

Gardena offers reward for info on Buddhist Temple fire

GARDENA, Ca.—Councilman Mas Fukai said he will ask the city to offer a \$5,000 to \$10,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of arsonists who set fire to the almost completed new Gardena Buddhist Church Nov. 19.

It was the second fire to hit the church since flames destroyed the 17-year old temple in July 1980. Arson had been the cause of that blaze as well, which investigators said was probably the work of a burglar trying to cover up evi-

dence. Gardena Police Detective Dave Nakamura said the fire was the result of "flat out, malicious arson" but could not speculate as to whether there was any connection between the most recent fire and the 1980 one. Nakamura, Fukai and church building committee chair Fred Fukawa all doubted that the fires were racially motivated although the temple has been the only church to burn down in the city in more than three years. #

Idaho State fetes high school dropout as its alumnus of year

POCATELLO, Idaho—Kiyo Morimoto, who quit high school to become Pocatello's first Nisei enlisting in the Army following Pearl Harbor, and a former national boxing champion Paddy Garver shared Idaho State University's distinguished alumni of the year award during homecoming activities here Oct. 3.

Morimoto, of Boston, Mass., and a Ph.D. in sociology, is director of the Bureau of Study Counsel at Harvard University, where he has been since 1955. He has been teaching counseling at the Harvard School of Education and was made director in 1979. His concern with the improvement of teaching in higher education nationally was recognized in 1976. He is returning to ISU, volunteering to teach next summer.

During WW2 he served with the 442nd Infantry in Europe. After the war, he passed his GED test to enter Idaho State, receiving his degree in sociology in 1950. He earned his master's at Boston University and did research on the effects of LSD between 1952-55.

At the Traditional Strawberry Breakfast where ISU honors its alumnus/alumna of the year during homecoming week, Morimoto in response to the honors credited ISU with giving him the fundamentals upon which to build. "In a broader sense, the award is recognition of the country and culture in which we live," he said. "No place else could a high school dropout and son of a Tyhee farmer have the privilege of being included in Harvard University."

Garver, now a family physician in Show Low, Az., attended ISU on a boxing scholarship and held the NCAA light welter title in 1953—the year he graduated with honors in pharmacy and graduated from Univ. of Utah medical school.

The awards were conferred by ISU President Dr. Myron Coulter. ISU alumni director Jennifer Fisher emceed the 2½-hour event. #



Idaho State Journal Photo
Dr. Kiyo Morimoto

CWRIC holds 1-day hearing in New York

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

NEW YORK—The one-day hearing of the Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians here (Nov. 23 at the Roosevelt Hotel) was on the verge of being called because of "haggling and confrontation" by some New Yorkers with the Commission staff, the New York JACL learned. The meeting, however, came off as scheduled and the agenda went rather smoothly.

New York Gov. Hugh Carey's message, read by Mrs. Irma Badillo, special assistant to the governor, set the stage—as had been done at previous hearings in Washington, on the West Coast, Alaska and Chicago. Carey said it was "an unfortunate mistake ... to incarcerate without due process Americans of Japanese ancestry." He trusted the commission would conclude "this unfortunate page in our history ... in a fair manner and that satisfactory redress can be achieved."

Mrs. Badillo stayed for about an hour, long enough for her to be moved and incensed by what she had heard. She asked Ruby Yoshino Schaar, recently reappointed to a third term on the New York state advisory council on ethnic affairs, for a documented report of the hearing be presented to the council.

Only other public official testifying was New York's secretary of state Basil Paterson, whose message was read by law professor Heywood Burn of CCNY. "The right to live with dignity and mutual respect must be safeguarded," the black official pointed out. "Internment to me was a violation of both the law and the spirit of the United States of America."

Four Commissioners and Special Counsel Present

Sen. Hugh Mitchell and Judge William Marutani continued their perfect attendance record on CWRIC panel, and were joined by Dr. Arthur Flemming, Fr. I. V. Gromoff and special counsel Angus MacBeth.

Church leaders urge redress for internees

"What the U.S. government did to the lives of citizens of Japanese ancestry is too overpowering to ignore and too unjust to simply acknowledge as an ill-conceived wartime gesture," testified the retired Presbyterian minister John Coventry Smith, Rydel, Pa. His background is unique among the people testifying before the CWRIC. He was a missionary in Japan from 1929, interned by the Japanese in 1942 and shipped home on the exchange ship Gripsholm and then helped interned Japanese Americans in the U.S. rebuild their lives.

His testimony also recalled the 1941 opposition of many church groups to the mass evacuation and how the government had refused to meet with churchmen of the Federal Council of Churches prior to March, 1942, when the process began. Dr. Smith, saying it is "morally reprehensible" to wait longer to acknowledge and upholding the rights of Japanese Americans, declared "time is of the essence rather than acceding to the argument of some persons that the

time has passed for consideration of such action."

In an aside, he knew of no American interned in Japan in 1942 as having lost property. He was permitted to sell his home furniture in Tokyo to a second-hand dealer for three times the amount being expected, was able to pay the cook's salary, loaned money to other Americans and brought some of it home in U.S. dollars.

Howard Spragg, chief executive of the United Church of Christ board for homeland ministries, had served as pastor of a southside Chicago church during the war years when evacuees were first resettling in the area. Recalling those years, he said he was "ashamed of my country" and angered by the senseless disaster of internment. He submitted minutes of the 1942 and 1944 meetings of the Congregational-Christian Churches and the Evangelical and Reformed Churches, protesting the government internment and relocation policy and calling "un-Christian" the drawing of distinctions between human beings on the basis of racial backgrounds.

Hayakawa drops in Calif. poll; campaign funds running low

SAN FRANCISCO—Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, seeking reelection in 1982, has fallen to fourth place behind three Republican challengers in a recent California poll conducted by the Field Institute; it was reported in the San Francisco Chronicle Nov. 6.

The poll, based on a cross section of 1,011 California Republicans, show Congressman Barry Goldwater Jr. holding a small lead of 22 percent. San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson (19 percent) and Congressman Pete McCloskey (18 percent) follow, and the incumbent Hayakawa holds 15 percent. Two other candidates expected to make major efforts in the campaign are Rep. Robert Dornan (6 percent) and Maureen Reagan, the president's daughter (5 percent). Other candidates include Congressman John Rousselot (2 percent); state Senator John Schmitz (1 percent) and Loyola University law dean Ted Bruinsma (1 percent).

The survey was conducted by telephone Oct. 26 through Nov. 1. Hayakawa's re-election campaign funds are down to less than \$40,000 and the Senator has released his campaign manager in an effort to cut back on expenses, it was reported in the Los Angeles Times Nov. 7. The Times said that the senator had nearly used up the \$250,000 raised for his campaign, and added that campaign manager Ron Smith was given a month's notice that he would be released. Maureen Reagan said her father told her Nov. 23 he has not considered offering Hayakawa an administration post if the senator dropped out of the race, contrary to a report appearing in the Sacramento Union that day. The Union said that Ed Rollins, the administration's new political director, said President Reagan was "anguished" by the crowded GOP primary for the Senate nomination, but also said no overtures had been made to the Republican incumbent. "If the senator chooses on his

Continued on Page 4

WRA camp draft resister testifies

A Nisei from a very different perspective testified before the CWRIC at New York. He was Jack Kiyoto Tono, now of Chicago who was among 63 Heart Mountain WRA camp inmates who resisted the wartime draft in the spring of 1944. (Jimmie Omura of Denver, who testified previously at Seattle, edited the Rocky Shimp about the time, which espoused the cause of testing the legal status of Nisei, such as Tono's, in the camps, especially at Heart Mountain where Kiyoshi Okamoto had led an anti-registration movement for the draft among the Nisei as the so-called Fair Play Committee in November, 1943.)

Describing the hectic days at Heart Mountain in the spring of 1944 when the FBI arrested 63 Nisei for resisting the draft, Tono was held at Casper; others were sent to Cheyenne and Laramie. His family retained A.L. Wirin as counsel, as he related his admiration for the ACLU in assuming the task in spite of the times and disdain of other groups which didn't, "mainly the JACL, we were expecting full support from."

Tono then repeated what some JACLers visiting him before trial said to change his mind on resisting the draft because "we were doing an injustice to the (Nisei) men in uniform ... In time of war, we have to do our part in supporting the government ... If you go to prison, you'll get beat up with a 2-by-4 ..." Even "our great war hero Kuroki labeled us fascist in the Wyoming newspaper ... 'We were the thorn in their sides'."

The trial, now in the books as Shigeru Fujii et al. vs. the U.S., opened in mid-June, 1944, in Cheyenne. It lasted one week. While the 63 defendants said they would obey if their constitutional rights which they had considered violated by evacuation and relocation were cleared up, the judge found them guilty of violating the Selective Service Act for failing to report for pre-induction physicals and sentenced them to 3 years in the federal penitentiary.

[The judge told the youth being "1-A and ordered to report for pre-induction examination (had established their) U.S. citizenship beyond a doubt" (PC July 1, 1944). Up to this time, about 3,000 had been called up from the camps for the military; about 1,000 passed the physical, about 130 declined to report for their physical.]

Tono was 1-A prior to Pearl Harbor, whose status was changed to 4-C (issued to enemy aliens only) while interned in Heart Mountain, then reclassified 1-A — an amazing sequence that he found farcical and a sample of the mentality of the ruling body of the era. He also reported some of the defendants had bleeding ulcers, high blood pressure—all 4-F material—and could have been medically deferred, "but we were all in the belief of our righteous principles as taught in our history classes and we stuck together."

The protest was to right the wrong which had been inflicted upon the Japanese American, Tono said. "Looking back (to the 1940s), we were really ahead of our time. The society of the '60s protested ... proclaiming civil rights", but "we, the silent minority" contested with honor ... truly (treasuring our) citizenship."

[Frank Chuman's "Bamboo People" notes over 700 men from Heart Mountain did report for their physical, 385 were inducted, 11 killed in action and 52 wounded; that by E.O. 9814 of Dec. 23, 1946, President Truman granted general amnesty to draft violators. Names of 265 Nisei were attached to a proclamation dated Dec. 12, 1947. The Jan. 3, 1948 PC lists 282 Nisei, including Tono and Gordon Hirabayashi who also served time as a conscientious objector. Wirin was among those appearing before the amnesty board calling for full pardon.]

Burdens at Seabrook Farms told

A respected community leader whose name has long been associated with Seabrook (N.J.) JACL and the Eastern District Council, Charles T. Nagao, 65, told the CWRIC at New York of his personal humiliation and hardship at Seabrook Farms — all because of Executive Order 9066. At one

time, as many 3,000 Japanese Americans were living and working there; the farm community has since dwindled to about 500.

Today, an assistant manager with Wheaton Industries, International Division, at Millville, N.J., he and his family departed Manzanar

Continued on Page 4

Doctor says Hawaii Nisei judge was not beaten up

HONOLULU — A police department medical expert said Nov. 13 that possibility of Judge Harold Shintaku's head injuries being caused by a beating was slight and police had reasonable grounds to close their investigation.

Shintaku, 54, had suffered multiple skull fractures and a broken clavicle Oct. 7 and was found in his bed dazed and bleeding from the ear at his North Shore home (PC Oct. 23, 30).

The judge had been arrested on a drunken-driving charge and released on bail the night before he was discovered.

Police said they would stick to their conclusion that Shintaku was injured in a fall. The department also theorized

that Shintaku fell from a table while trying to hang himself and the basis for this supposition was a vivid mark around the Nisei judge's neck—which looked like something had been tied around it.

Hardman, chairman of the University of Hawaii medical school's department of pathology, had initially expressed reservations about the police department's assumptions, noting that their reports did not explain fully the extent of Shintaku's injuries.

