

## Legal experts discuss redress for Japanese American internees

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. Legal 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 Theater.

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 deprivation of rights could be prevented 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 acknowledgement 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  
Continued on Next Page

## 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 Shimomura and Kubokawa, who were asked to prepare it by leaders of Nikkei organizations last summer in Mexico City.

Secretariat offices have been proposed for North American 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 Kasuga (Mexico), pres.; Hiroshi Banno (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.

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## Cal. farmers threaten boycott of Japan goods on Medfly flap

SAN FRANCISCO—California farmers plan to boycott Japanese goods unless Japan ends 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 \$38 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.

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## GO FOR BROKE



A pictorial history of the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Central Postal Directory.



High ranking Nikkei in the Veterans Administration, Paul Bannai (left) and Frank Sato (right), stand with VA administrator Robert P. Nimmo, former California legislator who now heads the agency.

## 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 of Puyallup, 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 Calif. assemblyman (1973-1980) who recently resigned as executive director of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, assumed duties as chief memorial affairs director on Dec. 7.

A career government official and CPA, Sato is responsible for all audit and investigative activities within the VA, which has 234,000 employees and an annual budget of over \$24 billion. He is past president of the Assn. of Government Accountants and was awarded the Dept. of Defense's distinguished civilian service award in 1979 upon completion of some 25 years with the Secretary of Defense and Air Force audit offices.

Bannai will be in charge of operation and maintenance of 105 national cemeteries in 38 states, Puerto Rico and development of five new cemeteries to meet future needs. His department also administers state cemetery grants program and oversees procurement of markers for veterans. At the present time, grave sites are available in 58 cemeteries.

Nimmo was nominated 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-businessman 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 authorities.

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 Omer 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 Issei pioneers as well as their descendants who have contributed to the preservation and memories of the ideals and history which have molded this agricultural community. For information: call (209) 394-2471.

## Waterfall Gardens wins nat'l award

WASHINGTON—The designer and contractor of Waterfall Gardens in Pioneer Square (Seattle, Wa.) recently won the 1981 Environmental Award of the American Nurserymen's Association.

Presentation of the award by Nancy Reagan at the White

House was made to contractor William S. Yorozu of Yorozu Gardening Co., Seattle, and designer Masao Kinoshita of Sasaki Associates, Inc., Boston.

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

## Coroner Noguchi's office under probe

LOS ANGELES—Articles in the L.A. Times in late December reporting bungled drug tests, loss of key evidence in murder cases and display of poor management practices in the county coroner's office alarmed the County Board of Supervisors on Dec. 29 to investigate the department upon motion of Supervisor Mike Antonovich, who called for findings by March 2 from the chief administrative officer.

Under direction of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who was fired in 1969 on a variety of charges and returned to his post exonerated after a highly-publicized hearing, his office welcomed the investigation, chief deputy coroner Richard Wilson said.

Wilson said the investigation should show up the crowded, overworked environment endured the past few years and hoped it results in securing necessary equipment and personnel to do a better job.

Another charge said Noguchi used the aura of his office to promote personal medical research projects which, Wilson said, were "the same old allegations". Noguchi has been working with the county counsel to ensure against conflict of interest or illegality, Wilson continued.

Supervisor Deane Dana, in defending Noguchi, said that the coroner lives within his budget and has worked very hard with his overworked staff.

Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, shocked by reports of personal items being stolen from bodies in the morgue, backed the investigation as a measure to uphold full public confidence in this office.

Supervisor Ed Edelman, calling for a group of forensic experts to probe the department's testing procedures, was hurt by learning of the situation from the press and not from within the department.

## 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 (Wasatch Front North), 1st vice-governor; Bob Endo (Pocatello), 2nd vice-gov.; and Saige Aramaki (Mt. Olympus) treas.

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 Tajji, national youth council chair; and Ron Wakabayashi, national director. Hosted by the Salt Lake and Mt. Olympus chapters, Tab Uno chaired the convention, which was held at Ramada Inn.

# 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 1981—an intense level of activity at times as communities prepared for the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and as interest in the Evacuation peaked through stories 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 the Commission.

But 1982 will not witness for us the same level or kinds of activities. The hearings have been completed, the news stories have more or less been satiated, the communities have had an opportunity to voice their grief and anguish to an official investigative body of the United States government. It was as distinct a phase as it was quick.

What we anticipate for the coming year will be no less important than the activities of the past 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 also tells us that we may be in for a long struggle.

The political considerations should be obvious. The JACL has chapters spread throughout 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 glaring void is in such places as the Midwest, 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. Somehow, through our Washington office and through 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.

## ● Panelists: Boston

CWRIC Public Meeting

Wednesday, December 9, 1981

Agassiz Theater (Harvard University)

5 James Street, Cambridge, Mass.

Hosted by the Harvard Foundation of Harvard University

Panel Discussion on Redress and Reparation

Panelists: Prof. Lawrence Sager, New York Univ. Law School; Prof. James Henderson, Boston Univ. Law School; Prof. Ralph John, Visiting Professor, Harvard Univ. Law School (Visiting from the Univ. of Washington Law School, Seattle); Dr. David F. Musto, Yale University, Professor of Psychiatry and History of Medicine; Gerald Stern, Esq., Executive Vice President and Senior General Counsel, Occidental Petroleum.

Panel Discussion on Preventive Measures

Panelists: Prof. Peter Irons, University of Massachusetts, Amherst; Prof. Alan Dershowitz, Harvard University Law School; Prof. Henry Monaghan, Boston University Law School; Prof. Christopher Pyle, Mount Holyoke College School of Law, Massachusetts.

## REDRESS

Continued from Previous Page

CWRIC, "We must vaccinate ourselves, to prevent a recurrence of this tragedy," and he noted that there has never been an authoritative determination of the "unconstitutionality of our nation's wartime treatment of the Japanese Americans, and a firm determination of this sort is a vital part of the process to immunize against a recurrence of such a national disgrace."

Sager said that payments to the former internees would be painful to the nation, but would ultimately be beneficial to all Americans.

Professor James Henderson of the Boston University Law School echoed Dershowitz and Sager, saying that "reparations might bleed the country, but maybe the country ought to bleed a little bit."

He described possible tort theories (non-criminal basis for compensation independent of contract theories) of damages. He tempered his presentation by asserting an underlying assumption; i.e. Congress would perhaps enact legislation permitting lawsuits against the U.S. government after 40 years have elapsed.

This legislation would remove barriers such as the statute of limitations and sovereign immunity (a concept that bars lawsuits against the government unless it consents).

Concurring with Dershowitz, Henderson forcefully advocated substantial monetary redress, but preferred an expedited recovery directly to victims without the payment of huge legal fees.

He added that "for a government that is paying a billion dollars or so on an aircraft carrier," reparations will not be meaningful "if we pay only a trivial sum."

Professor Ralph Johnson of the Univ. of Washington Law School (a Visiting Professor at the Harvard Law School) drew analogies to the Native American situation. He called for the U.S. government, as trustee for the Japanese Americans from 1941 to 1946, to repay a moral debt to those who suffered losses.

Dr. David Musto, professor of psychiatry and history of medicine at Yale University, described his childhood visit to the Camp Harmony Assembly Center in Puyallup, Wash. Musto's father had been an outspoken critic of the incarceration process, and he wanted his six-year-old son to see the inhumane camp conditions for himself.

As his personal theory of redress, Musto called for a minimum compensation for each victim in the equivalent of a G.I. Bill of Rights (education, health and other benefits), with an Institute for Human Rights set up to conduct research and serve as an archival "permanent public memory."

"Of course, no amount of money can repay the full extent of the suffering of those who have been unjustly confined, but an across-the-board payment in services or money would constitute at least a basic reparation," commented Musto, who added that "most Americans are only dimly aware" of the evacuation.

Attorney Gerald Stern, executive vice president and senior general counsel of Occidental Petroleum, offered his support of monetary redress by drawing a parallel with coal miners displaced by the Buffalo Creek disaster in West Virginia.

Stern described how a coal company was forced to pay \$13.5 million, including \$8 million for mental suffering ("post-traumatic shock" syndrome) to residents of a valley flooded when a dam broke.

He hypothesized that the long passage of time since WW2 would make recovery for mental suffering less feasible, although sociological evidence for "loss of community"—useful during negotiations but unsuccessful in Stern's case—is probative as to the displacement of the Japanese community.

Professor Henry Monaghan of Boston University School of Law cautioned the CWRIC that without substantial financial compensation to victims of the Japanese American relocation, a "public apology" by the government would be both "too easy" and "empty."

Monaghan also called for a formal disavowal of Executive Order 9066 and related government actions; a precedent for the

## CHAPTER REPORT:

### Redress highlight for Chicago JACL—1981

Redress was the highlight of 1981, and it was the highlight of the 1981 Chicago JACL program. The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) held hearings in Chicago on Sept. 22 and 23. The Chicago JACL Redress Committee was responsible for identifying over 50 of the more than 100 Commission witnesses. The Committee held three workshops, and with the aid of video tape equipment, was able to help the witnesses prepare their testimony in a clear, concise manner.

The Redress Committee held a number of programs throughout the year aimed at educating the Nikkei community in the area of Redress. Further, the Redress Committee worked closely with the local media to insure that the stories of the witnesses were well publicized at the time of the hearings. Finally, the Chicago Redress Committee, through generous support of the local Nikkei community, was able to raise in excess of \$30,000 in support of the National Redress Program and to help support the local redress program.

In the area of Human Relations, the Chicago Chapter was very active in supporting a number of job discrimination cases.

disavowal came when the Alien Act of 1798 was found to be so repugnant to a later generation that the President pardoned all persons convicted under the Act and Congress voted to return fines paid under the Act.

Preventive measures were discussed by the final two panelists. Peter Irons, visiting professor of legal studies at the Amherst campus of the Univ. of Massachusetts, focused on the professional responsibility of government attorneys who defended the incarceration of Japanese Americans, despite their knowledge of the loyalty of those interned.

He revealed the results of his research into the records of WW2 officials such as President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry Stimson and Solicitor General Charles Fahy:

(1) Affirmation of the Japanese American loyalty to the U.S. was supported by Navy Intelligence, the FBI and the Munson Report;

(2) J. Edgar Hoover's opposition to the mass evacuation was partially a matter of pride—because "his boys" rounded up some 5,000 supposedly disloyal aliens within days after Pearl Harbor;

(3) The Federal Communications Commission staff knew that the equipment used by Army troops could not distinguish domestic from overseas radio transmissions;

(4) Gen. John L. DeWitt unsuccessfully tried to declare martial law on the West Coast;

(5) Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy forced the Justice Department to change a footnote in the Hirabayashi brief so that the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army's Final Report, which consisted of hearsay and racist stereotyping, would be presented to the court as a source of hard facts;

(6) Edward Ennis and other Justice Department officials acknowledged but did not inform the courts of reports supporting the loyalty of the Japanese Americans. This could have led to serious charges of "suppression of evidence" and violations of their professional responsibilities as attorneys.

While some of these facts were documented elsewhere (such as in Michi Weglyn's "Years of Infamy") the Commissioners appreciated hearing them again in a legal context.

Irons and Monaghan both closed their discussions by suggesting that Gordon Hirabayashi and others who sued the government in 1942 could reopen their cases under rules governing the finding of new evidence in criminal cases.

Professor Christopher Pyle of Mount Holyoke College, Mass., presented a survey of how emergency detention powers have been misused by presidents from Jefferson to Roosevelt.

Calling President Reagan's plan to detain Haitian refugee's "particularly ominous", Pyle advocated an end to lesser constitutional guarantees for aliens from "enemy nations"; the destruction of all government "detention lists" that could be used for future mass round-ups; the phasing out of the concept of "martial law", which he rephrased, "military assistance to civilian authorities"; and the end of the concept of "disloyalty", except for those who refuse to accept the "amendment clause of the Constitution".

Pyle also suggested that the CWRIC compile two reports—one fully documented and long, the other in plain language and short. The latter would allow the CWRIC report to reach schools and a mass audience in a way that would do the most "social vaccinating".

Commission Chair Joan Bernstein commented during the session that the CWRIC's recommendations to Congress, based on testimony from more than 700 witnesses during the 19 days of hearings in eight cities, will be influenced by the Reagan Administration's budget constraints.

"You just can't ignore it," she said of Reagan's efforts to reduce the federal budget.

But Commissioner Arthur Flemming commented, "What I vote for will not be tempered at all" by Reagan's budget.

(Compiled from reports by the Boston Globe, Phillip Tajitsu Nash of the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and Jay E. Berinstein of The Harvard Crimson.—PAI)

In May, the Chicago Chapter held its annual Scholarship luncheon at the Heiwa Terrace. It was attended by well over 100 people, and about \$2,000 in scholarships were awarded.

At its Annual Membership Meeting in October the Chapter played tapes and showed slides of the Chicago Redress hearing to an audience of over 50 people.

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

The Current 1981 membership of the Chicago Chapter is over 750. The Chapter published the Chicago JACL'er newsletter ten times per year.

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

It was a good year for the Chicago JACL, and 1982 promises to be even better.

RON YOSHINO  
Vice 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 incident at the time, 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, commented to the Los Angeles Times, "Everyone has a red face. It is a horrendous 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 contacted.

