# pacific citizen

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## '82 Convention week reset

GARDENA, Ca.—*Kokoro* (Japanese for "Heart and Soul") has been selected as theme of the 27th biennial National JACL Convention being hosted by the Gardena Valley JACL Aug. 8-14, 1982, at the Hyatt Airport Hotel by LAX, it was announced by Lou Tomita, convention board chair.

These new dates (previously announced as Aug. 1-8 at the same site) will directly lead into the gala Nisei Week activities in Little Tokyo.

Highlights of the week will feature seminars of national interest, tournaments, displays, a fashion show and the Sayonara Ball on Friday, Aug. 13. Registration is Monday, Aug. 9.

The key committee chairpersons and members are:

Stuart Tsujimoto, booklet; May Doi, regis. & housing; Mayko Tarumoto, fashion show; Chester Sugimoto, tickets; Ron Shiozaki, 1000 Club events for delegates and boosters; Karen Mizusaki, conv exec sec; Fern Haning, p.r. & press; liaison—Dennis Kunisaki, John Saito, Dr Roy Nishikawa and J.D. Hokoyama.

The convention board address is P.O. Box 2361, Gardena, CA 90247 (Tomita's phone: 213—329-0056).

**● About Taxes ...**

## *Economist Sam Nakagama always has something to say*

NEW YORK—Chief economist Sam Nakagama for Kidder, Peabody & Co., a leading securities and investment banking firm, has been one of Wall Street's more severe critics of either liberal or conservative government policies on the economy.

In Palo Alto this past March (Apr. 10 PC), Nakagama had denounced President Reagan's package as "the wildest nonsense", predicting a "20-30% inflation with interest rates to match" because of the income tax cut while a massive military build-up is pursued.

More recently in an interview with a Boston Globe financial writer, Nakagama admitted things have changed since his first forecast.

"They are not, in fact, following the policy they originally advocated—'we'll just cut taxes'," he said of the Reagan economic planners. "They have put a much greater emphasis on trimming the budget and at the same time they have trimmed back their tax cuts."

**Ideas Go Back to '60s**

Oddly enough, the Nisei economist is something of a spiritual predecessor of the "supply-side" economic philosophy that is the foundation of the Administration's approach to handling the economy. "We were espousing (this supply side approach) back in the early 1960s," Nakagama continued as he flipped through bound editions of the economic letter he wrote for Citibank from 1961-1967, pointing out his pieces on some of the topics that have become the causes for the new wave of economic conservatives: reduction of marginal tax rates, failures in the welfare system, government intervention and overregulation.

Asked why the economic letter of one of the world's major financial institutions did not create more of an impact, Nakagama concluded, "We were just about alone, so there was hardly an echo in any other publication. We were fairly unique in being one of the few sensitive conservative publications around."

The Delano (Ca.)-born Nisei, who served in the MIS during WW2, studied economics at the Univ. of Chicago under six professors who had been awarded or someday would receive the Nobel Prize. The "most remarkable" were Frank Knight and Milton Friedman. But he said he's not a disciple of Friedman, "but he's a remarkable, lively, intellectually sparkling person, always very kind to his students."

Examining the economic changes throughout the world, Nakagama said his experiences in Japan postwar gave him an insight into what he says is a general shift from west to east, from Europe and the U.S. to Japan, Korea, Hong

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## CWRIC keen on expanding evacuee fed retirement credit

SAN FRANCISCO—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians expressed interest during its hearings here Aug. 11-13 in various forms of restitution that may be made to victims of the camps.

For instance, Fr. Robert Drinan expressed particular interest in extending social security coverage to camp victims not presented covered.

Judge William Marutani the same day (Aug. 12) expressed interest in the partial federal civil service retirement credit for "camp-time" that federal/postal employees may now claim, after being reminded by Chuck Kubokawa, then 16 and working in camp, that the current law (1978 Internment Credit Act) had cut him off since the law limited the claim for retirement purposes to time spent in camps after age 18.

