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Tears, jeers and facts underscore CWRIC-L.A. hearings

By PETER IMAMURA

LOS ANGELES — Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians here Aug. 4, 5, and 6 were filled with emotions, highlighted with significant testimony and disrupted at times by the presence of two anti-redress figures, Sen. S.I. Hayakawa and Lillian Baker of Gardena.

However, while the local media focused its attention on the latter two, much more important testimony was being presented to CWRIC—in particular, the individual stories of former evacuees, statistics on the enormous losses sustained by Japanese Americans in California, and evidence which disputed the "military necessity" excuse for mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast in 1942.

Sen. Hayakawa Addresses Opening Session

The Canadian-born Hayakawa, who was living in Chicago during the war years and hence not subject to evacuation, read a prepared statement on the opening day to commissioners Daniel E. Lungren (acting chair), William M. Marutani, Arthur S. Fleming, Arthur J. Goldberg and Hugh B. Mitchell and expressed his disdain for those groups seeking monetary reparations.

JACL would keep pursuing for satisfactory redress 20 or 30 years, if necessary

Hayakawa told the CWRIC that the redress organizations' demands make his "flesh crawl with shame and embarrassment". The overflowing crowd of 300 in the California State Bldg. Auditorium, largely consisting of Japanese Americans, jeered the senator. One woman shouted, "You weren't in camp!"

Amid the hisses and laughter, Hayakawa said that the evacuees led "trouble free and relatively happy lives at all the relocation centers other than Tule Lake" and added, "for many older Japanese, the relocation turned out to be a three-year vacation from the long years of unremitting work on farms, in vegetable markets and fishing boats—and they used this leisure to recover and re-live the glories of their traditional culture."

Although the senator felt the relocation was "unjust", he believed that calling the relocation centers "concentration camps" was "semantic inflation of the most dishonest kind—an attempt to equate the actions of the U.S. government with the genocidal actions of Nazis against the Jews during the Hitler regime."

He also warned that the redress organizations are inviting a "backlash against both Japanese Americans and Japan" and said that all ethnic groups should "stop playing political politics to gain something for our own group at the expense of all others."

Other Elected Officers Express Support

In contrast, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, County Supervisor Edmund Edelman, Hawaii State Rep. Barbara Marumoto and Gardena Councilman Mas Fukai all expressed their support for the redress movement.

Fukai recalled how his family was relocated from Central California to the Gila River (Ariz.) camp and Marumoto (then an Okamoto of San Francisco) told of her recollections of Tanforan race track. Both urged monetary redress. Marumoto suggested "a national day of observance on the anniversary of Executive Order 9066".

Panels (see Witness List on page 2) then presented testimony. Among them was a property and business group, wherein attorney Frank Chuman (onetime National JACL president) began by taking issue with Hayakawa's statement about calling the centers "concentration camps" because "all the camps were surrounded by barbed wires, there were watchtowers, there were military police roving the camp day and night ... and if anyone tried to get out of there, they were ordered (to be) shot on sight".

Writ of Error Coram Nobis Concept Discussed

Of greater consequence, Chuman suggested to the CWRIC that the wartime court cases of Yasui, Hirabayashi and Korematsu could be reviewed by the U.S. Supreme Court by class

action or a writ of error coram nobis, a seldom considered common law remedy, to reverse these decisions.

About property losses, Chuman referred to Carey McWilliams' "Prejudice" and Morton Grodzin's "Americans Betrayed".

Chuman also said he would support a memorial to the Issei in the forms of government grants to help the elderly, students and the community.

Citing McWilliams, Chuman noted that the losses of Japanese American farmers in the state of California alone was over \$1 billion in terms of 1942 dollars. He also submitted additional statistics of losses to CWRIC.

A poignant testimony was delivered by Mabel Ota, who tearfully told the CWRIC that the birth of her daughter in 1943 under crude conditions in a camp hospital resulted in the child having developmental disabilities. Her father, (Suezo Kawashima of Holtville), a diabetic, died in camp because of the poor diet—mainly consisting of starches.

Dr. Mary Oda said her father (Shiichiro Sakaguchi of North Hollywood), sensitive to the winds and dust at Manzanar, developed a constant nasal irritation and died of nose and throat cancer; her older sister developed bronchial asthma in camp and died at the age of 26; her oldest brother, because of poor camp diet, developed stomach cancer and died at the age of 30—all tragedies occurring within three years upon evacuation.

Marutani Queries Witnesses on 'Ideal Form' of Redress

In addition to personal tragedies from individuals, a panel of county and regional associations supported reparations. Speakers were Dr. Robert O'Brien, professor emeritus in sociology at Whittier College, American Friends Service Committee; Harry Kawahara and Phil Shigekuni, both high school counselors, JACL/PSWDC redress committee; and Morris Kight, L.A. County Commission on Human Relations.

When Judge Marutani asked Shigekuni and Kawahara if they would be satisfied with the CWRIC recommending an "ideal" form of reparations to Congress knowing that perhaps it "wouldn't fly", Kawahara said they would keep pursuing satisfactory redress for "20 or 30 years" if necessary.

Hannah Takagi Holmes, deaf since age 2, testified the War Relocation Authority had neglected the educational needs of handicapped and disabled Japanese American children in camps—disputing WRA Director Dillon Myer's statement to the contrary (see Myer's "Uprooted Americans", pg. 55).

A panel comprised of Roy Nakano, Alan T. Nishio and Mike Murase, while urging their support of the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations, told the CWRIC that the Japanese American concentration camp experiences have imposed problems on the latter generations as well and the redress movement is a sign that Sansei and Yonsei will "confront" the problems facing their community from now on—rather than trying not to "rock the boat".

Nishio added this was "more than an issue of monetary redress—it is a fight to regain our dignity". Murase said that camps have a "far-reaching impact on the community" and these psychological and emotional effects are still present.

Hank Sakai Urges CWRIC Also Educate the Public

Henry Sakai, JACL national treasurer, strayed from his prepared statement to point out to the commission that editorials in such newspapers as The Wall Street Journal and the Indianapolis News have been conveying inaccuracies regarding the evacuation and that one of the tasks of the CWRIC Final Report is to present the facts to the public.

Sakai also noted that the public talked about \$100,000 for each American hostage in Teheran who spent about 450 days there while many Japanese Americans spent over 1,200 days in the U.S. concentration camps and criticized Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wa.) for speaking against monetary reparations.

Final witness for the opening session Tuesday was Baker, who read a statement signed by Dillon Myer, former WRA director. In silent protest, nearly 80 percent of the audience vacated the auditorium. Baker added that Myer "did not want to go down in history as a director of concentration camps".

Baker Scuffles, Ejected from 2nd Session

Lillian Baker returned to the second hearings, which began Wednesday afternoon, and got into a brief scuffle with James Kawaminami, president, 100th/442nd Veterans Assn. of Southern California, during his testimony. A longtime redress opponent, Baker had been circulating flyers to the press claiming that the 442nd veterans backed her support for displaying a captured Japanese "war trophy" at the County Patriotic Hall.

When Kawaminami denied the claim in his testimony, she arose from her seat, yelling, "Now listen, Lillian Baker is here!" and then, after approaching the witness table, attempted to grab Kawaminami's statement from his hand.

A brief shoving match ensued. State marshals arrived and escorted Baker from the room, amidst shouts from the audience telling her to "get out". (That evening on radio, she publicly apologized to Rep. Lungren, who was guest on the Ray Briem talk show, for the interruption.)

Prior to the incident, Shigekuni read a statement from Hiroshi

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Miss 1981 Nisei Week ...



Toyo Miyatake Studio

FRANCES HIROMI SHIMA, 22
(Suburban Optimist Club of Buena Park)

Frances hails from Seattle, the daughter of Jack Seisun and Mitzi Shimabukuro of Seattle. She is a 1977 graduate of Franklin High, Seattle; moved to Claremont at attend Pitzer College and graduated last May in political science. She spent her junior year at Waseda University to study Japanese culture where she realized she was a Nihonjin from "America" and it took her three months to adjust to this frustration in culture.

She is 5 ft. 2. Her career ambition is to work for an international trading company or a U.S.-based multi-national corporation. Her hobbies and interests are in hiking, skiing, tennis, jogging, mountain climbing, piano, koto and the flute.

Mayor Kitayama survives Union City recall by 490

UNION CITY, Ca.—Mayor Tom Kitayama last week (Aug. 4) survived a recall campaign by a slim margin but his opponents said they would continue the battle against the Nisei nurseryman-city executive. Kitayama polled 2,689 votes to 2,199 for recall—a mere 490 vote margin.

The recall issue stemmed from a labor dispute, and the Hispanic community joined the battle against the mayor, claiming he was unresponsive to their needs. Nearly all the nursery workers returned to work after a three-month strike for a slightly higher hourly wage and an open shop. The newly-formed Group Organized to Learn Democracy pushed for the recall.

Kitayama was happy over the outcome. "It shows confidence and trust that people have in me." He was elected mayor when the city was first incorporated in 1959 by his colleagues on the city council by virtue of having polled the most votes then. He has served three appointive and two elective terms since then.



Photos by Rea (left) and Vince Tajiri

Commissioner Arthur Goldberg presses a point in an exchange with Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, lead-off speaker at the L.A. hearings.

Redress Reports

Ex-442 bn. commander

Hanley slated at S.F. hearings

SAN FRANCISCO—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians began accepting testimony here Aug. 11 at Golden Gate University, 536 Mission St., and through Aug. 13 to conclude its field hearings in California.

Leadoff speakers included elected officials: State Sen. Milton Marks, Assembly Speaker Willie Brown, San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, Supervisor Richard Hongisto and Contra Costa County supervisor Sunne McPeak.

Col. James M. Hanley (ret.), former 442nd battalion commander; Col Boris Pash (ret.), former chief of counter intelligence corps (1940-43), Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, and Eric Saul, Army Museum curator, Presidio of San Francisco, made up a key panel on the military. Seven Japanese American veterans were scheduled to follow as the first witnesses, including one WW1 Issei veteran Ernest K. Wakayama.

(A full report of the three-day San Francisco hearings will appear, starting from the next issue.—Ed.)

Witness List: Los Angeles

Following is the list of witnesses in the order of their appearance before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians:

TUESDAY, AUG. 4
Opening Statement by Vice Chair—Rep. Daniel Lungren, (R-Long Beach, Ca.)
Statements by elected officials—Sen. Samuel I. Hayakawa, (R-Ca); Supervisor Edmund D. Edelman, County of Los Angeles; Sup., Michael Antonovich, County of LA; Mayor Tom Bradley, City of Los Angeles; State Rep. Barbara Marumoto, (Hawaii); Councilman Mas Fukai, City of Gardena.
Property/Business Loss—Frank F. Chuman, Esq., LA; Katsuchi Fujita, Torrance; Enoke Amemiya, Gardena (Interpreter: Mrs. Chizu Amemiya); Clarence Nishizu, Fullerton; Koyuki Kato, LA (Interpreter: Shizue Hirata).
Psychological Impact—Akiyo De Loyd, Torrance; Veronica K. Ohara, LA; Mary S. Oda, M.D. No. Hollywood; Joyce S. Tamai, Orange.
Impact on Health—Mary F. Kurihara, LA; Mabel T. Ota, LA; Kim Abe Webster, Monrovia.
Impact of Search and Seizure—Ben Kawahata, Monterey Park; Katsuyo Oekawa, LA; Sally Kirta Tsuneishi, San Gabriel.
Voluntary Relocation—Problems Encountered—Miyeko Matsunaga, Torrance; Alfred K. Nabeta, Huntington Beach; Henry S. Yamaga, La Habra.
Multimedia presentation—Dr. Roy Nishikawa, JACL/Wilshire Chapter
County/Regional Organizations—Dr. Robert O'Brien, American Friends Service Committee; Harry Kawahara, JACL/Pacific Southwest District, Chairman, Redress Committee; Morris Knight, Human Relations Commission, County of LA.
Impact on Education—Hannah Takagi Holmes, Los Angeles (Interpreter: Jeff Lerner); Raymond W. Wiedman, San Pedro.
Impact on Japanese Americans and Community—Roy Nakano, Gardena Committee for Redress/Reparations; Alan T. Nishio, Little Tokyo Peoples' Rights Organization; Mike Murase, Little Tokyo Service Center.
Multiple Impact—Elizabeth Nishikawa, LA; Irma B. Roth, Rosemead; William M. Shigeta, LA; George Takei, LA.
Impact of Discrimination—Ken Hayashi, LA; Albert Kurihara, LA; Katsumi Yagura, Harbor City.
Economic Impact—Harry Okazaki, LA; Henry Sakai, Long Beach; Tom Watanabe, MD, LA; Joe C. Yamamoto, Gardena.
Statement of Dillon Myer, WRA director (1942-46): read by Lillian Baker

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5
Elected Official—Councilman Bob Farrell, Los Angeles.
Japanese American Veterans—Panel 1: Hiroshi Miyamura, Medal of Honor Winner/442*, Gallup, N.M.; James Kawaminami, pres., 100th/442nd Veterans Association of Southern California; Thomas Kinaga, Palos Verdes Estates/442; Paul K. Oda, Los Angeles. Panel 2: Jun Fukushima, Cerritos/MIS; Makoto P. Sagawa, West Covina/MIS; Mitsuo Usui, Northridge/MIS; Bob Hayamizui, Nisei Veterans Coordinating Council.
 * Message read by Phil Shigekuni.
Japanese-Speaking Witnesses—Rev. Bunyu Fujimura, Culver City; Yukimi Kurisu, LA; Manjui Nakamura, LA; Tsuya Nozawa, Gardena.
Multiple Impact—Panel 1: Dr. M. Jack Fujimoto, LA; Dr. Fred Fujikawa, Seal Beach; Bill I. Nakagawa, Gardena. Panel 2: Mitsuru Sasahara, LA; Sumiko S. Seki, Long Beach; Makoto Tsuneishi, San Gabriel; Ewan Yoshida, Long Beach.
Community Organizations—Dr. Tooru D. Matsuo, Agape Fellowship, LA; Beth Shironaka & Panel, San Diego Redress/Reparations Committee; June Kizu, Southern California Chapter, NCRRI; Sue Kunitomi Embrey, The Manzanar Committee.

