Nikkei senators mourn the death of Pres. Anwar Sadat

WASHINGTON—Senators Spark M. Matsunaga (D-HI) and S. Hayato Hwang (D-HK), chairmen of their deep-regarded Japan Interparliam­
ent President Sadat Oct 6.

"The assassination of President Sadat of Egypt has deprived the world of a great peacemaker," said Matsunaga, who expressed his sorrow over the Egyptian leader's violent and untimely death.

Hayato Hwang, who recently arrived from Egypt, said, "Arabia has lost a great friend, Israel has lost a good friend. The California senator associated the death of Sadat with that of the late Egyptian Prime Minister Mehber "all the way down the line" and did not think that Egypt will change its policy very much under the new regime.

(Japanese press reported Japanese Ambassador Toshio Yamazaki was among 20 Japanese diplomats killed during the刺客 during the military parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Yamazaki was seated about 30 feet from the assassinated Egyptian leader.

Hawaii Nisei judge injured from mysterious causes

HONOLULU—A Nisei circuit judge suffered multiple skull fractures and a broken clavicle as a result of a trouser本次 in a court in which he was

reported to be asleep. According to court officials, the judge was administering a drunk driving case when he was apparently struck by a thrown object. He was taken to Wahi­

awa General Hospital where he was being treated by Drs. William G. Watanabe and T. Yamanaka Jr., who said that the judge has been placed in critical condition.

Shintaku's illness Shintaku's illness Shintaku's illness

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Lean back... Press 'Enter' key to submit the form...
Redress Reports

Barrows speaks on WRA to CWRIC

Editor's Note: Until the CWRIC report and recommendations are published, this information will be a provisional record of the interest presented to the Commission on War Relocation and Internment Policies.

Testimony of Leland Barrows, a top administrative official with the War Relocation Authority (WRA), was a main event of the hearing held on June 26-27, 1966. Barrows, a representative of the WRA at the time of the evacuation and removal of Japanese Americans during World War II, discussed the history of the agency and the problems caused by the internment. He also shared his experiences during the evacuation and removal of Japanese Americans and his role in the WRA.

Mr. Barrows: I was invited to speak here because my old friend and former WRA official, Professor William L. Wilson, who was the former chief of the WRA, represents the WRA before the Commission. I think that my testimony may be of some interest to you.

Mr. Barrows: I found that although the WRA was sketchy to me as a student, and the agency established in 1942, represents the Japanese American people. My earlier experience in the University of Chicago, and they were met with an almost unanimous opposition. They had a great deal of trouble everywhere. There was a great deal of resistance in the centers, and the remainder were located two in Arkansas, the relocation centers, and the centers were established, so that the children there would have something to tie with the outside.

Commissioner Goldberger: To what level? Mr. Barrows: Through high school. Commissioner Goldberger: So those someone wanted to go to the University, what happened? Mr. Barrows: Well, I know of one case where the students were told that they were not responsible for that. So WRA never did much more than look out for the people. They had to receive evacuees in some of the centers.

Commissioner Goldberger: Excuse me for interrupting, but it was necessary to have military protection, in your opinion? I know that you were not responsible for that.

Mr. Barrows: Well, I think that first of all, the resistance in the communities were we were proposing to put them would have continued. The evacuation of so many people went on into other situations. Yoshida, and other chief, had been heavily concentrated in the few locations on the Coast.

Canadian updates evacuation story

TOFUTI, Ont.—With access to materials, archives and files of the Japanese Canadian community, and the Pacific Citizen with new background material and a running commentary. By Yoshida, hardcover. $6.95.软. GODDU:

Fifty Years in the Praying Powder By Yoshida, softcover. $6.95. softcover.

Nisei: the Quiet Americans, By Yoshida, Popular history of the Nisei, how the WRA was established, the Budget Bureau asked for a budget, and we did use the budget-making process along with the policy-deciding process. So WRA had to be in the task of finding a way to put people. Yoshida, the former chief, was able to publish this book. The Pacific Citizen, which is a series of editorial comment in the Chicago Tribune after its prepare.

