Gardena offers reward for info on Buddhist Temple fire

GARDENA, Calif.—Councilman Max Fukawa said Sunday that the city will offer a $5,000 to $10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the persons responsible for setting fire to the almost completely burned-out old Buddhist Church in the city last week.

It was the second fire to hit the church since flames destroyed the church building in August 1970. Several hundred people attended the funeral service there last year, but Fukawa said that the church is now on the verge of being abandoned as well, which investigators said was probably the work of a burglar trying to cover up evidence.

WRA camp draft resister testifies

A Nisei from a very different perspective testified before the CWRIC at a hearing held in Seattle last week. Shintaku Hanada, 34, an interned Nisei in the Heart Mountain, Wyo., WRA camp in 1942, said he had been arrested by the FBI for his refusal to perform draft duties.

Speaking before the CWRIC via the medium of a facsimile telephone, Hanada said he had been interned at Heart Mountain from 1942 to 1945 and had served in the second U.S. Army service camp in 1944 and 1945. He said he was a missionary in Japan from 1960 to 1969 and had worked as an interpreter for the New York state advisory committee on ethnic affairs, for a documentary report of the hearing being presented to the council.

Hanada also said that he was a member of the New York secretary of state Baal Paterson's commission, which was assigned to report on the lives of Nisei in the U.S. and to draft violators. He said he was a member of the New York secretary of state Baal Paterson's commission, which was assigned to report on the lives of Nisei in the U.S. and to draft violators.

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Edward J. Ennis

ACLU's Statement to CWRC

Here is another statement to the CWRC by Edward J. Ennis, who was named a Member of the American Civil Liberties Union's executive council in 1941 from the exercise of the ACLU's authority over all zones and as alien as he perceived that friighted of the press, and farm organizations and the like. We are just beyond what he first con

The sweeping authorization for establishment of military zones and a consequent evacuation was by the President of the United States under his authority as Commander-in-Chief. The Chief of Staff, George C. Marshall, was the military head of the government, and the military leaders were present. The Secretary of War, Robert Patterson and Assistant Secretary of War, Henry Stimson. The decision was ratified by Congress.

Witnesses: New York

Margaret S. Fish, a relative of Dr. Fish, and Mr. Fish, who was a member of the Washington, D.C., branch of the ACLU, were both present.

Ennis in Clemency, Arts—Eniko Tornai (editor), Philo- menea, Vol. 82, No. 4, Fall 1944, pp. 283-284

Barrows' testimony on WRA

I'm going to say a few words to try to understand this and to make you a judgment made by WRA in its closing report, about the necessity for the evacuation?

Now clearly it wasn't our business, but we couldn't help thinking about it, and in retrospect, officially commenting about it. And this is the judgment that the evacuation of the Japanese Americans in the West Coast military area was justified on the basis of a mass evacuation of people of Japanese descent in the West Coast Military Area was justified. We were concerned that this was however, that a massive evacuation was really justified and it feels most strongly that the exclusion order was based on a valid reason for the good of the nation, and real justification for their continuance. Above all else the Authority deploys the cementing of the Western Pacific, the Phillipines stories were still in the newspapers and so the evacuation.

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Doctor says hepatitis frequent in Asians

LOS ANGELES—A physician re­searching liver diseases has warned that such illnesses as asi­an hepatitis and cirrhosis are seri­ous problems and that they are ex­posed to the U.S.

At a meeting of the Japanese United Information Community Exchange, Dr. B. I. M. Taw­son, chief of the Liver Diagnostic Center at St. Vincent’s Memorial Hospital in Pasadena, said medical research has shown that “chronic liver disease, especi­ally cirrhosis, of the liver and pri­mary hepatic carcinoma, are common diseases which occur in the Asian American population.”

He noted that the hepatitis B virus is a contributing factor in the de­velopment of cirrhosis and cancer in the liver. One of the problems of this virus in the Asian population is that it often goes unnoticed, he said, and the patient does not know that he or she has the in­fection, which usually goes jaun­dice.

The hepatitis virus can be carried in an individual’s blood for many years without detection and pregnant women may transfer the virus to their newborns in­fants.

No Symptoms on Infants

Although the majority of the in­fants will not become jaundiced or develop symptoms, they may be infected by the virus and at two or three months of age have a posi­tive test for the hepatitis B virus in their blood,” said Taw­son.

“If this occurs, there is a high probability that these infants will be infected with the virus for life,” he added.

Tawson stressed the importance of early treatment of infants, which involves a series of injections of hepatitis B immune globulin in an attempt to prevent the maternal­infant transmission.

The Liver Diagnostic Center is currently testing pregnant women for the presence of hepatitis B vi­rus in their blood. If a woman is identified as a carrier, they are no­tified of the problem and it is the potential transfer to their infants is explained.

Pregnant women wishing to de­termine if they are carriers of the virus may arrange for a free blood test in their physician’s office at 744 Fairmount, Pasadena. (213) 449-5490.

64 Nikkei pass

Calif. Bar exam

SAN FRANCISCO—The State Bar of California’s Committee of Bar Examiners announced Nov. 23 the results of the Fall 1981 General Bar Examination taken by 7,625 applicants in July.

