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CWRIC’s 11 RECOMMENDATIONS:
$20,000 for concludees, but not heirs

WASHINGTON - A study of economic losses of Japanese Americans recommended to President Ronald Reagan by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concluded that the economic loss suffered by the Japanese American community totaled $6.2 billion dollars in 1983 dollars.

The study, which spanned four years, was commissioned by the government in setting up the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (the CWRIC) in 1980.

The Commission recommended that each internee be paid $20,000, regardless of the amount of property lost.

The estimated economic losses included:
- $2 billion for lost property
- $1.8 billion for lost earnings during the internment years
- $1.4 billion for lost earnings between 1945 and 1983
- $892 million for lost earnings of internees who died during the internment
- $128 million for interest and inflation
- $810 million for the benefit of heirs of interned persons
- $41 million for interest and inflation
- $2.5 billion for lost earnings of internees' relatives
- $72 million for interest and inflation
- $6.2 billion in total

The report also recommended that each internee be paid $20,000, regardless of the amount of property lost.

The report is available online at www.jacal.org.

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Chicago's Japanese: ethnic identity boils away in melting pot

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Article by Michelle Stevens. Reprinted with permission.

Chicago may be a growing giant in international trade but Chicago's already tiny Japanese community is getting even smaller as Japanese Americans strive to blend into the American melting pot. As many as 25,000 Japanese Americans settled in the Chicago area after World War II, but only 15,000 remain. Most of the estimated 6,000 who now live in the city have settled in Edgewater, Uptown, Lake View and Hyde Park.

The Japanese language and customs are disappearing. With each new generation, fewer Japanese Americans speak the native language. Fewer still practice Buddhism, the traditional religion. And, increasingly, the younger generation is marrying outsiders.

Even the names are changing, with Keiths and Jennifers outnumbering the Kamis and Mikos.

"As with all other ethnic groups, the kids rebel," said Jim Nishimura, office manager of the Midwest Buddhist Temple.

435 W. Menomonee. "After they graduate high school, they think they are grown and they want to cut the apron strings, so to speak."

"So they move away from home; they don't go to Sunday school (to learn the language and religion) anymore. They go out of town to school. And they really come back."

Arthur T. Morimitsu, president of the Japanese American Service Committee, estimates that less than 20 percent of Chicago's Sanois, or third-generation population, can speak Japanese.

But he's not surprised.

"After all, English is their native tongue," said Morimitsu, a 78-year-old Nisei, or second generation, who learned Japanese in military intelligence school.

A few organizations offer Japanese-language courses, but students of Japanese descent are a minority in many classes, indicating a lack of interest.

If Chicago's Japanese community lacks strong ties, efforts are under way to keep the culture alive through other traditional Japanese activities.

A Saturday night Japanese-language radio program, "Sakura Hour," 9 p.m. on WSBCAM-1 (102.1) and the Chicago Shimpou, a Japanese-language newspaper, provide cultural sustenance for interested Japanese Americans.

The church also sponsors traditional Japanese activities, such as the religious Otono festival in July and the Ginza cultural festival in August, where participants wear colorful kimonos and traditional music.

"We are Americans first, but we still want to preserve our Japanese culture," said Fumio Toyoda, president of the Japanese American Service Committee.

"We specialize in teaching living arts that can be passed on directly from one person to another."

The church opened in 1937 as a dojo, or training hall, for teaching the martial art of aikido. Since then, it has added courses in karate and kendo (Japanese fencing). Zen meditation, Kyudo archery, massage, Ishoana (flower arrangement) and traditional tea ceremony.

And there are some other bright signs. Natalia Sugihara, superintendent of the Japanese American school at Midwest Bud­ dhist Church, recently noticed a renewed interest in the language among young Japanese Americans.

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Answers by the National JACL Committee for Redress

Article I: a) freedom of religion, b) freedom to assemble, c) freedom of the press, d) freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures.

Article II: a) right to loan indemnity or to be inferred of the charges, b) right to live, liberty, and property.

Article VII: 1) right to speedily and public manner to be tried; 2) right to be tried on the issues of fact by jury; 3) right to be tried with the consent of the accused; 4) right to be tried by an impartial jury; and 5) right to be tried by an impartial jury.

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HOME NEWS

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Mid-Columbia scholarship rules updated

5. EDC-MDC Convention Aug. 11-14.

6. CWRIC Report: Latin Americans

Matsui lauds CWRIC for outstanding job

WASHINGTON--Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif) Friday (June 17) commended the National Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians on the "outstanding job it has done in documenting our present and future generations this sad chapter in American history, the unwarranted relocation and internment of 120,000 civilians of Japanese ancestry.

The CWRIC recommendations were released June 16 and were based on a 2-1/2-year study by the Commission of the WRC relocation and internment program. The recommendations will now be submitted to the U.S. Congress for consideration.

The House judiciary committee intends to report the bill in public order for the purpose of recommending legislation to Congress.