However, after viewing the judge's X-rays, Hardman concluded that the judge had suffered at least two head injuries both more than likely caused by falls. The injuries, added Hardman, were consis-

Continued on Page 4

HI Boxscore

1980 TOTALS		
Display Ads	6,342½"	
One-Line Greetings	822	
JACL-HI Project	16	
1981 DISPLAY ADS (\$715)		
Alameda	168	Pasadena 15
Arkansas Vly	3	Portland 84
Berkeley	420	Reedley 196
Chicago	84	Riverside 18
Clovis	6	Salinas Vly 420
Columbia Bsn	6	Salt Lake 98
Contra Costa	168	San Diego 336
Cortez	12	San Francisco 336
Diablo Vly	6	San Jose 168
Downtown LA	168	San Mateo 5
East LA	252	Selma 168
Eden Twnshp	140	Snake River 252
Florin	4	Sonoma Cty 13
Fowler	6	Stockton 168
Fremont	12	Tulare Cty 50
Fresh Camp	15	Twin Cities 7
Fresno	168	West L.A. 252
Gardena Vly	252	West Valley 29
Gresham-Tr	3	CCDC 6
Hoosier	9	Midwest DC 10
Liv-Merced	168	NCWNPDC 20
Marysville	56	PSWDC 20
Monterey Pen	210	
New York	126	Ad Dept 385
Oakland	21	PC Office 134

Nov. 26 (Total: \$715) (90.1%)

ONE LINE GREETINGS (319)		
Cortez	18	Sonoma Cty 28
Gresham-Tr	78	Tulare County 19
Pasadena	23	Twin Cities 70
Riverside	48	White River 35
JACL/HI PROJECT (16)		
12 Student Aid	4	—Redress Fd

San Jose JACL pledges \$50,000

SAN JOSE, Ca.—To renovate the 71-year-old Issei Memorial Bldg., 565 N. 5th St., the San Jose JACL chapter has pledged \$50,000 to its building project fund. The announcement by Yosh Uchida, fund campaign chairman, included over \$6,000 solicited.

Contributions are tax deductible, forwarded to: Issei Memorial Fund (JACL), P.O. Box 3566, San Jose, CA 95156.

Nisei Vets endorse NCRR's redress goals

LOS ANGELES—The 100th/442nd Veterans Association of Southern California voted Nov. 4 to endorse the efforts of the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR), according to spokespersons for both organizations.

Jim Kawaminami, president of the veterans' group, sent a letter to NCRR's Roy Nakano expressing approval of the use of their name by NCRR.

NCRR, among its many goals, seeks individual monetary reparations of at least \$25,000 for each Nikkei or Aleut who were interned during WW2, and has branches in San Francisco and New York. #

Redress Reports

● Edward J. Ennis

ACLU's Statement to CWRIC

(Here's another statement to the CWRIC by a person who was involved at the decision-making level of government by Edward Ennis, whose stand against mass evacuation of Japanese Americans was not to prevail. Incidentally, James H. Rowe, assistant to Attorney General Biddle, thinks if there is any hero in this whole story, "his name is Edward Ennis".

New York: Sept. 8, 1981

I am Edward J. Ennis, member of the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union, 132 West 43rd Street, New York, New York 10036. I was formerly Chairperson of the Board (1969-1977), one of its General Counsel (1955-1969) and have served as a member from 1946.

I present the facts concerning the ACLU's opposition to the 1942 exclusion of all of the over 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from their homes in the states of California, Oregon and Washington on the West Coast. I shall also state briefly facts observed by me at the time from my vantage point as Director of the then Enemy Control Unit of the U.S. Department of Justice from December 1941 to 1946. The Unit was concerned with internment, parole, release and travel control of all aliens of enemy nationality, including Japanese aliens.

The Commission has received much testimony, written and oral, about the forcible evacuation. Of course, from our current perspective, the utter folly of this military exercise seems clear. It used thousands of military personnel who should have been training to fight the enemy abroad to uproot this minority on the West Coast, many thousands of them engaged in raising food for the military as well as the civilian population; and transported them to interior relocation centers to be fed and maintained in comparative idleness and guarded by military police. I shall not dwell on the folly of this decision here other than to say that it is an example of the confusion and hysteria that can lead to serious errors of military judgment. I shall, instead, restrict my remarks to a brief account of the opposition of the ACLU to the expulsion program and some personal observations which may interest and be of help to the commission.

Biddle Opposed Evacuation

As soon as it was known that an evacuation program was being considered, the ACLU, both the national organization with its headquarters in New York, and its West Coast affiliates, immediately, vigorously and continuously opposed the evacuation as unnecessary and unconstitutional. Before the evacuation and Executive Order, Roger Baldwin, then executive director of the ACLU, and Clifford Forster, Esq., staff counsel, came to Washington more than once and conferred with Attorney General Francis Biddle and me in the Department of Justice and with the Assistant Secretary of War and other War Department officials. The ACLU acknowledged that in wartime appropriate military areas might be established requiring military supervision, but urged that any mass evacuation not based on cause as established in individual hearings would be unconstitutional.

Just as Attorney General Biddle's own objections to the evacuation as a factually unwarranted measure did not prevail with President Roosevelt who approved the War Department's request for the necessary Executive Order, the ACLU's representations were fruitless. Given the atmosphere of panic which prevailed at that time because of Japanese military successes on land and sea in the Pacific in early 1942, such a high-level decision, while not excusable, was to be expected.

After Executive Order 9066 was issued on Feb. 19, 1942, the Act of March 21, 1942 was enacted amending the Criminal Code (18 USC § 97A) to make it a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment to violate restrictions (including curfew and expulsion orders) in military areas. The ACLU and its West Coast affiliates immediately became involved in myriad problems created by various military orders issued under the Executive Order. Defense was provided against the prosecutions brought to enforce the military curfew and exclusion orders, in which convictions were obtained. Gordon Hirabayashi received a three-month jail sentence for violating an 8 P.M. to 6 A.M. curfew order. Fred Korematsu was given a suspended sentence and placed

on probation for five years for failing to obey an order excluding all persons of Japanese ancestry from a military area. Both convictions were affirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court. *Hirabayashi v. United States*, 320 U.S. 81 (1943) and *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944).

ACLU Active at All Stages in Evacuation Cases

The ACLU or its affiliates were active in all stages of the cases, including briefs in the Supreme Court arguing the unconstitutionality of the convictions. The ACLU was also involved in *Ex Parte Endo*, 323 U.S. 283 (1944), in which the Court held that the War Relocation Authority had not been authorized by statute or Executive order to detain a citizen of Japanese ancestry in a relocation center until acceptance in a community outside the camp was established under its administrative procedures. Thus, the decision of the question of whether such detention, if authorized, was constitutional was not reached by the Court. Justice Owen J. Roberts, in a concurring opinion, protested that the Court thus avoided the constitutional issue of factual detention by the WRA asserting and exercising the authority to do so.

After the war the ACLU continued to express its opposition to the detention by supporting the victims of the evacuation. We backed (1) enactment of the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948 (50 U.S.C. App. §1981-1987), under which claims for property losses of evacuees by abandonment or forced sale upon evacuation were heard and allowed by a government commission; (2) litigation resulting in rejection of alien land and fishing laws discriminating against persons of Japanese ancestry (*Oyama v. California*, 332 U.S. 633 (1948)) and *Takahashi v. Fish and Game Commission*, 334 U.S. 410 (1949); and (3) successful litigation holding illegal the renunciation of U.S. citizenship in circumstances of detention, on the ground that such renunciation was involuntary.

'Substantial' Monetary Redress Urged

It is the view of the ACLU that the mass evacuation and subsequent detention of the entire Japanese American population from



Edward J. Ennis

the West Coast in 1942 was the greatest deprivation of civil liberties by government in this country since slavery. The fact that it occurred during a war, being fought principally abroad, is not sufficient reason to deny some compensation for the thousands of Americans so harshly treated.

The Courts of our country have readily decreed monetary redress by the Government for such less intrusive acts as temporary false arrest and illegal searches, and also denials of civil rights. The ACLU is not asserting how much in present dollars each evacuated or detained person should receive, or whether each individual shall have to make an individual claim for payment, or whether heirs of any deceased evacuee should have a claim. What is appropriate, however, is that any sum recommended by the Commission should be substantial in view of the serious and sustained violation of civil liberties suffered by the evacuees. This action would, at least, demonstrate in a significant way the nation's recognition of the grievous harm done.

Turning to my personal observations of the evacuation as Director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit, this brief statement does not permit extended comment. And the Commission would not be aided particularly by yet another opinion about the circumstances of this deplorable episode in the conduct of World War II based on a recollection of events some forty years ago.

The Commission would be better helped by the written record of research, such as Professor Morton Crodzin's *Americans Betrayed: Politics of the Japanese Evacuation* (University Chicago Press, 1949) and ten Broek et al. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution* (University of California Press, 1954) and the analysis of the legal issues in such articles as Dembitz, *Racial Discrimination and the Military Judgment: The Supreme Court's Korematsu and Endo Decisions* (45 Col. L.R. 175

[1943]), and Rostow *The Japanese American Cases - a Disaster* (54 Yale L.J. 496 [1945]).

Personal Comment—FDR Blamed

One personal comment, however, may aid the Commission in considering both the responsibility for the decision to expel all Japanese Americans from the West Coast and any compensation to be recommended. This military action taken in World War II was not the emergency decision of a field commander on the battlefield, required to act at once for better or worse on the information available without benefit of seasoned judgment of his superiors. Nor was this like the actions of police or other government agents in hot pursuit of suspected criminals, when such officials violate rights against unlawful search and seizure without sanction of their superiors.

The action taken was not solely on the authority of Lt. Gen. J.L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command, who demanded increased authority over ever larger zones and citizens as well as aliens as he perceived that frightened public opinion, aroused by the press, and farm organizations greedy for the farm lands of the evacuated Japanese Americans, would approve military action far beyond what he first contemplated.

The sweeping authorization for establishment of military zones and consequent evacuation was by the President of the United States on the recommendation of the Chief of Staff, George C. Marshall, and three distinguished civilian attorneys, Assistant Secretary of War John McCloy, Under Secretary of War Robert Patterson and Secretary of War Henry Stimson. The decision was ratified by Congress.

Continued on Page 5

Witnesses: New York

Monday, Nov. 23, 1981

Roosevelt Hotel, Terrace Room, New York, N.Y.

Religious Leaders—Dr. John Coventry Smith, Rydel, Pa., National Council of Churches and United Presbyterian Church (former president, World Council of Churches; and a career missionary in Japan: 1929-1942, who came home on the exchange ship Gripsholm); Dr. Howard E. Spragg, exec. v.p., United Church Board for Homeland Ministries, United Church of Christ (pastor, 1943-48, Southside Congregational Church, Chicago, where he helped evacuees resettle).

Seabrook, N.J. Residents—Charles T. Nagao (Manzanar resident who resettled at Seabrook Farms in mid-December, 1944); Ginzo Muroto and Arthur S. Yakabe (both from Peru).

New York Residents—Mrs. Mitsuye Tono Kamada; Mrs. Grace Iijima, Jack Kiyoto Tono (Chicago, co-defendant in the Shigeru Fujii case, a Heart Mountain case questioning whether constitutional rights of Nisei were violated by EO 9066 prior to need for obeying Selective Service draft induction orders), M/M Tak Iijima, Carl Akiya (a 72-year-old Kibei), Norman Kurlan (New Hope, Pa., and a 442nd anti-tank company officer since inception in 1943 to deactivation in 1946), and William Kochiyama.

Impact on an Italian American—Angelo de Guttadauro.

Ellis Island Issei Internees—Dr. Kinichi Iwamoto (Dec. 7, 1941—Mar. 27, 1942), Tatsuji Shiotani, Kinosuke Hashimoto (94, who had granddaughter Lori Kitazono of Bronx summarize his testimony), Mrs. Tsuyako Shimizu (91), and Hiroshi Matsuo.

Professional Perspectives—Dr. Setsuko Matsunaga Nishi, professor of sociology, Brooklyn College and CUNY Graduate Center; Robert Moteki; Dr. James K. Morishima (on behalf of American Psychological Assn.); Tadashi Tsufura (only Nisei principal in N.Y. public school system at P.S. 41, Greenwich Village).