Among the 6,972 who passed, 64 of them were of Japanese ancestry. Of the 666 who passed, 22 were women. The new lawyers were admitted to the bar during ceremonies Dec. 1.

Sacramento Asian Center

To hold auction

SACRAMENTO — The Asian Community Service of Sacramento Valley will hold a “Holiday Auc­tion” fundraising event on Satur­day, Dec. 12, 6-9 p.m. at the Sierra School Cafeteria, 24th St. and 4th Ave. For info call (916) 444-2678.

Asian ski week

at Aspen slated

SAN JOSE—The second As­ian Ski Week will be held Feb. 6-13 at Aspen, Colo., according to David Yamaida, ski week director. P.O. Box 32796, San Jose, CA 95132 (408-256-9476). Travel arrange­ments are being handled by U.S. Ski Travel, San Rafael.

Program includes a barbecue picnic on the half­way point, a Snowmobile Race and award banquet.

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LTSC seeking new funding sources

LOS ANGELES—Early in 1981, Little Tokyo Service Center faced a complete loss of funding as a result of the Reagan Administra­tion’s cuts in social and other hu­man services.

However, Nikkei organizations and other Asian Pacific agencies pooled letters and petitions of protest into the City Council, and as a result the 1% was re­instated 50%.

But LTSC, still forced to ad­just to the 50% cut, is currently seeking ways to offset the re­duction.

A support committee has been established to monitor the annual Japanese American Community Service Awards Dis­tri­bution. In one of the various fund­raising efforts being developed.

UCLA Extension offers

Japanese architecture class

LOS ANGELES—The winter UCLA Extension will offer “Ja­panese Total Design: Architecture and Gardens” on Wednesdays, Jan. 6 to March 24. The class will focus on the unity of aesthetics and function in Japanese design, as well as the influence of artists and Zen Buddhism. For info call, (213) 825-4143.

Crime victim seeks revenge

LOS ANGELES — Kazunori Miura, a Japanese tourist who was gunned down along with his wife Kazuyo in a robbery Nov. 19 (PC Nov. 27) said he would avenge the act if his wife, who was injured in the condi­tion at County USC Medical Center, failed to make it through.

Mrs. Miura was shot in the head and Kazuyo was wounded in the abdomen. Two rob­bers pulled up to the couple, shot them, and took $1,000 in cash. Miura said the suspects started to shoot first without asking anything, con­trary to initial reports which said that the robbers demanded­ed money.

Mrs. Miura, who was listed in fair condition, said he was an­gry and puzzled because no Reunion offers discount to Иссе

LOS ANGELES—The Japanese American Issel 75 years or older will be able to partic­i­pate in the General Electric Heart Health Mountain reunion at a discounted price of $30, announced the Heart Mountain Reunion Committee, Nov. 24.

The reunion will take place Fri­day and Saturday, April 2 and 3, at the Hyatt House Hotel in the San Jose, CA. The regular registration deadline at the Hyatt House Hotel is Jan. 31, 1982. For more info con­tact: Sue Evans, 220 College View Dr., Monterey Park 91754.

Ceramic arts on display

LOS ANGELES—The California Japanese Ceramic Arts Guild will hold an exhibit from Dec. 5 through Jan. 31 at the UCLA Slavonic Gallery. 820 Wilshire Blvd. For more info call (213) 635-1110.

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- Other Neurological Disorders
- Epilepsy
- Autism

A Kibihi Get’s Comment

I highly recommend this book. James Oda and I served together in MIS and in the U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan. I have known him over 40 years.

In retrospect we Kibihi did a tremendous job toward winning the war against military Japan. It is a known fact that the then U.S. Army Chief of Staff credited Nisei intelligence soldiers with shortening the Pacific War by two years.

I had always hoped some one write a book about our exploits, and I am happy it was James Oda who did it.

KOICHI SHIBUYA


Note: Shibuya was Chief of the Letter Section, U.S. Occupation Forces.

Handcover $14.95 pp ◆ Softcover $9.95 pp

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REGIONAL CENTER

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"Slow Social Development?"

"Difficulty Learning?"
pacific citizen

Letterbox
• "Loyalty Oath"

Editor
I highly commend Monsignor Vial
(for his commentary, "365 Days..."
and the "Loyalty Oath" (PC Nov. 27). We all did our best under the circumstances. "Loyalty
improvement speaking out openly against the attack at the time it happened."

Monsignor Vial.

On the other hand, the paragraph gave a
sense of the patriotic duty and valor being shown by all for the Army. He practiced leadership
by example. These two men are great servants of the American Catholics.

I would like to express my gratitude for what you and Father did to help make sure that
our community did not become estranged from others solely for the purpose of ultimately destroying
the culture, the community, and the repatriation movement. We must maintain unity by repudiating
these unkind elements.

JAMES ODA

Redress a la MDC

Having just attended the Fall Midwest District Conference of the MDC, I thought it
worthwhile to report on the conference. The conference was
held in a suburb of Chicago and a few miles away from downtown. It is unfortunate that the
media fails to attempt portraying these events as interwoven with the mostly Japanese American
community. While it is true that the Nisei made up the majority of these hearings—so as to solidify
hearing citizenship—there were still more whites attending these hearings than the Japanese American
community.

One of the functions of the hearings was to educate the American public about the events that
happened during WWII, there should have been more publicity put out by the Commission
and more attempts made to carry the message.