Marutani has asked for names of internees, in or retired from the federal/postal service who do not benefit from this Act, be submitted to him in 30 days (by Sept. 14). To assist in the collection will be the ad hoc Committee for Internment Credit, c/o Bill Kyono, 487-23rd Ave., San Francisco, CA 94118, which had lobbied with National JACL the original law.

"Some may have additional time to credit," observed Norm Ishimoto, JACL's committee chair on employment practices, of San Francisco. "If they are not aware of the present credit, they may check with their personnel office or telephone me at (415) 556-9450. The credit is not automatic; it must be claimed." #

**CWRIC HEARINGS: SAN FRANCISCO**

Commissioners present Aug. 11 at the CWRIC hearings at Golden Gate Univ. Auditorium, San Francisco, are (from left) Arthur S. Flemming, William M. Marutani, Daniel E. Lungren (vice-chair who chaired), Hugh B. Mitchell, Edward W. Brooke and Fr. Robert F. Drinan.

PC Photos of S.F. Hearings by Pete Imamura

# Over 110 witnesses tell own camp ordeal

**By PETER IMAMURA**

SAN FRANCISCO — The second and third sessions of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians on Aug. 12 and 13 fielded testimony from over 110 witnesses, and the 600-seat auditorium of Golden Gate University was again filled to capacity on both days.

Busloads of witnesses and audience members from the Sacramento and San Jose areas attended the second session, in which testimony was heard from a panel of Japanese speaking Issei women who painfully recalled their 1942 ordeals.

Misato Kuramoto, a Hawaii–born Kibei resident of San Lorenzo, through her interpreter, son Minoru, told the CWRIC of how she and her husband Shigenobu lost their flower nursery business and suffered financial hardships when they were ordered to Tanforan racetrack in 1942. Her brother-in-law soon died from an unknown disease, in a hospital near the center, but Kuramoto felt that he could have lived if "he would have received more humane treatment and better medical care."

Tamatsu Tsuchida of Oakland said that there were inadequate supplies and poor medical facilities at Topaz, Ut., with "pilfering" and "black marketing" of goods by the people who were in charge of them.

"What do you think about that?" Tsuchida angrily asked the commission through her interpreter Frances Nose.

Kima Konatsu of San Jose described how the FBI arrested her husband, leaving her to go to the Poston, Az., camp with her 11 children.

Her husband was then sent to a Tujunga, Ca., internment camp, but became ill and was sent to a nearby hospital. He was given a sponge bath and left alone naked and because of the cold winter, caught pneumonia and later died. The head nurse at the hospital later told Mrs. Konatsu that the nurse who left her husband alone had lost her two children in the war and "she hated Japanese".

Ironically, Konatsu told the commission that she had just become a U.S. citizen in April of this year.

Tsuyeko Yamasaki, also of San Jose, told how her son at the age of 5, contracted polio while in Topaz, and was refused hospitalization for three days, until finally being sent to one. She also noted that a 65-year-old man was shot to death while walking near the fence.

When the Issei women concluded their testimony, Commissioner Edward Brooke, deeply moved, thanked them and said, "You are not only doing service for yourselves but for all the other generations and, more importantly, you've done something for your country, the United States."

Numerous other witnesses, as in Los Angeles, recalled the terror their families experienced from FBI sweeps; the smell of the horse stables they were forced to live in at the temporary assembly centers; the lack of proper food, medical supplies and care at the camps; the mistreatment suffered from military guards; the discrimination encountered when trying to resettle.

Death and disease permeated the camps at times, and violence as well. Elaine Black Yoneda, wife of retired longshoreman Karl Yoneda, described the fear that her family lived under during the reign of the marauding "Manzanar Black Dragons", the pro-Japan group who terrorized camp internees, and beat up loyal Japanese American leaders.

On the issue of reparations, Yoneda urged monetary reparations, which would not really be too much of a burden on the economy considering "the Defense Department is spending a trillion and one half dollars."

