CWRIC views firms despite cables in magic'

WASHINGTON—In an addendum released June 27 to its report "Personal Justice Denied", the Commission on Wartime Reparations and Internment of Civilians said a review of a multi-volume Department of Defense publication, "The Magic: Background of Pearl Harbor", containing some 4,000 Japanese diplomatic cables from February to December 1941 which referred to Japan's intelligence efforts in the United States "does not alter the Commission's position as stated in its earlier unnumbered report of February 1983 (See March 4)."

The Commission's addendum follows following news reports (See June 3 PC) in the New York Times and Washington Times suggesting that if the Commission had been aware of the publications and information in this century which involved any American citizens of Japanese ancestry or resident Japanese aliens, it would have reached different conclusions and opinions about Executive Order 9066, which led to the exclusion of Japanese Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and their confinement in relocation camps during World War II.

"In sum, the 'Magic' cables confirm the basic analysis presented by the Commission," said the Commission's addendum.

"Much has been made of the sentence in 'Personal Justice Denied' which stated: 'The forty days of the U.S. military occupation of Japan did not make reference to the multi-volume Department of Defense publication, 'The Magic: Background of Pearl Harbor.'" The Commission had stated that the cables were "of little consequence" because they did not make reference to the multi-volume Department of Defense publication.

The Commission's addendum points out that "Personal Justice Denied" devoted several pages to analyzing American intelligence views of Japan's espionage, sabotage, and fifth-column capabilities on the West Coast in late 1941 and 1942.

Several relevant points were made in that discussion.

1. The intelligence sources reviewed assumed that Japan had a modest number of intelligence agents and perhaps potential saboteurs on the West Coast in 1942. Second, people familiar with the intelligence actions claimed that the Japanese may not have employed many who were not ethnic Japanese. Third, the intelligence experts believed that any threat of sabotage, espionage, or fifth-column activity was limited and controllable and did not justify mass exclusion of the ethnic Japanese from the West Coast. Nothing in the 'Magic' cables contradicts these basic points.

Judge Donald R. Frazee, Merced County superior court, had denied a writ of mandate filed by the Ninth grader to let a 21-year-old attend school board decision for dismissal of a teacher. The court ruled that the teacher's dismissal was on charges of "incompetency" as provided in Section 44980, Education Code (1971 Statute).

The appellate court, in its decision over the appeal to the commission, concluded that the adverse employment of a teacher was appropriate.

The court ruled that the teacher's dismissal was appropriate.

The court concluded that the teacher's dismissal was appropriate.

The court ruled that the teacher's dismissal was appropriate.
Buddhists meet $1.2 million goal for endowment fund

SAN JOSE, Calif.-Last February, the national council of the Buddhist Churches of America established a $1.2 million endowment fund as part of a five-year $15 million "Campaign for the Buddhism of the 21st Century." In less than three months, the goal was met, with most of the funds coming from members, San Jose businessman Henry Yamate, and a membership board of trustees, explained to Mercury News religion writer Grant Harden recently.

B.C.A., headquartered in San Francisco, is the U.S. arm of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism with some 100,000 followers belonging to some 60 temples-while in Japan, it is the most popular sect with 17.7 million members and nearly 30,000 temples.

"It was astounding," Yamate said, recalling the enthusiasm with which fellow members responded to the call to give.

"There was 100 percent participation by foundation trustees," Yamate said. "It seems people are just waiting to be asked.

The campaign is headed by Iwao Kariya, a retired flower grower from Mountain View and past president of the B.C.A. Graduate I.B.S.

Graduate I.B.S.

Three-quarters of the $15 million goal is earmarked for education, specifically for expanding the Institute of Buddhist Studies at the graduate school in Berkeley run by the

Chin reception

LOS ANGELES-A reception for Lily Chin, mother of Virgin Chin, will be held July 9, 4 p.m., at Grandview Gardens Restaurant, 944 N. Hill St. and sponsored by the Southern California Association for Chin. Committee. Tickets are $5. For information, call Mike Eng (213) 382-2575 or Fred Fujikawa (213) 874-2577.

Deaths

Seattle JACLer

Eira Nagaoka, 65

SEATTLE, Wash.-Veteran Seattle JACL newsletter editor Eira Nagaoka, 65, died June 18. He had edited the monthly publication almost single-handedly for the past 17 years.

A 46-year veteran and radio announcer, he was laid up, said, V.P. Seattle chapter, and worked with the City Engineers for over two decades. He is survived by wife, Chikako, 2 stepdaughters, 2 stepsons, 2 nieces, 1 niece, 10 grandchildren, 2 sisters, and 2 brothers.