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachiko Sako

I had not thought about her for years. The last time we met was at my mother's funeral. She was
my mother's friend before she married my younger women whom my mother was
friend. We saw them come and go frequently in our California house. All of them addressed
my mother as, "elder sister, although most
were not related to us in any way.
The majority came from rural areas. Occasion­ally, one arrived from Japan. All came to
the city to find jobs. They also hoped to find husbands. Since they generally possessed no
marketable skills, they were placed in white households as live-in domestics. Because they
were accepted employment, they usually stayed with us for a few days. It gave my mother time
to help purchase suitable wardrobes. They
had their hair styled and learned to apply
makeups. There was considerable shriveling
among the women. On their days off, they came to the house.

They were lonely in strange environments, as they had been in camps.

TERRY ISHIBASHI

JUDGE

On the hearings itself, it was a
point that there were great impulses
in attendance. Any testimony to claim
otherwise was ridiculed by both commissioners and audience.

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point that there were great impulses
in attendance. Any testimony to claim
otherwise was ridiculed by both commissioners and audience.

The next time I saw her was shortly after the war. Her clear complexion had diminished. The
little body had thickened. The careful cura­replaced it. She wore a cheap house dress. I would have passed her by, had she not spoken my name. There was no resemblance to the woman I had admired as a child. The vast fortune was gone. In four years, everything had been lost. The blackness was in
her eyes. All the gaiety permanently extin­guished.

As years passed, we saw her rarely. And then, not at all, until my mother died. Last night,
just before the run was set, I saw her again. I was sitting in the parked car, waiting for my husband to complete an errand. She was within calling distance. All I had to do was roll down the window. I did not make the gesture. Instead, I watched her cross the street. Not exactly with the detachment one gives to strangers. On what we are today. I observed with the curiosity one attaches to something lost and years later, finds again. And in the finding, discovers it has changed completely.

I'm glad I did not call to her. We have to do so many. We've done this betrays this
thing that I was wishing. Deep in memory is buried the vision of a glorious autumn day, years ago. In this same vault are housed mem­ories of other times. It is all history now. The time of youth and hope and gaiety. Before the
hated tragedy. Sometimes you wish that time could be reversed. So you could change what you said. Yet, I knew I could not. So I let her pass. Instead, I watched the leaves fall, piling in the gutter, soon to be washed away by rain. And I began again that gentle melancholy that turns brings small and sight and feel of leaves. And the gentle melancholy of autumn.
**Yakuza** Some Unpleasant Implications

Denver, Colo.
The Los Angeles Times the other day reported that a subcommittee of the congressional Governmental Affairs Committee had heard testimony that the Japanese gangster, the Yakuza, are involved in American crime. The Times said that Richard W. Wright, representing the organized crime intelligence unit of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, told the subcommittee the Yakuza in L.A. have been involved in both legitimate and illegitimate enterprises. The latter, he said, include narcotics, gun smuggling, prostitution and extortion.

That’s heavy stuff. Wright also told the subcommittee:

**EAST WIND** by Bill Morutani

**The Problems of Self-Identity**

AS I LOOK BACK, I don’t ever recall wishing that I was halajin even though it was most evident that halajin’s matter-of-factly enjoyed advantages and prerogatives that were not available to me. I do not recall ever feeling envious of them, much less resentful. I have even suspected that “Sincerity” would not be enough .

To this day, as a matter of fact, and as I think about it, for some strange reason, I never felt resentment (which would have been counterproductive) or envy. This is not to say that I have not had moments of regret. I have had such moments, but they would be fleeting.

35 Years Ago

**DEC 7, 1946**

Nov. 22 - Nazi vessels in Utah valley honored; Priscilla Yasuda of Ogden retells her extrication over a year with Gen. Eisenhower in Germany.

Nov. 23 - Roman-American Gi raldone (Dr. Vin Rinni) was first full-time judge in court service as an L.A. Superior Court judge Henry Diller denies injunction decreeing entry to his home in Los Angeles. Judge at L.A. court finds story lacks evidence of any judicial question.

Nov. 24 - Naval JACL Legal Defense Fund established for civil rights, good name and interest in Americanization involving other nations.

Nov. 25 - In his first major speech in Washington, D.C., Ben Nagaoka of San Francisco and JACL staff member.

Dec. 1 - Darnarski at Manzanar camp completed. 100 ft. barricade added to house war veterans for $3.13 each by war veterans. Condemned of LWR of LAC, officially told by LWR of 100 days, a new apprentice of Deportee of Internment.

Dec. 2 - British Privy Council (Supreme Court of) in England upholds validity of Canadian citizens in order to conduct business in Tokyo, 24,000 Japanese Canadians from British Columbia, provincial court still closed to Japanese Canadians. Even of British Columbia students ask for deferment from the court.

Dec. 3 - Reviewing a 215-page transcript of his testimony before the Senate committee on the Japanese-American evacuation, the Arizona senator said: “This is a sad day for this nation.”

Dec. 4 - Nisei GI (unmarried) held on extortion charge in Japan; allegedly obtained money up to $333.13 from Japanese building contractors renovating Tokyo.