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 Kotin, Regan & Mouchly and O'Leary, Terasawa, Takahashi and DeChillis, paid 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 Doizaki announced non-Japanese groups have contributed over a \$1-million; the more recent contributors being:

\$25,000—Chevron U.S.A., Inc. and Fluor Foundation.



Mrs. Kiyoko Oda (left), Mrs. Masako Kawasaki and Mrs. Mariko 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

SAN FRANCISCO—A group of Hiroshima citizens, led by Prof. Kan Katayanagi of Jogakuin College, Yomiuri Shimbun writer Shigeru Fujiwara and his wife Fusako, raised \$10,000 to help fund production of an hour-long documentary, "Survivors", a JACL-sponsored film on the plight of Japanese American atomic bomb victims (Hibakusha).

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 Politeo.

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

Stateside, Paul Dirdak 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. Fujiwara 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 Matsui & Friends; a reading of two one-act ("Tule Lake" by John Watson and "Voices" by Hiroshi Kashiwagi) Jan. 16-17; and Frank Chin's play "Oofy Gooft", a work in progress, Jan. 28-Feb. 7 Thu-Sat. Call the box office (660-0366) for time & tickets.

Friday, January 1-8, 1982 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—3

## CAA name 'changed'

SAN FRANCISCO—Chinese for Affirmative Action adopted a new title in Chinese (7

characters), "the organization to promote the privileges and rights of Chinese Americans", to reflect its broad civil rights activities.



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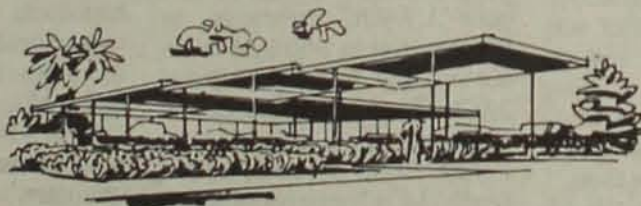
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## YE EDITOR'S DESK: by Harry Honda



### Vol. 94, #1

As this Vol. 94, #1 is being put to bed, a major change is also being effected: introduction of LARGER TYPE in response to a constant plea from our faithful 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 93%) and on page 5 (the Mike Masaoka interview set at 9 pt. Corona but shot at 100%). It also means setting on slightly narrower columns, (from 10 to 9½ picas—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 appropriate contrast.

Thanks to efforts of many (73 of the 112) chapters, the 1981 Holiday Issue was the fattest to date—128 pages, exceeding the previous top of 112-page editions of 1979 and 1980. We figured nearly three-fourths (72%) of the Holiday Issue was in paid advertising. A full page came to \$588; there were 128 pages. Gross would be \$54,190. About a third of that covers expenses, another third for commissions and the final third to PC coffers. Financial figures are in the process of completion ... That more chapters find the PC Holiday Issue as an excellent source of raising funds for their own projects is heartening.

With part of National JACL's testimony to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, the Interview with Mike Masaoka recalling those hectic days of early 1942 when delegates hammered out JACL's wartime policies and the Bay Area Attorneys for Redress brief to CWRIC comprising the main feature of the Holiday Issue, it should complement the JACL Redress Committee's brochure, "The Japanese American Incarceration: A Case for Redress" ... Extra copies of the Holiday Issue are available at \$1.50 postpaid, or 50 cents cash/carry at the PC Office.

Mention must be made of the PC staff which spent extra hours the final week to prepare the Holiday Issue meet its deadline in good time. With assistant editor

Pete Imamura and circulation staffer Mitzie Sakai working on the Holiday Issue production line for the first time, it helped eliminate the more hectic hours of previous years. Youngest staff member Mark Saito, who handles the Cheshire address label maker, said we needed 24,273 copies for the press run. That included a bundle of six copies to the 30 chapters which ordered bulk advertising space. Jane Ozawa and special HI assistant Charles Fullert took care of advertising (one of these days, we're going to find out how many pieces of paper they shuffle in processing; it must be in the thousands). Setting all the type were our regular phototypesetter Mary Imon (in the morning shift), subscription staffer Tomi Hoshizaki (in the afternoons) and Ye Editor (in the evenings). Everyone shared in reading proof, seeing that everything was checked out twice—especially the advertising. Yet, we inadvertently missed including the names of Pat Takasugi and Dian Saito as "People Who Count" from Snake River Valley JACL—which, incidentally, came up with the first individual advertiser (Central Produce Distributors Co., Payette, Idaho) to take out a full-page in a Holiday Issue. ... With computerized typesetting, greetings on floppy disks from 1980 that needed updating for 1981 saved us valuable time.

The spirit of goodwill showered upon PC, evident during the year-end holidays, deserve more than casual notice but we'd like to mention the gifts and remembrances shared with staff as received from the West Los Angeles JACL, Willie Funakoshi of Funakoshi Insurance, Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and Father Clement in Seattle. They have been doing it for many years, we must add ... The elegant calendars from Japan Air Lines and the Japanese Consulate General are artistic and appreciated as are the functional pieces from the Girls Scouts of America, the local banks (Sumitomo, California First and Mitsubishi) and we now add the three-paneled JACL Membership Calendar that spreads 24 inches wide.

Some of the regular year-end features in the New Year Special will appear in subsequent issues, such as the 1981 Chronology and Necrology, the 1981 Thousand Club Honor Roll and JACL Reference items. The prospect of more 12-pagers this year gives us "breathing space" to spread out the year-end wrap up.

## 'Bamboo People' now in paperback

LOS ANGELES—Frank Chuman's "The Bamboo People" is now off the press in softcover (\$8.95). The hard-cover edition long out-of-print, the JACL-Japanese American Research Project committee has re-issued the book in softcover. JACL chapters may write to JACL Headquarters or JACL-JARP, c/o Midwest Office (5145 N. Clark St., Chicago, IL 60640) for case orders of 10 copies at a special rate.

Cash sales at these offices are \$8.50; mail orders from the J.A. community, \$9 postpaid, it was announced. (Copies are also expected to be available at the PC Office.)

## Pasadena JACL names president

PASADENA, Ca.—Fred A. Hiraoka, a Jet Propulsion Laboratory engineer at the California Institute of Technology, was elected 1982 president of the Pasadena JACL. Hiraoka has been a 1000 Club member since 1958.

## COMMENTS & LETTERS

### ● Aircraft compared

Editor:

Recently in the PC, you ran an article about an American Admiral who had tested the Mitsubishi A6M, the "Zero", and said at the time—from 1941 on, that the plane was superior to any other U.S. Fighter. I don't believe this is correct, although then it was assumed to be the case. The point is, the American and Japanese fighter aircraft were designed to different philosophies, and came out like comparing an MG sportscar to an Olds sedan.

The American planes were heavy built, able to withstand great punishment, and meant for team action. The A6M, on the other hand, was based on the World War One philosophy of the individual dogfight. Japanese military were greatly influenced by the Spanish Civil War in 1937, and from this decided they wanted a plane that—above all—could outmaneuver any other aircraft. Coupled to this was a contradiction—to build a fighter with greater range (equals weight) than any other—due to possible long range missions in to Russia. Don't forget—there was an unannounced war between Russia and Japan in 1939, in the Siberian peninsula area.

The Japanese engineers were greatly influenced by the Hughes H-1, an aircraft Howard Hughes spent 12 years time, and the talent of many engineers to perfect. Hughes tried to give it to the Army but they didn't want it. On the otherhand, the American State Dept. pressured the secretive Hughes to let Japanese engineers look at the plane. Ironically—the A6M wasn't the only plane to benefit from the H-1. The German F.W. 190—probably Germany's best fighter was also a direct takeoff on the H-1. The H-1, incidentally, was 100 m.p.h. faster than anything the army had at the time, 1937.

When the war began, virtually all the American pilots had no combat experience, and were facing seasoned veterans flying the A6Ms. As a result, many allied planes were shot down in the first year of the war, when they tried to "dogfight" 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 "dogfighting" or other fancy footwork. For this reason, I think the maligned "Wildcat", the P-40, and even the miserable P-39 could have matched the A6M, and even defeated it, if the proper tactics were used. This was glaringly shown by the AVG ("Flying Tigers"). This group of mercenaries, in 7½ months, shot down 286 Japanese planes, for a combat loss of 8 pilots. (Other pilots were fired, or killed in training operations). The reason for this lopsided score was a retired army captain named Clair Chennault. He had studied Japanese fighter tactics, for the Chinese Army, under

contract, and had rebuilt and tested a crashed A6M. The mechanic who rebuilt the Zero, incidentally, was a German car mechanic, who later became head of General Electric's turbo jet division. The A.V.G. flew only obsolete P-40s.

Unfortunately, the Brass back in the States had ignored Chennault's ideas on tactics, and the information he had accumulated. In spite of this, there is another episode which showed that American planes, when properly flown, could more than match the 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 end, the back of Japanese airpower was broken, never to recover. It had been a battle for survival on both sides, and had Japan been able to keep up the pressure for another month, the "Cactus Air Force" as the wildcats were known, would have finally crumbled under the constant strain, as planes and men were ground up.

The pilots of both sides fought with great bravery. I

### ● Intermountain Nikkei

Editor:

Of the many expressions of gratitude seen in the PC toward those who befriended evacuees, I would like to see one thanking those Nikkei who lived in the interior and thus were not uprooted. This includes many in the intermountain states and elsewhere. They received us with dignity, befriended us and gave generously of their time, money and food to help their less fortunate brethren. Perhaps due to the passage of time and the fact that "locals" and evacuees are no longer distinguishable we tend to accept such aid as natural. However natural it may seem, it is remembered and appreciated. They were our friends when we needed friends.

TOM NAKAYAMA  
Griffin, Ga.

### ● Word from Canada

Editor:

Pacific Citizen, issue of 20 Nov. 81, airs the testimony of Mike Masaoka before the recent CWRIC hearings in Washington in which, it is reported, the former National JACL director dismisses the testimony of playwright critic Frank Chin because, apparently, he is "not even of Japanese ancestry".

I would commend Frank Chin for his effort to clarify issues—particularly because of his non-Nikkei background. Justice and truth recognize no monopolists as spokespersons.

When any minority speaks out on issues facing other minorities, that will be the day when our ethnocentrism will cease to divide us.

GEORGE YAMADA  
Toronto, Canada

More LETTERS  
on Page 7

feel the Japanese air force lost, not because they had a superior—or inferior—aircraft, but because the wrong tactics were used, based on very poor intelligence. In any event, even by 1942 the end was in sight. The Americans had found by then—as mentioned in your article—that the A6M had some severe weaknesses. This was due to the contradictory requirements of high maneuverability in a long range plane. One result found was the Zero had poor control at high speed—something the Americans quickly put to use in "slash and run" tactics. In any event, Japan was doomed, because there was no time in the middle of the war to retool for a new aircraft engine. On the other hand, American and England constantly produced bigger new engines, until by war's end 36 cylinder monsters were made-churning out 100 h.p. per cylinder.

It is a pity so many brave men on both sides died because of faulty theories and rigidly held concepts. If nothing else, the war brought us more tolerance and broader thinking.

VAUGHN M. GREENE  
San Bruno, Ca.

### ● 'The Big Aiiieeeee'

Editor:

Re "JACL and The Loyalty Oath" by Minoru Yasui, Redress Committee chairman, in the Nov. 27 PC:

The unnamed "light-weight researcher," "the outsider outrageously trading upon his mythological racial kinship," the "non-Japanese American 'expert'" with his "pseudo-scholarly smatterings of irrelevant documentation," who "claims to be a writer," is of course Frank Chin, Chinese American, Playwright, and Essayist.

I have known Frank Chin for many years and respect his integrity as an artist and a scholar.

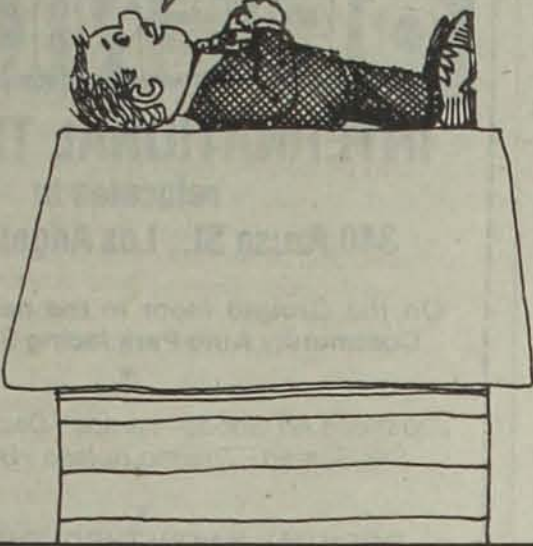
The concentration camp experience is so fraught with emotion that it sometimes takes an "outsider" to grapple with issues we cannot handle ourselves. World War II is our historical nexus: our "B.C." and "A.D." are centered on these years. The redress hearings mark another historical period after the war. Surely we should listen to all points of view while our aging Nisei are still alive.

Chin's Seattle testimony is a condensation of his JACL chapters in "The Big Aiiieeeee!", soon to be published by the Howard University Press. In them Minoru Yasui emerges as a hero.

Yasui has a right to his own opinion. It is unfortunate, however, that he would resort to personal attacks—ad Hominem arguments, including ethnocentrism—to make his case.