Nisei balloonist dies in crash

PARIS-Balloonists Don Ida, 49, tree surveyor of Boulder, Colo., and Maxie Anderson, 48, millionaire sportsman of Albuquerque, N.M., were killed June 21 when their balloon crashed in the Bavarian forest near Schwafurt, West Germany.

Participating in the Gordon Bennett International Race from Paris to Prague, their balloon was leading the race at the time of the crash.

West German police surmised the balloonists may have been attempting an emergency landing to avoid crossing the border into East Germany though cause of the crash is under investigation.

Anderson, who was the first balloonist to cross the Atlantic in 1939, and Ida had sought to be the first to circle the world. They had made three attempts from India.

Nakasone's party given strong nod in elections

TOKYO-Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Liberal Democratic Party prevailed in the June 26 elections, winning 136 seats in the 352-seat House of Councillors.

It was the first time the electorate had a chance to pass judgment on the premier, who took office last November and has pushed for pro-American and pro-defense policies.

Since the upper House of Councillors plays a purely monitoring role in national politics, the election commanded a 57% turnout, a postwar low-although officials blamed lack of issues, bad weather and the fact that the party's future was not at stake were part of the circumstances.

Housing help

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo's HINES (Housing Information and Referral Exchange Service) began its second phase: a clearinghouse for those with apartments and houses to rent, and those who are seeking housing to rent closer to Little Tokyo and the Downtown area.

At the Western Pioneer Finance Co.

2270 Broadway, Oakland, Ca. 94611

requests PC readers assistance in locating stockholders who have monies due them.


Faith Fumiko Ito, Santa Maria; James T. Nakano, Richmond; Shizuka Ogasawara, S.F.

Kooyama, Oakland; Noboru Ono, Berkeley.

Kazum Tanuma, Oakland City, Ore.

Thinking loans? Think Sumitomo

Car Loans. Select your car loan with the same care and consideration you use in choosing the right car. You'll find our rates compare favorably to those offered by other lending institutions.

Home Improvement Loans. Borrow against the equity you've built up in your home for personal use, investment capital or other financial contingencies.

See our loan representatives for current rates.

Housing help

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo's HINES (Housing Information and Referral Exchange Service) began its second phase: a clearinghouse for those with apartments and houses to rent, and those who are seeking housing to rent closer to Little Tokyo and the Downtown area.

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1982
Kiku Gardens Senior Home in San Diego seeks residents

SAN DIEGO, Ca.—The 100-unit San Diego Kiku Gardens retirement project, expected to be completed in December of this year, and now 50 percent completed, is now conducting a survey to determine the number of Nikkei who are interested in being residents of this senior citizen retirement home.

The home will be operated similar to Little Tokyo Towers in Los Angeles. However, Kiku Gardens will be a three-story “garden-type” apartment complex with elevators. A professional management company is expected to oversee the project.

Testimonial admission standards are now being formulated. Anyone 62 years of age or over will be eligible for couples, only one person need be 62. There will be 10 units set aside for the disabled, 50 units for couples, and the balance for individuals. In the preceding paragraph would undoubtedly bear the best results.

These men, moreover, should have access to governmental establishments, (laboratories) of governmental organizations of various character, factories, and transportation facilities.

(b) Utilization of our “Second Generations” and our resident nationals. (In view of the fact that if any slip in this phase, our people in the U.S. will be subjected to considerable persecution, and the utmost caution must be exercised.)

Among the more than 4,000 “Magic” cables in 1941, only a very small number reflect the collection of information which was not clearly public information or data obtainable by legal observation. The limited number of cables which include sensitive information frequently do not make clear the source of the information, and those that do refer to people who were not of ethnically Japanese, as well as Japanese.

This is shown by what is probably the most complete report from the United States describing Japan’s intelligence-gathering effort, a cable of May 9, 1941, from Los Angeles, the cable also demonstrates the difficulty of determining how much, if any, of the information collection was secret or official.

We are doing everything in our power to establish outside contacts in connection with our efforts to gather intelligence material. In this regard, we have decided to make use of white persons end Negroes, through Japanese persons whom we can trust completely. (Not only would be very difficult for U.S. military experts for this work to conduct an effective intelligence sweep.) We shall, furthermore, maintain close connections with the Japanese Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the newspapers.

