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New superior court judge . . .



Judge Morio Fukuto, 48, (center) takes oath of office to become a Superior Court Judge of Los Angeles County from County Clerk John Corcoran (left) with Gardena Councilman Mas Fukai as witness. Judge Fukuto was serving on the South Bay municipal court when appointed Mar. 22 by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. to superior court. The Nisei jurist will initially be assigned to the Compton branch. He was the first Nisei deputy district attorney for L.A. county in 1956 prior to his appointment to the bench in 1974.

APRIL 20 FINAL DATE TO COMPLAIN:

JACL protests 'Yellow Peril' as trademark

Washington

A little over a year ago (Jan. 27, 1979 PC), the Japanese American Citizens League's Eastern District Council pointed out to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks here that "Yellow Peril" was an anti-Asian racist concept and that a request from a publication to exclusive trademark rights to the phrase should be denied. The patent office had previously denied trademark rights to "Yellow Peril", the JACL reminded.

Earlier the U.S. Supreme Court had denied a brewery copyright and exclusive use to the name of its brand, "Lite", on the grounds the word is of common usage.

Shig Kaneshiro of New York, chairing the JACL-EDC civil rights committee, attached his special paper explaining the offensive, historic and racist aspects of the term, "Yellow Peril" (June 23, 1978 PC).

This past week Telecommunications Publishing, Inc., Washington, D.C., which runs a weekly information service, was granted copyright for "Notes from 'The Yellow Peril'", according to the Official

Gazette of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office for March 20, 1979.

Washington JACL representative Ron Ikejiri, alerted by past DC JACL chairman Dave Nikaido to the entry, said JACL now has 30 days within which to lodge a complaint with the trademark office.

If the complaint action fails, the trademark rights would hold for over 20 years.

Whatever support the JACL can receive by April 20 on the "Yellow Peril" trademark issue should be directed to:

Washington JACL Office, Suite 204, 1730 Rhode Island Ave NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Kaneshiro report on "Yellow Peril": *Its Role in the Asian American Experience* begins with the Merriam-Webster dictionary definition, denoting two meanings: (a) danger to Western civilization held to arise from power and influence of Oriental peoples as the Chinese and Japanese, (b) a threat to Western living standards developed through incursion into western countries of Oriental laborers willing to work for very low wages and under inferior working conditions.

While the phrase *Yellow*

Peril did not appear in print until about 1905 (when Japan became the first Oriental nation to defeat a European power), Kaneshiro noted that Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune in 1854 had expressed anti-Chinese concepts ("uncivilized, unclean and filthy . . .") and approved California's attempt to stop "this flood of ignorant idolators".

In the post-Civil War period, Asians were identified as "Mongolians" and described as the Yellow Hordes. The "floodtide" of Chinese into the U.S. was finally stopped with the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882.

Then the influx of Japanese began. The San Francisco Chronicle, which had directed its earlier attack on the Chinese, now turned upon the Japanese. Its headlines read: "Japanese a Men-

ace to American Women", "The Yellow Peril—How Japanese Crowd Out the White Race". Publishers William Randolph Hearst of the Examiner and V.S. McClatchy of the Bee papers in Sacramento, Modesto and Fresno echoed the refrain.

Anti-miscegenation laws were passed in 30 states. Cal-

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REP. OTTINGER'S HR 621

On tax-deductible donations

San Francisco

Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) has introduced a bill (HR 621) which would allow tax credit for charitable contributions even to those who do not itemize. The JACL is planning to support this bill, it was in-

dicated here this week.

Current law permits charitable deductions only to those who itemize their deductions, Ottinger has noted in a letter to his colleagues. The growing number of Americans who opt for the standard deduc-

tion find themselves denied any tax benefit from their charitable contributions and the non-profit sector finds itself denied necessary financial aid.

HR 621 is designed to provide an optional tax credit on 50% of an individual's charitable contributions up to a limit of \$500 (\$1,000 for a joint return) in lieu of this deduction.

Ottinger declared the reasons are clear for his so-called Religious and Charitable Donors' Tax Justice Act of 1979: to insure continued private choice in gift-giving. With the campaign to encourage more taxpayers to opt for standard deduction for the sake of simplification and alleged monetary gain is, Ottinger added, at the same time "resulting in denying more taxpayers tax deductions for their charitable contributions".

Contributions to JACL are tax-deductible, it was

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Diet debates citizenship law change

Tokyo

The Diet debate started March 20 over revision of the Nationality Law to give Japanese citizenship to children born to a Japanese parent of either sex and easier access to Japanese nationality for alien spouses of Japanese.

Under the present law, a child of a Japanese father

and non-Japanese mother is considered Japanese, but a child of a Japanese mother and an alien father is not.

The amendment presented before the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee aims at granting citizenship to a child so long as either parent is Japanese. Similar legislative

steps were taken in recent years in France, West Germany and Switzerland, said Socialist Diet-woman Takako Doi, who submitted the amendment.

The other part of the amendment of the Nationality Law seeks equal handling of alien spouses regardless of sex in terms of the government's naturalization policy.

At present, it takes a non-Japanese male spouse three years before being naturalized while a non-Japanese female spouse of a Japanese male is eligible for Japanese nationality

ple as a "concession," and said he "did not hold out much hope for retention of the three percent tariff, *ad valorem*."

Matsunaga explained that "President Marcos hadn't realized what a disastrous impact the tariff reduction would have on the State of Hawaii—particularly on the 42,000 Hawaii residents who are directly employed in the pineapple industry.

"Most of the workers who would be unemployed if the pineapple industry in Hawaii was forced out of business would be Americans of Filipino ancestry who came from Marcos' own home province of Ilocos.

"President Marcos exclaimed, 'We can't let that happen,' then," continued Matsunaga, and called his trade minister for more information. Matsunaga said that within a half hour later Marcos called him at his hotel to say that "the government of the Philippines would not object to the retention of the present three percent tariff on canned pineapple." #

ferred during the 95th Congress," he said.

He also talked with members of the International Council of U.S. Chambers of Commerce at its Manila meeting and said he was told that "there is a lot that can be done to make American exports more attractive to Asian consumers."

Matsunaga suggested the Americans "learn as much as they can about the culture and customs of Asian nations" to help Americans as well as Asian associates understand the need for trade cooperation between the countries.

In Manila, Matsunaga met with Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and U.S. Ambassador Richard Murphy.

Prior to his trip the senator was told that the Republic of the Philippines was demanding a reduction in the U.S. tariff on canned pineap-

Matsunaga visits Japan, Philippines

Washington

Sen. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) recently returned from a ten-day trip to Japan, the Republic of the Philippines and Guam.

Matsunaga was asked by the State Department to make the trip because of reports from Japan and the Philippines indicated concern about changing attitudes toward the countries by the United States, according to the senator's office.

In particular, Japanese government members were apprehensive that Congress and the President were beginning to look upon Japan as a "trading competitor" rather than a "trading partner," Matsunaga said.

He met with Prime Minister Masaharu Ohira and Mike Mansfield, U.S. Ambassador to Japan. Matsunaga told the Prime Minister that "Americans are fully aware that without Japan the American agri-

cultural industry would be in a truly sorrowful state."

During his visit, Matsunaga also talked to members of the majority Liberal Democratic Party, scholars and journalists, stressing the need for cooperative trade relations between Japan and the U.S.

Matsunaga said he found out the American business community in Japan has "a number of concerns regarding the trade negotiation. They are afraid that the people back home do not recognize the important role played by the American businessman abroad in reducing our trade deficit.

"Not only are they worried about signs of 'protectionism' in the U.S., they also pointed to efforts to increase taxes on income earned abroad by U.S. citizens, an amendment attached to the 1976 Tax Reform Act, the effective date of which was de-

Carmel apologizes for being late on 'Day of Remembrance'

Monterey, Ca.

The local papers reported on the various communities observing Feb. 19 as "A Day of Remembrance". They were in response to Monterey Peninsula JACL requests or the mayors, city councils and county board of supervisors the first part of the year.

The Monterey County Board of Supervisors, the cities of Monterey, Seaside, Marina, Pacific Grove and Del Rey Oaks, all passed resolutions or proclamations marking Feb. 19 as "A Day of Remembrance".

State Senator Robert Nimmo and State Assem-

blyman Henry Mello, who represent the area, also sponsored the joint state legislative resolution commemorating the occasion.

Local JACL president Jack Nishida, in a letter published Feb. 28 in the Peninsula Herald, publicly acknowledged the actions taken but also pointed out the city of Carmel chose to ignore JACL's request for participation. "Follow-up phone calls proved fruitless," he revealed.

The following week, the Carmel city council listened with obvious embarrassment as longtime resi-

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UCLA Asian Week April 9-12

Los Angeles
 "Asian/Pacific Expressions," this year's Asian Week at UCLA, takes place April 9-12, and April 21. Besides a food fair, there are many events free to the public to take place on the

Ride to Manzanar free for youth

Los Angeles
 The Manzanar Committee is planning to charter three city buses for youth planning to participate in the 10th annual Manzanar Pilgrimage set for April 28. As soon as the buses are secured, the committee will disclose the reservation telephone number.

Committee requests resource people to assist the tour discussion at the campsite. They may call the JAACL Office (Carlene Ige: 626-4471).

Items

The Center Players will stage three Hiroshi Kashiwagi plays on the Japanese American experience April 8 at the old Union Church, 120 N. San Pedro, Los Angeles. A part of the San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies, they will present "Voices from Japanese America" (Issei narratives), "A Question of Loyalty" (conflicts of registration during WW2), and the bilingual comedy "Mondai wa Akira".

Univ. of Calif. Japanese Women Alumnae meets April 11, 7:00 p.m. at Cal First Bank, 1750 Broadway, Oakland, Calif.

Kodokan Jujitsu classes will be offered from April 9 for youths and adults at Wilshire YMCA, 225 Oxford Ave., Los Angeles. Pre-registration is suggested for the series of 10 classes. Call 386-8570.

The Japan-America Society of South Florida is hosting Japan Today, with ikebana, bonsai, tea ceremony and other demonstrations on April 6 at the Morikami Museum in Delray Beach and April 16 at the Univ. of Miami.

"Sumie by Aiko Low", "Japan Today ... and Yesterday" and "A World Beyond the Rainbow," prints by handicapped Japanese children, will be exhibited at the Morikami Museum. For information, call the museum at 499-0631, or Dennis Murakami in Miami, 635-1968.

Long Island artist Henry Fukuhara opens a one-man show April 8 at New York's Dowling College Gallery 100 in the Learning Resource Center. It continues throughout April. Fukuhara was born in Santa Monica, Calif., and is noted for his watercolors, which are mostly landscapes and abstracts. #

Deaths

Eiji Makino, 70, of Denver died Mar. 6. A prewar and postwar editor with the Bungei Shunju before coming to the U.S. in 1976, he was briefly editor-publisher of the Rocky Mountain Jiho.

campus, including:
 April 9—The Center Players in "Mondai Wa Akira," and "A Question of Loyalty," 7:30 p.m., Neuropsychiatric Institute (NPI) Auditorium;

April 10—"Buddhaheads in the White Culture," a panel discussion, 12 to 1:30 p.m., Ackerman Union, Third Floor Lounge; and "Asian Occasion," variety show including East-West Players, Okalani Revue, Thai Dance, and Kinnara Taiko drummers, 7:30 to 10 p.m., Ackerman Union Grand Ballroom;

April 12—Great Leap Inc., Nobuko Miyamoto and her jazz/rock group perform original Asian American music, 12 noon to 1 p.m., Kerckhoff Hall patio; and Coffeehouse entertainment: Warren Furutani and friends.

CARMEL

Continued from Front Page

dent Frank Lloyd of Carmel chastised the city for not participating in the day of significance to Japanese Americans.

The council voted Mar. 5 to place Nishida's letter to the editor into the record and dispatched a letter of apology. The letter, signed by all five members, said in part:

"We all share a deep human concern and sympathy for those who suffered, and whose families suffered because of the hysteria which led to the contemptible Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt.

"It has been the policy of our City for many years to pass Resolutions and Proclamations only on matters of direct municipal relevance.

"We apologize for any inference which you or members of the Japanese American community might have found offensive because of our lack of action on your request."

TRADEMARK

Continued from Front Page

ifornia had segregated schools for Orientals. A host of anti-alien land laws followed. In 1924, all immigration from Asia was ended.

The Kaneshiro Paper noted how the anti-Asian laws were repealed: the Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1935 setting a quota of 50 Filipino immigrants a year; repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act in 1943, setting up a quota of 100 per year; and the repeal of the Japanese Exclusion Act through enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952, which also removed the racial bars to naturalization, thus negating the anti-Japanese effects of the alien land laws.

Kaneshiro was focusing on current U.S.-Japan trade when wondering if "Yellow Peril" fears can be revived. And he answered that "it very likely is still very much with us" in view of the vast amount of Asian imports and economic problems.

"Since most non-Asian Americans cannot and do not distinguish between citizens and alien Asians, there is little reason for any person of Asian ancestry in the United States to rest complacently in the face of a neo-Yellow Peril hysteria," Kaneshiro concludes. #

JUICE coverage spreads to 100

Los Angeles
 Japanese Unified Information Community Exchange, consisting of private and public agencies, groups and individuals, holds monthly meetings to report on various services available and provide a forum for data and idea exchanges

"Comprehensive Health Care," the problems encountered, and available services and solution methods is the topic of the next meeting, April 9, 1 p.m. at the New Union Church, 401 E. 3rd St. Sachiko Reece, Asian-Pacific Counseling and Treatment Center, is guest speaker. Meetings are open. Call: Betty Masai (213) 744-3441.

Author to discuss 'Terror in Tule Lake'

San Francisco
 Dr. Rosalie Wax will chronicle major developments that led to "Terror in Tule Lake", at the Pine United Methodist Church April 10, 8 p.m.

Wax, professor of anthropology and sociology at Washington University, St. Louis, lived in Tule Lake for a year and a half and described the experience in her book, "Doing Field-work."

Sponsored by the San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies, it is open to the public and free of charge. #

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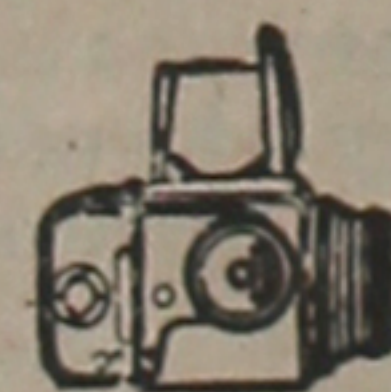
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CITIZENSHIP

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upon marriage. In addition, an alien male spouse, unlike the female, must be "a man of good conduct" and capable of earning a livelihood to qualify for becoming Japanese.