Dec. 7 - Denver Nisei GI veteran from 442nd Inf. gunning attached to Italy, accepted by British army in Italy conferred British Military Medal for gallantry in action (July 8, 1944).

Dec. 10 - War Assets Administration gives surplus Army chapel to Fresno Protestant Church use for memorial to Nisei GI war dead.\(^\text{1}\) War Assets Administration gives surplus Army chapel to Fresno Protestant Church use for memorial to Nisei GI war dead. 2nd Nisei GI chaplain is pastor of convent.

Dec. 11 - Nisei Actors Century II now filming in Hollywood for first since evacuation, recruited for purposes of “Cameraman to Treasure”, international narcotics enforcement agency.

Dec. 12 - Legality of Calif. school segregation case argued before Supreme Court. Associate Chief Isao Sato of San Francisco, JACL enters as friend of the court before the court. American parents questioning West Coast schools for discrimination (Orange County School District segregating children in school) reported.

Dec. 16 - Veterans Day. Navy’s William Christiansen, 32, former American of World War II, returns to his country.

Dec. 17 - U.S. district court in California, ordering Japanese American evacuees to move from the camps to move to work centers, ruled the court in California.

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DEC. 14, 1946


Dec. 19 - Fourth Nisei GI uncommitted held on extortion charge in Japan; allegedly obtained money up to $333.13 from Japanese building contractors renovating Tokyo.

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**ENNIS** Continued from Page 2

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Friday, December 4, 1981 / PACIFIC CITIZEN – 5

**From the Flying Pan** by Bill Hosokawa

**Japanese cookbooks for holidays**

**S.F. SAN FRANCISCO—An illustrated, comprehensive presentation entitled “Flavors of Japan,” by sisters Delphine and Phoebe Yasuda, has been published by 3L Press Publications (Charles Scribner’s Sons, NY, 198 pages, $8.95). The book is a full color illustrated manual on San Francisco, while the second is a Japanese cookbook.**

**PORTLAND**

Continued from Previous Page

Note to PC Holiday Issue Advertisers

Many clients will appreciate the chance to cover greeting cards in the special page grouping merchants and friends by chapter area in the annual Holiday Issue to be made payable to the Pacific Citizen, which does employ bookkeeping here at the Business Office.
SACRAMENTO—During the celebration of the Sacramento JACL Chapter’s Golden Anniversary, May 13, 1982, President Pro Tem Robert Lautobi lauded the chapter as "one of the most dynamic and positive forces in the Japanese American community, during 50 years of outstanding service to the Sacramental community."

The chapter held its gala celebration in the Metropolitan Room of the Sacramento Sheraton Hotel.

Eden Township re-elects Nishida
SAN LEANDRO, Calif.—Ickiro Nishi, president of the Eden Township chapter, was re-elected last month. (PTY: see p. 4) Nishi, a national vice president, was the incumbent at the time.

Contra Costa JACL to install officers
OAKLAND—The Contra Costa JACL Chapter will hold its installation dinner on Saturday, Jan. 28, 1983, at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Richmond. 8:30 p.m.

NWCYNPOC Regional Director George Kimura will install the following 1982 board officers: Jack Inman, president; Ted Tanaka, vp; Natsuo Ikeda, vp; Myriam Higa, M.D., sec; Yoko Tokiwa, treas.

Dr. John S. B. Smokler of Stanford University, will be the guest speaker and will discuss "The United States and Japan Trade Relations."

The translation of the TV show "RXP-TV in San Francisco," will be received at a certificate presentation ceremony in the Nihonmachi Library, 9111 Fruitvale Ave.

For more info call George Kimura (415) 235-0225.

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PROGRAM DIRECTOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
1765 Sutter St. • San Francisco, Calif. (415) 926-7225

JOE BURTON
(415) 926-7225

1765 Sutter St. • San Francisco, Calif. 94115

APPLICATION
Sign me up to send to above address. Attention: National Director

PROGRAM DIRECTOR
JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
1765 Sutter St. • San Francisco, Calif. 94115

JOB SUMMARY
Under supervision of the National Program Director, the Program Director will plan, implement and coordinate programs and activities related to the National "Youth Involvement" project, student aid and other purposes and programs of interest and welfare of youth of Japanese ancestry in the body of the Federation of JACL Chapters. Responsibilities will include: program development, budget administration, program planning and coordination of youth-related activities and services.

DUTIES
1) Liaison among the National Youth Involvement Coordinating Council, the National Director and the National Board.
2) Serve as staff liaison to the National Youth Involvement 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 of this position and the youth activities of youth-related programs and programs, with the National organization.

QUALIFICATIONS
1) Bachelor's degree in a field related to the work of the National JACL.
2) Ability to communicate with Japanese American youth, organizations and members.
3) Ability to plan, develop and implement programs and projects.
4) Knowledge of the nature of the interests and issues of persons to Japanese ancestry in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS
1) Active membership with the Japanese American Citizens League.
2) 3 years of California Driver's license.
3) Ability to travel periodically.

SACRAMENTO JACL celebrates 50 years of community service

San Francisco, Calif. — The Sacramento JACL Chapter held its 50th anniversary celebration on April 30, 1981. The chapter was founded in 1931 and has been active in community service ever since.

The event included a video presentation of the chapter's history, a dinner, and a speech by former JACL national president Roy Miura.