Tom Nagasawa, an 85-year old Issei from Sacramento, told how he lost his grocery store in Portland, Or., was sent to the assembly center there, and was then transferred to Tule Lake Relocation Center.

Nagasawa expressed his disapproval of Sen. Hayakawa's statement at the L.A. hearings, as did many other witnesses, and said that reparations is not like "asking for food stamps" or any other type of handout from the government. He also presented the commission with a letter from Rep. John Moss (D-Ca.) who congratulated Nagasawa for obtaining his citizenship in July 1974.

**Reparations Urged**

Other witnesses who testified on the second day of hearings included:

Charles Kubokawa, JACL NCWNP Redress Committee chair, who presented the commission with a seven-point redress recommendation that included monetary reparations, Federal and Social Security credits; reversal of Supreme Court decisions; and educational programs. He also gave the CWRIC a print of a LANDSAT satellite photo, taken in 1979, which shows the remains of the relocation center at Topaz, Ut.

Henry Taketa, who practiced law for 46 years in California, told the commission to clearly set forth the facts about the Evacuation; "point its finger" to those who were responsible for the injustices done; educate the public and provide appropriate redress.

George Uyeda of Ceres, Ca. told how his mother became ill while incarcerated at Stockton Assembly Center and, after some hesitation by the camp officials, she was finally sent to a hospital in San Joaquin. He noted that his family was "denied visitation rights" and that his mother passed away Dec. 5, 1942.

"The cost is immeasurable—how can you put a price on something intangible?" asked Uyeda.

Chiyoji George Iwao demanded "$104,466—tax free" for his "40 months imprisonment" and when Commissioner Brooke asked Iwao, "Why $106,466?" Iwao rattled off precise calculations to Brooke which appropriately answered the question.

Albert Y. Nakai, of Palo Alto, Ca., had answered "no-no" to the loyalty questionnaire while in the Poston relocation center but said he "wasn't proud about it" and was just very angry over what had happened to his family, knowing of no other way to answer the question. As for reparations, he asked for $1 million for the injustices he and his family suffered.

Eddie Uyekawa, a Sansei representing the Berkeley Asian Youth Center, said that many persons of his generation suffered from the long term effects of the concentration camps, and the community suffers from them as well. "If we are such a 'model minority,' " asked Uyekawa, "Why are there community services for Japanese Americans (for the elderly, youths, etc.)?"

**Final S.F. Session**

Among those who testified at the last session of the San Francisco CWRIC hearings were:

Tad Masaoka of San Mateo, youngest of the Masaoka family (brothers Joe, Ben, Hank, Mike, Ike; sister Koke) told the CWRIC of his service in the 442nd and said, in his prepared statement, "...Our GI buddies, my brother (Ben) and others who died after volunteering from these camps, have thrown the torch to us to carry on that struggle for which they gave their last full measure of devotion. I ask this commission to accept a part of that torch for our fallen comrades."

Attorney Joseph Morozumi felt that the government, the press, and such organizations as the Sons and Daughters of the Golden West should be held responsible for the Evacuation and should pay for it. "I demand, not ask for, a sum of money in an amount you dare not think about," Morozumi told the CWRIC. He added that if Rep. Dan Lungren is afraid that other minorities will follow suit and seek reparations, "they ought to!"