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Ex-Poston boss backs redress; camp 'far from comfortable'

SOUTH PASADENA, Calif.—Hugh Harris Anderson, who served as an administrator of people's businesses at Poston, declared in a letter addressed to the Japanese American Citizens League,"I was only a private citizen, but I --- and I will stand up for the redress movement."

Anderson, who is also a member of the Los Angeles Japanese American Citizens League, said he will be a "founding father" of a new organization that will lobby for redress. "I will be a strong voice in the redress movement," he said.

"I was a member of the Poston Japanese American Citizens League," Anderson said. "I was a member of the league for about five years, and I was a member of the league for about five years."

Anderson said that he was a member of the league because he wanted to work for the redress movement.

Anderson said that he had been a member of the Poston Japanese American Citizens League for about five years, and that he had been a member of the group for about five years.

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MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

The Payoff

San Francisco

I LUGED HARRY KAWAHARA'S response to the Commission on War Relocation Authority's Internment of Civilians, when he said that "JACL would keep striving for satisfactory Redress 20 or 30 years, if necessary." The context of Kawahara's response will eventually be summarized in the Congress, where we will probably hear that Redress is inflationary, ultimately. The United States Congress and the Presidental decision on the principles of Redress will be great deal, if not to supply side economics, rather than the principles themselves.

The passage of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 has forced the commissioners to reevaluate the extent that the favored defense budget and entitlement programs will be cut in order to reduce the deficit in the Federal budget. The President had proposed a $20 billion increase in defense spending, and had said that entitlement programs would not be reduced.

At this point (Sept. 25), defense spending and even Social Security benefits, were going into the rationing period. This situation is due to the political reality that is allied to the Commission and by various political subcommittees of the Congress. Consequently, the pragmatism of the American economy makes it a lot of people mushy on the subject of individual compensation.

CONGRESSMAN PHIL BURTON, in his appearance before the Commission during the Senate Hearings, said "Don't be practical. Be right!" As a Japanese American, whose community was subjected to the trauma of the concentration camps, I feel a peculiar responsibility to speak on behalf of the perspective of the victim. Since the Federal Government is not declaring benefits, it is assumed that they will continue to be responsible for their debts.

35 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen

Sunday, October 22, 1984

Letterbox

- United Way

Editor:

Open letter to employees of organizations with a United Way payroll deduction or other benefits. Please be familiar with the fact that no Nikkei social service agencies receive United Way funding, and that we are not utilized by the agency, even though Stoppen was a founding member of the United Way's predecessors.

We also know that this funding is necessary in order to continue the services that we provide when we went to the camps in World War II.

United Way's current budget is $65,000,000, and the anti-poverty budget is $60,000,000.

If you do contribute to United Way, then please designates a Nikkei social service agency (non-profit) of your choice, as you would do before you sign up with United Way. Non-profits other than social service agencies are not acceptable for the agency with your choice. Two agencies I would recommend the Little Tokyo Service Center and the (b) Japanese American Cultural and Community Center. PLOT. 190, NAGIS, Los Angeles

- Looking for Jichan

Editor:

I am interested in locating my maternal grandfather and I've been told he's living in LA. I'd be very grateful if you could help me.

My grandfather should be around the ages of 75 to 90. He was born in Japan and came to the United States during World War II. He died in the Los Angeles area in the 1970s.

I have been trying to locate him for a long time, and I would be very grateful if anyone could help me locate him.

Salt Lake City

The majority of Americans hate what they do for a living. They find themselves trapped in this terrible situation. To fix it requires the expenditure of human resources.

Economic necessity, particularly in these inflationary times, will cause us to spend our routes for most. There is a house mortgage to pay. Escalating utility bills, children's educational expenses and other inescapable obligations demand their share. So the days and weeks and years eventually pass in a blur. In this river of time is smothered and swallowed a sense of self.

