

Vandals smear 'Nip lover' on ex-White House aides' garage

CHICAGO—Myron Kuropas of De Kalb, who testified at the CWRIC-Chicago hearings on Sept. 23, at Northeastern University campus, recently found anti-Japanese graffiti, "Nip Lover", spray-painted on his garage door.

Kuropas, it is recalled, had influenced Pres. Ford to issue on Feb. 19, 1976 a proclamation "An American Promise" which nullified Pres. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066. Kuropas was then special assistant on ethnic affairs for Ford after being approached by Ross Harano of the Chicago JACL Chapter.

"Nip" is a derogatory term used as a short form of "Nippon" which is a term used to describe the Japanese, he said.

"That term has not been used for years," he said. The term "Japs" is the derogatory term used now, he said.

"I haven't the foggiest idea who did it. I don't know if there is a local Ku Klux Klan. This is the kind of thing the KKK does. They foster that type of hatred," Kuropas said.

"Racism is rearing its head again. I think that's unfortunate," he said. Previously, all ill feelings about the Japanese have been regarded as part of the past, he said.

This was the sort of thing that was painted on the doors of Americans during World War II who were sympathetic to Japanese Americans placed in internment camps, he said.

Kuropas said it may be that the person or people who painted his garage door do not like the competition that has arisen between Japanese-made products and American-made products, such as cars. #

Supreme Court to rule on job bias at Japanese firm

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court last week (Nov. 2) agreed to rule on a case in which a Japanese firm doing business in the U.S. was accused by American female secretaries in its New York City office of violating the federal civil rights law for filling its senior executive positions with Japanese nationals.

The firm, Sumitomo Shoji America Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Japanese trading company, was sued five years ago by a group of secretaries who charged they were victims of job discrimination because they are Americans and because they are women.

J. Portis Hicks, attorney for Sumitomo Shoji America Inc., limited his comments to: "We deny we discriminate on the basis of sex. We say we're entitled to employ

Japanese nationals in executive positions."

The Japanese firm contends it has a legal right under the 1953 Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between U.S. and Japan, which contains a section saying companies of either nation have the right to engage within the other nation's borders "accountants and other technical experts, executive personnel, attorneys, agents and other specialists of their choice."

Treaty vs. Civil Rights Law
Many other nations with commercial treaties with the U.S. have similar or identical provisions, it was pointed out. The decision, expected to come in mid-1982, could have significant international ramifications. Principal issue is how to reconcile the treaty provisions with Title 7 of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which bars discrimination in employment because of race, color, sex, religion or national origin.

Representing the plaintiffs, Lewis M. Steel said the women who worked in the company were being kept in clerical jobs and "they were very dissatisfied" because of no promotional opportunities. One of the 12 women who filed suit is still working for the company.

Steel said that because the Japanese firm chose to incorporate in this country and because it gets various tax and currency benefits, it must abide by U.S. civil rights and labor laws.

Clarification Asked
U. S. District Judge Charles H. Tenney held the 1953 U.S.-Japan trade treaty does not apply to a company that is incorporated in this country. Earlier this year, the

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Torrance elects Nikkei to school post

TORRANCE, Ca.—Fumiko Hachiya Wasserman became the first person of Japanese ancestry here to win an elective office Nov. 3 in a seven-way race for three positions on the board of education here. Her first bid in an election, she polled 4,172 votes to lead the other two who had 3,710 and 3,647 votes. All three winners unseated two incumbents seeking re-election.

She is the first minority school board member, and once taught in the Torrance school district (1969-73), is the mother of two school-aged children and a practicing attorney as is her husband Ronald.

Inouye opposes reparations fee

BOSTON, Ma.—Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) Nov. 8 said he opposes setting a reparations fee for West Coast Japanese Americans who were incarcerated in World War II. "It would be almost impossible to place a price tag on reparations. It would be insulting even to try to do so," he said at the opening of a 10-day public forum at Tufts University in nearby Medford, on the internment. "I would think that if I were in a camp and my mother was strung up and then the government told me she was worth \$800, I would tell them to shove it," he said. Inouye, who is of Japanese descent, served in the U.S. Army during the war and was not interned. #

East Coast Nikkei to testify Nov. 23

NEW YORK—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians will next focus on experiences of Nikkei who resettled in the east Nov. 23, 9 a.m. at the Terrace Room of the Roosevelt Hotel, announced commission chairwoman Joan Z. Bernstein.

Japanese who were removed from Peru to the U.S. during WW2, then relocated to Seabrook, N.J., and religious groups concerned with evacuees and persons with professional expertise relevant to the subject are being urged to testify either in writing or in person.

CWRIC HEARINGS: WASHINGTON

McCloy, Bendetsen defend their WW2 Evacuation decisions

By PETER IMAMURA

WASHINGTON—During the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians here Nov. 2 and 3, two men responsible for implementation of the World War II evacuation of Japanese Americans defended their actions as "the right thing to do" because of the situation of the United States at the time.

Retired Col. Karl R. Bendetsen, former Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, reiterated much of the written testimony he had submitted to the CWRIC on July 8 (PC Aug. 14). He told the nine commissioners that the operation of relocating the Japanese Americans was undertaken in the "very real and present danger" of a Japanese invasion of the West Coast.

"The Japanese had superior forces. They were superbly trained, very able. There was nothing in their way," noted Bendetsen, who added, "it became essential to ask persons of Japanese ancestry to move away from the coastal frontier."

He also said that it was not until the Battle of Midway in (May) 1942 that there was a turn in America's favor.

"If we had not turned back the forces (at Midway) there would no doubt have been an invasion of the West Coast because there was nothing to stop it," he said.

Issei Feelings Weighed

Bendetsen, who had been in charge of the Civil Affairs Division and the Wartime Civil Control Administration (WCCA), expressed the reasoning which had influenced the decision for the evacuation:

"It would have been too much to expect that if Japanese forces landed on the Pacific Coast—as they well could have—that persons of Japanese ancestry who had immigrated to the United States would have had an easy time regardless of their feelings of remaining loyal to the United States."

"Probably if they had turned the other way they would have been shot."

Bendetsen also voiced his disdain for the other labels given to the relocation centers:

"When people refer to these (centers) as 'Auschwitz', 'internment camps', 'concentration camps'—it does a great disservice to history. They were not, never at any time."

He then noted that "compassionate" men—such as President Roosevelt and Harry Truman—were pushed into supporting the relocation program because of the war in the Pacific.

"The sweeping condemnations recently made (at other hearings) of the responsible officials cannot be condoned on any basis," Bendetsen said, "They were each faced with compelling necessity. The slurs and slanders of men who are above reproach demean the characters of those who cast them."

Gen. DeWitt's Regard Repeated

Bendetsen also emphasized a passage taken from his written testimony, which states that Gen. John L. DeWitt told him to carry out the relocation program with "due regard for the protection, education, health and welfare of all the Japanese persons concerned." Contrary to what some witnesses had testified at earlier hearings, he noted that measures were taken to "protect the personal property of Japanese, including crops."

He said that those critics who now judge the relocation "in hindsight" must remember the atmosphere in which it took place.

"Violence was near at hand," said Bendetsen, as he described the anti-Japanese sentiment which was quickly becoming a "powderkeg", as reports of the Japanese brutality against cap-

Amache Memorial campaign underway

DENVER, Colo.—A memorial monument dedicated to some 7,500 Japanese Americans who were at the Amache concentration camp at Granada, Colo., during World War II and those who died there will be erected shortly.

A fund drive to finance this project was started Sunday, Nov. 1, according to the sponsors, the Central Optimist Club of Denver.

"Even though we are many years late, we can still erect this monument and we are appealing to all Japanese Americans, especially those who were interned at Amache, to assist us," said Arthur O. Iwasaki of the fund committee.

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Wakabayashi to keynote WLA inaugural

SANTA MONICA, Ca.—JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi will keynote West Los Angeles JACL's 40th anniversary installation dinner Nov. 21, 7 p.m. at the Miramar-Sheraton Hotel here. Charter members will be honored, it was announced by Bill Sakurai, chapter president who was re-elected for another term.

Chapter scholarships to Presidential Classroom for Young Americans winners will be awarded. Dr. Robert Funke will emcee.

Reservations (\$18) may be made through Jean Ushijima (390-6914), dinner co-chair.

tured American soldiers and civilians came in. "Even then," he added, "the Army took pains not to mistreat the Japanese."

The retired colonel told the CWRIC that initially "no one was forced to move," but that voluntary relocation was just "too dangerous" to handle.

"It is manifestly unfair to judge in today's perspective the events which followed the sneak attacks on Pearl Harbor, the Philippines and Singapore," Bendetsen said.

Exchange Between Brooke-Bendetsen

During the questioning period, Bendetsen objected to Commissioner Edward Brooke's use of the word "internment" and that it connotes a "rewriting of history" because only "aliens" were interned.

He also told Brooke that the "armed guards" that many previous witnesses described were at the centers to "protect" the evacuees to prevent outsiders from coming in.

"Who do you think wanted to get in to those camps?" asked Brooke sarcastically, which raised some laughter from the small audience of 60 persons in the Senate Caucus Room.