Organization—Clarence Reynolds, Gene Brown (Organization for a New Life and Freedom, Chicago-based black movement seeking to establish a new nation in Africa for displaced black people wishing to return).

Nisei in Communications, Fine Arts—Emiko Tonooka (writer, Philadelphia), Mine Okubo (artist, New York), Catherine Okada Robin (actress, New York), and Henry Sugimoto (artist, New York).

Sansei Panel—Janice Sakamoto, Lori Kitazono, Greg Morozumi, Eric Koide, Mike Nakai, Toni Morozumi and Joy Kanazawa.

Written Statements Submitted by: Haruko Akamatsu (widow of Dr. Alfred S. Akamatsu), Haruko Kuroiwa Brown (psychiatric social worker, New York, from Seattle), Hiroko Azuma Miyakawa (principal, Matawan, N.J., school, from Los Angeles), Yuriko Matsuda Porter (cosmetologist, New York, from Tacoma), Motoko Spiegel (Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.), Masato Takashige (Honolulu merchant seaman who was aboard the Navy cargo vessel in Seattle on Dec. 7, 1941), Yuriko Domoto Tsukada (director of services for abused and sexually assaulted, Dept. of Social Work, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center), and C. Dale White, bishop, United Methodist Church, New Jersey jurisdiction.

Barrow's testimony on WRA

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: Commissioner Mitchell, I think you had—

Commissioner Mitchell: I just had one question. I was wondering, Justice Goldberg mentioned the shooting, and the military individual as I remember, his name was Gold, and I just wondered whether there was a considerable conflict between the Military and the WRA in the policing and handling.

Mr. Barrows: No, there wasn't because by and large their jobs were quite distinct, and only when something like that happened did they impinge on each other, and that didn't happen very often.

Chair Bernstein: Thank you. I wanted to ask—

Mr. Barrows: Well, excuse me, but before we close I have one thing I want to say to the Commission, if I may.

Chair Bernstein: Proceed, Mr. Barrows.

Mr. Barrows: Well, I simply wanted to say that as I tried to understand the mission of this Commission, I believe you might find of some use to you a judgment made by WRA in its closing report, about the necessity for 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: "WRA believes that in all probability any selected evacuation of people of Japanese descent in the West Coast Military area was justified and administratively feasible in the spring of 1942. It does not believe, however, that a massive evacuation was ever justified and it feels most strongly that the exclusion orders remained in effect for months and perhaps years after there was any real justification for their continuance. Above all else the Authority deplors the stigmatizing effects of the mass evacuation, the spurious color of official approval which had led to the racial thinking of West Coast pressure groups. The severe blow which it dealt to the democratic faith of thousands of young American citizens."

Commissioner Brooke: That was written when?

Mr. Barrows: In 1946

Chair Bernstein: Thank you very much, Mr. Barrows, for you—

Commissioner Goldberg: I would just like to ask this question, and say that people in the War Relocation Center were humane

people, and under great difficulty tried to do the job that they could do. But they operated under political and other pressures. Would you not agree with that, Mr. Barrows?

Mr. Barrows: Well, I suppose we were just ordinary people, really, but we had not been infected with any of the tensions of the West Coast.

Chair Bernstein: Are there further questions?

Mr. Barrows: Excuse me, just let me say, unfortunately now and then we would get people who were, and then we had trouble, and we never knew in advance what we were going to get. We found there were two kinds of people that didn't do; they were the ones who were secretly sure that they were dealing with spies and saboteurs, and then there were the others who were so emotionally upset by all that they wanted to go the other way.

We even tried one time by getting some psychologists together to get us a test of hidden racial attitudes, but we didn't get very far with it; but we had that, because some of our worst troubles came from the people who were just not emotionally stable enough.

Chair Bernstein: In connection with the critical press, Mr. Barrows, that you described, would you say that those attitudes were consistent with their prior attitudes about the Japanese and their presence in California, or was it something that was simulated by the war and by the wartime hysteria?

Mr. Barrows: There's no question about it, the war time hysteria was at the heart of matters. It wasn't pointed out by my predecessor and I'd like to mention that during the crucial weeks when the decisions were made, three ships were sunk off the Pacific Coast, and there was a shelling of one point. During that time women and children who had been evacuated from Pearl Harbor were coming in on ships filled with stories, all false, of sabotage and the like; so you could just sense how these things built up. And I must confess that I personally don't think that—I think a better security job can be done in such a situation by leaving people in place, but not unless you have general community acceptance of the situation.

Commissioner Mitchell: On that point let me ask you, whether you believed those stories, did they come to you as fact?

Mr. Barrows: Oh, we didn't; as a matter of fact our usual reaction was to figure out how we could answer them.

Commissioner Mitchell: One little ship shot a shell into California some place and didn't hit anything, and that was the basis for an untold number of stories.

Mr. Barrows: Well, there were three sinkings also and the Army did sink a Japanese submarine and those things ended.

Chair Bernstein: And I assume those were all stories that were in the newspapers.

Mr. Barrows: Oh, yes.

Chair Bernstein: And widely broadcast.

Mr. Barrows: Yes.

Also you know the Japanese moving down the Pacific or I mean the Western Pacific, the Philippine stories were still in the newspapers and so it was being fed from—

Commissioner Goldberg: Well, we had sinkings now thought by military guard, which wasn't very much, it was a desk officer. We had sinkings by German submarines also off the Atlantic, very close.

Mr. Barrows: Yes.

Commissioner Goldberg: And they made no attempt to intern Germans or Italians.

Mr. Barrows: Maybe if they had all been concentrated in a small area and not amounted to very many people, so that they could be moved without destroying the local economy.

Commissioner Goldberg: Well, New York has a pretty good collection of both Germans and Italians.

Mr. Barrows: I know, but the point is—

Chair Bernstein: And so does Milwaukee.

Mr. Barrows: Well, anyway.

Commissioner Brooke: Wouldn't that make it more easy for you to provide security?

Mr. Barrows: I would think so, sir.

Commissioner Brooke: The fact that they are.

Mr. Barrows: I would think so, yes.

Commissioner Brooke: Rather than dispersed.

Mr. Barrows: I personally think from my experience since then in other activities, that you're more likely to have security if you leave people in place.

Commissioner Brooke: If they were perceived as enemies you would rather have your enemies concentrated to a small area than dispersed.

Mr. Barrows: I thought that in a small way this is the same error made by Hitler in his treatment of the Jews. He not only mistreated them but he lost a great resource. Well, we lost a resource, it's amazing how much we did get in the way of contribution by the Japanese Americans, considering how little we did to encourage it at the outset. In the end they made as much of a contribution as any other, perhaps more than any other group of that size.

Chair Bernstein: Thank you very much, Mr. Barrows.

Doctor says hepatitis frequent in Asians

LOS ANGELES—A physician researching liver diseases has warned that such illnesses as chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis are serious problems in the Asian population of the U.S.

At a meeting of the Japanese United Information Community Exchange (JUICE) Nov. 9, Dr. Myron J. Tong, chief of the Liver Diagnostic Center at Huntington Memorial Hospital in Pasadena, said medical research has shown that "chronic liver disease, especially cirrhosis of the liver and primary hepatocellular carcinoma, are common diseases which occur in the Asian population."

He noted 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, said Tong, and the patient does not know that he or she has the infection, which usually causes jaundice.

The Hepatitis B virus could be carried in an individual's blood for many years without detection and pregnant women may transfer this disease to their newborn infants.

No Symptoms in 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 Tong.

"If this occurs, there is a high probability that these infants will

be infected with the virus for life," he added.

Tong 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 maternal-infant 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 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 Dr. Tong's office at 744 Fairmount, Pasadena, (213) 440-5490.

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 3,672 who passed, 64 of them were of Japanese ancestry. Of the Nikkei who passed, 22 were women. The new lawyers were admitted to the bar during ceremonies Dec. 1.

Sac'to Asian Center to hold auction

SACRAMENTO — The Asian Community Center of Sacramento Valley will hold a "Holiday Auction" fundraising event on Saturday, Dec. 12, 6-10 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, Ca.—The second Asian Ski Week will be held Feb. 6-13 at Aspen, Colo., according to David Yamada, ski week director, P.O. Box 32706, San Jose, CA 95152 (408-258-9678). Travel arrangements are being handled by U.S. Ski Travel, San Rafael.

Program includes a barbecue picnic on the hill, fun race, Asian Ski Cup Challenge Race and award banquet.

Crime victim seeks revenge

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

Mrs. Miura was shot in the head and Kazuyoshi was wounded in the leg as two robbers pulled up to the couple, shot them, and then took \$1,200 in cash. Miura said the suspects started to shoot first without asking anything, contrary to initial reports which said that the robbers demanded money first.

Mr. Miura, who was listed in fair condition, said he was angry and puzzled because no

one would help them, even though he cried for assistance.

If anything happens to his wife, he told reporters, he would have an obligation to avenge her, in the "bushido spirit" of the ancient samurai code of honor.

In San Francisco, Shizuka Okamura, 45, was listed in satisfactory condition in the city's General Hospital as she recovered from gunshot wounds she suffered during a robbery at the downtown Hilton Hotel Nov. 17.

Okamura had been pistol-whipped and shot three times in the leg in an elevator of the hotel by an assailant whom police described as a tall, thin black man, roughly 30 years old, wearing a brown sport shirt and slacks.

Bunraku film slated for KCET-TV program

LOS ANGELES—"The Lovers' Exile," the first film to feature Bunraku (Japanese storytelling using lifelike puppets), will air Saturday, Dec. 19, 10:30 p.m. to 12 m on KCET-TV (28).

Reunion offers discount to Issei

LOS ANGELES—Pioneer Issei 75 years or older will be able to participate in the first nationwide Heart 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 Regency Hotel here. The regular registration deadline at the price of \$45 per person is Jan. 31, 1982. For more info contact Sachi Sasaki, 2281 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. 2 at the MM Shino Gallery, 5820 Wilshire Blvd. For more info call (213) 935-1010.

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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 on social and other human services.

However, Nikkei organizations and other Asian Pacific agencies poured letters and petitions of protest into the City Council, and as a result the LTSC was re-funded

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

A support committee has been soliciting yearly contributors and the annual Japanese American Community Service Awards Dinner is one of the various fundraising efforts being developed.

UCLA Extension offers Japan 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 Shinto and Zen Buddhism. For info call, (213) 825-9413.

"the best"—Washington Post

JAPANESE COOKING A SIMPLE ART

by Shizuo Tsuji

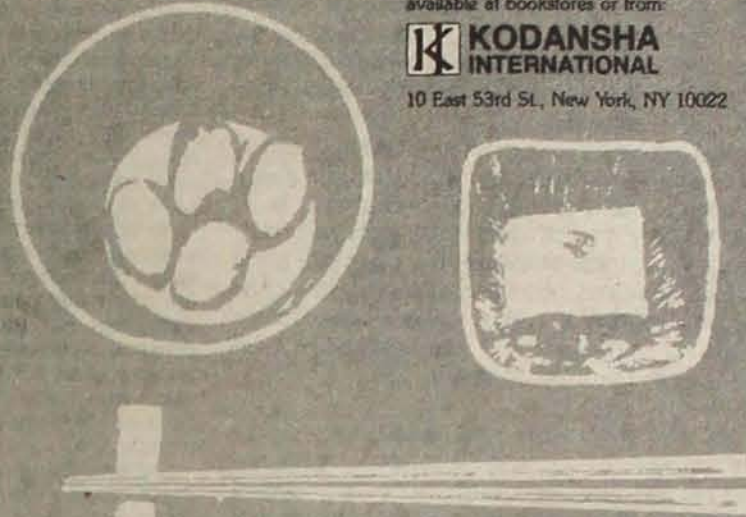
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A Kibei GI's Comment

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

In retrospect we Kibei 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

1976, 1977 President • So. Calif. MIS Vets Assn.
Note: Shibuya was Chief of the Letter Section, U.S. Occupation Force.