With regard to airplane manufacturing plants and other military installations in other parts, we plan to establish very close relations with various organizations and in strict secrecy have them keep these military establishments under close surveillance. Through such means, we hope to be able to obtain accurate and detailed intelligence reports. We have already established contacts with authorities in the San Pedro and San Diego areas, who will keep a close watch on all shipments of airplanes and other war materials, and report the amounts and destination of such shipments. These same steps have been taken with regard to traffic across the U.S.-Mexican border.

We shall maintain connection with our second generation who are all present in the U.S. Army, to keep us informed of various developments in the Army. We also have connections with our second generation working in airplane plants for intelligence purposes.

With regard to the Navy, we are cooperating with our Naval

ADDITIONAL

Continued from Page 1

What the “Magic” cables show is an effort by Japan to develop an intelligence capability in the United States made up of both native-born, and ethnic and ethnic Japanese. In fact, in sending instructions about who should be used in such an effort, the cables first emphasize groups other than the Issei and Nisei: (b) Utilization of our “Second Generations” and our resident nationals. (In view of the fact that if any slip in this phase, our people in the U.S. will be subjected to considerable persecution, and the utmost caution must be exercised.)

The First Festival of Summer Treasures from the Orient Don’t forget the treasures from the Orient. Don’t miss the fun!...

Friday, July 8, 1983 / PACIFIC CITIZEN...
**Letters:**

- Mitsue Takahashi

In reference to the Mitsue Takahashi Case. I hereby write to express the deepest sympathy to Mrs. Takahashi. I have been following this case in the "Pacific Citizen". I believe it is a matter of justice that Mrs. Takahashi is raised in rank due to the discrimination she suffered.

- Carol Agano

We have heard that the Federal Commission on War Relocation (FJCWR) concluded that the National Japanese Community was denied adequate compensation at the time of their relocation in 1942. The FJCWR proposed the establishment of the National Japanese Community (NJC) to provide redress for the losses suffered by the NJC members during the war period.

- A Case for reparations

The Federal Commission on War Relocation (FJCWR) recommended the establishment of the National Japanese Community (NJC) to provide redress for the losses suffered by the NJC members during the war period. The NJC was established to provide compensation for the losses suffered by the NJC members during the war period.

- Reforms on the Livingston School Board

The Livingston School Board has made significant reforms in response to community concerns. The board has implemented a new curriculum that emphasizes cultural diversity and social justice.

- Keeping Track:

This section of the "Pacific Citizen" provides updates on the Livingston School Board's progress towards reform.
From the Frying Pan: By Bill Hosokawa

Native Americans in the Media

Minneapolis, Minn.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of taking part in the National Indian Council Conference sponsored here by the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium. It attracted several hundred Indian radio and TV communicators and newspaper editors from various parts of the United States and Canada.

First, however, it might be well to explain what this conference was all about. Virtually unnoted by the rest of the nation, various Indian groups have established radio stations and television outlets to meet their special needs. In 1975 a committee made up of managers of public television (PTV) stations found what was called the "Native Public Broadcasting Consortium," an organization to pool and exchange programming by, for and about Native Americans.

The Consortium is an effort to overcome shortcomings in the material available to Indian audiences. What white producers perceived as "Indian material" wasn't doing much to help reservation audiences cope with their problems or express their aspirations.

An All-Indian staff was hired in Lincoln, Neb., to help produce additional Native American programming, develop Indian broadcast and training facilities, and for information exchange among PTV, the Indian community.

Eventually the communications conference was expanded to include staffs of Indian newspapers, some of which are privately operated and some of which are owned or subsidized by Indian tribes. In addition to speaking at a luncheon, was to conduct a workshop on editorial pages—what they should do, and how to get it done.

I had been warned by conference organizers that Indians are likely to be slow to warm up to a stranger, and not to be concerned by a seeming lack of response. Well, that wasn't the case here. Perhaps when I was not on paleface, we got a lively discussion going in no time at all.

Most of the editors, including a large number of women, were articulate, obviously well-educated and possessed of strong feelings. Some were openly hostile, but when pressed by them I would provide my usual salvo of facts and figures. Most of them wanted their confidence, as they feared their publications would be accredited of being 'phony.'

I was pleased that I had a receptive audience. I worked the seminar to its natural conclusion.

It was easy to see parallels between these Native Americans and the Nisei of a half century ago. (Some of the women even looked like Japanese Americans.) The Nisei in the late 'Twenties and early 'Thirties were just beginning to identify themselves as a separate group. It was a time of racial tension and very little experience so it was natural that their product was inexact, sometimes crude. So with much of the Indian press.

