Legal experts discuss redress for Japanese American internment

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians held its final hearing Dec. 9, discussing the legal ramifications of redress for the 120,000 Japanese Americans and 1,000 Aleuts who were evacuated and removed from their homes to relocation centers during World War II. Civil scholars, law professors, and civil liberty experts participated in the informal, but important, forum, hosted by the Harvard Foundation of Harvard University and held at the institution's Agassiz House.

This CWRIC hearing, unlike the previous sessions, did not focus personal testimonies but on two questions: why and how the Japanese Americans should be given redress and how such a deportation right could be presented in the future. "Reparations are necessary," said Alan Dershowitz, a Harvard University Law School professor. "But they are not sufficient."

Speaking to the Commission, colleagues and 50 spectators, Dershowitz said there should be "a full authoritative acknowledgment that this country erred and erred seriously in those tragic years" of World War II.

He added that the Supreme Court, which has never overruled a set of decisions allowing the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans, must now reverse its WW2 opinions to remove the danger that a similar emergency evacuation program could again be used.

Dershowitz, one of the nine panel members who discussed legal issues with the CWRIC, also noted that a substantial amount of money should be paid to each internee, but like the payments by the German government to the Jewish Holocaust survivors, any money must be considered "token."

New York University Law Professor Lawrence Sager told the meeting that redress would be provided to the Aleuts, whose cases were handled separately. The Aleuts were evacuated to Cartoon Island in Alaska but were never incarcerated.

Pan American Nikkei Assn. formalized with 8 nations represented

SAN FRANCISCO—Draft of a charter/constitution for the Pan American Nikkei Assn., involving organizational representatives from eight Western Hemisphere nations, was initiated and accepted with formal ratification scheduled in 1983, according to Chuck Kubokawa, JACL international relations chairman, upon return from Lima, Peru.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Peru and the United States were represented by Nikkei organizations from these respective nations over the Dec. 4-6 weekend in Lima.

The meeting was hosted by Estadio La Union Asociacion del Peru, following recommendations developed at the July, 1980, Pan American Nikkei convention in Mexico City.

The constitution was prepared by the JACL representatives Floyd Shimizu and Kubokawa, who were asked to prepare it by the Lafayette Nikkei organizations last summer in Mexico City. Secretarial offices have been proposed for North America and South America. Estadio La Union offices in Lima, Peru, and JACL National Headquarters in San Francisco are the identified sites.

The association will be headed by Carlos Kanuga (Mexico), pres.; Hiroshi Bannai (Brazil), v.p.; and Charles Kubokawa (JACL), sec.-treas.

Date for the 1983 Pan American Nikkei Convention in Lima will be determined after polling the various groups on possible times when most can travel to South America.

Continued on Page 5

Cal. farmers threaten boycott of Japan goods on Medfly flap

SAN FRANCISCO—California farmers plan to boycott Japanese products, Miller claims, if Japan does not get its quarantine on produce untreated for Mediterranean fruit fly larvae.

"We think this is the right time for a boycott of Japanese products," said Daryl Arnold, president of the Western Growers Assn., this past week (Dec. 27). "Our growers are tired of this."

Japan, which imported more than $8 million in California citrus in 1980, imposed import restrictions in August. A federal quarantine prevents the sale of untreated fruit from 195 square miles in the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas.

Arnold contends that the restrictions already have cost California growers "tens of millions of dollars."

The threat of a Feb. 1 boycott was relayed to Japanese embassy officials in Washington after grower representatives met with federal officials.

Introduction and Photos Start on Page 8

IDC elects Hid Hasegawa

SALT LAKE CITY—Hid Hasegawa of Idaho Falls JACL, was elected Intermountain District governor, succeeding Al Kubota of Salt Lake JACL, at the Nov. 27-28 district convention here.

Other officers elected were Curtis Oda (Watacht Front North), 1st vice governor; Bob Endo (Pocatello), 2nd vice governor, and Sauge Aramaki (M. Olympus) treasurer.

Delegates from the seven chapters also met with M. Tom Shimizu, recently appointed Salt Lake county commissioner; and heard from Dr. Jim Tsujimura, national president, Ron Tajiri, national youth council chair; and Ron Wakabayashi, national director. Hosted by the Salt Lake and M. Olympus chapters, Tab Uno chaired the convention, which was held at Rama­da Inn.

Waterfall Gardens wins nat'l award

WASHINGTON—The design­ er and contractor of Waterfall Gardens in Pioneer Square, Seattle, Wash., recently won the 1983 Environmental Award of the American Nur­ serymen's Association.

Presentation of the award by Nancy Reagan at the White House was made to contrac­ tor William S. Yorou of Ye­ rona Gardening Co., Seattle, and designer Masuo Kinushi­ ta of Sasaki Associates, Inc., Boston.

The Gardens, built in 1978, was a gift of the Anne E. Casey Foundation, which maintains the park.

Nikkei appointed to high ranking government positions

WASHINGTON—Administrator of Veteran Affairs Robert P. Nimmo recently appointed two Japanese Americans to management positions at the Veterans Administration here. Frank S. Sato, Payapal, Wash., who had been inspector general with the Dept. of Transportation since 1979, was named VA's inspector general last August. Paul Bannai of Gardena, Ca., a Cali­ fornia assemblyman (1973-1980) who recently resigned as executive director of the Dept. of Transportation since 1979, was named VA's inspector general last August.

Sato is responsible for national cemeteries in procurement of markers for veterans. At the present time, all of VA's 97 national cemeteries have no extradition agreement with Taiwan, in immigration matters.

Nimmo was appointed by President Reagan last April and confirmed by the Senate a month later. A WW2 bomber pilot and Korean War veteran, Nimmo has been a rancher-business­ man most of his life, a colleague of Bannai in the California legislature as assemblyman (1973-76) and senator (1976-80) representing San Luis Obispo.

Burglary victim 'wanted' in Taiwan

LOS ANGELES—Welling­ton P. Cheng, 33-year-old real estate salesman whose Bel-Air home was burglarized on or about Dec. 23 of $4.5 million in art and jewels, is a suspect of an alleged $7.5 million fraud in Taiwan, according to U.S. immigration authori­rities.

Taiwan police have been seeking Cheng's return since his arrival in the U.S. in 1979, but it was turned down since the U.S. has no extradition agreement with Taiwan, immigration spokesman Omar Sewell disclosed Dec. 29.

The burglary was the biggest heist in L.A. history, police indicated.

Yamato Colony to mark 75th year

LIVINGSTON, Ca.—The 75th anniversary of the Yamato Colony will be celebrated Jan. 16 at the Merced Golf & Country Club with a gala dinner-reception. Recognition will be paid to the Jisei pioneers as well as their descendants who have contributed to the preservation and memories of the ideals and history which have moulded this agricultural community. For information: call (209) 394-3471.

Waterfall Gardens wins nat'l award

WASHINGTON—The design­ er and contractor of Waterfall Gardens in Pioneer Square (Seattle, Wa.) recently won the 1983 Environmental Award of the American Nur­ serymen's Association.

Presentation of the award by Nancy Reagan at the White
Redress Reports

REDRESS PHASE 3: by John Tateishi
Next Step

The year 1982 will represent yet another phase in the development of the JACL Redress effort. There was—in the form of activity all times as communities prepared for the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and as interest stage everyone through the years of activity, that appeared in the major press around the country and on network and local television news programs. It was part of what we had hoped for—and anticipated—in seeking the establishment of Redress. But 1982 will not witness for us the same level or kinds of activities. The hearings have been completed, the interest in the Evacuation has moved towards the preparation stages of our real effort to redress the development and refinement of our Redress legislation and the strategies for the legislative battle we expect to encounter.