When Brooke asked Bendetsen why the distinction between the "Japanese enemy" and "Japanese Americans" appeared to be ignored by some, Bendetsen told him that it was "human nature."

He told Brooke that "anybody of foreign nationality in a foreign land" would have difficulty in resisting joining with military forces from their ancestral country.

Goldberg Wonders About Interning German Americans

Commissioner Arthur Goldberg interjected, "Should we have interned General (Dwight D.) Eisenhower? German origin; proud of his ancestry?" Bendetsen noted, "We weren't invaded by the Germans." But Goldberg reminded him that the Germans threatened the East Coast with acts of sabotage.

Bendetsen felt that the relocation could have happened to anyone of a different ancestry, but Brooke told him that "almost all of (our ancestors) come from other countries."

Bendetsen also told Brooke that he did not think racism entered into the decision to evacuate, although there may well have been some persons on the West Coast who held such attitudes. But he thought that the majority of men who made the decisions were not racists.

Brooke then asked, "Looking back in hindsight, do you still think that the decision that was made in 1942, to place Japanese Americans into camps, was the right decision?"

Bendetsen answered, "Viewing it in the circumstances at the time, and not from today's time, yes, I think it was."

Drinan Asks About 'Protection' Stance

Fr. Robert Drinan of the Commission, however, could not understand why Bendetsen was so steadfast to the belief that the decision to evacuate the Japanese Americans was not a mistake. He asked Bendetsen that when the 1948 Claims Act was implemented, "Didn't the United States, at that time, admit that mistakes had been made?"

Bendetsen replied that although some compensation at that time may have been warranted, he did not believe that "any people" who suffered hardships during World War II had been "adequately compensated"—and "they suffered much more inconvenience than the people who were in detention."

Drinan commented, "I can't believe that." The commissioner also asked Bendetsen about a statement he once made to the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, where he said the relocation was for "the benefit of the Japanese, for their protection."

"Were there many requests for protection?" asked Drinan.

"There were some," replied Bendetsen.

"But they (Japanese Americans) did not ask to be taken away to camps," commented Drinan. "They asked for police protection."

Marutani Challenges Bendetsen's Testimony and Memory

Commissioner William Marutani, perhaps, was the most perturbed member of the CWRIC, as he grilled Bendetsen and

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Tsujimura to address PSWDC

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—Pacific Southwest District Council ventures into southern Nevada Nov. 13-15 for its first session since the Las Vegas JACL became a member chapter in 1980. Delegates will convene at the Flamingo Hilton, starting with registration and breakfast at 9:30, noon luncheon with Dr. James Tsujimura, national president, of Portland as guest speaker, and adjourn by 3 p.m., according to Dennis Kunisaki, district governor.

Election of district officers highlight the agenda with Masao Dobashi of East Los Angeles JACL and Cary Nishimoto, vice-governor, of Marina JACL on the slate for the top executive post. National treasurer Henry Sakai will present the revised 1982 JACL national budget. PC editor Harry Honda and past national treasurer George Kodama will discuss PC with Membership.

Committee reports are expected from Roy Nishikawa, trust fund; Harry Kawahara, redress; Gary Yano, ethnic concerns; youth, Patricia Honda; and nominations, Kodama.

Tateishi denies issuing request for extension

SAN FRANCISCO—John Tateishi of the JACL National Committee for Redress Saturday (Nov. 7) denied his committee had requested chapter members to ask the CWRIC to ask for extension of time to prepare a comprehensive, final report (Nov. 6 PC). "Obviously, the commission can use more time and our committee would agree, but such a request has not been issued by our committee," Tateishi declared. The CWRIC is scheduled to submit its findings and recommendations in 1982.

Redress Reports

● Witness List: Washington

Monday, November 2, 1981

Senate Caucus Room, 318 Russell Building, Washington, D.C.

1. Karl R. Bendetsen, former Assistant Chief of Staff, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, in charge of Civil Affairs Division and the Wartime Civil Control Administration.
2. Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, former first director of the War Relocation Authority... (Due to illness, Dr. Eisenhower will not present testimony; his statement will be inserted into the record.)
3. Edward J. Ennis, former director, Alien Enemy Control Unit of the War Division, Department of Justice.
4. Laurence I. Hewes, former Western Region Director, Farm Security Administration.
5. Calvert L. Dedrick, former statistician of the Census Bureau, detailed to the War Department.

Tuesday, November 3, 1981

6. John J. McCloy, former Assistant Secretary of War, War Department, 1941-1945.
7. Philip M. Glick, former Solicitor, War Relocation Authority.
8. James Michener, author, Mari Michener.
9. Mike Masaoka, former National Secretary and Field Executive, Japanese American Citizens League.

BENDETSSEN

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challenged some of the contentions made in the retired Colonel's testimony.

Marutani pointed out a line in Bendetsen's written statement, which read:

"...The fact was that under these Acts (Alien Exclusion Act and other anti-Japanese legislation on the West Coast), Japanese (who migrated to the United States from Japan) were not permitted to intermarry with U.S. citizens..."

Marutani said, "Now that is not true, unless you exclude Nisei from the class of 'citizen.'" Bendetsen agreed.

The Nisei commissioner then pointed out another portion of Bendetsen's statement, which read:

"It had not occurred to me (Bendetsen) that there would be an evacuation..."

Marutani asked, "When, sir, was the first time you had considered the matter of evacuation, in reference to this entire episode?"

Flustered, Bendetsen said that he could not remember exactly when such a consideration was made, although he did recall discussing with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy how to go about an evacuation plan should it be necessary.

Marutani then cornered Bendetsen with a transcript of a telephone conversation of Feb. 1, 1942, between Provost Marshal General Allen Gullion and Gen. John L. DeWitt who were discussing the matter of controlling "alien enemies" on the West Coast. Bendetsen had entered the discussion and said:

MAJ. BENDETSSEN: "Yes Sir, General DeWitt. I have nothing further to add in a general way. There are a few things that arose that it might be well to have recorded for your consideration in addition. As far as any action is concerned looking toward evacuation of persons involving citizens of the United States of Japanese extraction, they (the Justice Dept.) will have nothing to do with it. They said that if it comes to pass, if we recommend and it is determined that there should be a movement or evacuation of citizens, they say hands off, that it is the Army's job; that is point 1 that came up."

"Point 2, they agree with us that it is possible from their standpoint, from a legal standpoint they must say 'yes' we can designate certain areas which are absolutely prohibited to all except those whom we permit to come in; in other words, the licensing theory that because of military necessity we say this is a prohibited area to all persons, irrespective of nationality and citizenship, and only those whom we license can come in or remain in. They agree with us that this could be done as the legal basis for exclusion, however, we insist that we could also say that while all whites could remain, Japs can't, if we think there is military necessity for that. They apparently want us to join with them so that if anything happens they would be able to say 'this was a military recommendation'."

Marutani asked Bendetsen if he had been in the same frame of mind while he was implementing the evacuation program after Feb. 19, 1942.

Bendetsen could only reply that he was telling DeWitt what the Justice Department had recommended in the matter of legal opinions.

Marutani Has Bendetsen Admit 'We' Was Only Army

Marutani angrily differed with Bendetsen, repeating the colonel's statement: "...we insist that we could also say that while all whites could remain, Japs can't..."

"Now who is 'we'?" asked Marutani. "Is that the Justice Department or is that the Army?"

After some hesitation, Bendetsen replied, "The Army."

Marutani then asked abruptly, "And you were part of the Army and you're the declarant, is that correct?" Bendetsen silently nodded in agreement.

The Nisei commissioner then pointed out another transcript dated Feb. 4, 1942, in which Bendetsen, in effect, recommended that the federal government, rather than the state authorities, undertake the "complete evacuation of alien enemies and voluntarily of Japanese citizens of the United States" from the West Coast to the interior states.

Bendetsen noted that this recommendation was saying that the federal government should be "informed" and "concerned" over the states which may be affected by the relocation program.

DeWitt's Order to Harvest Crops Questioned

Relentlessly, Marutani then challenged Bendetsen's written testimony, which said that DeWitt's orders to protect and harvest the crops of Japanese American farmers had been carried out fully.

The Nisei commissioner asked Bendetsen if he stood by the statement that "We (Bendetsen's department) harvest all crops..."

"Could you tell us, this commission, how much money, in fact, went through this particular system, whereby, quote, 'We harvested all crops, we sold them, we deposited the money to their

Barrows speaks on WRA before CWRIC

Testimony of Leland Barrows, a top administrative official with the War Relocation Authority, first under Milton Eisenhower and then Dillon Myer, represents the main WRA input before the Commission, as gleaned from the transcripts of July 14 session in the Senate Caucus Room.

Continued from Last Week

Chair Bernstein: Thank you very much, Mr. Barrows for a very excellent narrative and very open statement.

In the interest of staying on schedule, we're a bit behind, I'm going to establish or try to go for an order of questioning, beginning with my co-chairman, Mr. Lungren, and then going to the right.

Vice Chair Lungren: I have no questions.

Commissioner Marutani: I would like to ask one question. Do you know the genesis of the terminology "Assembly Center and Relocation Center," who picked this out?