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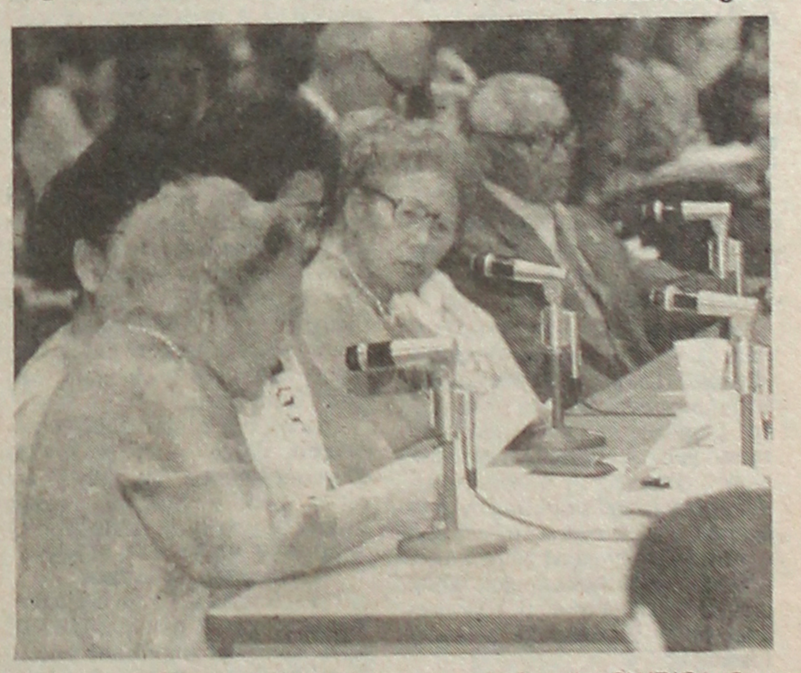


A panel of Issei testifying in Japanese before the CWRIC in San Francisco Aug. 12 are (from left) Umeno Fujino, interpreter Frances Nose, Kima Konatsu and Masuo Akizuki.

## Seattle hearing site changed

SEATTLE—The site for the Sept. 9, 10 and 11 hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has been changed from the Seattle Hall Federal Building to the Seattle Central Community College Auditorium, 1701 Broadway. #

# Newsmedia editorials speak out on reparations

By PETER IMAMURA
(Part II)

Many editorials on the redress issue have appeared in both print and electronic media on the West Coast, with more emerging as the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians moved from Washington to the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

**Seattle Post-Intelligencer**

Responding to former assistant attorney general James Rowe's comment in Washington that President Roosevelt considered the Evacuation a "minor thing", the Post-Intelligencer wrote July 17:

"After (the CWRIC's) series of hearings, including one this September in Seattle, the commission, we are convinced, will have heard enough to tell the nation that this injustice was not 'a minor thing'."

The P-I also supports monetary redress as well: "...Money certainly cannot repay the 80,000 surviving internees for what they suffered nor expiate our national guilt. But payment would serve as a tangible symbol of apology to the Japanese and as a reminder to the rest of us that we must not forget nor repeat this 'tragic error'."

**San Francisco Chronicle**

Commenting that "relocation" is a "nice euphemism for imprisonment", the San Francisco Chronicle said July 17 that Japanese Americans lost their freedoms solely because of race and in addition, "warm and compassionate men did vile and rash things" because of the mood on the West Coast in the days after Pearl Harbor.

The Chronicle, too, feels that money won't make up for the injustice, and the commission has a complex problem to solve.

"It seems doubtful, at this late date, that any form of just reparations or compensation can correct what many consider the greatest blot on American justice of this century. We can't correct it, it is certain, by saying we're sorry. We will watch the Commission, as it gropes with the problem, with great interest."

**Orange County Register**

The late R.C. Hoiles, the politically conservative publisher of The Santa Ana Register, once wrote: "Few, if any, people ever believed that evacuation of the Japanese was constitutional. It was a result of emotion and fright rather than being in harmony with the Constitution and the inherent rights that belong to all citizens.

"...we should make every effort possible to correct the error as rapidly as possible. It would seem that convicting people of disloyalty to our country without having specific evidence against them is too foreign to our way of life and too close akin to the kind of government we are fighting. If we are not willing to run any risks and cannot have faith in humanity and regard people innocent until they are proved guilty, we are on the road to losing our democracy."

Surprisingly enough, Hoiles wrote this editorial on Oct. 14, 1942 and his paper, virtually unknown nationally, was one of the few on the West Coast which stood alone in opposition to the Evacuation.