What we anticipate for the coming year will be no less important than the activities of the last year, for we are moving towards the preparation stages of our real effort for redress: the development and refinement of our Redress legislation and the strategies for the legislative battle we expect to encounter. It all sounds simple enough, but there is a tremendous amount of groundwork that will have to be laid in the coming year before we will be fully prepared.

Consider, for example, that a benign piece of legislation seeking nothing more than the extension of the life of the Commission was defeated in the Senate in the closing hours of the first session of the 97th Congress. There was no money involved in the legislation, and it sought in its request only additional time to complete the work of the Commission. Against this, one has to weigh the prospects of having a money bill introduced, and the future of redress legislation seems truly ominous in the current Congress.

This is not to say, however, that we should lose hope. What it does tell us is that we have to plan our moves carefully and prepare our groundwork with an eye to the Congress. And it tells us that we may be in for a major undertaking.

The political considerations should be obvious. The JACL has Chapters in only twenty-five states in this country, and even with other redress groups working in a concerted effort, the vast majority of our community support on the issue will be on the West Coast. The geographic limitations of the JACL, which has a larger total number of congressional representatives than does the West Coast, and the South, which has always been large in congressional numbers and political power in the country, has led us to our own personal contacts, we are going to have to reach into those areas to impact the thinking and influence votes. This in itself will be a major undertaking.

In the coming year, as we await the final report of the Commission and its recommendations, we will concentrate our efforts towards the final legislative push, and we should perhaps be prepared for a long and tough battle. But it will be the final reckoning for which we have waited forty years.

● Panelsists: Boston

CWRIC Public Meeting
Hosted by the Harvard Foundation for Human Rights

Panel Discussion on Redress and Reparations

Panelists: Prof. Lawrence Sager, New York Univ. Law School; Prof. James X. White, University of Virginia Law School; Prof. Vincent Philbrick, Harvard Univ. Law School; Prof. Alan Dershowitz, Harvard Law School; Prof. Ralph John, Harvard Law School; Dr. David Musto, Yale University, School of Medicine; Prof. Henry Monaghan, Boston University Law School; Prof. Christopher Pyle, Mount Holyoke College School of Law, Mass.

Panel Discussion on Reparation Measures

Panelists: Prof. Peter Ikeda, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Prof. Allen Snyder, Philadelphia University Law School; Prof. Henry Monaghan, Boston University Law School; Prof. Christopher Pyle, Mount Holyoke College School of Law, Mass.

Redress Reports

Redress Report: Redress highlight for Chicago JACL

Redress was the highlight of 1981, and it was the highlight of the year by far. The Chicago JACL Redress Committee worked closely with the National Redress Committee to host a series of 100 Commissioner hearings. The Committee held three workshops, and with the aid of video tape equipment, was able to help the witnesses prepare their statements, to present their case in a clear, concise manner.

The Redress Committee held a number of programs throughout the year to raise funds for the Nikkei community in the area of Redress. Further, the Redress Committee worked closely with the local media to ensure that the stories of the witnesses were well publicized at the time of the hearings. Finally, with the assistance of the JACL and the support of the local Nikkei community, the Redress Committee was able to raise in excess of $30,000 in support of the National Redress Program and the Redress program in the local community.

In the area of Human Relations, the Chicago Chapter was very active in supporting a number of other community events.

Chicago JACL—1981

In May, the Chicago Chapter held its annual Scholarship and Affirmation of the Japanese American Loyalty to the United States. In November, the Chicago JACL held its annual meeting, which was attended by over 100 people, and about 12,000 in scholarships were awarded. At its Annual Membership Meeting in October, the Chapter passed a resolution that showed solidarity with the Chicago JACL hearing to an audience of over 30 people.

In December, the Chicago Chapter held its 58th Annual Inaugural Dinner where the Chapter's 1982 Board of Directors were selected. The crowd of over 150 people listened to Chicago NBCnewswoman Linda Yu talk about Asians in the media.

The Current 1981 membership of the Chicago Chapter is 750. The Chapter published the Chicago JACL in newsletter ten times during the year.

And finally, the Chicago JACL Federal Credit Union continues to operate with assets in excess of $700,000.

Rona Yoshino

President of Programs
Japanese tourist finds double jeopardy in L.A.

LOS ANGELES—Sanji Onaka, a distinguished city councilman from Osaka, Japan, came all the way from his homeland to Los Angeles to testify against two men accused of burglarizing his Biltmore Hotel room during a previous visit here in October. The thieves had taken $25 and a pack of cigarettes.

However, while waiting for the trial at the same hotel on Dec. 9, he was victimized by criminals again, this time losing $100 to two pickpockets who purposely spilled coffee on him, then "helpfully" wiped off his suit and lifted his wallet.

Later that day Onaka appeared before the Los Angeles City Council, to receive a scroll and some praise for his high sense of duty in coming 5,650 miles just to testify against the burglars.

Onaka was too embarrassed to mention the pickpocketing at the trial, but later that evening he reported it to Officer Mitch Kato of the Los Angeles Police Department's Asian Task Force.

Although the pickpockets had not been arrested, police were investigating the matter.

Councilman Joel Wachs, who along with Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Cal.) had urged Onaka to return to Los Angeles to testify, commended to the Los Angeles Times, "Everyone has a red face. It is a tremendous embarrassment. I'll write him a letter, expressing my gratitude and the city's for coming—and make a tremendous apology."

Wachs, however, added that he would understand if Onaka declines to return again for testimony against the two pickpockets, should they be caught.

CRA plan to redevelop area east of Little Tokyo rejected

LOS ANGELES—A $75,000 preliminary plan to create a new Community Redevelopment Agency project east of Little Tokyo was rejected by property owners Dec. 9 at an open meeting held at the Maryknoll Catholic Church auditorium.

After a visual slide presentation of the project, the owners complained bitterly over how the plan proceeded without their prior knowledge and information. None of the property owners knew that such a study was being made, and they were never consulted.

Asked under whose request the study was made, they were stunned to learn that the officials of the CRA Planning Directors did not know, but the research was made at the request of Councilman Gilbert Lindsay.

The study, it turned out, was made by the firms of Keiton, Regan & Mouchly and O'Leary, Terasawa, Takahashi and DeChillis, paid for by one of Little Tokyo's CRA committees.

The majority of owners present at the meeting were heavily against any type of government involvement in the area.

Non-Nikkei groups donate $1-million

LOS ANGELES—Japanese American Cultural and Community Center board chair George Doizalci announced non-Nikkei groups have contributed over a $1-million; the more recent contributors being:

Mrs. Kiyoko Oda (left), Mrs. Masako Kawasaki and Mrs. Manako Lindsey, all Hiroshima survivors, appear in the JACL-sponsored English language 60-minute documentary, "Survivors," directed by Steven Okazaki, to relate personal experiences of the 1945 atomic holocaust.

Hiroshima citizens raise funds for CL-backed Hibakusha film


Directed by Steven Okazaki, the film features interviews of 20 Californians who had survived the 1945 A-bomb bursts over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, relating what had occurred and of the physical, social and psychological problems as a consequence.