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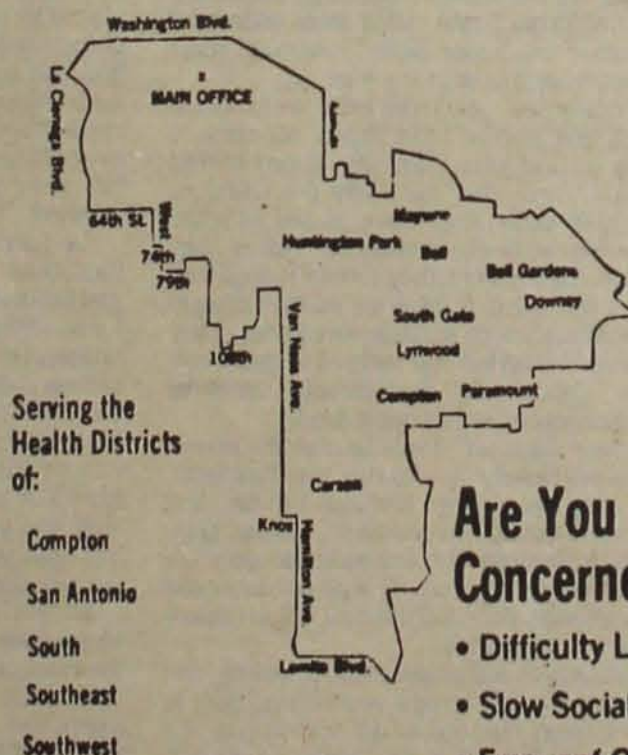
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Published by the Japanese American Citizens League every Friday except the first and last weeks of the year at 244 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Ca 90012; (213) 626-6936 • 2nd Class postage paid at Los Angeles, Ca. Annual Subscriptions—JACL members: \$8.00 of national dues provides one-year on a per-household basis. Nonmembers: \$16, payable in advance. Foreign addresses: Add U.S.\$8 • News or opinions expressed by columnists other than JACL staff do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

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DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA Chair, Pacific Citizen Board
HARRY K. HONDA Editor
PETER IMAMURA Assistant Editor



MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

Thoughtfulness

San Francisco

On the various occasions that meetings are held in my office, there is a frequent practice among Nikkei to bring *mochigashi* or something to eat that is shared with the entire group. It is the same practice that the Sonodas from PSW prepared for during the Mexico City Convention. Mitsu and Kiyoshi brought various *omiyage* for our hosts in Mexico from the United States. They continue a very thoughtful practice.

When the food is in the form of *senbei* or boxed candy I notice that it is passed around to the entire group. No matter how many times it is cycled around the meeting, there will always be at least one piece left. In fact, even with items such as *manju*, *sushi* or cake, there is a consciousness to insure that everyone has a share. If a dozen people are present, a cake will be cut into 13 or more pieces. *Enryo* prevention at work. A conscious effort is made to insure that the logistics of the presentation of food causes a minimum of anxiety for participation.

We ought to try and incorporate this same attitude in organizational participation. I note the amount of time and personal expense that someone like Jim Tsujimura incurs as National President. The volume of time, work and expense becomes a deterrent for participation. We have been fortunate to have people like Jim, who demonstrate a sensitivity and commitment to the office. However, we ought to be concerned that it does take an extraordinary effort to play a large role in JACL. Our logistics ought to support a minimum amount of anxiety and barriers to participation.

At the heart of this issue is organizational finances. All National programs are restricted by the lack of available funds. Consequently, everyone must *enryo* about implementing new areas or even maintaining ongoing programs. It's like having a couple dozen people in a room with two pieces of *manju*. Everyone passes. After all, you can't just take *abite* and put it back. #

SEABROOK

Continued from Front Page

in mid-December, 1944, to work at Seabrook Farm's frozen food factory "because I was determined to pursue a life style on the outside as a free American". Upon settling down, he even found repugnant the offer of a company bus to transport workers (which the Farm felt was for their safety) to shop in nearby Bridgeton, when a public service bus was available.

Nagao left Seabrook Farms in 1963 after a 20-year stay when the declining company had to cut 77 salaried managerial personnel. He was further disappointed that Seabrook Farms had not set up a pension plan for non-union managers and supervisors. Those years, however, provided a meaningful livelihood, enabling him to care for his aged in-law parents, seeing his twin daughters attain their college degrees and being blessed with the birth of a son in 1950.

But working inside Seabrook to make ends meet was anguishing. His wife Mary worked the opposite shift (until 1956) because "one

of us (had to be) at home" and during the busy harvest processing fresh food meant weeks after weeks of separation. Nagao said in passing. (In 1956, Mrs. Nagao accepted a position with the Cumberland County Clerk's Office, where she served for over 25 years till her retirement last Sept. 30.)

As for the merchants in Bridgeton who discriminated against Japanese Americans, they were studiously avoided by the Issei and Nisei from Seabrook until "they became aware of our excellent buying habits—paying promptly in cash, buying without financing, etc.," Nagao recalled.

His first confrontation in breaking the wall of discrimination occurred at a Bridgeton bowling alley in 1945. Black and white pinsetters refused to set up pins for the Nisei (because "we were their enemy"), but the teenagers were convinced they would be well tipped for their services. Three hours later, the bowling alley manager who was receptive to Nisei bowlers was very much relieved he didn't have to pressure the pinsetters himself.

During the 1950s when Seabrook Farms sought to expand its market by sending sales teams to supermarkets and stores along the Eastern Seaboard, Nagao was part of a 10-member team—yet all Nisei. "It took some doing on our part to convince management that the Nisei were capable of representing the company in the marketing area," he added.

Another incident that Nagao wanted to mention involved a U.S. immigration officer at Newark, N.J., who had to be convinced it was his responsibility to permit visitation rights of a Peruvian Issei at Seabrook. Because S. Arasaki was regarded as a "stateless person", the officer felt the responsibility to allow Arasaki's wife and son to visit him was not his.

Nagao's first job at Seabrook as a laborer paid 53 cents per hour; it was raised to 60 cents a month later when he joined the union. #

Letterbox

• 'Loyalty Oath'

Editor:

I highly commend Minoru Yasui for his commentary, "JACL and the Loyalty Oath" (PC Nov. 27). We all know that he braved imprisonment speaking out openly against the evacuation at the time it happened.

Mike Masaoka, on the other hand, stressed the Nisei's patriotic duty and volunteered himself for the Army. He practiced leadership by example. These two men greatly served the cause of Japanese Americans.

It is regrettable that we have in our community dissident elements who play up our differences solely for the purpose of ultimately destroying the whole redress and reparation movement. We must maintain unity by repudiating these unruly elements.

JAMES ODA
Fontana, Ca.

• Redress a la MDC

Editor:

Having just attended the Fall Midwest District Conference of the JACL held in a suburb of Detroit, my thoughts were directed towards the redress issue, which was emphasized at the Conference. Three and a half years of my life were spent in camp and in Tule Lake in particular. Since I was a high school youth during those years, the camp experiences influenced the formative years of my life. There were both good and bad influences. As I look back on my camp days, the bad memories have receded, but I vividly retain many good ones. This is largely because I try to maintain a positive attitude.

Much of the good I retain was due to what I was denied during camp days. For example, I appreciate much more things like freedom, a normal family life, material goods, travel, etc. I believe every experience no matter how bad can always be used as a means to gain strength and maturity. With this comes increasing inner joy and peace. I harbor no bitterness as a result of the camp experience. I am a Nisei who was born in Ogden, Utah.

With these thoughts in mind I strongly support redress in that I would like to see a nationwide and public admission and formal apology by the President stating that the United States was wrong in having incarcerated Japanese Americans without due process of law and contrary to Constitutional rights accorded to its citizens. I would like to see that the incident be made a prominent entry in all history books. I would like to see a law passed that such an injustice never be committed against any other group of American citizens.

As far as the monetary aspect is concerned, I personally have no desire for that. If the redress is successfully carried out and a monetary award ensues, I would like to see a permanent fund of some sort set up in remembrance of the camps. The interest from such a fund could then be used to help needy and deserving Nikkei as well as to provide college and university scholarships. This fund should be on a purely voluntary basis.

There are those who would need or choose to take the monetary award, and I certainly support that they receive it. I am not a wealthy person in a material sense but am a person who would like to see those in the future gain from my camp experience and remember it as a part of our great heritage.

TERRY ISHIHARA
Saginaw, Mich.

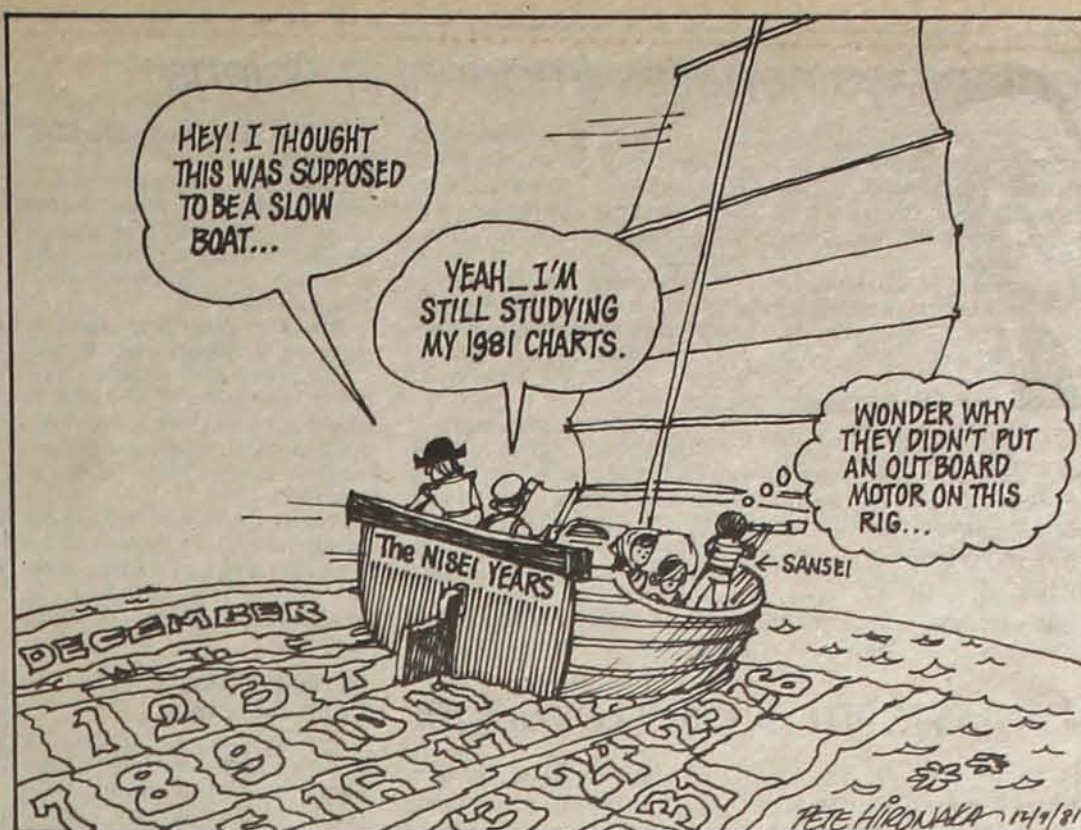
JUDGE

Continued from Front Page

tent with the police theory that Shintaku tried to hang himself.

On the other hand, Hardman said there was not very much evidence of any assailant being involved.

Honolulu Police Chief Francis Keala announced that the investigation into Shintaku's injuries was closed. Shintaku, who had maintained he was beaten, said through a spokesperson that he would not force the police to reopen the case. #



SPEAKING OUT:

On Redress—Portland Comment

By ROBERT SHIMABUKURO
(Portland JACL Newsletter)

The Commission on War-time Internment and Relocation of Civilians (CWRIC) brought its roadshow to Seattle Sept. 9, 10, 11 on its way to Anchorage and Chicago and a few observations are in order.