The law, if amended, would grant nationality without particular conditions to an alien husband or wife of a Japanese citizen when he or she has lived in Japan for at least one year. The husband must be 18 years old or over and the wife 16 or over, the amendment said.

About 5,000 Japanese marry foreigners annual-

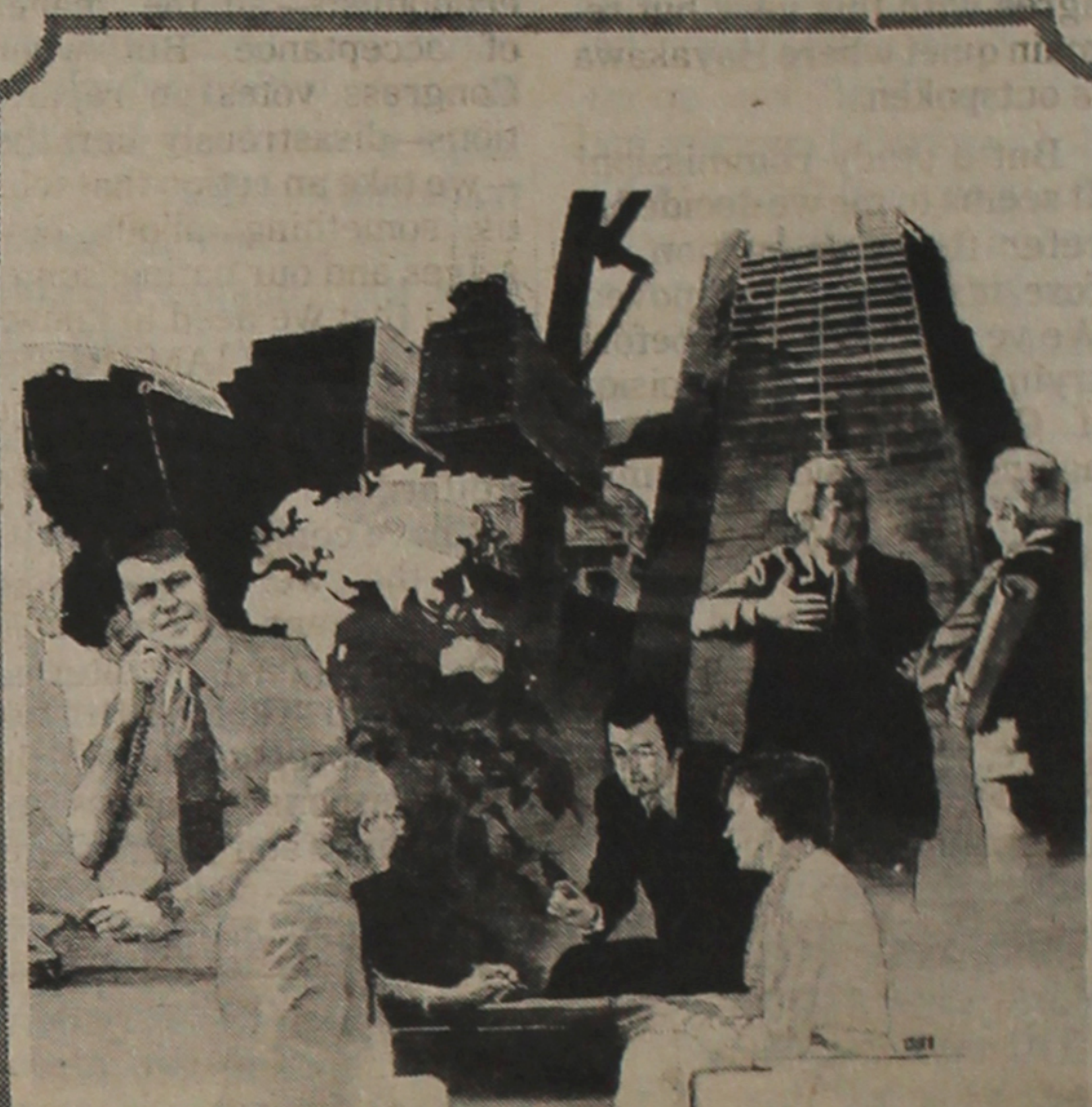
ly, according to government statistics.
 —Mainichi Daily News

TAX

Continued from Front Page

reminded by JAACL national executive director Karl Nobuyuki, including 1000 Club memberships.

A tax credit is subtracted from actual taxes already due, which could be claimed by all taxpayers, regardless of whether they itemize. The charitable tax credit provides a constitutional avenue for those who choose to direct their charitable giving to private and parochial schools to do so, Ottinger added. #



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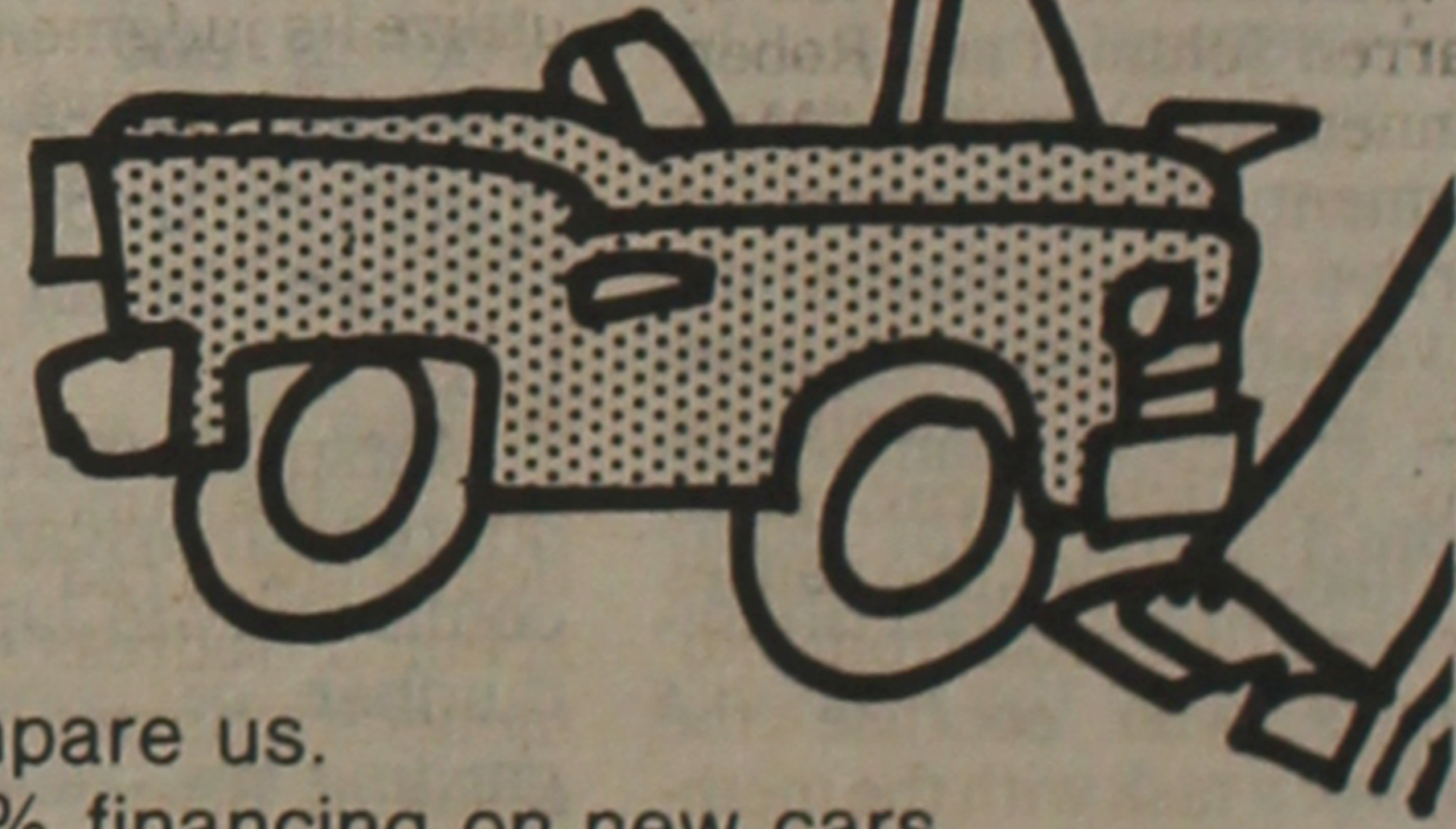
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A Variety of Views on 'Redress'

Editor:

We regress from reparations to redress to study commissions. The March 3, 1979 action by the Redress Committee reminds me of March, 1942 when the special session of the JACL decided to cooperate with the evacuation order. This time it's not military necessity but Proposition 13 and Senator Hayakawa. Shigekuni and Okamura bow to political reality. Marutani is more candid by saying, "direct appropriations ... is a short-run, disastrous method," the disaster being, I presume, an overwhelming failure in Congress. I know there are others in Congress who agree with this view but remain quiet where Hayakawa is outspoken.

But a study commission? It seems to me we decided to refer the main motion before it's even been moved. We've given up even before trying. What is the decision if Congress votes for—or against—a study commission? Better to have loved and lost them ...

We can be excused for our decision to cooperate back in 1942. We were young and naive, so eager to please. But now we've lived through the civil rights movement, Viet-

nam and Watergate. We've campaigned for naturalization and for the repeal of Title II. We've read "Years of Infamy." We've been blessed by our reconciliation with Iva Toguri, a true heroine of American history. And we've finally screwed up the courage to bring the issue of reparations to America. (By the way, in the United Methodist Church we are calling it "Reparations for America.")

Sure enough, friends, America is probably not ready for reparations. We might think we have it made. We've got judges, congressmen, business tycoons, scholars, scientists, artists, economists—all the images of acceptance. But when Congress votes on reparations—disastrously perhaps—we take an action that tells us something about ourselves and our nation, something that we need to know.

WILLIAM HOHRI
Chicago

Editor:

I have come to the conclusion that we as loyal, concerned, and responsible Americans have no alternative but to "Go for it!!!" We cannot abrogate our birthright responsibilities as human beings and especially as

a Nikkei to forego "Redress"; otherwise we are less than humans who have no ideals for defending the human rights and the Constitution of the United States.

JACL is a civil rights organization and by the mere definition the members have no alternative but to support "Redress"; otherwise who's being a hypocrite? Many have lost everything they had before the war, and for the second time in their lives started from scratch to where we are today. Others have died on the road to recovery, while a great number of remaining Issei are too proud to say they are barely eking out a living all because of the unconstitutional incarceration. These types of things must never happen to anyone again because of race, creed, religion or color.

We as responsible and proud Nikkei must crusade for getting everything cleaned up in our bureaucratic government. Justice should not be blind or keep the balance of weighing judgments in a biased manner with erroneous decisions (Korematsu, Yasui, Hirabayashi) setting precedents for the future.

The "pursuit of happiness" can never be achieved for Nikkei, if the stigma of

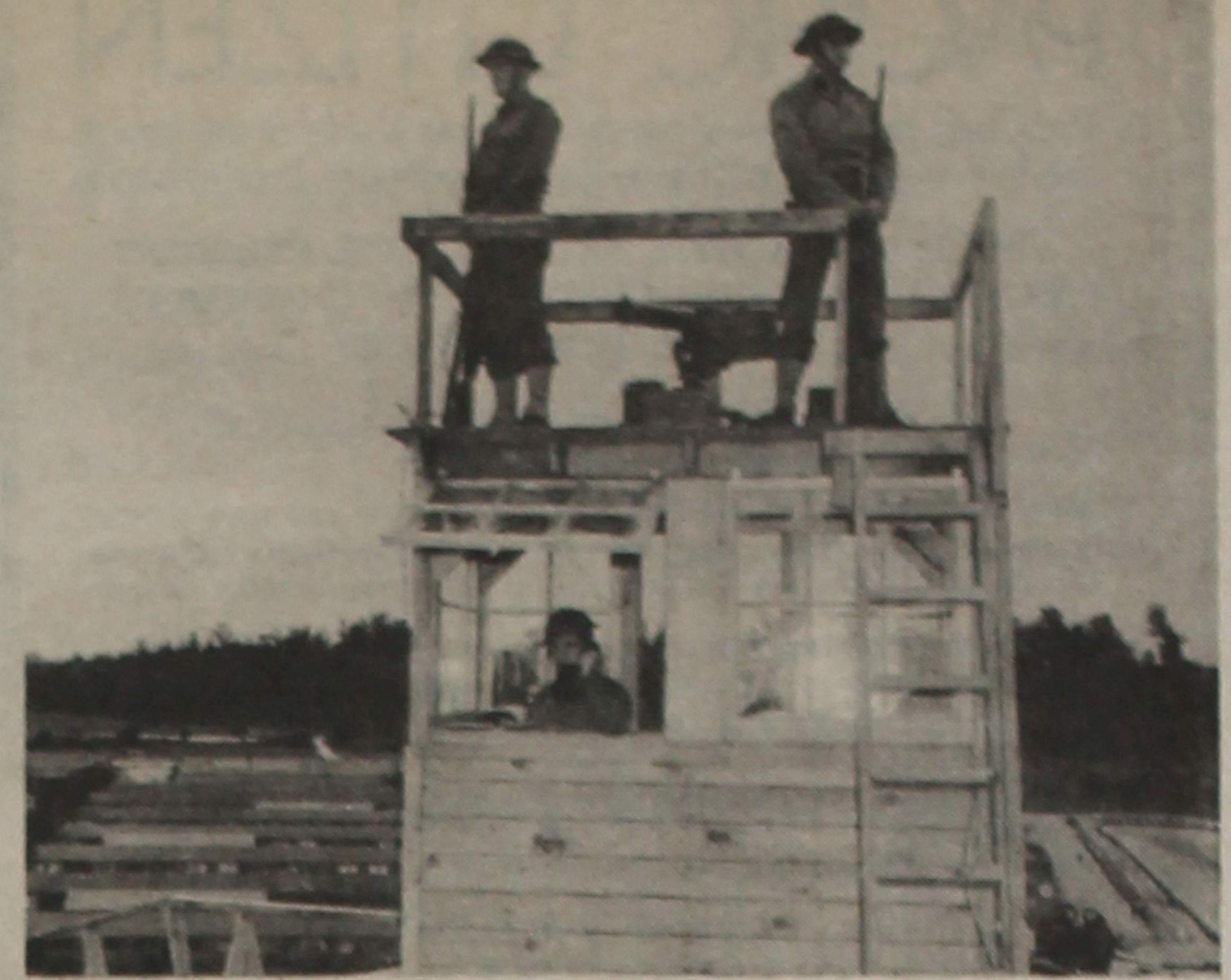
unjustified Supreme Court rulings hang over not only the heads of the Nikkei, but over our country.