The first English-language film on the subject, "Survivors" is scheduled for completion February, 1982, according to co-producer Frances Polito.

Hiroshima Mayor Araki, business leaders, medical association officers and hundreds of residents contributed to the campaign.

Stateside, Paul Dirak and Foster Stockwell helped initiated a $1,500 donation from the Commission on Religion and Race, Calif-Nevada Conference of the United Methodist Church.

Campaign began in 1980 when Mrs. Fujimura met with Kanji Kuramoto, president of the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors in the U.S.

East West Players offer varied Jan. bill

LOS ANGELES—East West Players offers a variety of programs this month: a shakuhachi concert Jan. 8-10 with Kazu Matsumi and Friends; a reading of two one-acts ("Title Lake" by John Watson and "Voices" by Hiroshi Kashiwagi) Jan. 18-17; and Frank Chin's play "Offty Goolly," a work in progress, Jan. 24-Feb. 7 Thu-Sat. Call the box office (660-0386) for time & tickets.

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As this Vol. 94, #1 is being put to bed, a major improvement in printing paper and offset quality is being effected: introduction of larger type in response to a constant plea from our readers. A hint of this was present in the tremendous 128-page Holiday Issue. The samples to compare are found on page 4 (Bay Area Attorneys for Redress brief was set on 9 pt. Olympia and shot camera-ready at 95%) and on page 5 (the Mike Masaoka interview set at 9 pt. Corona but shot at 100%, Ti and light gray, narrow column, from 10 to 9 pt.-a loss of one-inch per line per page). This opener is probably of little consequence to all except students of typography. But the new typeface with more white space between lines should be easier reading with heavier Helvetica Bold heads as an approximate parallel.

Thanks to efforts of many (73 of the 121) chapters, the 1981 Holiday Issue was the fattest to date and exceeded all previous efforts. The 1981 Holiday Issue spread out the year-end wrap up. In spite of this, there is another epilogue which showed that American planes, when properly flown, can match even the most advanced A6M. This was the land battle for Guadalcanal. From August 1941 to the end of the year, American “Wildcats” and Japanese “Zeros” met almost every day in head to head combat. In the back of Japanese airpower was broken, never to recover. It was a battle for survival on both sides, and had Japan been allowed to keep up the pressure for another month, the “Cactus Air Force” as the Americans called it, would have finally crumbled under the constant strain, as planes and men were ground up. Furthermore, the Japanese were not fought with great bravery. I

**Intermountain Nikkei Editor:** Of many expressions of gratitude seen in the PC toward those who, through their evacuues, I would like to see some of those thinking Nikkei Americans who were fortunate in this was not uprooted. This includes many in the intermountain states and others. Where they received us with dignity, befriended us and gave generously of their time, money and food to help their less fortunate brethren. Perhaps the only real benefit from the H-I, the German F.W. 190—probably Germany’s best fighter —we direct takeoff on the H-I. The F.W. 190 was a more than 250 m.p.h. faster than any American fighter at the time, 100-120. When the war began, virtually all American pilots had no combat experience, and were facing seasoned veterans flying the A6Ms. As a result, many planes were shot down in the first year of the war, when they tried to “fog” the Zero. The American pilots gradually began to realize this was not the way to win, and returned to team tactics, using hit and run methods, with no “dog-fight.” The Zero was a very fast, very maneuverable fighter. For this reason, I think the “malignant Wildcat” has become a legendary vehicle. I feel certain that even if some of our planes were lost, many others were held in reserve by other tactical units. This was clearly shown by the AVG during the New Guinea campaign. This group of mercenaries, in 7½ months, shot down 286 Japanese planes, for a combat loss of 8 of their own. As with American pilots, the Nikkei were trained as a matter of survival, not to take any risks.

**Word from Canada**

Editor: Pasaden C. JACL names president PASADENA, Calif.—Fred A. Hiraoka, a Jet Propulsion Laboratory engineer at the California Institute of Technology, was elected 1981 president of the Pacific Islanders in America. Hiraoka has been a 100 Club member since 1968.
A Brand New Year

Oshogatsu is the best time of year. Midnight soba, ohakamairi, mochi for relatives are among the highlights. We can begin again. It is a brand new year.

It will be my first full year with JACL. We will be filling the vacant positions of Program Director and Youth Director. The Gardena Valley Chapter will be hosting us for a National Convention. We will have completed much of the housekeeping chores within the National office and begin a focus oriented toward programming. It has all of the elements of challenge, hope and potential.

We have focused our energy in obtaining an understanding of the JACL from those who have been here for a long time. While, this enormous activity is obviously an on-going one, the need to cover three staff roles to develop savings enough to, provides quick familiarity with the organization. Among the elements involved in this project are personnel management, fiscal controls, decision-making, and all of the rules and guidelines that need to be clear to work effectively as an organization.

We are also processing the development of a document labeled as a “Program for Action.” In the new JACL constitution, there is a requirement for the adoption of a document that guides the National Board. The goals and objectives of JACL for the biennium should be incorporated into this document, which must be adopted by the National Council at the National Convention.

At the heart of our efforts, will be an emphasis to develop income sources for the organization to offset further increase in membership dues. We will focus on developing more revenue. In order to do this, a membership development plan is being detailed. We will target our efforts at various special populations with the Nikkei ranks. A concentrated study of expansion of various membership services will take place. In the house organ that you are reading at this moment, we will develop an aggressive marketing plan to increase advertising revenue. There is much more to the plans that are being developed. A great deal of activity is planned.

If I think about it too long, I get tired. But, it is a brand new year. What better time for a new beginning. Still, I wonder if next year at this time, I will still consider Oshogatsu the best time of the year. Gomemato and onegasimasho!

NATIONAL JACL CREDIT UNION

 praise those who have been here for a long time. While, this enormous activity is obviously an on-going one, there have been glaring omissions on my part. To clean the ship development plan is being detailed. We will target membership services will take place. In the house organ that you are reading at this moment, we will develop an aggressive marketing plan to increase advertising revenue. There is much more to the plans that are being developed. A great deal of activity is planned.

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CHAPTER PULSE

Tsujimura to address Gardenia Valley GARDEA, CA.—Dr. James K. Tsujimura, National JACL President, will be guest speaker at the Garden City Valley JACL installation dinner on Saturday, Jan. 9, 7 p.m. at Mishima’s Restaurant, it was announced by Lou Tomita, 1981 chapter president and chairman of the Convention Board.

San Fernando Valley installation set BURBANK, CA.—San Fernando Valley JACL will hold its annual installation dinner on Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Castaway Restaurant in the Outrigger Room, 6:30 p.m. social hour, 7:30 dinner. Dr. Michael Ego, assistant professor at CSU Northridge in the department of recreation and leisure studies, will be guest speaker. John Kaneko and Roy Kawamoto are dinner co-chairmen and Art Okutake will be dinner emcee. Tak Yamamoto was re-elected board chairman for 1982.

West Valley installation set Jan. 30 SAN JOSE, CA.—Benjamin Hazard, professor of history at San Jose State who served with U.S. occupation forces in Japan, will be guest speaker at the West Valley JACL installation dinner Jan. 30, 7 p.m at Lou’s Village. Reservations by Jan. 15 have been requested by Tom Miyamoto, 2809 Mark Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051. Tickets are $15 per person with choice of cross rib of beef or filet of sole almandine.