Mr. Barrows: Well, the assembly centers were military, and I assume they chose it, and I assume it was descriptive, because that's where the people were brought together from their individual homes, they were assembled in those centers. Relocation center was chosen, and I think I remember this correctly, but this is just personal recollection, because the obvious term might have been Resettlement Centers, but at that time there was a certain amount of political difference of opinion in this country about the resettlement program of the Foreign Security Administration, and they decided just to use another term. Actually in the end I think it was a more descriptive one.

Commissioner Marutani: One other question. Were other terms other than "resettlement" considered?

Mr. Barrows: I don't remember.

Commissioner Marutani: And why was the term "center" used, why not "camp"?

Mr. Barrows: Simply because we wanted to defeat the notion as best we could that these were internment camps. Now I know that they were not free places, but we wanted to maintain the distinction between internment which is an established practice in time of war applying to aliens, and we wanted to make it perfectly clear that these people were not interned because they were aliens. Now to be sure that didn't help a whole lot in the life of the times, but we felt that it was an important distinction to maintain.

Personally I think it still is, I think it's very sloppy business, I don't even particularly like the terminology of your legislation on that account.

(the Japanese American's) respective accounts. "How much was involved?" asked Marutani.

"I do not know," answered Bendetsen. "The Army did not collect the money."

"Well, you made the statement, sir," said Marutani, "and I assumed that you had a basis for making that statement... that you must have had some basis for making that statement, that you didn't just pick it out of the thin air."

Bendetsen said that his statement was based on a "collective reference" and that the information should be in the Federal Reserve Bank.

Part of Bendetsen's Testimony 'Not a Fact'

But Marutani asked Bendetsen if he had ever seen those records, in preparation to making his written statement. Bendetsen said that he did not see any of these records, to which Marutani asked, "Then what is your authority for making this statement to this commission?"

Bendetsen said that he "assumed" that such records existed, and Marutani interjected "then it is an assumption, not a fact."

Bendetsen was also questioned about the portion in his testimony which said that the Japanese American farmers "were to be free to lease land, raise and harvest crops, go into businesses."

"Where were they going to get the land during wartime? Where were they going to get the money, to buy the land? Where were they going to get the money to buy the machinery necessary to farm the land? Where would they get labor? This is a very simple statement, but what about some of the logistics?" inquired Marutani.

Bendetsen replied, "Well, many of them were not without resources." He also made a reference that may have offended the predominantly Nikkei audience:

"I don't know of people, for whom I have more respect for, who have a better record—Japan itself as a people, far outdistance the United States."

Marutani replied, "Well, as an American, I don't agree with you on that... I think we have a lot of Yankee ingenuity here, sir."

McCloy Explains His Justification

John J. McCloy, then assistant Secretary of War, testified the following day, and he, too, defended his actions as well. He did not feel that the Japanese Americans are due either an apology or reparations, and that "initial testimony (from the previous CWRIC hearings) lacked proper perspective and ignored many important facts surrounding the Japanese relocation program."

McCloy, 87, still practicing law in New York, also felt that the relocation was justified:

"I hope the Commission will find, as I believe to be the case, that the whole operation was as benignly conducted as wartime conditions permitted. I gained the impression, after making considerable effort to follow the destinies of those who had been relocated, that on the whole the deconcentration of the Japanese population and its redistribution throughout the country resulted in their finding a healthier and more advantageous environment than they would have had on the West Coast following the Pearl Harbor attack and the reports of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines and the Southwest Pacific."

He added, "There has been, in my judgment, at times a spate of quite irresponsible comment to the effect that this wartime move was callous, shameful and induced by racial or punitive

Commissioner Brooke: Mr. Barrows, what was your role, what did you actually do? Did you go around to the various camps?

Mr. Barrows: Well, I hit as much as I could.

Commissioner Brooke: Did you see all the camps at some time?

Mr. Barrows: No, sir, I didn't see all of them, I didn't get to Manzanar, and I cannot remember whether I ever got to the Utah project, but I got to all the others.

Commissioner Brooke: Were there ever any claims of atrocities brought to your attention?

Mr. Barrows: In the camps?

Commissioner Brooke: Yes, in the camps.

Mr. Barrows: No, sir. There were occasional times when there was some exchange of blows over one kind or another, between the security officers and people, or between groups of people, and I guess there were some actual murders.

Commissioner Brooke: You guess there were some actual murders?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, but that was within the evacuee community. I never heard any claim of mistreatment by the administrative personnel, except during the Tule Lake riot when I was told that the military police were a little rough on some of the rioters.

Commissioner Brooke: Were these civilian personnel who were working under your supervision primarily?

Mr. Barrows: Altogether, I believe.

Commissioner Brooke: You make it sound as though the camp was not a very bad place to be. Is that the impression you wish to leave, or is that the fact, that's what I really want to know.

Mr. Barrows: Well, of course they were a bad place to be, to be confined anywhere is a bad thing; and to be confined in temporary quarters is a bad thing; but as against the alternatives that were really available they were better, and we did what we could to make them decent places.

But I also want to point out that—

Commissioner Brooke: What are these alternatives to which you refer?

Mr. Barrows: Well, they could have been kept in complete confinement under somebody else's control, for example, they could have been denied the right to leave, as they were given.

Commissioner Brooke: Well they couldn't come and go freely, could they?

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motives. It was nothing of the sort."

The former assistant Secretary of War also believed that the relocation was "reasonably undertaken and thoughtfully and humanely conducted."

McCloy: No Need for Apology

He hoped that the Commission would find that the relocation program had been "taken and carried out in accordance with the best interests of the country considering the conditions, exigencies and considerations which then faced the nation."

McCloy adamantly felt that no apology was due to the Japanese Americans, for their suffering was no worse than what others had undergone during the war. He said that everyone made sacrifices, including those who joined the Army and gave up everything.

Commissioner Goldberg asked McCloy, "Is there not a big distinction between serving your country—as you and I did—and being stigmatized as being disloyal?"

McCloy answered, "All of us suffered. People who died on Iwo Jima suffered, too. I don't think we ought to apologize."

Commissioner Marutani, himself a former camp internee and an MIS veteran, asked, "What other Americans, Mr. McCloy, fought for his country while their parents, brothers and sisters were incarcerated?"

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VOTE FOR



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"I don't like the word incarcerated," McCloy replied. "Well, all right, behind barbed wire fences," said Marutani. McCloy said, "I don't think the Japanese population was unduly subjected, considering all the exigencies to which a number did share in the way of retribution for the attack on Pearl Harbor."

"Retribution" means "a deserved punishment for evil done," and Marutani apparently inferred that McCloy meant that the internment of the Japanese Americans was a retribution for Pearl Harbor.

Marutani asked the stenographer to play back a recording of the proceedings to make sure he had heard correctly.

McCloy said he did not like the use of the word "retribution" and withdrew it.

Of The Nisei GIs Summarily Discharged After Pearl Harbor

Marutani had also asked McCloy about the Nisei who had been in the Army prior to Pearl Harbor, who were unilaterally ejected from the service, as they had testified at previous hearings.

McCloy, puzzled, answered, "Maybe there were some there (Nisei in the Army) that they (the government) was suspicious of." His response drew gasps of astonishment from the Japanese American audience, since McCloy's statement was insulting to all Nisei veterans.

Let reason, law prevail

(Editor's Note: The following response, appearing in the South Pasadena Review Oct. 14 to its references on Executive Order 9066 and the current Japanese American redress-reparations movement, may not suffice as a general rebuttal to anti-redress material which appears in print or carried on the airwaves, but this is so logically phrased that it deserves reprinting here.)

To the (South Pasadena Review) Editor:

Regarding your editorial of Sept. 23, I would like to respond to a few statements in reference to the U.S. government's order (Executive Order 9066 issued Feb. 19, 1942, by President Franklin Roosevelt) which forced some 110,000 Japanese Americans to sell their property at bargain-basement prices prior to their being shipped off to internment camps.

- It would not be up to individual citizens ("Let every American citizen who took over the property of a Japanese during that time pay...") to reimburse Japanese Americans. If Executive Order 9066 is determined to have been illegal, then it was the government which acted illegally, and the government, not individuals, should be accountable. If 9066 was legal, then restitution would not be expected.

- Your concern that "too many expensive lawyers" would be needed is unnecessary. The precedent already has been set: persons who documented their losses were reimbursed. What we are now concerned with is reimbursement for an illegal act.

- Another unfounded fear: that reimbursing Japanese Americans for losses would set a precedent. That "very dangerous precedent" was set in recent years with U.S. reimbursement to American Indians for illegal actions. How much less it would have cost had the U.S. government recognized its obligations generations ago!

- Further, it is not valid to compare conditions of "our own citizens" in Japanese prison camps with conditions of Japanese

Regarding McCloy's contentions that the evacuation program was "benignly conducted" and that there were no "racial or punitive motives" involved, Marutani told him:

"I hope that you will recognize the fact... that the Commission has had the benefit of hearing over 700 witnesses, which you have not had the benefit of."

Commissioners Marutani and Goldberg were not the only members of the CWRIC who seemed somewhat disturbed by McCloy's statements.