San Diego Area Witnesses—Economic and/or Psychological Impact: Panel 1: Masato Asakawa, SD; Masaaki Hironaka, SD; Akira Horiuchi, Oceanside; Harry Kawamoto, SD, veteran. Panel 2: Multiple Impact: Elsie Hashimoto, SD; Dr. Harry Hashimoto, SD; Francis L. Honda, SD; Elizabeth Horiuchi, Oceanside.
Multiple Impact—David Imahara, LA; Miyo Senzaki, Altadena; George Morimoto, Gardena.
Impact on Japanese Americans—Warren T. Furutani, LA; Gilbert Sanchez, Frente de los Pueblos Unidos; Elsie Myers, United Teachers of LA; Tom Tanabe, Gardena.
Multiple Impact—Charles O. Hamasaki, LA; Dr. Ben Hara, Covina; Mark T. Masaoka, LA; Marjorie Matsushita, Santa Monica.
Economic and/or Psychological Impact—Larry Boss, Asian American Studies Ctr, CSU Long Beach; Mary Ishizuka, Santa Monica; Anne S. Matsuda, Sepulveda; Jim H. Matsuo, Monterey Park; Iwao Watanabe, La Puente.
Search, Seizure, and Mistreatment—Noboru Nakamoto, Temple City; Kathryn Y. Nishimoto, LA; Kuniko Okumura Sato, LA; Yayoi Ono, Carson; Hector Watanabe, LA.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6
Historian's Statement—Dr. D.C. Alford, Naval Historical Center, Dept. of the Navy, Washington, D.C.
Japanese-Speaking Witnesses—Tetsu Saito, LA; Saburo Sugita, Gardena; Kiyoko Yamashita, LA; Mamoru Ogata, Gardena; Haruko Shida, Monterey Park.
Terminal Islanders—Masaharu Tanabata, Terminal Island; Henry T. Murakami, Temple City; Kanji S. Yamashita, San Pedro.
Mental Health Professionals—Amy Iwasaki Mass, Whittier; Paul Chikahisa, Torrance; Bebe Reschke, Santa Monica; Morry Talmach, Van Nuys; Dr. Edward Himeno, Monterey Park; Dr. Ford Kuramoto, Monterey Park.
Impact on Health—James T. Fujii, LA; Machiko Machida, LA; Chiyoko K. Sasaki, Riverside.
Economic and/or Psychological Impact—Rei K. Osaka, Pasadena; Peter K. Ota, La Mirada; John J. Saito, LA; Dr. Linda Morimoto, LA; Vernon Yoshioka, San Diego.
Multiple Impact—Panel 1: Hugh Anderson, S Pasadena; Esther Takei Nishio, Pasadena; Frances C. Kitagawa, Venice; Kazumi G. Morimoto, Gardena. Panel 2: Fusako M. Odagiri, Long Beach; Hideko Sasaki, LA; Henry S. Tamaki, Monterey Park; Mitsuye Uchida, LA.
Constitutional Issues and Possible Remedies—Fred Okrand, American Civil Liberties Union, LA; Dr. Junji Kuramoto, Riverside JACL; Carole S. Morita, Esq. & Alan Terakawa, Esq., So. Calif. State Bar Assn; Rose Matsui Ochi, Esq., LA; Gerald M. Sato, Esq., Sherman Oaks.
Pre-war Climate and/or Reparations—H. Read McGrath, LA; George K. Roth, Rosemead; Rev. Herbert K. Nicholson, Pasadena.
Impact on Japanese Americans and Communities—Dr. Lucie Cheng Hirata, Asian American Studies Center, UCLA; Dr. Akemi Kikumura, Woodland Hills; Sheri Miyashiro, Asian Student Union, CSU, LA.
Business Property Loss—Yoshio Eki-moto, Lancaster; Mas Inoshita, Glendale, Ariz; Hiroshi Kamei, Anaheim.
Resettlement Difficulties—Teru Watanabe, LA; Yoshio Nakamura, Whittier; Grace Nakamura, Whittier.
Multiple Impact—Panel 1: Masakazu Imamoto, North Hollywood; Mas Odol, Gardena; Jeff Tsuji; Bruce Kaji, Gardena, MIS; Panel 2: Kazuo Mori, Bellflower; Marian Kadomatsu, Glendale; Joe Sakamoto, Carson; Ruby Okubo, LA; Judy Imai, Santa Susana.

Bendetsen explains his role to CWRIC

The following written testimony by Karl R. Bendetsen, former Assistant Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command, was submitted July 9 to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians:

During the year 1941, while serving in a staff capacity in the War Department, I was assigned to the newly established office of The Provost Marshal General. I am now unable to recall the date but I believe it was in late summer. There had been no such office since the end of World War I.

My duties were varied although they did include attention to the provisions of the Geneva Convention applicable to prisoners of war and to the need to establish a Prisoner of War Information Bureau in the event war came. These duties also applied to the provision of facilities by the War Department for housing of such aliens of hostile nations who were regarded by other authorities as dangerous if war came.

The War Department had no jurisdiction or authority over any enemy aliens in the United States excepting only that provided in Executive Order 9066 (E.O. 9066) from and after Feb. 19, 1942 with respect to enemy aliens residing within the Western Defense Command. Such individuals then came under the aegis of the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army by delegation from The President of the United States.

The office of the Provost Marshal General was then very small and I simply do not recall that it had an Aliens Division or for that matter any sections which were extensive enough to be designated as "Divisions." It is not a matter of any consequence or import. I refer to this only because of the exchange of letters.

I believe that from the title of the Commission, it will concern itself among others with the subject of the Aleuts who were evacuated from the Pribilof Islands off the coast of Alaska in the Bering Sea. I had no duties, no assignments nor any authority by delegation or otherwise relating to the Aleuts. I am not familiar with any aspect of that action. I was informed by others that the Aleuts were not self-sustaining and could not become so. They therefore required frequent support and supplies by sea. Because hostilities and the then command of the seas by the Japanese naval forces rendered such support problematical, they were removed to assure their own survival, presumably by the Department of Interior.

I am inclined to believe that the interest of the Commission in asking me for a statement accordingly relates to the evacuation in 1942 of persons of Japanese ancestry from the Western Sea Frontier of the United States under the authority of Executive Order 9066 dated Feb. 19, 1942. In order to be as helpful as I can to the Commission, I will therefore refer in this statement primarily to that subject.

Months Following Dec. 7, 1941, Recalled

Starting at the beginning, and viewed in the perspective of the months following Dec. 7, 1941, and particularly the winter and spring of 1942, it will be recalled from your general knowledge that the tides of war in the Pacific were running most adversely to the United States. The nation had suffered many reverses. The Japanese in its superbly coordinated and devastating surprise attacks on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Singapore had achieved unprecedented successes.

Japanese naval units had also shelled the West Coast with submarine mounted cannon and had bombed military bases in the Aleutian Islands as far east as the military bases of Cold Harbor and Kodiak. Japanese military forces had assaulted and occupied the Aleutian Islands of Attu and Kiska. The U.S. Pacific fleet had been crippled. Japanese naval forces dominated the entire Pacific. The situation of the United States was grim and uncertain.

It will also be recalled that the preponderance of all persons of Japanese ancestry residing on the West Coast of the United States had for the most part largely concentrated themselves into readily identifiable clusters.

The legal restrictions of the applicable laws of the United States and California, Oregon and Washington states then in force, combined in influence to further a tendency toward a separate way of life. The Alien Exclusion Acts (which I had always felt embodied very bad policy with which I was never in sympathy) nevertheless were in force over many decades. The fact was that under these Acts, Japanese (who migrated to the United States from Japan) were not permitted to intermarry with U.S. citizens, were not permitted to own land or to take legal title to land and could not become citizens. Over the years, assimilation of the migrants and their families were retarded. These laws did not promote assimilation to a desirable extent.

Gen. John L. DeWitt, as Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, was responsible for the defense of the Western Sea Frontier, including Alaska. The War Department reflected the expressed concerns of General DeWitt and the FBI, and the Justice Department conveyed their great unease to The President himself.

An Assistant Attorney General, James Henry Rowe, Jr., was the principal Justice Department action officer responsible in this field. Mr. Tom Clark (later the Attorney General of the United States and Justice of the Supreme Court) was the Special Representative of the Department of Justice on the West Coast in Los Angeles. His duties then concerned only this subject.

Unscrupulous persons imposed on the Japanese residents in Southern California. This led to reports that all had lost all their properties. This was not so. A few of them were exploited. During the evacuation, extraordinary measures were taken to preserve their properties.

Early Weeks of WW2 Recalled

It will also be remembered by some that during 1940 and early 1941, units of U.S. Marine Reserves and of the National Guard from Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington had been deployed and stationed in the Philippines. These units had been decimated by the Japanese military forces during their conquest of the Philippines. As prisoners of war, U.S. military and civilian personnel, as well as Filipinos were treated with brutality. Many died in captivity as a result. All this had become widely known in the United States. Anti-Japanese feeling was intense, particularly in the West Coast States. The situation which arose from these reports created a powder keg. Violence was near at hand.

General DeWitt, after conferring with various advisors, communicated with General Marshall, the Chief of Staff of the Army, that he felt he could not provide for the security of the Sea Frontier, its sensitive installations, the vital manufacturing establishments, and the harbor facilities; train military personnel and units newly organized; and at the same time deal with inchoate civil violence unless effective means of bringing the deteriorating situation under control could be found.

The Western Defense Command had been designated as a military Theatre of Operations. The Pacific battlefront was ominously near and U.S. defenses were then meager. The Pacific Ocean sealanes were dominated by the Japanese Naval forces.

I was ordered by my superiors in the War Department to proceed to the headquarters of General DeWitt to confer with him and his staff. I made many such trips in December, January and February. I became a "commuter". My capacity was to act as a liaison officer.

My assignment was to gather facts and convey General DeWitt's analyses to his superiors in Washington. Each time I returned from the Presidio I would brief General Gullion, the Provost Marshal General, the Chief of Staff, the Assistant Secretary of War (Mr. McCloy), Mr. James Rowe of Justice and others.

Never Expected Nor Recommended Evacuation

It had not occurred to me that there would be an evacuation or that I would be assigned to General DeWitt's command with duties related to an evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. I did not recommend such action. I was not asked my opinion except once during a conference with then Senator Truman. I did not express it, as will shortly be related. Certainly, I did not seek such an assignment and would not have desired it.

I did my best as a staff officer, accurately to reflect the concerns of General DeWitt and his staff, of Mr. Clark, of the Naval Commander (Admiral Greenslade) and accurately to convey these concerns to the War Department, Justice Department and the White House staff. On request, I also went to Capitol Hill and reported to certain members of the House and Senate. Among those to whom I made such reports was then Senator Truman.

Senator Truman concluded that there had arisen a grave and serious situation. As he was preparing a "signal" that our conference was over, Senator Truman asked me to tell him in confidence whether I would be inclined to recommend that Japanese residents be evacuated from the West Coast. I told him that I had thus far studiously avoided reaching my own conclusion and hoped I could continue to refrain. I explained that I considered it my duty to report the findings and conclusions of the civil and military authorities on the West Coast and present their views with respect to what they considered to be the alternatives and options available for dealing with the major wartime problems posed. I added that if I had reached a conclusion I could not remain objective. He congratulated me.

Ultimately, an Executive Order was prepared in the Justice Department, not in the War Department. No such order could have been presented to The President of the United States without the full approval of the Attorney General of the United States, Mr. Francis Biddle. The Executive Order thus prepared became Executive Order 9066, dated Feb. 19, 1942.

Shortly after Executive Order 9066 was issued, I was again sent to the headquarters of the Western Defense Command at the Presidio of San Francisco. While I was there, the Hon. John J. McCloy, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Chief of Staff of the Army (General Marshall) were conferring with General DeWitt.

I completed the special assignment which I had been sent to do. I had paid my departure respects to General DeWitt's Chief of Staff, General (Allison J.) Barnett, and left without seeing General DeWitt or his conferees, for the San Francisco airport, to board a United Airlines flight for Washington, D.C. And as I was about to board the aircraft, an aide of General DeWitt drove out on the airfield in a military car. He came to me and said, "Bendetsen, you're wanted at the Presidio." I asked, "What has happened?" He replied, "I don't know what has happened, but General DeWitt, General Marshall and Mr. McCloy are together and they are waiting for you. My orders were to come out and get you. I told the airline that General DeWitt had asked that the flight be held, if necessary." We drove immediately to the Presidio. I was ushered into the august presence of The Assistant Secretary of War, Mr. McCloy, Generals Marshall and DeWitt.

Selected as DeWitt's Asst. Chief of Staff

To my great surprise, General DeWitt then said, "Bendetsen, as you know, The President has signed Executive Order 9066, providing for the evacuation from the Sea Frontier of all persons of Japanese ancestry Mr. McCloy, General Marshall and I feel that you are the best choice to be in charge of this difficult assignment."

General DeWitt then added: "There is no time to lose. You are designated as an Assistant Chief of Staff of the Fourth Army and Western Defense Command. I will create the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA). You will be the commanding officer of the WCCA. You will also be appointed as an Assistant Chief of Staff of my general staff. In this capacity you will be empowered to issue orders in my name to yourself as commanding officer of the WCCA. You will thus have full power and authority to act." He then called in his sergeant (clerk) who operated the stenotype and dictated his order:

"I hereby delegate to you all and in full my powers and authority under Executive Order 9066, which in turn have been delegated by the President to the Secretary of War, by the Secretary of War to the Chief of Staff, and by the Chief of Staff to the Commanding General of the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army. All rules and regulations of the Fourth Army over which I have any control or authority, you have authority to suspend, as in your judgment may be necessary. You will take this action forthrightly, you will establish a separate headquarters, you will have full authority to call upon all Federal civilian agencies as provided in the

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People in 1941 photo identified



UCLA Library, Dept. of Special Collections
 PC reader Tom Tokuhisa in Chicago helped to identify the people in this 1941 photo (PC, July 24), showing a government agent searching a home soon after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. They are Mr. and Mrs. Sannosuke Ino and son Shigeo "Wimp" of Palos Verdes Estate, among the 30 Japanese American families who farmed above the cliffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean, according to the eldest son of the family, Glen Toshio Ino, now of Rancho Cordova, Ca.

Caption on the old Daily News photo said it was a Japanese fishing community home on Terminal Island without identifying the individuals. PC checked with those who had lived prewar on Terminal Island but the identity of the family remained a mystery. One even recalled none of the homes on the island had living room walls looking as "elegant". Hence, our appeal.—Ed.

● Guest Editorial:

Inside the Gilded Ghetto

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The first step in understanding Asian Pacific people is to realize that they're not all alike. Tremendous differences, often hidden behind the silken screen that is their image, exist between the individual ethnic groups and between Asian immigrants and American-born citizens of Asian descent.

To start with what we all know best: Both the Japanese and Chinese initial immigrant groups arrived in the United States in the latter part of the 19th century. Since then, successive generations have for the most part overcome the bread-and-butter problems of survival. They've learned to use the U.S. educational, economic and political systems to their advantage. In the deep belief that education is the key to success, they've attained higher levels of education than any other minority group in the nation. They've entered practically every occupation, and some have amassed above-average wealth.

But this glowing report card must stop here. For all the good press they've received, very few Chinese and Japanese have made it to the top. Their hidden problems, more subtle than one would be led to believe, involve a continued frustrating inability to translate education and wealth into power and status. As an arguably valid generalization, they seem unable to advance beyond mid-management levels, and the fact that they don't much mingle with the top strata of American society through private clubs or elite political action committees should make us pause for thought. Are they trying hard enough for such things? Or are they being deliberately kept out?

To be sure, the obstacles are colossally tougher for the newer arrivals, beneficiaries of the 1965 Immigration Act that greatly expanded immigration quotas and gave preference to professional and skilled workers. New Chinese and Filipino immigrants thereupon flooded the country to join existing communities, and Koreans, Vietnamese, Thais and Pacific Islanders came to establish new ones. (Interestingly, Japanese immigration has virtually stopped.)

Many Koreans and Filipinos tend to immigrate as trained professionals, notably doctors, nurses and accountants. But because their self-expectations are so very high, their chagrin and frustration is correspondingly deep when language and cultural difficulties prevent them from finding professional jobs. The loss of self-esteem and confidence creates severe social problems that we'll explore later on in this series.

One must not underestimate the great contrast, however. Some Koreans bring over bulging wallets for the express purpose of starting their own businesses—which they're doing at an amazingly high rate. But while the Korean business community on the whole is booming, community sources say it suffers from no small amount of extortion by Korean hoodlums. And the problem is compounded by the community's tendency to keep mum about its problems for fear of retribution, distrust of American cops, and the need to keep up a good face.