On July 20, the Register (name change to Orange County just took place) reminded readers of its 1942 stand by quoting Hoiles' editorial, and noted:

"Between R.C. and then-editor Pete Cooey, the Register periodically raked the internment, ran long anti-internment articles from other publications and generally raised hell over what was immediately perceived by Hoiles as an indefensible and stupid act by government. However, Hoiles and Cooey virtually stood alone. Their opinions were not popular. Time was their only ally. Now, four decades later, Washington is finally fessing up."

**San Gabriel Valley Tribune**

But the San Gabriel Valley Tribune expressed a different view on July 26. Although it called the Evacuation "one of the most shameful episodes in American history", the Tribune said that "it was wrong for Americans today and the world to judge the mass internment in isolation, without taking note of the terrible time in which it took place", and reminded its readers of Pearl Harbor and the early victories of the Japanese Imperial forces over the U.S. in 1942.

The Tribune felt that "second and third generation Japanese Americans have become activists agitating to right the internment wrong" and that these activitists' $25,000 per family demand is "wrong and unrealistic".

"Even if the U.S. Treasury were overflowing, there is something degrading in the thought that everything can be set straight with money," said the Tribune, which added, "Indeed, Senator Hayakawa accuses those Japanese Americans seeking reparations of pulling a 'hustle' on the government, and he says the vast majority of Japanese American citizens oppose it."

The San Gabriel newspaper also expressed hope that the commission would not attempt to set a monetary price on the wartime internment, paying only "proven property losses which have never been paid".

"Beyond this, the most appropriate act would be an official U.S. apology to the surviving Japanese Americans, who might then find in their hearts the grace to forgive the memory of a dark time."

But the Tribune erroneously compared the internment with the sacrifices made by U.S. servicemen during WW2: "Some of them (Japanese Americans) suffered. But let them not forget that 292,131 American soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen paid the full price of the war touched off Dec. 7, 1941 when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor without warning. Their recompense was $10,000 to next of kin if they had their Government Issue insurance."

**Comments on the Air**

Radio-television stations have also presented editorials on the redress issue.

CBS-TV station KNXT (2) in Los Angeles said, "Let's settle their case", July 22-23 and commentator Phyllis Kirk Bush urged the CWRIC to recommend reparations for former internees and passing preventive measures (Aug. 7 PC).

After the Los Angeles hearings, KNX Newsradio in L.A. said Aug. 10 that "there isn't enough money in the world to buy back the rights violated during wartime hysteria".

However, KNX feels that "this country still has a debt to pay" and suggested a presidential proclamation setting aside a national day of atonement and remembrance, plus observances by schools and local governments, "because no American is safe once the Constitution is that easily buldozed."

Also in L.A., KNBC-TV (4) asked on Aug. 14, 15, and 17, "Do we pretend (evacuation) never happened?" and then also asked, "Or do we do as called for in the Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution and give back what was taken from them?"

To the latter question, KNBC answered, "We say, give it back, with 40 years interest. But only if we really believe that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process."