As a member of JACL, one is under the oath and creed of the organization. Within the creed there is a statement "to uphold and support the Constitution of the United States". That statement defines our basic responsibility and duty as JACLers. On this matter there is no alternative; therefore, the matter of "Redress" is the responsibility of the total membership.

To respond otherwise is to be a hypocrite at a basic level—the JACL Creed becomes a useless group of words, the Constitution of the U.S. (for which many Nikkei gave their lives as responsible citizens to better the lives of the future generations) becomes meaningless. The myopic individual responding against "Redress" needs to reassess values and take a holistic view of the overall impact "Redress" will have on not only the Nikkei community and the other ethnic minority communities, but to all the freedoms and rights for every U.S. citizen.

I would venture to say those people against "Redress" just haven't done their homework!!! Reading Michi Weglyn's "Years of Infamy" is enough to make one realize the Constitution of the United States was clearly violated by a handful of politically and economically hungry individuals. They disregarded the objective government reports stating that the Nikkei were loyal and regarded the Constitution of the U.S. as just "another piece of paper". "The government can't incarcerate the Nikkei, it's unconstitutional!!," etc." was the word

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U.S. Army Photo (Nat'l Archives)

This was taken at Santa Anita Assembly Center in Arcadia, Calif., in the spring of 1942 when 18,000 Japanese Americans from Southern California were detained while permanent inland concentration camps were being built. Note the machine gun mounted on the watchtower between two soldiers, the rows of tarpaper barracks at left and the race-track at the right.

The Gun Tower Syndrome

The following article was sent in as a "Letter to the Editor," but writer Kono expresses his point of view so eloquently, we wanted to present it so readers would be sure not to miss it. —Ed.

By ROBERT H. KONO
(Eugene, Ore.)

I would like to share some of my thoughts with regard to putting our experience of the camps in perspective, especially now that the Redress movement is underway and the issue of the camps is about to be given wider publicity.

Before I could do anything worthwhile in life as a person and especially as a novelist, I had to come to terms with my experience in the camps, what they meant to me and what they stood for.

I went into the camps as a boy of nine and immediately suffered the emotional effects in the form of racial self-hatred, a huge inferiority complex and, among other things, an inability to project my personality. These effects were not easily overcome, as I later discovered in life. In one form or another, I have dealt with the issue of the prison camps and the question of the uniqueness of the Japanese American experience in this society.

Among the varied psychological effects of the camps, there was first of all the inability to act effectively. We could have dealt racism a mighty death blow had we been organized. The opportunity was there. But our leaders were, with blinding speed, rounded up and detained elsewhere. We cooperated with the authorities and resigned ourselves to our fate, with a few instances of protest. Our way of reacting to the unjustifiable situation was to doggedly prove our "American-ness" and loyalty at home and in the battle fields. It is

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DOWN TO EARTH: Karl Nobuyuki

Goals and Methods

us have become confused about goals and methods.

The proposed commission approach will be the method whereby the organization will seek to obtain its goals. Whether or not JACL is successful in obtaining its goals is another matter. The latter may be beyond our control, for it will rest largely upon our elected representatives in the United States Congress. But, it seems to me that the determination of the *method* is the responsibility of the JACL committee charged with carrying forward the REDRESS campaign. At the same time, the committee is expected to utilize its judgment in developing alternative approaches that would best reach a stated goal.

The concept of redress is not new. It is an established fact in the American practice of law. Traditionally, an action of redress is made in monetary terms as in the cases of *Bivens v. Six Unknown Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics* and *Chicago R. I. and P. Ry Co v. Allison*. While such a practice may not be viewed by all as perfect, it is a perfectly acceptable practice. JACL believes that in order to redress the violation of civil liberties suffered by Nikkei for their evacuation and incarceration, the amount must be significant. JACL's campaign for REDRESS, then, is self-explanatory.

A second criticism that is often raised is that JACL's

direction to educate the American public through REDRESS is a shift in position. Nothing could be further from the truth. JACL is an educational Civil/Human Rights organization and is therefore limited to what it can do in the political arena. The majority of JACL's programs are educational. As in the past, the drive for REDRESS will require the formation of a special "arm" of the organization as it moves toward influencing legislation. The formation of this political arm was authorized by the National Council in Salt Lake City last summer and will be formed as the bill for REDRESS is completed and in the hopper. This approach worked for us in the past, and we're going to do it again.

Finally, there is a valid concern that some individuals may be subject to rising expectations. This is unfortunate, but the best way to address this is to have our local chapters do all they possibly can to advise the general public and the Japanese Americans especially that the REDRESS issue will be with us for many years.

On the other hand, for those who choose to sit by the sidelines and criticize the campaign, one would think that if their interests are real, they would involve themselves. JACL is a volunteer organization and needs the active involvement of its membership. #

By DOUG BAKER
(Oregon Journal)

Portland

"Let the dead past bury its head," said Longfellow, but the past has a way of refusing to lie quietly in the grave.

There are those who ask us to wear hairshirts because our ancestors bought and sold slaves and treated them like cattle. It matters not whether our particular great-grandparents were abolitionists or Simon Legrees—somehow we are all supposed to feel guilty for the transgressions of men and women who lived in other times but seared our consciousness with their sins.

And there are those who have this idea that because a troop of sadistic cavalrymen murdered Indian women and children at Wounded Knee long before we were born that we are stained with that act of inhumanity.

I don't buy such concepts any more than I buy the idea that those of us who opposed Vietnam are, nevertheless,

part and parcel of the collective sense of guilt which still pervades the American psyche because of the tragic misadventure. As an adult American, I am willing to assume responsibility for my own actions and for my own attitudes, but beyond a vague sense of shame over wrongful acts committed by my country in the past I cannot go. As one cannot unring a bell, one cannot repair the mistakes of yesteryear.

The reparations now sought by Oregon's 3,000 Japanese Americans for their World War II internment and loss of property are a somewhat different matter.

Given hindsight, it is plainly evident that President Roosevelt and his consultants erred grievously in their decision to round up Americans of Japanese descent and herd them into compounds.

Given my already stated perspective, once again I feel no personal responsibility for that act. When it occurred I was already in the Pacific involved in fighting a war

against the ancestors of those people we now generally agree were treated shamefully.

It is another chapter in American history which many people would rather forget. But the claim for \$75 million in reparations now asked by the internees brings it back for discussion and debate. I think it is important that we all view it in several perspectives, including that which faced those responsible for the decision.

The patriotism of those Japanese Americans subjected to internment is beyond question. The members of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the "Go for Broke" group of soldiers recruited largely in Hawaii and the Pacific Northwest, is testament to that fact. No other unit of the American Army suffered more casualties. I had two friends in college who fought with that regiment and both of them still carry German shrapnel in their limbs.

But let us not forget, also, that wars are times of mad-

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PACIFIC CITIZEN

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

Iki Dolphins

The mass slaughtering of the dolphins by the Iki island fishermen brought forth outraged cries from throughout the world, an equally vociferous anger from the fishermen and an embarrassment to the Japanese government officials.

What has been lost in the shouting is the understanding of the cause of the problem. It is not the dolphins. The presence of thousands of dolphins off Iki is the inevitable and logical result of the imbalancing of the environment in the oceans surrounding Japan.

The Japanese Yellowtail (Buri) breeding grounds lie within the Inland Sea. The area is now severely affected by industrial pollution. A few hundred miles north of Iki the once richest cuttlefish (Ika) banks lie desolate from rampant overfishing. As food supply vanishes the dolphins have moved south toward Iki.

There is another, and a decisive factor, in the proliferation of dolphins around Iki. It is the elimination of its natural predator, the Orca ("killer whale"), by the shore whaling stations around Japan. About ten years ago Orca disappeared completely from the Iki waters. Just a few Orcas in the area were enough to keep most of the dolphins away.

Following the Iki dolphin crisis, the Japanese government made a plastic Orca in an attempt to scare off the dolphins. The cost was \$200,000. As predicted, it failed to fool the dolphins.

At Point Mugu, California, the U.S. Navy has done several successful studies with the open ocean release of trained Orcas. Orcas are highly intelligent mammals. They live relatively close to shore, and are fearless. Wild Orcas have tolerated men swimming with them. This absolute fearlessness makes them easy prey to whalers.

The reintroduction of Orcas to Iki waters would begin to remedy the unhappy situation at Iki. This is the plan being proposed to the Japanese Ministry of Fisheries by a group of American environmentalists—among them Jim Nollman and Dexter Cate. Their work is being funded partially by Greenpeace Foundation.

Dexter Cate, from Japan, has kept me informed of his activities. Jim Nollman stopped by the apartment just a few days before his return to Japan in mid-March. These are dedicated and practical individuals who seek solutions by cultivating understanding, not confrontations.

BAKER

Continued from Page 3

ness and hysteria. Let us not forget that after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor (goaded into the attack by FDR, many historians now contend), that the round-up of Japanese Americans seemed a natural (if anything about war is "natural") step.

It has been pointed out many times that the Japanese Americans were interned as much for their own protection from over-zealous fellow citizens as for any fear that they might perform acts of sabotage or sedition.

And in the days before Gen. Douglas MacArthur democratized Japan, there was a widespread belief that those of Japanese lineage everywhere clung to some form of emperor worship. I remember a college friend—one who fought so bravely in

Italy for us—telling me that his father on Bainbridge Island kept a little shrine in his home for Hirohito. (I also remember how, during the war, we had to provide protection for Nisei and Kibei soldiers who acted as allied interpreters and translators and how one of those Nisei came to me one day and "confessed" his elation over a Japanese naval victory.)

Today, no one doubts the patriotism of our Japanese American citizens. Perhaps it is best that we pay reparations for loss of property. But for internment? Not until the millions of us non-Japanese Americans who were also herded into camps for four or more years—camps often far less comfortable and far more dangerous than those at Tule Lake and Ontario—are paid for our losses of time and income in that terrible war. #

Comment, letters, features

A variety of views of Redress

Continued from Page 3

going around at that time, but look what happened to us!!! We cannot sit around and say things like, "Concentration Camps will never happen again", because people forget too easily. JAACL must take positive steps to assure the public such incarcerations will never take place again.

Unless we uphold the rules of the game and play by those rules without deviations, the game of life in the United States would become complete chaos. There is no alternative as a loyal, patriotic American and JAACLer but to "GO FOR IT!!!"

CHARLES C. KUBOKAWA
Palo Alto, Ca.

Editor:

The redress issue will not likely be solved by the open letter to Senator Hayakawa or by a strategy of commission hearings (Mar. 9 PC) as presently planned. As the situation now stands, Senator Hayakawa is able to keep the issues confused by pointing to the real benefits that came to a large number of persons as an indirect consequence of internment and relocation. However, the advantages that came to these individuals were due to individual initiative and were achieved in spite of the social ostracism and discrimination that lay at the base of the internment policy. Senator Hayakawa confuses unforeseen consequences with justifying causes.

The good that came from internment came in spite of the social policy and not because of it. I know that my own life has benefited immeasurably from the fact that I met my wife as a consequence of the fact that her initiative led her to leave the camp in Idaho to seek an education in the east and midwest. Further, our family of four delightful and talented children is a good that

cannot be measured. The human meaning of this marriage and family is of irreplaceable value.

It is true that the treatment of long-term residents and citizens as virtual prisoners of war is a violation of basic civil rights. The injustice of this act of hysteria, prejudice and self-interest has been more and more openly recognized. Since the injustice is recognized, the demand for additional financial redress carries a punitive tone, which many Nikkei do not want to have accepted as an expression of feeling for their country, friends and neighbors.

Where can a person stand who can see the truth on both sides of the argument? Many JAACL members and friends are left with this question. What is needed is a refocus of the basic issue on which redress is claimed so that those now divided can find some common cause. Refocus of the issue might help the commission hearings and legislative action avert failure for lack of support.

I suggest that there is a way to redefine the basic issue in a way that warrants the claim for redress. One of the clear consequences of the internment was the removal of Nikkei from American economic life. The reply to Senator Hayakawa does not address the consequences of the internment for those Issei and older Nisei whose productive life was entirely disrupted. The loss of their productivity to both the society and to themselves and their families cannot be recompensed. There is more than adequate economic justification for redress simply as recognition of the economic handicap faced by present-day Japanese American elders forced out of productive life during the war and placed under handicap in rebuilding their personal and eco-

nomical lives after the war. These were tremendously important years for establishing a strong position in the American economy.

Redress could bring attention to the plight of a large number of elderly in our society and give public recognition to the fact that Asian elderly face "double jeopardy" in their retirement years. Nikkei elders must not only face the economic handicap created by inflation, but they must cope with the consequences of having been forced out of full participation in American society and economy during crucial years in their careers. The combination of these handicaps with a cultural reticence to ask for help can and has proved deadly.

To relate redress to a problem which American society faces as a whole would greatly strengthen the cause. And America should know the severity of the

'What Are You?'

Editor:

Ron Ikejiri (Feb. 23 PC: "Where Y'All From?") made me reflect on a similar question which I find particularly difficult to address: "What are you?"

In many ways I sympathize with the awkwardness in asking about one's racial/ancestry "composition". It's a natural curiosity. But today's multi-cultured urban centers are prejudice-conscious. There may be people who do not want to be identified with (or labelled by) a particular nationality and find such questions offensive.

As a result, everyone cops out. Instead of coming right out and asking about one's ancestry, people ask ambiguous questions such as "Where y'all from?" or "What nationality are you?" This leaves the responder with an option of interpretations. Usually, I am not very cooperative. I grew up in Philadelphia [embarrassing in itself], and my nationality is American.

But I continue to stumble on the question: "What are you?" This obviously racial inquiry doesn't allow for an alternative interpretation with a simple straight-forward answer. I generally think of myself in terms of categories and subcategories: Human, Male, American, Japanese

problem of poverty among the elders, a problem particularly severe for a particular population which has suffered the injustice of internment and its consequences.