The Vietnamese refugees, however, are in the saddest predicament of all. Those who came over in the first wave after the 1975 fall of Saigon are doing well. They tended to be the better educated, wealthier elite and have been able to start their own businesses. But many of the so-called boat people aren't so lucky. They tend to lack education and money, making their job of survival especially harrowing. They are in desperate need of language and culture classes to help ease them into the American way of life. Not many of them seem to understand, for instance, that wife-beating is illegal here. And because they're the only group of immigrants who didn't willingly choose to come to America, they're most unprepared for the resulting cultural shocks, creating a great need for mental health counseling. To make its plight worse, the Vietnamese community also suffers from gangs and extortion.

But despite all these differences, Asian Pacifics of all nationalities do share many commonalities. A major one is the East/West culture conflict.

Above is the second of 11 editorials on the troubled Asian community in Los Angeles. The entire set is now available in reprint form by writing to the Herald Examiner, Editorial Page, P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051.

90 organizations endorse APAAC

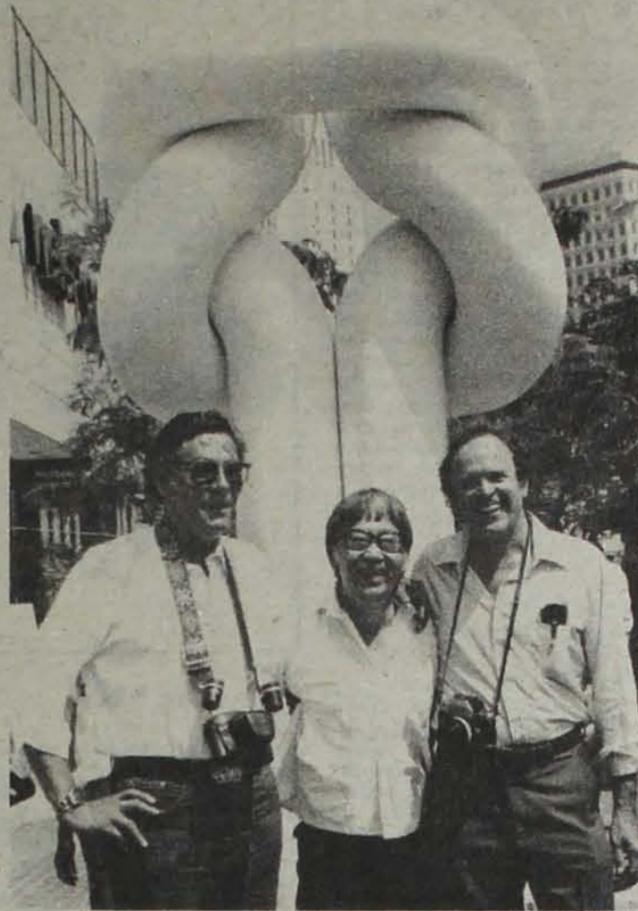
SAN DIEGO—Statewide board of directors of the newly-organized Asian Pacific American Advocates of California (APAAC) are meeting here this weekend, Aug. 14-16 with Dr. Allan Seid, interim president, presiding.

As of July 27, there were 90 organizations endorsing the APAAC concept including seven JACL units: Fresno, Orange County, San Diego, San Jose, Sequoia Chapters and the Tri-District Convention. Two councils consisting of 36 Filipino organizations in San Diego and Sacramento, various ethnic Chinese, Cambodian, Korean, Laotian, Vietnamese and Asian Pacific groups comprise the list.



VINCENT H. OKAMOTO, chairman of the board of Pacific Heritage Bank, announces appointment of Lucious 'Bud' Babcock (left) as president of the Nikkei-controlled financial institution based in Torrance. A bank officer-administrator for more than 20 years, Babcock assumed his duties as PHB's total assets approached the \$8 million mark, more than double its original capitalization at the start of the year.

Reunion of the 'Paris Three' . . .



Vince Tajiri Photo

Nisei sculptor Shinkichi Tajiri (c) stands in front of his "Friendship Knot" in Little Tokyo's Weller Mall. Made of fibreglass resin and thick white in color, the Knot represents friendship ties between U.S. and Japan, according to FOLTA and East West Development Corp., which acquired the piece. The stately Los Angeles City Hall is visible through the opening in the knot. With him at the dedication Aug. 5 are Lou Weber (left) and Baird Bryant, a Hollywood film-maker, two friends he had not seen in 30 years when the three studied art in Paris.

Pacific Valley Bank's bldg. to be highest

SAN JOSE, Ca.—Pacific Valley Bank, founded nearly five years ago with many Nikkei shareholders, is constructing a 12-story, \$25 million office building at 833 W. Santa Clara St., adjacent to the Guadalupe Fwy. and Julian St. off-ramp. It will be San Jose's highest office structure, housing the bank's headquarters.

Yasushi Kato, prominent Buddhist leader, is a member of its board of directors.

Mori warns of Calif. trade 'famine'

BERKELEY, Ca.—The U.S., especially the west coast, face a "famine" in international trade if American companies continue their head-in-the-sand approach to foreign commerce, warned S. Floyd Mori, director of the Calif. Office of International Trade, addressing the Pacific Coast Assn. of Port Authorities here Aug. 3.

Mori accused U.S. firms of spending too much time complaining about trade restrictions of other countries and too little time developing products that can be sold abroad.

Banks pledge \$20,000 to South Bay Keiro

GARDENA, Ca.—Contributions of \$10,000 each were made by California First Bank and the Sumitomo Bank of California to the South Bay Keiro Nursing Home Fund Drive, it was announced July 27 by Fund Drive Chair Helen Kawagoe. After four months of active soliciting, the drive has raised over \$800,000.

\$1,000 each day for hostages in Iran urged

WASHINGTON — An action group formed by families of the hostages in Iran during the 444 days of captivity has asked the U.S. government for compensation because of how they and their families suffered.

The Presidential Commission on Hostage Compensation, formed by Mr. Carter shortly before he left office and continued by President Reagan, opened its hearings here July 23. Brice Clagett, legal adviser to the group, called for \$1,000 a day, which he felt was "very conservative."

Sansei geneticist raps academic-industrial ties

TORONTO—Canadian Sansei broadcaster-geneticist, Dr. David Suzuki supported the concerns of University of California's vice-chancellor, Rod Park's assertion that "a shortage of genetic engineers is luring North American university into dangerous 'illicit affairs' with industry."

In the rush to grab the skills of academic scientists for industrial research, industries are "tumbling over themselves on many campuses," Park told a biotechnology symposium at York University recently.

Dr. Suzuki, in the audience, said that, when his CBC television series *The Nature of Things* did a show last year on the Alberta tar sands, he could not find an academic ecologist to comment on potential environmental dangers.

"We couldn't get ecologists at the universities because they were all under contract with the oil companies," he said.

Scientific tampering with the genetics of organisms strikes at the core of "man's physical and spiritual nature."

"There's no question such engineering changes could lead to major genetic changes in ourselves."

The present academic-industrial relationship is more of an affair than an agreement, he said, since it's like a sexual attraction — "illicit and irresistible."

Mental health service gets media funding

OAKLAND, Ca.—An \$85,000 award to pilot a media mental health promotion project was granted to the Asian Community Mental Health Services, it was announced by the service's Executive Director Rodger G. Lum.

The contract is from the Mental Health Promotion Branch of the State Department of Mental Health, and the project will use television promotional spots to highlight cultural strengths of Asian/Pacific Americans, along with booklets detailing cultural competencies and their value in coping with stress.

Jan Yanehiro marks fifth anniversary of show

SAN FRANCISCO—Jan Yanehiro celebrated the fifth anniversary of her KPIX-TV show, "Evening Magazine" premiered Aug. 9, 1976, by sharing and updating the best shows of the entire period during the month of August. (She is also a board member of the San Francisco JACL.)

Format of the show on evening prime time won wide acclaim, resulting in four other Westinghouse Group W stations producing their own version.

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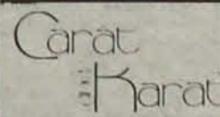
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Mid-term Look

Portland, Ore.

To gauge our movement forward, we must necessarily look backward to survey the distance traveled. Analogous to rowing a boat, we gaze sternward guided by the panoramic view of our progress while steadily oaring away from our positional launch and advancing toward our destination.

JACL's course for 1980-81 was charted by the National Council at the convention a year ago, the goal-oriented itinerary more expansive and ambitious than any heretofore. Navigating both within and beyond our organizational oceans has been challenging and gratifying, despite waters being troubled and testy at times. I can say with all sincerity after completing a year aboard, that JACL is a viable, ship-shape vessel, our crew, top-notch and the membership, an invaluable compass in "keeping our rudder true".

The Redress Commission concept has materialized with the efficient teamwork of John Tateishi, Min Yasui, Clifford Uyeda and Floyd Shimomura, expedited by the valued assistance of Mike Masaoka and Ron Ikejiri. The hearings are now well underway. We are not writing merely a footnote in history but a new chapter in the long-neglected story of the Japanese Americans. No longer is it a shelved, just-covered record of the past; it is an open book of benchmark impact and importance for the future.

JACL's international relations, pioneered by Chuck Kubokawa, has expanded into new areas, establishing contact with Japanese in other parts of the world, notably with Japan in our first cultural interchange under the sponsorship of the Japan Foundation. Another labor of friendship that reached fruition this past year was the initial Pan American Nikkei Conference, recently held in Mexico City, an event which drew a delegation of 100 JACLers who convened and conferred with their counterparts from Canada, Mexico, South and Central America.

These are exciting breakthroughs, indicating that, externally, JACL is a vigorous, active organization. Internally, barometers affirm that we are equally robust and smoothly functioning. Frank Sakamoto's brainchild, Century Club Life, has provided funds for a comfortable financial base while Ron Wakabayashi's administrative skills appear to make possible the perennial pursuit of putting JACL in the black a virtual reality by the end of this fiscal year.

We've logged significant mileage in a year's time. Looking back, highlights of the year glow in the background like triumphant beacons. Looking forward, other goals become increasingly visible and attainable as valid hopes brighten the horizon.

35 Years Ago

in The Pacific Citizen

AUGUST 10, 1946

July 31—Ohio Sen. Taft blocks Truman's appointment of Dillon Myer, former WRA director, as administrator of U.S. Housing Authority.

July 31—JACL reactivates chapter in Los Angeles; National now with 65 chapters and membership of 20,000—matching pre-war total.

July 31—American Veterans Committee, Los Angeles Council, criticizes Rep. Clair Engle's opposition to evacuee claims legislation.

Aug. 1—Immigration district offices ready to accept first papers for naturalization from Issei permanent residents.

Aug. 1—Calif. committee organized to defeat Prop. 15, ratification of amendments to state alien land law; JACL to file argument against measure for voters' booklet.

Aug. 2—Nisei aeronautical de-

signer James Nagamatsu heads new Buffalo (N.Y.) firm to build personal planes.

Aug. 4—Coach Soichi Sakamoto's Hawaii University Swim Club wins Nat'l AAU championships at U.S. Navy Pool, San Diego.

Aug. 5—L.A. Superior Court Judge H. Willis restrains State Fish & Game Commission from discriminating against alien Issei seeking commercial fishing license.

Aug. 5—President Truman signs private bill conferring citizenship to Edith DeBecker Sebald, Japan-born wife of U.S. State Dept. official.

Aug. 5—First postwar convention of 24 So. Calif. Japanese American Christian churches meets in Little Tokyo; chaired by Rev. Dr. John M. Yamazaki.

AUGUST 17, 1946

Aug. 7—Ottawa government reveals 3,151 Japanese Canadians deported to Japan; over 1,300 aboard last ship embarking from Vancouver.

Aug. 8—Disciples of Christ, in

Letterbox

● Stranded in Japan

Editor:

I've noticed several letters lately in PC which might bear a comment or two, on Nisei stranded in Japan during the war. I imagine this happened to a lot of people. Years ago I stopped at a fruit stand outside Lincoln, Ca., and in the course of talking with the fruit stand owner, I found he was formerly a merchant seaman. He happened to mention that about a year after the war ended he was strolling through the streets of Osaka when he ran into a fellow who he'd known before the war as a barber. This Nisei had gone to visit relatives and had been caught overseas, like a lot of others. As he had no means of identification, no one would believe him when the war ended and he couldn't get back.

Fortunately, through meeting this sailor, he was able to establish that he was an American, and eventually got back to the states—purely by luck. I wonder how many were permanently stuck in Japan—a lot more than most people think, I believe.

On the other hand, you printed a letter recently, mentioning all the indignities and abuse some Nisei G.I.s got in the army, during the war. This isn't news—everyone gets harassed in the army during the war, regardless of race, creed, etc. The ones who really had a hard time were those guys of Caucasian-Japanese parentage in Japan, when the war started. Many of these fellows had roots going back generations in Japan, yet were also treated with indignity and abuse, although I don't think they ever had to endure the extreme of dressing up as "enemy".

Many of these fellows worked in intelligence, just as our Nisei did, and many went into infantry outfits, likewise. The regular infantry was the worst of course, with being harassed, and viewed with extreme suspicion, etc. One rather droll incident I recall hearing about, perhaps was "one-up" on the Nisei experience. This particular unfortunate private of mixed parentage was sent to Manchuria, where his sadistic sergeant used to regularly torment him. When the war ended, the American authorities, for some reason, had this private take care of all the papers of returning service men. The sergeant's papers got mysteriously lost and when he was about the last Japanese soldier left in Manchuria, he was on his knees begging his former private for forgiveness, and would he please look one more time? They got back—perhaps a little wiser.

VAUGHN M. GREENE
San Bruno, Ca.

convention at Columbus, O, demand legislation to repay evacuee losses, to remove racial bar to naturalization, and fair trial for Issei facing deportation; submitted by James Sugioka of Indianapolis.

Aug. 9—JACL supports national monument in memory of Nisei war dead at Arlington National Cemetery.

Aug. 9—Rep. Claire Engel explains opposition to claims bill: he doubted benefits should also apply to Japanese indicating loyalty to Japan.

Aug. 9—Hawaii Gov. Ingram Stainback, in welcome home address to 241 Hawaiian Nisei of 442nd RCT, says Nisei GI record will aid in statehood effort.

Aug. 10—New Denver, B.C., wartime housing center for Canadian Japanese, now virtual ghost town as 543 had left during July for eastern resettlement.

Aug. 11—Nat'l Opinion Research Center poll shows only 13% people in U.S. correct in their belief that Japanese Americans were not spies nor saboteurs, 66% did.

Aug. 11—Oregon's six Issei Gold Star Mothers honored at Portland JACL community dinner at Multnomah Hotel, banker E.B. MacNaughton, editor Monroe Sweetland and MIS commandant Col. Elliot Thorpe hail Nisei war effort.

Aug. 14—Army deactivates 442nd RCT at Kapiolani Park, Honolulu; Hawaii hopes to retain regimental colors and guidons.

Aug. 15—War Assets Administration seeks bid on 446 buildings at Amache, Colo., WRA Center.



● Sayonara, Scotty

Editor:

Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa will be sorely missed by those of us who were associated with him in his all too brief service at UCLA. Scotty believed in people and turned in mid-life to a career in sociology. And it was as a sociologist that he directed the in-depth study of the Japanese American people at UCLA. Warm and friendly, but rigorous in his standards he was a member of that rare breed of human beings so needed in these trying times. Sayonara, Scotty.

ROBERT A. WILSON
Los Angeles

Wilson, professor emeritus of history at UCLA, was the other half of the UCLA-JARP leadership

during the '60s and '70s. He is co-author of "East to America: A History of the Japanese in the United States" with Bill Hosokawa.—Ed.