DOROTHY R. YOSHIMORI  
Associate Professor  
Dept. of American Thought  
and Language  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, MI

THE REGULAR OCCUPANT OF THIS SPOT IS EITHER OVERSEAS FIGHTING THE RED BARON OR ENTERED IN A GOLF TOURNAMENT. SO I AM ASSUMING HIS FAVORITE POSITION TO WISH ONE AND ALL **A HAPPY 1982...** THE YEAR OF THE DOG.



HAVE A GOOD YEAR!  
PETE HIRONAKA  
1/1-8/82

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

## A Brand New Year

Oshōgatsu is the best time of year. Midnight soba, ohakamairi, mochi for days and visits to and from all of the 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 a number of perspectives. 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. In the course of doing things in this manner, there have been glaring omissions on my part. To clean the slate, I would like to apologize to members and staff, who have been inconvenienced by my inability to respond to many details. To further clean the slate, let me confess to many errors that I have made during these initial months. There have been many.

Overall, I am thankful for the support that many good people have given me in my transition as National Director. I hope that the effort that comes forth deserves the support and trust provided me.

From a staff perspective, I wish to maintain a focus on solidifying the internal workings of the organization. We

have consolidated the procedural guidelines of the organization into a draft of an operations manual. The objective is to provide both staff and volunteers a clear description of how things are supposed to work in 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 work is involved.

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 Oshōgatsu the best time of the year  
Omedetō and onegaishimasu!

## PAN-AMERICAN NIKKEI

Continued from Front Page

Of the 3½-day stay in Lima, Kubokawa intends to submit a series of reports and impressions to the Pacific Citizen.

### PANA Objectives in Brief

PANA hopes to promote international understanding and friendship among the Nikkei (persons of Japanese ancestry) throughout the Americas through international conferences, student exchange, a Pan American Nikkei historical project and commerce. PANA represents the first Nikkei effort in the Americas to come together on common goals, Kubokawa pointed out.

The spark for the Mexico City convention was ignited at the 1980 JACL convention international relations workshop in San Francisco when representatives from Mexico and Canada spoke of their contributions and problems.

"With the world becoming smaller in terms of travel and communication time, I felt it necessary to share experiential information about each of our countries with others of my ethnic background," Kubokawa said.

"As we learn about others, we really learn more about ourselves and how each of our cultures entwine. With so much rich cultural and ethnic heritage information to learn from each country, and how various Nikkei groups have contributed toward the greatness of their nations, there is a lifetime of learning. By using our time wisely, learning about the various cultures and customs, we will be able to better understand, relate and share our experiences through friendship and common perspectives established among participants of this newly-formed Pan American Nikkei Assn. PANA is a first step!" #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

## Living East of the Rockies

Philadelphia  
THOSE NISEI WHO reside in communities having a sizeable concentration of Nikkei may have the vague impression that fellow Nisei who reside in other parts of this land, live in a veritable cultural and gastronomic desert insofar as "things Japanese" are concerned.

While we do not, for the most part, live in an oasis of *eiga-kan's*, *ryori-ya's* *honya's* and so on, neither are we completely deprived. Up in New York City, they have more Japanese restaurants than anywhere in these United

States: the last estimate was some 200, and more keep cropping up. Even in the Philadelphia area, there are about a half dozen or so, including some with *sushi* bars.

WHEN IT COMES to reading material, there are a couple of bookstores in the Big Apple, and there's also one outside Washington, D.C. in Rockville. In Seabrook (New Jersey), there's a fine *Bukkyo Kaikan* which serves as a community center for many joyous affairs, including an annual *bon-odori*, chow-mein dinners, and such.

I understand there's also a Buddhist Church up in New York, but I don't recall seeing it. Denver has a grand Buddhist Church in its vigorous, if small, Jaytown; it also has some fine Japanese restaurants.

WASHINGTON, D. C. has many fine restaurants, but setting aside any *teppan-yaki* establishments, I know of no good Japanese restaurants. On Connecticut Avenue there was, and is, the "Tokyo", but when I visited the place about a year ago, I was very much disappointed: the fare was most mediocre while the tab was quite generous. I've not been back since and do not intend to return there.

INSOFAR AS MOVIES are concerned, well, it's mighty slim pickings. I do understand that up in Manhattan they exhibit *eiga's* at some Japan Society center but I've never been quite able to pin down a precise date or the feature.

In Seabrook, I'm informed, they periodically

bring in some reels, but here again I've not been able to coincide my timing with their (irregular) schedule.

So what some of us here in Philadelphia have been doing is to tie in with—I guess it's called an "art theater"—a program of Temple University which exhibits Western classics and periodically manages to include Japanese films by Kurosawa and featuring Toshiro Mifune and others. In fact, we are often surprised how packed the house is when one of these Japanese films is featured, mostly university-type patrons. One would be well advised to arrive at least a half hour in advance to be assured of a seat.

AND, OF COURSE, "Kagemusha" drew us, along with many other Nikkei in these parts, when it played at one of the theaters that features foreign films. A couple of years ago, at that same theater, we also enjoyed the film entitled *Sandan-kan, Hachi-ban*. I think it's English title was something such as "8 Sandan," but I'm probably incorrect; I remember it only by its Japanese title.

SO, ALL IN ALL, as you can see, we somehow manage surviving east of the Rockies. In fact, I suspect that our exposure to "things Japanese" isn't that far off from that experienced by Nikkei living along the East Coast. Admittedly, the available resources are somewhat limited... but, then we enjoy it all the more when we attain realization.

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**Tritia Toyota to speak at Orange County fete**  
BUENA PARK, Ca.—Orange County JACL installation dinner Jan. 30 at Buena Park Hotel Convention Center (south of Knotts Berry Farm at 7675 Crescent Ave.) will feature KNBC newscaster Tritia Toyota as guest speaker.

Warren Y. Nagano, Esq., will be installed as 1982 chapter chairman, succeeding two-term Dr. Luis Kobashi. Reservations should be made through Carrie Okamura (714-894-9092 home, 895-2200 day). Tickets are \$25 per person.

#### Japanese school

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies will conduct its Spring Session of Japanese language classes, beginning Jan. 12, at the Pine United Methodist Church, 426 33rd Ave. For more information call Ms. Yuko Franklin, (415) 282-1104.

#### Calendar

- JAN. 9 (Saturday)  
Gardena Valley—Inst dnr, Mishima's Res't, 7pm; Dr. Jim Tsujimura, spkr.
- JAN. 16 (Saturday)  
Arizona—Sushi class, JACL Hall, 2pm.
- Livingston-Merced—75th Anny Yamato Colony dnr, Merced Golf & CC.
- Monterey Peninsula—Inst dnr, Rancho Canada Country Club, 7pm.
- San Fernando Vly—Inst dnr, Castaway Res't, Burbank, 6:30pm; Dr. Michael Ego, CSU Northridge prof in recreation-leisure dept, spkr.
- JAN. 17 (Sunday)  
Milwaukee—Inst dnr, (locale TBA), Min Yasui, spkr.
- Seattle—60th Anny inst-awd dnr, Butchers Res't, 4:30pm cocktails, exhibit, 6pm; Sen Slade Gorton, spkr.
- JAN. 20 (Wednesday)  
San Mateo—Bd mtg (every 3d Wed), Sturge Presbyt Ch, 8pm.
- JAN. 23 (Saturday)  
Contra Costa—Inst dnr, King Wah Res't, Oakland, 6:30pm.
- Selanoco—17th ann'l inst dnr, Buena Park Hotel, 6pm; Min Yasui, spkr.
- JAN. 28 (Thursday)  
Arizona—Tsukemono class, JACL Hall, 7pm.
- JAN. 30 (Saturday)  
Orange County—Inst dnr, Buena Park Hotel, 7pm; Tritia Toyota, spkr.
- San Mateo—Bloodmobile, Buddhist Church.
- West Valley—Inst dnr, Lou's Village, Sn Jose, 7pm; Benj Hazard Jr, spkr.
- JAN. 31 (Sunday)  
Stockton—Delta College Asian Student Assn benefit, "Hito Hata" screening, Atherton Aud (on campus), 2pm. Tickets \$5 (Nelson Nagai: 465-3601).

#### Deaths

Bill Wakiji, a Pasadena JACL 1000 Clubber for many years, died Nov. 23. He is survived by w Karlow; s Keith and d Mrs. Karlene Fukuma and 2 gc.

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#### CHAPTER PULSE

##### Tsujimura to address Gardena Valley

GARDENA, Ca.—Dr. James K. Tsujimura, National JACL President, will be guest speaker at the Gardena 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, 2850 Mark Ave., Santa Clara, CA 95051 (248-2988). Tickets are \$15 per person with choice of cross rib of beef or filet of sole almandine.

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##### East L.A. elects Masuda to 4th term

LOS ANGELES—Doug K. Masuda, Esq., will be installed for the fourth term as president of East Los Angeles JACL on Saturday, Jan. 9 at Steven's Steak House in the City of Commerce. Regional director John Saito will be installing officer. Edwin Hiroto will emcee. Rev. Wesley Yamaka of Sage Methodist

Church delivers the invocation and Arthur Nakane entertains with his one-man band.

High school scholarship recipients will also be honored.

For reservations, call Mable Yoshizaki (263-8469).

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## Activities each month keeps Washington, D.C. humming

WASHINGTON—The year started with a splash with the Installation Dinner at Fort Myer Officer's Club with special speaker Steve Bell, ABC newscaster. Congressmen Mineta and Matsui attended as board members for the coming year were installed. These included Miyuki Yoshikami, Patrick Okura, Wayne Yoshino, Debbie Yamada, Gloria Wakimura, Jim Ota, Gerry Yamada, Mary Uyeda, Tad Uno, and Bob Batchelder. Special recognition was given to Seiko Wakabayashi with the presentation of a Sapphire pin and Doris Hoshida with a Silver pin. Judge William Marutani was a special guest from Philadelphia. The local JAYS chapter members also attended and President Dana Watada was installed for the coming year.

In March a special showing of the movie "Hito Hata" was coordinated by George Wakiji as a benefit for Visual Communications who produced the film. Over \$3000 was made and donated to them.

April marked the annual Keiro Kai, paying special attention to the older members of our community. Coordinated by Gloria Wakimura and Miyuki Yoshikami, the event included a variety of entertainment by Chapter members and a delicious meal.

In May the Asian-Pacific American Heritage Festival was held on the grounds of the Washington Monument as part of a week-long celebration. The Festival included foods from different countries, entertainment, dance, martial arts, and cultural demonstrations. Seiko Wakabayashi and Gerry Yamada of the D.C. Chapter were instrumental in the over-all festival planning.

On Memorial Day, the annual ceremony honoring Japanese American war veterans was held with the laying of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington National Cemetery.

A new young adult group Seishun held a potluck during May. This group, under the leadership of President Debbie Yamada is composed of young persons in the area and forms a vital link between the Chapter and the Japanese American community.

In June at the Japan-America Society Bazaar, the Chapter managed the food concession. The JAYS were in charge of the beverage stand. Wayne Yoshino directed chapter efforts at this event.

In July, the annual scholarship evening honored recipient was David T. Okamoto, a Silver Spring student who plans to attend MIT in the Fall. On the coordinating committee were Wayne Yoshino, Gloria Wakimura and Debbie Yamada.

In late July, the first hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation was held in Washington and the Chapter held a wonderful reception to mark the beginning of this effort. Proceeds from the reception formed the Chapter donation to the support of the national effort for redress.

In September the Chapter Arigato Picnic, chaired by Bob and Sai Batchelder, is the Chapter's way of saying thank you to members for their support and participation in all the other activities that go on throughout the year.

In October, the Aki no Ichi Festival was held in Bethesda, focusing on food, crafts and cultural displays and demonstrations. A large crowd turned out. The Seishun group held another potluck in October to start off the year and meet new members.

In November, CWRIC returned to Washington to hold another set of hearings before going on to the last sessions in New York and Boston.

In December a general meeting was held to introduce new Board candidates to the membership and inform everyone about significant changes or directions that are necessary. Usually, this means getting approval of a dues increase! Also, the Mochitsuki in late December was helped by having added a mochi machine too! Seishun sponsored a Christmas party for the younger set that included Santa George Wakiji.

As you can see, the Washington Chapter is not an idle group. There is a significant event nearly every month and the membership is very active in its support and participation. Nevertheless we are always looking for ways to attract new members. The year-long Japanese Language School which holds classes every Saturday during the school year is one appealing feature that often prompts people to join JACL. Many members brings friends and neighbors to events also.

## San Mateo history project completed

SAN MATEO, Ca.—San Mateo JACL History Project has completed its goals with publication of "1882-1942: A Community Story" and educational filmstrip, "American-izing: A Process", with tape and teacher's manual. These were shown Nov. 15 at a reception attended by Mayor Donna Richardson, city council members and guests, among them families who were interviewed by the JACL chapter history project and who also shared their photographs and documents.

Copies of the book (\$5 donation) are available at San Mateo JACL Community Center, 502-2nd Ave., San Mateo, CA 94401 (343-2793).

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.

Chapter also acknowledged a \$200 contribution from the No. Calif.-W. Nev.-Pacific district council for the project.