In regard to strategy, claiming a grant to individuals for redress may make it difficult to relate redress to the problem of economic justice for the elderly. An alternative approach would be to make grants to chapters for projects designed as constructive responses at the local level to problems of Nikkei elderly or Asian elderly.

The redress issue is both a challenge and an opportunity. It is a challenge to those who have experienced internment to make an opportunity to help American society face one of the most important issues in its history: economic and social justice for the elders.

CHARLES M. RICH
Puyallup Valley JAACL
Tacoma, Wa.

American, Tani, Third Son. At times, and depending on the circumstances, I think of myself in terms of social status: Father, Divorced, Available. Of course, there are frames of reference such as Education, Occupation, and Hobbies/Interests.

Perhaps the most important answer to "What are you?" is one's outlook on life: One's philosophy of life and death, a person's structure of values and priorities; an individual's goals and aspirations. Most people grow out of their "Identity Crisis" with adolescence but mine just goes on. (More than one person has suggested that "my problem" is a function of maturity.)

A while ago, I was chit-chatting (exchanging profanities) about the Chicago weather with a fellow who brought some sandwiches up to the office, when out of the blue he asked, "What are you?"

Caught off guard again, I finally gave in, seeing no real value in confusing him with my metaphysical hangups "I'm Japanese..." "Third generation," I added.

The guy gave me a look and said, "That's nice. Now what are you? Corn beef or rye? Salami on white?"

"Oh... I must be the Turnkey."

JOHN TAN
Chicago

From Nobuyuki Nakajima

Higher Education—X

I have been insisting that every Japanese American youth ought to finish college education. This is not a common attitude in the U.S. mainstream. However, there are many communities and societies where people take it for granted that everybody goes to college. Yes, you guessed it right; it is Japan.

Some communities in the U.S. are also that way. In the town called Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, 93% of the high school graduates go to college. The town is 60 years old, with 6-10 bedroom stuccos scattered among the huge trees and along the lakes. It used to be populated with Anglo-American Protestants. It is no longer so. There are many Irish and Italian Catholics. Scientists originally from China and India also live there. Some residents are also Jewish. The residents are doctors, lawyers, scientists, managers and junior executives. Most of them have come from the humble background. There is a similar community just outside of Cleveland. It is Lakewood, where 96% of the high school graduates go to college.

One of the societies I am closely associated with is comprised of doctors, engineers and scientists—all from the Far East. It is not an organized group—but an informal society when we meet, a place where we introduce each other and an occasion when we discuss the topics of importance in the world. There are doctors from the Philippines, engineers from Korea, scientists from Japan and so on. For these people and their off-springs, going to college is not enough. They think that finishing graduate school is not even enough. Their goals of the education is to excel in his or her field of choice. #

35 YEARS AGO

APR. 8, 1944

Mar. 28—Worst rainstorm in Rohwer camp history (steady 10 hour rainfall for five inches) halts activities.

Mar. 30—Washington Post editorial considers Japanese Americans as "war refugees" and relocation centers be "temporary shelter for their use on a wholly voluntary basis". Comment made after Supreme Court decided to hear Korematsu case.

Mar. 31—Univ. of Wisconsin boxing team votes Dick Miyagawa, NCAA 127-lb. champion, honorary team captain.

Apr. 1—First Nisei girl (Yuriko Amemiya of San Jose) performs with Martha Graham dance company in recital of "American Document" in New York (High School of Central Needle Trades).

Apr. 3—New Jersey Assembly, reacting to campaign to stop

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

relocation of evacuee farmers to Warren County, N.J., passes resolution calling on WRA to secure consent of governing body of municipality before assigning evacuee workers to the area.

Apr. 3—Attorney General Bidle says no action taken in certain excusable minor violation of restrictions and exclusion orders by Nisei evacuees where no conceivable danger to national security appeared; report return of 1,200 Issei aliens of estimated 3,000 interned after Pearl Harbor.

Apr. 3—Mainland's first Nisei chaplain (Rev. George Aki) reports to 442nd RCT at Camp Shelby, joins three others: Capt. Thomas West, of Virginia; 1st Lt. Masao Yamada and Hiro Higuchi, both of Hawaii.

Apr. 7—National JAACL urges estimated 100,000 evacuees to vote in 1944 presidential election through absentee ballots.



FROM HAPPY VALLEY: Sachi Seko

A thesis on 'Mom's Bag'

Salt Lake City:

Forty friends of our son were invited one evening to a small celebration in our modest home. Each guest represented some phase of his life, from those who had carried him as an infant to graduate school faculty members who have counseled him recently. It was a happy, noisy party. There was plenty of food and the bar was in service all night.

Almost forgotten in the midst of the festivities was the reason for the gathering. On March 14th, over a year's concentrated labor had culminated in the completion and successful defense of Alan's Master's thesis in the Department of Journalism-Mass Communications. Its title: A Content Analysis of the Editorial Pages of Nine California Newspapers in Relation to the Internment Issue: The Distribution of Themes.

I was surprised at his selection of subject. But, then, perhaps I should not have been. His alternative choice had been a study of the Catholic issue in the presidential election of 1960. He is not a Catholic.

The concentration camp experience has never directly concerned him. He was born much later. His father, a native Utahn, was not evacuated. In our family, I am the only witness to that time. I have heard Alan refer to it as being "Mom's bag". My incarceration has never been a secret between us. He has always felt free to bring curious friends for discussions or to borrow books.

The books occupy a shelf in the study. All are not always there. We run a lending library of sorts. I have depended on books for my son's education. Unlike many other Nisei parents, I have never felt fully qualified to answer all the questions without referring to documentary material. Indeed, some questions could not be authoritatively answered until the Freedom of Information Act made certain pertinent data available. The limited truth that I could convey was what I witnessed. And that with the apprehension that sometimes there is human failure in dis-

tinguishing between what one experienced and what one believes he experienced.

Perhaps I have been overly sensitive in regard to my son and the Evacuation. Once, before, I wrote of not wanting to transmit my poison to him. In part it is my retaliation against generational diseases which have plagued me. It is also an act of faith in him. I trust he has the intelligence to distill the truth for himself.

On the day his thesis was approved, the faculty committee asked how emotional involvement he had been with his subject. The question is generally asked because most students select a topic in which they have special interest. This also increases the chance of bias. My son replied that he felt detached from the matter. The paper confirms this. It is objective, written in clear, lean language.

Alan appraises his work as being "both boring and interesting." The technical aspects of content analysis and methodology are irrelevant to most of us. However, in view of JACL's current Redress program, some information contained in the thesis merits mention.

One of the frequently cited contribution factors to the Evacuation has been the prejudice of the media, particularly newspapers, toward Japanese Americans. It seems sufficient to say that the press reacted in a totally irresponsible manner. In this generalization, no distinction is made between what appeared in the news sections and the editorial pages. It is assumed that no quarter of fairness was recorded.

The most comprehensive study on the role of the press is in Morton Grodzins' book, "Americans Betrayed: Politics and the Japanese Evacuation." Grodzins devotes 23 pages to the subject. Alan's thesis is approximately 200 pages. Its study is limited to the examination of editorials, columnists and letters to the editors.

It was hoped that 14 major California dailies could be studied. Unfortunately, five

were not available. Four publications were not photographed during part of the 1940s. The fifth could be found only in bound form, and the only public library known to possess a copy was unwilling to lend or Xerox the editorial pages of the paper. The nine metropolitan papers used in the study each had daily circulations over 45,000.

Editorials are often assumed to be the papers' official position. In our simplistic categorization of the press as a hostile element, it is easy to be persuaded that the editorials were a vociferous reflection of public opinion or that they helped to ignite an incendiary cause. Not quite so, according to the thesis.

My son writes, in summary about editorials, "The Japanese issue obviously presented editorial writers with perplexing problems. Prior to February 1942, most of the California newspapers maintained that the Japanese should be treated fairly. Yet, as it became obvious that Evacuation would become a reality, the papers strayed from their original position. One can only speculate that such a turnaround was the result of increasing public pressure, and more significantly, a desire to follow the patriotic duty of every American in going along with the President's order."

"For whatever reasons, it is significant that proportionately more editorials than columns or letters openly discussed the Evacuation issue. In fact, many of the editorials saw Evacuation as a measure designed to protect national security, and not as the condemnation of an entire race."

"Even though a relatively high percentage of editorials contained arguments dealing with race, they were offset by the drastic measures argument and calls for humane administration of Evacuation."

After reading this, I asked Alan how influential he thought editorials had been in the incarceration of Japanese Americans. He remind-

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FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

Mikado Street

Denver, Colo.

Knowing of my Seattle origins, my friend Bob Gasser loaned me his copy of the February-March issue of American Heritage, the hard-cover magazine of American history. What had attracted his attention was the cover, which was a reproduction of a lithographed map of Seattle in 1891. It shows a neatly laid out city on the shores of Elliot Bay, reaching out toward the wooded shores of Lake Washington. The harbor is filled with shipping and trains with smoking stacks crowd the railroads along the shoreline.

By using a magnifying glass it is possible to make out some of the street names. Yesler cuts diagonally across the map from the waterfront all the way to a ferry landing on Lake Washington. Some of my earliest memories are of Yesler Way. We lived on the second floor of a three-story house on the corner of 16th and Yesler, across the street from Glickman's grocery store. That area doesn't show on the map. Houses and streets were very sparse east of Rainier Avenue on this 1891 map.

South of Yesler are, in order, Washington and Main Streets, followed by Jackson, then as now a major thoroughfare. Many Japanese immigrants settled in this area and numerous Nisei played in the streets of this district. If memory is correct, some of the streets and avenues in this area weren't paved until well into the 1930s.

Continuing on south of Jackson are King, Weller and Lane Streets. We lived on Lane Street during my teen years. In fact we had a basketball team named the Lane Street Steamrollers because most of the players were so slow of foot.

The next street is the main reason for this column. When I was a youngster growing up in Seattle, the street south of Lane was Dearborn. After that was Charles Street.

BY THE BOARD: Cathy Hironaka

Merit of JAY Program

Dayton, Ohio

Many people in JACL continue to question the worth of youth programs and the money which had been allocated to them last year. Others have suggested that funds be transferred to Redress so that the operating budget would be able to handle the extensive costs to date. So here I am, the NYCC chair, attempting to answer these and possibly other questions that may be floating around in the minds of the average JACLer.

WORTH

You know, growing up in the JAYs organization, I have seen many changes take place: from the Chicago '70 episode to the recent allocation of \$42,500. During these past years I have seen many people (kids) have the opportunity to meet people from all parts of the country and to visit them—be it California or Michigan. I have heard these same people say, "Hey, you go through the exact same thing as I go through" and together figure out a solution to their mutual problems. I have seen kids take the option of pursuing a "non-scientific" col-

lege education because of workshops given or people met through the organization. I have seen the strong get stronger and the weak become strong by being given skills in interpersonal communications or leadership development.

Presently I am seeing the NC-WNDYC jumping at opportunities that other areas do not have; and, in other districts, I see progress that I am proud to be associated with.

article, he mentioned a "non-motivation" attitude on the part of the youth. I have given this a lot of thought and feel that an organization such as JAYs may solve some of this "lack of motivation" because most that is gained through JAYs is personal. Thinking about the article, I feel that so many times, kids are the ones who get the short end of the stick when they are undeserving of the act. I feel that—in general—the Nisei were so busy vying for the mighty buck/position that the family in the long run has suffered. By this I mean that the father was/is always at work in support of the family—which is fine—however,

But on the map there is no street called Dearborn. Where Dearborn Street should be, there is one called Mikado.

Obviously, sometime between 1891 and the time I became aware of things, the Seattle street called Mikado was renamed Dearborn.

A number of questions come to mind. How did this street come to be named Mikado, which is a word for the emperor of Japan? Under what circumstances was Mikado changed to Dearborn? Who was Dearborn? Was there some single event that caused Japan, the Japanese or the emperor of Japan to fall in sufficient disfavor to bring about the name change?

No doubt the answers are available in yellowing newspaper files or the archives of the Seattle Public Library. Perhaps someone, an oldtimer like Yoshito Fujii, might have some insights. His father, Kojuro Fujii, arrived in Seattle from Hiroshima in 1894, accompanied by his 16-year-old son Chojiro. Kojuro returned to Japan after only a couple of years, but Chojiro remained and went into the hotel business. Some years later Yoshito, Chojiro's younger brother, joined him in Seattle. Has Yoshito ever heard the Mikado-Dearborn story?

The book "Nisei" says there were some 250 Japanese in Seattle in 1891, mostly of dubious character. The secretary of the Japanese consulate in San Francisco found that most of the Japanese in Seattle were seamen who had jumped ship and made their living as pimps, gamblers and proprietors of cheap restaurants. He got scant support when he tried to organize the law-abiding members of the community to turn the rascals out; they were outnumbered and intimidated by the bad guys.

Fortunately, later immigrants were of a more sober-minded breed, settled down and produced the Nisei generation. But none of this explains how Mikado Street came to be, and why it was renamed Dearborn. Does anyone know? #

sharing time with kids cannot be an "on again, off again" process.

Through JAYs, I think that the strong bonds that have been created and friendships that have been developed have given the JAYs a sense of family. JAYs is also worth it when you think of how a JA may be the only one in their school system; who don't think of themselves as JA.

No, we shouldn't force our program on people, but, we should leave the option open. We must remember that kids are not like the "well-established" adult: since today's society is changing so rapidly, we should give as much guidance as possible—but, as mentioned at the recent EXECOM, "you can tell a man a thousand different ways to go to hell"; so the way guidance is given is important. This is why JAYs, as a youth organization should be run by the youth, to give them a sense of worth; but at the same time, be given guidance.