Editor:

The monumental Japanese American Research Project to record the unique experiences of Japanese Americans is now beginning to bear the magnificent fruits of the labors of many persons including Scott Miyakawa as the first project director at UCLA. The project will remain as a memorial to his vision, energy and dedication. His personal encouragement made possible my research, writing and publication of "The Bamboo People: The Law and Japanese Americans".

FRANK F. CHUMAN
Los Angeles

We will miss Scott sorely. Gentle, patient, courageous: he possessed the grace to teach and enlighten with every sentence.

The Japanese American community is forever indebted to Dr. Scott Miyakawa's leadership in establishing the academic foundation for the recording of its history.

His pioneering efforts in the 1960s at UCLA, with cooperation from Boston University, have flowered in the results of the Japanese American Research Project—a major contribution to American education.

We who worked with Scott on JACL's committee shall always cherish the memory of a true scholar and wonderful human being.

SHIG WAKAMATSU
JACL-JARP Exec. Comm.
Chicago, Ill.

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

Any Place but Phoenix

Salt Lake City

My husband calls from Arizona and complains about the heat. This evening, it was 100 degrees when he went to see a show. It had only cooled to 98 degrees when it was over. These were outside temperatures. Inside, it was comfortably air-conditioned. The car in which he traveled was also air-conditioned. At the turn of a knob, continuous cool air flows through the luxurious accommodations of his week's stay. It appears that the only times he has been outdoors, really exposed to the heat, have been in short walks from a car to a building and on the grassy golf course. You would not believe Phoenix in July, my husband said. He cannot wait to leave. So he has changed his travel plans, taking an earlier flight home.

I offered no words of commiseration. If it were about any other place, I probably could. Any place but Phoenix. It is too prominent on my mental geography. I am certain it has all changed now, but all I know is how it used to be. The heat was not particularly bothersome during that spring of '45. Three years of desert survival had done their toughening. Even the savage summers found little left to ravage. An informed source later told me the recorded temperature reached 130 degrees in the shade at Gila.

Sometimes, a few of us were allowed to leave Gila on a day's pass to Phoenix. Once, we were permitted to go to the city to purchase clothes for our high school graduation. It began as a happy occasion. It was almost possible to forget that our graduation, the last to be conducted behind barbed wire, was far from normal.

As we traveled, first by truck and then by bus toward Phoenix, we planned our day. First, we would stop someplace for lunch. It may seem odd today, the longing we had for American favorites, unobtainable in camp. Hamburgers and shakes, hot dogs and banana splits, chili and pie. Only one who has been deprived can wholly understand the simplicity that human desire acquires.

Disembarking from the bus, we spotted a Walgreen's with a lunch counter and booths. The place looked clean and it was empty, being past the busy hour. We occupied a booth and studied the menus. Several minutes passed before we realized the waitresses were ignoring us. There were several of them, filling paper napkin holders and wiping drinking glasses.

Occasionally, we would see one or two of them observing us. As more minutes passed, there was an embarrassing silence. Finally, the bravest among us asked to be served. The waitresses huddled toward the kitchen. They sent a representative, probably the youngest and newest employee. Pointing to a sign, she said, "I'm sorry, but we can't serve you." The day that began so happily was quickly spoiled. I remember we carefully avoided each other's eyes. In the years of our confinement, closed off from the rest of society, our defensive mechanisms had weakened. Perhaps it was a symptom of what was known as, "reservation mentality."

Eventually, we located a hole-in-the-wall greasy spoon. It was owned and operated by a gruff old man. He took our orders grudgingly. After he served us, he noticed our obvious hunger and genuine enjoyment of his good food. Soon, we were conversing. He knew about the camps. As we were leaving, he invited us back, anytime. It was one of the best meals I ever had.

The day was to have further racial rebukes. As we went from store to store, looking for graduation clothes, clerks ignored us. When we found the right garments, our money was often unacceptable. There was one exception. Since we already endured a host of humiliating experiences, we decided to try Goldwater's, the classiest store in the city. We were dumbfounded to be served with utmost courtesy.

There was one other experience that day. As we walked toward the bus, that was to return us to Gila, we heard voices from above. They came from a tall building. There were "hello's," and "hi, honey's." And there was also, "Hey, help get us out of here." The voices came from what must have been the city jail. From their distance, the occupants had no way of knowing who we were or how much we had in common.

It was a day of extremes, but I recall most the return of old fears. I did not particularly notice the heat. The heat my husband complains about tonight. My mental climate was in such turbulence. The last time I went through Phoenix was this time of year. My family was leaving Gila for Utah. The trip was made by bus. We took turns standing or sitting. We traveled almost a day. My husband says the travel time between Phoenix and Salt Lake City is a little over an hour. It depends on who you are and how you travel. For me, it is more like 36 years.

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

'Fibbing' (Matsutake) Season in the Rockies

Denver, Colo.

The fibbing season has come to the Rockies a bit early this year, in fact about a month earlier than even veteran fibbers can remember.



Another name for fibbing season is mushroom season. It gets its name from the fact that otherwise honest, straight-arrow, church-going, family-loving types find it virtually impossible to tell the truth about where they found mushrooms. They cannot deny that they did indeed find some mushrooms. But when pressed for details, a glazed look comes over their eyes and they become completely vague. Further pressure results only in outright falsehoods, so in the interests of friendship it is best not to become too inquisitive.

The mushrooms, of a type known to the Japanese as "matsutake", and treasured in about the same ways as truffles and caviar in other cultures, normally start showing up in the pine forests of the Rockies about the third week of August. This year someone found some—some? It was a gunnysack-ful by most accounts—during the last week of July.

The news spread like wildfire. In about 35 minutes, or maybe it was less, every mushroom aficionado in town had heard about it. The chronic skeptics shook their heads and said it was impossible. Mushrooms didn't stick their heads out of the ground in the middle of summer. But the optimists rushed home, gassed up their cars, and headed for the hills.

Sure enough, the reports were correct. By some freak of nature—isn't nature full of freaks?—the mushrooms had sprung up a month early. I know that to be a fact. I saw a hundred pounds or more in the walk-in refrigerator at Frank Torizawa's store, waiting to be exchanged for a king's ransom which would be paid by proprietors of Japanese restaurants in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

There are two schools of thought about commercializing on the sport of mushroom stalking. One school believes that mushrooming should be a strictly amateur sport to be enjoyed for the sheer pleasure of capturing the shy and delicate fungus.

But the other school contends mushrooms are fair game for the commercial hunter, particularly when at season's

beginning the wholesalers are willing to pay as much as a buck a pound. (Since they throw out the culls, clean off the dirt, pack the mushrooms in cardboard boxes and air freight it to either coast, you can imagine how much the ultimate consumers are paying.)

I must admit that I am of the first school. There is something demeaning about commercializing that which should be sport, particularly when one never captures enough mushrooms to make them worth selling.

But there is a plausible argument for commercialization. There are many people, the argument goes, who find great delight in sniffing and munching on mushrooms. But, being a thousand or so miles away from the spawning grounds, they would be denied the pleasure if it weren't for those intrepid hunters who buy gas at \$1.40 a gallon and drive several hundreds of miles into the forests primeval to bring the delicacy to their tables.

So it is an act of humanitarian charity to undergo great hardship and share the catch with those who respond so ecstatically.

I told you the fibbing season was here. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

A New Game in Town

Philadelphia

I SEE BY the L.A. Times (July 17th) that segments of the Asian American community in Los Angeles have tentatively come together to address common concerns caused by racism, in varying forms and in almost every sphere, which is heaped upon the Asi-



an American community which is viewed by society as a monolithic entity. The name of this non-partisan watchdog group: Asian-Pacific American Round Table (A-PART), headed by a young Nikkei lawyer, Fred Fujioka. Undoubtedly a number of you in the Southland read the article.

I'VE NOT HAD the pleasure of meeting barrister Fujioka, but judging from what he had to say and how he said it, I think we'd be on the same wave-length. For example, he is candid enough to state that "We don't love each other but we will come to respect each other" and recognizes that "Racism against any one Asian ethnic group is bad for all Asians." And then he made it clear where he stood: "As far as we have come, we are not fully integrated into society. It's no longer a question of getting our foot in the door. Now we want to kick it open." That last meta-

phor might cause some furrowed brows among proper Nisei who continue to extol patience. Perhaps Fujioka heard the preacher who exhorted his listeners to turn their cheek to the neighbor who offends, to turn the other cheek if he offends you again, but if he offends you the third time "you're on your own."

IN YEARS PAST I've persistently, but unsuccessfully, pushed for JAACL to commence dialogue, to engage in exploration, to develop some tentative plans for an amalgam of Asian American so that we might, together, address those concerns which are peculiarly common to us. And there were, and are, many. And although I'll undoubtedly continue to be unsuccessful in persuading JAACL, yet because the movement is so necessary and, in fact, so natural—I suppose I'll continue to urge this direction upon the organization. The alternative is to remain fragmented, therefrom ineffective, and then you will need all

the patience you can command. If JAACL at least is not willing to affirmatively listen, with an open mind, and then be guided accordingly, it is doomed to be left behind. And that means irrelevant to the times. As "the only game in town," as we once described the national JAACL organization, that would be a tragic loss of a great potential.

WE IN PHILADELPHIA have had an Asian American Council for a number of years now, comprised of Chinese, East Indian, Japanese, Korean, Pilipino and Vietnamese. Any ethnic nationalism has long gone, and respect for one another has, in many instances, developed into love. Having said this, I do not purport to give any advice to Fujioka and to A-PART: I can only tell you that it can be done, it works.

WE UNDERSTAND THAT the next meeting of the L.A. group is scheduled for August 20th. We would urge ecumenical-spirited persons of goodwill to join and lend strength to this new group. We'll all be the better for it. #

Suspension of writ of habeas corpus prohibited

By MARSHALL SUMIDA

The "implied" war powers and the "Bill of Rights" were in conflict. Executive Order 9066 and Public Law 503 were also a direct violation of Article I of the Constitution that expressly "prohibits" certain government action, to wit: "Section 9, [2] The privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion of public safety may require it."

Westbrook Pegler, representing American "yellow" journalism at its worst wrote on February 15, 1942: "The Japanese in California should be under armed guard to the last man and woman right now—and to hell with HABEAS CORPUS!"

The purpose of a Writ of Habeas Corpus is to release a person imprisoned from unlawful imprisonment. This is the most important of all the civil rights protections provided by the Constitution:

The denial of the writ of habeas corpus destroys every protection of the individual and can subject anyone to illegal imprisonment and denial of due process. The denial of the writ in itself is believed to be a form of "Bill of Attainder", and contrary to the First Article of the Constitution.

The citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry and the "Bill of Rights" were widely regarded as a very substantial constitutional obstacle to the discriminatory evacuation of the whole group. A writ of habeas corpus would require the release of anyone from illegal detention.

Hence, denial of the writ of habeas corpus doomed the Japanese Americans to years of illegal imprisonment. Many Japanese Americans waited for as long as 2½ years. The writ of habeas corpus filed by Mitsuye Endo went through the slow judicial process and was finally heard in the Supreme Court. The Courts pondered the decision to be made in the Ex Parte Endo case after long delays held the "detention" illegal because "detention" was not specified in the Executive Order.

The Constitution had a "gap" in it, which allowed a simple and effective means to suspend the Writ of Habeas Corpus. A military com-

mander is given the power to declare the West Coast an "Off Limits" area to unauthorized personnel, then place the same unauthorized groups in a concentration camp and suspend the "Bill of Rights" for any plausible reason acceptable to the masses regardless of the legality.

In June 1945, Judge Pierson Hall commenting on the double edged implication of Executive Order 9066 pointed out a ludicrous situation when he wrote:

"... an effective means has been found for actually suspending the Writ of Habeas Corpus without appearing to do so, as it would only be necessary for a capricious commanding general to create a military area which would encompass the territory within which the courts are situated having jurisdiction over him, and then to remove therefrom all persons who might violate whatever restriction he may impose in his discretion. He might, under his contentions as to power, remove the judges of the court and the civil authorities...."

CONSTITUTION FORBIDS THE PASSING OF BILL OF ATTAINDER AND EX-POST-FACTO LAWS

The Constitution PROHIBITS specific acts:

Section 9, [3] NO Bill of Attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

The Legislature violated the Constitution by passing an ex post facto law:

Public Law 503 is an Ex Post Facto Law. It was passed by Congress making it a misdemeanor for civilians to disobey a "Military order" punishable by fine imprisonment. If martial law was imposed because of "military necessity" in case of invasion, rebellion, or the public safety required it, all civilians would be subject to "military orders". Public Law 503 was not necessary.

The military cannot be given authority over the life and conduct of American citizens, nor make an act a crime which was not a crime, civilians are not subject to military orders. Without martial law and while the civil courts are functioning the military has no jurisdiction

over civilians.

After Executive Order 9066 was signed, the Provost Marshal General lawyers induced the Congress to hurriedly pass—what has been reputed to be the most sloppiest piece of criminal legislation coming out of Congress. Public Law 503 a Legislative Act by Congress made disobedience to a military order a crime subject to fine and punishment. It was a "Catch 22" situation for American citizens of Japanese ancestry. You were in a "No win situation" with Hobson's choice.

After military orders were issued making the area in which your home was located an "Off Limits" area, it was illegal to live in your own home after a deadline date.

1. If you didn't move and remained in your home, you were in violation of the military order, and

tried by a federal court and be sent to federal prison for violation of Public Law 503.

2. If you complied by the military order you had to voluntarily report to a concentration camp for imprisonment without a trial.

3. If a Group Protest was used, martial law would be imposed for a "rebellion" and the government could use "force" to put you in a concentration camp.

In other words, you were imprisoned whether you broke the law or complied by the law. Ironically, if you violated the law and served your sentence, you were given your freedom to go to a concentration camp. Voluntary imprisonment resulted in over two and a half years of imprisonment for many.

Continued on Page 9

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

Based on Rumor

Senator Marz Garcia is the chief advocate of a bill in the California legislature, SB 49, to make it a misdemeanor to kill a dog or cat for the purpose of consumption. On the surface, it would seem that there is little to oppose about this legislation.



The proposed legislation stems from hearsay accounts focused on refugees. If a man biting a dog is news, allegations of men eating dogs is certainly sensational. Refugees have been accused of eating domestic pets.

In the hearing on this bill, Garcia responded to a question on the enforcement of this bill. His response indicated that there were enforcement problems. He continued, however, that he felt a clear statement of the illegality of the act would be an educational deterrent.

Assemblyman Art Agnos, at the same hearing, pointed out other aspects of the legislation that he thought important. Agnos pointed out that there was little documented evidence of the practice, pointing out a kind of mild hysteria among our citizenry about Asian refugees. He also pointed out that existing legislation would already be applicable to the concern of pet lovers regarding any killing of domestic animals.

It seemed to me that the passage of such legislation by the California legislature would validate to the public that a widespread practice of eating dogs and cats were clearly taking place, and that the public welfare would mandate this kind of bill. This byproduct of the legislation should certainly be weighed before passage of such legislation.

A newspaper account in the Bay Area described an attack on the person and home of a Chinese man who, a neighbor thought, was a consumer of domestic pets. Children of Asian ancestry were being called dog-eaters. In short, a class of people who look alike were feeling the adverse reactions to this bill.

The cure for this particular problem was worse than the alleged disease. To protect domestic animals from a practice, which has not been documented or substantiated, a bill was introduced, which would have a negative social impact on anyone with an Asian face. Senator Garcia wrote me stating that my objections to the legislation were sweeping the problem under the rug.