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Activities each month keeps Washington, D.C. humming

WASHINGTON—The year was 1882, and the place was D.C. When the Japanese community held a similar event for the first time, it had a rising tide of discriminatory practices. The signs of the Japanese American Citizens League, which had driven it into inactivity by 1938, was sparked by the editor-publisher of The JACL Japanese-American Citizen, Jimmie Sakamoto, who had lost all of his efficacy as a fighter against his long-time experience and very few of the issues. The reactivated League with Clarence Arce as president, supported by George Ishibashi, vice president, Kiki Taka- yoshi, secretary, and Will T. Higashi, treasurer, began more actively to emphasize positive aspects of American citizenship, branching out to coordinate activities with similar groups in California.

In 1930 the Seattle group hosted the founding convention of the Japanese American Citizens League, which marked the historic beginning of the Seattle Chapter, which traces its origins back to Sept. 27, 1921, will commemorate its 60th Anniversary at its annual installation and awards banquet on Jan. 17, at the Butcher's Arms.

The Seattle Chapter, which was the first national president.

Season’s Greetings Again

Certain green colors on individual business cards can be picked up by the camera when camera-ready pages are being photographed for the press. Here are three which didn’t wash out.

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San Mateo history project completed

SAN MATEO — San Mateo JACL History Project has completed research with which it will compile a "History of the Japanese Language School" and educational filmstrip, "Americanizing: A Process", with tape and teacher’s manual. These were shown Nov. 15 at the JACL convention attended by James Yoshida, San Mateo branch council members and guests, among them families who were interviewed by the JACL chapter history project and who also shared their photographic function. Copies of the book (5$ donation) are available at San Mateo JACL Community Center, 202-2nd Ave., San Mateo, CA 94041 (650-348-2793).

The teacher’s kit, filmstrip, tape and copies of the book are being donated to all school districts in San Mateo county. Books are also being donated to all schools, libraries and museums in the county.

The chapter also acknowledged a $200 contribution from the No. Calif.-W. Nev.-Pacific district council for the project.
By special arrangement with the publishers, "Go For Broke Trust Fund," some of the rare photographs and accompanying text to the pictorial history of the incomparable Japanese American 100th Infantry and 442nd Regimental Combat Team of World War II, "Go For Broke," is being featured in the Pacific Citizen. The book, which has been delayed almost a year because of last minute additions, is now scheduled for publication January 1982. Proceeds from the sale of books ($24.55 per publication, $20.45 after Jan. 31, 1982, postpaid, JACP, Inc., 414 E. 3rd Ave., San Mateo, CA 94401) go toward printing of the hardcover, deluxe edition and a trust fund to be used to defray travel expenses of the 442nd Museum exhibit, now on display at the Presidio of San Francisco until March, 1982.—Editor.

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"Go For Broke" is a pictorial narrative of the deeds and accomplishments of the officers and men of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II. It is not intended to be a definitive history of the unit. It is a photographic history with excerpts from oral histories by members of the Combat Team.

The author is Chester Tanaka. The authors are: Donald P. DeNevi, Ted Miyagashima (ret); George Miyahara; Mitch Miyaiwa; Bob Oda; John Inouye; Tatsumi lwate; Hideo Mamiya; Capt. Ben Chet Tanaka (left) and Tom Kawaguchi, co-chairmen of the 442nd/100th Infantry Veterans Committee discusses the "Go For Broke" exhibit with curator Eric Saul. The one-year exhibit, on display at the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco, is scheduled to end March 7 and will be shown this summer at Los Angeles in conjunction with the 1982 Nice Veterans Reunion Aug. 5-9.

Brian Buhl

The year was 1943. Europe was in the throes of the fourth year of war with the Third Reich of Nazi Germany, and Hitler's domination of Europe was almost complete. Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, North Africa and Poland were ground under the iron-heel of the Nazis, and smaller or more distant countries were intimidated or eliminated. England and Russia were under siege. Italy, Germany's axis partner, bristled and chafed under Hitler's iron collar. The juggernaut of the greatest war machine the world had ever known was crushing mercilessly toward global domination.

Standing in position were the Allies, the countries of the free world. Under the overall leadership of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the Allies in Europe formed a triple tier of military defense: the Northern Group of Armies, the Central Group of Armies and the Southern Group of Armies, the latter commanded by Gen. Jacob L. Devers. It was from this southern group that arose the unit that would later be called the "most decorated unit in United States military history."

These units, the 100th Infantry Battalion (separate) and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, fought in seven campaigns in two countries, made two beach head assaults—one by glide— and captured a submarine. They fought the toughest troops the Nazis could throw at them—battle-wise veterans from the Afrika Korps, SS troops, Panzer brigades, and soldiers from the Hermann Goering Division. They hammered up the boot of Italy and sługged the enemy back through the Vosges Forest in France. They earned 9,486 Purple Hearts and 600 were killed in action. They were awarded 18,143 individual decorations for bravery, including 1 Medal of Honor; 52 Distinguished Service Crosses; 1 Distinguished Service Medal; 98 Silver Stars; 22 Legion of Honor medals; 19 Soldier's medals; 5,280 Bronze Stars and 14 Croix de Guerre among many other decorations.

They were called by one division, "the little men of iron." Later they would also be called "Honorary Texans" by a proclamation of Governor John Connally of Texas and Honorary Citizens of Bruyeres by the city council.

• They were superb! The men...took terrific casualties. They showed rare courage and tremendous fighting spirit...everybody wanted them.

—GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL

Who Were They?

Who were these men who made up the "most decorated unit in United States military history?" Where did they come from? What made them fight as they did?

First and foremost, they were Americans. They were like other American GI's. They hungered and sang snatches of "Lili Marlene" and "That Old Black Magic" when these songs came cranking through the public address system. They ate K-rations and cursed the man who invented them. They blasted the guys in the rear echelons who grabbed all the Lucky Strikes and Camelst and left them with Chester and Sensations to smoke. They drank warm beer and were happy to get it. They took off as fast as any GI when the MPs started sweeping the Off-Limit areas. And, of course, they bled and hurt when wounded. They were typical, run-of-the-mill American GIs.

However, there were some differences. They liked rice. Three times a day.

• As far as food was concerned, they wanted a great deal more rice than was provided in the normal GI diet. When we were overseas, the supply and mess sergeants did everything they could, going to other units to exchange potatoes for rice. I remember one general coming up to the unit and asking, "Are you getting enough rice?" which wasn't the first time that a general had asked that question. Every general who visited us was interested in whether or not the men were getting sufficient quantities of rice. On this particular occasion, I turned to the general and said, "General, there's some of us here who don't like rice."

They had strange sounding names (Oi, Soyama, Silver Star, almend eyes) Paul Okumura, Purple Heart; black hair (Hiroshi Yasutake, Distinguished Service Cross); and brown skin (Koji Taki, Bronze Star).

They were short. Their average height was 5'4" and their average weight was 125 pounds, even when soaking wet in the European rain, with muddy boots, loaded M1, and three grenades.

The 442nd Regimental flag on display at 'Go For Broke' exhibit.
Where Their Parents Were from

Their parents (Issei, first generation) were farmers, laborers, or professionals into the upper economic class. The Volturno River were viewed with fear and suspicion. The West Coast Issei and their families had a hard time getting enough uniforms for everybody. WAC clothing were improvised and made do. They did not have proper pants, so pants were improvised. One of the officers was to tell them, "Don't give me that. I feel like a prisoner." They tried the Army higher ups at that point in time did not have confidence in us. They got together enough uniforms for everybody.