Commissioner Brooke told McCloy "You said that it (the relocation) turned out well (for the Japanese Americans)... It depends on where you were. If you were in one of those Japanese camps, it may have not turned out well."

Fr. Drinan angrily voiced criticism towards McCloy's statement that "the Japanese have hired a public relations person to create a case..."

"That's not so. The agitation (over the Evacuation), for some years, as you know, is in all of the books here before me," said Drinan, as he pointed to all of the numerous books and documents on the Commission table. He added, "And this has been bothering the conscience of America."

(Coverage of testimonies by other witnesses, including Mike Masaoka, Edward Ennis and James and Mari Michener, will appear in next week's PC.)

Americans held in U.S. internment camps. The former is a case of a nation, Japan, imprisoning aliens in time of war: the latter is a case of a nation, the U.S., imprisoning its own citizens without bringing charges, holding hearings or trials, and forcing those citizens to dispose of all their property within days.

Please try to understand: these Japanese Americans also qualified as "our own citizens." They were not Japanese nationals.

- As for Japanese prison conditions: whatever the conditions, they have no bearing on how injustice done to U.S. citizens inside this country should be resolved.

If "the Watsons and others who were prisoners (of Japan?) are the ones who should be consulted before a vote is taken on this \$25,000 reparation" then we might have the additional irony of those who actually received settlements (for being wronged by a foreign government) determining that U.S. citizens wronged by their own government deserve no settlement.

- The question of reparation for wrong or illegal acts is not up to those "who feel so strongly about it." Remember, this is a nation of laws. Let the law prevail.

- Again, if Executive Order 9066 is judged to have been illegal, then restitution would seem appropriate.

If, however, EO 9066 is judged to have been legal in 1942, then restitution would not be in order, and we will have determined in our courts that rounding up of citizens for indeterminate stays in detention camps is legal and possible in the future.

The next time around it might be U.S. citizens with Arabic names, or Irish names, or dark skin who are judged to be suddenly not entitled to the protections of the Constitution.

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Con man victimizes Cal First depositors

OCEANSIDE, Ca.—A con artist found an easier way to rob banks by setting up his own night deposit system at the California First Bank here Oct. 13 and 14. Several patrons of the bank told police they lost money to a self-made banker who placed a sign over the night deposit slot which read, "The night deposit is out of order. Please put your deposit in the yellow box."

According to Officer Richard Meehan, "It was a yellow metal box with a slot in it, similar to the night deposit slot." He added that the dimensions were roughly 2x2x2 feet.

The "night banker" apparently set up shop early in the evening and removed the box later in the night, so there were no telltale signs of his dealings.

One man said he put \$20 and some checks into the fake deposit box, while a woman reported losing an undisclosed amount also.

600 hear Brokaw at AAJA inaugural

LOS ANGELES—Surpassing all expectations, over 600 attended the first annual scholarship benefit dinner of the Asian American Journalists Assn. Nov. 6 at the Hyatt Regency here.

Keynote speaker Tom Brokaw, NBC's Today Show host, praised the fledgling group, headed by Tria Toyota, KNBC-TV news anchorperson, of its aims to enhance the role and skills of Asian Americans in the news business and encouraging young Asian Americans to pursue careers in journalism. He told the AAJA to be vigilant against being used by special interest groups, to care about the news, its quality and reliability in reporting.

Toyota credited the California Chicano News Media Assn. and the Black Journalists Assn. for the inspiration to establish AAJA.

Mayor Tom Bradley welcomed actor George Takei emceed.



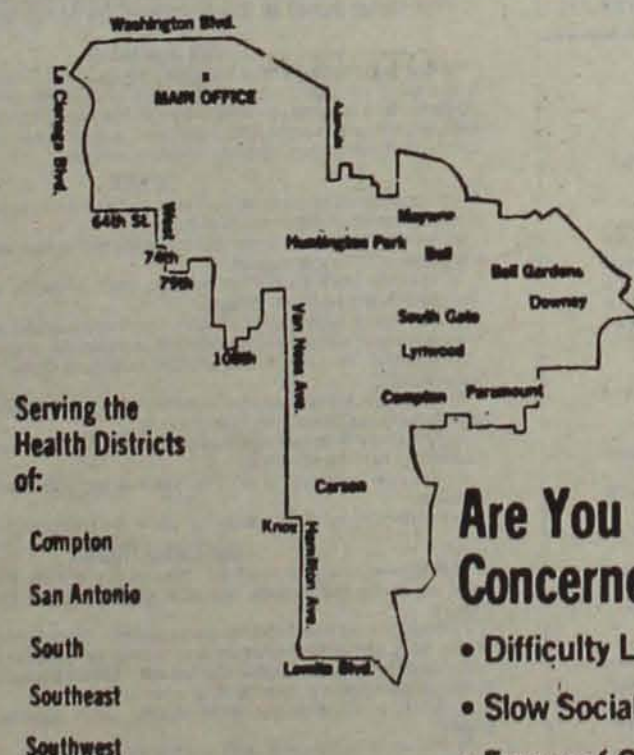
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MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

No Gohan?

San Francisco

Initial interactions with people provide interesting first impressions. I attended a Mountain Plains District Council meeting that was hosted by the Arkansas Valley Chapter. It was my first visit to the town of Rocky Ford, Colorado. I had been told that the area was about a 30 minute drive from Pueblo or a 3½ hour drive from Denver.

This city kid immediately recognized that this was a small community. The people that I met were your basic upstanding rural community folks. At the dinner held in the local Elks Lodge, we were served salad, steak, baked potato and bread. My first thoughts were, "What, no gohan?" No gohan for dinner, although I did have my share of norimaki and musubi at lunch.

Still, when the Chapter President George Ushiyama asked the Hakujin waitress for "shoyu" (he didn't say soy sauce), it came right to the table. In fact, there was a stock of shoyu on trays that they regularly had at the Elks Lodge. I knew then, that in Rocky Ford our JACL Chapter had clout.

It made me think about the acceptance of Nikkei around the country and the funny kind of impediments are unique to the cultural baggage that we still maintain.

In the Pacific Northwest, non-Nikkei have been known to wonder about the matsutake fever that overcomes local Issei and Nisei. They must think it very peculiar that their neighbors zealously hunt for this particular fungus, and that it brings a price between twenty and thirty dollars a pound. I understand that the growing places are family secrets that are never shared with any others. I wonder if people think that this is a religious activity, or that there is some medicinal quality in the mushroom that the Japanese American know about. Younger people might wonder if the thing isn't a hallucinogen that provides the consumer with a euphoric fantasy experience.

New Year rituals must also be commonly misinterpreted. I read an account once that described half naked people pounding rice and shaping them into little balls that are cooked in a soup. The article continued that several people in Japan die each year eating these little rice balls, choking to death. Sounds murderous, doesn't it?

And, just the other day in a local Japanese restaurant, I overheard a Hakujin mother explaining to her young son that so few vegetables are available in Japan that Japanese salads were very small. That was the supposed reason that Japanese salad dishes are only an inch and half in diameter. The kid still didn't touch his tsukemono.

Such differences work both for and against us. I recall a number of fishing trips on half day boats, where we made a public demonstration of sashimi eating with our first catch. It guaranteed us a lot of space at the railing to fish from, as the other fishermen congregated a conscious distance away from this activity.

I don't think that we will shed so much of the cultural carry-overs that the first impressions of Japanese Americans will not carry some fairly mysterious impressions. I, for one, wouldn't want to give them up, and the constant effort to balance the image by organizations such as ours is well worth the investment.

AMACHE

Continued from Front Page

A busload of 51 made a pilgrimage in September to the old Amache camp site. The trip was sponsored and arranged by the Central Optimists, among them Art Moriya and Sus Hidaka.

Dalton Tanonaka, newscaster and a camera crew from Denver TV station KOA, (4) took films of visitors cleaning the gravesites of 13 evacuees in the camp cemetery and a joint religious service conducted by Rev. Unryu Sugiyama of Tri-State Buddhist Temple and Rev. Hidemi Ito and Rev. Kimihiko Ushida of Simpson United Methodist Church.

Records show that more than 120 died in Amache between 1942 and 1945.

1945 Nisei War Memorial Stone

There is also a memorial stone at the old cemetery which contains the names of 30 Nisei soldiers, sons and brothers of Amache residents.

The stone was erected in 1945 at a joint Christian-Buddhist dedication service.

The fund-raising committee also includes:

Dick Okimoto, Sho Hoshiko, George Hishinuma, Moriya, Hidaka, Mas Nonaka, Rev. Ito, Jim Hada, Ed Shimabukuro, Frank Matoba and Nobuo Furiye.

On the advisory committee are Yutaka Inai, Rev. Sugiyama, Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai, Rev. Ushida, Rev. Ito and Shizuo Yamada.

Contributions are to be sent to Furuiye at 2960 Eppinger Blvd., Denver, Colo., 80220.

Letterbox

Redress Booklet

Editor:

Thank you for sending me the information on the Japanese American incarceration, which I requested. This booklet was very helpful for my term paper in U.S. history. I also found much more information in our public library by referring to the suggested reading list at the back of the booklet. Your help was greatly appreciated.

KIM YAMANE
Olympia, Wa.