I was in New York at one time riding up an escalator at Macy's. A sign in route to the next floor warned, "Beware of Oriental Pickpockets." I recall the interesting ways that my presence seemed to stimulate among the various people in the store. #

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FROM PACIFIC SOUTHWEST: John Saito



Harry & Phil

Los Angeles

The Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians hearings are almost over in Los Angeles. Three days and one night of continuous testimony has been a strain on the commissioners, the CWRIC staff, testifiers, audience but especially on the organizers.

We in the PSW have been most fortunate that we have people like Harry Kawahara and Phil Shigekuni. Both have worked many weeks and long hours, coordinating the district in preparation for the three days of hearings. As I sat at my desk I was able to observe the two working busily at the serious task at hand in the short time allotted.

Even though the work was serious Phil and Harry waded through the myriad of paper while carrying on with a light banter between the two, making the workload seem lighter and creating a pleasant work atmosphere.

The preparation included dealing with the media, i.e. interviews, TV show tapings, radio talk shows, etc., communications and coordination with the CWRIC staff, working with other community groups, contacting elected officials, helping people prepare their testimony (I don't mean writing it for them), workshops which included a mock hearing. I probably left out some other details but my point is that there was a lot of work done by those two.

I would imagine that both learned a lot about how to prepare for a hearing and could be a valuable resource to the other cities down the line where the commission will conduct hearings.

I know both are very tired and looking forward to a well deserved rest but I feel that both would be willing to share their knowledge and experience with the other redress committees if asked.

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Philadelphia JACL forum on WW2 detention slated

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An all-day forum on the wartime detention of Japanese Americans will be held by the Philadelphia JACL on Saturday, Oct. 3, at the Friends Meeting House, Fourth and Arch Sts.

Program, starting at 9 a.m., opens with an exhibit and showing of the CBS-Twentieth Century film, "The Pride and the Shame".

The forum will have three parts: (1) historical background led by Roger Daniels, professor from the University of Cincinnati, a recognized authority on the evacuation and internment and author of "Concentration Camps USA"; (2) a panel of three Japanese Americans who lived through the experience, who will discuss the effects of the evacuation and internment on their lives and on the Japanese community; and (3) an analysis by a leading legal figure on the nature of the government's action and its contemporary implications for public policy.

Moderators are Dr. Mary Watanabe, former national president, Pacific Asian Coalition, and Michael Blum, executive director, Nationalities Service Center of Philadelphia. Panelists are Dr. Herbert Horikawa, professor of psychology, Temple University; Grayce Ueyehara, staff social worker for the Lower Merion Township Schools; and Emiko Tonooka, faculty, Antioch College English department.

On the project planning committee are: Martha C. Fujimoto, social worker, Presbyterian-Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical Center, Philadelphia; Teresa Maebori, elementary school teacher at Germantown Friends School and second term president of the Philadelphia JACL; Grayce Ueyehara; and Ed Nakawatase, national rep., Native American Affairs, American Friends Service Committee. Sumi Kobayashi, former board member and former Folk Fair chairman of the Philadelphia JACL, is project director.

The speaker on the legal aspects of evacuation and internment is being selected.

Others participating in the project and persons already mentioned are: Bunji Ikeda, brochure design; Fumio Ikeda, exhibit design; Martha Fujimoto, Philadelphia area mailing list; Jack Ozawa, outside Philadelphia mailing list; Ed Nakawatase, TV and radio publicity; and Reiko Gaspar, local print media publicity.

The forum will provide an opportunity for Nikkei to air their feelings about the evacuation and its after effects and also will serve to educate the larger public about the event which, almost 40 years later, still leaves unanswered constitutional questions which go to the heart of a democratic society.

The forum is actively supported by the American Friends Service Committee. Major funding has been obtained from the Pennsylvania

Humanities Council.

The planning committee has asked JACL members to help publicize the event and to lend articles for the exhibit. Fumio Ikeda, exhibit chairman, has asked for the loan of such items as photos, sketches, paintings, carvings, shell flowers and jewelry, furniture and any other articles made in camp. Contact Fumio by September 8 at the latest, after it is possible. Phone: (609) 853-8138.

● Acknowledgement JACL-PSWDC REDRESS Report 14—July 9, 1981

Donations under \$20: M/M Arthur S. Hibi (Chula Vista), Tak Matsuno (Monterey Park).

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No. 15—July 27, 1981

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JACL-PSWDC GOAL: \$50,000.00
TOTAL TO DATE: \$15,793.00

● Acknowledgement

Twin Cities JACL
Contribution to Redress Program
July 1, 1981

M/M Thomas Semba, M/M Yoshio Matsumoto, M/M George Shiozaki, M/M George Rokutani, Tom Kanno, Sumi Teramoto, M/M George Suzuki, Shig Iseri, M/M Bill Doi, Dr/Mrs George Nishida, Rev/Mrs Andrew Orani, Charles Tatsuda, M/M Nobu Tanabe, M/M Frank Tsuchiya, Sr., M/M George Ono, Mrs. Norio Hangai, M/M Susumu Hirota, Laura Shirley, Dr. Nobuya Tsuchida, Dr/Mrs Jack Ito, Hamline Methodist Church, M/M Sam Hara, Ms. Teiko Ezaki, M/M Sam Hara, M/M Tak Tsuchiya, Sylvia Yasuda, Ann Iijima, M/M John Takekawa, Marie Kallio, M/M Clarence Ikeda, M/M Howard Nomura, M/M Yukio Yamaguchi, M/M David Yahanda, George Yoshino, Japanese American Youth (JAYS), M/M Tom Hara, M/M Edward Hara.

Twin Cities JACL Goal: \$2,300
Total this Report: 1,000

San Diego JACL/PC Project Report No. 1

Following contributions to the San Diego JACL-PC Project to acquire microfilms of the wartime Japanese American camps from the Library of Congress are gratefully acknowledged. Any funds in excess of the cost of the collection of some 50 microfilms will be used to maintain the microfilm reader. Contributions may be sent to Pacific Citizen for the "San Diego JACL/PC Project":

REPORT #1: July 27, 1981
\$10—Masato Bruce Asakawa, SD; Dennis Kunisaki, Monterey Park; M/M Dan Y. Miura, Beaverton, Ore; Veronica Ohara, WLA; Akira Ohno, WLA; Selenoco JACL; Dr Mitsuo Tomita, SD; Paul Tsuneishi, LA; Douglas Urata, Riv; Ver-non T Yoshioka, SD; Anonymous.
\$20—Dr Kiyoshi-Mitsu Sonoda, WLA;
\$25—Mas Hironaka, SD; \$27—Art Nishuoka, SD.
\$50—Sylvia Shibata, Chi.
\$100—Anonymous.
Total to Date: \$332

Orange County hosts Aug. 23 PSW meet

BUENA PARK, Ca.—Orange County JACL hosts the next PSWDC quarterly session Aug. 23, 9 a.m. at the Holiday Inn here, it was announced by John T. Saito, regional director.

Report on the upcoming 1982 National JACL Convention being hosted by Gardena Valley JACL will be among the agenda highlights.

Moriuchis boost JACL Scholar Award fund

SAN FRANCISCO—Since 1976 Philadelphia JACLers Takashi and Yuri Moriuchi have contributed to two \$1,000 JACL Scholar awards for deserving high school seniors. On a recent visit here at National Headquarters, the Moriuchis presented a \$10,000 check to establish the JACL Scholar Award fund.

Moriuchi, a successful orchardist, grows apples and peaches in Moorestown, N.J., and hails from Livingston, Ca.

Wife Yuriko was born in Oakland, raised in Los Angeles and was evacuated to Rohwer, Ark., and resettled in Philadelphia where she met her husband. They have one son, Fred, and three daughters, Agnes, Carol and Nancy. #

Sendai Festival site/date in Riverside changed

At this time of the year, Riverside JACL is all set for its annual Sendai Festival in July, but circumstances have made it possible to escape the July heat and change the scenery by moving the chapter's annual community fundraiser to Saturday, Oct. 17, at Canyon Crest Towne Center.

Carl Bristol and Gen Ogata, 1981 festival co-chair, would welcome suggestions and ideas.

Salt Lake JACL to host IDC convention

SALT LAKE CITY—The 21st Biennial JACL IDC Convention will be held here Nov. 27-28, and National Director Ron Wakabayashi will be the keynote speaker. The workshop theme will be "Nisei and the Retirement Years." For more info call Yoshiko Uno (801) 584-4350.



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Panamerican Nikkei Assn. on tap as key to '83 confab

They helped with registration, the reception Friday night at the Japanese Embassy and Sunday fiesta.

Convention and Panamerican Association Differentiated

After the U.S. delegation—about 130 strong—posed for a group photo during the fiesta, voting delegates to the convention met in the school administration building to formalize the Panamerican Nikkei convention.

Upon recommendation of Kubokawa, members from the host country would preside as chair and secretary. Mexico's Dr. Rene Tanaka and Carlos Kasuga were elected chairman and secretary, respectively, for the voting delegates session. Upon Peru's recommendation, a distinction emerged for the role of the convention chair and secretary: that planning the convention and Panamerican association be separated.

Upon Mexico's recommendation, these conventions would be held every two years. Argentina's Tanoue reminded that at the 1979 Lima convention, it was to be held every three years. Reference to the Lima convention agreement stems from the gathering of South American Nisei representatives in 1979 during the 80th anniversary celebration of the arrival of Japanese immigrants to Peru. The Bolivia delegate Oizumi felt the conventions should rotate between North and South with Panama Canal as the dividing point.

Peru was the chief exponent for recommending the next convention be held in the U.S., especially during the mid-July period when students are on vacation. [Peruvians refer to this as their "winter" break. The seasons are just the opposite in the southern hemisphere.] Mexico, supporting the Bolivian proposal for a north-south rotation of convention sites, urged Peru to host the next convention.

JACL's proposal for a "federation" of international Nikkei was dropped after Tanoue cited some nations such as the U.S. or Brazil had no Nikkei federation to begin with—a federation being assumed to represent a number of associations.

But Canada's Imai and Mexico's Shibayama, believing the Panamerican convention is here to stay and grow, recommended an interim organization to work on the convention and association. Mexico's Tanaka hoped nationals of Japanese heritage from each nation would be represented in the Panamerican association. Kubokawa's caveat was that funding for implementation of this "UN-type format" would be extremely difficult if not all absent.

Brazil's Tisaka, working for an engineering consortium in Venezuela, said he represented no "official" Brazilian position as he had little time to discuss the Panamerican Nikkei concept with any of the many community leaders there. Continuing inflationary costs also prevented the anticipated group of 25 Brazilian Nikkei from visiting Mexico City.

PUNCTUATION NOTE

Whereas the U.S. style has () to indicate missing letters or numbers as in '81 for 1981, for this particular story we are following the Latin American style of (). —Ed.

Census issues first report on races

WASHINGTON—A 14-page booklet (PC 80-S1-3), issued by the Census Bureau this past week on the Race of Population by States: 1980 covers five categories:

- 1—Total; 2—White; 3—Blacks;
- 4—American Indian, Eskimo, Aleuts; and 5—Asian/Pacific Islanders.

The eight tables breakdown the race population by region, percentage, comparative 1970 figures, and distribution of Asian/Pacific Islanders, Vietnamese and Hawaiians in selected states. (The Pacific Citizen was unable to find the cost of this publication, which is available from the U.S. Gov't Printing Office.)

Bookshelf

● Anthology of Poetry

If a student of things Japanese wants a "starter" on a sampling of Japanese poetry, Univ. of Washington Press has just published a commendable anthology, FROM THE COUNTRY OF EIGHT ISLANDS (\$17.50, Univ. of Wash., Seattle, Wa. 98105), which was edited and translated by Hiroaki Sato and Burton Watson.

Already cited as "a primer for the study of (1,500-year) tradition" and "a landmark anthology" by Publishers Weekly, it ranges from the Kojiki (712) to rice-planting songs of the 19th century, modern poems, a Noh play—helpfully footnoted plus a 15-page introduction contributed by Thomas Rimer for a thorough background to this literary heritage.

None of the poems have renditions in Romaji—in case any one is looking for them here. To convey the scope inside 480 pages, the editors had no other choice.—HH.



Chuck Kubokawa (left) of U.S.A. greets Carlos Kasuga of Mexico at the opening night reception at Mexico City's Kaikan.

By HARRY HONDA

Continued from Last Week

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) was signatory to the 1981 CoPaNiMex '81 Agreement, rendered in Spanish. [An English translation will be drafted when the official version is distributed.] Chuck Kubokawa signed as the representative from the United States of America. Floyd Shimomura was one of four witnesses at the signing of the Mexico City communique by the eight voting delegates: Carlos Kasuga, Mexico; Tsugimaru Tanoue, Argentina; Maçahico Tisaka, Brazil; Alfredo Tokunaga, Colombia; Enrique Yara Sonan, Peru; George K. Imai, Canada; Alejandro Torao Oizumi, Bolivia; and Kubokawa.

In essence, these are the points covered as a result of the *Convencion Panamericana Nisei Mexico '81*—the 1981 Panamerican Nisei Convention in Mexico City and agreed upon:

- 1—Another convention is desirable.
- 2—That it be held in the odd-numbered years (and not conflict with the JACL national conventions which are held in the even-numbered years).
- 3—That the next convention be held in Lima, Peru, in 1983 "automatically", if accommodations are not completed for it to be held in the United States (preferably in California as expressed by the South American delegates), provided—
 - a) The Peru delegation to this convention is informed by the delegate from the United States not later than Dec. 5, 1981, that the 1983 convention can be hosted in the U.S.;
 - b) All voting delegates to this convention further report by Dec. 5, 1981, to Asociacion Estado La Union, Lima, Peru, describing its own membership make-up and organizational structure. (Nisei groups in other nations not represented at this convention—Paraguay, Uruguay, etc.—will be welcome to submit this data as a prelude to formation of a Panamerican Nisei association.)
 - c) All voting delegates report to Peru by Dec. 5, 1981, its agreement to form a Panamerican Nikkei association.
- 4—That the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), San Francisco, be designated the coordinator of information being requested of all voting delegates, such association constitutions, roster, proposals on the formalization of the Panamerican Nisei Association. Chuck Kubokawa was designated an interim coordinator. (However, National JACL Board understanding and concurrence would be required, Kubokawa emphasized to the CoPaNiMe delegates.)

Voting Delegates Convene

The six plenary sessions, two professional workshops, fashion show of traditional Mexican dresses, and the impressive Sunday afternoon fiesta (typical Mexican food—tacos with a variety of ingredients and soft drinks, marimba, mariachi bands and piñata) were held at the spacious Liceo Mexicano Japonés, a complex of seven buildings, football field, tennis courts, swimming pool and an outdoor basketball court, built by funds from the Mexican government, Japanese shosha and private sources and local Japanese Mexican contributions to educate the Sansei of Mexico, children of shosha representatives and local Mexican children. [It was about 12 km south of Chapultepec Park, where most of the out-of-town delegates stayed at the deluxe Hotel El Presidente Chapultepec.]

A report on the Mexico Sansei Group founded in 1979, and headed by Yasuo Iida Ito, president, is expected from Walnut Creek's Steve Nakashima, a Sansei who studied Spanish from junior high through college. Known as Grupo Sansei, it is now comprised of 180 members whose average age is 18.2 years.