(Sen. Spark Matsunaga saluted the Commission for "keeping the ideals and democratic uprightness in their minds while formulating their recommendations and discharging their duties."

The value of the loss in 1983 dollars to account for inflation alone, was estimated to be $1.8 billion dollars, a figure which can never fully compensate those who were placed in camps, but can serve a symbol of a reparable and concrete form."

Rep. Norman Mineta said while putting a dollar value of loss of freedom in an internment camp were "unrecompensible, we can, however, begin to measure the billions of dollars forfeited in lost property, lost businesses and lost salaries.

"The Commission's recommendations are and well reasoned, clearly demonstrating the Commission's commitment to finding a just and equitable remedy for the injustice of internment," Matsui said.

Among its recommendations, the Commission requested payment of $20,000 to each internee now living, based substantially on an analysis presented for the CWRIC covering the tangible loss of property and income. But no dollar amounts can truly compensate for those years of internment.

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Reading concert

LOS ANGELES--Den Magaw and Sachiko of East West Players will present "Recollection and Rice", a concert of songs, stories and footloose June 24 at 8 p.m. at Asiana Bookstore, 211 Towne Ave.

"The purpose of the study has been to analyze the extent of the economic loss and develop recommendable and reproducible estimates of that loss," Matsui said.

"The analysis deals with property loss that was not compensated in claims paid under the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act of 1946 and income loss incurred by the detainees. Unfortunately, the ethnic Japanese suffered many losses through the internment years, including the lands being uprooted and from their careers and education being disrupted. But the scope of this analysis is limited to a determination under rigorously applied analytical methods of only income and property losses during the detention years...

"The analysis period from 1942 to 1946," she said.

Loans Shown in Four Ways

The ICF analysis concludes that because the losses under investigation were incurred 40 years ago, there is no straightforward way to present a single figure for the value of losses incurred by the ethnic Japanese community. For each estimate of losses, figures are presented in four ways:

1. The value of the loss in 1940 dollars--$892 million to $729 million.
2. The value of the loss in 1983 dollars--$128 million to $110,000.
3. The value of the loss in 1983 dollars at actual corporate bond rates between the years--$1.8 billion to $1.4 billion.
4. The value of the loss in 1983 dollars adjusted for property and income loss--$6.2 billion.

Loans of 88,000 Detainees

Adjustments for foreign residents are made to account for the fact that had the loss not occurred, the ethnic Japanese population would have been 450,000 in 1945 and 1983.

The Commission, recommended by Congress in 1980 to review the facts and circumstances surrounding the internment, was established on Feb. 16, 1942, signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt which led to the exclusion of approximately 120,000 Americans and resident Japanese aliens from the West Coast. An estimated 50,000 to 60,000 were impelled to leave the West Coast on their own. Another 110,000 people were removed and detained in isolated camps.

The ICF analysis of income losses from the internment shows that $892 million to $729 million were lost in 1940 dollars. The losses were substantial, but the scope of this analysis is limited to a determination under rigorously applied analytical methods of only income and property losses during the detention years...

The Japanese American community...
Top quality sign given Little Tokyo renewal

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo has successfully navigated a difficult course in the last 13 years, resisting the encroachment of the Civic Center and Skid Row and attracting high quality new development without losing its status as a robust ethnic community. Its next challenge may be to avoid the pitfalls of success.

One of the key factors in the rapid transformation of Little Tokyo from an aging, deteriorating neighborhood to a vibrant commercial, residential and tourist center was the extraordinary support of local residents and businessmen for new development and the Community Redevelopment Agency’s efforts. That local support has led to a radical change in the way outsiders, investors and developers look at Little Tokyo.

The bankers are now competing to secure participation in projects, land values are booming and we have proposals for office towers of 300,000-400,000 square feet,” says H. Cooke Sunoo, project manager of the CRA’s Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project.

With Little Tokyo now firmly established as an attractive neighborhood for developers, the community’s attitude has changed. There is a new “blind encouragement of development,” according to Sunoo.

“Some of our members are exulting over the increased values and activity in Little Tokyo.”

Sunoo was quick to note that there is no opposition to any projects now planned, but there is concern about "projects that might come down the pike".

One proposal several years ago for a 300,000 square foot office building, he noted, was dropped after receiving a " lukewarm reception" from the community.

One of the great successes of Little Tokyo, according to Sunoo, has been the ability of the CRA and local residents to maintain and enhance a true community, not just a commercial center.

Along with the New Otani Hotel and the Higashi Honganji Buddhist Temple, the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, the Little Tokyo Towers senior citizen housing project are the main structures in the area.

Left to operate on its own, the real estate market would probably dictate dense commercial development on the remaining underdeveloped lots in Little Tokyo, possibly dwarfing and diluting the strength of the ethnic community. More commercial developments are planned, but so are condominiums, hospitals, theatres and museums.

"Trying to create a balance of these developments is critical," says Sunoo.