REDRESS

About seven-eight years ago, "Jrs", as it was known then, didn't want to have anything to do with JACL. With the present NYCC, however, we have seen the

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Calendar, pulse

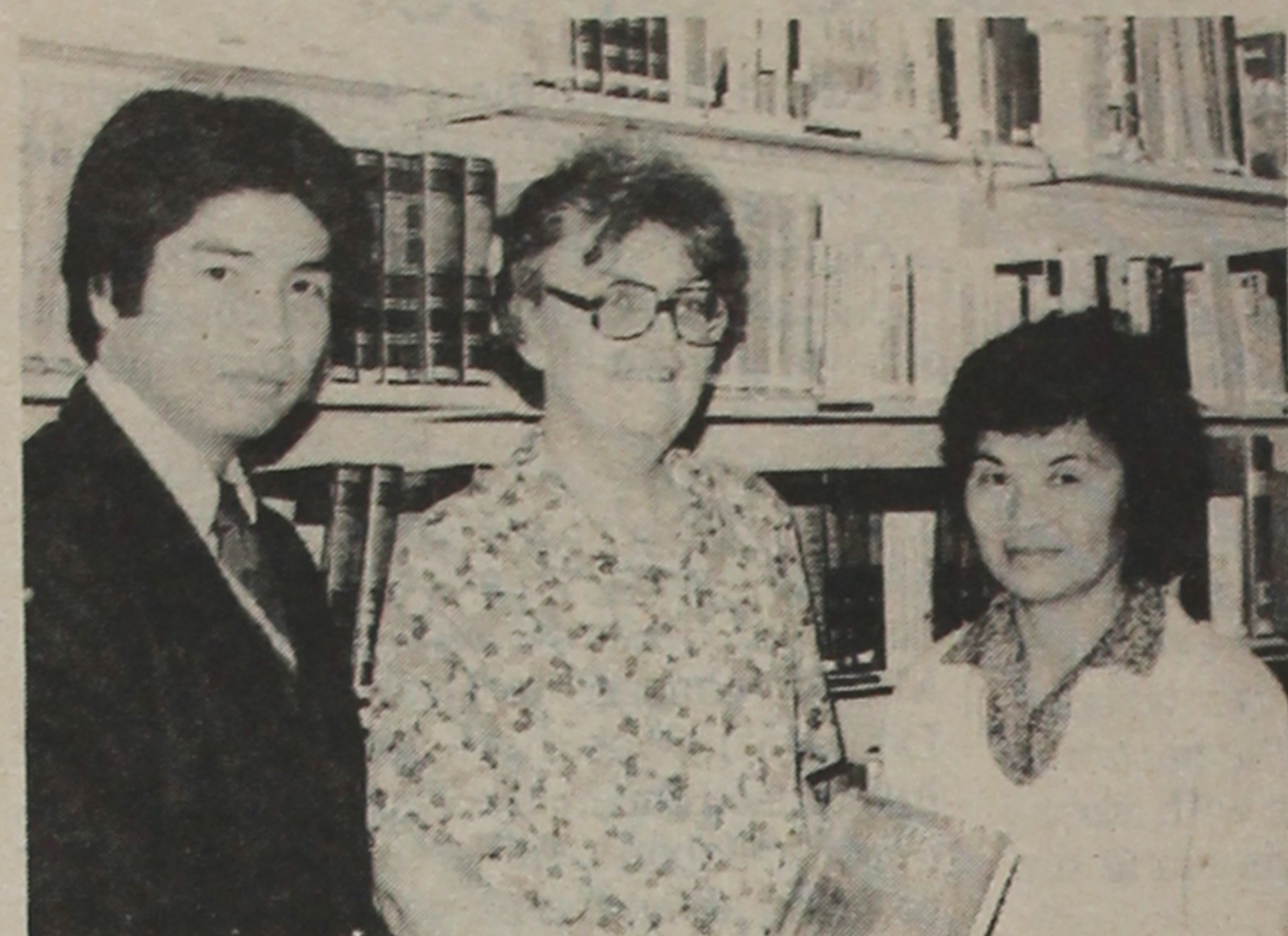


Photo by Richard Nakanishi

'PROJECT SCATTER'—Ten copies of Chuman's "Bamboo People" are donated by San Mateo JACL to libraries, schools and educational organizations. Among the recipients is Josephine Ubois (center) for the San Mateo City Library. Representing the chapter are Terrance Terauchi (left), chapter president; and Suzu Kunitani, past chapter president.

● Riverside

EGG HUNT SET FOR CANYON CREST PARK

An Easter Egg Hunt is planned April 7 at Canyon Crest Park. Bring a salad or main dish, enough for six people, if attending. Each child should bring a basket for the eggs. Contact Sumi Harada, 683-0367, to let her know how many will attend.

General meeting will be held May 5 at the Univ. of California, Riverside in the International Lounge.

● San Mateo

MAYOR BAKER SWEARS IN NEW OFFICERS

San Mateo Mayor Jane Baker installed new officers and board members of San Mateo JACL at the annual installation dinner held Feb. 3 at Black Angus Restaurant. Terrance Terauchi, an attorney, currently employed with San Mateo Legal Aid in Redwood City, heads the chapter for 1979.

Guest speaker was John Tateishi, chairman of the National Redress Committee, who spoke on the committee's work to prepare proposals for legislative action by Congress to grant redress to Nikkei interned during the war. Tom Konno was

SEKO

Continued from Previous Page

ed me that President Franklin D. Roosevelt and government in general were accorded great credibility in 1942. Few, including editorial writers, questioned government policy. Watergate was in the distant future.

JACL's present program of Redress is said to be directed toward public education. Mass education is an ambitious program. There is cause to wonder whether relatively brief national attention will secure enduring educational benefits. Some believe it will. While this debate continues among us, others, like my son, who have no interest in JACL or Redress, are quietly occupied with researching and writing in their private studies and university libraries. That, too, is part of the continuing educational process.

master of ceremonies.

A presentation of JACL Silver pins to Kiyo Okita and Grayce Kato was made during the program, which was followed by dancing.

'BAMBOO PEOPLE' GOES TO SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Ten copies of Frank Chuman's book, "Bamboo People", have been donated to libraries, schools, and educational organizations in San Mateo. Recipients were:

San Mateo City Main Library, San Mateo County Historical Association Museum, College of San Mateo Library, San Mateo, Aragon and Hillsdale High Schools, San Mateo Elementary School Instructors Material Library, and the JACL Community Center Book Collection.

The book donation program ("Project Scatter") was part of the community services of San Mateo JACL. Other activities include social and community services for the Japanese senior citizens, art and cultural exhibits, San Mateo Japanese History Project, community relations, and maintenance of a community drop-in center.

HIRONAKA

Continued from Previous Page

pitfalls of that attitude and have decided that as a part of the total system, we must be aware/involved with issues that JACL is presently faced with. On the West Coast, pilgrimages have been made and the local activities are numerous. Upcoming, on Easter weekend is a workshop to be held in Milwaukee addressing the issues of the camp experience with a tie-in to Redress. Thus, we realize the importance of this issue.

Furthermore, I feel that with the accomplishments we have made to date and hopefully in the future, we as JAYs will help "the cause" more than people will realize.

WHAT YOU CAN DO?

If you or your chapter are interesting in setting up youth programs, please let me know. There are a lot of opportunities for JAYs to travel, learn, meet people—all you have to do is write to me:

Cathy Hironaka
3208 Braddock St.
Dayton, Ohio 45420

The JACL Community Center is located at 502-2nd Ave. Mrs. Eureka Utsumi is the full-time staff coordinator. For information, call Mrs. Utsumi (343-2793).

—RICHARD H. NAKANISHI

● St. Louis

A QUICK CALENDAR FOR 1979 OFFERED

St. Louis JACL is very much alive! The new year began with the inaugural dinner at the Top of the Sevens on Jan. 20. About 60 people attended. Mae Marshall was the toastmistress. The keynote speaker, Bill Yoshino, Midwest Regional Director, spoke about Redress, aging among JACLers, and the importance of the 1980 census. The 1979 officers are: president, Lee Durham; vice-presidents, Kimi Durham, Yasuo Ishida and Mae Marshall.

Has anyone told you that we have a Japanese language school here? It has been in operation for about two years. Twenty-five children are in four classes of various levels of competency.

The Setsu-bun party, a potluck dinner, was sponsored by the school on Feb. 4 at the Stix International House. Over 100 people gathered. Yoshiko Kendall played koto, and Masaharu Kataoka led his Suzuki violin group. We did mamemaki, too.

The annual JACL membership potluck (we are constantly eating, it seems!) was held at Lindbergh Middle School on Feb. 24. The oldest present was Sam Migita, age 101, who had a nice write-up in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch a few months ago. Square dancing was led by Bernard and Marie Tueth, and everyone had a good time.

Hayumu Taimo, age 14, played Weber's Piano Concerto in F with the Maplewood Richmond Heights symphony on March 4. Yasuo Ishida plays in the cello section.

The Easter Egg hunt will be at Tilles Park April 15. One idea from the language school is to decorate the eggs with Japanese characters!

Hatsuko Eilers will host a dinner party for the Issei on April 21. Requirement for attendance: no English spoken.

Early May will have the Abe Kobo drama group performing at Edison Theater at Washington University, sponsored by the Japan America Society. The language school mothers' organization plans a delicious dinner get-together for the cast and guests.

The chapter originally planned a potluck dinner for May 6 for Children's Day, but because of the Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, various groups are meeting to sponsor something big. The plan is to have a party in Forest Park on Mother's Day May 13 with exotic foods and dancing/singing done by the area Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino and Vietnamese.

It looks as if there won't be a Japan Festival at the Missouri Botanical Garden this year. Shame, really, for we have a large, beautiful Japanese Garden here.

Do you know there are four Japanese restaurants in St. Louis now? Fuji-inn, Miyako, Robata and Teikosan's.

The annual July 4 picnic will be held at Eden Seminary ground.

Lee Durham is planning a bus tour of relatively unknown places in St. Louis for the Issei for Sept. 22. By the way, are the Japanese the only "race" to have a day to respect and honor the aged (Keiro-no-hi) for their wisdom?

The Undo-kai (what is a good English translation?) by the language school will be held at Tilles Park Oct. 7.

The Christmas potluck will be sometime in Decem-

calendar

A non-JACL event

- **APRIL 6 (Friday)**
Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist C, 8pm.
- **APRIL 7 (Saturday)**
Riverside—Egg hunt.
Berkeley—JAYS egg hunt, Canyon Trail Park, El Cerrito, 11am.
*Seattle—Queen Festival, Washington Plaza Hotel, 7pm dnr, 9pm coronation, 10pm disco.
- **APRIL 8 (Sunday)**
Contra Costa—Issei appreciation, schol award dnr, El Cerrito Comm Ctr, 4-8pm.
- **APRIL 10 (Tuesday)**
Stockton—Gen mtg, Cal 1st Bank, 8pm.
- **APRIL 13 (Friday)**
Oakland—Bd mtg, Sumitomo Bank, 7:30pm.
*Fresno—WYBL Conf (3da), Fresno Sheraton Hotel.
M-EDYC—Youth workshop (2da), Holiday Inn, Milwaukee.
- **APRIL 14 (Saturday)**
*Parlier—Reunion dnr, Dinuba Memorial Bldg.
*San Mateo—ABA din-dance, Peninsula Soc Club, 6:30pm.
- **APRIL 15 (Easter Sunday)**
St Louis—Egg hunt, Tilles Pk.
- **APRIL 19 (Thursday)**
Hoosier—Interest workshop on Kimono, Woodward res, 6:30pm.
- **APRIL 20 (Friday)**
Hoosier—Japanese films, Epworth Methodist Ch, Indianapolis, 7:30pm.
Fresno—JACL Tri-District Conference (3da), Holiday Inn.
*San Francisco—Sakura Matsuri (20-22, 27-28), Japantown.
*Philadelphia—AACGP Conf: Asian American Education (2da), Univ of Pa School of Soc Work, Stitler Hall.
- **APRIL 21 (Saturday)**
St Louis—Issei dnr.
New York—Mtg: Camp Experience.
*Fresno—20th BCA Fed of Buddhist Women's conf, Sheraton Inn.
- **APRIL 22 (Sunday)**
West Los Angeles—Aux'y wine tasting benefit.
New Mexico—Potluck dnr mtg.
- **APRIL 28 (Saturday)**
Tulare County—Benefit movies, Visalia.
Marin County—Rummage-bake sale.
Marysville—Potluck dinner, Church Annex.
*Manzanar—Pilgrimage program.
PNWDC—Gresham-Troutdale JACL hosts: Qtrly sess (overnight), Coachman's Inn, Gresham; Sat 7:30-9pm, Sun 9am-4pm.
- **APRIL 29 (Sunday)**
Dayton—Mtg.
Cincinnati—Potluck dnr, Maple Ridge Lodge, 4:30pm.
- **MAY 1 (Tuesday)**
*Denver—"Japan Today": Issei Photo History (through May), Colorado Heritage Center.
- **MAY 2 (Wednesday)**
Chicago—Bd mtg, JACL Office, 7:30pm.
- **MAY 4 (Friday)**
Cleveland—Bd mtg, Buddhist Church, 8pm.
New York—Asn/Pac Amer Heritage Week: Redress mtg.
- **MAY 5 (Saturday)**
Contra Costa—Golf tourney.
Milwaukee—Graduates dnr, Limehouse Restaurant, Brookfield.

ber, time and location to be announced later.

We still have a few copies of the Nisei Kitchen cookbook available for sale. Remember it is IN to be ethnic!

We may be small in number, but fairly active in various phases of St. Louis community, business, teaching, medical and dental practice, etc. So when you are in this area, get in touch with us.

YASUO ISHIDA

● West Los Angeles

'A SYMPHONY OF WINES ON APR. 22

The West Los Angeles JACL Auxiliary sponsors its eighth annual winetasting on Sunday, April 22, 12:30 to 3:30 at Yamato Restaurant in Century City.

"A Symphony of Wines" will benefit the American Cancer Society and March of Dimes. Tickets are \$5 per person and may be purchased from Auxiliary members or by calling Toy Kanegai, 820-3592.

Joseph Minervini, wine coordinator, has selected six California wineries to represent a wide variety of wines to suit everyone's palate. Co-chairpersons are:

Toy Kanegai and Sako Asawa; committee—Stella Kishi, Fumi Iwata, Amy Nakashima, Aiko Takeshita, Veronica Ohara, Grace Kataoka and Miye Yoshida.

Reno's head cook



Frank Date prepares Japanese dish for Reno JACL's successful scholarship benefit sukiyaki dinner held Mar. 18. Yoshi Fujii and Mary Date co-chaired the event.

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JOB OPENING

Pacific Southwest JACL Regional Director

MAJOR RESPONSIBILITIES

Director will be responsible for the administration of the Regional Office and staff. This will include day-to-day supervision of clerical and volunteer personnel. Incumbent will be responsible for fiscal operation of the regional office and the general activities of the office.