Nisei editors were ready to face the scrutiny of conserva­tive Issei elders who, while they did not read English fluently, were likely to frown on progressive ideas. Thus the Nisei press served primarily as bulletin boards for the community and as a forum for airing points of view or promoting political discussion.

The young Indian editors are often beholden to conservative tribal councils. The amount of pressure they exert on their superiors is multiplied by the need for complete freedom to rigid supervision when the council has total control of the pursestrings.

In time, as the Indian editors gain experience and build up their contacts, they may be able to gain the leadership that becomes their chief role, their newspapers will become more outspoken voices for their concerns and aspirations. For a Nisei to share their hopes with them, for example, or for them to challenge their own views and policies, may not be in their interest to do anything about it. To face the pressure of a white editor or publisher, they may have to face the leadership of the Indian tribes, who may have a similar mentality.

TAKAHASHI

Continued from Page 1

6—District administrators admin­ister discipline by which they measured Takahashi's classroom discipline. The district found that the full Act does not require adoption of such disciplinary standards.

7—District administrators ad­ministered that no one incident could indicate that any class was incompetent.

8—The district asserted that at what point Takahashi's alleged lack of discipline constituted in­competence. District administra­tors further asserted that the eval­uation of certification materials was not performed uniformly: Mrs. Takahashi was evaluated in a manner different from that of other teachers.

The district also was not satisfied with the school (Act) requirements and objective standards of measurement of a teacher's performance in the area of classroom management as well as in the area of student aca­demic progress, and the District's failure to adopt and then consistently apply standards design them the jurisdic­tion to dismiss a permanent teacher on the grounds of incompetent.

In the appellate opinion, some of the problems allegedly observed by Eastlake in the classroom men­tioned students fighting, playing soccer in the classroom, yelling in the hall, and so forth. There was also the backing of the door of the classroom, the hallway, the playground and the play area.

The opinion also noted that Binham had thrown objects of a violent nature at the teacher and had made threats, threatening and forgin a teacher in the classroom, yelling in the hall, and so forth.

Further, the opinion stated that the district was not satisfied with the district, who was requested to Binham to observe Takahashi's classroom performance in April, 1980, noted her questions to the class prompt­ed load and confusing total group responses, that she failed to draw any answer from the students that she and the principal established a formal agreement in November, 1979, by a principal from a neighboring school district.

When the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians recently reported, it addressed an issue which I've been involved in many years.

Shortly after Pearl Harbor, I was as­signed to the Office of War Information. The office was headed by Mayor Roosevelt and Archibald MacLeish trying to dissuade Roosevelt from forcefully intern all Japanese Americans from the West Coast and interning them in so-called relocation camps.

Unfortunately for 120,000 Japanese Americans, millions of soldiers and marines, and the nation, MacLeish failed in his mission to persuade the President to prove his own adherence to democracy and to the great ideals for which it was then at war.

President Roosevelt overturned MacLeish's recommendation. "In indication of the great ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to the United States, as well as to the President, to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as for all others.

But this standard was not upheld.

The presence of Japanese blood in loyal American citi­zens was believed enough to warrant removal and exclusion from places they otherwise had a right to go.

The argument that they were removed for their own good, because they might be disloyal or would aid the enemy, was widely circulated. Moreover, the government, after sending them to the Japanese internment camps, destroyed the homes of the people, the so-called "American citizens" who had committed acts of espionage, and who were interned in concentration camps.

Eventually, we ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around the chilly outside weather, played polo in sunshine and rain. We ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around the chilly outside weather, played polo in sunshine and rain. We ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around the chilly outside weather, played polo in sunshine and rain. We ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around the chilly outside weather, played polo in sunshine and rain. We ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around the chilly outside weather, played polo in sunshine and rain.

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CWRIC

Recommendations
(Released June 16, 1983)

In 1980 Congress established a bipartisan Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and directed it to:

(1) review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order No. 9066, which was issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive Order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens.

(2) review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including evacuees and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands.

(3) recommend appropriate remedies.

American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Resident Aliens

On February 19, 1942, ten weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order No. 9066, empowering the Secretary of War and the military commanders to whom he delegated authority to evacuate and remove all persons of Japanese ancestry, and all persons, citizens and aliens, from designated areas in order to secure national defense objectives against sabotage, espionage and sabotage. Shortly thereafter, on the alleged basis of military necessity, American Citizens of Japanese ancestry and all Japanese resident aliens were excluded from the West Coast. A small number—5,000 to 10,000—were impelled to leave the West Coast on their own. Another 110,000 people were removed from the West Coast and placed in relocation camps in desolate areas of the Western states, guarded by military personnel.