The above mentioned booklet, "Japanese American Incarceration: A Cause for Redress", is available at JACL National Headquarters and at JACL regional offices.—Ed.

There is no room for unsigned letters here.

■ The agencies of mass communication are big business, and their owners are big businessmen. — Commission on Freedom of the Press, 1947.



\$25,000: A Testimony by the Government

By NANCY SHOJI

December 7, 1941—a child of five, soon to be barracked behind barbed wires, under the vigilant eyes of armed guards atop mammoth towers. A concentration camp in the middle of a California desert, surrounded by snow-capped mountains. The laughter of children shadowed by anxiety, the anxiety of parents projected—the silent humiliation of the disenfranchised, the unwavering preservation of a pride and code of honor, a dignity never allowed to wallow and crumble.

December 7, 1971—that child, now the mother of a sabra (Israeli born) aged five, deep in private thought, gazing out the window of a Jerusalem-bound train from Tel-Aviv. Reflections of another concentration camp, somewhere on the outskirts of a populated city or town in Germany. Visions of hollow-eyed emaciation in prison stripes, children never to be adults, the destruction of pride, the ravaging of dignity.

Auschwitz, Buchenwald, Dachau, the children of Treblinka—the stench of death. A grotesque nightmare in the annals of humanity. There was Hitler, the Nazi Party, the Gestapo—but where was the rest of the world? The German people were, for whatever reason, what they were—humanity at its weakest, its basest, its worst—but not to be ignored, the moments of individual valor.

The German reparations—a monetary equation applied to the horrifying actions of a nation. An eye can never equal an eye, nor a tooth a tooth, justice can never equal a pound of flesh—but, an injustice was acknowledged, a responsibility recognized. A nation vindicated and the hands of the world at large cleansed—cleansed of their silent participation. Justice? Only the cry for acknowledgement of an injustice satisfied.

Manzanar, Minidoka, Topaz, Tule Lake—the psychological death knell for a people who had, through determination and hard work, invested in a dream those many years before. Those for whom, once incarcerated, the years will have run out for the rebuilding of any dream that may have come crashing down. The psychological destruction of a generation of a proud, honorably hard-working, goal-oriented people! There must be an expression of justice!

The formation of a 442nd Infantry Battalion! It is not their heroism in the fields of battle that moves me, but what lay at the souls of those, all of them American born, who had deemed it

only right to volunteer—volunteer in the face of such utter *chutzpah* on the part of our government then. In memory of each of them who chose to rise above Executive Order 9066—an edict pronounced in the name of expediency—and died in the name of an honor, a gesture need be made!

As essential to history and the future of mankind it is that the Nazi Holocaust never be forgotten, likewise is it for the blatant internment of 110,000 citizens by the government after Pearl Harbor.

\$25,000—just a monetary figure arrived at. Not an eye, not a tooth, hardly a pound of flesh—but a testimony by a government: the acknowledgment of an injustice done, the acceptance of a responsibility for its actions.

This is not a demand being sought, but rather a right being called forth—in memoriam to a past, and as an indelible reminder to the future.

FOOTNOTE: It is 1981 now. It was 1946 then. The liberation of German concentration camps. A child of ten, traumatized at the sight of photo revelations inadvertently come upon in a Life Magazine. Gaunt faces peering out from behind barbed wires—men, women, children! How those faces had for years thereafter haunted her. A child's senses had instantly grasped the situation and thereby drawn a parallel. The faces I had seen then were those of my father, my mother, my sister and brother, of myself! It could have been us! Who would ever have noticed our non-return? The "showers" described were the exact same showers that we had stood under. Who would have seen the smoke from the ovens, way out there in the middle of a desert? It would have been so easy!

Never mind the semantics involved—relocation center vs. concentration camp. While the ultimate end might have differed, the beginnings were the same. Because we are living witnesses to that which might have been and easily could have been, we must never allow ourselves the luxury of forgetting any of it—those who went quietly and perished—those of us who went quietly and could have perished!

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

1765 Sutter Street • San Francisco, Ca 94115 • (415) 921-5225

JOB SUMMARY

Under supervision of the National Director, the Program Director will be responsible for planning, coordination, and implementation of functions, projects, and services provided by the National organization. Responsibilities will include budget administration, program planning, personnel management, fund raising, and membership services.

DUTIES

- 1) Supervision of support staff at National Headquarters in the operation of the general management of the office.
- 2) Assist in the development of materials and resources related to national programs of the organization.
- 3) Provide staff support to specific JACL projects and committees as assigned by the National Director.
- 4) Develop a monthly report summarizing the activities and status of the National organization, and coordinate its assembly and dissemination.
- 5) Maintain the various operational manuals and policy documents of the National JACL.
- 6) Represent the National Director and the National organization as required at assigned meeting and event.
- 7) Assume the responsibilities of the National Director at National Headquarters in his/her absence.
- 8) Provide information on the National organization to various media sources.
- 9) Perform other duties as assigned by the National Director.

QUALIFICATIONS

- 1) Bachelor's degree in a field relevant to the work of the National JACL, such as in the humanities, social sciences, business or public administration.
- 2) Background in personnel management, communications, budget and accounting, computers systems and human services for a year.
- 3) Ability to communicate and work with diverse populations in the general public, organizational membership and staff.
- 4) Ability to develop and write reports, grant applications and financial papers.
- 5) Previous experience with non-profit, tax-exempt, public service corporations.
- 6) Knowledge and experience in the history, interests and issues of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Active membership with the Japanese American Citizens League. (2) A valid California Driver's license. (3) Ability to travel periodically.

POSTING

November 6 to December 6, 1981. Posting may be extended until position is filled.

APPLICATION

Send resume to above address. Attention: National Director

YOUTH DIRECTOR

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

1765 Sutter Street • San Francisco, Ca 94115 • (415) 921-5225

JOB SUMMARY

Under supervision of the National Director, the Youth Director will plan, implement and coordinate programs and activities related to the National Youth Coordinating Council, scholarship, student aid and other projects and programs of interest and welfare of youth of Japanese ancestry in the National Organization and the United States. Responsibilities will include budget, administration, program planning and coordination of youth related activities and services.

DUTIES

- 1) Liaison among the National Youth Coordinating Council, the National Director and the National Board.
- 2) Provide staff services to the National Youth Coordinating Council.
- 3) Administer the JACL Scholarship and Student Aid programs, or any programs related to youth services as assigned by the National Director.
- 4) Provide monthly reports on the activities, plans and needs of youth related projects and programs within the National organization.
- 5) Promote the general welfare, growth and development of youth of Japanese American ancestry.
- 6) Represent the National Director and the National organization as required at assigned meetings and events.
- 7) Perform such other duties as assigned by the National Director.

QUALIFICATIONS

- 1) Bachelor's degree in a field relevant to working with Japanese American youth or combined experience in youth work, organizational development, training.
- 2) Ability to communicate and work with Japanese American youth, organizational membership and staff.
- 3) Ability to plan, develop and implement projects and programs.
- 4) Knowledge of the history, interests and issues of persons to Japanese ancestry in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Active membership with the Japanese American Citizens League. (2) A valid California Driver's license. (3) Ability to travel periodically.

POSTING

November 6 to December 6, 1981. Posting may be extended until position is filled.

APPLICATION

Send resume to above address. Attention: National Director

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

'Kamikaze'—a 13th Century Typhoon

Denver, Colo.

The word "kamikaze", literally "divine wind", has become part of the English language. My Webster's lists it twice, as a noun and as an adjective. As a noun it is "a member of a Japanese air attack corps assigned to make a suicidal crash on a target". It is also "an airplane containing explosives to be flown in a suicide crash on a target". As an adjective it is "of, relating to or resembling that of a kamikaze", and also "suicidal", as in "the city's kamikaze taxi drivers".

Most readers of this column probably know vaguely that kamikaze has its origins in ancient Japan when a "divine wind", in reality a fortuitous typhoon, smashed the fleet of one of the Khan boys intent on a little recreational blood-letting at Japanese expense.

I now have the details thanks to a column in the Japan

Times by its editor, Kiyoaki Murata. But to start with, back in the 13th Century what came to be known as the Mongol hordes swept out of Mongolia and overran most of Asia, south and Central Russia as well as Hungary. Western history doesn't give them nearly enough credit for military prowess. Their chief was Genghis Khan who died in the year 1227. One of his descendants was Kublai Khan who had designs on Japan.

Murata tells us that the first Mongol invasion came in 1274 after years of preparation. The Mongols had taken over Korea, and of course the Koreans were required to provide much of the manpower for the Mongol invasion force and also picked up the check. An armada of 900 ships, manned by 15,000 seamen and carrying 28,000 Mongol and Korean troops, left present-day Masan on Korea's southwest coast in the fall of 1274 for Kyushu, the southernmost of the main Japanese islands. Murata writes:

"The invaders overran Tsushima and then Iki, annihilating the defending Japanese warriors and civilians. On Oct. 19 they came into Hakata Bay and on the following day landed ashore. After a fierce battle the invaders secured beachheads from Hakata to Hakozaki while the Japanese troops retreated toward Dazaifu to rearrange their battle formation."