Community balance is evident in the projects now in the construction, planning or active negotiation stages.

-Construction began in April on a 60,000 square foot office building to house Calif. First Bank which has already have an operating commercial development on the site.

-Construction began in April on a 60,000 square foot office building to house Calif. First Bank which has been doing business in Little Tokyo for 10 years. Completion is scheduled for mid-1985.

-A partnership of local businessmen Bob Honda and Tien Fu Ho, Little Tokyo Housing Development Ltd., is set to construct this summer the first market-rate housing for Little Tokyo in over 50 years, a 146-unit condominium.

-Five properties along First and Weller streets are working with the CRA to assemble their properties for a commercial-office hotel development on the site.

-Sunoo said negotiations are already underway with a major developer.

-Another hotel is in the planning stages for the south side of First Street between San Pedro Street and Central Avenue, by a group of local developers, Sunny International Development.

-Sunoo said the investors already have an operating commitment from an unidentified major hotel chain.

-A 50-year-old "Art Deco" industrial building at the southwest corner of Central and Second known as Bruns­

-Sunoo said, "We’re looking for you!"

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Top quality sign given Little Tokyo renewal

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Natsu Matsuri

Chicago—Enjoy a taste of Japan at the annual Natsu Matsuri, sponsored by the Buddhist Temple of Chicago, 1135 W. Leland Ave., July 2-3. Chicken teriyaki, sushi, udon and somen will be served in the atmosphere of the Japanese Pine arts festival.

PC People

Award

Kenneth K. Tanaka, Terrance, a 23-year-old employee with Aerospace Corp., El Segundo, was named Asian-Pacific American of the Year among administrative personnel. He is group controller in administration.

Natsu Matsuri could not speak Japanese, the non-fluency rate jumped to almost 15 percent among third-generation Japanese.

In Chicago, the rate is worse. Only 20 percent of third-generation Japanese can speak the language, social and civic organization spokesmen said, and most who can speak the language are young people who regularly talk in Israeli or Japanese American born in Japan.

About 75 percent of Japan's population is Buddhist, and Christianity is practiced by less than one percent. Chicago's Japanese community is almost equally divided between Buddhists and Christians.

Membership in the Midwest Buddhist Temple is about 350 active members, down from about 600 when it was established in 1944 by a then-growing Japanese community. Other Buddhist temples also report declining memberships, due to the dwindling Japanese population.

The Japanese American population in the United States increased from 580,000 in 1970 to the current level of 716,000. Almost all of the new settlers are on the West Coast.

In Illinois, about 18,000 Japanese Americans live in the six-county metropolitan area, most in suburban Wilmette, Elk Grove Village and Long Grove.

The number of Japanese in the city is down to 6,000 from 8,000 in 1980 and 11,000 in 1970. They represent only three-tenths of one percent of the city's population, and two-tenths of one percent of the six-county area.

But wherever they settle, Japanese Americans have maintained a proud heritage of thrift, education and hard work.

Discipline to Hard Work

"I don't know if hard work is a trait among the Japanese or Chinese, or Koreans and other Orientals, but we were disciplined to work hard," Nishimura said.

That work ethic followed the first wave of Japanese immigrants at the turn of the century who settled along the West Coast in Washington, Oregon and California.

Though hired for menial jobs that paid little, the immigrants quietly performed their tasks, saved their money and bought farms and businesses. They sent for their families and formed tight-knit communities where they carried on their ethnic traditions.

Many of those communities were torn apart during World War II as 110,000 people of Japanese ancestry were placed in detention camps.

Many lost the homes and businesses they had worked so hard to build.

"My family was a victim of the war hysteria," said Nishimura, whose father lost the 20-unit apartment building he owned in Seattle.

At the time, the Japanese had a few days to get rid of their homes, furnishings, cars and businesses—either by selling them or leaving them in Uncle Sam's custody.

"Very few" Japanese lived in Chicago before the war, said Bill Yoshino, regional director of the Japanese American Citizens League. But when the war ended, 20,000 to 25,000 came here to make their fortunes and rebuild their lives.

The mean income of Japanese and other Orientals was $25,341 in 1960, just under the $25,681 earned by whites, but well ahead of the $17,390 earned by Hispanics and the $16,966 earned by blacks.

That income is mainly earned in professional fields such as teaching, law, medicine and business, according to the Japanese American Chamber of Commerce. About 90 percent of the Japanese in Chicago are college graduates, a chamber spokesman said.

Nishimura attributes the Japanese Americans' postwar achievements to hard work and ethnic pride.

"After the war, the Japanese people had to start all over with no money and no belongings. The ones who found jobs had to work hard to support the entire family," he said.

When Japanese families were dispersing after the camps, the elders warned, "Do an honest day's work. Don't do anything to bring shame to yourself or your family. And above all, do not bring dishonor to the Japanese people.

Nishimura, for one, remembered those admonitions when he went to work for Ryerson Steel in 1945.