Where They Came From

The men of the 100/442 came from Hawaii and the mainland. Their parents (Issei, first generation) were farmers, laborers, or small storekeepers. A few, a very few, had made it into the professions or into the upper economic classes. The Issei were prohibited by law from owning property, from interracial marriages, and from becoming citizens. They were not second-class citizens. Following Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Americans in Hawaii were viewed with fear and suspicion. The West Coast Issei and Nisei were not only viewed with fear and suspicion, they were evacuated, relocated, and incarcerated. Like the biblical Job, who was oppressed although he had committed no wrongs, every political, every economic, social, military and racist ill was cast upon the mainland Japanese Americans. And like the good and innocent Job, they were told, "Why?" They were told, "It's for your own good, your own protection." So they locked up the innocent and the bewildered and threw away the key.

The Hawaiian Provisional Battalion

Within two months of the landing of Pearl Harbor, Delos C. Emmons, Commanding General of the Army in Hawaii, discharged all Japanese Americans from the Hawaiian Territorial Guard. The Nisei soldiers in the 29th and 29th regiments of the National Guard of Hawaii were also scheduled for discharge as soon as replacements from the mainland arrived.

One of the major factors in the development of adverse public sentiment against Americans of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast in the weeks following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, was the wide rumor and diabolic conduct by persons of Japanese extraction in the Territory of Hawaii. As the campaign of hate mounted in the days before the signing of the evacuation order, West Coast audiences were told that Japanese Americans had engaged in fifth column activity, had destroyed blood plasma, had blocked vital roads and had even damaged planes at Hickam Field. Some of these stories were even circulated by the chairman of a congressional committee which was investigating the necessity for wholesale evacuation. None of them, not one of the rumors, was true. The story of the loyalty of Hawaii's 160,000 Japanese ancestry... when the test came will form a stirring chapter in any record of the defense of our Pacific bastion—PACIFIC CITIZEN

At this critical period, several events occurred that changed this decision. The powerful and respected Honolulu Civic Association spoke out for the Japanese Americans and asked Gen Emmons to keep them in military service. The Emergency Service Committee, Morale Section, Military Governor's Office, (HI-WAC). These actions against the Japanese Americans were also recommended that the Japanese Americans be retained in the service.

There was also the exemplary behavior of the Varsity Victory Volunteers. These discharged veterans of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard were dismayed by the Army's lack of confidence in them but their unswerving devotion to the United States led them to offer their services in whatever capacity the Army might choose to use them. They cleaned up, they cleared the ground, and they installed new military installations. They did everything the Army asked and they did it with diligence and dedication.

As a result of these events, Gen Emmons reversed his decision. He recommended to the War Department that a special unit be formed to accommodate the Japanese American soldiers in Hawaii. He further recommended that this unit be sent to the mainland for training and safekeeping because in event of an invasion, they would be needed in the defense of the enemy. Also, there was still the lingering question of their ultimate loyalty. The island of Oahu was later to refer mockingly to this suspicous attitude as, "Who's your father?"

Battles of the 100/442nd RCT Seven Major Campaigns

Formerly part of the Hawaiian National Guard's 200th Infantry's (left) Pvt William Onuma, Cpl Tetsuo Hayashi and Cpl Harry Nakao are set to fire this anti-tank gun nicknamed "Madame Pele" after the Hawaiian volcano.

Battle of the 100/442nd RCT Seven Major Campaigns

Volforno River

Caalum

Cayono

Lake Hiro

Lucian

Arro River

Burgen

Maritime Alps

Genoa

ONE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

U.S. Army Photo (1943)

Four thousand 9,000 Bronze Stars

U.S. Army Photo (1943)

Two (2) Italian Medals for Military Valor

Mitch Takata Album

Honokaa Local Board Volunteers (March 27, 1943)

On May 26, 1942, Gen George C. Marshall issued orders establishing the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion—an all-Nisei unit. Nisei soldiers were transferred from the 29th and 29th regiments to the Provisional Battalion. On June 5, the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion of 1300 men and 29 officers, under the command of Lt Col Emmons Turner, sailed for the mainland and combat training.

One night when we were all assembled, we were told that we were going to move. Of course, nobody knew where we were going or why. The stories of sabotage were circulating. Some had tales of an outfit in Naw变换村—no rifle, no nothing, just a barracks bag and some clothing. On June 6, 1942, we left Honolulu Harbor and arrived in Oakland, California. We were on the ship, the S.S. Maud, a sugar boat. We stayed in Oakland a day or so. That was my first contact with the mainland, getting to see San Francisco, the Bay Bridge, and all that.

The hard part was for our parents because here they were at the peak of their earning power in their 50s and suddenly they lost everything. It's really difficult for them to ever think in terms of recovery. The rest of us were kind of young and we were a little bit more flexible. We didn't understand, but we were making the best out of a bad situation.

We lost our radars. They were turned in to the Police Department. In the house we subsequently didn't have to turn that in. But some of the heavier items we sold—next to nothing—our furniture, dishes, family heirlooms, and personal possessions. We had a choice of either storing it with friends or storing it at a government warehouse. At the government warehouse, we had to pay for all the transportation, the packing, and the crating. Many of us didn't have enough money to pay for that, so we did the next best thing and stored the stuff in the basement of friends and then they would put on the seal by the U.S. Government to preclude anyone from going in there but that was a big joke. Most of the items were lost or stolen.

A lot of the business people put up signs saying, "Evacuation Sale... Everything Must Go." They were selling things for next to nothing. Their losses were enormous—some people never went back because of this situation. A lot of people turned their property over to banks to operate for them. Hotels, apartments, their homes. As they turned them over, they were property managed. When they returned from camp, years later, their properties had to be completely renovated and improved. The costs were there out of sight. They had received $12 to $19 per month for working in the camps. They had very little money.

These actions against the Japanese Americans took place after notification by the military intelligence and by the Federal Bureau of Investigation that all potential troublemakers had been rounded up. Another reason for the widespread sabotage by Japanese Americans on the mainland or in the islands occurred before, during and after Pearl Harbor. Yet the entire community of old and young, rich and poor, stood solidly behind their old and young, rich and poor, stood solidly behind their old and young, rich and poor, stood solidly behind their mothers—on military orders based on "military necessity"! John L. Devitt, military commander of the Western Defense Command, was quoted as saying, "A Jap's a Jap. It makes no difference whether the Jap is a citizen or not."

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The Birth of the 100th Infantry Battalion

On June 10, 1942, the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion landed in Oakland, California. Two days later, they were designated as the 100th Infantry Battalion. The "One Puka Puka" was born.

Following their activation, the 100th left by three different trains for Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. While enroute, the men of the 100th had an uneasy moment—one of the trains pulled into a siding which was enclosed with barbed wire. Aware of the internment of the West Coast Japanese Americans, the islanders wondered if the same fate was in store for them. After an agonizing delay, the train slowly backed off and continued on its way.

* We had a very anxious moment there because the train pulled into the siding. It was a compound with barbed wires all around. The word quickly got around that this was a prisoner of war camp, and it looked like a prisoner of war camp, the first one we had ever seen, of course. There were guards at the corners and all that kind of thing, but then the train backed off and we continued on our way...