It is unfortunate that the media still attempts to portray these hearings as of interest to mostly Japanese Americans. While it is true that the Nikkei community needed these hearings—in order to solidify their case for redress—it was disappointing that there weren't more whites attending the hearings.

One of the functions of the hearings was to educate the American public as to what happened during WWII, then there should have been more publicity put out by the Commission staff and more attempts made to carry the

hearings live, say on radio, so that those interested could hear what was being said.

For instance, the little known story of the incarceration of the Aleutian Islanders is of interest to most Americans with whom I have talked, and there is probably little information outside of these hearings that the public could have received. (The nationally circulated Christian Science Monitor featured this story Oct. 28 as the "other Americans who were interned as a group.—Ed.) It would have been easy to carry the Anchorage hearings on radio.

The Remaining Issue

On the hearings itself, it is pretty obvious that the commissioners have conceded the point that there were great injustices committed. Any testimony attempting to claim otherwise was ridiculed by both commissioners and audi-

ence. So the question remaining is simply, how is that injustice to be compensated?

The answer to that question lies only partially with the Commission report to Congress but mostly with us. For if they recommend something minimal, the party's over.

If they recommend a "substantial" figure, the party's just beginning, for the Commission goes out of existence and there's no one left to carry the message—except for the Nikkei community and friends and those Americans willing to struggle for a non-racist country. So in the end it's up to us. And now is the time to get organized.

Instead of backing off as the JACL leadership seems to be doing, we should not lose the momentum. I fail to see the value of not asking Nikkei politicians where they stand on

Continued on Next Page

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

Beauty That Withered

smell and sight and feel of leaves. And the gentle melancholy of autumn.

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 the war. One of several younger women whom my mother befriended. 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. Before they accepted employment, they usually stayed with us for a few days. It gave my mother time to help purchase more suitable wardrobes. They had their hair styled and learned to apply cosmetics. There was considerable shrieking when their eyebrows were plucked.

On their days off, they came to the house. They were lonely in strange environments, away from their large families for the first time. Some insisted on cooking or baking. They spoiled us children with attention and gifts. We enjoyed the air of festivity that accompanied their presence. We liked them all, but not equally. One was a favorite.

According to our assessment of beauty, she was exquisite. We fought over sitting next to her at dinner. We vied to tell her secrets. We were also jealous when she found several suitors. In our judgment, each was fatally flawed. One summer, she met and married a man of considerable wealth. She moved away and we did not see her until the late autumn of 1941. There was a car, a new fur coat and an enormous diamond ring. We surrendered to her embraces and attention. Too soon, we stood on the porch waving good-bye. I remember the

The next time I saw her was shortly after the war. Her clear complexion had coursed. The lithe body had thickened. The careful curls replaced by a careless, matronly bun. 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 bleakness 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 sun was setting, 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 car window. I did not make the gesture. Instead, I watched her cross the street. Not exactly with the detachment one gives to strangers. For that is 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 nothing to say, anymore. That I write this betrays my yearning that I wish we did. Deep in memory is buried the vision of a glorious autumn day, 40 years ago. In this same vault are hoarded memories of other times. It is all history now. The time of youth and hope and gaiety. Before the knell of tragedy. Sometimes, you wish that time could be reversed. So you could change what happened. Yet, I know you cannot. So I let her pass. Instead, I watched the leaves fall, piling in the gutter, soon to be washed away by rain. And I sensed again that gentle melancholy that autumn brings. #

HAYAKAWA

Continued from Front Page

own initiative not to run for reelection, I'm sure the president would be willing to offer him a substantial administration post," Rollins told the newspaper. "In that it has never been discussed, it is purely speculative to say what."

Miss Reagan said the report out of Washington angered her, and she commented to the UPI in Los Angeles:

"The president said he never has even thought about such things let alone said it. He has no idea where the report came from and asked me to try to find out."

The president's daughter said she asked her father about the story during a telephone conversation about the first family's Thanksgiving plans. #

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

'Yakuza'—Some Unpleasant Implications

Denver, Colo.

The Los Angeles Times the other day reported that a subcommittee of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee had heard testimony that the Japanese mafia—the Yakuza—was moving into American crime. The Times said Lt.

Richard W. Wright, representing the organized crime intelligence unit of the Los Angeles Police Department, 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 Marutani

The Problems of Self-Identity

Philadelphia

ONE OF THE THINGS that I've been unable to comprehend is the "problem" of self-identity that, I understand, some Sansei labor under. This is not to suggest that such a problem does not exist; I've heard it all too often to believe

otherwise. But to me it is such an amorphous concept that, try as I might, I cannot even begin to perceive even its outline. And it's not frustrating for me because "it's out there"; it exists. On more than one occasion, when some Sansei were meeting, I have been tempted to "rap" with them and directly broach the topic so that the concept would begin to take shape in my mind, so that I could begin to understand its genesis, its cause, its manifestations and consequences. From what little I read, I am led to understand that this identity "crisis" can be, and often is, the basis for resort to drugs. And drug usage is something I truly cannot understand, involving, as it does, the ingestion or injection of a completely foreign, and deleterious, substance into one's (delicate) system.

IT IS NO ANSWER to respond to this puzzlement on my part by resorting to pejoratives: that I'm "square" (admitted, naive (not quite), or biased (perhaps) for lack of understanding. The suggestion that I wade into the midst of any Sansei gathering to seek answers is unrealistic, if not ridiculous—which is precisely why I've not succumbed to the temptation to do so. Getting someone to open up on the subject of "identity crisis" would take some doing, and my bumbling approach would not be likely to encourage the revelation of that which I seek to learn. "Sincerity" would not be enough.

ONE OF MY difficulties in comprehending this crisis of self-identity stems from the fact that I, too, happen to come from the same racial stock; that I, too, endured the inevitable disappointments and frustrations of being a minority in this society—undoubtedly to a far greater degree than most Sansei have had to face. But this is true for nearly all Nisei. And it may well be that the Nisei, too, experienced an identity crisis which may not be readily apparent to us but which nonetheless has left scars which we are not prepared to acknowledge.

PORTLAND

Continued from Previous Page

reparations. I think we should be asking all politicians on their stance. We should be talking to our politicians, friends, civil rights groups, and anyone else who wants to listen.

We should be talking in terms of a national campaign... for that's what it's going to take. It is unfortunate, but we will have to convince the American public, that the American system failed Americans, and amends must be made. It is time to shed the stigma of being victims of racism and to become fighters for human rights. It certainly would feel a lot more comfortable.

Note to:
PC Holiday Issue Advertisers

Many chapters will appreciate checks to cover greetings in the special page grouping merchants and friends by chapter area in the annual Holiday Issue be made payable to the JACL Chapter—which does expedite bookkeeping here at the PC Business Office.

Japanese cookbooks for holidays still flourish

SAN FRANCISCO—An illustrated, comprehensive presentation on Japanese cooking, entitled, "Flavors of Japan," by sisters Delphine and Diane Hirasuna, has been published by 101 Productions in San Francisco (Charles Scribner's Sons, NY; 192 pgs. \$6.95). Delphine is a Hokubei Mainichi columnist in San Francisco, while Diane was formerly a JACL staff member.

In Palo Alto, Ca.—The revised edition of the Palo Alto Buddhist Women's Assn. cookbook, "Our Favorite Recipes", (\$6.50 postpaid) features many new recipes (even microwave). Order from Palo Alto Buddhist Temple 2751 Louis Road, Palo Alto, CA 94303.

In Gardena, Ca., the Dana Mother's cookbook, "Itadakimasu" (\$8 postpaid, Gardena Buddhist Church, 1517 W 166th St., Gardena 90247), is now in its fourth printing. Proceeds go toward the church building fund. Last year, the elegant structure was destroyed by a fire set by arson.

Toronto Globe-Mail columnist William French, who remembers several books on the "scandalous treatment" during WW2 of the Japanese in Canada over the past two decades, has found Joy Kogawa's novel, "Obasan" (Lester & Orpen Dennys, 1981), proof again that fiction can be more effective

"They have laundered money through legitimate businesses. So far their activities have generally been limited to the Japanese business community and the Japanese tourist trade."

Wright apparently knows what he's talking about, or at least he should, and the wonder is that organized crime from Japan has been so long in surfacing in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas among other places. Gangsterism is a fact of Japanese life. It goes where the money is. With as many as 300,000 Japanese tourists a year visiting California with dollars in their pockets, could the gangsters be far behind?

Of course Japanese gangsters are nothing new in Calif-

AS I LOOK BACK, I don't ever recall wishing that I were *hakujin* even though it was most evident that *hakujin's* matter-of-factly enjoyed advantages and prerogatives that I either had to fight for or were wholly denied to me. 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 corrosive). Only a bit more *iji*, perhaps.

THIS IS NOT to say that as a Nisei I've not had moments of anger. On the contrary, more often than not, I do. And I know precisely what causes the anger. It is simply this: As a Nisei, an American, I firmly believe that I am of, for, and by this country, society and people; I am part of it and them; I belong to them, and they belong to me. And therefrom the "problem", and in turn the anger, stems. For what I know and believe are in conflict with everyday reality. And such should not be so.

HAVING SAID THIS, it just may be that this, too, is essentially the same "identity crisis" from which some Sansei suffer. If so, "welcome to the club." But don't let it overcome you; don't let it defeat you. Dig in. With *iji*. #

35 Years Ago

in the Pacific Citizen

DEC. 7, 1946

Nov. 22—Nisei veterans in Utah valley honored; Priscilla Yasuda of Orem, only girl in group, served over a year with Gen. Eisenhower in Germany.

Nov. 22—Korean American GI-dentist (Dr. Yin Kim) wins first round challenging restrictive covenant as court (L.A. Superior Court Judge Henry Willis) denies injunction depriving entry to his home at 1201 S. Gramercy Pl., Los Angeles; Kim asking JACL assistance after his white neighbors seek injunction.

Nov. 24—Nat'l JACL Legal Defense Fund established for civil rights cases, will participate in litigation involving other racial minorities.

Nov. 26—In his first major speech in Washington, D.C., Ben Kuroki, introduced by onetime WRA director Dillon Myer, addresses 750 at Dept. of Interior Auditorium on racial prejudice as "menace to U.S. and world security".

Dec. 1—Pacific Northwest JACL DC reactivated in Seattle with 4 chapters (Seattle, Spokane, Mid-Columbia and Portland) ... First postwar all-California JACL conference to convene Dec. 7-8 in San Francisco to coordinate chapter activities; first postwar Inter-mountain JACL conference set for Dec. 14-16 at Boise, Idaho.

Dec. 1—Disarming at Manzanar camp completed; 20x100 ft. barracks sold to house-hungry war veterans for \$333.13 each by War Assets Administration ... Liquidation of WRA, officially closed June 30, 1946, continued by Dept. of Interior's war agency liquidation unit, headed by Boyd Larsen, former Heart Mountain WRA camp finance officer.

Dec. 2—British Privy Council (highest court of appeals in Empire) upholds validity of Canadian orders-in-council deporting 24,000 Japanese Canadians from British Columbia; province still closed to Japanese Canadians ... Univ. of British Columbia students ask for return of Nisei students.

than fact in getting at the truth. While this is her novel, Kogawa is an established poet who was born in Vancouver, B.C. in 1935 and interned with her family in the B.C. interior.

DEC. 14, 1946

Dec. 1—Ultra-nationalist purge in Japan finds two California Nisei in top positions at Nippon Times: George Togasaki of San Francisco, president; and Goro Murata of Los Angeles, general manager.

Dec. 2—Vancouver, B.C. Sun editorial predicts Canadian Japanese will be permitted to resettle anywhere, despite Privy Council's rule sustaining validity of British Columbia's deportation program; Ottawa sources see no further sweeping action of Japanese problem.

Dec. 4—Nisei GI (unnamed) held on extortion charge in Japan; allegedly obtained money (up to 700,000 yen) from Japanese building contractors renovating Tokyo billets.