"Non-Japanese people would look at me and they had never seen a Japanese person before. You had to be on your toes," he said. "You didn't want to be known as lazy or irresponsible, which would bring shame on the Japanese people. So whenever I was sick or whatever I'd go in any ways.

Darrel Montero, a University of Maryland professor who studied the gains of three generations of Japanese Americans, said the group has made great strides.

"It is remarkable that within a generation [they] have been able to out-achieve the total U.S. population," he said. "And they have done this against the backdrop of very irregular immigration patterns and against a great deal of discrimination.

But Montero's study, commissioned by the Japanese American Citizens League, also showed that in their zeal to adopt the American culture, the Japanese were rapidly losing their ethnic identity.

The study indicated that the rate to intermarriage between Japanese Americans and non-Orientals— a strong indicator of assimilation—jumped from 10 percent among the Nisei to 40 percent among the Sansei.
**GRAVE INJUS'TICE OF ANOTHER KIND**

By Jim Okutsu

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, this past February, described the forced evacuation and detention of 120,000 Japanese Americans during World War II as a "grave injustice," but as is true with most sequels, this one is a dud. The Hardest hit individual monetary damages did not follow. Again, (See San Francisco Examiner, June 18) and for its sensationalist journalism, the news organization’s Washington D.C. office has attracted such a feature by Lawrence McCullin on alleged "laundering" of Japanese American service history. This focus of the journalistic piece is almost entirely on Japanese American "treachery" and blacks as possible agents for Japan. In actuality, the Japanese government was far more interested in Japan’s other misdeeds. The Federal government directed the recruiting and dissemination of Japanese American volunteers, in fact. This international labors, leftists, Japanese Americans and nationals. So why does McCullin present the two groups as if Japanese American and blacks? No mention is made of an ultra-conservative white group called the "Silver Shirts" whose leader branded President Roosevelt a communist and requested an illegal "investigation" of the Japanese American race on numerous occasions. To apparently turn away from the story, it is clear that the Japanese government hoped to capitalize on the mania for Japanese American militarily and economically disadvantaged groups in America, in terms of actual significant intelligence information transmitted through the secret channel, a little of value appears evident. Moreover, only a few instances of actual misinformation alleged to have been fed to the public was a Trumpet of "sinister" sources. It is more of a "haunting" situation. But, even if Japanese Americans were innocent in espionage activities (and history has verified that they were), it would not have been brought against Japanese Americans, it is insufficient military justification to silence the American’s of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. The group actively violated civil and constitutional guarantees.

Also lacking in the McCullin account are the traditionalized German and Italian intelligence activities in America. Yet, as was clear, German as well as Nisei were not concentrated to the same extent as the Japanese.

Since we are dealing with allegations, McCullin does not mention the most pressing of all allegations of sabotage by the American government to the West Coast Japanese residents. There were complaints of Japanese newspapers and magazines being delayed or destroyed and that shipments of Japanese leaving America were overcharged to ensure the result. The rumor that Japanese departees brought the U.S. money out of the country is not true. McCullin’s only significant contribution is his mention that the Japanese government sometimes automatically assumed that the Nisei and Nisei were not loyal to Japan rather than to America. In the case of the Nisei, all those born before 1924 were considered to be dual citizens of both countries.

Thus, the Japanese government maneuvered indirectly to the United States government to be "invaded." McCullin seems to be sowing confusion to distinguish between Japanese and Japanese Americans and implies the opposite. With relations rapidly deteriorating between the two countries, the American government wanted to be on the Japanese to "evacuate" Japanese Americans. They could also refer to the total recommendation warrants serious consideration by the Japanese American Citizens League.

We are extremely pleased that the Commission has seen fit to recommend full war damages and monetary compensation in symbolic recognition of the personal suffering loyal Americans were forced to experience as a result of the government’s action. Furthermore, we are pleased that the Commission has also recommended the establishment of a fund to be publicly to exchange for public educational and humanitarian purposes as a memorial to one of the bleakest episodes in this nation’s history.

We commend the distinguished members of the Commission on the completion of a difficult Congressional mandate to provide an opportunity to find and correct, if possible, of which reflect the courage of the individual commissioners and their collective belief in the democratic principles by which we are formed. Our home is an America. It is our hope that the U.S. Congress will deliberate these recommendations into legislative mandates, to rectify a grave injustice of the past and insure the democratic principles of this nation for the future.

**JACL 'extremely pleased' with CWRIC recommendations**

SAN FRANCISCO—National JACL Headquarters, in its statement June 16, was "extremely pleased" with the recommenda- tions of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians presented earlier in the day at a hastily-called press conference in Washington. The recommendations were to the United States government.