## 1000 Club

(Year of Membership Indicated)  
Century; \*\* Corp; L Life; M Memorial  
NOV 30-Dec 4, 1981 (44)

Alameda: 22-Harry Ushijima  
Berkeley: 10-Masaji G. Uratsu  
Chicago: 18-Hiroshi Miyake, 25-Richard M. Nomura, 22-Kenji Tani, 9-Tom Watanabe  
Detroit: 21-Hideo H. Fujii, 20-Louis Furukawa  
Diablo Valley: 4-Robert T. Yoshioka  
Downtown Los Angeles: 24-Mitsuhiko H. Shimizu, 24-Tom K. Taira, 21-Takito Yamaguma, 21-Harry Yamamoto  
Fremont: Life-Frank A. Kasama, Life-Mary T. Kasama  
Fresno: 7-James Iwatsubo, 28-Dr. Henry H. Kazato  
Milwaukee: 19-Dr. Wilbur M. Nakamoto  
Monterey: 18-Mickey N. Ichiuji  
New York: 29-Yaye Togasaki Breitenbach  
Oakland: 19-James G. Nishi  
Orange County: 15-Dr. Samuel R. Maehara  
Pan Asian: 1-Bonnie Joy Kasamatsu  
Placer County: 21-Harry Kawahata  
Portland: 30-George I. Azumano  
Puyallup Valley: 22-Miyo Uchiyama  
Reedley: 23-Tak Naito  
Salinas Valley: 26-Frank K. Hibino  
Salt Lake City: 9-Ted Nagata, 29-Hito Okada  
San Fernando Valley: 27-Isamu Uye-hara  
San Francisco: 14-Dr. Lawrence T. Nakamura, 19-Eugene Sasaki, 8-Tanaka Travel Service  
San Jose: 31-Yoshio Katayama  
Seattle: 11-Roy Y. Sakamoto  
Sequoia: 22-Dr. Hunter T. Doi  
Snake River: 20-Gish Amano  
Stockton: 15-Dr. M. Lincoln Yamaguchi  
Washington, DC: 19-Joseph Ichiuji  
West Valley: Life-David M. Sakai  
National: 17-Walter N. Fuchigami, 12-Brian R. Kashiwagi

CENTURY CLUB\*  
2-Robert T. Yoshioka (Dia), 2-Takito Yamaguma (Dnt), 2-Harry Yamamoto (Dnt), 4-Dr. Wilbur M. Nakamoto (Mil), 9-George I. Azumano (Por), 8-Tanaka Travel Service (SF)

CENTURY LIFE\*  
Frank A. Kasama, Mary T. Kasama.  
David M. Sakai  
SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)  
Active (previous total) ..... 2,037  
Total this report ..... 44  
Current total ..... 2,081

DEC. 7-11, 1981 (25)  
Alameda: 13-Ikuko Cookie Take-shita  
Chicago: 11-Ross Harano, 27-H. Earle Hori\*, 9-Jun Oishi  
Cincinnati: 9-Jojo George Buyo  
Cleveland: 22-Masayuki Tashima\*  
Columbia Basin: 32-Harry H. Mas-to\*  
Fresno: 12-Willy K. Suda  
Gresham-Troutdale: 24-Kazuma Tamura  
Marysville: 5-Robert H. Inouye  
Mid-Columbia: 21-Taro Asai  
Milwaukee: 10-Thomas T. Sasaki  
Monterey Peninsula: 1-Thomas Hayase  
New York: 22-Shig. Kariya  
Omaha: 19-Yukio Ando  
Placer County: 27-Roy T. Yoshida  
Sacramento: 12-Tom T. Okubo, 1-George Burnside, Jr.  
Salinas: 26-George Higashi  
San Francisco: 1-Yonemitsu Arah-shiro, 1-Herman J. Baker, Jr.  
Selanoco: 9-James E. Seippel  
Snake River: 10-Mary Nakamura  
Washington, DC: 9-William H. Mo Marumoto\*  
West Los Angeles: 9-Masamune Kojima

CENTURY CLUB\*  
2-H. Earle Hori, 11-Masayuki Tashima, 8-Harry H. Mas-to, 8-Wil-liam H. Marumoto  
SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)  
Active (previous total) ..... 2,037  
Total this report ..... 69  
Current total ..... 2,106

## Seattle to observe 60th year

Seattle, Wa.  
The year was 1921, the place was Seattle. Concerned about the rising tide of discriminatory practices in Washington State and rumblings of an anti-alien land law, a handful of Nisei formed the Seattle Progressive Citizens League with the encouragement of Issei

community leaders. Elected president was Shigeru Ozawa, with George Ishihara as secretary and Yuki Higashi as treasurer.

The revitalization of the League, which had drifted into inactivity by 1928, was spurred on by the brash young editor-publisher of The Japanese American Courier, Jimmie Sakamoto, who had lost none of his pugnacity as an ex-prize fighter even though his fling in the ring had left him permanently blinded. The re-activated League with Clarence Arai as president, supported by George Ishihara, vice president; Kimi Takayoshi, secretary; and Yuki 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 JACL as a national organization. Clarence Arai was elected its first national president.

The Seattle Chapter, which thus traces its infant 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 Atrium.

Sen. Slade Gorton, Washington's junior senator, will be keynote speaker at the gala event, which will begin at 4:30 p.m. with a social hour and a display exhibit, followed by dinner at 6 p.m. Six decades of memories will be brought back by photographs, papers, and mementos gathered from pioneer members or contributed by members of their families who inherited the treasured documents that date back to the '20s, '30s and the crucial war years.

The only three living members of the original 19 in the charter group—Shigeru Ozawa, Professor emeritus Henry Tatsumi, and Tama Sakai—will be honored, sharing the spotlight with current award winners who have rendered JACL and community service. Past presidents, 1000 Club members, and old-timers are especially encouraged to attend this commemorative occasion.

Lori Matsukawa, KOMO-TV reporter, will emcee the program which will be complemented with musical and entertainment portions. Co-chairpersons are Shea and Jiro Aoki who, as JACL members since 1930, could recount many tales of the early JACL days. Tickets are \$15 per person. Those interested in making reservations can call Kimi Nakanishi, 447-5064/523-5937, or Shea Aoki, 723-6061.

## LETTERS

### ● 'Loyalty Oath'

Editor:

The fact that the JACL has been under fire since the fateful years of World War II cannot be denied. Their role and actions during the exclusion and incarceration of Japanese Americans and aliens in concentration camps inflamed many thousands of Nikkei; not just the "small, but vocal and worrisome group" that Yasui alleges.

The flames were rekindled with the activation of the redress movement. Now, as then, the JACL and Min Yasui would like to muzzle all who dare to speak out against the JACL by name-calling, insults, slurs; and even worse, defamation of character.

Yasui, in his commentary, questions Frank Chin's (Yasui is reluctant to give the "witness" a name) credentials as a writer and researcher by calling him a self-styled "expert" witness. Does Yasui consider researchers and writers bona fide only if they agree with the JACL position and heap plaudits on them; but not bona fide when the opinions and conclusions do not support the holy citadel of the JACL?

He writes that it is ludicrous to dignify Chin's statements with a response; yet he proceeded to dignify them with a rather lengthy reply of approximately 1,500 words!

The printed word is indelible and irrefutable as to its existence and accessibility for research. Not so Yasui's memory which seems to have suffered the grave ravages of time. He has forgotten that he was once called a self-styled martyr for resisting the exclusion, by a member of the group he now defends.

MERRY OMORI  
Glenview, IL

All sweet things quickly bring satiety.—Macrobius.

## Chinese in Seattle to start newspaper

SEATTLE, Wa.—The Seattle Chinese Post will publish as a weekly starting Jan. 20, focusing on the community, its people and interests, such as consumer information and events. Its office: 16 Bush, Seattle 98104.

## 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 and which were inadvertently overlooked in the last-minute rush of 128 pages being prepared just before the holidays.



RON FUJII

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# GO FOR BROKE

*A pictorial history of the Japanese American  
100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team*

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 (\$24.45 pre-publication, \$29.45 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.

(Copyright © by Go For Broke, Inc. 1981 All rights reserved.)

"Go For Broke" is a pictorial narrative of the deeds and accomplishments of the officers and men of the 100/442nd Regimental Combat Team during World War II. It is not nor does it pretend to be a definitive history of the unit. It is a photographic story with excerpts from oral histories by members of the Combat Team.

The author is Chester Tanaka. The co-authors are: Donald P. DeNevi, Col James M. Hanley (ret), Capt Richard K. Hayashi (ret), Harry Iwafuchi, Maj Tom Kawaguchi (ret), Col Young O. Kim (ret), Col Tom Kobayashi (ret), David Morris, Eric Saul, and Maj Orville C. Shirey (ret). This editorial board is, at best, representative of the true authors of the book—the scores of veterans who so generously donated and shared their photographs and albums and who gave so freely of themselves and their time in the oral history interviews and in follow-up conversations. It is they who have made this book, in commemoration of the exhibit of the 100/442 at the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco, possible.

The editorial board also acknowledges the following as contributors of photographs, albums, and oral histories to this endeavor and apologizes to those whose names which may have been omitted or misspelled and will carry corrections in a later edition.

Dr. George Aki; Kathryn S. Box; Hung Wai Ching; Gen Mark W. Clark; Shig Doi; Mansaku "Monte" Fujita; Mitsuyoshi Fukuda; Tak and June Goto; Harry Hamada; Jerry S. Hashimoto; Hiro Higuchi; Hiroshi Hori; Howard Imazeki; Albert Ichibara; Ichiro Imamura; James G. Inafuku; Senator Daniel K. Inouye; Tetsumi Iwate; Hideo Kajikawa; Col Jimmie Kanaya (ret); Ken Kaneko; Norman Kurlan; Mits Kojimoto; Don Kuwaye; James Lovell; Buddy Mamiya; Mike M. Masaoka; Tad Masaoka; Senator Spark Matsunaga; Duncan Ikezoe; Col Virgil J. Miller, Jr. (ret); Mas Abiko; Maj Ted Miyagashima (ret); George Miyahara; Mitch Miyamoto; Hiroshi Miyamura; John Motheral; Raymond Nosoka; Katsue Nakamura; Wally Nunotani; Col William Oda (ret); Richard S. Oguro; Lt Ichiro Okada (ret); Jimmy Oshiro; Col Henry Oyasato (ret); Robert Sasaki; D.C. Pence; Haru Sakaji; Daisy Satoda; Don Shearer; Goro Sumida; Maj Michio Takata (ret); Hiroshi Takusagawa; Edward Tamahana; Ben Tamashiro; Rudy Tokiwa; Tom Takahashi; George Yamamoto; Fuzzy Yoshimasu; Florence Yoshiwara; "Da Boys" of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

The army abbreviations for rank (without periods) are used in this story.



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 crunching inexorably 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 glider—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 soldaten from the Hermann Goering Division. They hammered up the boot of Italy and slugged 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; 588 Silver Stars; 22 Legion of Honor medals; 19 Soldier's medals; 5,200 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 Connolly 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 GIs.

They hummed and sang snatches of "Lili Marlene" and "That Old Black Magic" when these songs came crackling 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 Camels and left them with Chelseas 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 quantity 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 (Eji Suyama, Silver Star); almond eyes (Paul Okamura, Purple Heart); black hair (Hiroshi Yasutake, Distinguished Service Cross); and brown skin (Keiji 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.



## 'Go for Broke' Exhibit ...

Chet Tanaka (left) and Tom Kawaguchi, co-chairmen of the 442nd/100th Infantry Veterans Committee discuss 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 Nisei Veterans Reunion Aug. 5-9.

War Dept. Photo  
Training completed,  
men of the 442nd  
prepare to  
embark for European  
campaign.



• We had problems with our clothing because we were small and the uniforms they issued were all oversized. Special leggings had to be made—the regular ones were too long. Certain items of WAC clothing were also issued but not necessarily worn, e.g., the correct (small) size panties. We had some difficulty getting everybody properly fitted but eventually the army scrounged around to get together enough uniforms for everybody.

They were a quartermaster's nightmare. They wore shirts with 13½ necks and 27" sleeves; pants with 26" waists and 25" inseams. And then there were the shoes—would you believe 2½EEE?

These were the Japanese American soldiers of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442d Regimental Combat Team. All the members of the 100/442 were Japanese Americans except some of the officers.

## 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 echelons. The Issei were prohibited by law from owning property, from interracial marriages, and from becoming citizens. They were not even 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, economic, social, military and racist ill was cast upon the mainland Japanese Americans. And like the good and innocent Job, they asked, "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.

In Hawaii, 3000 miles closer to the enemy, under Military Law following a savage bombing attack, the 160,000 Japanese Americans were not relocated, were not evacuated, were not interned. They were viewed with suspicion and distrust but their constitutional rights were respected to a greater degree than were the mainland Japanese Americans.

## Battles of the 100/442nd RCT Seven Major Campaigns

Volturno River  
Cassino  
Hill 140  
Luciana  
Arno River  
Bruyeres  
Maritime Alps  
Genoa

Rapido River  
Anzio Beachhead  
Belvedere  
Leghorn  
Invasion of Southern France  
Rescue of Lost Battalion  
La Spezia  
Carrara

ONE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR  
(PFC SADA O MUNEMORI who gave his life by using his own body to cover an enemy grenade and thus saved the lives of his comrades in same "foxhole".)