"In the evening of Oct. 20, however, a forceful typhoon hit northern Kyushu, sinking most of the invaders' ships and drowning men. History records that the Mongol expeditionary force returned home on Dec. 28 after having lost 13,500 men but with 200 Japanese boys and girls as prisoners of war."

But Kublai wasn't through. He launched another attack in 1281 with 40,000 troops from Korea and another force of 100,000 from China which joined them off Kyushu. There were fierce battles at sea and on land. Then a second typhoon struck. Most of the more than 4,000 ships in the invasion fleet were sunk and thousands were drowned. Murata quotes a Korean history book saying "the corpses, which drifted into the bay on high tide, filled it up so that it was possible to walk over them."

Some 30,000 prisoners were rounded up and all were killed except the Chinese. Of the 140,000 invaders, not many more than 30,000 were able to get back to the mainland. Kublai Khan died in 1294 without conquering Japan. Without his genius the Mongol empire quickly disintegrated. No wonder the Japanese called those typhoons divine winds.

I am looking for the day when the people who made the movie "Kagemusha" with its magnificent samurai battle scenes, or perhaps even Hollywood, make a film movie about Kublai's misadventures. Can you imagine it? Tens of thousands of extras. A fleet of 4,000 ships. A roaring typhoon. Thousands of dummies floating in the bay. Dancing girls. Angry conferences. Mass executions. Kublai wondering why he ever gave up horses for boats as a weapon of war. What a spectacle!

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

'Ethnic Hara-Kiri': Revisited

Philadelphia

WE'VE HAD OCCASION to write about this before in this column: the persistent penchant of some ethnic minority members, including no less our own, to engage in particularly vicious and, at times, irresponsible and reckless attacks upon one's own ethnic member. The perversity of such attacks is accentuated by the attacker's silence and inaction toward real transgressions inflicted upon us by others. We labelled this phenomenon "ethnic hara-kiri."

THE FAVORITE TARGETS of such incessant vituperation include ethnic organizations, such as JACL, or the leaders thereof, and, very often, both. Past and present. This is not to suggest that either or both should be immune to constructive criticism every so often; we expect that they indeed would welcome such. Nor is this to suggest that ethnic organizations and its leaders, do not make mistakes. They do. And will continue to do so, so long as they continue to make efforts. And if they err, particularly grievously, then such should be pointed out. In a constructive spirit; not destructive.

I'VE OFTEN PONDERED what causes, what motivates these "ethnic assassins" in almost blindly attacking their own—while they remain, or at least seem to remain, oblivious to those major forces in our society which currently

seek to degrade an American because of race, religion, national origin and such other irrelevant factors: the self-anointed super-patriots and organizations that are bent on eroding and destroying the strength that is America's—the dignity of every citizen. What is further troubling to us is that very often these ethnic assassins are tainted by the very same negative factors that they purport to condemn, namely clothing themselves with the aura of self-righteousness as they relentlessly pursue their nefarious, destructive activities.

WE CANNOT KNOW, and do not know, what lies behind such activities of these ethnic assassins. Can it be self-insecurity that can only be assuaged by sacrificing another of their own; and bigger and more prominent the sacrificial scapegoat, the better the catharsis? That by gaining publicity, whether by outlandish or outrageous statements and charges, they thereby gain publicity which fills a void, temporarily, only to crave another sacrificial scapegoat? Is there any residue of love and respect amidst all that poisonous hate?

WE SUPPOSE THAT this is a price that we all must pay, tragic as it may be. And perhaps the only answer is to view it for precisely what it is: a tragic aberration. And rather than encouraging such by giving individual publicity to such assassins, the best thing is simply to ignore it. And let it wither.

struggles and understand more clearly why they were the way they were.

"I wrote this book—sort of a how-to-do-it guide for recording one's family history—to help me understand better my parents' lives and, hence my own. I wrote it to help preserve for myself, my daughter and perhaps for generations to come something of the voice of my family that is very special. I wrote it to draw us all closer and give each of us a chance to record and appreciate our stories."

It is my recommendation that JACL go on record to encourage and develop a plan for its member chapters to assemble an oral history library in their area.

This could encourage the sharing of oral biography and history tapes by various regions and districts. It also could be an excellent way of preserving the Japanese American community's greatest asset—the mind, experiences and "kimochi" of its people.

BARROWS

Continued from Page 2

Mr. Barrows: No, they had to have passes.

Commissioner Brooke: There was barbed wire around the camp, as I understand your testimony.

Mr. Barrows: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Brooke: There were military police around the camp, is that correct, there were troops, how would you describe it?

Mr. Barrows: Military police.

Commissioner Brooke: How many would you say around camp?

Mr. Barrows: I don't know.

Commissioner Brooke: Were they armed?

Mr. Barrows: Yes.

Commissioner Brooke: So when the people left, were they given any sort of a permit to leave?

Mr. Barrows: Yes.

Commissioner Brooke: And if they violated any of these rules or regulations, what happened to them, what was their fate?

Mr. Barrows: Oh, I think that the principal—you mean what regulations about going in and out?

Commissioner Brooke: Yes, any violation of any regulations or rules that were established by the WRA.

Mr. Barrows: I frankly believe that most of the regulations on life within the centers were enforced by the Evacuee Council themselves, by the community. If anyone violated a law of the

Continued on Page 8

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

Oral History

Washington

Without question, the JACL Redress effort has provided tremendous educational opportunities for Japanese Americans and Americans to share their views and thoughts on the tragic, yet historical event.

For many, the Redress issue has brought the entire Issei, Nisei, Sansei, Yonsei and Gosei generations closer together.

I recall while at UCLA, that the late Joe Grant Masaoka, was involved extensively in the development of the JACL-JARP oral history program, and the recording of the Japanese American internment experience of Nikkei.

For many Japanese Americans the coming together and opportunity to share our thoughts, emotions and feelings is a once in a lifetime chance to speak openly, candidly, and emotionally with one another.

At this time, the JACL may wish to organize and assemble an oral biography cassette library program at its various Chapters, so that interested individuals may understand and experience many of the thoughts and ideas of other Japanese Americans, as it relates to our individual and collective experiences.

On the opening page of the booklet by William Zimmerman, entitled *Instant Oral Biographies*, (Guarionex Press, Ltd., New York), it is stated:

Everyone has a story to tell
—if only someone would listen
—if only someone would ask

Mr. Zimmerman goes on to say: "A sense of family has always been important in my life. Family has been the source of strength to me as well as much pain."

"Much of my early adult years was spent in breaking away from my people, searching for my dead father, rebelling against family closeness."

"I tried to establish a new family made up only of people I had chosen to be its members."

"I chose a career in journalism as a way to broaden my life and found after interviewing hundreds of strangers I was better able to know myself. I learned that many of my fears, my dreams were shared by others."

"The years passed. I am now father of a young daughter and have reached the same age my parents were when they had young children. I judge them less now. I can appreciate their

35 Years Ago

in the Pacific Citizen

NOV. 16, 1946

Oct. 16—Hometown barber refuses to cut hair of Nisei veteran in uniform (Sgt. Tetsuo Yanagawa of Kent, Wa.) home on furlough, Seattle NVC reports.

Oct. 27—First postwar Coast District YBA conference meets in Watsonville; Tom Takeda installed president by Manabu Fukuda, national YBA president.

Nov. 5—Thirteen Nikkei elected in Hawaii to county, territorial offices, marking return to politics since the war ... Veteran Republican leader Wilfred Tsukiyama of Honolulu elected to territorial senate; Democrat Richard Kageyama is first Nisei elected to Honolulu board of supervisors ... Oregon voters repeal anti-Chinese mining and property laws ... JACL waits for official Prop. 15 canvass in California, believe over 400,000 plurality (instead of 250,000) in defeat of alien land law initiative ... Phoenix attorney Wing F. Ong (D) elected to State House seat, first Oriental in Arizona legislature.

Nov. 8—Justice Dept. relaxes internment policy of some 400 Tule Lake Nisei renunciants housed at Crystal City, Tex.; most request transfer to Seabrook (N.J.) Farms

... two more Nisei (Iris Fukuhara and Isao Tanaka) challenge legality of renunciation before U.S. district court at San Francisco.

Nov. 10—Associated Press reports 20,000 evacuees in Chicago find permanent jobs and homes—but all miss "western sunshine".

Nov. 10—First postwar CCYBA conference held in Fresno; over 500 hear Rev. K. Kumata, San Francisco Nisei Buddhist priest.

Nov. 11—American Veterans Committee post in Los Angeles named for Nisei Medal of Honor winner, Pfc. Sadao Munemori, marches in Armistice Day parade.

Nov. 11—Author David Woodbury ("Builders for Battle") discloses over 500 Nisei employed by Navy in prewar secret Red Hill oil storage project behind Pearl Harbor, started in 1940 and completed in 1943.

Nov. 15—Housing situation for 470 returning evacuees in San Francisco remains acute at Hunter's Point Project; delay in conversion of dormitories to apartments with WRA funding protested by Japanese American Resettlement Committee, chaired by Josephine Duveneck, American Friends Service Committee.

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FROM PACIFIC SOUTHWEST: John Saito

Consul General Miyakawa

I wish I could take credit for the idea but it was really the previous Consul General of Japan Wataru Miyakawa who suggested the following.