Sometimes, but not very often, a deferred dream of fulfillment is realized. The dream comes true. For the first time, the new house enters our lives. For the first time, we can afford to buy new clothes. For the first time, we can afford to take a vacation. For the first time, we can afford to eat out at a restaurant.

It would be interesting to know what people would do if they didn't have to eat. For one thing, I know it would put The Deli right out of business. And I don't want that to happen, because this piece is about my friends, Lew and Judy Corlett. I've known Judy since she was a child. She is the daughter of Heid and Kawa Ito, long-time, JACLers.

Earlier this year, Lew and Judy decided to abandon their previous careers in medical research to open the Little Tokyo Service Center. The Deli, a restaurant that had several previous owners during its five years of existence. Since it is conveniently located near our house, we use to frequent it occasionally. Eventually, the constant change of management and the abrupt and frequent change of hours discouraged our patronage.

This past spring, we read in a church newsletter that the Corletts had made a generous contribution for the Easter breakfast. It mentioned that they were proprietors of The Deli. That same week, we had our first meal there. We have been back every week since, sometimes twice and open. The food is excellent. We generally select a time when they are least busy so Lew and Judy can join us. They are exceptional. And it comes free with the meal. Sometimes, Judy invites us to taste her latest baked creations. From the time she was a child, Judy used to bake. Some of this good bakery is offered at The Deli.

Aside from the good food and company, there was also a charming record that continues return to The Deli. I enjoy the obvious pleasure and pride that Lew and Judy derive from their work. It is hard work and the hours are long. The Corletts are determined to make a success of their business.

"We're going to make this the best restaurant of its kind," Lew says. Do they regret the forsaken security of their former positions? The answer is an emphatic, "No." "We're our own bosses," Judy says, surveying the large dining room and open kitchen. "Whatever happens depends entirely on us."

There is talk that these are bad times in the restaurant business. Statistics indicate the high rate of failure among small businesses. The outlook is bleak. Yet, the Corletts insist on trying their best for success. They are happy with their decision. In a time when most Americans hate what they do for a living. When they see the reduced hours and wages, the lack of new customers, the economic recession and general malaise, Lew and Judy are an assurance that dreams are available and can be seen. So we can catch us most Friday nights at The Deli. We'll be watching the growth of a dream.

and believing certainly that that would not be concurred with generally, he had with him the library card. Which carry with them the explicit assertion of the right of detention, and he said all right, if we're to follow this procedure then will you defend the legality of these actions if they are challenged, and the Solicitor General said that he would.

I won't try to comment further on the Constitutional ramifications which were discussed and the previous witness and are better known by a lot of you than by me anyway, but at any rate better known by a lot of you than by me anyway, we were conscious even then that although it seemed desirable for the government to retain at least a nominal control over the evacuation for various public relations purposes, that there were questions.

To foster the relocation, the Authority established 47 offices in the United States, first Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, ultimately a number of sub-offices, 47 in number, and they met with local committees that wanted to be helpful to help find employment, housing and so on, and in general to smooth a way.

I won't bother to give you the details unless you want to know generally, which require were reasonable. Anyway in 1942, 700 people went out on indefinite leave as it was called. In 1943 the figure had risen to 17,000, and up. And at the time that the exclusion orders were lifted, just at the end of 1944, the figure had risen. I found two figures in WRA publications, 1943, I'll let you pick your own, but it was somewhere around that number.

To be continued
In fact, the only thing they may have in common is a remote Asian background—generations remote in the case of Japanese Americans, in which the various cultures have only a faint resemblance to each other. It is true that ancient Japanese culture was heavily derived from more advanced Chinese and Korean cultures, but in many respects the Japan of today is closer to the United States than either China or Korea. And the young Japanese American is likely to have little in common with immigrant Chinese, Koreans or Filipinos of like age except fondness for rock music, jeans, the mobility offered by private cars, stereo equipment, and perhaps hamburgers.