FIFTY-TWO (52) Distinguished Service Crosses  
ONE (1) Distinguished Service Medal  
Three-hundred-and-sixty (360) Silver Crosses  
Twenty-eight (28) Oak Leaf Clusters  
Twenty-two (22) Legions of Merit  
Fifteen (15) Soldiers Medals  
Four-Thousand (4,000) Bronze Stars  
Twelve-hundred (1,200) Oak Leaf Clusters  
Nine-thousand four-hundred eighty-six (9,486) Purple Hearts including Oak Leaf Clusters  
(Some men earned three Purple Hearts)  
Twelve (12) French Croix de Guerre  
Two (2) Palms to Croix de Guerre  
Two (2) Italian Crosses for Military Merit  
Two (2) Italian Medals for Military Valor

• December 7th in the afternoon they took us all down to the warehouse area to load sandbags and barb wires on truck you know to take the sandbags and barb wires down to the beach area and we worked all day and until about on 10-11 o'clock at night and then they said they were going to take us to an area where we were going to go to sleep and then they took us straight down to the stockade. The Schofield Barracks stockade. And they marched us into the stockade and we all stayed in the stockade. I asked my sergeant, "Hey, how come they are putting us in the stockade?" And he said, "Oh, according to the higher ups, this building is the safest building around this area because it is made of concrete." And I told the sergeant, "Don't give me that. I feel like a prisoner." I think the Army higher ups at that point in time did not have confidence in us.



U.S. Army Photo (1943)

Formerly part of the Hawaiian National Guard, 100th Infantry's (from left) Pvt Wallace Onume, Cpl Tetsuo Hayashi and Cpl Harry Nakao are set to fire this anti-tank gun nicknamed "Madame Pele" after the Hawaiian volcano.

In all, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry—70,000 of whom were native-born United States citizens—were summarily moved from their homes, their places of business, or their employment on the mainland to ten inland concentration camps (President Harry Truman's term) scattered in desolate, and wasteland areas of California and several mountain and central plains states. The accommodations were hastily and crudely constructed tarpaper barracks, unpaved muddy streets and walks, paper-thin walls, communal facilities (showers, toilet, dining), and barbed-wire fences with guard towers. This was home for an innocent people and home for many of the volunteers of the 442d Regimental Combat Team. In 1947, the President's Committee on Civil Rights would say, "This (incarceration) is the most striking mass interference since slavery with the right to physical freedom."

• 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 radios. They were turned in to the Police Department, as instructed. We didn't have any weapons in the house so consequently we 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 looted or lost.

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 tremendous—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 it later turned out, they weren't properly managed. When they returned from camp, years later, their properties had to be completely renovated and improved. The costs there were 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. Not one single case of espionage or sabotage by Japanese Americans on the mainland or in the islands occurred before, during or after Pearl Harbor. Yet the entire community was interned—toddling infants to 90-year old grandmothers—on military orders based on "military necessity"! John L. DeWitt, 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."

## The Hawaiian Provisional Battalion

Within two months of the bombing 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 298th and 299th 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 were the wild rumors of wholesale sabotage and disloyal conduct by persons of Japanese extraction in the Territory of Hawaii. As the campaign of hate mounted in the days before the issuance 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 165,000 residents of 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, (Hung Wai Ching, Charles Loomis, and Shigeo Yoshida) 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 soldier in Hawaii. He further recommended that this unit be sent to the mainland for training and safekeeping because, in event of another enemy attack, the Nisei might be mistaken for the enemy. Also, there was still the lingering question of their ultimate loyalty. The island GI was later to refer mockingly to this suspicious attitude as, "Who you shoot?"



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 298th and 299th regiments to the Provisional Battalion. On June 5, the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion of 1300 men and 29 officers, under the command of Lt. Col. Farrant L. 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 to move; nobody told us that. Then suddenly we're on a ship in Nawiliwili Harbor—no rifle, no nothing, just a barracks bag and some clothing... On June 6, 1942, we left Honolulu Harbor for points unknown. After six or eight days, we landed at Oakland. This was on the Old Matson ship, the S.S. Maui, 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.

## 'Go For Broke'

• *I had been born in the United States, raised in the United States and I have no feelings about Japan. It was kind of the yes-yes-no-no type of thing... the unqualified allegiance versus would you attest unqualified allegiance to the United States by saying "yes" to I think it was questions 27 and 28 as I recall. It was either yes, yes or no, no. Several people had indicated that—they said, no, no. Why should I sign my life away under duress, and here they have incarcerated me and suddenly ask me to volunteer and lay down my life for a country that actually betrayed me. There was this attitude and then there was the other attitude which my brother and I had right from the beginning... We have faith in the United States. Yes, the United States did make a mistake but we felt it was our country—right and wrong. There was never any question for us, and so our parents had asked us, whatever your decisions are, it's ours. We will not decide for you. My dad said he loves the United States... he lived here most of his life. He came here as a young man at 18 and he felt that this was his country and my mother felt very much the same way. One thing she did stipulate is that don't ever forget this incident. And I said, "Oh mother, I could never forget this." I said, "I still have faith in the United States and this is the way I feel."*

This distrust and suspicion followed the Nisei even into their training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, and at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi. All during stateside training a constant flow of secret, periodic reports on the Japanese American unit wended its way to the War Department. In addition, cameras, generally taboo, were issued to a favored few who took pictures of the scenery and the senioritas and any suspicious or *abunai* (dangerous) *kibei* (Nisei educated in Japan). As mentioned before, there was no espionage, no sabotage, ever, by any Japanese American. Suspicious? Only to the Caucasian eye. *Abunai*? Not one case.

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 bugged 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, my room was ransacked. I asked my Dad what 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 menial tasks.*

One day at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, we were given instructions to mow the main playgrounds which adjoined the post headquarters... the instructions were to "keep all the men (Japanese Americans) mowing 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 of racial prejudice in their own country. They emerged from both battles triumphant and wrote a blazing 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.



LaCrosse (Wis.) Tribune Photo  
Men of the 100th in formation at Camp McCoy, Wis.

## The Birth of the 100th Infantry Battalion

On June 10, 1942, the Hawaiian Provisional Battalion landed in Oakland, California. Two days later, they were activated 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 onto the main track 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 horizon, and they were very, very blue mountains, you know. Then the words of "America" came to me. "Oh beautiful for spacious skies," that kind. This is what that range out there represented to me at that particular moment. It was a marvelous 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 assigned to the Second Army.

The 100th trained from June to December in summer's heat, and in winter's snow. For many of the Hawaiian Nisei, it was their first experience with snow. Hot or cold, wet or dry, the men of the 100th received superior ratings for their performance on the field and on the drill grounds. They also received superior marks from the townspeople for their model conduct while off the post. They earned five Soldier's Medals for heroism while not in combat for saving the lives of several local residents who almost drowned in a frozen lake.

## Early Transfers

The 100th was an oversize battalion with six (Co. A, B, C, D, E and F) instead of four companies. Shortly after their arrival at Camp McCoy, 25 EM (enlisted men) and three officers were detached and sent on a mission to Cat Island. This was a secret, special task force that conceptually and literally went to the dogs (see story in italics).

• *On November 3, 1942, Major Jim Lovell, Lt "Rocco" Marzano, and Lt Ernest Tanaka, with 24 members of the 3rd Platoon, Company B plus Herbert Ishii, HQ Co., left Camp McCoy by airplane on an assignment of strictest secrecy. Three hours by air to the mouth of the Mississippi River, a short ride by truck from airport to pier, then an overnight journey by boat to an island.*

The men landed at old Fort Massachusetts on Ship Island. It was ten miles long and two miles wide. The men settled into an old barrack-type building next to the Fort. This was to be their home for the next three months. Their assignment? "DOGS!" They were to help train dogs to become scoutdogs, messenger dogs, "trailer" dogs, sentry dogs, and attack dogs.

Daily, the men left by boat from Ship Island to Cat Island where the dogs were kept. Why the Japanese American contingent of soldiers to aid in the training of dogs? Some rear-echelon commands decided that the Japanese soldier smelled differently and that the Japanese Americans must give off a similar smell. It was a good idea, but it didn't work. Somebody forgot to tell the dogs. According to the Sargento of the Palamettos, Yasuo Takata, "most of us were transferred to Cat Island to pollute the island where the dogs were, with the smell of 'Jap' blood. Later results showed that this did not make any difference... Each dog trainer sent his dog out to find us. When the dog spotted us, the trainer would fire a shot and we would drop dead with a piece of meat... in front of our necks. The dogs would eat the meat and lick our faces..."

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 hush-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

In February 1943, 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 his 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, topped with battle streamers, flutter during a review of troops by Gen. Mark Clark in Italy (27 July 1944).

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 442nd Combat Team

On February 1, 1943, the 442d Regimental Combat Team was activated. Except for the officers—who were mostly Caucasians, it was composed of Japanese Americans.

In May, approximately 1,500 volunteers from the mainland and about 3,000 from Hawaii assembled for training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

These volunteers did not fit the usual Hollywood version of fighting men. They were short of height and weight and bore little resemblance to John Wayne. The Nisei volunteers from Hawaii came from a setting that was tinged with 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.

• *I think we all felt that we had an obligation to do the best we could and make a good record. So that when we came back we can come back with our heads high and say, "Look we did as much as anybody else for this country and we proved our loyalty; and now we would like to take our place in the community just like anybody else and not as a segregated group of people." And I think it worked...*

• *I didn't go in to prove myself American because I knew I was a good American. Right through, I mean, from the beginning. Before the war I was a good American. I went in the war because I didn't like Hitler and Tojo. I didn't like their pogroms, the killing of the Polish people, and Jewish people, and their the master race thing. I mean that was the thing that drove me. I remember the first sermon I gave in Shelby was concerned with this. I said if you came here to prove yourself a better American, that you are a good American, you might as well go home. But if you came here because you wanted to defend democracy and brotherhood and equality, then that would be a worthwhile thing to fight for. And that's what we fought for.*

The Japanese American citizen had been classified as an enemy alien shortly after Pearl Harbor. This act of denying the Nisei their U.S. citizenship status was unwarranted and unjustified and was accomplished without a trial, a hearing or a review.

Commanding this regimental complement of Nisei volunteers at Camp Shelby were Col Charles W. Pence and his executive officer, Lt Col Merrit B. Booth. Serving in the various units of the regiment were Lt Col Keith K. Tatom (First Battalion), Lt Col James H. Hanley (2d Battalion) and Lt Col Sherwood Dixon (3d Battalion). Lt Col Baya M. Harrison commanded the 522d Field Artillery Battalion; Capt Pershing Nakada, the 232d Combat Engineer Company; Capt Edwin R. Shorey, Cannon Company; and M/Sgt Jun Yamamoto, 206th U.S. Army Band. The Caucasian officers and leaders deserved a medal for just showing up and staying on.

Camp Shelby, Mississippi, in February 1943, was in a deplorable state—the wind blew through the barrack walls, the rain leaked through the roofs, the sand and dust got into food and bedding, and the mud made the roads all but impassable. During the early months, officers and cadre reported to camp from all points of the United States. As they straggled in, they underwent training and instruction during the day and worked as carpenters and plumbers at night. By mid-April when the first of the 4,500 volunteers began arriving, the camp was ready. The zeal and gung-ho effort of the Japanese American cadre gave some assurance to the valiant officers that perhaps the potentials were at hand to weld a fighting unit.



U.S. Army Photo (1943)

Nisei from California, Hawaii and other areas train at Camp Shelby, Miss. Here, Sgt. K. Yoshimoto (at right) from California delivers mail from home to Pfc. Kiyoshi Miura, Hawaii, while training in the field.

• *We were one well-trained unit. We know exactly what these guys are gonna do. We knew they not gonna bug out on you, they 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 flat by himself and come back. We would fight together til 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 on. But we never did that. We always stayed together and fought as a team.*

The original 442d patch was designed by the War Department and depicted a yellow arm brandishing a red sword. The general reaction to the patch, from the Commanding Officer, Col Pence, down to the Privates, was "Ugh!" Thanks to the efforts of T/Sgt Mitch Miyamoto, the 442 came up with its own handsome patch design. It showed a silver arm and hand holding a torch against a field of blue surrounded by a border of silver and red. It was a positive symbol of freedom and liberty and it was proudly worn by over 18,000 Japanese American soldiers.

The 442d started training on May 10, 1943. This consisted of the fundamentals such as military courtesy and discipline; close-order drill; the manual of arms; nomenclature, care and cleaning of equipment and weapons; familiarization with gas and grenades; day and night patrolling; covering fire; map reading; and so forth.

Nearby, the 522d Field Artillery Battalion learned how to service a 105mm howitzer, how to fire it, and how to clean it. They learned the fundamentals of setting fuse, trajectory, forward and aerial observation, and range.

At the same time, the 232d Combat Engineers took basic training and went on to learn the skills of their craft, i.e., how to build and blow up bridges, how to build and mine roads, how to cut and fill with their bulldozers and other equipment, and how to sweep mines.

## Meeting of the 100th and 442d at Camp Shelby

By June 1943, the 100th Infantry Battalion had finished their combat readiness training in Louisiana. They then returned to Camp Shelby and found the 442 Regimental Combat Team waiting to greet them. It was a time for reunions, beer busts, and getting-together-on-passes. Brothers, cousins, and old buddies from the islands grabbed precious minutes together whenever they could.