It was during consul general's farewell party held at his residence garden that I approached him during a lull period and I asked him, "Consul General, what can JACL do to better relations between our two nations?" I heard him to say, "work with the youth".

That was about a year ago. Since then I have mentioned the idea to several people and I have received both positive and negative responses.

I interpreted consul general's response to mean—get something going with the Japanese American youth and the youth and children of the Kaisha people.

Several years back when I was working for the Human Relations Commission, there was a benefactor by the name of Tobias

Kotzin—a clothing manufacturer, who provided the finances for setting up a Mexican-American Youth Leadership Conference each year just around Easter vacation time. The Jewish community provided us with the use of their beautiful Camp Hess Kramer, located on the beach just above Malibu.

The participants were Hispanic American high school students from all over Los Angeles County. Some years we had participants with a barrio mentality, but the amazing part was that whatever differences that the youth brought with them somehow melted away and youths from San Fernando Valley were talking and socializing with youth from East Los Angeles, Wilmington, and other parts of the county by the end of the conference. Contacts that were developed at that particular camp-out were often times maintained in the community. Unfortunately, there were not plans to perpetuate this kind of camp/conference and quite possibly the Hispanic community is suffering as a result.

JACL/CBS Health Plan needs slight dues increase

SAN FRANCISCO—The Administrative Committee of the NCWNPDC JACL/California Blue Shield Health Plan recently completed negotiations with the California Blue Shield Co. and has agreed to accept an 11.86% increase in dues starting Jan. 1, 1982, John Yasumoto of San Francisco, plan chairman, announced.

Yasumoto explained that in

spite of the insurance industry's projected 20 to 25% increase in hospital care for the coming year, "we were able to negotiate for a relatively small increase mainly because our subscribers claims this year, returned to a more normal pattern." This new contract will include minor changes. Beginning Jan. 1, 1982, the new quarterly dues rate including a 50% administrative fee will be as follows:

Single Party \$150.80
2-party \$292.30
3/more \$387.00

It was reported that the subscribers in the plan were sent computerized bills this last quarter, re-

sulting in a few problems. Yasumoto said each subscriber will be sent a detailed explanation of this new billing process along with their next billing in December.

The JACL/California Blue Shield Plan was initiated in 1965 and is now a 4 million dollar plan. Over 4,700 JACLers and their families from over 70 chapters and 6 District Councils are in this plan.

Annual chapter commissioners meetings for Northern California Western Nevada Pacific, Central California and Pacific Southwest District Councils are being scheduled by Frances Morioka, Plan Administrator.

Contra Costa honors past presidents

EL CERRITO, Ca.—Contra Costa JACL, during a Saturday night barbecue party at the El Cerrito Community Center here recently (Sept. 12), recognized its past chapter presidents en masse including three from pre-evacuation years. The chapter was founded in 1935.

Plaques were presented by Jack Imada, current president, to: Katsumi Harano (1936), George Toriyama (1940), George Kanagaki (1942); Heizo Oshima (1953), Jim Kimoto (1954), Marvin Uratsu (1955), Seiichi Kami (1956), Shig R. Komatsu (1958), Dr. Yoshiye Togasaki (1959), Sam Kitabayashi (1960, 1963), Yoshio Hotta (1964), Ted Tanaka (1965), Ben Takeshita (1966), George Nakagawa (1967), Don Matsubara (1968), Ed Nomura (1969), Jerry Irei (1970-71), Tom Shimizu (1972-73), Dan Uesugi (1974-76), William Nakatani (1977-78), John Shinagawa (1979-80). In memoriam—William Furuta (1935), Hideo Ajari (1937-38), Henry Terazawa (1941), George Sugihara (1957) and Sumio Yoshii (1962).

Evening featured Sanaye Tanaka, a Japantown chanteuse whose renditions of Japanese songs loosened Imada and Dan Uesugi, entertainment chair, to vocalize as well. William Nakatani, chapter program chair, was assisted by:

Food—Flora Ninomiya, Grace Goto, Ann Imada, Emi Shinagawa, Elizabeth Oishi, Taye Waki, Rena Kumai, Natsuko Irei, Esther Takeuchi, Ineko Trueblood, Shizuko Pierson, Karen Fujii, Margaret Aoki, Janet Ninomiya, Alice Ninomiya, Martha Ninomiya, Evelyn Yip, Hazel Sawyer, Fumi Sugihara, Eiko Sugihara, Minnie Uratsu, Aiko Takata, Margo Takemiya; barbecue—Kaz Ide, Ed Matsuoka, John Shinagawa, Yoshiro Tokiwa, D Uesugi; supplies—Joe Oishi; PA system—Ben Takeshita, J Imada; finance—Y Tokiwa; photos—Eddie Morimoto.

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Min Yasui to speak at Selanoco dinner

BUENA PARK, Ca.—Min Yasui of Denver, national JACL redress committee chair, will be guest speaker at the 1982 Selanoco JACL installation on Saturday, Jan. 23, at the Buena Park Hotel and Convention Center, it was announced by Gene Takamine, chapter president.

The no-host bar will be open at 6, followed by dinner from 7 p.m. For reservations, call Sunako Harper (714-898-7251) or Takamine (714-964-1576).

The chapter's year-end activities includes a mochitsuki Dec. 26 at Wintersburg Presbyterian Church grounds, 1371 Fairview St., Garden Grove from 8 a.m. to raise funds for the chapter scholarship fund for Presidential Classroom for Young Americans. Chapter offers two \$375 PCYA scholarships, which covers the week's program—all expenses except for plane fare to Washington, D.C.

Help is also needed Dec. 24 to wash 500 pounds of mochigome at the church.

Nominees listed for Seattle 1982 board

SEATTLE, Wa.—Nominations for the 1982 Seattle JACL Board were announced at the October board meeting. Results will be certified at the November board meeting. On the slate are:

Pres: Kathryn Bannai; pres-elect: Mako Nakagawa; 1st vp: Joanne Fujita; 2nd vp: Eira Nagaoka; 3rd vp: Gerry Nagae; 4th vp: Aki Kurose; co-recording sec: Vicki Asakura and Patti Shimomura; corr. sec: Janice Nishimori; hist: Shea and Jiro Aoki; dist council del: Lloyd F. Hara.

Diablo Valley JACL wins two district awards

EMERYVILLE, Ca.—Diablo Valley JACL won two NC-WNPDC awards at the recent third quarterly session here: the district Chapter of the Year for Small Chapters and Scrapbook of the Year for Small Chapters awards. Both carry \$100 prizes each. Accepting was Mollie Fujioka, chapter president. Wilma Hayashi and Ku Kubokawa were in charge of the prize-winning scrapbook project.

HI Boxxscore

1980 TOTALS		
Display Ads	6,342 1/2	
One-Line Greetings	822	
JACL-HI Project	16	
1981 DISPLAY ADS (2,914*)		
Alameda	168	Reedley 196
Arkansas Vly	3	Salt Lake 98
Berkeley	420	San Diego 336
Chicago	84	San Francisco 420
Clovis	6	San Mateo 5
Colum Bsn	6	Selanoco 168
Eden Twnshp	146	Stockton 168
Flora	4	Tulare City 26
Fowler	6	West L.A. 252
Fremont	12	Midwest DC 10
Marysville	56	Ad Dept 6
Monterey	126	PC Office 28

Nov. 7 Total: 2,914* (45.9%)
(Some listed last week were premature and have been removed.)

ONE LINE GREETINGS (19)

Tulare City 19
JACL/HI PROJECT (6)
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Boise Valley: 8-Harry Hamada
Chicago: 6-Tae Davis, 16-Lillian Kimura
Detroit: 26-Isao Sunamoto, 26-Tes T Tada
Downtown L.A.: 25-Chester I Katayama, 19-Ben Tsuchiya
East Los Angeles: 25-Frank S Okamoto, 26-George Watanabe
Fresno: Life-Mae F Morita, Life-Takashi Morita
Gardena: 4-Kim Hatashita
Marysville: 22-Bob H Inouye
Milwaukee: 27-Shigeru Nakahira
Oakland: 28-Katsumi Fujii
Orange County: 21-S Douglas Arakawa, 27-Dr Tadashi Ochiai
Pasadena: 31-Yoneo Y Deguchi, 26-Mich Tsuchiyama
Philadelphia: 26-Shoji Date, 12-William Hamada
Portland: 4-Edwin Sasaki MD
Progressive Westside: 33-Dr George S Tarumoto
Puyallup Valley: 12-Yoshihiko Tanabe
Sacramento: 7-Joan C Oki, 22-George S Oki
San Diego: 17-Abe K Mukai
San Fernando Valley: 1-David T Sakai
San Mateo: 26-George T Sutow
Sequoia: 23-Eugene Y Kono
Snake River: 17-Sam Uchida
Stockton: 26-Frank Inamasu
Twin Cities: 25-George M Yoshino
Venice-Culver: 26-George T Isoda

CENTURY CLUB*
7-Lillian Kimura, 1-George T Sutow, 12-William Hamada, 8-George S Oki

CENTURY LIFE
Takashi Morita, Mae F Morita
SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)
Active (previous total) 1,917
Total this report 34
Current total 1,951

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PC PEOPLE

Education

Paul Ken Aoki, son of the Takao Aokis of Seattle, completed his Ph.D. studies in linguistics at the Univ. of Washington. His dissertation, "Germination in Japanese" was described as a thorough and original treatment of the phenomenon of lengthening consonants in modern Japanese and it would



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be of interest to scholars in the field of Modern Japanese and linguists concerned with loan words, syllable structure and general phonology.