Land what is all this likely to mean is that those thinking in terms of an Asian-American political coalition based on common Asian ancestry are chasing an illusion which has scant chances of materializing. Such an Asian-American alliance obviously needs to be based on mutually helpful pursuit of the American dream rather than similarity of backgrounds. Even if all the Asian American could get together, they still would total only 3.5 million compared to 183.3 million whites, 26.5 million blacks and 14.6 million Latinos.

And numbers seldom lie.

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikeda

Solidarity Day

On September 19, over 260,000 marchers, paradied down Constitution Avenue, in Washington, D.C. to the White House, I saw people of varying ages, from children to seniors. Similar to what you would see at a Japanese American community picnic.

Yet, unlike the festive mood that one would find at a picnic, the faces on the people assembled, the iron workers, the teachers, the disabled, the machinists, the government workers, the building and trades persons were solemn.

The faces communicated a fear—a fear of not being able to provide for the family, and a fear of hopelessness, and a fear of the uncertainty in their ability to make a livelihood.

For those who came from throughout the United States, the Solidarity Day march was serious business. . . . It represented, in the most acceptable and constitutionally sanctioned manner, the right to assemble and protest—to voice their concerns to the lawmakers, and the President.

For those who came to march, or witness Solidarity Day, it represented an affirmation of a principle that the government has the responsibility to insure that the initiative and motivation of the working men and women of the nation, the working poor, and the poor, is maintained.

As an educational, human and civil rights organization—the JACL supports the purpose of the march.

Winston Salem Journal

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JACLers step up push for bill to aid Hibakusha

LOS ANGELES—A campaign to pass HR 1022, a bill introduced by Rep. George Danielson (D-Calif.) to provide medical support for survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki atomic bomb attacks, is being organized by the JACL in Los Angeles. The Past President of the JACL, Joe Sakamoto, recently held a news conference to announce that the JACL will be supporting the bill.

In a recent statement, Joe Sakamoto stated, “We believe that HR 1022 is an important step in ensuring that the survivors of the atomic bombings receive the medical care they deserve. This bill is not only a matter of justice, but also a matter of humanity. We urge all members of the Los Angeles JACL to support this bill.”

Members of the Los Angeles JACL have already begun organizing events to raise awareness about HR 1022. A series of town hall meetings will be held in various locations throughout the city, with the aim of educating the public about the bill and its benefits to the survivors of the atomic bombings.

The JACL is calling on all members of the Los Angeles JACL to take action by contacting their local representatives and expressing their support for HR 1022. They are also encouraging members to participate in upcoming town hall meetings and to spread the word about the bill to their friends and family.

The JACL is committed to ensuring that the survivors of the atomic bombings receive the medical care they need and deserve. With the support of all members, HR 1022 can be passed into law and provide much-needed assistance to those affected by these tragic events.

—By DeSignating Your United Way Donations

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The Festive Mexico City Connections

By CHUCK KUBOKAWA

The first Pan American Nikkei Conference held in Mexico City was a festive, interesting, informative, energy consuming, historical, convivial, educational, intense, future shaping, worthwhile, satisfying, measurable and enjoyable event. It was to say the least. For those who attended I would venture to say every effort was made to make it a success.

It was interesting to note that most of the Latin American Nikkei thoughts and activities were one generation behind those of the North American U.S. Nikkei (California). The reason is that Latin American Nikkei communities were started ten to twenty years or more after our parents and grandparents had settled in the U.S. This is true of the year JACL was founded in 1929, the first Japanese settled in Colombia. Earlier Japanese were in Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina and Peru.

Warplane lockout was never, but the direction for interest etc. always was traced back to the influence of the U.S.

One of the interesting stories was provided by Alfonso Tokunaga of Colombia, who only spoke Spanish. Thanks to the simultaneous translators, we learned that certain Japanese Colombian farmers had saved their money and purchased new harvesting machinery, never before seen by the native farmers or government officials. It so happens that the farming equipment arrived several days before the outbreak of war between the U.S. and Colombia.

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