D.C. Pence Album

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

• *"Go for Broke" is a Pidgin English expression—it predated the actual 442d formation. I recall some of those heavy crap shooters on the ship from Honolulu to San Francisco. I remember one guy laying two, three hundred dollars—all he had, just for one turn at rolling the dice. And I clearly remember his saying let's "go for broke." Yeah, all together—caution to the wind, do or die—this is it.*

It was also time for some sibling rivalry. The island Japanese Americans were known as "buddhaheads"—a euphemistic rendition of the pidgin Japanese term, "buta-head" meaning pig-head. The Nisei mainlanders were called "kotonks"—a term connoting the sound of an empty coconut hitting the ground. Cultural differences and missed promotions seemed to play a part in the friction between the two groups. It reached the point where several "bust-ups" occurred. Some overbearing and officious mainland noncoms got to be too much for the buddhaheads and the sound of empty coconuts hitting the ground reverberated at Camp Shelby. The rivalry died down as soon as the 100th was alerted for overseas duty.

In July 1943, the 100th Infantry Battalion received its colors emblazoned with the motto, "Remember Pearl Harbor." The 100th had passed its final combat test. It was now officially rated as being "combat ready." In August, the 100th Battalion left Camp Shelby for North Africa. It was to be nine long months of battle for the 100th before the 442d Combat Team would join up with them in Italy.

• *Eisenhower's staff declined them (100th)...Clark (took) them...They were superb! They took terrific casualties. They showed rare courage and tremendous fighting spirit. Not too much can be said of the performance of those battalions in Europe and everybody wanted them...in the operations, and we used them quite dramatically in the great advance in Italy which led up to the termination of the fighting there.*

—GEN GEORGE C. MARSHALL

## The 100th Joins the 34th Red Bull Division

On August 11, 1943, the 100th was shipped out of Camp Shelby to Camp Kilmer, New Jersey. Two new company commanders were appointed: Taro Suzuki for B (Baker) Company and Jack Mizuha for D (Dog) Company. By the 20th the 100th was in Brooklyn. The next day they were headed east on the high seas in a banana boat, the James Parker. On September 2d, they landed at Oran, North Africa and bivouacked at Fleurus—a few miles supply train guards in North Africa. Col Farrant L. Turner would have none of it. Col Turner insisted that the 100th be committed to combat. Subsequently, the 100th was attached to the 34th Red Bull Division composed of men from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The Red Bull was the first division from the United States to enter combat, and its men had fought with great distinction in North Africa. It had fought with the British to hammer the Nazis at Kasserine Pass, at Hill 609 (army term for 609 meters height), and in and around Tunis. This division had more battle experience than any other American troops at the time. The Commanding General of the 34th Division, Maj Gen Charles W. Ryder, was elated to hear that a separate infantry battalion was available. He cared little about the color or race of the troops. He needed a fighting, dependable infantry battalion. He got the 100th. The 100th took the place of the top-rated 2d Battalion, 133 Infantry Regiment which had been designated as General Dwight D. Eisenhower's head-quarter palace guards.

• *He (Gen Charles Ryder, 34th Division) said nobody could fight in combat carrying a full field pack. He said that if you run 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 day's ration at the most. You are going to carry a poncho 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, a poncho, you will carry some 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 your ammunition and your weapons. 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 going to have to do. And he said, "I don't want anybody going on 30-mile hikes anymore...it breaks the body down...I want you to take fast, short hikes. I want you to be able to hike four or five miles in 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; he revamped the 100th's training program to better prepare them for the fighting to come.

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

## The 100th in Italy: Salerno to Foggia

After a beachhead landing at Salerno on September 26th, the 100th left for their first objective: Montemarano. Their route went through the towns of Montecorvino, Eboli, and Contoursi; then north of Teora, to Lioni, and on to the San Angelo-Montemarano road. It rained the first night and it continued to rain. The 34th and the 100th were to slosh through interminable rains until the weather turned to snow and sleet, and winter set in.

The men of the 100th reached Montemarano on the 27th. The next day, the first 100th casualty occurred. 1st Lt Conrad Tsukayama, then sergeant and squad leader of D (Dog) Company, was hit by a fragment from a land mine set off by a passing jeep. He was slightly wounded in the face.

On the 29th, the 100th led the advance of the 133d Regiment on a drive to Montemilieto. Their first encounter with the enemy was at Chiusana before Montemilieto. Baker Company was on point with the 3d platoon, headed by Lt Paul Froming, leading. Time: 0915. As they moved into a clearing near a bend in the road, the Germans opened fire with machine guns, mortar, and

Continued on Next Page



U.S. Army Photo (1944)  
Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commanding general of the 5th Army, pins awards designating a Presidential Unit Citation to 100th Infantry members during review at Vada, Italy.

## 'Go For Broke'

artillery. Sgt Shigeo "Joe" Takata moved out in front. He spotted a machine gun nest and advanced while firing his Tommy gun. Sgt Takata was hit in the head by a ricocheting machine gun bullet. As he lay dying, Sgt Takata pointed out the machine gun emplacement to his platoon and they finally silenced the gun. Later, in a separate action, Pvt Tanaka of the 2d platoon was also killed and he became the second KIA (killed in action).

• General Marshal... gave me very strict personal instructions... to report to him immediately the outcome in your first baptism of fire... after your first engagement, I said, "They... performed magnificently on the field of battle. I've never had such fine soldiers. Send me all you got."

—GEN. MARK W. CLARK

At noon the next day, elements of the 100th Infantry Battalion reached a blown bridge south of Chiusano. While temporarily halted, the enemy showered them with artillery fire. Luckily, there were no casualties and the 100th moved on.

That afternoon, orders were received to move two miles across country, bypassing Chiusano. The goal was to set up a guard at the road junction to the northwest. By nightfall this mission was accomplished in spite of more artillery and additional casualties.

New orders. A (Able) Company was now instructed to remain on guard at the Chiusano junction and the other elements were ordered to move on to Montefalcione—the direction from which the artillery fire was coming. It was pitch dark, but the 100th negotiated the road and the backyards of Montefalcione and by midnight, they had ascertained that the enemy had left the area. Thus ended the second day in combat. That night the men of the 100th slept in scattered array a mile long in Italy—from Chiusano to Montefalcione.

• For guys up in the front line, a 24-hour period is an eternity. Any second you're going to die. People who live ordinary lives just don't realize how long a 24-hour period is in combat. There, you're lucky to get any sleep; you're lucky to get any food; and death is just around the corner every second... 24 hours becomes an eternity, and it's an action filled 24 hours. Sometimes it's a very calm period. But even in the calm period, you're sitting there. You don't know what's going to happen, and you don't know when it's going to happen. It could happen in the very next minute, it could happen in the next hour. So the tension is always there. You're crouching and hiding, waiting for all hell to break loose.

## What Were the First Days in Combat Like?

During the first two days of combat, the 100th had gained a hero and had made an unwilling running start on the "Purple Heart Battalion" legend. They lost 2 men KIA and 7 WIA. The Nisei were exhausted, wet and muddy. They had learned that the enemy was both methodical and lethal, e.g., the Germans zeroed-in with their artillery and mortars as they retreated; they booby-trapped trees, doorways, and dead bodies. They were tough and smart and were clever in their use of weapons and terrain. At the same time, the enemy also learned a lesson. After two days of combat with the 100th Infantry Battalion, the Germans were forced to give up seven miles of real estate, one bridge, two towns, and several road junctions. The Japanese American soldiers, like the battle-tough 34th Division, had come to fight. #

## 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 people in Japan have less worries and have a stronger desire 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 each 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 Sweden and West Germany now rank top in the percentage of old people to the total population at 15.3%, followed 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.

### Busy Old Age

The survey also disclosed the following facts:

1—Elder Japanese want to work until they reach 70 to continue to make a living, while their American and French counterparts want to retire by around 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 household-centered, and few old people engage in leisure pursuits or participate in social activities, but 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 but about 60% of old people in the U.S. and France want to dine 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 these age brackets 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—Earning money was the aim for 38.7% of Japanese and 82.3% of Thais in this regard.

### More Aged Women

The report says that 15% of Japan's population will be "old" by the end of the present decade. This percentage is higher than those of most advanced Western countries.

Of the total old population, 4,590,000 are males and 6,340,000 females.

Of the old people, 19% of the men outlive wives and 63.8% of the women outlive their husbands.

Among the aged persons, the number of those still working totals 2,880,000 of which 44.9% are engaged in independent enterprises and 34.5% are employed.

Households comprising only the elderly spend an average of ¥147,000 a month, but 36.5% cannot afford to spend more than ¥100,000 a month, the report showed.

Of the total households, almost 83% own their own homes. They have savings of ¥7,080,000 on the average. But households with only ¥820,000 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 Murray here: "The increase of the aged population is laying a heavy burden on most societies today. In the case of Japan, however, the rapid increase in older people is making the situation even more difficult."

Japan has long adhered to the Confucian ideal of respect for one's elders, including ensuring their welfare in the later years—the old idea being that they be 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. Recession-hit industries are encouraging early retirement before mandatory 55.

Retirees who retire at 55 still wait till age 65 for a government pension but one-third of the work-force is not eligible. Unions and government have agreed retirement age should be raised and various industries are now moving in that direction—to age 60, but with the understanding that wage increases for older workers are granted on merit and not seniority—a system which has minimized large-scale worker mobility till now.

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

Apart from two "baby booms" (1946-49 and 1971-1974), Japan's birthrate declines steadily. It fell below 1 million last year in a population of 117 million. The young population is now believed to have been one of the keys to the economic "miracle" of the 1960s. Their absorption into the workforce kept cost of wages down and contributed to high productivity. But all that has changed as the youth of that era reach middle age in the '80s. Some industries find this a blessing, allowing them to automate operations, such as auto manufacturing.

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 aging—at a time when it is committed to cutting official spending to cope with budgetary restraints—is a dilemma not easily resolved.

## The first black American in Japan in 1845

The first American black person to set foot on Japan was the helmsman of a whaling ship which sailed into the harbor of Edo, now Tokyo, in the spring of 1845, says a Japanese historian.

His name was Pyrrus Concer and he was the helmsman of the whaling ship Manhattan which docked in Edo's harbor after the crew rescued 22 Japanese fishermen who had been shipwrecked, according to Masayoshi Matsumura of the Japan Foundation.

Matsumura checked Japanese history books after receiving a booklet containing a reference on the matter from American historian Arthur Davis whom he met in New York eight years ago while working for the consulate there.

According to Matsumura, the black helmsman boarded the Manhattan after winning freedom from being a slave in Southampton outside New York.

The voyage took Concer around the Cape of Good Hope, through the Indian Ocean and to the Pacific. The ship rescued 22 Japanese fishermen shipwrecked off the islands of Izu and Izu, and headed for the port of Edo.

The appearance of a foreign ship surprised the Japanese who were living under a feudal policy of isolation from other countries.

But the Manhattan was allowed to anchor after crew members explained with gestures and hand movements that they had only come to the Japanese harbor to return the Japanese fishermen.

According to historical references, many curious Japanese came to see the unusual visitors from abroad. The black man was described as being especially popular among the curious onlookers

who, the history books say, touched his skin, trying to "erase the blackness." Concer sang some songs, probably spirituals, before Japanese officials. In accounts of the visit, Concer is described as a "black man, black as ink."

Historical records in America say that upon his return to the U.S., Concer said that the Japanese fishermen appeared to fear the other crew members thinking that they might be killed, but showed him friendship for reasons he didn't understand.

The historical incident occurred eight years after the American ship Morrison was chased away by the Japanese Government by cannons and eight years before Admiral Perry demanded the opening up of the country.

Over 100 years later, Japan and the United States are friendly countries, with over 1,500,000 people crossing the ocean from both directions to visit the respective countries every year.

—Asahi Evening News



Diana Miyamoto, great granddaughter of one of the original settlers of the Yamato Colony, founded in 1906 at Livingston, Ca., reads of the dramatic history of her Issei forbears in "Yamato Colony 1906-1960", authored by Kesa Noda, and published by the Livingston-Merced JACL (231-pp., \$15.23 ppd; Ichiro Minobe, 7634 N Yamato Rd, Livingston, CA 95334, 209-394-2267).

# Scientists warn of raw fish worm hazard

At a time when Japanese dishes such as sushi and sashimi are becoming 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

## Fuji Film wins '84 Olympics bid

LOS ANGELES—Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd of Japan was named Dec. 11 as the official film of the 1984 Olympics, after outbidding the large American company, Eastman Kodak, it was reported in the Los Angeles Times. Fuji won a commitment valued at about \$9 million, and will pay the Los Angeles Olympic Committee an indicated \$5.5 million in cash.

Fuji will also set up a processing lab at the Olympic press center where the film shot by all 400 photographers accredited to the games—an estimated 250,000 rolls—will be developed free.

In return, the Japanese company will be able to use the Olympic logo and mascot in its advertising and mention its sponsorship of the American teams in the advertising.

Although Kodak had been strongly interested in serving the games, negotiations broke down when Los Angeles Olympic representatives reportedly found the American company's officials extremely limited in the commitment they were willing to make to the city.

prompted by an outbreak of fish tapeworm disease in Los Angeles in September 1980. Several people at a party, who had eaten sushi made with tuna and red snapper (from California) and with fresh salmon (from Alaska), suffered from an illness with symptoms that included abdominal cramps, nausea, flatulence, belching and diarrhea.