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St. Louis JACL

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1) Supervision of support staff at National Headquarters in the operation of the "Youth Involvement" program. The Program Director will be responsible for national programs of the organization.
2) Provide staff support to specific JACL projects and committees as assigned by the National Director.
3) Develop a monthly report summarizing the activities and status of the National organization, and coordinate its assembly and dissemination.
4) Maintain the budget, personnel projects and all other major programs of the National JACL.
5) Perform other duties as assigned by the National Director.

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The U.S. medical profession received a deeply personal perspective of the Japanese American experience during World War II, through an interview of Dr. Yoshiyo Togasaki of Lafayette, CA, appearing in the Oct. 9 issue of American Medical News, published here by the American Medical Assn.

"She is an angry young woman," the interviewer Dennis Brou, who reminded her great story was done by evoking and detailing Japanese Americans during the war and "it must not go unnoticed."

A bit of anti-Oriental history in California is included as a prologue to a rich period in Togasaki's family. When gold was discovered in 1848, California (then a part of Mexico) became a lawless frontier—the "whites from the East Coast who flocked to the region drove out the native Spanish and Mexican Californians." About a fourth of the miners who came during the Gold Rush were from China and through terrorism, the white newcomers drove the Chinese out, too.

When California was admitted to the Union in 1850, lawless violence against the Chinese became legal discrimination. In 1852, California pressure groups succeeded in winning the first anti-Chinese law passed by Congress. As a result, "the country was lawless frontier— the law that was tried to stop the violence against the Chinese became law."

Dr. Togasaki feels her interest in medicine came from the fact that her home was like a free maternity ward for immigrant workers. Despite the opposition of their respective parents, they married and started a family—six daughters and three sons. Her brother and sister achieved medical degrees and became a nurse— "because my parents always told me they had a responsibility to society.

"I came to the United States in 1935 and completed my medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1936. "My mother, Shigeko, wanted to help everyone and one became a nurse because "my parents did not want me to become a nurse."

"We started with only one barrack and one bathroom. Neither had electric light in the center of the room... " she vividly recalled. "The hospital was a fiasco. The hospital was a fiasco. The hospital was a fiasco."

Dr. Togasaki's family was included in with measles, chickenpox and whooping cough and there were never any written medical records. "We simply gave the West the excuse they have been long for to get the Java out," she declared.

Her father came to the U.S. in 1886. Though educated in the law in Japan, her father came to the U.S. in 1886 and took a job as a gardener, saving his money, and through terrorism, the white workers drove the Chinese out, too. When she declared, "I had long ago decided that their home was like a free maternity ward for immigrant workers."

Her family structure was ruined: fathers were no longer breadwinners, parents lost control of their children and rarely ate meat together. "The mood was overwhelming despair," she recalled. Her first six months at Manzanar consisted of caring for patients from morning till night and arguing with the Army to obtain the minimum in medical supplies. Children were coming in with measles, chickenpox and whooping cough and there were pregnant mothers to care for. She did receive generous contributions from friends who donated medicine and equipment.

Of her time at Tule Lake, Togasaki remembered it was a "fiasco." The hospital was being run by a retired 73-year-old physician from West Virginia. "He knew about medicine but he had long since forgotten as he cancelled orders after she had written them. Even the camp surgeon, Dr. Hashiba who had been in practice for 20 years, couldn't perform even the most minor procedures "without first checking with him."

She described the barred wire fences, searchlights, sentry towers and armed guards surrounding the camps, the demeanors able to bring in only what they could hand-carry. The way mail was censored, the Japanese language banned at public meetings, how mail was censored, the Japanese language banned at public meetings.

As people started to leave from the camps in 1944-45, she applied for residency in pediatrics at several Midwest and East Coast hospitals. Some said "they could take me but they didn't know how loyal I was." She was accepted by Bellevue Hospital in New York City, the Army to the Japanese internment from California to Chicago. After the war, she volunteered for the European refugee program under the United Nations, serving in southern Italy.

In 1951, she got her masters in public health on the GI bill at Harvard and went to work for the Calif. State Health Dept. as assistant health officer for Contra Costa County. She stayed on this job till her retirement in 1972, promoted to deputy health officer in 1969—a discrimination "des not only to my ancestry but to the fact that I am a woman (doctor)."

While she testified at the CWRIC hearings in San Francisco, "because these memories as painful as they are are too important to forget," she won't need individual recognition. "If I were given any, I would donate them to others," she added.

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Through Harsh Winters

The Life of a Japanese Immigrant Woman

By Akemi Kikumura

Machiko Tanaka was nine years old when she and her brother left their families in Japan and boarded the Kureo Maru bound for America. It was January 15, 1932. What started out to be a short honeymoon, ended up as a permanent move to a foreign land.

"... a moving story of a woman whose large spirit, courage, dedication to her principles, and common sense is a model to women of all ages and ethnic origins. It reminds us of the uses of culture — giving otherwise ordinary lives a dignity and purpose that enlarges them to something meaningful of history, to others, to one's ancestors, to the gods," Barbara Myerhoff, University of Southern California.

WWW 'internment' still haunts MD

Yoshiyo Togasaki, MD, who spent the years of World War II in internment camps along with the rest of her fellow Japanese American citizens, testified at congressional hearings because although "these memories may be painful, they are too important to forget.