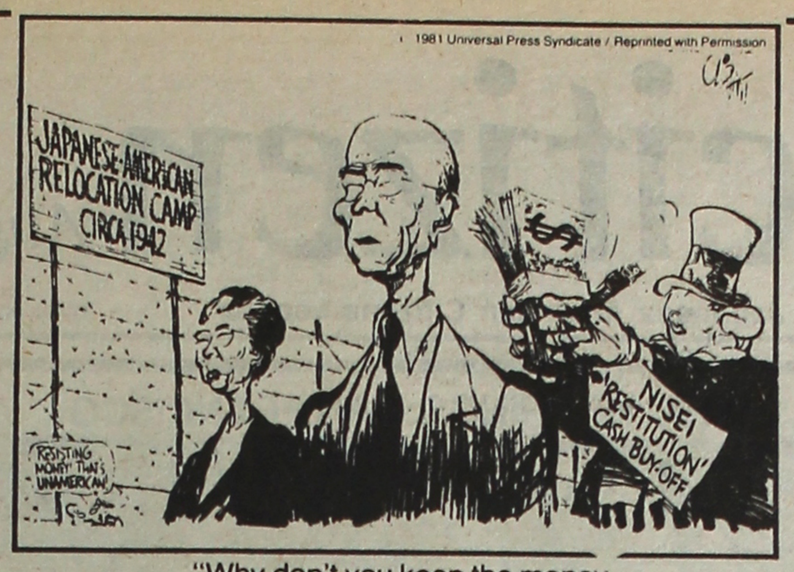
**Honolulu Advertiser**

The Honolulu Advertiser commented July 17 that the CWRIC "can serve an important educational purpose". But it raised the question of what can the commission propose in the way of remedies because it noted:

"It is hard to imagine that the commission could decide against some sort of apology and redress. The relocation is already well documented and these hearings will only bring out more heart-rending stories from those who were relocated but had preferred to keep their undeserved stigma secret from family and friends."

Rather, the commission, says the Advertiser, must find an answer to the problem of "what to do next":

"...the commission is now the established vehicle on this issue. Action is long overdue. This may be the last opportunity within the lifetimes of many of those who were interned for the nation to make restitution, symbolic and real, for a grievous wrong done to them."




"Why don't you keep the money and buy yourself a human rights memory course?"

**Los Angeles Times**

After learning of Sen. S.I. Hayakawa's anti-redress statements at the CWRIC hearings in Los Angeles, cartoonist Paul Conrad contributed to the Los Angeles Times a depiction of the California senator at a piano with Adolf Hitler leaning over to him saying, "Play it again, Sam ..."

David Kishiyama, who was born in Heart Mountain (Wyo.) camp, wrote Aug. 4 in the Times: "The issue (of redress) is really simple: Is the wartime jailing of citizens of a certain ethnic ancestry warranted only on the ground that they might create a threat to national security?"

Kishiyama noted that "it should be easy for the commission to find that Executive Order 9066 was not a military necessity" since Japanese Americans in Hawaii, which was closer to the war zone, were not ordered into camps.

Citing surveys taken by the JACL and the Rafu Shimpo newspaper which indicated that approximately 5% of the Nikkei surveyed do not favor redress, Kishiyama said, "The horrendous humiliation and loss of honor was such a blow that some Japanese Americans would like to forget that shameful episode in American history."

Kishiyama added, "But that would be wrong. This nation must not forget that the precedent set by mass expulsion and incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry represents a danger for all Americans of every ethnic descent.

"To deny just compensation for such a wrong would allow that precedent to be reaffirmed in future situations. Meaningful redress and reparation, whether directly to the victim (or heir) and/or to a community fund, would be the right way to acknowledge that wrong and help insure that a similar crime will not be committed in the future."

**Peninsula Times Herald**

The Peninsula Times Tribune, Palo Alto, like other newspapers, said July 16 that "money alone cannot repair the grave injustice".

Repeating the words of Hawaii Sen. Daniel Inouye, who asked the CWRIC to produce a report "that will awaken this experience long enough to haunt the consciousness of this nation," the Times Tribune advised. "All Americans, not just the 80,000 relocation camp internees still with us, and their offspring, should be listening attentively."

The Times Tribune later reacted to Sen. Hayakawa's statement at the L.A. hearings, and said in another editorial Aug. 6 that the senator's remarks were "nonsense" and that "coming from a United States senator, such claptrap is offensive".

**San Jose News**

The San Jose News said Aug. 13 that the internment of Japanese Americans "was a national disgrace" but felt that it would be "impossible" to assess the damage inflicted on each victim and determine equitable compensation. The News also did not view the WW2 plight of the Japanese Americans as unique to this country, since it asked:

"If this nation decides it owes $25,000 to each Japanese American who was put in an internment camp, how infinitely much more does it owe to the American Indians whose land it stole and whose ancestor it killed, or to the American blacks whose forebears were brought here on slave ships and subjected to the most brutal oppression?"