Physicians had discovered that these patients had been inflicted with *Diphyllobothrium* tapeworm infections, which, in this case, was transmitted from the tuna and salmon.

*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.

## 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 and Television Festival here.

Co-produced by KCET-TV in Los Angeles and the College of Fine Arts, UCLA, the two-hour special won in the category of cultural television-public service programming. The program was made possible by grants from the Japanese-U.S. Friendship Commission, Hoso Bunka Foundation, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph and the Japan Foundation.

In North America, this parasite can be found in the Great Lakes, Alaska and Canada. It can be transmitted to humans through the digestion 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 fish raw, some had said their dishes were prepared by smoking, pickling or cooking.

The tapeworm infection can be cured by Yomesan, a drug classified as a niclosamide, 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 canned fish, noted the CDC, and there are ways to prevent the infection in fresh fish, such as:

(1) Cooking all parts of the fish until they reach a temperature of at least 56C (133F) for 5 minutes.

(2) Freezing the fish to -18C (0F) for 24 hours or to -10C (14F) for 72 hours.

Curing by smoke or a brine (salt) solution can also be effective, but this method is not desirable since a proper degree of saturation throughout the tissue of the fish must be obtained.

Marine, or saltwater fish such as flounder, cod, haddock, yellowtail and ling may carry a different type of parasite, the *Anisakis simplex*, or more commonly known as "anisakids." These larval

roundworms, approximately 3/4 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, but according to Mike Moser of the Marine Science Institute at UC Santa Barbara, there are ways to prevent digesting the parasites.

Moser suggests that before one serves a raw dish using a marine catch, 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 in the shadows.

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

Freezing the fish for 60 hours at -20C (-4F) will also kill the anisakids.

Moser advises fishermen to clean their catch as soon as possible, since the larvae that are coiled in the fishes' cavity will begin to move into its muscles within hours after it is caught.

Some fish recipes, such as ceviche, call for an acidic or brine based marinade, while cured fish (such as the Norwegian recipe of Gravfish) is only lightly salted and sugared. But neither of these processes is sufficient enough to kill the parasites, noted

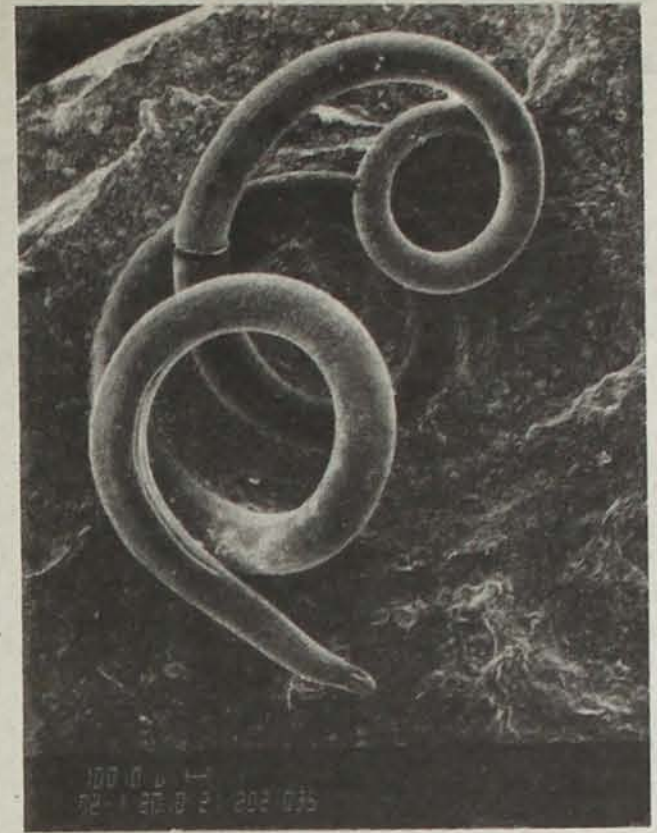


Photo by Hatsume Kosakai  
The sashimi parasite, an anisakid or fishworm (magnified 20 times) will lodge itself in the body of marine fish and if digested it can be transmitted to humans.

Moser.

Dr. Thomas Cheng, professor of cell biology and director of the marine bio-medical research division of the Medical University of South Carolina, also suggests proper freezing of fish to get rid of the parasites, but noted that it is usually not done because frozen fish is not desirable for sushi.

Cheng added that there is a greater danger of contracting anisakids from inexpensive cuts of sashimi. "The Larvae

lodge near the bones, the place where the cheapest cuts of fish come from," Cheng told The Continental Times in Ontario.

Anisakids are visible as whitish threads or flecks in the tissue, but should not be confused with veins and sinews that they resemble. A general look of mealiness should be considered suspect. Segments of the tapeworm look like cysts in the fleshy tissue.

## Bannai criticizes CWRIC chairperson

GARDENA, Ca. — Former assemblyman Paul Bannai, who resigned last September as executive staff director of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, spoke critically of chairperson Joan Z. Bernstein in a Dec. 10 article of the Gardena Valley News.

Bannai was appointed director Aug. 4, but after selecting the research staff and organizing the first of a series of hearings, he announced his resignation, stating that his decision was prompted by "criticism" from Bernstein.

He said he resigned because of a "disagreement of policy" and added: "The chairperson felt the hearings were inadequate, that we were not getting enough of the opposition, that we were not seeking them out."

Bannai, however, defended his position, saying that he did attempt to recruit volunteers from the side supporting the internment to testify at the hearing but found it difficult because such persons "did not feel they wanted to be subject to negative attention."

As an example, the Los Angeles hearings in July were pointed out, in which unpopular opinions were greeted by the Nikkei audience with boos and hisses.

Bannai in turn criticized Bernstein for not attending the hearings. "I'm there and running it. I didn't get any criticism from the people who were there," he said, calling Bernstein's disapproval of his work "third-hand."

Bannai noted that in Seattle, where his resignation took place, he had subpoenaed former assistant Secretary of War John McCloy and retired Col. Karl Bendetsen, who were the self-described "architects of the evacuation."

Although Bannai did not believe that all interned Japanese Americans and their heirs should be compensated \$25,000 each, he did feel that monetary reparations should be awarded according to the length of time each person stayed in camp.

However, he said that if the CWRIC recommends monetary payments, it might have a difficult time getting appropriations in Congress.

Bannai also said there were prejudices, both in the Nikkei community and in other segments of the population.

"On the one end there are those (in the Nikkei community) who say they won't take anything less than \$25,000, to the other end where they don't want to take anything."

He added that there are those in the non-Nikkei com-

munity, such as Lillian Baker, who feel that the internment was justified, and "will never change their minds."

**Won't seek Political Office**

Regarding his political career, Bannai said he will not run against Assemblyman Richard Floyd (D-Cal.), to whom he lost the seat last year, or for any other government offices in the near future.

He told the News that he was "out of the political arena and (didn't) relish the idea of going back to working ungodly hours." He also said he didn't believe another Republican could 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 (Republicans) thinking about it. I wish them luck."

In recent months, however, he has been approached by a number of community and state party people asking him to consider elected positions for various offices and commissions—"Everything but governor," noted Bannai.

He also said "unknown factors" might involve him again in politics, but he was "not real enthusiastic."

## Books from Pacific Citizen

(As of Jan. 1, 1982: Some books listed previously are no longer available from the PC.)

**Thirty-Five Years in the Flying Pan**, by Bill Hosokawa. Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen with new background material and a running commentary.

□ \$10.95 postpaid, hardcover.

**Nisei: the Quiet Americans**, by Bill Hosokawa. Popular history of the Japanese in America. Published in 1969.

□ \$7.85 postpaid, hardcover.

**Thunder in the Rockies: the Incredible Denver Post**, by Bill Hosokawa. Personally autographed by author for PC readers.

□ \$14.00 postpaid, hardcover.

**Japanese American Story**, by Budd Fukei. A taste of history and cultural heritage. One chapter by Mike Masaoka recalls JACL's role during WW2's Evacuation of Japanese.

□ \$7.85 postpaid, hardcover.

**Camp II Block 211**, by Jack Matsuoaka. A young cartoonist sketches life inside internment camp at Poston. The humorous touch, to be sure.

□ \$7.00 postpaid, softcover.

**PRICE IS UP!—Years of Infamy**, by Michi Weglyn. Shocking story of America's concentration camps as uncovered from secret government archives.

□ \$7.45 postpaid, softcover.

**Rulemakers of the House**, by Spark Matsunaga-Ping Chen. An inside look at the most powerful committee in the House of Representatives, based on Spark's 10-year experience in that group.

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**Yankee Samurai: Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory**, by Joe Harrington. An important contribution to Nisei history. Index of individual MIS names.

□ \$11.75 postpaid, hardcover.

**Ministry in the Assembly and Relocation Centers of World War II**, by Rev. Lester Suzuki. A unique focus of the Protestant, Catholic and Buddhist churches in the WW2 camps for Japanese Americans.

□ \$11.75, postpaid, softcover.

**They Called Her Tokyo Rose**, by Rex Gunn. Documented account of a WW2 legend by a Pacific war correspondent who stuck with the story to its unimagined culmination.

□ \$5.75 postpaid, softcover.

**Tokyo Rose: Orphan of the Pacific**, by Masaya Duus. A fascinating narrative, with introduction by Edwin O Reischauer.

□ \$13.95 postpaid, hardcover.

**Hawaiian Tales**, by Allan Beekman. Eleven matchless stories of the Japanese immigrant in Hawaii.

□ \$4.70 postpaid, hardcover.

**Sachie: a Daughter of Hawaii**, by Patsy S. Saiki. A faithful portrayal of the early Nisei in Hawaii told in novel form.

□ \$5.25 postpaid, softcover.

**East to America: A History of the Japanese in the United States**, by Robert Wilson—Bill Hosokawa. The long-awaited book undertaken as a JACL project in 1963, concise history down to 1979; Anchor to JACL-JARP's definitive social history series.

□ \$11.00 ppd, hardcover, 351-pp, index, biblio.

**NOW IN PAPERBACK!** *The Bamboo People: The Law and the Japanese Americans*. By Frank Chuman. An ever popular reference on Issei-Nisei legal history.

□ \$9.00 ppd, softcover. (Hardcover issues are out of print.)

**The Japanese American Community: A Three Generation Study**. By Gene Levine, Colbert Rhodes. JACL-JARP survey data of Issei in 1963, of the Nisei-Sansei in 1966-67 indicates degree of acculturation, relationship between attitudes and behavior within this group, and the changes; 87 tables of particular value. (Also available \$17.95 cash & carry at JACL offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington.)

□ \$18.95 ppd, hardcover, 242-pp, appendix.

**Japanese Americans: Changing Patterns of Ethnic Affiliation Over Three Generations**. By Darrel Montero. Part of JACL-JARP's definitive social history; solid reference, compilation of JACL's three-generational survey in the 1960s.

□ \$21.00 ppd, hardcover, 171-pp, biblio, appendix.

**Economics and Politics of Racial Accommodation: The Japanese of Los Angeles 1900-1942**. By John Modell. Part of JACL-JARP's definitive social history; Social historian research includes checking out the prewar files of Ratu Shimpo English section.

□ \$11.00 postpaid, hardcover.

**Legal Problems of Japanese Americans: Their History and Development in the United States**. By Dr. Moritoshi Fukuda. A scholar's examination into anti-Japanese legal problems in the U.S., and his analysis.

□ \$15.00 ppd, hardcover, 220-pp, index, footnotes, table of cases.

**Heroic Struggles of Japanese Americans: Partisan Fighters from America's Concentration Camps**. By James Oda. A block buster! The trauma of Evacuation as recalled vividly by a young man, 28 years old, at the time.

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**Report from Round-Eye Country: A Collection of Sketches, Both Verbal and Visual, by a Transplanted American!** By Pete Hironaka. A personal selection of his most-telling editorial cartoons (many from the PC) and anecdotes; a humor-laden addition for the Nisei library.

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FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

## 'Love' of Humanity

Salt Lake City

Each new year, unused and untried, begins with hope. It is expressed in the ritual exchange of holiday cards. The wishes for health and wealth and success and happiness. There is nothing wrong with that. They are nice wishes. And if one wants them badly enough, all are attainable, more or less. Most of us go through life in the pursuit of perfection or protection of these values. The perpetual engagement with personal kingdoms.

The other night, I was sorting through the mail, separating the cards. Occasionally, I paused to read a note or letter. That didn't require much time, since some of my best friends are apparently illiterate. That's all right. Idly, I examined the printed messages. They were the usual disappointing duplications.

"Is this all there is to life? I asked out loud. My husband happened to be in the same room. "Now, what are you complaining about?" he asked automatically. "There's something missing in these messages," I said, pointing to the printed greetings. My husband shook his head and resumed reading. His solicitous, unsolicited advice has always been, "Keep your mouth closed and you'll pass." He means I have the right nondescript appearance and a matching dull personality. There is safety in being an inscrutable Asian. It conceals an occasionally curious mind. Unfortunately, I have a strong proclivity toward recklessness. I spell things out. It takes me into dangerous territory. I should have been content with wishes for health and wealth and success and happiness. Instead, once convinced that something was missing, I couldn't shake the idea.