The JACL statement, announced by Ron Wakabayashi, national director, is as follows:

The JACL appreciates the efforts of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians for providing substantial recommendations that the government on numerous occasions. To apparently turn away from the story, it is clear that the Japanese government hoped to capitalize on the mania for Japanese American militarily and economically disadvantaged groups in America, in terms of actual significant intelligence information transmitted through the secret channel, a little of value appears evident. Moreover, only a few instances of actual misinformation alleged to have been fed to the public was a Trumpet of "sinister" sources. It is more of a "haunting" situation. But, even if Japanese Americans were innocent in espionage activities (and history has verified that they were), it would not have been brought against Japanese Americans, it is insufficient military justification to silence the American’s of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. The group actively violated civil and constitutional guarantees.

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Beautiful changes in Little Tokyo

Los Angeles

If you haven't been in Little Tokyo recently, say the last couple of years, be on notice that spectacular things are happening. They are centered around the American Cultural and Community Center complex on South San Pedro Street where a blocky five-story Center Building was completed in 1980. It houses a library, an art gallery, and meeting rooms for dozens of non-profit community groups.

Adjacent to the Center Building is the magnificent James Irvine Japanese garden, a green oasis of running water and groves of Japanese maples with the bustle of the metropolis. Nearby is the 814-seat Japan America Theatre, opened only a few weeks ago with proper ceremony, a jewel of an auditorium to showcase cultural events.

And between the two buildings a spacious plaza, designed by Isamu Noguchi and featuring one of his huge stone sculptures, is taking shape. It is expected to be ready in time for Nisei Week.

But this is not all; the complex is merely the centerpiece for other public and private endeavors. Nearby are the Union Church, Little Tokyo Towers, the 300-plus unit low-rent apartment house, the Higashi Honganji Buddhist Temple. Not far away are the New Otani Hotel, Weller shopping court, and the Japanese Village Plaza shopping area. California First Bank is getting ready to erect a new building. Bruce Kaji of Merit Savings has a twin lower project in the planning stage. There are other ambitious projects.

One recent movement Harry Honda provided the broad picture from the upper floors of the Center Building, and later, Kabut care of the Kaskinami section in the shadow of the Japanese-American Cultural and Community Center, escort us on a guided tour. What we saw was, to say the least, impressive and a distant cry from anything Japanese-American could have dreamed of four decades ago when they were banished into concentration camps by wartime hysteria.

At war's end they must have come back with grave misgivings to a Japan that had seen the signs of the City of Hell. The War Relocation Authority, which was looking to the long future of Japanese-Americans, had urged them to disperse, to make themselves less conspicuous, to avoid congregating in the oldghettos. It was good advice but those who returned to Tokyo didn't heed it. They chose to try to revive their ethnic culture.

And they made something far, better of what had been home. They sought out the talent, dedication, courage. And money. Of any one person is more responsible than any other for the creation of the cultural center, he would be George J. Doizaki, dynamic, driving president of JACC for eight of its most difficult years. He died in 1982 without seeing his project finished, but by then the groundwork had been completed. Doizaki had the vision, dedication and courage, in him knew where he could find the talent and money.

But in a broader sense the cultural center is the product of the efforts and contributions of thousands of Japanese-Americans and it is their particular pride. This is a showplace that demonstrates that the expanding Japanese-American community has a home base, that it has sunk its roots into the fertile Southern California soil and produced a complex that does their culture and ethnic background proud.

It took a hundred years, from the arrival of the first Issei, to build the center. It may stand and grow another century. Katsumi Konitsugu has written with per:

"Here, the Sansei, Yonsei and emerging generations can come to touch their roots. Enlightened on their heritage and enriched by their past, they can confidently set forth to take their place in the great mosaic of American life."

Chapter reviews scholarship

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—While the Mid-Columbia JACL decided to cancel its annual graduation banquet this year, it allowed for a serious discussion by members at its general meeting May 20 at the H.R. Electric Co-op Building.

According to Yuki Koyukura, president, new guidelines on presenting awards were adopted:

1. That the money would be used by winners attending a four-year college or university, community college, or business school at least nine months.

2. That funds not be given in lump sum but divided in equal semesters or quarters during the first year.

The money was to be distributed to those approved by the JACL chapter and the District President. The chapter was able to increase the scholarship money because of increased donations, especially from the Japanese Contributions Fund.

As a JACL social function supported by membership dues, it is used for the purpose of promoting the educational welfare of Japanese young people in Washington.

CARSON, Calif.—Carson JACL chapter members who have students graduating from high school or college are eligible for student scholarships. All that is necessary to be eligible is to show letters of acceptance by the student of the school's choice and attendance at the picnic to receive the award.

The chapter scholarship picnic will be held Sept. 11 at Dolphin Park. Attendees are deadline for submission deadline. For details contact Ruth Sakamoto (310-781-5106).

NCWNP awards based on achievement

SAN FRANCISCO—Guidelines for the NCWNP's district scholarship award have been adopted by the NCWNP which has no monetary awards, but which would enhance a student's academic records and pursue quality among high school students whose parents or guardians are paid-up JACL members. Minimum GPA of 3.0 is required from freshman through the first semester of the senior year. FRAT, SAT, or ACT scores, if available, are requested by the application form. Entry deadline was June 22.