Dec. 7—Denver Nisei GI veteran (Shigeo Morishige, a 442nd machine gunner attached to British 8th Army in Italy) conferred British Military Medal for gallantry in action (July 1-Aug. 31, 1944).

Dec. 10—War Assets Administration gives surplus Army chapel to Fresno Congregational Church for use as memorial to Nisei GI war dead; Rev. George Aki, a 442nd chaplain, is pastor of congregation.

Dec. 9—Twelve Nisei actors back in Hollywood for first roles since evacuation, recruited for "Assignment to Treasury", international narcotics enforcement agency.

Dec. 9—Legality of Calif. school segregation case argued before U.S. appellate court in San Francisco; JACL enters as friend of court in appeal by Mexican American parents questioning Westminster (Orange County) School District segregating children of "Indian, Japanese or Chinese" ancestry.

Dec. 10—Ventura County superior court judge Louis Drapeau rules for returning evacuee (Harold Shimizu of Santa Maria) seeking eviction of tenants on property leased "for duration of the war".

Dec. 13—U.S. district court in Salt Lake City denies appeal of 100 Issei facing deportation; JACL interested since citizen Nisei children would suffer hardships if parents/relatives forced to leave; Congress urges hold till it can act on ridding racial bars to immigration and naturalization laws.

ornia. They ran well-organized gambling houses in the heyday of the Issei back in the '20s and '30s, and the communities tolerated them. The idea was that Issei bachelors were in the habit of taking their cash to Chinese gambling houses, so why not let the Japanese operate and keep the money in the community? In return the gambling house operators fed impoverished old Issei, sponsored tours by entertainers from Japan and supported cultural events. Nice arrangement.

But Wright makes it clear the Yakuza are something else. The Times story says numerous law enforcement authorities believe "it is only a matter of time before the Yakuza groups become seriously involved in the smuggling of heroin into the United States."

What is particularly disquieting about Wright's testimony is this charge: "We have few enforcement officials who have the ability to interview (Japanese) informants. There's a lack of rapport with Japanese national groups for the purpose of gathering intelligence."

Admitted, of course, that not many enforcement officials speak Japanese—not even Sansei who are becoming lawmen in increasing numbers—but let's not forget we were able to train enough Japanese-speaking specialists to win a war. But Wright's testimony gives the unpleasant implication that, somehow, the community is not cooperating with law officers seeking intelligence.

Is it true the police lack rapport with Japanese national groups? I don't know. And what did Wright mean by "Japanese national groups"? The Japanese American community or visitors and temporary residents from Japan? And is there any difference between these two groups in Wright's view, or the view of the average newspaper reader?

It's easy enough to protest that we Nisei don't know anything about the Yakuza, and that's probably 100 percent right, but if the Japanese mafia is moving in, it could mean problems for innocent bystanders.

ENNIS

Continued from Page 2

gress by enactment of a criminal law to enforce the evacuation orders.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, to his eternal credit, opposed the evacuation as completely unwarranted but against this array failed to carry the day with President Roosevelt.

Civilian Authorities Cave into Military View

In my personal view, the result exhibited a complete failure of the theory that even in wartime military authorities are subordinates to their formally civilian superiors. Actually, Secretaries Stimson, Patterson and McCloy acted more like lawyers for their client, the Army, and gave the Army what it requested without exercise of the independent judgment their high offices required. But this view, even if accepted, cannot

change what happened, or even hold out any hope that in another such military emergency affecting the civilian population, the civilian authorities will not accept and enforce the military judgment passed up to them.

Instead of the adage that war is too important to leave to the generals, there seems to be prevalent, even in a democracy at war, that any novel situation with military aspects should be left to the military as the agency ultimately responsible for national security and survival.

But even if it be true that the military will prevail on all aspects of conduct of war, the Government should accept responsibility for compensating any segment of the population required to accept an unusual and discriminatory burden of the war approved by Congress and the President. The shameful evacuation and detention of Japanese Americans in World War II is such a case. #

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Sacramento JACL celebrates 50 years of community service



Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto
(Term: 1931-35)



Jiro Muramoto, M.D.
(Term: 1937)



Henry Taketa
(Term: 1938)



Edward M. Kitazumi
(Term: 1939)



George H. Takahashi
(Term: 1940)



Goro Muramoto, D.D.S.
(Term: 1941-41)

SACRAMENTO—During the celebration of the Sacramento JACL Chapter's Golden Anniversary Nov. 14, State Senate President Pro Tempore David Roberti lauded the chapter as being "one of the most dynamic and positive forces in the Japanese American community, during its 50 years of outstanding service to the Sacramento community."

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

Convention Center with 400 in attendance. Roberti had been represented by his consultant Terry Terauchi, and other well-wishers included guest speaker Rep. Robert T. Matsui (1969 chapter president). Assemblyman Thomas M. Hanigan, Mayor Phillip L. Isenberg and the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors also sent words of congratulations.

Highlight of the evening was the honoring of charter

members, who included:

Sumiye Ryugo Ashizawa; Harry Hara; Alice Kambara Higashiuchi; James Imahara; Martha Kitagawa; Gerald Kobayashi; Roy Miura, Tulie Miura; Frank Nakatomi; Miyoko Nishimura; Elaine Oki; Hoshiro "Coffee" Oshima; Mary Oyama; Fred Sakata; Henry Taketa and Walter Tsukamoto.

A video presentation of the chapter's history was featured by Sandra Yep of KCRA-TV

(3) and a special gift of thanks was presented to Percy and Gladys Masaki for their 30 years of dedicated service to the JACL and the Sacramento community.

The chapter also paid tribute to its pre-World War II presidents: the late Col. Walter T. Tsukamoto (1931-35); late Jiro Muramoto, M.D. (1937); Henry Taketa (1938); Edward M. Kitazumi (1939); late George H. Takahashi, O.D. (1940); Goro Muramoto, D.D.S. (1941-42); and their cabinets.

History of Service

The chapter's long history includes its inception on Oct. 31, 1931, when a group of Japanese Americans met at the Japanese Student Club that evening to organize a JACL chapter. The first cabinet con-

sisted of Tsukamoto, pres; Gerald Kobayashi, 1st vp and sgt-at-arms; Alice Kambara, 2nd vp; Elaine Oki, rec sec; Mary Oyama, corr sec and Roy Miura, treas.

From 1931 to 1934, the chapter saw little activity, but in April 1934 efforts were made to reactivate the chapter with yearly elections and an expansion of membership undertaken.

Despite financial hardships, the chapter continued to serve

the community until the 1942 Evacuation. Even as the Japanese Americans were being removed from the West Coast, the chapter continued its public service in such areas as Selective Service, Japanese alien registration, information, housing, community and farm welfare and Red Cross.

After the war, hostels and other forms of assistance were provided by the chapter to assist resettlers of the Sacramento area.

Eden Township re-elects Nishida

SAN LEANDRO, Ca.—Ichiro Nishida was installed as president of the Eden Township JACL Chapter at its recent installation dinner last month. Vernon Yoshioka, JACL national vice president, was the in-

stalling officer.

Nishida, who had previously served as president four terms in 1971-72-76-77, was also given a surprise presentation of the JACL sapphire pin by outgoing chapter president John Yamada.

Other 1982 officers installed were:

Yamada, v.p.; Ada Wada, rec. sec.; Janet Minobe, corr. sec.; Ted Kitayama, treas.; Tets Sakai, 1000 Club chmn.; James Tsurumoto, ins. comm.; Robert Sakai, scholar. chmn. and legal coun.; Tomi Miyamoto, publ. and hist.; Ron Nakayama, redress chmn.

Board members include Frank Fujitani, George Nomura, Yutaka Kobori, Walter Fujii, George Hatake, Richard Seiki, Motoichi Yanagi, Shig Naito, Jean Kawahara, Momo Kawakami, Rev. James To-

Tanda elected San Jose president

SAN JOSE, Ca.—Wayne Tanda, senior civil engineer in the city's Department of Traffic Operations, was elected 1982 president of the San Jose JACL Chapter at its recent meeting at California First Bank.

Contra Costa JACL to install officers

OAKLAND—The Contra Costa JACL Chapter will hold its installation dinner on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1982, 6:30 p.m. at the King Wah Restaurant, 383 9th St.

NCWNPD Regional Director George Kondo will install the following 1982 Board officers: Jack Imada, pres.; William Nakatani, vp.; Natsuko Irie, vp-memb.; Maria Hirano, rec sec.; Ed Matsuoaka, corr sec.; Yosh Tokima, treas.

Dr. Yuriko Hashimoto, political scientist at Stanford University, will be the guest speaker and will discuss "The United States and Japan Trade Relations."

Ms. Jan Yanehiro of KPIX-TV in San Francisco will receive a Certificate of Appreciation for Community Service in the Nikkei Community.

For more info call George Kondo (415) 921-5225.

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 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

da, Mary Iyemura, Mas Yokota, Kazu Okada, Robert Agawa and George Minami.

Andy Uchida was named 1982 president for the Asian American Youths, with Tina Nomura, vp.; Julia Nomura, sec.; Edwin Noma, treas.; Jeff Teshima, sgt-at-arms; Ross Tanisawa, hist.; Duane Lee, memb chmn; and James Yamada, adv.

Charles Kubokawa, past NCWNPD governor, was guest speaker, discussing redress and the Nisei Conference of the Americas in Mexico City.

A NCWNPD achievement plaque was awarded to Sharon Furuya, currently attending UC Santa Barbara.

1000 Club

(Year of Membership Indicated)
* Century; ** Corp; L Life; M Memorial

NOV 16-20, 1981 (24)
Alameda: 17-Betty Akagi, 22-Hiromu Hi Akagi.
Berkeley: 3-Chie Kondo.
Boise Valley: 21-George Koyama.
Chicago: 10-Takeo Itano.
Contra Costa: Life-Harry Mayeda, Life-David Ninomiya.
Delano: 27-Sadawo Yonaki.
Idaho Falls: 8-Hid Hasegawa.
Marina: 1-Hank Y Sakauye.
Orange County: 28-Ken Uyesugi.
Pasadena: 26-Hayato Harris Ozawa.
Pocatello: 28-Akira Ike Kawamura.
Portland: 17-Dr Toshi Hasuake, 17-Dr James M Tsugawa.
Prog. Westside: 33-John Ty Saito.
Puyallup Valley: 26-Dr Sam T Uchiyama.
Reading: 16-George Y Kiyomoto.
Seattle: 23-Roy Y Seko.
Sonoma County: 19-Shiz Tsujihara.
Stockton: 27-Sam M Itaya.
Twin Cities: 21-Toshio W Abe.
Washington, DC: 14-Shirley Nakao, 31-Harry I Takagi.

LIFE
Harry Mayeda (CNC), David Nino miya (CNC).

SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)
Active (previous total) 2,013
Total this report 24
Current total 2,037

PC seeks update on '82 member dues

Effective Oct. 1 (FY1982), JACL national dues were increased to \$25.75 single and \$46.50 couple. District and chapter assessments, if any, are extra.

The PC is preparing its 1982 directory, for release in early February, showing the new dues schedule of each chapter with name and address of the respective chapter membership chairperson. A post-card requesting such information is being sent to all the chapters. The list is expected to be published each month thereafter through June.

As of Jan. 1, \$1,000 individual contributions will be cited as JACL Life Members, while a JACL Century Club Life Member contributes \$2,000. Such contributions are tax-deductible.

Corporate membership rate are unchanged: \$250, 500 and 1,000; as are the 1000 Club contributions at \$50 per year; \$100 Century Club, \$100.

Acknowledgment

National JACL acknowledged a \$500 contribution in memory of Joseph T. Kubokawa, eldest son on the first anniversary of his death from Mrs. Makiyo Kubokawa, El Cerrito, Ca.