In the traditions of *Roots*, *Holocaust* and *The Harvest*, Kibe traces the dramatic uprooting of the Miyamoto family on the West coast in 1942. This realistically told narrative appeals to the humanistic side of an often unknown era in American history. The contrast between Japanese and American culture is very complex, and many Japanese Americans like the Miyamotos were faced with a cultural and historical dilemma. Although Kibe focuses on one man, Taro Miyamoto, and his family, his story portrays the experiences of an entire generation of people.—Asian Mail.



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Convention committee president Enrique Shibayama (center) of Mexico City bids farewell at airport lobby to two Sacramento JACLers, Floyd Shimomura and his wife Ruth, both wearing their souvenir sombreros. —PC Photos by Harry Honda

Additional Commentaries: This is a continuation (which we couldn't find room for last week) of the commentaries from the many who attended the first Panamerican Nikkei Convention in Mexico City, during the trip homeward:

4—Kinship of being a Nikkei in America was deepened in the knowledge that WW2 years were equally grim and wretched for all, prefaced by the years of anti-Japanese prejudice, and yet making the comeback individually, socially and economically.

5—JACL might seek redress for the injustices of WW2 in the form of land (as was the case in Peru which proceeded to build its educational complex in Lima) or sums to help construct a Japanese cultural facility, the liceo in Mexico City. [Incidentally, we observed *reparacion*—reparation on signs everywhere at shops where shoes and other goods or items are repaired. So *reparacion* is not the term to express what Japanese Americans understand this to mean when conversing with Hispanics.]

We welcome other Mexico City convention delegates to write to us. Of special interest will be a story of the Mexican "concentration camp" for Baja California Japanese families during 1942-46, by the library specialist in our midst who took down notes as Enrique Shibayama recalled them while touring the hacienda (now a recreation-sports complex) in Temixco, some six or seven miles south of Cuernavaca on the highway to Acapulco.

Books from the Pacific Citizen

This list supersedes all previous listings.

RECENT ARRIVALS

- Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan**, by Bill Hosokawa. Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen with new background material and a running commentary. \$10.95 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Nisei: the Quiet Americans**, by Bill Hosokawa. Popular history of the Japanese in America. Published in 1969. \$6.95 postpaid, Softcover ONLY.
 - Thunder in the Rockies: the Incredible Denver Post**, by Bill Hosokawa. Personally autographed by author for PC readers. \$14.00 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Japanese American Story**, by Budd Fukui. A taste of history and cultural heritage. One chapter by Mike Masooko recalls JACL's role during WW2's Evacuation of Japanese. \$7.85 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Camp #211**, by Jack Matsumoto. A young cartoonist sketches life inside internment camp at Poston. The humorous touch, to be sure. \$7.00 postpaid, softcover.
 - Years of Infamy**, by Michi Weglyn. Shocking story of America's concentration camps as uncovered from secret government archives. \$6.95 postpaid, softcover.
 - Rulemakers of the House**, by Spark Matsunaga-Ping Chen. An inside look at the most powerful committee in the House of Representatives, based on Spark's 10-year experience in that group. \$8.00 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Yankee Samurai: Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory**, by Joe Harrington. An important contribution to Nisei history. Index of individual MIS names. \$11.75 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Ministry in the Assembly and Relocation Centers of World War II**. By Rev. Lester Suzuki. A unique focus of the Protestant, Catholic and Buddhist churches in the WW2 camps for Japanese Americans. \$11.75, postpaid, softcover.
 - Hiroshima-Nagasaki: A Pictorial Record of the Atomic Destruction**. Over 300 pages of photos, some taken by U.S. Army and returned to Japan in 1973. \$26.25, postpaid, Library edition (Proceeds to Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors of the U.S.A.).
 - They Called Her Tokyo Rose**, by Rex Gunn. Documented account of a WW2 legend by a Pacific war correspondent who stuck with the story to its unimagined culmination. \$5.75 postpaid, softcover.
 - Tokyo Rose: Orphan of the Pacific**, by Masayo Duus. A fascinating narrative, with introduction by Edwin O. Reischauer. \$13.95 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Hawaiian Tales**, by Allan Beekman. Eleven matchless stories of the Japanese immigrant in Hawaii. \$4.70 postpaid, hardcover.
 - Sachie: a Daughter of Hawaii**, by Patsy S. Saiki. A faithful portrayal of the early Nisei in Hawaii told in novel form. \$5.25 postpaid, softcover.
- BOOKS IN JAPANESE**
- Nisei: Kono Otonashi Amerikajin**. Translation of Hosokawa's "Nisei" by Isamu Inouye. Ideal gift for newcomers from Japan or friends in Japan. \$20.00 postpaid, library edition. (Only supply in U.S.)
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Photos by George Wakiji

CWRIC initiates hearings in the Senate Caucus Room July 14. Commissioners are (from left) Joan Bernstein, chair; Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court justice and U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations; and Hugh Mitchell, Seattle, ex-U.S. senator.

CWRIC Continued from Front Page

Miyamura of Gallup N.M., winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor for his valor in the Korean war. The air controllers' strike prevented his appearance. Miyamura said, "... I believe that a part of what makes this country great is that not only can it admit its mistake, but more importantly, it can provide justice to those who suffered as a result of its mistake. By justice, I mean some sort of monetary award as a small way of 'making it up' to its wronged citizens."

Goldberg's Commentary Made, But Not Final

Because of a nagging back injury, commissioner Goldberg had to leave the hearings for the remainder of the sessions here. However, before leaving, he lent some personal observations of the hearings transpired thus far and prefaced his opinions were not necessarily his final ones nor of the commission.

Noting that the CWRIC has an "onerous task" and that there were differing views even in the Japanese community, Goldberg said he was "very disturbed" by the scuffling incident that occurred.

In a sense, Goldberg was responding to Baker's stand on evacuation. "I know of no one who has any knowledge of history, who argues today that the evacuation of Japanese Americans was not an unconscionable act on the part of the American government. No one! And somehow, this has been lost in an argument of whether you call the relocation centers 'concentration camps' or 'relocation centers'."

"If I were in camp with barbed wire, living in barracks and requiring a pass to come in and out, I guess I would call them a 'concentration camp'. But, if someone wants to call it a 'relocation center', then that's their privilege."

"It is necessary to know, however, and I think it's important for our country to know that our camps ... were not 'death camps'. I said that to Senator Hayakawa ... however, the concept of evacuating and keeping in custody American citizens and resident aliens for varied periods of time is just absolutely unthinkable and unconscionable ..."

Goldberg Cites Fifth Amendment—Due Process Guaranteed

"I want to remind all of you—you do not have to be a citizen to have the protection of the (U.S.) Constitution," Goldberg continued, citing the Fifth Amendment which says "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law". He reminded the audience that the Supreme Court has construed that right applies to both resident aliens as well as citizens.

Of the wartime Korematsu and Hirabayashi cases, Goldberg said "a great deal (has been) made" over the court's rulings. "Well, the Supreme Court has been wrong in the past," as cited the Dred Scott decision which was so wrong that it brought on the Civil War and was eventually corrected by the Fourteenth Amendment.

"Furthermore ... the essential basis of Korematsu was overruled by the Supreme Court decision in *Bolling v. Sharpe* which said that the Fifth Amendment does contain, although not expressly stated, an equal protection clause."

Goldberg also noted there should be "no argument" that Evacuation took place, that Japanese Americans were put behind barbed wires and into "inadequate barracks not suitable for human habitation" because they "looked different". He remembered Americans of German and Italian backgrounds were not put in camps with the exception of a few disloyals.

Monetary award, a small way of 'making it up' due to wronged citizens: Hershey Miyamura

"The war does not excuse the violation of a basic constitutional right as Abraham Lincoln learned during the Civil War," said Goldberg. The former Supreme Court Justice also noted that there was a serious violation of the rights of Japanese Americans, "none of whom were proved to be disloyal". He felt that both the Congress and the President should apologize to the Japanese Americans and regarding reparations, Goldberg said, "Financial redress? Yes! How much? That's what we want to hear from (you). In what form? That's why you have to express your views; others too."

He also reminded the audience that what the Imperial Japanese forces did to American prisoners during the war should not be associated with what happened to American civilians, "who were citizens and/or resident aliens".

He was "appalled" at the Baker-Kawaminami incident be-

cause it was based, in part, on an unnecessary argument. The evacuation was a "racist act" and "there is no other reason," Goldberg declared. "All of this is a matter of record and I don't hesitate to say this in advance of the Committee's findings, because it's clear."

Noting that he read an item which said "things must have been great" for the Japanese Americans in camp "because they hold reunions", Goldberg reminded that there are also reunions in Jerusalem for former Holocaust survivors. "Are we to believe then that the death camps were a nice summer resort for the prisoners?"

Father Arrested by FBI in '42, Whereabouts Unknown

Another very moving testimony came from Ewan Yoshida, 51, whose father was Japanese and mother an Aleut. He told the CWRIC he has not seen his father (a commercial fisherman in Kodiak, Alaska) since the FBI arrested him in 1942. The last known whereabouts of him was in Utah. To this day, said Yoshida, he does not know whatever became of his father. "As far as I'm concerned, the American government took my father and made me (and my two older brothers) an orphan," Yoshida said in tears at the witness table. "All I can do is to hope and pray." His mother died while the boys were still young. They were living in an orphanage when war was declared.

Lungren told Yoshida the CWRIC would try to provide him with assistance. (The JACL, since learning of this case, has been searching the archives, finding that Ewan's father was allowed to leave detention camp to work in agriculture in Idaho and Utah.)

Dr. Tohru Matsuo of Agape Fellowship, Los Angeles, said the evacuation has affected families through the generations and stressed heirs must be included in reparations.

June Kizu of the So. Calif. chapter of NCRP urged individual reparations starting at a minimum of \$25,000 in addition to community funds and perhaps land grants. She dismissed the argument that all Japanese Americans "have it made" because it has no relevance to the injustice that had occurred.

Aki Horiuchi, 54, revealed the horrible death of his baby sister who fell into an outhouse toilet while his family was sharecropping in Layton, Utah. The city-bred family was given the "choice" of either being forced into a concentration camp or moving inland voluntarily when Executive Order 9066 was announced. His father, who was picked up by the FBI at Terminal Island while visiting friends Dec. 7, 1941, and released decided to voluntarily move the family of seven children and grandmother inland because of his experience with the FBI.

Hamasaki's Testimony Sparkles with Humor and Anger

Humor and anger also earmarked the second day of hearings

War not excuse for basic violation of civil rights, as Lincoln learned: Justice Goldberg

as it wound down close to 11 p.m. (two hours behind). Charles Hamasaki, a young Terminal Island fisherman before the war, described without use of his written testimony and in "Terminal Island" pidgin English how the FBI arrested him, a feisty Nisei, for being an "enemy alien" and how he was shipped by train to a North Dakota internment camp.

After mentioning the barbed wires and machine guns at the camps, Hamasaki said, "Dis Lillian faker or Baker or whoever she is, she says (it's) not concentration camp, but I call it concentration camp." He then told CWRIC how he was questioned on loyalty:

"They even ask me, 'What if Japanese Army invade dis land over here and we give you rifle, what would you do?' So I told 'em, 'What would I do? Chee, Japonee army come dis far, you no have to worry about dat kind of ting!' But I say, 'I would be loyal!'"

Favoring monetary redress, Hamasaki said, "Dat Senator Hayakawa, he don't know nothing."

With time running short, Marutani (who took over the chair of the commission panel when Lungren departed to attend another House matter) asked a few of the remaining witnesses if they could perhaps summarize their testimony in order to accommodate questions from the commissioners.

Witness Jim Matsuoka, 46, became infuriated and shouted, "I will not bear my emotions in front of this government ever again!" So Marutani patiently allowed him to have his say.

Government Evidence Shows Even Greater Economic Losses

Larry Boss of CSU Long Beach Asian American Studies Center provided an economic study on the losses of Japanese Americans in 24 Southern California cities and in particular, Long Beach. From data he gathered from the National Archives and WRA records, his study concluded, "It is feasible, indeed probable, that the evacuation cost Japanese communities from six to eight billion dollars in losses immediately attributable to their forced removal."

Boss also reminded the CWRIC that these figures were based on the tables from 1942-1948 so with inflation and interest, that amount of losses would be tremendously greater.

Naval Historian Opens Third Session

The third session was highlighted with a statement by Dr. Dean C. Allard, a Dept. of Navy historian, who provided a naval, historical context in which the decision was made to relocate Japanese Americans and nationals from the West Coast. Summarizing the Pacific war situation of the early months, he told the CWRIC several Japanese submarines had attacked ships and shore positions on the U.S. west coast.

"In comparison to events in other theaters of war, these harassing operations off the west coast were of minor military significance. Nevertheless, they became the subject of great press attention and of intense public concern," noted Allard, who also mentioned the "so-called Battle of Los Angeles" in February, 1942, in which military forces fired anti-aircraft guns at alleged attackers.

Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians

(P.L. 96-317) May 8, 1981 Listing

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"It is now known that there were no Japanese forces in the Los Angeles area at the time," Allard continued. "These elements in the history of the Pacific War can in no sense be seen as excusing the injustices involved in the relocation and internment of individuals of Japanese ancestry who were living on the west coast at the outbreak of World War II. They may serve to elucidate, however, part of the outlook of the population of the Pacific states and of governmental officials at the time program was undertaken."

During the questioning, Allard recalled the "very famous report of Lt. Cmdr. K.D. Ringle, naval intelligence officer who was an expert in Japanese affairs. In 1942, Ringle's special report said "that he was opposed to mass evacuation of individuals of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and non-citizens."

Allard added that Ringle's report noted that "the government's interest and the military's interest was to allow the inherent loyalty of the vast majority of individuals of Japanese ancestry to be encouraged," since this was in the "military interest and the national interest."

At the very most, noted Allard, Ringle thought that only about 3% of the Japanese population in the entire U.S. or 3,500 might be suspect, and thus detained and investigated.

"Commander Ringle's report basically concluded that the problem, as far as security matters were concerned, should be seen as an individual problem, instead of a mass problem," said Allard. Ringle also felt that "people who wanted the mass evacuation were taking a racial approach to the problem."

Continued on Next Page



CWRIC Commissioner from Alaska, Fr. Ismael Gromoff, gets name tag pinned by Cherry Tsutsumida during the Washington, D.C. JACL reception at International Club July 13.

Rohwer-born jurist vows not to let it happen again

TORRANCE, Ca.—Judge Ernest M. Hiroshige, appointed to the municipal bench in February, 1980, still remembers and chuckles over his jury trial case during a recent interview with Daily Journal writer Don DeBenedictis. It was for attempted murder—of a tree.

Defendant was actually charged with vandalism. His neighbor was accused of poisoning a eucalyptus tree, which had the annoying habit of shedding its leaves in the defendant's yard. "It was like a murder case. It was totally circumstantial. They showed that (the defendant) had a motive, that he made statements of threat at a cocktail party... The prosecution had an expert witness come in who predicted the tree would die within one year, much like the murder within a year and a day rule."

"It was a great way to start on the municipal court," Hiroshige laughed. "I couldn't believe that case."

The South Bay jurist, who was born in Rohwer, Ark., in 1945, (Feb. 29, 1980, PC) graduated from UCLA in 1967, his law degree from Hastings in 1970, and served with

the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office from 1971 until his appointment to the bench. Active in various community and professional groups, he was a founding member of the Japanese American Democratic Club and the Marina JACL chapter.

The legal newspaper's profile of the Sansei jurist tied in the wartime Japanese American experience which his parents, the Ted Hiroshiges, often recalled and about which he studied, and its application from the bench.