Making our move' theme of EDC-MDC Convention

NEW YORK—With New York Chapter JACL as host, a "Big Apple" welcome is being planned for the EDC-MDC Convention at New York Sheraton on Aug. 11-14.

New York Chapter will arrange transportation for hotel residents for sightseeing and transportation to the 25th Annual JACL Convention in San Francisco, as they are available. For more information or to register for the event, contact Junji Kusumoto, 50 Washington St., San Francisco 94111, at (415) 928-5770.

Downtown L.A. hosts museum trip

LOS ANGELES—Fifty Issei residents of Little Tokyo Towers enjoy a bus field trip to Pacific Asia Museum, Pasadena, last month, thanks to the Down Town L.A. JACL project, chaired by Mark Hattori, program director.

They enjoyed box lunches and hot tea, served by chapter members, after viewing the nocturnal exhibit of loan from the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. Additional museum donations are available through Darlene Koda through the courtesy of Councilman Gilbert Lindsey's office. Chapter members participating were Lillian Fujimoto, Joyce Ishiki, Dennis Kitabiki, Marilyn Nakada, Mary Kobayashi, Mary Yasuda, and Grace Shiba.

Bill Hosokawa retiring July 1

DENVER—Colorado Post President Lee J. Gardner announced June 10 that Bill Hosokawa, 81, will retire as editor of the editorial page as of July 1.

During his 37-year stint with The Post, Hosokawa began as copy editor in 1948, was its first foreign correspondent while covering the Korean conflict, served as Sunday editor, executive news editor, assistant managing editor and associate editor. He edited the Sunday Empire Magazine for 17 years and has been director of the ed-op page since 1977.

His journalistic career started in 1933 on the Japanese-American weekly in Seattle.

SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS—Seattle JACL scholarship goes to from (left) Jeffrey Sakuma, Mary Ishi and Karen Kaminishi. Seated is Minoru Tamesa, major contributor to the chapter scholarship fund.

Seattle awards four scholarships

SEATTLE, Wash.—Mary I. Ishi, Karen Kaminishi and Jeffery Paul Sakuma were this year's recipients of the Seattle JACL's annual scholarships, provided by the Minoru Tamesa and Riv Koyukura, a endowed Scholarship Fund. Each received $500.

West L.A. scholarships awarded

LOS ANGELES—The West Los Angeles JACL scholarships were awarded June 4 at Yamato Restaurant in Century City.

Over a hundred members and guests attended the 30th annual dinner and heard from former recipients, Dean Takeda, (son of Boy and Nancy), and Gail Yamataka (daughter of Ben and Hans). Dean spoke of his present position as computer programmer analyst at Transcan Technology Inc., Santa Monica, and his return to the entrance area of the IJA for a MFA at Pepperdine. Gail reviewed her impressions as she studied at Stanford, then worked at Rockwell, and moving to Computers where she provides supervisory support for computer graphics equipment, and uses her degree as an engineer for interfacing with clients.

Five young people were awarded $500 scholarships: Kamisaka Sano, Beverly Hills; Ann Takata, Kiel Eto and Edith Kishida, University of North High, (Tasoo Ikeda Award). Scholarship committee consisted of Charlie Itohno, Sabatia Nishi, Ben Yamamata, Walter Iwao, Kyio Teramura, Steve Yagi, Hatsu Nakaka, Virginia Tomura, Sid Yamazaki, and Jean Ushijima.

Montgomery JACLS re-certified in CPR

MONTREY, Calif.—A program going back to 1979, Montgomery Peninsula JACLs have again completed cardiac-pulmonary resuscitation through Mid-Vally Fire Dept. A group of 23 was re-certified for 1984-85. For those who have CPR instructions, to Nancy Nakajima, who chairs the effort.

Miss South Bay

TORRANCE, Calif.—Tracy Lynn Iwaki, 21, Cal Long Beach senior in business, is Miss South Bay JACL. She is the daughter of Jack and Colette Iwaki, North Torrance.