People sent to relocation centers were permitted to retain only after a loyalty review on terms set in consultation with the military, by the War Relocation Authority, the civilian agency that ran the camps. During the course of the review approximately 35,000 evacuees were allowed to leave the camps to join the Army, attend college outside the West Coast or take whatever private employment might be available to them. When the exclusion of Japanese Americans and resident aliens from the West Coast was ended in December 1944, about 65,000 people remained in government custody.

This policy of exclusion, removal and detention was carried out without individual review, and prolonged exclusion continued with little change. The program demonstrated loyalty to the United States as a practical matter, and the execution of policy and removal of property.

No amount of money can fully compensate the evacuated people for their losses and sufferings... these injustices cannot be translated into dollars and cents.

The Congress can demonstrate official recognition of WWII injustice against Japanese Americans by 'appropriating monies to establish a special foundation.'

In proposing remedial measures, the Commission makes its recommendations in light of a history of past actions by federal, state and local governments to recognize and partially to redress the wrongs that were done.

In 1948, Congress passed the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act; this gave persons of Japanese ancestry the right to claim from the government real and personal property losses due to evacuation.

Recommends

1. The Commission has examined the history of the evacuation, especially the decisions that proved to be turning points in the events.

2. Military Necessity

The federal government contended its decision to exclude Japanese Americans from the West Coast was based on military necessity. Careful review of the facts by the Commission has demonstrated that the inclusive order was not the result of a military necessity test. The Commission refers to its findings in this connection.

3. Permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or on the basis of loyalty, were removed from the West Coast were not the work of a few individuals, but as an admonition for the future.

4. In proposing remedial measures, the Commission makes its recommendations in light of a history of past actions by federal, state and local governments to recognize and partially to redress the wrongs that were done.

5. In 1948, Congress passed the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act; this gave persons of Japanese ancestry the right to claim from the government real and personal property losses due to evacuation.

Continued on Page 2...
occurred as a consequence of the exclusion and evacuation. The Act did not allow claims for a total of $20,000 for each person or, indeed, make the medics grave injustice was noted areas of that the Department of Justice review other wartime convictions of or ethnicity. Both recommendations that the Japanese were passed.

In four instances, former government employees have received substantial damages. In 1982, the State of California enacted a statute permitting the few thousand Japanese Americans in the civil service, who were dispossessed during the war because of their Japanese ethnicity, to claim $40,000 as reparations. In late 1982, the California County Board of Supervisors enacted a similar program for Japanese American employees. The California program was created with a $1.5 million fund to provide one-time $20,000 each to surviving persons excluded from place of residence due to E.O. 9066 recommended.

In 1942, San Francisco and the Washington, D.C., passed statutes providing similar relief to former employees who were disqualified.

Each measure acknowledges that the dispossess and the effects of the war on the alumni Japanese. None can fully compensate for their losses, but they do help to heal the memories of those who suffered in the exclusion, removal, and detention.

The Commission makes the following recommendations for redress in several forms as an expression of national apology.

1. The Commission recommends that Congress enact a resolution, to be signed by the President, which recognizes that a nation that claims to be a benefactor of the apologies of the nation for its role in the exclusion, removal, and detention.

2. The Commission recommends that Congress enact a measure that provides for the creation of an independent commission to study the compensation of persons who were wrongfully detained during World War II on the basis of race and ethnicity.

3. The Commission recommends that Congress provide a measure that establishes a fund to provide one-time payments to persons who were wrongfully detained during World War II on the basis of race and ethnicity.

4. The Commission recommends that Congress enact a measure that ensures that the commission and the fund are independent of the government and that they have the authority to make recommendations to Congress.

The Commission believes that, for reasons of redressing the personal injustice done to thousands of American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, the Japanese Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who were the victims of discrimination, suffering, and hardship caused by the laws and regulations enacted during the war. The Commission recommends that the government take steps to make redress to these victims.

We are left alone with our day, and the time is short.

May any atom be required for the public good?

It is believed that, though history cannot be changed, it is well within the power of man to change the future through knowledge.

Rodman

Initials John B. Bunce

The Aleutian large quantities of gold from the Aleutian Islands, but this was not a large production.

The Aleutian Islands are a group of islands located in the Aleutian Islands chain, which extends from the western coast of the United States to the east coast of the Russian island of Sakhalin. The Aleutian Islands were inhabited by the Aleuts, an indigenous people who speak the Aleut language. The Aleuts are known for their skill in hunting and fishing, particularly in the Aleutian Islands.