Additional responsibilities will include: Providing support services to the chapters and their respective boards in membership development, insurance programs, community relation activities and community service projects. The major responsibilities of the director to the chapters will be to offer staff assistance based on their particular requirements and needs. The director will also be expected to maintain a liaison relationship with community organizations, and public and private agencies.

The director will be expected to work with limited supervision and direction. The director will receive general supervision from the district governor and the district board. District policy and direction will be set by the district council.

Qualifications

Two years experience in community organization. Ability to write reports and correspondence. Basic ability to maintain office bookkeeping system.

Salary: \$10,000/12,000 (negotiable)

SEND RESUMES TO:

JACL Regional Office—Pacific Southwest District Council
125 No. Central Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Closing Date: April 23, 1979

REDRESS PHASE TWO: John Tateishi

Political Reality



The decision of the National Committee for Redress to pursue legislation to establish a commission was based on one major fact of political reality: any other direct approach—be it an appropriations bill, the IRS check-off plan, or whatever—would not stand a chance of seeing the light of day. Any type of legislation other than the commission, it was felt, would never get beyond some sub-committee or committee of Congress.

Consequently, we felt it our responsibility to pursue the most prudent course of action and to seek legislation which would ultimately have the best chance for success in Congress and be of the greatest benefit to the Japanese American community.

There will be some who will question our decision and some who will vehemently disagree with it. But this is to be expected. We have yet to achieve total unanimity on any major aspect of the Redress issue.

One of the questions will be whether our decision adheres to the Salt Lake City mandate of the National Council. The important thing to keep in mind here is that the primary function of the commission will be to determine both the amount and method of payment.

The commission will be directed to hold hearings in various parts of the country where there are large or significant populations of Japanese Americans. It is at these hearings that we will all have an opportunity to argue for whatever method of payment we wish to advocate, for individual payments and the trust fund, for whatever amount of compensation we feel to be just.

In other words, the commission idea in no way precludes or ignores the National Council mandate.

We have completed the initial draft of the legislation and have sent it to Washington, D.C. The next step in the process will be for the draft to be written into the proper form and language. Once this is completed, we will review the bill and will send copies to Senators Inouye and Matsunaga and to Congressmen Mineta and Matsui for their comments. If further revisions are necessary, these will be made as quickly as possible.

Once we are satisfied with the details of the legislation, we will introduce it as HR9066, which should be sometime in June or July.

In preparation for the introduction of our bill, we are planning various activities which will require the support of individual chapters. This will be the subject of our next column.



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The demagogue is one who preaches doctrines he knows to be untrue to men he knows to be idiots. —H.L. MENCKEN

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pc's people

● **Agriculture**

Harry Kubo of Parlier was elected to another term as president of the Nisei Farmers League at the eighth annual dinner in Fresno.

Virginia Katayama, food program specialist for California Rural Legal Assistance at the Food Law Center in San Francisco, was appointed to the national advisory council on child nutrition by Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland. Another Asian American, **Wayne Wong**, is already on the 19-member council.

● **Business**

Aerojet Services Co. president Arnold A. Toivonen announced the promotion of **Ben T. Seo** from controller to vice president-controller. Seo, a 20-year Aerojet veteran, was formerly manager of financial planning for the Aerojet Liquid Rocket Co. He is a Sacramento area native and a graduate of Golden State University with a degree in accounting.

● **Courtroom**

Mariko Tatsumoto Layton, a Japan-born graduate in law from the Univ. of Colorado, is believed to be the first bilingual Nikkei female lawyer practicing in Denver. She is the daughter of the Mitsunobu Tatsumotos. Her father is an isotope geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver.

● **Education**

Federal Judge Samuel P. King in Honolulu dismissed a lawsuit Mar. 2 that was filed by **Yukiyasu Ishigami**, who had claimed the Univ. of Hawaii discriminated against him because he was born in Japan, on grounds he "failed to make out a case of discrimination ... on the basis of race". Prof. **Agnes Niyekawa**, chairman of the East Asian Languages Dept., recommended against tenure for the teacher of Japanese on the Manoa campus. The judge said Ishigami was de-

nied because the department already had enough tenured faculty members with his qualifications but that it needed persons with "better qualifications in terms of education, experience, research and recognition". Niyekawa is also Japan-born.

Ellenore Takeda of Whittier, a member of the library staff at Calif. State Univ., Los Angeles, for 19 years, has retired with emeritus status. She is a graduate of the Univ. of Oregon (BA 1939) and received the graduate certificate in librarianship from UC Berkeley (1943).

● **Flowers-Garden**

The Professional Gardeners Federation of Northern California will be headed by **Tsugio Fujimoto** of the San Jose Gardeners. He is also a member of the No. Calif. Turf Grass Council ... In Southern California, the Gardeners Federation celebrated its 25th anniversary Feb. 3 and installed **Tim Yasumatsu** as president. The federation is comprised of 22 associations.

● **Sports**



Sansei Kent Miyamoto, son of Osamu and Akiko Miyamoto of Arcadia, has received top honors in water polo for the 1978 season. Now a senior at Arcadia High School, he was named co-MVP and co-captain of the varsity water polo team. Pacific League coaches ranked him to their all-league first team.

WW2 marker for Walerga urged

By **THELMA BURNSIDE**
Sacramento, Ca.

An old oak tree has witnessed many events, but none so infamous as occurred May 16, 1942, when Americans and aliens of Japanese descent alike were assembled at Walerga Camp before being sent to internment centers further inland.

Public meetings were held in February and March at the Sylvan Oaks Community Library by the Sunrise Park and Recreation District to hear from groups and individuals regarding the planning of Walerga Park, a 1.9-acre park site at Palm and Interstate 80.

The local JACL has expressed a desire to have part of the park a nonrecreational area designated as a memorial to the Japanese Americans who were assembled there during WW2.

(Perhaps a grove of trees where groups could gather each Feb. 19, for a "Day of Remembrance" like they did this year at the now barren site. Perhaps a very large boulder with a plaque; or dot the rolling lawns with cherry trees.)

Roy Imai of Imai, Wang, and Associates, landscape architects, has offered to donate his time and skills to design the park. He



Photo by Thelma Burnside
All that is left of the Walerga camp: this old oak tree, which will have a park designed around it.

brought three schematics of the site for discussion at the March meeting.

The Park District will assume the responsibility of mowing lawns, but they have no funds available for the development of the park; therefore, they will have to depend upon donated services, materials, and money. Those who can help in developing this park may call Park Board President Stan Lowell at (916) 332-3807, or contact the Sunrise Park and Rec-

reation District, 7801 Auburn Blvd., Citrus Heights, CA 95610.

Arrangements will be made in the near future for donations to be made to a branch of Sumitomo Bank for the Walerga Park Development Project.

The next meeting for discussion of Walerga Park plans will be Thursday, April 19, 7:30 p.m., at Sylvan Oaks Community Library, Van Maren Lane and Auburn Blvd., Citrus Heights. #

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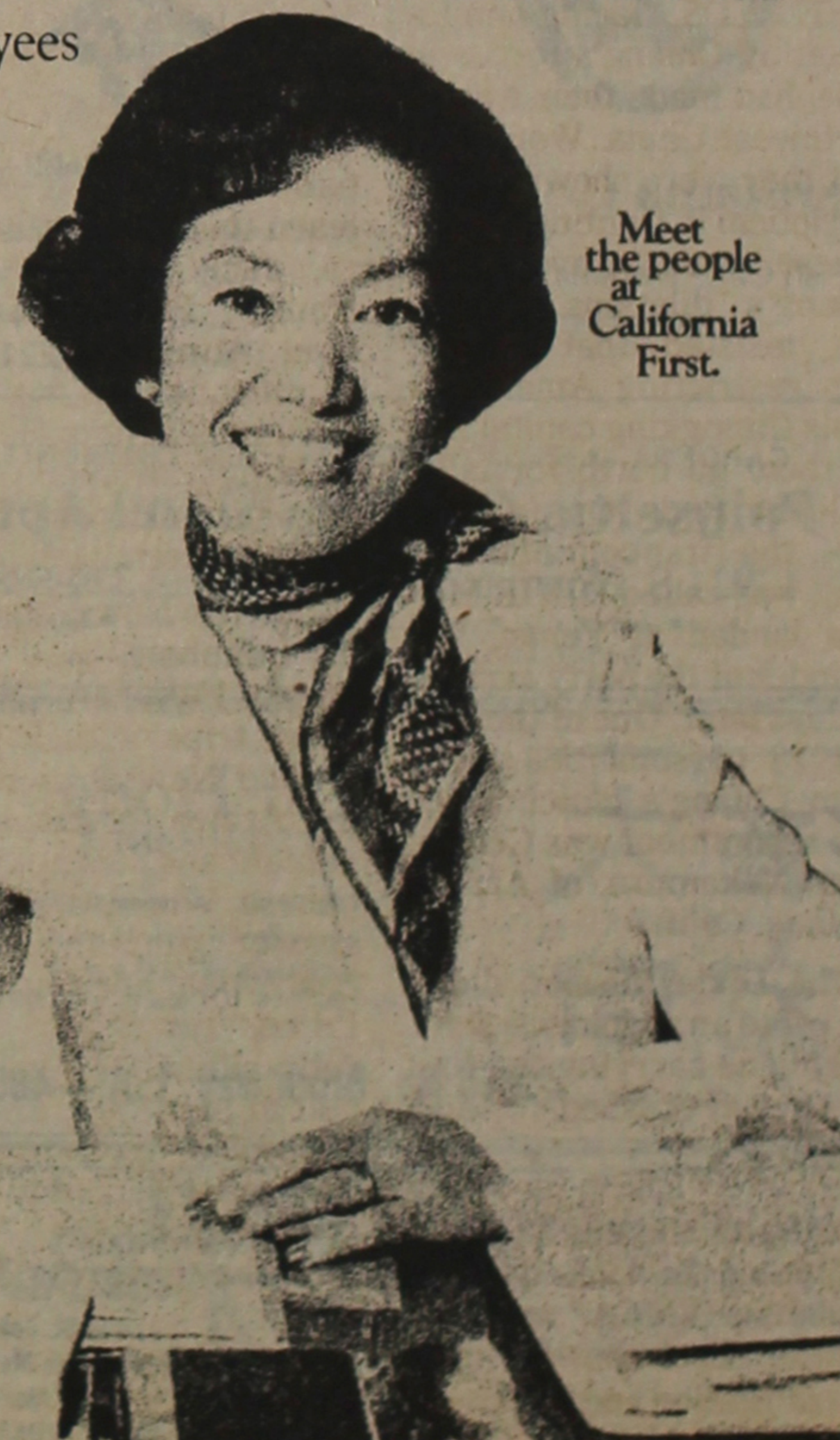
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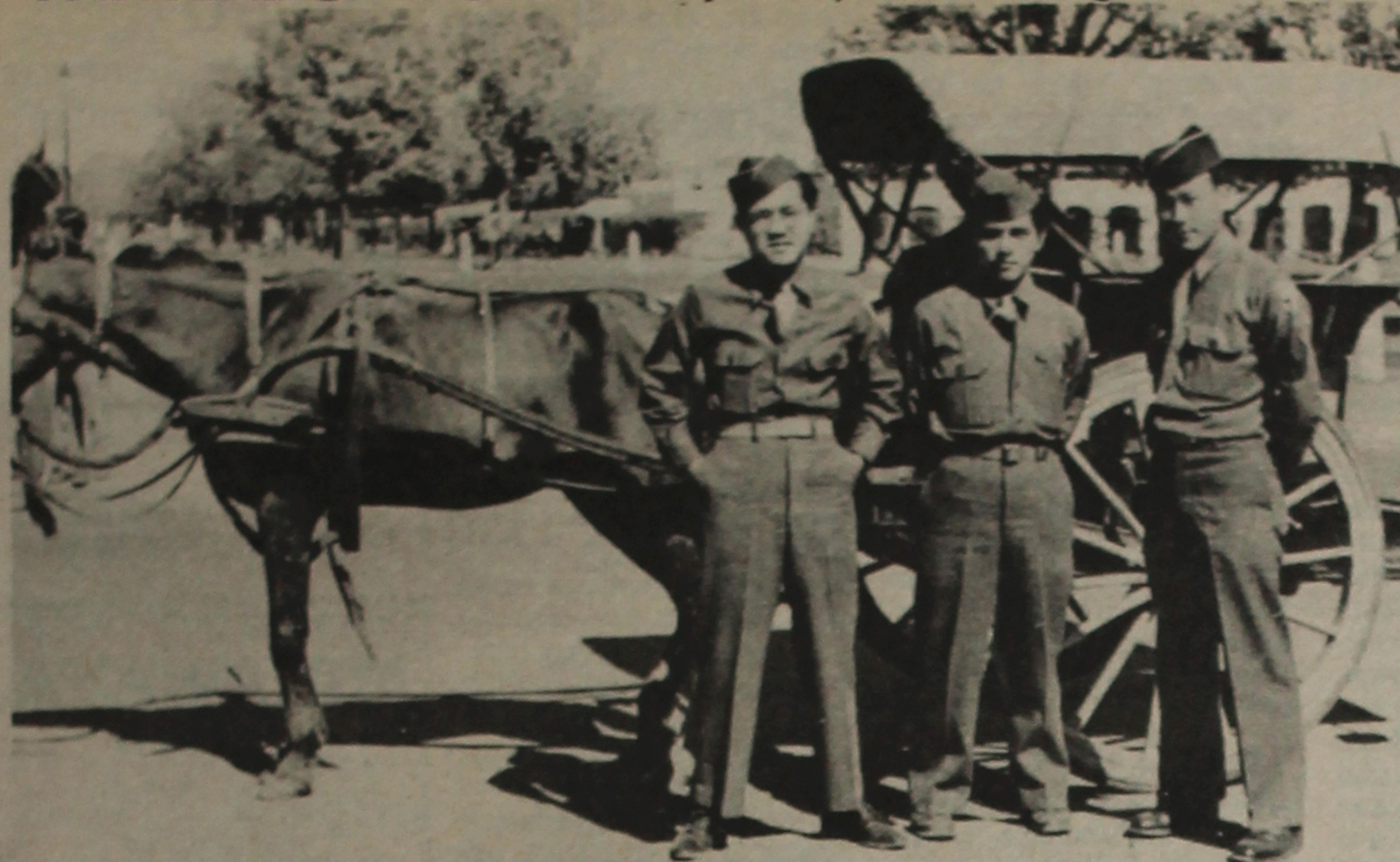
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In Class A uniform on pass from general headquarters at New Delhi, India, are (from left to right) Roy T. Takai, Norman Ueno and Fusao Uchiyama.