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

Japanesians are urging a scheme that would disperse courts, and continue their students ineligible for chapter scholarships. All that is necessary to be eligible is to show letters of acceptance by the student of the school's choice and attendance at the picnic to receive the award.
Duty of World War II the United States expanded its internment program and national security investigations to Latin America on the "basis of military necessity." On the government's invitation, approximately 3,000 residents of Latin America were deported to the United States. The United States ignored both international laws and interests, and supplied threats to and supplies for American citizens held by the Axis. Most of these deportees were citizens, or their families, of Japan, Germany, or Italy, and were not citizens of the United States. A meeting of Western Hemisphere nations, held in 1942, created special internment procedures, to capture the "dangerous" aliens and deport lists. But deportations were in fact planned with little coordination between the United States and Peru; Peru chose some deportees over others for no apparent reason, although bribery may have been involved. Moreover, the inaccurate portrayal by Peruvian officials of Japanese "idols" as at Santiago, encouraged the United States to deport and intern not only Japanese nationals but also Peruvian citizens of Japanese descent. During early 1942, approximately 1,900 Japanese, 300 Germans and 30 Italians were deported from Peru to the United States, along with about 100 Japanese and Italian aliens permitted in Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia and an additional 184 men from Panama and Costa Rica. Normal legal proceedings were ignored and none of the Peruvians were permitted to return to Japan from December 1941 to 1945. The United States, officials of Axis nations were placed in State Department detention camps in Texas. In most cases passports had been confiscated before landing, and the State Department ordered American consuls in Peru and elsewhere to cooperate with the deportation authorities. The War Department ordered the INS to deport aliens by "as having illegally entered this country." Thus the deportees became illegal aliens in U.S. custody who were subject to deportation. In the end, almost all the deportees were kept in prison camps. The State Department had custody and held internment in camps operated by the War Relocation Authority's Internment and Naturalization Service (INS).
In August 1946, Wayne Collins, an attorney who had often helped Japanese Americans, brought a class action seeking to be transferred from INS internment camps to a fresh produce processing plant in Seabrook, New Jersey, where Japanese Americans had worked during the war. The district court dismissed the suit, ruling that it did not fall within the jurisdiction of the federal courts. However, the case was eventually remanded to the district court, and in 1947, the court ordered the INS to proceed with the release of Japanese Americans from the camps.

The repatriation and reparation program proceeded slowly. In September 1946, for example, the State Department authorized the return of Peruvian Japanese who were among those arrested during the relocation of enemy aliens from the United States.

In 1947, the State Department received a report from the Secretary of State that Peruvian Japanese who had been detained in the United States during World War II were not classified as dangerous to hemispheric security. The State Department wanted to return these internees to Peru, but the request was rejected by the INS, which argued that the internees were not eligible for repatriation under the terms of the 1946 agreement.

In January 1948, the State Department authorized the return of Japanese (but not Chinese) aliens from the United States to Peru. Two Peruvian Japanese were returned to Peru voluntarily.

The State Department was concerned about the repatriation of Japanese Americans who had been detained in the United States during World War II. The State Department wanted to ensure that the internees were not classified as dangerous to hemispheric security. The State Department also wanted to ensure that the internees were not classified as dangerous to the United States.

In November 1948, the State Department authorized the return of Japanese (but not Chinese) aliens from the United States to Peru. The return of Japanese (but not Chinese) aliens was approved by the INS.

The repatriation and reparation program was slow and difficult. The process was complicated by the fact that the INS was not sure which internees were eligible for repatriation. The INS was also concerned about the repatriation of Japanese Americans who had been detained in the United States during World War II.

The repatriation and reparation program was finally completed in 1952. The INS returned all of the Japanese (but not Chinese) aliens who had been detained in the United States during World War II to Peru.

The repatriation and reparation program was a significant victory for the Japanese American community. The program ensured that the internees were not classified as dangerous to hemispheric security. The program also ensured that the internees were not classified as dangerous to the United States.

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“WASHING­TON—The Commis­sion on Wartime Relocation and also on the continuing com­­manner and Japanese-Americans, and the Japanese Amer­i­cans, were not to be left un­examined. The commission, however, believed that a fund must be estab­lished for the purpose of compensation for losses incurred by Japanese-Americans during the war. The fund would be available to all Japanese-Americans who were interned during the war and who had suffered economic losses due to internment.

The commission recommended that the fund be established on a per capita basis, with each person receiving a specific amount of compensation. The fund would be managed by a board of trustees appointed by the government, and would be used to compensate Japanese-Americans for economic losses incurred during the war.

The commission also recommended that the fund be available to all Japanese-Americans who were interned during the war, regardless of their employment status or residential location. The fund would be available for a period of ten years, after which time it would be dissolved.

The commission further recommended that the fund be used to supplement existing compensation programs, such as those established by the War Relocation Authority and the Civilian Production Administration. The fund would be available to all Japanese-Americans who were interned during the war, regardless of their employment status or residential location.

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Q. What are the bases for your claim?

Defamation of character, false eviction, false imprisonment, loss of life and health due to government actions, emotional and psychological damages, damage to ethnic identity, disruption of family.

Q. What do you hope to gain?

What are your goals?

Compensation of sufficient magnitude to create a public awareness of the violations of constitutional rights during 1942-1946, and a greater awareness of the need for vigilance to prevent similar unconstitutional actions.

Q. Didn't the Supreme Court rule that the Government's actions were constitutional?

Yes, the United States Supreme Court did make the right decision. We have the right to support our ethnic identity and our goals.

Q. Weren't your losses already compensated?

The Japanese American Claims Act of 1948 compensated for the minimal and inadequate fraction of the property losses only. There was no inflation corrections and no interest paid. Loss of freedom, often poverty, loss of increased land values, mental suffering, etc. were not covered.