Hiroshige said he is "profoundly affected" by the mistreatment suffered by his family and others "who were removed and incarcerated as a result of war hysteria and racial bigotry". In his papers for a judicial appointment, he noted, "It is the moral duty of each member of the judiciary to place legal and constitutional principle above political expediency."

He told the Daily Journal, he and other judges with his background are aware it could happen again "but we're dedicated that they're not going to happen."

Nikkei Lions donate \$8,000 to comm. groups

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nikkei Lions of San Francisco presented checks totaling over \$8,000 to four charitable community organizations on July 15: the Japanese Cultural and Community Center of Northern California; the Board and Care Project of Kimochi, Inc.; East Bay Housing Project; Lions Eye Foundation. Each group received \$2,061.88, which was raised through a benefit fashion show held May 2.

Sister City business groups sign affiliation

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo Business Assn. and Nagoya's Minami Otsudori Shinko-kumiai signed a sister city business district affiliation at a welcome party Aug. 6 at the New Otani Hotel.

Forty Nagoya businessmen, here for Nisei Week, witnessed the signing to exchange ideas, participate in each other's festivals (Matsuri) and maintain close ties.

Constitution forbids Congress to legislate, the Constitutional prohibition also applies to the Executive, the Courts and all branches of the government including the military.

The Supreme Court later sanctified the whole concept by declaring the actions of the military orders issued under EO 9066 and Public Law 503 constitutional. The law allowed in effect an illegal "Bill of Attainder" under cover of military necessity.

HEARINGS Continued from Previous Page

Mental health professionals testified on the psychological effects of the camps and among them, clinical social worker Amy Iwasaki Mass, 45, now on the faculty at Whittier College, told the CWRIC why so many Americans, Japanese and otherwise, rationalized, justified and denied the injustice of the Evacuation.

The one-time Heart Mountain resident said, "we lulled ourselves into believing the propaganda of the 1940s so that we could maintain our image of benevolent, protective Uncle Sam... The pain, trauma and stress of the incarceration experience was so overwhelming, we used the psychological defense mechanism of repression, denial and rationalization to keep us from facing the truth."

Mass also compared the relocation experience with that of a battered child who, despite the punishment of the parents, "still wants (them) to love him and who hopes that by acting right he will be accepted..."

Dr. Edward Himeno, 55, a psychiatrist born in Hawaii, noted that the "camp experience contributed to the basic personality of the West Coast Japanese American".

Research shows Japanese evacuation losses may be over \$6 billion—not \$400 million

Dr. Linda Morimoto told how a mentally ill camp internee was shot by a military guard at Gila River when he attempted to leave through the camp gate to look for his father. The man was wounded and is still under the care of his elderly parents, both retired.

Panel on Legal Issues Focuses on Money Compensation

During his testimony on the legal panel, attorney Fred Okrand of the American Civil Liberties Union said the Evacuation is "probably the greatest single violation of civil rights in our history". He felt that the dissenting opinions in Korematsu were correct and that the term, "concentration camp", used in them were the "true names" for the centers.

"If this commission were simply to conclude that a wrong had been done and the evacuation recognized as such a wrong, little will have been accomplished, and we all might as well have stayed home (from this hearing). Everybody knows that a wrong has been done," Okrand declared.

Okrand said "Monetary compensation for false imprisonment is well recognized in our law. In a sense, the Japanese evacuation was one large, colossal false imprisonment. To compensate for that would be carving no new ground."

Attorney Carole S. Morita, representing a California State Bar

Continued on Page 10

Ishizuka play of WW2 camp life to debut in October

LOS ANGELES—"The Truth of the Matter", a new play by Karen Ishizuka about the psychological effects of the wartime internment of Japanese Americans, will premiere in October as a fund raising benefit for the JACL PSWDC Reparations and Redress Committee and The National Coalition for Reparations and Redress.

Ishizuka, who focuses primarily on Japanese American themes, wrote the one act drama specifically to bring attention to the issues surrounding the nationwide congressional hearings now being conducted by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

About her play Ishizuka said, "People who were in camp have their own version of what the camp experience was all about. Each story is valid and only all of them together make up the *The Truth of the Matter*". In my play three Nisei play out their stories. Hopefully others can identify with them and begin to tell their own."

The impressive cast featuring Nobu McCarthy, Robert Ito, Akemi Kikumura, and Rodney Kageyama will be directed by Sab Shimono.

Veteran Hollywood actress Nobu McCarthy is best remembered for her performance in the motion picture "Farewell to Manzanar". The popular Robert Ito is currently featured in the TV series "Quincy". Akemi Kikumura, in addition to her many acting appearances, is also a professor of anthropology at USC. Rodney Kageyama, who has directed many plays in the Bay area, is currently in the cast of East-West Players' production of Ed Sakamoto's play "Life of the Land".

Proceeds from the performances will go towards JACL's and NCR's national campaign to educate the general public about reparations and redress issues. Tickets are \$7.50 general admission and \$5 for senior citizens, students and groups of over 20 and will be sold on a first come first serve basis. For information call the PSWDC JACL office, (213) 626-4471.

Government

Gordon Aoyagi, 35, who was operations manager for the Boulder (Colo.) Regional Transit District, is completing his second year as director of the Westport (Conn.) Transit District. His parents, Harry and Miyo Aoyagi of Denver, reported he is confronting the usual problems plaguing public transportation: threatened budget cuts, increased operating costs, fare increases, service cuts an apathetic public and a rigid-minded town council.

Calif. Gov. Brown appointed attorney Richard T. Miyao, 47, to the Japan-California Economic Advisory Council, a group seeking to promote greater economic ties between Japan and California. Miyao is a member of the San Diego JACL board and San Diego Mayor Wilson's crime control commission.

SUMIDA

Continued from Page 5

BILL OF ATTAINDER

A "Bill of Attainder" is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial. Cummings vs Missouri, 710 U.S. (4 Wall) 27,323 (1867) Congress, by the express words of the Constitution, is forbidden to pass any law having an effect which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial.

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BENDETSSEN Continued from Page 2

Executive Order and to call for assistance and cooperation of the State authorities as The President has in turn asked the Governors of the states concerned to provide. You will do this with a minimum disruption of the logistics of military training, operations and preparedness, and with a minimum of military personnel, and with due regard for the protection, education, health and welfare of all of the Japanese persons concerned. You will, to the maximum, take measures to induce them to relocate voluntarily under your authority, in areas east of the Cascades, Sierra Nevadas, and north of the southern half of Arizona and New Mexico, so that the burden upon them will be at a minimum. You will make known that the Army has no wish to retain them at any time for more than temporary custody. It would be contrary to the philosophy and desires of the Army to do otherwise. These measures are for the protection of the nation in a cruel and bitter war, and for the protection of the Japanese people themselves. You will use all measures to protect the personal property of Japanese, including crops."

There were 24 temporary assembly centers which were selected, established and equipped along the West Coast. I later selected the sites for the ten relocation centers to which those Japanese persons who had not already relocated in the interior could be moved pending their relocation and absorption into the economies of the interior states.

Evacuation Process and Direction Recalled

The procedure followed was to designate evacuation zone control areas. I called upon all of the Federal Agencies for assistance, including the Federal Reserve and the banks in the Federal Reserve system. I used agencies of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. Such authority had been delegated by President Roosevelt in Executive Order 9066, as above stated.

General DeWitt's order to me directed in very specific words that

"You will protect their crops, and harvest them and see that they are paid for their produce." We harvested all crops, we sold them, we deposited the money to their respective accounts. We kept families together.

As indicated, we established 24 interim family assembly centers. The families were not separated. We made special arrangements aboard the trains for their protection and for their reasonable comfort and health. Step by step, we evacuated people from designated evacuation zones into the assembly centers which had been prepared to house them.

Under my direction the relocation centers were built and furnished with residential equipment, bedding, beds, dressers, tables, chairs, schoolrooms and teaching equipment, infirmaries, dormitories, bathing and sanitary facilities, as well as kitchens and dining halls, fully equipped.

When all those who had not resettled themselves had been moved to relocation centers and all arrangements had been made for training of

REDRESS Continued from Previous Page

subcommittee, said, "It is the most fundamental principle of our system of jurisprudence that there shall be no wrong without a remedy. Historically, civil wrongs have been remedied by compensatory damages... The mandate of this commission... is to fairly assess the scope and degree of those wrongs, and, most importantly, to recommend remedies which are demanded by those wrongs."

In agreement, Rose Matsui Ochi, member of the U.S. Select Commission on Immigration which recently completed its work, compared the stigma suffered by evacuees to that of rape victims, "who become so mentally disturbed, they begin to believe they are somehow responsible for being violated".

"In the case of redress, a whole Japanese community movement can not come (together) because of some with psychic scars who are uncomfortable with making demands and feeling unworthy and undeserving of redress," Ochi added.

"Legally, without even going to the books, any constitutional lawyer can tell you that the judicial decisions emanating from the evacuation period are without precedent and are not reconcilable." She also recommended to the CWRIC for an extension of time and appropriations for the staff to accomplish its mission.

Attorney Gerald Sato of San Fernando Valley responded to Commissioner Lungren's fears that a "floodgate" of reparation claims would come from members of other minorities, saying to the CWRIC, "In your report, please make it very clear that what you are considering are specific, concrete injuries that have been suffered by people—not injuries or violations of law in the abstract".

Commissioner Marutani asked Sato another key question: Would not reparations for Japanese Americans, in effect, pit "minority against minority" even though this concept should be, in principle, unjust? Sato said that the danger "is very real" but it should not affect the commission's recommendations.

Commissioner Flemming commented that perhaps the legal panelists appear to feel that the issue of redress is a matter of principle and each individual victim has the right to accept or reject the monetary reparations, should it be awarded. Okrand told Flemming that "you'll get no argument from me" because each former internee can "waive their constitutional right"—should the Congress award monetary reparations—and can decide not to accept the monetary award.

Over 150 from all walks of life speak for redress, 3 on record as opposed

In all three sessions, over 150 persons testified before the CWRIC with the majority favoring monetary redress. Some added trust funds or community aid be included. Nearly all supporters of redress felt the need for legislative action to prevent such an occurrence from happening again plus an apology from the government.

Some asked for more than \$25,000 and one witness felt that her losses warranted \$1 million in reparations.

Mark Masaoka, a Sansei witness, humorously suggested that perhaps the reparations could come from the defense budget since President Reagan is "looking for a war". POW camps could be built where the former centers were located and all former JA evacuees could be hired as "technical advisers" since, as Masaoka put it, "they would probably be experts on the matter."

Of those who testified, three were against any form of reparation to evacuees.

The testimony showed only a hint of the magnitude of damages inflicted upon Japanese Americans by the evacuation. Individuals told of how loved ones were lost; the physical hardships endured; the psychological and emotional trauma suffered.

Scores of persons described how families were broken up; how property such as farmland, businesses and personal items was sold for less than pittance to "vultures" who took advantage of the short notice given to evacuees; and the dismal living conditions of the concentration camps.

Many of the camp residents described shooting incidents, health problems and violation of their rights.

Many witnesses, men and women, broke down into tears at the witness table. (Visual Communication videotaped the proceedings of the entire three days.)

Fighting back the tears during her testimony Thursday, attorney Ochi, perhaps, spoke for all the victims of the evacuation camp experience by making this emotional plea to the commission:

"I urge you, notwithstanding the political climate, the economic constraints, the lack of conviction of certain elected officials, to make a finding officially acknowledging the egregious wrongs inflicted on the Japanese Americans and to make recommendations for an appropriate remedy.

"Give the nation an ability to clean the slate and to remove this blot from our history. And in doing so, shout out to the world that the U.S. government is different because it dares to own up to its mistakes and to recompense for (these) wrongs." #

personnel for full staffing of these centers, the Army by Presidential order then turned over the centers to the War Relocation Authority. It was headed by a man named Dillon Myer.

Bendetsen's Summary to E.O. 9066 Action

The following is a summary:

First, about their assets, their lands (Nisei could own land), their possessions, their bank accounts and other assets, their household goods, their growing crops—nothing was confiscated. Their accounts were left intact. Their household goods were inventoried and stored. Warehouse receipts were issued to the owners. Much of it was later shipped to them at government expense, particularly in the cases of those families who relocated themselves in the interior, accepted employment and established new homes.

Lands were farmed, crops harvested, accounts kept of sales at market and proceeds deposited to the respective accounts of the owners.

Second, it was never intended by Executive Order 9066 and certainly not by the Army that the Japanese themselves be held in relocation centers. The sole objective was to bring about relocation away from the

Continued on Next Page

Monorail service in Japan to rise

TOKYO—Three major cities—Kitakyushu, Chiba and Osaka—now regard monorail lines as the last answer to traffic congestion during the morning and evening rush hours. Subway construction has become too expensive, these city planners pointed out to the *Mainichi Daily News*.

Kitakyushu expects to start a 8.4-km. line starting at Kokura station toward the Shii district. Chiba will embark on two monorail lines of 15-km. each. Osaka is planning a monorail loop around the city.

Monorails already in operation are in Tokyo from Handeda to Hamamatsu and in Kamakura.

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BENDETSEN Continued from Previous Page

Sea Frontier. Japanese were urged to relocate voluntarily on their own recognizance and extensive steps were taken to this end. The desire was to relocate them so that they could usefully and gainfully continue raising their families and educate their children while heads of families and young adults became gainfully employed. They were to be free to lease land, raise and harvest crops, go into businesses. They were not to be restricted so long as they did not seek to remain or seek to return to the war "frontier" of the West Coast.

In furtherance, from the very beginning I initiated diligent measures to urge the Japanese families to leave with the help and funding (when ever needed) of the WCCA (War-time Civil Control Administration) on their own recognizance and resettle east of the mountains. To this end, I conferred with the governors of the seven contiguous states east of the mountains. I called a Governors' Conference at Salt Lake City. I invited them to urge attendance by members of their cabinets, by members of their legislatures and by the mayors of their communities. It was a large and successful conference. I advised them in full, sought their full cooperation, asked them to inform their citizens and to welcome and help

Mitsui-Manufacturers banks merged

LOS ANGELES — The Mitsui Bank of California and Manufacturers Bank have merged to create the Mitsui Manufacturers Bank, with assets of nearly \$1.5 billion and deposits of approximately \$1.25 billion. The announcement of the new bank's formation was made June 30 by Leonard Weil, president of Manufacturers Bank, and Taizo Nakamura, president of Mitsui Bank.

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the evacuees to feel welcome without restrictions, to become members of their inland communities and schools and to help them find employment and housing. I told them that these people would become a most constructive segment of their respective populations. Those who resettled certainly did. Where needed, I told them that the WCCA would provide financial support for a limited period.

Further to this end, I conferred with the elders of each major Japanese community along the Pacific Coast, wherever they were. I carefully explained all this to them. I expressed deep regret that this unfortunate situation had arisen. I urged them to persuade their fellow Japanese to leave before the evacuation to assembly centers began and while it was proceeding. I assured them that the WCCA would provide escort, if requested, for those who felt insecure. We organized convoys and shipped to those who had resettled their stored possessions. I urged their cooperation. To their eternal credit, it was given.

Voluntary Evacuation Process Halted

This phase of resettlement from the temporary assembly centers came to a regrettable and necessary halt. Hostility toward the Japanese in the interior, at first minimal, developed quite suddenly and intensively in the western states of the interior as word of the brutalities committed against U.S. military and civilian forces by the Japanese became generally known.