The Aleutian Islands were the site of numerous battles during World War II, including the Battle of Kiska and the Battle of Attu. These battles were major engagements in the Aleutian Islands campaign, which was part of the larger Battle of the Aleutians.

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Eight ELA scholarships awarded

LOS ANGELES—The East Los Angeles JACL awarded 1983 scholarships to eight local high school graduates. The recipients are: Alhambra High, Yukie Tam, daughter of M/M David Tam; Wilson High, Gary Masuda, son of M/M Kamuyoshi Matsuda; Roosevelt High, Brook Koga, daughter of M/M Kichi Koga; Sacred Heart of Mary, Anna Hashima, daughter of M/M Roy Hashima; Schurr High, Pauline Allen, daughter of M/M Henry Aliso; Montebello High, Jay Kashikawa, son of M/M Roy Kashi­ wagi; Mark Keppel, Audrey H. Tanaka, daughter of M/M K. Ray Tanaka, and special Merit Savings and ELA JACL award to Reneda High gradu­ ate, Melisa Ann Osaki, daughter of Loretta Osaki.

The chapter scholarship committee were June Kurita, chairperson, Dean Isham, Mas Doi, Ronnie, Michi Hiroi, Alex Oh, Milton Nogi and Mable Yoshinaka.

West Valley picnic honors graduates

B. YAMAGOTA
CUPERTINO, Calif.—West Valley JACL honored 1983 graduates at its chapter picnic, June 19, at Vauna Lake Park. Each was presented a cow patty from chapter president, James Satoko. Also honored were chapter scholar­ ship recipients: Tereasa Tsuda, Saratoga High, B700 award; Fume­ ita Shuhito, Saratoga High, and John Togasaki, Willow Glen, each $50.

Ron and Rose Watanabe co­ chaired the picnic, assisted by Ed and Kay Kawahara, Brian and James Satoko and many others.

JACL-HAYASHI law award deadline

WASHINGTON—July 15 is the deadline for the 1983 JACL-Thom­ as Hayashi memorial law scholar­ ship (see Mar. 18). It was re­ minded. Information is available from and applications should be forwarded to the Washington JACL Office, 1700 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, DC 20036.

Minyo dancers

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The minyo dancers who entertained at the Cincinnati JACL dinner in April performed in a 60-nations extrav­ a event at the Max Universe Convention in St. Louis.

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By GEORGE KONDO
SAN FRANCISCO—Led by Nation­al JACL President Shimo­da, a contingent of 1,491 JACLers, relatives and friends will be at­tending the 2nd Pan American Nisei­kai Nikkei Association convention in Lima, Peru, July 14-17.

Some delegates are leaving this weekend on preconference tours of Curro and Marches Perú. Many are extending their vacation with trips to Curro, Argentina, and to Galapagos Islands.

Remembering the cordiality and hospitality of families in Peru, the convention two years ago, over 20 JACLers came to Lima in anticipation of another gracious late dinner with a Japa­nese family. A number of families will be hosting what will be called a JACL reception.

Other JACL officials accompa­nying Shimo­da will be Chuck Kubokawa, vice chairman of the Peruvian public affairs; Luis Yamakawa, chair, PANA division; and Bae Wakahashi, national director.

Names of delegates will appear in the diary after the conven­tion.

**TAKAHASHI**

Drunk driver found guilty of murder

LONG BEACH, CA.—In the first conviction in the Los Angeles, a 27-year-old Torrance man was found guilty of murder for crashing into a car and killing its occupant, Earl Ito, D25, of Gardena while driving drunk. The Long Beach superior court jury decided June 17.

Highway Patrol said the man, Dimitri Kernich, speed away at 60 m.p.h. on swface Blvd. rather than allow officers to stop his car at a Harbor Freeway overpass. About 1 mile away at Long Beach harbor, a man and a woman were found dead in the rear of a car driven by Kernich.

Nisei Widowed Group in S.F. area meets

SAN FRANCISCO, CA.—The Nisei Widowed Group is meeting on Sunday, July 14, 2:30 p.m., at the home of Arlene Honda, Richard Kawata, CPA, will discuss financial and in­vestment programs.

Club meetings are open to Bay Area widows, widowers and widowers, who are interested in over­coming problems of loneliness, making new friends and cop­ing with family situations, enter­ing new careers and recreating their lives.