* I remember looking out of the train window and looking back at the Rocky Mountains, you know, way off, receding away. Here were the Rocky Mountains, its formation sticking out over the carpet of land and it was very, very blue mountains, you know. Then the words of 'America' came to me. "Oh beautiful for sparsely skies," that kind. That is what that range there represented to me. It represented one thing that you could not have in a man-made thing, you know, and I've never forgotten that image—seeing the Rocky Mountains off in the distance, reminding me of America.

Shortly after their arrival at Camp McCoy, the 100th Infantry Battalion was transferred from Camp McCoy to Camp Shelby, Mississippi for advanced-unit training. They were attached to the 69th Division. By April, the 100th was fully engaged in the Louisiana maneuvers, the graduate "war-games" course to test the combat readiness of all the participating units. These red forces against the blue forces war games were conducted in swamps, in mud and torrential rain. The 100th scored tops for their performance in the field. After a two-week rest period at Camp Claiborne, Louisiana, the men finally returned to Camp Shelby in June.

* The proposal to organize a combat team consisting of loyal American citizens of Japanese descent has my full approval... This is a natural and logical step toward the restitution of the Selective Service procedures which were disrupted by the evacuation. No loyal citizen should be denied the democratic right to exercise the responsibilities of citizenship, regardless of ancestry. The principle on which this country was founded and by which it has always been governed is that Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart, Americanism is not, and never was, a matter of race or ancestry.

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

D.C. Pence Album
Company standards of the 100th Infantry, toped with battle streamers, flutter during a review of troops by Gen. Mark Clark in Italy (27 July 1944).

The men did manage to earn yet another Soldier's Medal in addition to two Legion of Merit medals.

Another detachment of approximately 100 men was transferred to the Military Intelligence Service Language School (MISLS) at Camp Savage, Minnesota, for Japanese language training. Although bush-hush at the time, it was generally understood that these men would serve in the Pacific theater in integrated units as translators, interrogators, and interpreters.

This group was the forerunner of more than 6,000 Japanese Americans who would eventually serve in the Pacific against the Japanese enemy during World War II. The story of the heroic efforts of these men is gradually being told, but their success against the Japanese provided evidence of the Japanese American soldier's ability to fight in a nonsegregated unit against the enemy in the Pacific as well as in Europe. Many of them were decorated for valor and meritorious service against the enemy.

Gen Robert Willoughby, Chief of Staff for the Intelligence Service noted that the Japanese Americans in the MIS shortened the war in the Pacific by two years and saved thousands of Allied lives.

Combat Training

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Out of this atmosphere of fear and hatred, the Nisei from Hawaii and the mainland stepped forward as volunteers for an army that distrusted them.

* My two brothers were working for the Army at one of the big airports at Kaneohe. When I got there on a pass, they told me how the Marine guard poked at their lunch with his bayonet, how he harrassed them so much that they couldn't eat. And here I came home on a pass from guarding the shorelines just a half a mile away. But my brothers were not the only ones bugged. When I came home, I asked my Dad what had happened. He said, "A couple of marines came and they turned your room upside down. I said, 'For what?' He said, 'Somebody told them that you were a spy or something.'"

* After Pearl Harbor, the Japanese Americans in the Army on the mainland were 'collected' into groups at various posts around the country and assigned mental tasks.

One day at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, we were given instructions to mos the main playgrounds which adjoined the post headquarters... the instructions were to keep all the men (Japanese Americans) moving the lawn 20 feet away from the headquarters building. They were afraid some of the men would look through the windows and possibly read classified documents on the desks.

They were volunteers who had two battles to fight—one against the enemy in Europe and in the Pacific, and one against the enemy on their own side. Japanese American servicemen emerged from both battles triumphant and wrote a blaring chapter of loyalty and devotion in the pages of American military history.

This chapter begins with the story of the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion that later became the 100th Infantry Battalion.

The excellent training record of the 100th Infantry Battalion played a critical part in the decision to open the draft to all Japanese Americans. It provided support for the growing number of recommendations from respected community leaders and government officials who urged that the draft be reinstated for all Japanese Americans that they be allowed, as American citizens, to fight for their country.

Nine months after the 100th's activation, the steady stream of petitions and interventions by prominent Americans, both civilian and military, prompted President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the War Department to re-open military service for Japanese American volunteers.
The Birth of the 42nd Combat Team

On February 1, 1943, the 42nd Regimental Combat Team was activated. The Nisei volunteers from Hawaii came from a society that was tightly controlled by suspicion and distrust. Many of the mainland Nisei came from concentration camps. Other Japanese Americans came from the Midwest, the east, the north, or the south, but they all came from a draft board rating of 4-C, Enemy Alien.

- We were one well-trained unit. We knew exactly what these guys were gonna do. We knew they not gonna bug out on us, you gonna protect you. So that's why we don't have any outstanding heroes. We never leave a guy out there by himself. We'll be all together. We fought as a unit. We would never leave a guy out there flatly by himself and come back. We would fight together till we get everybody out or take our objective. As simple as that. A lot of times if you have an organization where you leave a guy out there by himself, the rest of the guys pull away, you gonna have a problem. You have trouble later. But we never did that. We always stayed together and fought as a team.

The original 442 patch was designed by the War Department and depicted a yellow arm bracing a red sword. The general reaction to the patch, from the Commanding Officer, Col Pence, down to the Privates, was “Lucky”! The efforts of 1st Lt. Mitch Miyamoto, the 442 came up with its logo. The Japanese American Commanding Officer, Lt. Col. Baya, designated at Camp Shelby.

Men of the 100th Infantry move up to the front on a dusty road in the Valley area, Italy, 28 May 1944.

- He (Gen Charles Ryder, 34th Division) said nobody could fight in combat better than a full-blooded Nisei. If you run up a hill and try to carry something like that in combat you would be so exhausted the Germans would just be able to come over and shoot you in the head as you lay exhausted on the ground. He said, "That's stupid." He said that the most you will ever carry is one man's weight on the most. You are going to carry a poncho for a certain time, in the summertime and maybe in the winter time you might carry a coat, but even then I doubt that, he says. You will carry a jacket. You will carry your food, your ammunition, your clothes, your socks and underwear. The socks you will pin under your arms because that is the only place that doesn't get wet and will always be dry. You will carry a blanket for your sleeping, he says, that will be about all you can manage and even that may be too much to be able to run right and crawl in combat and that is what you are good for. I don't want anybody going on 30-mile hikes anymore... it breaks the body down... I want you to take the roads if you can. I want you to be able to run for at least 10 miles an hour, alternating running and walking and marching.

Gen Ryder planned to use the 100th in combat from the moment the unit was attached to the 34th Division. He personally spent hours briefing and giving the battalion combat orientation, and held the 100th training program to better prepare them for the fighting to come.

On September 19, 1943, the 34th Division, including the 100th, left Omaha and headed for Italy.

The 100th in Italy: Salerno to Foggio

After a beachhead landing at Salerno on September 26th, the 100th left for their first objective: Montemarano. Their route went through the town on the back side of Goodar, then north to Teora, to Lioni, and on to the San Angelo-Montemarano road. It raised the first night and it continued to rain. The 34th and the 100th were to shuck into interminable rains until the weather turned to snow and sleet, and winter set in.