CHAPTER 10

In China, there was trouble with Chiang Kai-shek. Despite being given hundreds of millions of U.S. dollars in loans, arms and equipment, Chiang was proving an obstreperous ally. Joe Stilwell was no help. Although Chiang's second-in-command, he kept referring to the man as "the Peanut." Stilwell finally became so troublesome that Chiang insisted Roosevelt call him home. Roosevelt did [in the fall of 1944].

Before that, and after, certain problems still existed. It was America's intention to take Formosa eventually, then land near Canton, using the coast of China as a staging area for the final massed assault on Japan. Trouble was that, in spite of being at war with Japan for many years, Chiang's troops were drawing little Japanese blood. Unless more fighting got done on the Asian mainland, Japanese forces would be able to meet the arriving invasion with full strength.

Japanese under arms in China and Manchuria were an X factor. Other areas could draw on the millions there for reinforcements and had done so. The process could be slowed or stopped by some action on the mainland, but Chiang wasn't helping. Maybe the Communists would.

THE REDS, fleeing annihilation by Chiang's forces in 1934, had made their way to northwest China. Word was that they were showing real patriotism in fighting the Japanese. So, overriding Chiang's dilations, Roosevelt insisted that Chiang stop restricting Americans to his Chungking capital and let them go north for talks with the Reds. On July 22, 1944, the first contingent of what was called DIXIE Mission landed at Yen-an. Remainder of the party arrived 16 days later. One of the special 18 personalities freed from Chiang's clutches for this assignment was George Itsuo Nakamura, of Arroyo Grande, Calif.

The Dixie Mission didn't get off to an auspicious start. The plane carrying the first contingent crashed, on landing.

At Delhi, the Red Fort was beginning to look like the Honolulu YMCA, as more Hawaii Nisei showed up to do translation and interroga-

tion. Hajime Minemoto had come out. George Fujitani and Sadao Miyashiro, too. So had James Tatsumi Okita, Takeshi Sakai, Sachio Shigeta and Edward Nakamura. The pidgin of James Wakamiya, Izumi Yoshizumi and Hitoshi Miyamoto must have sounded odd to India's beggars.

Agra was not far away. If they felt like seeing the Taj Mahal in the moonlight, Shoji Yoneshige, Taisuke Yamagata, Ralph Toyota and Edward Miyagi could. Curry became palatable to Shoji Fujishima, Hisao Mikuni, Harry Akitake, Masaharu Okinaka and Toma Tasaki.

Masato Sugihara had a team that included Bob Kimoto, Ernest Hashiwase and Yoshinobu Tanabe. Like many other Nisei who had duty in India, they also got duty in China, returning home with disgusted tales of "draftees" for Chiang's army, roped neck-to-neck, being dragged off to basic training.

The 1st Cavalry had taken the Admiralties, including Manus Island, and were getting ready for their next move. When the group that would join them from the Saipan fighting arrived, they'd learn that Noboru Yoshimura, Jack Nagano, Minoru Namba, Ernest Hirai and Paul Aurell had received commendations for the Admiralties action, Hirai once "talking" an enemy soldier out of a bunker only 50 yards from his command post.

Down in New Guinea, Harry Fukuhara lost another friend. Fukuhara had made short trips with a PT-boat around New Britain, entering Arawe Peninsula coves at night and calling out in Japanese. Whenever he got an answer, gunners on the PT-boat would open up. "There I'd be," Harry said, "beautifully silhouetted between a pair of twin .50's. They were air-cooled, and you might just as well have turned on two searchlights, for the glow they gave off." He gave it up.

Ken Omura was swimming one day and got caught

in an undertow. He drowned.

Back went the team to Finschhafen when they finished this mission, and everyone went back south except Fukuhara, Yukitaka Mizutari among them. Gene Uratsu came up with Shoji Ishii, Naotsuzuku Miyasaki and Yoshiki Hirabayashi, but after the next landing, Harry got sick and was evacuated. Mizutari, known to his friends as Terry, volunteered to come back up and take Fukuhara's place. Within a few days, a sniper got him. He died in Kiyoshi Fujimura's arms.

Noemfoor and Sausapor, if taken, would complete domination of New Guinea for MacArthur. Before that, Hiroshi Tanabe's team with the 41st was relieved by "Cappy" Harada, Noboru Yoshimura and others. Tanabe was so exhausted that when he got back to Hollandia, he slept completely round the clock, after which he and Albert Tamura grabbed a Sydney-Melbourne leave offered them. Uratsu made the Noemfoor landing with "Smiley" Muranaka, Harold Nakamura and Robert Nakamura, who had joined him with the 158th.

The 158th RCT landed at Noemfoor, behind the "head" of the Vogelkop, on July 2. The 6th Division landed at Sausapor, the bird's "eye," on July 30. By the end of the first week of August, MacArthur was ready for his next big move. On September 15, he was going to take Morotai, while Nimitz's forces would take the Palau Islands. This would leave MacArthur poised southeast, and Nimitz east, of the Philippines.

Teichiro "Timmie" Hirata had volunteered from his Konawaena High School teacher's job, and 40 students tried to enlist with him, of whom 18 were accepted. He showed up in India with a language team that included Charles Kunio Tanaka, Thomas Haga, and Toshio Kamei.

Two of his men, Wallace Nagao and Haruyoshi Kaya, were assigned to the 26th British-Indian Division for a campaign. Saburo Watana-be, George Maeda, Harry Ito

and Nobuo Kawata were the other members.

There were other teams in India. Their job was to do radio interceptions. Sanji Shirai was a team leader. On his were Chuck* Kisao Hironaka, Torao Ikeda, Ken Murakami, Munaki Morimoto, and Kiyoshi Ishibashi. Oldest member of the team was Yoshi Shitabata. The youngest was Mark Akisada. Others included Robert Honke, Hajime Minamoto, Kenneth Moriji, Sachio Shigeta, and Edward Sumida.

Sumida was one of seven brothers, of whom six wore the uniform of Uncle Sam. Harry didn't get in, but he did work for the Army in Japan after the war. Richard served with an engineer unit, Layton was with the 100th, Haruo went to Okinawa with the occupational forces, and Raymond served later in the Korean conflict. Makoto, or "Maxie", ended up with the most interesting assignment of all the Sumidas.

At Vint Hill Farm Station, outside Washington, D.C., a very special unit was at work. Here Nisei were "reading Hitler's mail", so to speak. The British had stolen, before the war, one of the Enigma code machines the Germans used for their top-secret transmissions and named all traffic decoded from it "Ultra". Japanese codes, of course, had already been broken and were continually broken.

In Turkey, a special station intercepted what Maj. Gen. Hiroshi Oshima, the Japanese ambassador to Berlin, was sending to Tokyo and relayed it to Vint Hill Farm Station. Makoto Sumida, Tatsuji Machida, Francis Ogo and others, including Naomitsu Kitsuiwa, translated, working with decoders. The White House often knew, before the Imperial Palace did, what Hitler's

* Trying to identify individual Nisei is a harrowing job. Some legalized their nicknames. Others were known only to their friends as "Yosh," although they really might be Yoshio, Yoshiharu, Yoshikazu, etc. Sorting out Nisei, especially those totally intent on Americanizing, is a chore that at one point had the author throwing up his hands and quitting. Establishing who was who became nearly as difficult as getting any to talk. It may have been one of the reasons several other writers had given up on this project.

MIS men shuttled about during summer of '44 for MacArthur's 'return'

generals had told Oshima. Nearly three and one-half decades would pass before this achievement was made public, and even then the Nisei were not mentioned.

One result of Vint Hill's work was an extremely detailed description of Germany's "Atlantic Wall", the barrier invading Allied troops would have to breach, in order to get a foothold in Europe. Oshima had been taken on a long tour of this system of western defenses and sent a lengthy report of what he saw to Tokyo. Thanks to men like Maxie Sakamoto, top American army officers studied the report just as avidly as top Japanese ones did. At the same time.

Nimitz wanted the Palaus for a staging area. He planned to take only Angaur and Peleliu, isolating the large Japanese garrison on Babelthuap at the northeast end of the island group. His intelligence people, however, did not do the kind of job MacArthur had come to expect of his own people. The 1st Marines landed at Peleliu on Sept. 15, 1944, expecting to clean up the place in four days, according to one USMC general, so the 81st Division was sent ashore at Angaur, slightly to the southwest.

DON Okubo was cousin to the Onishi brothers who'd fled the shores of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. He hit the Beach at Peleliu with the Marines. Ichiro Obikane, Edwin Fujimori and Hisashi Kubota were on his team. They dug in near the shore and waited for some POWs to be taken so they could question them.

There weren't many for a long time to come. The Navy paid the price for a very poor intelligence job. Ten days of bloody fighting saw 4,000 Marines, most of them in their teens or early twenties, killed or wounded. The 1st Marines took such a beating that a regiment of the 81st had to be pulled over from Angaur, to reinforce them.

James Kai led the 81st's language team. His officer was Philip Beaufoy. With Hiroki Takahashi, Frank Kubota and Shiuso Chojin, they operated from division headquarters. The rest of the men were paired, at regimental level: Robert Sakai and Shiro Sakaki with the 321st, Saburo Nakamura and Tomio Ichikawa and the 322nd, Masao Abe and Kei

Kitahara with the 323rd. Lachlan Sinclair was with the team at the outset, his place taken by Beaufoy when he had to return to JICPOA.

"We bobbed around on the waves for hours before going in," said Tomio Ichikawa of the Angaur landing and his seasickness. He and Saburo Nakamura had six bodyguards each, "who even followed us to the latrine." Ichikawa's written Japanese was not really strong. He had difficulty with the *sosho* in diaries. When under pressure, sometimes the best he could do with documents was, in his words, "make a guess".

When his regiment moved over to help the Marines, a sniper got Masao Abe, and Shiro Sakaki then went with the 323rd to take Ulithi Atoll, later the Navy's biggest Pacific anchorage.

Sakaki found a native "who spoke excellent Japanese, so we had three-way interpretation." Kei Kitahara assisted in moving all the natives to one islet in the atoll, the Navy taking over Mog Mog for beer parties of visiting crews. Then they joined a commando-type mission to take Ngulu, halfway between Ulithi and the Palaus. Their Japanese-speaking natives guided them in through a mine field. The pair went back to Peleliu, where they began to talk Japanese, natives and civilians, out of caves.

Kei Kitahara came down with jaundice and had to be evacuated. Sakaki carried on. He saw an enemy soldier who had committed suicide by holding a grenade to his breast. "What a gruesome sight," Sakaki said. "His ribs and chest were blown apart like an LST's doors wide open."

"The Japanese ate pretty good, compared to our C-rations," said Sakaki, telling how he feasted off a case of captured canned sukiyaki for a week, washing it down with whiskey made from "C-rations, raisins, fruit bars, etc., which cost me 30 bucks a bottle!"

Hiroki Takahashi interrogated one officer, who was caught swimming toward a nearby island, his 700-year-old *samurai* sword dangling from his neck. Other GIs looked on goggle-eyed as Ta-

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YANKEE SAMURAI

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kahashi and Shiuso Chojin let the officer give a weapon-brandishing demonstration of his sword technique. Another officer was caught when, filthy from hiding in a cave, he tried to purify his body in the ocean before committing suicide.

Jimmy Kai, interrogating prisoners, picked up reflections of the Marines' raid on Makin in 1942. He learned that Japanese soldiers on Peleliu and Angaur had been told that if captured by the Americans, they'd have their penises cut off and be subjected to other tortures. Kai's group captured a Japanese paymaster, who told them where some money was buried. They dug up one of the two crates, and when an officer decided to keep the money "as a souvenir", those of the language team who could, grabbed a big handful each before surrendering the loot. After the war, upon taking up Occupation duties, they found the money could be spent. Kai knows where the other crate is to this day, but at 1978 rates it's probably not even worth the cost of its container.

The team stayed in the Palaus a good while, then moved down to New Caledonia with the 81st for rest and recreation. Kai gave Shojin three of his four beers when they had a party to celebrate Shojin's award of the Silver Star, "so Shiuso had seven, to celebrate."

Noboru Murakami had another team in India. It included Morris Taketa, Hisashi Nakagawa, Errol Nakao, Harry Ueyehara and James Nose. They found the work largely dull. Few interrogations were fruitful. POWs brought in were too sophisticated because of earlier grillings done closer to the front.

Some captives gave the POW camp at Delhi a "Hogan's Heroes" air. Pugnacious Harold Hanaumi, reading a roster of new POWs one morning, blew his top. He ordered the newcomers lined up and asked each his name, getting answers like

"Masashige Kusunoki," "Ieyasu Tokugawa," etc. These wise guys, noting that the Japanese spoken by some of the Nisei was faltering, had been saying in effect, "I'm Paul Revere. He's George Washington."

The other men on Murakami's team were Herbert Ujimori, Norman Ueno, Frank Takao, and Hank Nakaki-hara. Like hundreds of ATIS in Indoeroopilly, they would go home after the war with few combat stories to tell, and it's hard to be heroic in front of family and friends when one spends a war scanning documents. The Nisei in India mostly had to settle for the knowledge they had done their part to win the war, that part being to do what they were ordered to do, no matter how dull.

"Jungle rot" afflicted nearly every soldier, of any nation, who served in New Guinea, but two examples best illustrated how it could affect a man, and in one case, especially a Nisei.

Gary Kadani's case was not unusual. Until penicillin arrived, he suffered from the ailment continually, especially in the groin area, to the point where nearly any movement caused chafing. Skin could not be scratched, lest it come away in large folds. Kadani was finally taken in a jeep to Port Moresby, where penicillin did the job. He paid a price for earlier treatment, however. An Australian medic had arrested Kadani's ailment to some degree by having him smear himself with a substance called "Whitman's Ointment." As a result, Kadani's groin, abdomen, and upper legs "turned black," according to him, "and stayed that way until about 1949!"

Gene Uratsu's experience was a little different. During the Wakde-Sarmi operation, he contracted some kind of dermatitis all over his body. Medics finally told him the only cure was to go swimming in salt water every day and bake himself in the hot sun. Gene followed instructions but after a few days of this treatment was "captured" by two GIs of the 158th RCT. Protestations availed nothing until an officer recognized the naked Uratsu, and he was released.