How her family ended up in four different camps. The Japanese family structure was ruined: fathers were no longer breadwinners, parents lost control of their children and rarely ate meals together. "The mood was overwhelming despair," she recalled. Her first six months at Manzanar consisted of caring for patients from morning till night and arguing with the Army to obtain the minimum in medical supplies. Children were coming in with measles, chickenpox and whooping cough and there were pregnant mothers to care for. She did receive generous contributions from friends who donated medicine and equipment.

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WASHINGTON—While Japan’s Zero fighter planes were scoring victories in the Pacific skies against the U.S. during the early part of World War II, one was being used against the Japanese forces in an effort to design a superior U.S. aircraft, the (Tokyo) Daily Yomuwan recently recalled.

A Zero fighter (Zeke) was flown by an American pilot over Washington and engaged in dogfights with U.S. fighters, displaying the red disks marks on its wings and fuselage.

The Zeke had accidentally fallen into U.S. hands and was being tested to uncover the plane’s secrets, it was disclosed by Adm. Noel Gayler, former commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific. He had been one of the pilots who tested the captured Zeke.

Gayler kept silent about the matter until quite recently in order not to provoke the Japanese, but finally divulged his personal experience when he arrived in Japan as a private citizen after retiring from the Navy.

During the early days of the Pacific war, the Zero (Mitsubishi Type 0 Carrier Fighter A6M) of the Imperial Japanese Navy was virtually invincible as an all-around dogfighter, interceptor and strategic fighter.

It also had sufficient cruising range to escort bomber formations to any target, and these capabilities made the Zeke a nightmare for U.S. pilots. The Zeke was clearly superior to U.S. warplanes (such as the Grumman F4F Wildcat and the Brewster P2A Buffalo) in speed, climbing power and maneuverability.

The U.S. Department of the Navy lost patience with defeat after defeat of U.S. fighters to the Zero, and issued an order to “capture a Zeke and make a thorough check of it.”

Zero Captured in the Aleutians

A lucky opportunity arrived for the U.S. in June 1942, as a Zero fighter from the Japanese aircraft carrier Ryujo, which took part in the Aleutian operation, developed engine trouble and made an emergency landing on the tundra on Adak, an uninhabited island of the Aleutians.

The plane overturned and the pilot died in the cockpit, but the plane was not damaged because the ground was soft.

The U.S. Forces brought the plane to the mainland United States with the utmost care, and then Lt. L. Gayler, a test pilot at Anacostia Naval Air Station in Washington, was instructed to test the captured Zero.

Gayler carried out a sham dogfight with top-notch American fighters, and some mock battles were held at the Patuxent Naval Air Base on the outskirts of Washington. Because the U.S. wanted to uncover all the secrets of the Zeke in a hurry, they did not even repaint the plane, leaving the crimson disks on the wings and fuselage.

Gayler recalled that the Zero was superb, with a long cruising range and outstanding maneuverability. However, the plane had its weaknesses: a weak engine (1,200 hp), giving it poor acceleration and lack of protective armor behind its pilot and around its fuel tank.

“Therefore, in order to shoot down a Zeke, we only had to aim at the pilot or the fuel tank behind him,” said Gayler, who added, “The fuel tank would explode in a moment.”

Grumman F6F Helcat Developed

With a thorough testing of the Zeke, the U.S. Navy developed the Grumman F6F Helcat, and in 1944, the indomitable Japanese Zero lost command of the air to the new U.S. fighter.

Yoshitoshi Sone, then chief designer of navy fighters at Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, said Japan knew the U.S. was studying the Zero, and that Mitsubishi attempted to make improvements on their plane. However, the production capacity of the Japanese aircraft industry could not come up to Mitsubishi’s requirements. Noted Sone, the successor to the Zeke, the Reppu (Mitsubishi A6M), was produced much too late, on Aug. 15, 1945.

The Zeke tested during the war is currently being displayed in the National Air Museum at the Smithsonian Institution.

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SACRAMENTO—The story of how Japanese Americans overcome prejudice and the trauma of World War II internment and went on to successfully establish the mainstream of American life is told in "The Fukuyama Family," a new filmstrip produced by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

The fifth in the ADL 12-part series on the Americanization of various ethnic groups, it was premiered here Saturday, Oct. 24, during the ADL National Executive Committee meeting at the Fairmont Hotel.

The filmstrip focuses on three generations of the Fukuyama family, the first of whose members, Keikoichi, emigrated to Los Angeles in 1905. His son, Chizi, who was the parents of twin sons—Yoshio, who now lives in Chicago and Hiroo who lives in Dallas—and two daughters who live in Los Angeles, Fumiko Ide, and Kikuko Uno; Mrs. Uno's children, Victor and Riichi Hing, reside in Oakland; another son, Roger, in Los Angeles and a daughter, Roberta, in Amhurst. The Ide's four sons, Jodie, James, Jack and John live in Los Angeles and another grandson, Francis Fukuyama, son of Yoshio, lives in Washington.

Attending the premiere, in addition to ADL leaders gathered here from all sections of the country, were JACL officials and other Japanese-American community leaders.