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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

WW II 'internment' still haunts MD

Chicago

The U.S. medical profession received a deeply personal perspective of the Japanese American experience during World War II, through an interview of Dr. Yoshiye 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, age 77," read the opening line penned by interviewer Dennis Breo, who was reminded a great wrong was done by evacuating and detaining Japanese Americans during the war and "it must not go unnoticed".

A bit of anti-Oriental history in California is included as a preface to a rich personal history of the Togasaki 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 1882, California pressure groups succeeded in winning their first anti-Asian campaign by having Congress pass a series of Chinese Exclusion Acts. "World War II simply gave the West Coast the excuse they have been longing for to 'get the Japs out,'" she declared.

Her Father Came 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, keeping his eyes open and mouth shut. He also met his future wife, a zealous feminist who came to California as a social worker. Despite the opposition of their respective parents, they did marry and started a family—six daughters and three sons. Her brothers all went to college, she and two other sisters earned medical degree and one became a nurse—because "my parents always stressed education".

Dr. Togasaki feels her interest in medicine came from the fact that their home was like a free maternity ward for immigrant Japanese mothers. "My mother, Shigeko, wanted to help everybody." However, in the mid-1920s while on a visit of Japan, she came down with typhoid fever and died. Her father later remarried.

The Togasaki interview then focused on Yoshiye, herself, how she received her bachelor's degree from UC Berkeley in 1929, her medical degree from Johns Hopkins in 1935 and completed her residency in public health in 1941 at Los Angeles General Hospital. "I had long ago decided I wanted to work in public health because I'd rather try to keep people healthy than care for them when they get sick."

There was no job for her, despite finishing in the top three of her civil service exam. Rather than practicing medicine in Little Tokyo, she converted a six flat elsewhere into a medical office-clinic and was adjusting to a thriving practice when Pearl Harbor came.

Manzanar in March, 1942

Advised by her colleagues at L.A. General to move into one of the camps, and feeling an obligation to the Japanese community to meet a medical need, she with a nurse and 10 young girls went to Manzanar in March, 1942, with less than two weeks to set up medical facilities in advance of the 10,000 detainees to come.

"We started with only one barrack and one bathroom. Neither had a roof. The U.S. government did not have sense enough to decide who was in charge. Nobody gave us any duties. We were simply told to act as doctors. There were never any written instructions, any verbal instructions..."

"Construction was proceeding rapidly and there were open sewers. The barracks had no water, no stoves, and only a single electric light in the center of the room..." she vividly recalled.

She also described the barbed-wire fences, searchlights, sentry towers and armed guards surrounding the camps; the detainees able to bring in only what they could hand-carry. The



Photo by Dennis L. Breo/AMN

Yoshiye 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."

Togasaki 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 on 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, "the little he knew about medicine 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".

Her narrative included how the young Nisei men, first classified as 4-C (enemy aliens), had volunteered from within the camps for the 442nd Infantry or for intelligence work in the Pacific; how Japanese Americans would salute and pledge allegiance to the flag everyday—under the eyes of the sentries; and

how mail was censored, the Japanese language banned at public meetings.

As people started to leave from the camps in 1943-44, 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 paying transportation 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 "due 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 redress from the Government. "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

Michiko Tanaka was nineteen years old when she and her husband left their families in Japan and boarded the Korea Maru bound for America. It was January 15, 1923. What started out to be a short honeymoon, ended up as a permanent move to a foreign land.

"... a moving study 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, linking even mundane concerns to a meaningful sense of history, to others, to one's ancestors, to the gods."

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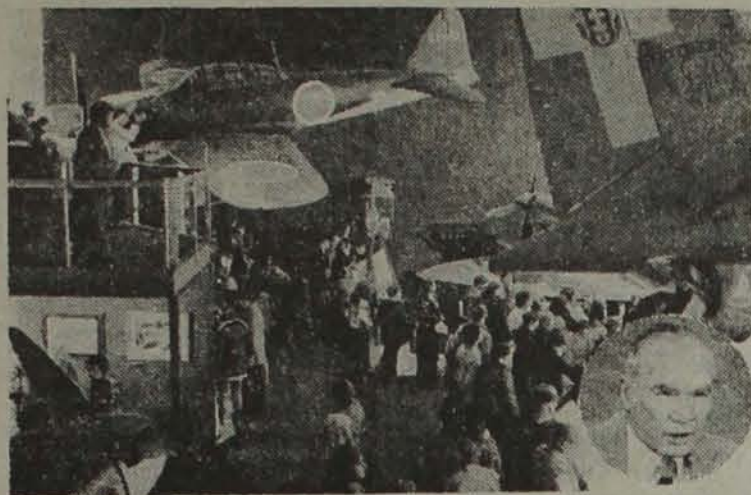


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ZERO fighter of WW2-fame on display in Smithsonian Institution's National Air Museum. Admiral Noel Gayler (inset), retired U.S. naval officer, said he test-piloted the captured Zero from the Aleutians over Washington, D.C., during World War II.

Anthropologist to study Fowler Nikkei community

LOS ANGELES—Anthropologist Akemi Kikumura recently received a grant for \$2,000 from the California Council for the Humanities to study Japanese American history and contemporary culture in the San Joaquin Valley town of Fowler.

The research project will focus on development of Japanese American history and culture in a rural locality, as well as contemporary life in rural Japanese America.

Kikumura is affiliated with Ethnic Studies and the Institute of Applied Anthropology at USC and the Institute of American Culture and the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA.

Originally from Lodi, Ca., Kikumura is also the author of a new book, "Through the Harsh Winters, The Life of a Japanese Immigrant Woman," which was released last month.

Although "Winters" focuses on the life of the author's mother, in a larger perspective the book is a tribute to all Issei women and is an overview of the culture conflict and change faced by all immigrant women.

A special book party will be held for Kikumura Dec. 12, 1-5 p.m. at Amerasia Bookstore, 338 E. 2nd St. #

U.S. pilot flew Japan's Zero over D.C. during WW2

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 Yomiuri recalled recently.

A Zero fighter (Zeke) was flown by an American pilot over Washington and engaged in dogfights with U.S. fighters, displaying the red disk 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 F2A 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 Actan, 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 1st Lt. Gayler, a test pilot at Anacosta 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 from behind," said Gayler, who added, "The fuel tank would explode in a moment."

Grumman F6F Hellcat Developed

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

Yoshitoshi Sone, then assistant 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 A7M), 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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'Fukuyama Story' part of ADL filmstrip series

SAN FRANCISCO—The story of how Japanese Americans overcame prejudice and the trauma of World War II internment and went on to successfully enter the mainstream of American life is traced 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, Keikichi, emigrated to Los Angeles in 1905. He and his wife, Chizu, were 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 Kiku Uno. Mrs. Uno's children, Victor and Riki Hing, reside in Oakland; another son, Roger, in Los Angeles and a daughter, Roberta, in Amherst. The Ides' four sons, Jodie, James, Jack and John live in Los Angeles and another grandchild, 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.

Pluralism 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 from 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 extraction. Nine 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, Keikichi Fukuyama was one of nearly 300,000 Japanese who left Japan to begin a new life in California and Hawaii between 1891 and 1924.

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

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

Fumiko, the eldest daughter, recalls that on Dec. 7, 1941 "I realized, gee, 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 a tarpaper shack in Colorado."

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 recounts the long struggle back—the repairing of shattered lives, postwar community acceptance and entrance to neighborhoods and jobs once closed to Japanese Americans.

"The Fukuyama Family" (23-min., \$35) filmstrip can be obtained at ADL, 823 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017. (The No. Calif.-Western Nevada JACL District Council is planning to purchase a copy.)



YULETREE DECORATORS, posing with Mrs. Lee Dreyfus (seated at left), First Lady in the State of Wisconsin, at the Governor's residence last year in front of a Christmas tree they had festooned with paper cranes and glitter are (from left): seated—Mrs. Sei Pramenko, Mrs. Kiyo Sadamitsu; (standing) Mrs. Noriko Tagawa and Eddie Jonokuchi.

JACLers decorate Gov.'s tree

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—On a day early in December, a chartered bus will depart here with 40 members of seven ethnic groups for Madison, the state capital, to put up their unique decorations in the home of Gov. and Mrs. Lee S. Dreyfus. Among them will be four from the Milwaukee JACL, which is participating for the second year in a traditional International Institute tree decorating project.

Last year, the tree decorated with Japanese trimmings was located in the library of the governor's residence. Other decorative items for use in the library were added to the delight of the governor who has collected a number of items while on visits to the Far East.

Other ethnic groups going to Madison were the Chinese, Czech, English, Finnish, German and Polish.

Report on mental health services released

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific Asian Mental Health Research Project (PAMHRP) has released a report, "Alternative Service Delivery Models in Pacific/Asian Communities," which analyzes data from a study of 50 community based agencies providing mental health-related services to Pacific Asian American Communities in Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. For info contact

PAMHRP, 1366-10th Ave., San Francisco 94122 (415) 665-6006. #

UCB Social Welfare Dept. seek Asian/Pacific students

BERKELEY, Ca.—The Asian Caucus of UC Berkeley is recruiting Asian and Pacific Islander students for application to the graduate studies in Social Welfare through Jeanine Lim or Amy Lai, School of Social Welfare, 120 Havi-land Hall, UC Berkeley, CA 94720, call (415) 642-4341.



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Deaths

Hiroshi 'Doc' Takemoto, 67, owner of Main Drug, Loomis, died Nov. 15. A native of Sacramento who went to Japan during his youth, he headed the Placer County JACL, Buddhist Church, Volunteer Fire Dept., Lions and other civic groups during his 35 years as pharmacist.

George Yamaoka, 78, distinguished New York attorney who lived prewar in Seattle and served as counsel with the war crimes tribunal postwar in Tokyo, died Nov. 19.

William Zappettini, 83, one of the leaders of the American floral industry who cared for the nurseries of Japanese American friends and neighbors during WW2 and Evacuation, died Nov. 13 at Stanford University after a two-year illness.

Fresno constructs Shinzen Garden

FRESNO, Ca.—Prominent businessmen here led off a \$250,000 fund drive for the newly completed 5-acre Shinzen Garden in Woodward Park, it was announced by Ben Nakamura, president of the Japanese garden development committee and John Kubota, a

campaign coordinator.

The garden is open on weekends, 10 a.m.-3 p.m. A teahouse and other garden features are to be added in the second phase. Contributions may be forwarded to Woodward Park Japanese Garden, 1706 Fulton St., Fresno 93721.

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● The 61st American Assembly

Ethnic Groups in U.S.

By FLOYD D. SHIMOMURA

Harriman, N.Y.

Thanks to a recommendation by JACL Washington Representative Ron Ikejiri, I was invited to attend the "Sixty First American Assembly" held on Nov. 12-15, 1981, in Harriman, N.Y. The American Assembly is a series of conferences that started in 1950 as a result of an endowment from Averell Harriman to Columbia University which included the Harrimans' beautiful up-state country mansion—called Arden House.

The theme of the conference was "Ethnic Groups in the United States." The participants included scholars, journalists, ethnic leaders, and government officials. The specific topics—which focused on papers written in advance of the Assembly—centered on immigration, language, urban politics, and the role of courts.

Immigration. The Assembly concentrated on the "problem" caused by the dropping United States birthrate, increase in immigration from Hispanic and Asian countries, the illegal alien situation, and the impact of these on a domestic economy suffering from high unemployment. Obviously, different participants had different perspectives. I was particularly troubled by a feeling—which I openly expressed—that those who favored sharply reducing the flow of immigration may be really more concerned about the new composition (i.e., Asian and Hispanic) rather than the amount (which is not significantly greater than other historic periods). The blacks, however, were concerned that more immigrants—whatever color—could take away jobs from domestic black workers, many of whom are unemployed. There is obvious merit to the concern despite the fact that a few economists questioned whether there was a "one-to-one" displacement. Another concern was the impact of new immigration on limited social services.