The protection of the evacuees mandated that such a measure be instituted. I visited each assembly center and discussed the reasons for this with leaders among the evacuees. They fully understood. Assurances were given that unremitting efforts would be taken with state and city officials and with community leaders to deal with and to defuse these attitudes. Further assurances were given that resettlement from the ten relocation centers would resume in due course.

Fortunately, within four to five months these hostile feelings moderated due to the good offices of officials, community leaders and the press of these interior states. The process of relocation from the assembly centers to the relocation centers resumed. The WCCA resumed its actions to foster relocation or more properly "resettlement" directly from the relocation centers.

Over 4,000 took advantage of the opportunity to leave on their own recognizance with WCCA help in the first three to four months following March 1942.

Internment was never intended. The intention and purpose was to resettle these persons east of the mountain ranges of the Cascades and Sierra Nevadas, away from the Sea Frontier and away from the relatively open boundaries between Mexico and the states of Arizona and New Mexico.

Final Report on Japanese Evacuation

Some readers may find it useful for reference purposes to here describe the coverage of the Official Report dated June 5, 1943 which I prepared for General DeWitt.

The letter of transmittal of the Report to the Chief of Staff of the Army consisted of ten paragraphs, in itself a brief summary. It is included in the Official Report.

The Library of Congress card catalogue reference under the letter "U" is officially titled: *United States Army, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast.*

The Report is in nine parts consisting of 28 chapters with extensive reference materials and special reports appended. These reference materials included the reports of many Federal civilian agencies which had been placed under General DeWitt's direction by order of The President. In addition, various primary source materials were selected and bound together. Two of these special reports, for example, were from the Farm Security Administration of the Department of Agriculture and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, a part of the Federal Reserve system. The special reports numbered twelve in all.

The Official Report, together with all of its appended and supplemental materials, was filed in the Library of Congress and remains there. Other sets were filed in the War Department, in the custody of the Adjutant General (now the Department of Army).

General DeWitt recommended that his Report and all of its supplements be declassified and published immediately. His recommendation was adopted. At the same time, he also recommended that the type which had been set for the printing of the Report, special reports and appendices remain intact for additional printings, so that distribution of the Report and its associated material could be quickly made available to Federal and state agencies, public libraries, colleges and universities. This was done.

Chapter Two discusses the need for military control and for evacuation. Chapter Three discusses the establishment of wartime civil control under Executive Order 9066. Chapter Four discusses the emergence of controlled evacuation. Chapter Five discusses the separation of jurisdiction over the evacuation on the one hand and relocation on the other.

Subsequent chapters discuss the evacuation methods, the organization and functions of the cooperating Federal agencies.

Characteristics of Japanese Communities Detailed

The Official Report provides in considerable detail the nature, characteristics, etc. of the Japanese communities along the West Coast. It is urged that the Commission study the Official Report and in so doing give due weight to these details, particularly so as to understand the context and setting. It would aid in comprehending the then perspective. To evaluate these past events in the perspectives of today would not be useful.

In the concluding paragraphs of the Report, General DeWitt states that the agencies under his command, military and civilian alike, as well as the efforts of the cooperating Federal agencies which had been placed under his direction "responded to the difficult assignment devolving upon them with unselfish devotion to duty." The paragraph (8) goes on to state: "To the Japanese themselves great credit is due for the manner in which they *** responded to and complied with the orders of exclusion."

Within the Western Defense Command, resident aliens who were German or Italian were subject to internment. Hearing boards were established. The intelligence agencies such as the FBI and the Naval Intelligence designated those who were regarded as dangerous. Such individuals were given notice, a hearing board was convened, the individual was present, he was entitled to counsel, a reporter produced the entire record. These records were ultimately reviewed in each case by General John L. DeWitt who made the final decision with regard to whether the individual concerned would or would not be interned.

I had officially conveyed to Mr. Dillon Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority (after I had fully briefed him and his staff) full responsibility and accountability for the ten relocation centers in May of 1943. I completed preparation for General DeWitt of the Official Report which was dated June 5, 1943.

I was then ordered to report to the Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander (Designate) located on St. James Square in Norfolk House, London. This was the Combined U.S./British Headquarters which had the duty of planning Operation Overlord, the cross-channel invasion of 1944. The Commanding General had not yet been selected or appointed. This did not happen until sometime later, of course. As everyone knows, General Dwight D. Eisenhower became the Supreme Commander, Allied Forces. The headquarters to which I reported carried the abbreviation COSSAC (Chief of Staff of the Supreme Allied Commander). My permanent station then became Norfolk House, St. James, London. I trust the foregoing will prove helpful to the Commission.

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YE EDITOR'S DESK: by Harry Honda



Little Tokyo

In 1984, Los Angeles will host the Olympic Games. For Little Tokyo, it will be a year to celebrate its own centennial—harking back to 1884 when some 24 or 25 Japanese men came from San Francisco "to take advantage of the scarcity of labor" in Los Angeles, according to county historian-curator William Mason. Several years later the Los Angeles boom was on, spurred by the 1886-87 railroad fare war between the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific, and 70 more Japanese came in search of work. Among them was Charles Kame, who was probably Hamanosuke Shigeta, the first independent Japanese businessman in Los Angeles (so far as Mason's research has uncovered) who opened a restaurant about 1886 at 340 E. 1st St. (today, the site of a PC advertiser: Bunka-Do).

By 1984, the Little Tokyo skyline will have throbbed up & down—old edifices coming down for even higher structures. The most recent has been the five-story Sho Tokyo Community Parking Structure for 375 cars and adjacent to the 840-seat JACCC theater just under construction. Two old hotels, now vacant, at opposite corners of 2nd and San Pedro will be replaced by taller buildings to house financial institutions, offices and shops. A massive hardware store building at 1st and Alameda will give way to Merit Court Plaza, being master-planned by world renown architect Minoru Yamasaki. Plans also call for a national museum on Nikkei-Americana.

At the same time, hundreds of white, middle-class artists are giving impetus to "gentrification" of the First East area (between Little Tokyo and the Los Angeles River) and south of Third St. with coffee bars, trendy music clubs, art galleries and loft-living. Rent is cheap in the rundown commercial buildings and warehouses. A Times writer thinks this might rival New York's SoHo (south of Houston) district. Atomic Cafe, one of the first Nisei-run establishments to open in Little Tokyo in 1945 when the west coast was reopened to persons of Japanese ancestry, is drawing these recent denizens of Little Tokyo.

Talking about artists, amid the redevelopment that's changing the structural scene in Little Tokyo are the wondrous works of fine arts, thanks to efforts of FOLTA, Friends of Little Tokyo Arts, the latest being Shinkichi Tajiri's sculpture, "Friendship Knot", destined to be in the focus of many a photographer and tourist's camera and certainly an eye-catcher for the rest of us. The Los Angeles-born Nisei sculptor is a brother of the late Larry Tajiri, who edited the PC from 1942-52. When the 22-ft. high sculpture was dedicated this past week on Weller Mall facing 2nd and San Pedro, the occasion attracted over 300 friends and the Tajiri family: brothers Vince (who lives in San Fernando Valley now) and Tom (from Chicago) and sister Yo (from Berkeley) and their families, except for Jim (of Pebble Beach) who went to Holland to watch Shinkichi's home—a castle. And we point to other FOLTA projects inside Little Tokyo: the Michael Todd pipe sculpture and Jerry Matsukuma's photo mural in Japanese Village Plaza, Kazuko Matthew's ceramic murals at Honda Plaza and their several kiosks for temporary displays.

Another famous Los Angeles-born sculptor, Isamu Noguchi, is working on massive stone pieces to be placed in the JACCC Plaza (it deserves another name, because of two places now so identified) being designed by him—again a FOLTA undertaking.

But the most significant occurrence for Japanese Americans was happening three short blocks west of Little Tokyo this past week in the State Bldg. Auditorium. Asst. editor Peter Imamura was covering it for us, gavel-to-gavel, and is doing likewise now in San Francisco.

Much of the rhetoric (the repetition of fine words used by others about any subject) on the fact of evacuation, etc., ought to be dismissed for it cuts into the allocation of time for dialogue with the commissioners, who face the mandate to determine what will "fly" with the community, the Congress (i.e., the taxpayers) and ultimately the President in terms of the justice we all seek!

Calendar Non-JACL Event

- AUGUST 14 (Friday) San Diego—San Pac Amer Advocates of Cal bd of dir mtg (to Sun), San Diego
- AUGUST 15 (Saturday) NC-WNPDC—Redress bnft dnr, Japan Ctr Theater, San Francisco, 6:30pm; Capt Ellison Onizuka, NASA astronaut, spkr.; all Nikkei in public life, honorees
- West Valley—Daruma Folk Fest, Saratoga Lanes pkg lot, Sn Jose, 10am-5pm
- Monterey Peninsula—Annual rummage sale, JACL Hall
- AUGUST 16 (Sunday) NCWNPDC/Oakland—Qtrly sess, Holiday Inn, Emeryville, 9am; Arigato Award
- Cincinnati—Bd mtg, Lance Yamasaki's res
- Hoosier—Japanese movie, Jewish Comm Ctr, Indianapolis
- * Monterey—VFW picnic
- AUGUST 19 (Wednesday) Portland—Bd mtg, Homer/Micki Yasui res
- AUGUST 22 (Saturday) * Los Angeles—5th Miss Orient USA Pageant, LA Conv Ctr, 8:30pm
- AUGUST 23 (Sunday) PSWDC/Orange County—Qtrly sess, Monterey Peninsula—Issei Kai picnic, Indian Vlg, 17-Mile Dr
- AUGUST 26 (Wednesday) * Los Angeles—JACCC child (6-11)

- parent activ and mini-workshops; JACCC, 9 am-3pm
- AUGUST 27 (Thursday) Sacramento—Gen mtg, Nisei Hall, 7:30pm
- AUGUST 29 (Saturday) * Los Angeles—JACCC child (6-11) /parent activ and mini-workshops; JACCC, 9 am-3pm
- SEPT. 8 (Tuesday) Fresno—Bd mtg, Cal First Bank Hosp Rm, 7:30pm
- SEPT. 9-10-11 * Seattle—CWRIC hearings, New Federal Bldg Aud, 9am
- SEPT. 11 (Friday) Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Church, 8pm
- Philadelphia—Bd mtg, Jack Ozawa res, 8pm
- Detroit—Garage sale (2da), Jean Izumi home, Bloomfield Hills
- SEPT. 12 (Saturday) Contra Costa—Barbecue dnr, El Cerrito Comm Ctr
- * Chicago—White elephant sale (2da), Buddhist Temple of Chgo, 12n-6pm
- SEPT. 13 (Sunday) Monterey Peninsula—Barbecue picnic, Toro Park, Salinas
- SEPT. 17 (Thursday) Detroit—Las Vegas Nite (3da)
- SEPT. 19 (Saturday) * Florin—Pre-reunion benefit dance, Buddhist Church, 9pm
- * Garden Grove—Food Fest, Wintertburg Presbyterian Church, 4-9pm

Ceramic Arts Guild show



Mabel Jingu Enkoji works on her unique ceramic pottery in preparation for the California Japanese Ceramic Arts Guild presentation for the Nisei Week Festival Aug. 15-16 at Japanese Union Church and at the Weller Court arts & craft fair. Mrs. Enkoji hails from San Antonio, Tex., but has been an Angeleno since the war, becoming a fulltime studio potter and providing in-service training to teachers and students.

Shipbuilder to aid in Amtrack studies

LOS ANGELES—Ryoichi Sasakawa, 81, who revitalized the Japanese shipbuilding industry after WW2, met in San Francisco with Amtrack President Alan Boyd Aug. 7 to announce formal agreement and support of Amtrack studies to determine whether the Japanese-type "bullet trains" can be used between Los Angeles and San Diego, it was reported here this past week.

Sasakawa, who rode in this year's Nisei Week parade as honorary grand marshal, is providing several million dollars over several years through Japan National Railways, which is also expected to carry out parallel studies on the Miami-Tampa, Dallas-Houston and Chicago-Detroit corridors.

The Japanese contribution comes when Amtrack is losing more government funding.

Happi House chain hopes to expand

SAN JOSE, Ca.—The first six Happi House (a fast food-style Japanese restaurant featuring different teriyaki and shrimp tempura) outlets are in the San Jose area, but it now expects to open 19 more units in the next 30 months in the Bay Area and Sacramento, according to architect Richard Tanaka, Happi House chairman and Shigeru Ikeda, general manager.

While the first one on Fifth St. here was opened five years ago, the concept goes back a decade when Ikeda noted the brisk sales of teriyaki skewers during a two-day Obon carnival.

Cost of building and equipping a Happi House unit on leased land runs about \$350,000, Tanaka said.

Goshen graduate lauds peace studies

GOSHEN, Ind.—Nobuyuki Nakajima, Cleveland JACLer who was one of the first students from Japan to study at Goshen College here, returned to his alma mater here recently to share ideas with students enrolled in "Violence and Nonviolence", taught by peace studies professor Atlee Beechy.

Now a research and development fellow for B.F. Goodrich, Nakajima felt and observed

the suffering experienced by a 100 million people in Japan during WW2 and said progress for peace must come from more than those who experienced war. Many Goshen students, by their Mennonite tradition, have "a motivation for peace even without having had direct exposure to war". Nakajima noted "That's unusual." Since 1972, the college has had courses on peace issues.

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Pennsylvania honors Michener, Nakashima

HARRISBURG, Pa.—George Nakashima of New Hope was one of ten winners of the Hazlett Memorial Award for Excellence in the Arts in Pennsylvania. The award was presented by Gov. Dick Thornburgh in recognition of his achievements in the crafts.

Another New Hope resident and longtime JACL 1000 Club life member, author James A. Michener received the second Distinguished Pennsylvania Artist Award at the Hazlett award ceremonies held in the State Capitol rotunda here May 5.

The Spokane-born Nisei was similarly cited by National JACL last summer during the convention as the Japanese American of the Biennium for the Arts.

Nakashima is considered the leading authority in the world of arts and design. A prewar forestry graduate at the Univ. of Washington, he also has a graduate degree in architecture from MIT.

EWP to present a 'Dance Concert'

LOS ANGELES—The East West Players will present a "Dance Concert" incorporating Asian folk movements with a western influence. The production, which will for the first time make use of actors, children and established dancers, will be performed Aug. 28-30, 8 p.m. at 4424 Santa Monica Blvd. For info call (213) 660-0366.

The award is named for Theodore Hazlett, Jr., and his promotion of the arts for their humanitarian impact on society. He was first chairman of the Pennsylvania Council of Arts and was for 15 years president of the A.W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust.

Bannai appointed to VA position

WASHINGTON—Paul Bannai, currently serving as director of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, was named Aug. 4 to be director of the Veterans Administration Dept. of Memorial Affairs and the agency's national cemetery system.

Currently, the VA maintains 109 national cemeteries.

A WW2 army veteran and a seven-year assemblyman in Sacramento, Bannai was in Los Angeles for the CWRIC field hearings when the announcement was made.

—#8/bannai

Houston Symphony signs Sansei leader

HOUSTON, Tex.—Toshiyuki Shimada, 29, of Los Angeles was recently signed as assistant conductor for the Houston Symphony to lead its children's concerts, make appearances in nearby cities and be its symphony manager.

A CSU-Northridge music graduate who spent a year in Vienna and competed in a number of international competitions, reaching the 1979 Herbert von Karajan finals in Berlin, Shimada was born in Tokyo, but his Nisei father who hails from Sacramento returned to the U.S. 15 years ago.

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