Plumas of America Emphasized

According to Theodore Freedman, ADL national program director and project director for the filmstrip series, the productions "dramatize and personalize the pluralism of America, showing how various immigrant groups surmounted prejudice and discrimination to establish themselves economically and socially and to contribute to the rich diversity of American life."

The American story" series is produced by ADL under a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for use in schools and by community groups. Also completed in this series are filmstrips dealing with families of Polish, German, Mexican, and Greek ancestry. More families to be portrayed are of German, Italian, Jewish, Black, Mexican, Puerto Rican, American Indian, Irish and Swedish backgrounds.

In recounting the Fukuyama story, Keikoichi Fukuyama was one of nearly 100,000 Japanese who went to begin a new life in California and Hawaii between 1868 and 1924.

From humble beginnings as a housewreck, he went on to become a prosperous Little Tokyo hardware store owner.

In vivid pictorial sequences and interviews, the filmstrip depicts the shattering of the Fukuyama family's dream with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the restrictions, arrests, curfews and eventual internment of his family in American concentration camps.

Fumiko, the eldest daughter, recalls that on Dec. 7, 1941 "I realized, again, I'm Japanese." Her brother, Yoshio recalls internment as "the most traumatic thing that happened to the Japanese family in America... my father lost his hardware store and suddenly found himself in a탑per shambles in Utah." But even internment, the filmstrip points out, couldn't dim their faith in America. One son volunteered for the U.S. army while in a relocation camp.

The filmstrip recounting the long struggle back—the reparation of shattered lives, the second generation's acceptance and entrance into neighborhoods and jobs once closed to Japanese Americans.

Fresno constructs Shinzen Garden

FRESNO, Calif.—Prominent business leaders here led off a $400,000 fund drive for the newly completed--Shinzen Garden in Woodward Park. It was announced by Don Nakamura, president of the Japanese garden development committee and John Kubota, a campaign coordinator. The garden is open on weekends, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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By KAZUHIKO NAGOYA
The Daily Yomuri

Most Americans married to Japanese women, including war brides, who live in the U.S. do not willingly help their wives with housework contrary to the popular belief that in that country they do a lot of domestic chores to lighten the burden of their husbands.

The reason is simple. Before marrying, the husbands had learned that Japanese women in general respect their husbands and only help them, if it is their wish. That is why we married Japanese women," the husbands say.

This is one of the revelations that came out of an excellent and important program in the child welfare department of Inui Junior College in Tokyo, which has been conducting research on Japanese women married to Americans. The study covered husbands and wives for the past 17 years.

Another revelation contained in Takase's report on her research is that there is little delayenuency among the children of those couples. Her findings were disclosed in an article in the July 12 issue of the vernacular Weekly Yomuri magazine.

Takase, a graduate of Yokohama National University, began her research while studying social welfare at the UC Berkeley graduate school. At that time she talked to some Japanese war brides living in San Francisco and its environs.

One Hundred Japanese War Brides living in San Francisco and five smaller cities—San Jose, south San Francisco, Pacifica, Palo Alto and Mountain View—came under Takase's sociological microscope during her latest trip to the U.S. last summer.

A large number of retired servicemen live in San Jose, the southernmost of these cities, Takase told a Weekly Yomuri reporter: "Many of them have Japanese wives."

"To Takase's question, "Does your husband help you with housework?" the majority—85%—of the 100 women said: "He does only when I ask him." Eighteen said that their husbands did domestic chores, apparently feeling that they must do so. Fourteen said that their husbands had helped them with housework.

Seven said: "My husband reluctantly does domestic chores."

Two said that they were not married, thus not confronted with the attitude taken by the Mexican government in supporting, in part, their Japanese Mexican community by subsidizing bilingual education, by offering Japanese Mexican schools which I visited this summer in Mexico City. I suggested there was much to be admired in the Mexican government's attitude that saw present bilingualism as a natural progression to a higher level of learning handicap. Nevertheless, there was general agreement that bilingual education was not a threat to the "social fabric" of this country. And, it is the view of many that bilingualism is not an issue should be considered primarily and "educational," rather than political.

Urban Politics. There was a general concern that the new media politics based on public opinion polls and Madison Avenue marketing techniques (television, radio, mass mailing) was decisive in determining the outcome of elections, thus virtually dismaying at the emerging political patterns out of California. I suggested that rather than ignore the new media techniques, it is better to adapt to the changing technology. There really was no choice. Moreover, the need to do fund raising throughout an entire ethnic group's national community became a necessity due to the high cost of campaigning.

Courts. Finally, the Assembly overwhelmingly repudiated the notion that the courts should be less vigilant in hearing and protecting minority rights. With regard to affirmative action, some scholars questioned whether or not Asians should be considered as "protected class." I agreed with the general point, pointing out the long history of racial hatred against the Japanese community that resulted in both legal and social discrimination (i.e., alien land laws, World War II incarceration, discriminatory citizenship laws, etc.) While the report's theme was focused on the racial stereotyping, they are the families and their communities that worked to supplement the incomes of their families after graduating from girls' high schools of the old system.

These women are apt to look after other people very well and they have perseverance, too. This is the kind of women that their husbands can depend on and love."
PC PEOPLE

- Awards
  - Yuri Wada, executive director of the Buddhist branch of the San Francisco Buddhist Church, was chosen as the 1981 recipient of the "Humanitarian of the Year" award. He was honored with a 25-year pin.

