnic.
- AUGUST 8 (Saturday)
* Anaheim—Nisei Week Coronation Ball, Disneyland Hotel.
* San Francisco—Nihonmachi Street Fair (2da).
- AUGUST 9 (Sunday)
Mt Olympus—Comm picnic, Evergreen Park.
* Los Angeles—Nisei Week parade, Little Tokyo, 3pm; cultural displays, many at JACCC, 12n. (thru the week, ending Aug. 16).
- AUGUST 12 (Wednesday)
Seabrook—Old-new bd mtg, Scott Nagao's res.

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