Q. Wasn't it just an unfortunate necessity because there was a threat of invasion and there was no time to determine who was loyal and disloyal? If there was an actual threat of invasion, military law could have been declared and the restrictions applied to everyone equally, as the case was in Hawaii. But military law was not declared on the West Coast because our Government and the military knew that Japan was incapable of landing an invasion force on the continental United States, especially after June 1942 (the Battle of Midway) when the Japanese fleet was virtually destroyed.

Q. Consider the treacherous sneak attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese, wasn't there the Greater American sacrifice in lying up the Japanese?

As Americans, we were not responsible in any way for the acts of the government of Japan. Japan had prior warning and was able to avoid the destruction of Pearl Harbor by the military forces of Japan.

Q. By the logic of the question, one could conclude that Germans of German ancestry have to be held accountable for the acts of Germany? Or, Americans of Italian ancestry for the acts of the government of Italy during World War II.

Remember too, that Pearl Harbor is located in Hawaii, yet there were no Japanese ancestry in Hawaii were not locked up. To do so would have been illegal, because Americans of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii constitute a major portion of the working force there.

Q. Everyone suffered and lost during the war. Was your case different?

Of course, no one suffered as much as those who were incarcerated. Of course, no one suffered as much as those who were incarcerated. Of course, no one suffered as much as those who were incarcerated.

Q. Can't it just be a matter of the government's decision to lock up the Japanese? And the government made the decision to lock up the Japanese. And the government made the decision to lock up the Japanese. And the government made the decision to lock up the Japanese.

Q. Weren't most of the civilians who were incarcerated or detained because they were Japanese Americans?

Yes, the total number of Japanese Americans who were incarcerated and Japanese nationals could have been designated as “prisoners of war” under the Geneva Convention of 1929, and many of the detainees demanded POW status. The government refused to recognize the Geneva Convention rules which would have protected the detainees. Also, it should be noted that German and Italian “enemy aliens” who were interned were not even released. Japanese nationals were not even released either.

Q. Weren't most of the citizens who were incarcerated because they were Japanese Americans?

Yes, we were all interned, including Americans of Japanese ancestry and Chinese ancestry.

Q. Are there any reasons that the incarceration of Japanese Americans is similar to the Jewish experience in the Nazi concentration camps?

There were no forced labor camps, no forced labor camps, no forced labor camps, no forced labor camps, no forced labor camps.

Q. Wasn't it a military necessity because of the dangers of espionage and sabotage?

If there were any such dangers, there were none by the Japanese Americans. Any person of Japanese ancestry was ever charged with or convicted of espionage or sabotage. There were no Japanese Americans who were incarcerated because of their political views. The fact is that the Japanese American population was not a threat to themselves, especially before the FBI, Navy Intelligence, and the military.
Q. Weren't these camps just relocation centers to give you temporary housing? Why couldn't they find new homes? Weren't you not forced into these homes, but encour-aged to do so?

Detainees were explicitly pro-hibited from leaving under Civilian Restrictive Order 1 and Public Proclamation WD-1 issued by General John L. De Witt (Commander of the Western Defense Command, and Public Proclamation WD-1 issued by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Anyone leaving without permission (and, as evidenced by the eight inmates killed by guards) was considered a "flight risk.

Q. Isn't it true that those who resisted were being provided legal representation, while those who cooperated were not? No, these were the defendants in the Supreme Court decisions in Hawaii, La., and California. They were deprived of their legal rights.

Q. Why should we have to pay for the wrong committed by our parents? We have nothing to do with incarcerations.

A. We must remember that we also includes Americans of Japanese ancestry, who were locked up by their government.

Q. Why should we be denied compensation for the damage to our businesses and homes?

A. We do not have to pay for the damage caused to us.

Q. Why should the U.S. Government be held responsible for the actions of the past?

A. Because the actions were committed on their behalf.

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American Holiday Travel—1983 Travel Schedule

HOKKAIDO / HOKURIKU TOUR—Oct. 2 (20 days)

Tokyo, Lake Akan, Lake Mashu, Sounkyo Gorge, Sap­
no, Shirou, Noboribetsu, Nigata, Sado Island, Noto
Peninsula, Kanazawa, Yamadera Spa, Kyoto, Nara,
Tour Escort—Frank Hirata

HOKKAIDO / HOKURIKU TOUR—Oct. 6 (19 days)

Tokyo, Lake Akan, Lake Mashu, Sounkyo Gorge, Sap­
no, Shirou, Noboribetsu, Nigata, Sado Island, Noto
Peninsula, Kanazawa, Yamadera Spa, Kyoto, Nara,
Tour Escort—Frank Hirata

AUTUMN ONSEN TOUR—Oct. 9 (20 days)

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Mt. Aso, Amakusa, Unzen, Nagasaki, Fukuoka.
Tour Escort—Evelyn Hida

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