He stayed on in the jungle campaign but later learned that his two captors "were given R&R to Australia, for being alert."

MacArthur wanted the island of Morotai, part of the Halmaheras. It would put his heavy bombers within range of most of the Philippines. It would also let him stage aircraft onto Philippines airfields as fast as he captured them. Taking airfields was a must in any MacArthur operation.

Morotai was to be Kazuhiro Yamada's last combat operation. He'd been to Buna with Arthur Castle and Phil Ishio. He'd gone to Goodenough Island with Ishio, Gary Kadani, James Tsumura, Steve Yamamoto and Kazuo Kawaguchi. He had been in combat with the 32nd and 24th and the Aussie 7th and 9th. Then he swam ashore at Morotai.

Mike Miyatake had gone to Afua, at the head of the

Driniumor River, to help Henry Morisako when his friend came down with dysentery. There he met Masao Yamamoto, whom he described as "very small, very brave." Mike could not keep up with Yamamoto during re-supply airdrops. The smaller man kept jumping in and out of foxholes, amid enemy fire, to gather food and ammunition. "Twice was enough for me!" Mike said.

Richard Ishimoto went in with the XI Corps team. Others on it were George Sugimoto, Satoru Nishijima, Tom Yamada, Hirotohi Yamamoto, James Tanaka, Casey Kawamoto and James Yasuda.

The 31st Division's team included Yoshito Shibata, George Y. Fukuhara, Kengo Nagasako, Tadashi Hamane,

Continued on Next Page

While three times more want to visit, 50,000 Japanese are expected to tour China in 1979.

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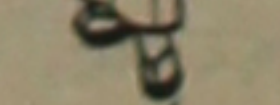


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YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

Albert K. Kanzaki, Tatsuo Yamane, Shigeo Miyashiro, and George Z. Kobata.

Tom Taketa, in India, found himself assigned to a strange outfit—the 1st Air Commando Unit. It was headed by a colorful character named Philip Cochrane, immortalized by [Milton Caniff] in his comic strip "Terry and the Pirates," as Flip Corkin. Taketa did not get immortalized, but he did get a Bronze Star.

The only Nisei attached, Tom was doing radio intercept work for the combination of gliders, transports, fighters and medium bombers that backed up Wingate's unit and Merrill's Marauders. Tom listened in on Zero fighters that were attacking one of the Commando's flights. The enemy pilots carelessly spoke in "plain" Japanese, saying enough so that Tom could not only identify their squadron, but where it was located. Cochrane laid on a bombing strike, and later supply flights were not harassed.

George Taketa could be proud of his kid brother. So could their imprisoned parents.

In Burma, things had be-

gun to go well by the summer of 1944. The Japanese 18th Division's units withdrew from Myitkyina. Karl Yoneda's team moved in, and he began "hog-calling", trying to get holdout enemy troops to surrender.

He then interrogated 31 of those he helped capture and wrote a survey of the effort. It had some surprises. For one thing, Yoneda learned that surrender leaflets had no effect on Japanese soldiers engaged in combat, only when they were on the defensive. Otherwise, leaflets were ignored. Sentimental Japanese music, Yoneda found out, could have devastating effect, especially if coupled with factual news in leaflets. Enemy soldiers were starved for news, and when leaflet information was confirmed by Japanese sources, they were psychologically better prepared for further attempts to induce their surrender. Yoneda also learned that all propaganda had to be "more Japanese", with well-known proverbs an excellent device about which to build statements.

Henry Goshō worked with John Emmerson, of the U.S. State Department, broadcasting to enemy soldiers from the rig on the back of a jeep. He had to stand up on the jeep to man the speaker, however, and made an inviting target. Asked how Japanese soldiers usually reacted to his broadcasts, Goshō

said, "With a few rounds right through the loudspeaker."

Kenji Yasui, of Yoneda's team, got the title "Baby Sergeant York" during the mopping-up operations around Myitkyina. He once swam to an island in the Irrawaddy River and passed himself off to 17 Japanese soldiers as "Colonel Yamamoto, with orders for your surrender!" A Kibe, he put them through close order drill, then had them push a raft back across the river, with him on it, to surrender. In inveterate gambler from Los Angeles, Yasui was a master bluffer. The Japanese found that out. So did the soldiers who'd made the mistake of getting on the same troop transport to India from the States with Yasui.

Frank Tokubo was an eyewitness to Yasui's feat. A man who had, for safety reasons, put his wife into the Amache concentration camp with their baby daughter, Tokubo had fought his way through non-combatants to Myitkyina. He'd done three weeks of POW interrogation at the Red Fort.

Then he worked with a man named McKenzie who'd come out from Washington for the express purpose of getting strategic information from prisoners about the Mitsubishi Aircraft factory at Nagasaki. Tokubo did that for five weeks, pumping Nagasaki POWs. His elicited information may have been added to what was collected for targeting that city the following year.

Frank had been itching to "get to the front." His watching Yasui operate was the closest he'd come to that date. He'd get closer.

Frank Tokubo's case resembled that of some other Nisei. His older brother Tsunoru was interned and treated so badly that in anger, he renounced his U.S. citizenship when a wartime law made that possible. Tsunoru did not recover it for many years. A younger brother, Harumi, was in Japan with the rest of the Tokubo family, and neighbors looked upon them with "cold eyes" when the war started because the entire town of Itsukaichi, Hiroshima-ken, knew Frank was in the American army. While Frank was still in Burma, Harumi volunteered for the Tokko Tai, the kamikaze corps, feeling he had to do something to dispel the suspicions of disloyalty that neighbors had about the Tokubo family.

In Australia, Mac Nagata worked hard to get permission for Tom Taketa to get married, and succeeded. In New Guinea, copies of the July 31 overseas edition of Time magazine were getting pretty ragged from being passed around. It contained heartening news about what the 100th and 442nd were accomplishing, and MIS'ers wistfully wished someone would take notice of them.

Now and then someone did, but if a news photographer took a picture of a Nisei linguist, it was confiscated and destroyed. High-ups didn't want the Japa-



Minoru Hara and George Hayashida (right) on their way to the Leyte invasion.

nese to know Nisei were working against them. MacArthur himself feared that, if captured, Nisei would be tortured and that their relatives in Japan might be, as well. MacArthur wrote these reasons in his own hand, when disapproving one of the many ATIS requests for duty in the front lines.

The war in New Guinea, the Solomons and the Bismarcks was winding down, as it was in the Marianas, but you couldn't really tell if you were there. The Marines and war correspondents were long gone, but surviving enemy soldiers weren't.

Harry Tanaka did quite a stint with Australian forces, starting in the summer of 1944. So did Tsutomu Shigeta, Larry Mizumoto, and Noboru Miyagi. They were engaged in "mopping-up" operations, a euphemistic phrase for work that can get you just as dead as the first day on a beachhead can.

The Marauders were now out of business. Some of the Nisei went to India, some to China, and three went back to the U.S. for officers training school. They barely made it through the course, said Herb Miyasaki, "because we were so damned weak!" He, Bob Honda, and Russell "Kats" Kono had gotten back to the U.S.

Howard Furumoto, Akiji Yoshimura, Eddie Mitsukado and Roy Nakada weren't so lucky. They were commissioned in the field and had to stay in the Far East. All had the coveted Combat Infantrymen's Badge. All wore a home-made shoulder patch designed by one of the Marauders but not approved by the War Department, whenever they felt like it.

Before leaving Myitkyina, Bob Honda and Grant Hirabayashi had helped Won Loy "Charlie" Chan scan captured documents and to interrogate some of the "comfort girls" (pictured in Feb. 9 PC) captured with the Japanese at Myitkyina.

Comfort girls may have had some Nisei wondering whether the enemy's ideas on how to wage war might be

more compatible with the average infantryman's wishes, but the linguists did turn use of them against the enemy. A document, picked up on Guadalcanal, helped. Later discovered to be in the goshō handwriting of a senior Rabaul staff officer, it was the officers' and enlisted men's schedule—with prices—for use of comfort girls at the New Britain base.

This document was thoroughly analyzed to pinpoint when the maximum number of senior officers would be patronizing the girls. An air strike was then laid on for that hour. After that, according to John Anderton, "Japanese leadership at Rabaul was never the same."

It was now time for MacArthur's great stroke—his long-promised, long-awaited return to the Philippines. Leyte Island had been substituted for Mindanao, along with other changes in American plans. No longer would Formosa be a target. Instead, the Philippines were to be taken, while long-range bombing strikes kept hitting Japan proper from the Marianas. Later, Iwo Jima would be the staging area for the final assault on Japan.

A NEW organization had been started at Camp Ritchie, Md., better known to the world as "Camp David". It was PACMIRS: Pacific Military Intelligence Research Service. Jim Matsumura, Seishin Kondo, Kazuo Yamane, and John Kenjo were transferred 60 miles, as part of the cadre developing it. Lachlan Sinclair joined it later. In Europe, the 100th crossed the Arno River in Italy, heading for an assault on the Germans' Gothic Line.

In New Guinea, an 8th Army had been formed. Tom Taketa reported from Australia to the U.S. 33rd Division at Finschhafen. He knew something was up. So did all the other linguists who were gathering with various units. Ralph Saito left Pearl Harbor in USS George Clymer, a transport, as part of the headquarters staff for the new XXIV Corps. American strength in the Pacific continued to grow.

In late September, Masaru Yoshioka activated the 178th

Language Detachment with the 24th Division on the same day that Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita was transferred from Manchuria to the Philippines. The "Tiger of Malaya", who had taken on a British-American force three times his size and defeated it and accepted its surrender at Singapore, had been buried in the hinterlands by a jealous Hideki Tojo. Now Japan was counting on him to save the day, by stopping MacArthur in his tracks.

Nisei were, again shuttling around as the action picked up. Amos Nakamura joined the British Army in India, with Morris Taketa and Hisashi Nakagawa. They stayed with the 14th British Army's 33rd Indian Corps all the way to its taking of Rangoon, Burma.

George Hayashida and Minoru Hara joined 6th Army headquarters staff at Hollandia, and Masao Matsumoto landed on Bougainville with the 2nd Australian Corps headquarters. Dick Oguro and two other Nisei got sent to Hollandia from Aitape, and Kenneth Yoon, a Korean, arrived in India. Yoon and a Chinese-American, Kynsul Lee, were part of a special, polyglot team sent from Savage.


Kazuo Komoto headed a 12-Nisei team that joined the 475th Infantry Regiment in Burma, part of the MARS Force, which may have gotten its name via a narcissistic whim of the general who led it. His name was Arms. Gene Wright, of the 43rd and Yoshikazu Yamada, who was now with the 112th RCT, got to meet. In India, Timmie Hirata was listening to the World Series on radio, while planners in Australia were going something entirely different. Still drawing upon knowledge gained via capture of the Z Plan and its translation, ATIS had figured out, with only one error in name as it proved later, every ship that could come through Surigao Strait, or San Bernardino Strait, to fend off the strike that was planned against Leyte Island.

To sap Japanese strength and to interdict airstrips through which enemy planes might be staged from homeland factories to front line airfields, powerful U.S. carrier strikes were made on Formosa and other places. These were quite successful, but the Japanese citizenry didn't think so. Various Japanese commanders lied. They claimed to have sunk 11 carriers and 6 other warships of the U.S. striking force. As a nation, Japan celebrated. Yamashita, in the Philippines, thought that Leyte could be defended, rather than concentrating everything on Luzon. He, too, had been led up the garden path.

On October 20, 1944, four U.S. infantry divisions hit the beaches at Leyte. Others were with the two infantry and one airborne divisions held in reserve. Still more were at Corps and Army headquarters. Others were with radio interception units, ready to go to work as soon as they could get set up.


As much as anyone, the Yankee Samurai had made it possible for Douglas A. MacArthur to keep his word. He had returned.

(End of Chapter 10)



YANKEE SAMURAI

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JOSEPH D. HARRINGTON

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KONO

Continued from Page 3

entirely to our credit that we were patient, courageous and dedicated to an ideal under intolerable circumstances.

But patience has its limits. The economic security that we have achieved cannot feed the spirit. My feeling is that: Why should I be expected to be patient for the moral restitution for what every American is born to—freedom. The question is, "Do we have real freedom?" In my experience, the answer is "No."

Second, we experienced a sense of spiritual numbness that has lasted to this day. It has shown up as a lack of ability and desire to explore the possibilities of establishing a viable identity and mining our potential as individuals. We have undergone a *unique* experience in this society, and we must transcend the outrage and betrayal the camps represent for the purpose of our own personal growth and enrichment. Unless we transcend the immediate and obvious effects of the camps, we will suffer from what I call "gun tower psychology." Such a syndrome is a real barrier to personal growth and development. The legacy of the camps should not be one of corrosive, self-limiting insights into the duplicity and betrayal this nation has practiced against its long-suffering and patient minorities, but one of a transcendent idea.

Third, now is the time for an awakening. As the redress movement indicates, the spiritual numbness is wearing off. After 35 years, we are just beginning to come to grips with the issue of our incarceration in the prison camps. The question is: "An awakening to what?" To the possibilities of emulating the white majority mentality? That is no answer. Our experience in this society is *unique*, and subscribing to the WASP creed will not provide the interpretation we need to understand our experience. A unique experience must provide a new interpretation, a transcendent idea, when the old ideas prove bankrupt. I, for one, do not want to be *merely* equal before the law. I want to be myself with the full-fledged right and freedom to explore my full potential as a human being and to enjoy the benefits of my achievements as an enlightened, liberated individual. I shake my moral fist at "gun tower psychology."

What are we? We are actually New Americans with a unique experience in this society. A New American is one who is able to breathe new life into the American Dream by bridging the gap between materialism and the highest needs and dictates of the human spirit. We are able to do this by virtue of the uniqueness of our experience, our patience, wisdom, courage—and toughness—a combination that will lead to the growth of enlightened individualism. The New

American is not a social, political, or economic man. He is a moral man. The New American works toward making his and her home a better place to live in all realms of endeavor and leads others to an understanding of themselves as individuals and to a realization of their potential as human beings.

The Redress movement is just the tip of the iceberg. Many great things are to come. We, as Nikkei, can play an important role in them.

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- 11 SAN FRANCISCO Aug. 12 - Sept. 2
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- 13 LOS ANGELES (Ret. stopover Honolulu) Sept. 29 - Oct. 20
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