Language. Bilingual education centered—almost exclusively—on whether or not schools should teach hispanic children Spanish. All agreed that all children should learn English. However, there was disagreement on whether teaching Hispanic children Spanish helped or hurt the children's progress in English. Statistics were quoted both ways. Also, it was debated whether this was a private or public responsibility. I pointed out the attitude taken by the Mexican government in supporting, in part, their Japanese Mexican community by subsidizing bilingual education in the special 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 preservation of the Japanese language as a national asset, not a learning handicap. Nevertheless, there was general agreement that bilingual education was not a threat to the "social fabric" of this country (i.e., creating another Quebec situation) and that the issue should be considered primarily and "educational," rather than "political," one.

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 destroying the traditional role which ethnic groups, labor unions, churches, and other membership-based organizations played in urban politics. Ethnic leaders from the Northeast were particularly dismayed at the emerging political patterns arising out of California. I suggested that rather than ignore the new media techniques, ethnic groups should study and 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 to support key local elections was becoming 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 within the "protected class." I strongly disagreed with this general notion, pointing out the long history of racial hatred against Asians—particularly on the west coast—that resulted in both legal and social discrimination (i.e., alien land laws, World War II incarceration, discriminatory citizenship laws, etc.) While significant progress has been made, the effects of past discrimination and the racial stereotypes that they fostered have not disappeared. Comparing the problem to that faced by women (skewed employment patterns based on stereotype perceptions), I argued that "Asians" (which itself is a grossly oversimplified category) needed continued protection.

Asian Participants. Besides myself, three other Asians attended the Assembly. I had the pleasure of meeting: Judge Shiro Kashiwa, United States Court of Claims, from Washington, D.C.; Mr. Benjamin Gim, prominent immigration attorney from New York City; and Mr. Charles Pei Wang, Managing Director, Chinatown Planning Council, Inc., from New York City. I met all informally at the breaks and cocktail hour at the conference. One evening, we all dined together forming our own "Asian table." Although differing in age, background, and occupation, we quickly developed a sense of unity, fellowship, and mutual respect.

Conclusion. In fact, I believe that those friendships, as well as others, will be the most enduring and valuable things that I acquired at Arden House. Despite the vast differences, I was astonished to learn of the great commitment, faith, and loyalty that all the participants had to the basic principles upon which this Nation was founded. The differences were in the interpretation of terms such as "freedom," "equality," and "democracy." Obviously, the Assembly was much more complex than the simple summary that appears above. For those that are interested, the papers and Assembly resolutions can be obtained by writing the American Assembly, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027.

Japanese wives of Americans since 1965 quizzed

By KAZUHIKO NAGOYA
The Daily Yomiuri

Tokyo

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 men in that country do a lot of domestic chores to lighten the burden of their wives.

The reason is simple. Before marrying, the husbands had learned that Japanese women in general respect their husbands and never let them do housework. "That is why we married Japanese women," the husbands say.

This is one of the revelations that come from the pen of Chizuko Takase, an assistant professor in the child welfare department of Izumi Junior College in Tokyo, who has been conducting research on Japanese women married to Americans, their husbands and children for the past 17 years.

Another revelation contained in Takase's report on her research is that there is little delinquency among the children of those couples. Her findings were disclosed in an article in the July 12 issue of the vernacular Weekly Yomiuri 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 Yomiuri reporter. "Many of them have Japanese wives."

To Takase's question, "Does your husband help you with housework?" the majority—59—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 habitually helped them with housework.

Seven said: "My husband reluctantly does domestic chores." Two said that they never let their husbands do housework.

What are the causes of the discords in the families of Japanese women married to Americans? Fifty-nine of the 100 women said that they differed with their husbands over how to teach manners to their children. Fifty said that they disagreed with their husbands over the education of their children. These answers include multiple replies.

Fifty said that they had discords with their husbands because of the differences in their views of life. Thirty-nine said that they had in-law troubles, while seven others said that their husbands did not get along well with their Japanese relatives. Thirty-four said that they often quarreled with their husbands over buying goods costing more than \$250.

Thirty-four said that they did not like the hobbies and tastes of

their husbands, while 19 said that their husbands did not like their hobbies and tastes. Twenty-nine said that their troubles with their husbands resulted from a lack of mutual trust. Twenty-six said that they had problems concerning their sex life with their husbands.

Despite The Fact That Many of the women disagree with their husbands over how to teach manners to their children and how to educate them, there is little delinquency among their children.

"This is the point that aroused my interest most," Takase said. "Eighty of the 100 women have children. Forty-five of them have two or four children and the others have one child each. The 80 women and their husbands have 153 children in all and only one of them is a delinquent. This is a remarkable fact."

"I think this is partly because those women and their husbands discuss thoroughly how to educate their children. The husbands do not disregard the opinions of their wives on the education of their children. But the major factor is that the wives leave it up to the husbands to solve problems concerning their children."

"This is one of the characteristics of the so-called 'international marriages.' And it is due to the lack of the linguistic ability on the part of the wives. The wives cannot speak the native languages of their husbands and children very well."

"Japanese women married to Americans do the job of helping their children cultivate sentiments, while their husbands teach them how to gain enough strength... to live in American society. The couples divide their work, so to speak, and this enables their children to grow up to be straight and strong, without straying from the right path."

The 100 Women Polled Do Not Include war brides whom Takase met 17 years ago when she started her research in San Francisco. They refused to be covered by Takase's latest survey, saying: "Your husband is not an American, is he? We do not think that Japanese women who are not married to Americans can understand our feelings... Our home life? It is not something that we can put into a sentence. We make plans for each day and live as planned each day."

"These women are treated well by their husbands and live happily with them," Takase said. "Many of them became acquainted with their husbands while working at the offices of the U.S. occupation forces in Japan. They were the eldest daughters of their families and they had to work 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. They are the kind of women that their husbands can depend on and love."

East Bay Dec. 31 party plans set

EL CERRITO, Ca.—The Berkeley and Contra Costa JACL will again jointly sponsor the New Year's Eve dance party at the El Cerrito Community Center, 7007 Mooser Lane, on Thursday, Dec. 31, 9 p.m. to 1:30 a.m. Dance music will be provided by the versatile Sentimental Journey, led by Nisei musician George Yoshida of Berkeley. Refreshments will be served.

For tickets, \$12.50 per person, call the following Chapter members: Berkeley—Min Sano (843-4243); Paul Takata (525-4277); Terry Yamashita (237-1131); Harold Murai (232-0162); and David Inouye (525-3250). Contra Costa—Dr. Ted Iida (234-8395 or 234-0881); Grace Goto (233-2586); and William Nakatani (526-9228).

Radio show to focus on Asians

SAN FRANCISCO—Western Public Radio will present "Crosscurrents," a program focusing on Asian American current affairs and using a magazine-style format.

Slated are broadcasts featuring stories on the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Southeast Asian communities, plus other programs centering on Asian American women, racial violence

against Asians and mental illness resulting from cultural conflicts.

The programs air Dec. 2, 9 and 16, 7:30 p.m. on KPFA-FM and Jan. 11, 18 and 25, 6:30 p.m. on KQED-FM (check local listings).

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MOSHI—MOSHI: by Jin Konomi



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 nationwide havoc, the Haworth 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 Haworth, 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 thought I could 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 30s a few Japanese (the term Nikkeijin had not yet been coined) got themselves bitten by the golf bug. How and where is still a mystery to me. They wanted badly to play, but they found all the nearby golf courses closed to them. For that matter in those days, most sports facilities were off limits to Japanese and Nisei. 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 won over indignation at such a humiliating condition. They formed the Yoji Oki (Get Up At 4) club and began to play. There were more players than one club could take in, so these 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 names.

Yoji Oki-Crow Flight—Haworth. What a big turnout! Who among the members of these clubs, or for that matter any Japanese of the 30s, could have foreseen a development like this? The Japanese owners of a golf club closing it to white American golfers! How America has changed!

Nothing to Laugh About

To be honest I must confess that I thought the new order at Haworth a bit funny. For a change the white Americans were

on the receiving end of social discrimination! But my mood of wry 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, Englishmen?

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 coolies by the gold diggers and railroad barons of California, and the gratuitous indignities on the conquered, like Jessfield park in Shanghai. But such a logic is too subtle for their warped minds.

I doubt any Nikkeijin 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 flap, 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 golf meet

CHINO, Ca.—Thirty-five members and guests participated in the first annual Selanoco JACL golf tournament here Oct. 11 at the Prado Golf Course under gorgeous blue skies. Prizes were donated by Toyo Trading, Trico and Cal-First Bank of Cerritos, the bento was prepared by Tami Kamei. Winners were (no scores reported):

MEN'S A—Gob Goto, Geoff Chow, Harry Konishi, Jeff Kim, 4-way tie for 5th: Charles Ida, Babe Karasawa, Tom Nishiyama, Terry Yoneda; MEN'S B—Al Kusano, Hiro Kamei, Ernie Wybenga, 4-way for 4th: Tom Nishimoto, Clarence Nishizu, Henry Kumada,

Mark Miyamoto; LADIES—Tsui-ko Kikuchi, Diana Mitani, Terry Endo, Ethel Kim, Yas Yasukochi and Karen Chow.

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JAPAN SUMMER ADVENTURE	JUNE 28th
EAST COAST FOLIAGE (10 Days)	OCT. 4th
JAPAN AUTUMN ADVENTURE	OCT. 15th

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What's Happening

● DEC. 4 (Friday)
Washington—Smithsonian Institution recital by Suzushi Hanayagi, Japanese classical dancer, Baird Aud., 8pm.

● DEC. 5 (Saturday)
Chicago—Inst. dnr, Orrington Hotel, Evanston, 7pm; Linda Yu, WMAQ-TV News anchorperson, 8pm.

Cincinnati—Dayton—Joint inst. dnr. Hoosier—Int'l luncheon, Heritage House, 12n.

New York—Holiday Bazaar, Japanese United Christian Church, 12n-7pm. Pasadena—Christmas potluck party, Harris Ozawa res, 6:30pm.

Seabrook—Sr. Cit appreciate night, Buddhist Church hall, 6pm.

San Francisco—SFJASC Workshop: Preserving family photo albums. Place to be announced.

● DEC. 6 (Sunday)
Pocatello—Blackfoot—Mochitsuki, JACL Hall, 10am.

Monterey Peninsula—Year-end bd dnr.

Milwaukee—Christmas party, Mitchell Park Pavilion.

● DEC. 9 (Wednesday)
Milwaukee—UW-Milwaukee Inst of World's Aff dnr, Pfister Hotel, 7pm; Japan Amb. Yoshio Okawara, spkr.

● DEC. 12 (Saturday)
Berkeley—Christmas luncheon, No Berk Sr Ctr, noon.

Diablo Valley—Christmas party, Rancho San Miguel swim club.

Riverside—Theater party, East-West Players.

● DEC. 13 (Sunday)
Philadelphia—Christmas party.

Reno—Inst. dnr, Ctr for Religion & Life, 6pm; Ron Wakabayashi, spkr.

● DEC. 17 (Thursday)
Houston—Christmas party, Anheuser-Busch 7 Up House.

● DEC. 19 (Saturday)
San Jose—Yu-Ai Benefit mochitsuki (2da), Buddhist Church.

● DEC. 20 (Sunday)
San Francisco—Nisei & Retirement Program Christmas party, Mas Satow JACL Bldg, 2-5pm.

● DEC. 31 (Thursday)
Berkeley/Contra Costa—New Year's Eve party, El Cerrito Comm Ctr, 9pm-1:30am.

Pocatello JACL holds annual chowmein dinner

POCATELLO, Idaho—The annual Pocatello JACL chowmein dinner was held Nov. 15 at the JACL Hall with Kin Saw, Toshi Higashi and Miyo Ota co-chairing the fund-raiser.

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The affair must have been resolved amicably by now for I hear no more about it. But the overstirred cup of tea still leaves bitter aftertaste. In a sense it was a turnabout, but a true turnabout will be when an incident like Haworth will be viewed as one involving the filthy rich and ordinary people, without ethnic implications.

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