The answer arrived accidentally. At the beginning of 1981, I wrote a piece on my teacher at Gila, Mabel Sheldon Williams. In 1964, she retired to the Frasier Meadows Manor in Boulder, Colorado. She had completed 37 years of missionary service in India. To many former students, she remains a teacher of life, for life. The article was read by Joshua Tsujimoto of Elma, New York. He had written Mrs. Williams immediately afterward. She had responded. Somehow, since then, he misplaced her address and wrote asking if I could provide it. I hope Joshua Tsujimoto will not mind my sharing portions of his letter with you.

He wrote, "I, too, was among those influenced by her life. I met her while on an assignment from Poston to assist Rev. Clifford Nakadegawa at the Gila River Church. She encouraged me to consider agricultural missions as a life calling. My interest in that field has been very strong all these years, although nothing had materialized towards my going overseas.

"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), Wheaton, Illinois, to become 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 slick cards. I have been looking for an appropriate word. One that could be added to "health" and "wealth" and "success" and "happiness". I have tried several, but they do not fit. All miss the mark. The idea is in my head. 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 it will. #

## Project ASIA aids So. Cal. libraries

LOS ANGELES—Project ASIA (Asian Shared Information and Acquisitions), funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, recently purchased, catalogued and processed over 500 Japanese language books and has distributed them to various Southern California libraries.

ASIA, which operates within the South State Cooperative Library System (Los Angeles and Kern Counties) and Santiago Library System (Orange County) has circulated a series of traveling packets containing Asian titles in three other languages (Chinese, Korean and Vietnamese) among member libraries. For more information call Project Director Arlene Shimizu (213) 974-6540 or Judy Chow and Susan Teng 974-6503.

# Toronto Nikkei backs new human rights bill

By MARK SUZUKI

TORONTO—The Toronto Japanese Canadian Citizens' Association has decided to make a submission supporting the revised new Bill 7, which would add sweeping changes to the 19-year old Ontario Human Rights Code.

The bill, introduced last fall, includes amendments such as: —A contract compliance standard, where companies doing business with the government would be monitored for violations of the code;

—Boards of inquiry that would have the power to recommend the introduction of affirmative action programs in companies guilty of systematic discrimination.

Other changes would prohibit discrimination in employment, accommodation and against the physically or mentally handicapped. The bill also promises faster processing of complaints by the Ontario Human Rights Commission, which will be given more powers to deal with offenders.

Civil rights experts here say that the proposed bill could be one of the most progressive in North America, but groups of neo-conservative and right-wing lobbyists are attempting to derail the bill with well-concerted attacks.

E. Cummings Davenport, president of the Napanee, Ont., Progressive Conservative Association, demanded Robert Elgie, the Labor Minister, be fired for trying to push the bill through. Davenport also argued the human rights commission is filled with new Canadians who are trying to change Canada "without our consent."

Ruth Walker, representing Hamilton, Ont., Apartment Association, said businessmen have to discriminate in order to survive.

The City of Sarnia argued in another brief that proposed employee protection against discrimination "may be very restrictive in terms of the city's hiring and advancement practices."

And James Taylor, a conservative MPP, broke ranks with his party and called the new code socialist dogma that conjures up "the sound of jackboots."

Key support for the bill has come from Toronto. Mayor Art Eggleton urged the Ontario Government to stand firm against the criticism, especially the search and seizure legislation.

The TJCCA was urged to take a strong stand in support of the

bill because several cases have come up recently that indicate racism and discrimination continue to be real and growing problems in the city.

The Social Planning Council of Metro Toronto says studies show bias by employers against racial and ethnic minorities in hiring and promoting is widespread, and the situation is creating a time bomb that could create race riots similar to those that rocked Britain earlier this year.

The council report confirmed another study conducted a few years ago by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, which showed that private employment agencies willingly complied with requests from companies to screen out non-white candidates from job applicants.

The TJCCA was also told about an upsurge of racist graffiti at the University of Toronto. The main targets were Jews and Chinese, but one scrawl had a close familiarity. It said: "Remember Hiroshima—and we'll do it again to you slant-eyed, jabbering little monkeys."

Racist slurs and name calling also appear to be continuing in Toronto schools, despite official efforts to stop them.

A Caucasian wife of a Japanese Canadian told how her 5-year-old daughter was beaten by a 10-year-old boy and called Jap. The little girl came home and refused to talk with her father and grandparents. When the wife complained to a teacher, the response she got was: "You knew what you were getting into when you married him."

The incidents continue. School children are leaving racist letters at the door of the same family, leaving the parents worried and concerned about their futures.

In the same neighborhood, a black doctor, married to a Caucasian woman, was forced to move out of the area, because his daughter was getting beaten and her hair was falling out from nervousness and tension.

Across the city, in the Metro Toronto borough of Scarborough, a Japanese Canadian mother angrily withdrew her daughter from a neighborhood school, after the principal refused to apologize for a slur made by his son against the girl.

At present, only the Toronto Board of Education has policies that outlaw those types of actions. The City of North York is now formulating similar policies. But Metro's four other boroughs are lagging far behind in bringing in necessary human rights legislation that would go towards stamping out prejudiced attitudes in the homes.

## Asian attorney sworn in by Justice Sandra O'Connor

WASHINGTON—Coralie Chun Matayoshi was recently sworn into the practice of law by U.S. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor here. Matayoshi was the first person to be sworn in by O'Connor in her capacity as a Supreme Court justice.

Matayoshi is an attorney specializing in anti-trust in the U.S. Department of Justice. She received her Juris Doctor degree from Hastings College of Law and was the 1976 Narcissus Queen in Honolulu.

## High court OKs worship on campus

WASHINGTON—Student religious groups have a right to use state college and university campuses, as do other student associations, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled Dec. 8—a major 8-1 decision on religious freedom.

The court held that the Univ. of Missouri at Kansas City had violated constitution-

al rights by forbidding students to use school facilities for religious worship or teaching. Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., writing for the majority, found that a university can give "equal access" to all groups, including religious ones, without violating the division between church and state.

## San Jose Buddhist pastor retires

SAN JOSE, Ca.—After 22 years of service, the Rev. Kyoshiro Tokunaga, 76, retired Dec. 31 as pastor of the San Jose Buddhist Church and rinban of the San Jose Betsuin of the Buddhist Churches of America. A special community banquet was held in his honor Dec. 8 at the San Jose Hyatt House.

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 religions. 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 camps in Crystal City, Tx. and Santa Fe, N.M. He spent most of his life before and during his internment teaching Japanese and English.

The Rev. Rinbun Tokunaga 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 Shin Shu.

He joined the San Jose church as executive secretary in 1951 and assumed ministerial duties there in 1959. He served as associate pastor at the Fifth Street church until the 1976 retirement of the Rev. Rinban Ejitsu Hojo, when Tokunaga took over as its head minister and rinban of the San Jose Betsuin.

His retirement plans include writing and translating of Japanese works on Buddha.

## Matsunaga introduces bill for U.S. peace academy

WASHINGTON—A bill that would provide for the establishment of a United States Academy of Peace was introduced in the Senate Nov. 24 by Senators Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hi.), Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.) and Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.), principal co-sponsors of the bill. The proposed legislation would carry out the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Proposals for the National Academy of Peace and Conflict Resolution, which submitted its final report to the President and the Congress on Oct. 20.

Another 49 senators joined in introducing the bill and Matsunaga, who chaired the study commission, announced that similar legislation was introduced in the House by Rep. Dan Glickman (D-Ks.) who had also been a member of the academy committee.

Matsunaga said in his Senate floor speech that the proposed Academy of Peace would be a federally-created, non-profit interdisciplinary institution that could serve both the private and public sector through peace research, education training and informa-

tional services.

Although the proposed academy would not be a policy-making institution, it would respond to concerns and activities of Congress and the Executive Branch, focusing on the elements of peace, the causes of war and the skills needed to resolve international conflicts without violence.

The academy's facilities would be based here, and its many services would include graduate and post-graduate educational programs, workshops for public and private organizations, and research.

The estimated cost for the proposed institution, noted Matsunaga, would be \$31 million for the first two years of operation. The Hawaii legislator noted that this required fund would be "less than one-tenth of the cost of a single B-1 bomber."

"The U.S. Academy of Peace would not eliminate our need for a strong national defense and foreign aid, but by learning to cope with international disputes without resort to violence, we would increase our national security and reduce our reliance on costly weapons," added Matsunaga.

## High school drug raid drags in Sansei

ARCADIA, Ca.—Culminating a 2½-month investigation, police here arrested in mid-December five adults—among them Arcadia High School senior Steve Fujikawa, 18—and 23 high school students 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 Nikkei as the locale of the wartime Santa Anita temporary internment facility.) #

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## PC PEOPLE

### Awards

The Japanese Women Student Alumnae Club Fellowship at UC Berkeley was awarded Dec. 8 to Christine Kiyomi Okuda of Honolulu. Okuda, a first-year graduate student in Civil Engineering, had attended the University of Hawaii at Manoa where she attained a 3.70 gpa and earned a BS in Civil Engineering with Distinction in May 1981.

Two UC Berkeley undergraduates, Yoshiko A. Otonari and Alice Uyeno, were recently awarded the Japanese Women Scholarship for 1981-82. Otonari is a Sophomore in Chemistry with a 3.64 GPA and Uyeno is a freshman in Computer Science with a 4.00 GPA.

Norman Atsuto Maehara and Gregory K. Wada were both selected to appear in the 13th edition of Who's Who in California. Maehara, of Gardena, is the assistant director of Pharmacy Service at Alhambra Community Hospital and the owner of the Anzen Second Street imported gourmet cookware and hardware store.

Wada is a landscape contractor and owner of Wada Kinsuien Landscaping, which specializes in Japanese landscaping.

Both Wada and Maehara received a scroll from the Who's Who Historical Society acknowledging their exceptional achievements.

Chieko Hata received the Margaret Sanger Award recently in Washington for her service to the Planned Parenthood Association. Hata who served with the Association for over 29 years, is the widow of the late Harry Hata of Chicago.

### Government

Wallace Mitsunaga, outgoing president of the Hawaii Government Employees' Association, won election Dec. 2, 1981 as a trustee of Hawaii's state Employee Retirement System, defeating incumbent trustee Anita Moepono.

In San Diego, Naomi Kashiwabara recently earned membership in the Navy Ocean Systems Center's Blood Bank 10-Gallon Club, after donating his 80th pint of blood.

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### Government

David Yamada was recently appointed to the City of Pasadena Human Relations Committee, joining Mack Yamaguchi (of the Pasadena JACL) who has been serving the committee for some six years.

Friday, January 1-8, 1982 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—15

### CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

The Univ. of the Pacific, McGeorge School of Law, is seeking to expand its roster of persons of high academic promise who wish to consider careers in law school teaching. Of special interest are women and members of minority groups. Applicants for the position at the rank of Assistant, Associate or Full Professor are desired. J.D. degree with high rank, law journal status, graduate study and practice or clerkship are preferred. Prior law teaching is required for appointment as a full Professor. Special interests include Real Property, Trust and Estates, Torts and Business Associations and Securities Regulations. Credentials and description of areas of interest should be forwarded to: Gordon D. Schaber, Dean, McGeorge School of Law, University of the Pacific, 3200 Fifth Ave., Sacramento, CA 95817.

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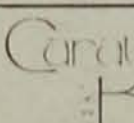
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## U.S. auto firms lack productivity, expert says

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 an auto 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 Depart-

ment of Transportation study showed Japanese car makers pay an average of \$1,700 less than U.S. manufacturers to put together comparable autos.

American auto manufacturers are "flat out broke," said Harbour, who added, "General Motors is in just as much trouble as Chrysler." He also said the U.S. is "going right down the sewer" be-

cause manufacturers have failed to boost productivity.

Harbour based his conclusions on a current study comparing Japanese and U.S. auto companies taken 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 (\$19 per hour vs. \$12 per hr.), they work less in terms of time (45 min. per hr. vs. 58). The differences in productivity is due "mostly (to) bad management," he said.

Harbour also feels 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 its 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 trainers for 25 offices. The Pasadena native was formerly Assistant Manager of the DMV's South Lake Tahoe office. She has been active with the Gardena VFW 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 the late Kajiro and Kotomi Hamaguchi of Pasadena.

## Robbery victim flies home; wife in critical condition

LOS ANGELES—Kazuyoshi Miura, the Japanese visitor who had been wounded along with his wife Kazumi in a robbery Nov. 18 (PC Dec. 4), returned to Japan on Dec. 17 alone, leaving his spouse at County USC Medical Center where she remained unconscious, paralyzed and blind and listed in critical condition.

She had been that way since the tragic robbery and shooting in the downtown area in which they lost \$1,200 to the assailants.

Before departing for Japan from Los Angeles International Airport, Miura told reporters that his first concern was for his wife, who is also the mother of their 13-month old child. He said he was reluctant to return to Japan without her, since it is uncertain whether she will ever see, walk or talk again.

Miura said the U.S. Air Force will probably fly her home in a specially equipped medical evacuation aircraft.

He added that his wounded leg was "getting better and better," and he should begin walking soon.

He was surprised and disappointed that neither he nor his wife are eligible for any type of financial aid to help offset their approximately \$62,000 in medical bills, and \$18,000 in traveling expenses.

Miura, who travels frequently to the U.S. for his import/export business, noted, "My true feeling is that I don't want to come back (to Los Angeles). I will come back because I have my job to do, to support my family and my employees. But I do not want to come back—I will feel very uncomfortable."

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