Elaine M. Aoki, Ph.D., administrator in reading education with the Seattle school district, represented elementary division at the National Council of Teachers of English meeting in Boston. She is also consultant to a new Harcourt Publishing Co. literature series for elementary students.

Sadae Iwataki, supervisor of adult English as a Second Language of the Los Angeles Unified School District, is president of the California Association of Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages.

Entertainment

Actress **Cherryl Hamada** of Chicago, who has appeared in many plays, industrial films and commercials, will be featured as Corazon Amurao, the only surviving nurse in The Speck Case, Episode

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Art professor's works to be displayed at LACC

LOS ANGELES—Ben Sakoguchi, a professor of art at Pasadena City College, will exhibit some of his recent works at the Los Angeles City College Art Gallery in Da Vinci Hall beginning Nov. 14 through Dec. 4.

Sakoguchi, a graduate of UCLA, has exhibited his paintings and lithographs in museums and galleries throughout the country. He received the 1980 National Endowment for the Arts Artist Fellowship.

For info call Olga Kooyman at (213) 669-4240.

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What's Happening

● **NOV. 13 (Friday)**
PSWDC/Las Vegas—Fall mtg (Sat), Flamingo Hilton; JACL charter bus lvs 1pm from JACCC, Little Tokyo; Sat lunch, Dr. Jim Tsujimura, spkr.
San Jose—Bd mtg.
Philadelphia—Bd mtg, Teresa Maebori, hostess.
San Francisco—NCJAR cult & info mtg, Christ United Presbyterian Ch, 7:30pm.
● **NOV. 14 (Saturday)**
CCDC—Dist Convention (2da), Hacienda Hotel, Fresno; Sun: Sec of State March Fong Eu, banq spkr.
Sacramento—50th Anny dnr-dance, Metropolitan Rm, Convention Ctr.
Imperial Valley—Old Timers reunion, Barbara Worth Country Club, Holtville, 10am tour, 3:30 buffet.
San Gabriel Valley—Inst dnr, Lord Charley's Res't, Covina, 6:30pm.
Sonoma County—"Go for Broke" exhibit trip, San Francisco.
Cleveland—Japanese Holiday Fair, Euclid Central Jr Hi, 4-9pm.
Milwaukee—Redress fund-raising dnr, Servite Woods Lodge, 6pm.
● **NOV. 15 (Sunday)**
Hoosier—Memb dnr mtg.
● **NOV. 16 (Monday)**
West Valley—Christmas Boutique sale (till Dec 18), JACL Clubhouse.
● **NOV. 18 (Wednesday)**
San Francisco/Stanford - NC Japan Society—4th annual Tomoye & Henri Takahashi Lectures, Christ Uni-Prsbyterian Church, 8pm; Yoshiko Kakudo, Avery Brundage curator of Japanese art, Asn Art Museum, "Foreigners Seen Through Japanese Eyes."
● **NOV. 20 (Friday)**
Milwaukee—International Folk Fair (3da), MECCA.
Cincinnati—Internat'l Folk Fair (3da), Conv Ctr.

San Francisco—SFCJAS mtg, "Readings from Ayumi".

● **NOV. 21 (Saturday)**
West Los Angeles—Inst dnr, Miramar-Sheraton, Santa Monica, 6pm; Ron Wakabayashi, spkr.
● **NOV. 22 (Sunday)**
Salinas Valley—Sr Cit Thanksgiving dnr, Lincoln Ave Presbyterian Church.
● **NOV. 23 (Monday)**
New York—CWRIC one-day hearing, Roosevelt Hotel, 9am.
● **NOV. 27 (Friday)**
IDC/Salt Lake—Dist conv (2da), Ramada Inn Conv Ctr. Fri: 12n IDC mtg, workshops, 8pm Whingding; Sat: 7am IDC mtg, 10am Workshops, 12n Luncheon, 2pm Workshops, 6pm Mixer, 8pm Banq-ball.

COURT

Continued from front page

U.S. 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals overruled Tenney and held the treaty does cover a U.S. company that is a subsidiary of a Japanese firm but that the 1953 treaty had been limited by passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act.
 However, knowledge of Japanese language, culture, business products and customs as a "bonafide occupational qualification" for its top management positions could be claimed under the civil rights act, the appellate court said.
 Sumitomo Shoji America, in appealing this ruling, is asking clarification of the rights of foreign investors from Japan to manage businesses in the U.S. under the 1953 treaty.

Sony appeals U.S. court's VTR ruling

NEW YORK—Japan's Sony Corp. will appeal the Oct. 19 ruling of the appellate court that makers and distributors of devices to tape record copyrighted shows on television are liable for damages, Sony board chairman Akio Morita said here Oct. 26.

The appellate court in San Francisco upheld the plaintiffs' assertion that value of their copyrighted material is diminished if VTR (videotape recorder) owners can record TV fare for future use.

Sony's managing director Naozo Mabuchi called the decision an "anachronism" and vowed to "fight to the last moment", which means up to the supreme court.

Suit was filed by Walt Disney Productions and MCA Inc. against Sony Corp. of America, makers of the Betamax VCR, four retailers, an ad agency and an individual.

Morita said since this innovation is useful to mankind, it behooves Sony to protect VTR users.

Industry analysts thought the decision only heightened the market, that with some 3½ million sets in use, any Supreme Court decision upholding the appeal could be overturned by Congress by amending the copyright law because by the time the legal process is exhausted, a lobby of up to 10 million VTR users will have been born.

The bigger battle is outside the court: Sony's Betamax vs. Matsushita's VHS (video home system) which have incompatible technologies plus RCA's Selectavision (video disc) as a third medium. The VHS system was not named, since the suit was filed in 1976 and VHS was yet to come on the market.

Hayward Nishioka heads Calif. judo group

LOS ANGELES—Hayward Nishioka, athletic director and physical education department chair at L.A. City College, was elected president of the Calif. Judo Inc., largest of the state organizations under the national governing body, U.S. Judo, Inc., which certifies referees, coaches and administrators the sport under the 1978 National Sports Act.

A rokudan and past Pan American and U.S. champion, Nishioka has been invited to the U.S. Olympic training center at Colorado Springs to prepare for the 1984 Games at Los Angeles.

Gov. Ariyoshi warns U.S. cutback to hurt

HONOLULU—Hawaii stands to lose about a quarter of the federal money it received and the state doesn't have the dollars to make up the difference, Gov. Ariyoshi warned recently in a message to state and local officials and private agencies.

With the new fiscal year starting Oct. 1, "the day all new budget cuts go into effect", the governor said local officials are being forced to decide how they will restructure programs. Also he doesn't think the legislature should meet in special session to devise ways to replace the federal money until the full cuts are known.

JACCC white elephant sale at Expo-81 set

LOS ANGELES—White elephant items are being sought for the JACCC booth at Japan Expo '81 to be held Nov. 21-22 at Convention Center here. They should be delivered to JACCC, Room 505. Parking will be validated at Sho Tokyo Community Parking for 30 minutes.

LOS ANGELES—A donation of \$2,000 by the Amimono Club to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center on Sept. 25 increased the club's total contribution to \$5,290 making Amimono a patron to the center. The most recent donation was raised from the club's annual fashion show which also benefited the City of Hope and the East West Players.

CWRIC

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State, anything which was a felony, then the people would be subject to arrest and trial by the state authorities in the state where the center was situated.

Commissioner Brooke: So you did not have any court marshalls or anything of that nature within the camp?

Mr. Barrows: No, not of an administrative sort, no.

Commissioner Brooke: Were they compelled to perform labor?

Mr. Barrows: No, sir.

Commissioner Brooke: If they didn't want to work they didn't have to work?

Mr. Barrows: That's right, as far as I can remember.

Commissioner Brooke: Men, women or children?

Mr. Barrows: That's right.

Commissioner Brooke: What did they do in the main, just sit around the camp?

Mr. Barrows: No, as a matter of fact they maintained the camps and they worked, and as I said, or tried to say in my opening statement, most of them worked on all these household operational jobs of running the centers.

Commissioner Brooke: That was purely voluntary on their part?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Brooke: And they were given adequate food?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, so far as quantity is concerned; so far as quality is concerned it was, I suppose, ordinary; but by and large the diet was greatly influenced by the decisions of the communities themselves. They produced and obtained—but often produced, special Japanese items such as bean curd, soya sauce and things of that sort.

Commissioner Brooke: Adequate medical attention?

Mr. Barrows: On the whole, yes, although getting enough doctors was difficult, and we relied very largely upon evacuee doctors.

Commissioner Brooke: Any recreational facilities for the young?

Mr. Barrows: Oh yes, there were games of one sort or another, there was ample space for that, I believe.

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