For information call Elsie Chung in San Francisco, (213) 694-5463 or Yuri Mortiwi in Berkeley, (213) 179-8564. Meetings are generally held the first Sunday of the month.

Hiroshige prints

SACRAMENTO, CA.—Original Hiroshige woodblock prints of the famous Talking Heads exhibition will be on display at Crocker Art Gallery July 5-Aug. The show will be augmented with objects from the gallery's own collection and from private individuals.

Public acknowledgment is made of the generous contribution of Jack Hiroe, local businessman and Hiroshige collector, who is underwriting the operating expenses of the exhibit.

Refugee resettlement

ORANGE, CA.—The Office of Refugee Resettlement with the assis­tance of the Japanese American Service Committee of Orange­ County, is encouraging some of the mental health prob­lem needs of the refugees, including befriending of Asian population at Chapman College July 16-18.

 Students are challenged due to insuf­ficiency of evidence, the appel­lant. Ta­kahashi bears the heavy burden of proving there is no substantial evidence to support his claim. Since the reviewing court starts with the pre­sumption of fact that the rec­hallenged finding is correct, the reviewing court is bound to the hypothesis of substantial evidence, the opinion declared. Ta­kahashi had determined in the aggregate, the events and facts found by the court to be true constitute cause for dismissal.

**ADDITIONAL**

Addendum of Congressmen Daniel E. Lungren

American leaders of lies to present additional views, some might con­clude that I am some way from fault with the basic conclusions of the Commission on Wartime Repatriation and Internment of Civilians. I do not. The history of the treaty leaves little room for doubt that a grave injustice was committed when the United States government chose to intern the nearly 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast. The decision was wrong.

Furthermore, I would concur with the finding of the Commission that the implementation of Executive Order 9066 was largely a result of race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership.

I am concerned, however, that the information contained in the Department of Defense publication, "The Magic" Back­wardness and Blindness: to the Nation and to the World" is not as the facts suggest it should be.

For us as a commission to deny that the decoded Japanese cables compiled in the "Magic" volume are crucial to the decision made by America's leaders, tends to under­cut the credibility of our historical pursuit.

Although history now shows that the Japanese government was not successful in its efforts, the cables clearly indicate that there were verifiable and overt attempts made by the Japanese government to organize Japanese Americans into various cat­egories and recruit them for espionage activities.

After considering the weight of the evidence, it seems in­conceivable that these classified cables did not play at least a small role in the decisions that were made. This is especially true, since it seems certain that the Secretary of the Army, Chief of Staff, the Secretary of War, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of the Navy's War Plans Division, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the President all had knowledge of the contents of the cables dealing with Japanese espionage activities.

Furthermore, there is little reason to believe that these cables were considered to be anything but genuine. Japan, at that time, had a highly professional diplomatic corps. It should also be remembered that at this time the Japanese government was developing a reputation as an effective military aggressor. As American historian Samuel Eliot Morrison pointed out, "Japan has modern history has there been so quick and valuable a series of victories, even Hitler's were inferior." This leads to the con­clusion that those responsible for the military decisions in the United States would have considered the cables to be very credible.

As vice chairman of the Commission and one who is committed to examining all facets of the events that transpired, I believe that it would be inappropriate for the Commission to ignore the probability that the cables played some small role in the decisions which ultimately affected the Japanese Americans. Indeed, we as a commission should encourage further deliberation on this issue as Congress begins to address the issue.

Finally, while the conclusions of the Commission still stand, some statements in the body of the Commission report may need to be revised. I would emphasize that the intelli­gence information now being discussed changes only slightly the relative weight distributed among the three identified causes of the proclaimed "military necessity of Executive Order 9066"—i.e., "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership"—and contributes to the Commission's on­going goal of maintaining historical accuracy.

U.S. industrialist calls for 10,000 students to Japan annually

LOS ANGELES—There should be 10,000 university students per year from this country studying in Japan—not the current 1,500 if Americans are ever going to learn how to do business with the Japanese, according to Sheldon Weinig, chairman of Materials Research Corp. of Orangeburg, N.Y. He was addressing the Japan America Society of Southern California June 13.

Japan has some 15,000 students presently studying in this country. Weinig reported, and unless the United States takes aggressive action to prepare young people today to understand the Japanese, American exports to that country will continue to be frustrated by the cultural gap.

He said he expects Congress this year to consider a bill estab­lishing a Pacific Basin scholarship program so that both government and industry can foster overseas studies for college students, just as do Japanese government and industries. Weinig added that a major barrier to the program is the current ban on foreign students in Japanese universities.