On the 29th, the 100th led the advance of the 33rd Regiment on a drive to Montemarano. The first encounter with the enemy was at Chiusana before Montemarino. Baker Company was on the 3d platoon, headed by Lt Neil Domm. Time: 0215. As they moved into a clearing near a bend in the road, the Germans opened fire with machine guns, mortars, and...
Comparative survey shows aged Japanese worry less, prefer work until age 70 to leisure

TOKYO — An international comparative survey recently conducted by the Prime Minister's Office disclosed Sept 15 that old Japanese women have less worries and have a happier outlook to live with their children than their counterparts in Western countries.

For the purpose of the survey, questionnaires were addressed to about 1,000 old people in Japan, Thailand, the U.S., Britain and France regarding such things as the old people's role in the household, their jobs, their desire to work, their feelings, their lives, their religious attitudes, their sense of values, and their happiness.

The survey disclosed that and West Germany now ranks top in the percentage of old people to the total population among the five countries visited by Britain, France and the U.S.

But as the average lifespan grows longer and the birthrate declines in Japan, this nation is expected to overtake these countries in the years ahead, the survey shows.

Daily Age

The survey also disclosed the following facts:

1. Elderly Japanese want to work until they reach 70 to continue to make a living, while their American and French counterparts want to retire by about 65 to enjoy a variety of leisure pursuits in their remaining lifetime, the report disclosed.

2. The lives of old people in Japan are mostly busy and contented, and few old people engage in leisure pursuits or participate in social activities, while their Western counterparts are more active in social activities and their leisure pursuits are diverse.

3. Nearly 60% of old people in Japan want to be always with their grandchildren and 65% of old people in the U.S. and France want to live or chat with them only occasionally.

4. About 40% of Japanese and Thais aged 60 have jobs while more than 90% of British and French of this age bracket are already retired.

5. Asked what made them continue to work, more than 40% of old folks in the three Western countries replied because their job was interesting.

6. Saving money was the aim for 38.7% of Japanese and 62.9% of French to help the aged population.

More Aged Women

The report said that 30% of Japan's population will be "old" by the end of the present century, or twice the percentage of 15% that is already old in the advanced Western countries.

Of the total population, 4,590,000 are males and 63,640,000 are females.

Of the old people, 35% of the men are in their sixties and 65% of the women are in their seventies.

Among the aged persons, the number of old people over 65 years of age has been rising at a faster rate than the total population.

Households comprising only elderly people are averaging an average of ¥174,000 a month, but 35% cannot afford to spend more than ¥10,000 a month, the report showed.

Of the total households, almost 80% own their homes. They have savings of Y7,000,000 on average. But households with only ¥200,000 in savings constitute the largest group.

Social Implications

Daisaku Maeda, an official with the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology, recently commented to the Christian Science Monitor correspondent Geoffrey Maruy

Here: "The increase of the aged population is laying an average burden on the national and local governments, and the government is working hard to solve this problem.

Japan has long adhered to the Confucian philosophy of respect for one's elders, including ensuring their welfare in the latter years—the old idea being that they are cared for by their children.

A half century ago when the average life span in Japan was 53, workers retired at age 55, which is no longer practical in view of the expanded life expectancy. Retirement at age 50 is considered early by many.

Retirees who retire at 55 still will wait till age 65 for a government pension, but more and more are retiring before mandatory retirement age.

The survey shows that the average retirement age is 57.5 years or more, while the median retirement age is 62 years.

Experts also believe the aging population is an even bigger burden on Japan's economy than the oil crisis, recession or heavy dependence on imported raw material.

Apart from two "baby booms" (1946-49 and 1971-74), Japan's birthrate declines steadily. It fell below 1.0 million last year in a population of 141 million. The young population is now believed to be one of the keys to the economic "miracle" of the 1960s, when the Japanese workforce kept cost of wages down and contributed to the country's economic growth.

Together, these factors have increased the cost of labor and have eroded the middle and upper classes' purchasing power.

With many Japanese facing retirement with precious little security, there are implications that Japan's image of social cohesiveness will be sharply challenged. The idea of what the government can do for the elderly in old age is one of the major issues in this year's election campaign.

According to historical references, many curious Japanese came to see the unusual visitors from abroad. The black man was described as being especially popular with the curious onlookers who, the history books say, touched his skin, trying to stop him from leaving. On the other hand, the people of Japan were said to be afraid of Westerners, especially the people from Europe and America.
At a time when Japanese dishes such as sushi and sashimi are being more and more popular with many Americans, the National Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has recently published a warning that raw fish, if not prepared properly, can transmit parasites to humans.

The CDC's report was prompted by an outbreak of fish tapeworm disease in Los Angeles in 1980. Several people at a party, who had eaten sushi made with raw fish from California and with fresh salmon (from Alaska), suffered from symptoms that included abdominal cramps, nausea, flatulence, and vomiting.

Physicians had discovered that these patients had been infected with Diphyllobothrium latum, a tapeworm infection which, in this case, was transmitted from the tuna and salmon.

Diphyllobothrium is a species usually found in fresh-water fish and, because salmon is anadromous (living in both fresh and salt water), it had not been suspected of carrying the worm.

Performing Arts show wins media honors

NEW YORK—"Japanese Performing Arts in America," a live presentation of dance, theatre and music by American and Japanese artists from three cities, has won the Bronze Award from the 24th Annual International Film Festival and on the New York Television Festival here.

Co-produced by KCTV-TV in Los Angeles and the College Board of U.S. Universities, the one-hour special won in the category of cultural television-public service. The special program was made possible by grants from the Japanese-American Community Fund (now Hoso Bunka Foundation), Pacific Telephone and Telegraph and the Japan Foundation.

Bannai criticizes CWRIC chairperson

GARDENA, Calif.—Former assemblyman Paul Bannai, who resigned from the California legislature last week as executive director of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), today criticized the organization’s officials extremely limited in the commitment they were willing to make to the community and the research staff and ultimately the community and in other segments of the population.

There are those in the Nikkei community who say they won’t take anything from the Nikkei community and in other segments of the population.

North America, this parasite can be found in the Great Lakes, Alaska and Canada. It can be transmitted to humans through the ingestion of raw or incompletely cooked fish.

The infection was also reported in other states such as Washington, Oregon, Alaska and Hawaii and although most of the patients reported eating the raw fish, some had said their dishes were prepared by smoking, pickling or cooking.

The tapeworm infection can be cured by Yomezan, a drug classified as a nicoamide, which can only be legally obtained from the CDC. Because of the restriction on the drug, the CDC can trace the incidence of the parasite easily.

Fish tapeworm infection is not acquired from properly cooked fish, noted the CDC, and there are ways to prevent the infection in fresh fish, such as:

1. Cook all parts of the fish until they reach an internal temperature of at least 56°C (133°F) for five minutes.
2. Freezing the fish to -18°C (-6°F) for 48 hours or to -20°C (-4°F) for 12 hours. Curing by smoke or a brine solution can be effective, but this method is not desirable because a proper degree of salting through the tissue of the fish must be obtained.

Marine, or saltwater fish such as salmon, cod, haddock, yellowtail and ling can carry a different type of parasite, the Anisakidae, more commonly known as "anisakids." These larvae roundworms, approximately 6 inches in length, are usually imbedded in the fishes’ cavity, such as the intestine or liver.

Unlike the fresh water tapeworms, there is no specific cure for an infection by anisakids. According to Mike Moser of the Marine Science Institute at UC Santa Barbara, there are no ways to prevent digesting the parasites.