- Membership
  - Tom Nakase Realty
  - Pacific Sands Motel
  - Japanese Language Lessons
  - 4967 Hame St
  - 4459 Morrell St., San Diego 92109

- Business
  - Union Pacific Railroad purchased property in Harbush from community relations representatives of the city. Former developer director and group manager for the firm, he will work with local government in Utah, Nevada and Calif.
  - He is a former Washington secretary.

- Education
  - Kenneth S. Nakaba of Pasadena, Calif., will serve on the juvenile delinquency advisory board of the city. He is a former teacher in the city.

- Photography
  - Associate professor of landscape architecture at the University of Washington,Portrait, was named Distinguished Teacher for the 1980-1981 Academic Year by the University.
  - A future tour of the country is planned.

- Power Gardens
  - Lois McRae, president of the National Association of Retired Federal Employees, was chosen as the 1981 recipient of the "Humanitarian of the Year" award. She was honored with a 25-year pin.

- Music
  - Debra Otsuka, a junior at the University of California, was chosen as the 1981 recipient of the "Humanitarian of the Year" award. She was honored with a 25-year pin.

- Photography
  - Dr. Robert S. Fujimura, a junior at the University of California, was chosen as the 1981 recipient of the "Humanitarian of the Year" award. She was honored with a 25-year pin.

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Yoji Oki and Crow Flight

Before such momentous events as the oil crisis which set off global shock waves, or the ascendancy of Japanese industry the impact of which is wreaking worldwide havoc, the Hawthorn Golf Club incident dwarfs to a mere storm in a teapot. Still, it was for me one of the major stories of recent years.

This is what happened. A group of well heeled Japanese bought up the country club at Hawthorne, New Jersey, and at once proceeded to double the fees. This effectively shut out many old members who simply could not afford them. A loud cry of outrage—not dismay—went up. They accused the Japanese of trying to set up an exclusive Japanese club. One reaction was very revealing. "For years I have been trying" said a man, "to forget what they did at Pearl Harbor. Lately I have been trying to forgive them. But now I hate them!"

My immediate reaction to the item was to recall two names out of the long ago: Yoji Oki and Crow Flight.

In Los Angeles in the early 1930's a few Japanese (the term Nipkoejin I had not yet coined) got themselves bitten by the golf bug. How and where is a mystery to me. They wanted to play, but they found all the nearby golf courses closed to them. For that matter in those days, most sports facilities were of limited use to Japanese and Negroes. After some hard bargaining they won concession from some courses to let them play during the hours when others were not playing—meaning before dawn. The desire to play was over indignation, or a humiliating condition. They formed the Yoji Oki (Get Up At 4) club and began to play. There were more players than one could take in, so they formed another club and named it Crow Flight.

Their bulletins were regular weekly sports items on the Rafu Shimpo for which I worked at the time. So I couldn't help remembering these.

Yoji Oki-Crow Flight—Haworth. What a big turnout! Who among the members of these clubs, or for that matter any Japanese in the U.S., could have foreseen a development like this? The Japanese owners of a golf club closing it to white American golfers? How America has changed!

To be honest I must confess that I thought the new order at Hawthorne a bit funny. For a change the white Americans were of the long ago:

"For years I have been trying to forget what they did at Pearl Harbor. Lately I have been trying to forgive them. But now I hate them!"

I doubt any Nipkoejin were involved as principals. Although they have suffered enough discrimination, "getting even" and "showing up the whites" have never been their motivation. In the first place I do not think there are many people around who remember Yoji Oki and Crow Flight. The group who caused the flag, I think, are psychological little brothers of the Ugly Japanese who were the most cordially hated foreigners in the South-East Asia for a period in recent past, because of their arrogance and ruthless dealings. Apparently they were doing what seemed natural to them.

30 Selanoco JACLers and friends in groups at various locations in Chino, Chino Hills, San Bernardino, Fullerton, Orange County, Downey, Los Angeles, Cerritos, the Inland Empire, and anywhere else. A banquet was prepared by Yumi Ka- m SPECIAL GUEST FAVORITE OUT-OF-TOWN CHILDREN'S DAY OFFER

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For information: Pocatello JACL holds annual charwoman dinner POCATELLO, Idaho—The annual Pocatello JACL charwoman dinner was held Nov. 15 at the JACL Hall. Hosted by Mrs. Emma Hagiwara and Mrs. Ota (right), the funds raised will be used for the fund-raising.

on the receiving end of social discrimination? But my mood of weary amusement passed at once. There seemed to be too many disturbing aspects to the affair.

There was the obvious ethnic hangup of the excluded members. They seemed to view the affair only in the light of a Japanese machination against Caucasian Americans. What would they have said if the new owners of the club had been, say, English?

Then there was the guilt by association thinking of the man who said "I hate them!" and his cohorts, of whom I know there are a great number out there, from the number of letters to editors supporting the relocation of the Nikkeijin during the war. By their own illogic they must be held personally responsible for all the inhuman cruelties some of their members have been guilty of, such as the lynchings of blacks and massacres of Chinese civilians by the gold miners and railroad barons of California, and the gratuities indignities on the conquered, like Jessfield Park in Shanghai. But such a logic is too subtle for their warped minds.

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