Taiko Festival to star Japan artist

LOS ANGELES, CA.—Drums were used in religion, recreation, and in music. But now, drums have become an art form.

Kimuro Kawada of Okinawa and his drums will be presented at the newly-opened Japan America Theatre by the JACC and Los Angeles Matsuri Taiko Akokai, Saturday, July 9, at the JACC theater in two performances of the first annual Los Angeles Taiko Festival.

Kawada of Okinawa has develop­ed her own distinctive style of drumming, and won oustanding recognition for it from Japan's prestigious Festival of the Arts, captures the top Award for Excellence. She will be joined by members of the L.A. Matsuri Taiko Akokai, a local Buddhist temple, and the San Francisco Taiko Dojo.

The curtains are up 7:30 p.m. and 9 p.m. At seats are $4, orchestra and balcony, no reserved seating. For information, call the JACC Box Office: (213) 689-7378.

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*6/15/1983*
What is Japan Like?

**Tokyo**

To attempt to describe Japan in brief is like trying to define the United States to a foreigner: What is typical in the U.S.? Is it New York: Times Square, Wall Street, Status of Liberty, the garment district, Harlem, Brooklyn and Long Island? Is it the southwest, stretching from mountainous Kentucky, sunny Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and sprawling Texas, or the tobacco fields of the Carolinas and the cotton crops of Arkansas and Mississippi?

Is it the Midwest, Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, the Corn Belt, the wheat fields and cattle pens, or is it the Far West, that boasts of the green forests of Washington and Oregon, the Boeing plant at Renton, the rich agricultural valley and lands of California, the suburban sprawl of Los Angeles, the uniqueness of San Francisco?

What is typical comes in many facets, with each representing a small part of the whole. To most live in the United States and experience the wide varieties of her differences, from the goatees and slums to the loneliness of Wyoming and Idaho to the leisure of suburban life.

Japan, in many respects, reflects the images of the United States. What is happening today here has already happened in the United States from five to ten years ago. This would describe 75 percent of Japan. The other half is an extension of her history and the traditional influence of her culture, immersed in religious undertones and feudal ties.

Postwar Japan has softened homeogenizing trend due to modern communications and transportation. Television is playing a dominant role in spreading common knowledge and perception. Also, the high literacy of people who read countless millions of newspapers, magazines and books has hastened homogeny. Air travel, the Super Express, ribbons of toll high ways and private autos have brought the outlying prefectures closer together, while urbanization has progressed at a rapid rate, amassing the bulk of her population into insular and insulated cities. While provincialism exists to some degree, the social and communal relations that were once reflected in the fabric of Japanese life have loosened and we see the accelerating rise of individualism. But this is not in the emancipated sense of the United States, since the terrain and the inadequate resources in Japan cannot allow room for unrestricted independency.

To achieve success, the bright young men are groomed to become "organization men" dedicated to a 12-hour effort for their "company," to include weekend golf to keep up with peers.

Japan is small enough to be controlled by a central authority, consisting of political parties and a bureaucracy that work with and for vested interests. The rural and agricultural prefectures remain conservative and moderate in representation, while from the urban areas, for the past several decades, a sizable number of socialists and left-oriented Diet members have been elected to voice the repressed feelings of the public. Many voters showed their discontent for the existing political leadership by voting for parties that they believe are unrealistic and incapable—a singular contradiction.

Japan has gradually changed, a little bit more than the American. Her favorable balance in international trade is need to pay for her huge deficits in oil and natural resources. But what should be understood is that while the pay scales of those in the key export industries are comparable to the U.S. and European standards, her employees in the secondary and service industries are lesser paid, but provide the industriousness to sustain her overall productivity.

In the U.S. our inordinate fetish for insisting on unhampered individualism, even at the expense of common good, has shedded our mantle of national discipline, leading to rampant crime, widespread sense of insecurity and an unacquainted public. We may be chasing for more bucks to support the "good life," we provide less direction companies that our children, who in turn are converted to accept the styles of our peers, including communal living and the care of the children born out of wedlock.

As Edwin Teschauer, former U.S. Ambassador to Japan and until recently, the head of Center for Asian Studies at Harvard, stated recently in a URI interview, "One of the biggest contributions Japan can make is to help us rediscover self-discipline."

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- Tour Escort — Frank Hirata

**HOKKAIDO / TOHOKU TOUR** — Oct. 6 (19 days)

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- Tour Escort — Mrs. Dobashi

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