Moser suggests that before one serves a raw fish using such as sashimi, the flesh of the fish should be sliced thinly enough so that any larvae can be seen by "candling," or holding the fish up to a light. The roundworms, if any, can be seen as the shadows.

Of course, Moser, fish that is completely cooked should have no problems and the larvae will be killed.

Diphyllobothrium is a species usually found in freshwater fish and, because salmon is anadromous (living in both fresh and salt water), it had not been suspected of carrying the worm.

Bannai, in turn criticized Bernstein for not attending the committee meetings in the Pacific Citizen. Bernstein never changed his mind ...

"I don’t get any criticism from the people who did attend the meetings," said Bernstein, "so I don’t see why I should get any criticism from that angle." Bannai told Bernstein the Japanese community doesn’t have the time or the resources to attend such meetings.

Bannai noted that in Seattle, where his office is located, a person who had been subpoenaed by the National Security Act of 1917, was "out of the political arena for 10 years," or for any other government position, Bannai would have to resign the seat last year, or for any other government office in the near future.

He told the News that he was "out of the political arena and I didn’t realize the idea of getting back to working ungodly hours." He also said he realized he couldn’t, for example, "beat Floyd, but that a Democrat could challenge him.

It was hard enough before reapportionment of the district," Bannai said of his own experience in campaigning in a largely Democratic district.

"There might be others (Republican candidates) who have experience in campaigning ..."

In recent months, however, the Japanese community has been growing in numbers and number of community and in other segments of the population.

"On the other side of the coin, there are those in the Nikkei community who say they won’t take anything from the Nikkei community and in other segments of the population.

He added that there are non-Nikkei community, such as Lillian Bak er, who feels that the internment experience will never change their minds.

"I don’t see why I should get any criticism from that angle." Bannai told Bernstein the Japanese community doesn’t have the time or the resources to attend such meetings.

Bannai, however, defended his position, saying that he did attempt to recruit volunteers from the side supporting the internment experience in the Pacific Citizen. We felt they were inadequate, that we were not getting enough of the opposition, that we were not seeking them out.

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As Japanese American women, we have our own fears and anxieties. Just recently, however, my wife and I sold our business and are now getting ready to leave for Bangladesh just after the first of the year. We have received an invitation from World Relief (relief and development arm of the National Association of Evangelicals), who has long wanted to be an agricultural consultant for an on-going project in Bangladesh. It seems we have been preparing all our lives for this. We trust God to see what will result.

This was the answer I searched for. The missing quality in the sick cards, I have been looking for an appropriate word. One that could be added to “heal” and “wealth” and “success” and “happiness,” I have tried several, but they do not fit. All miss the quality in my heart. That to have lived fully, one must be willing to give a portion of one’s life in the service of others, without seeking or accepting reward or recognition. Someday, the right word will come to me. I know.

Project ASIA aids So. Cal. libraries

LOS ANGELES—Project ASIA (Asian Shared Information and Acquisition, funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, recently purchased, cataloged, and processed over 2,000 Chinese and Vietnamese language books and has distributed them to various Southern California libraries. ASIA, which operates within the State South Cooperative Library System Los Angeles and Kern Counties) and Santiago Library System (Orange County) has circulated a set of books, containing Asian titles in three other languages (Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese) among member libraries. For more information call Project Director Arlene Shinizu (213) 974-6540 or Judy Chow and Susan Teng.

High school drug raid drugs in Sansei

ARCADIA, Ca.—Culminating a 23-month investigation, police last week arrested 10 out of 12 drug suspects among the Arcadia High School senior Steve Fujikawa. The 18-year-old school student on suspicion of drug dealing. Fujikawa was held on a charge of selling marijuana to one of the undercover Arcadia policemen who had infiltrated the high school network when classes resumed in September.

(Arcadia is a predominantly white, upper-middle-class suburb, known to Nikolai as the location of the wartime Santa Monica temporary internment facility.)

Asian attorney sworn in by Justice Sandra O’Connor

WASHINGTON—Coralia Chun Matayoshi was recently sworn into the practice of law by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O’Connor.

Matayoshi is an attorney specializing in anti-trust in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California.

San Jose Buddhist pastor retires

SAN JOSE, Ca.—After 22 years of service, the Rev. Kyuhiro Tokunaga, 76, retired Dec. 31 as pastor of the San Jose Buddhist Church and ranban of the San Jose Betsumi of the Buddhist Churches of America. A special community banquet was held in his honor for all the church members.

The Tokyo-born Tokunaga came to the U.S. in 1918 and graduated in 1932 from the University of Denver where he majored in philosophy of religion. He studied philosophy at Stanford University from 1955 to 1957 and attended graduate school at USC.

Tokunaga spent the World War II years confined at the internment camp in Oyster Bay, N.Y. He spent most of his life before and during his internment teaching Japanese and English.

The Rev. Makoto Torigawa turned to the ministry at the age of 53, after three years of religious study at Ryukoku University in Kyoto, Japan, the religious and philosophical center for Jodo Shinshu Buddhism.

Torigawa joined the San Jose church as executive secretary in 1961 and assumed ministerial duties there in 1969. He served as pastor until the 1976 retirement of the Rev. Runbin Ejitsu Hojo, when Tokunaga took over as its head minister and ranban of the San Jose Betsumi.

His retirement plans include writing and translating Japanese Buddhist literature.
STANFORD, Ca.—Auto manufacturing expert James Harbour said U.S. car makers have failed because a lack of quality and productivity has raised the factory cost of autos nearly $2,000 above what it costs Japanese manufacturers.

Harbour spoke before a conference on public policy issues in the auto industry Nov. 24, and he noted that his Department of Transportation study showed Japanese car makers pay an average of $1,200 less than U.S. manufacturers to put together comparable automobiles.

American auto manufacturers are "flat out broke," said Harbour, who added: "General Motors is as just as much trouble as Chrysler." He also said the U.S. is "going down the sewer" because manufacturers have failed to boost productivity.

Harbour based his conclusions on a current study comparing Japanese and U.S. auto manufacturing capacity for the transportation department.

He advised U.S. manufacturers to work cooperatively with labor and suppliers to boost output, cut inventories and most importantly improve quality.

Japanese auto makers are using such a cooperative approach to boost productivity by more than 10 percent annually, he said.

Harbour also pointed out that while U.S. auto workers are paid more than the Japanese ($30 per hour vs. $21 per hour), they work less in terms of time (46.5 per hour vs. 48). The differences in productivity are due mostly to bad management, he said.

Harbour advised that GM is the "worst assembler in the U.S." putting 120 hours into the making of a typical car, while Japanese builders can produce the same car in half the time.

To survive, the U.S. auto industry must "recentralize in the Midwest to shorten supply lines," he said. GM's decision to curtail expansion in Kansas City and Baltimore points in this direction, added Harbour.

The expert also feels that U.S. makers must assure their workers of lifetime jobs, and seek the suggestion of its employees on how to improve output and quality. Workers should also be responsible for inspecting their own work, he noted.

Organization Margaret Wada of Torrance, Ca., was recently named Regional Training Coordinator for the California Department of Motor Vehicles and is responsible for the coordination of training and supervision of technical training for 25 offices. The Pasadena native was formerly Assistant Manager of the DMV's South Lake Tahoe office. She has been active with the Garden of Women, Ladies Club and is a member of the Koyasan Buddhist Temple in Harbor City. She is the wife of Bill Wada and the daughter of late Kajiro and Kotomi Hamasuchi of Pasadena.