Calling the attempt to investigate the wrongdoings done during the Nikkei internment "a hopeless and ultimately useless undertaking", the News said:

"The simple fact that the United States has at last acknowledged the monstrous evil of the internment policy and is considering the idea of reparations is evidence that many of us, at least, are aware of our error and perhaps have even learned from it. That may be the closest thing to justice that history's victims can reasonably hope for."

**Los Angeles Herald Examiner**

Tony Castro of the Los Angeles Herald Examiner also set his sights on Hayakawa and said Aug. 6:

"As he (Hayakawa) testified (in L.A.), you had to wonder which was sicker—the senator's callous and baiting testimony, especially when he has no first-hand knowledge of the camps, or his little smile that seemed to say he was enjoying being jeered and booed by his own."

Castro also noted, "Somewhere along his 75 years, S.I. Hayakawa became twisted around in part of his thinking, and it was never more obvious than in this, his virtual rejection of his own people's heritage, culture, contributions, and yes, racial-ethnic suffering in America."

Castro also feels that Hayakawa isn't being honest with himself:

"The bite of sarcsasm underscores the sadness and tragedy not only for Japanese Americans who were interned but also of S.I. Hayakawa, who has managed to secret and semanticize his ethnic identity into a concentration camp in a well-guarded pit of his mind."

**Other Comments on Redress**

Other newspapers from various parts of the country had their say on the issue of reparations as well.

The New York Times said Aug. 4: "Fortunately, Japanese Americans as a group have fared well in postwar America. Their lasting resentment is legitimate, but the injustice done them does not compare with that suffered by blacks or American Indians."

A more appropriate response, says the Times, would be "a gesture of atonement" such as a national monument to the 442nd, Federal funding for scholarships, support for community and cultural projects and even prizes for distinguished Japanese Americans. "Those would be feasible and meaningful ways to deliver an apology that is long overdue," noted the Times.

Just prior to its folding, The Washington Star commented Aug. 6 on the reparations movement for both the former camp internees and the Japanese American survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings, saying:

"Some demands are sufficiently far removed from any actual hardships endured by Japanese Americans that even Senator Hayakawa has been embarassed by them. They are less the outcries of a wronged people than efforts at political comdemnation."

The Star continued, "Hindsight would argue with President Gerald Ford that the internment was 'a national mistake.' Justice would argue the worthwhileness of spending money to undo the ill effects of the error. Nothing argues for the quota approach to the atonement."

The Reno Evening Gazette disapproves of the $25,000 "blanket reparations" as they put it on July 19, because this type of redress seems "crude."

Actual damages should be paid at today's prices, suggested the Gazette, and "a loud, sincere, and humble national apology as well. Also preventive measures, through congressional action, should be taken, says the Gazette.

The Houston Chronicle feels that the compensation issue "needlessly reopens old wounds, while attempting the impossible: quantifying human suffering."

The Chronicle also said in its July 27 editorial that it believes:

"The record of American society since World War II in its treatment of those of Japanese origin, citizen and non-citizen alike, is testimony enough of the sensitivity of the American people. No useful purpose, and potentially large disservice, is done by attempting to put it in dollars and cents."

However, UPS syndicated columnist Garry Wills said in the Dayton Daily News that monetary redress is an appropriate preventive measure, as he noted Aug. 6:

"It is wrong, some of the Japanese themselves say, to think there is any money equivalent for the suffering of children in their formative years, the disgracing of parents in their offspring's eyes, the loss of a lifetime's work, the disruption of communities. All that is true; yet it plays into the hands of those who would have us forget what we did—and it makes it more likely that we will do it again.

"A national atonement (say $15 per day for each day spent in an internment camp) should be legislated, to serve as warning and precedent for the future." #

## PSWDC redress to hold post-hearing session

LOS ANGELES—The JACL PSWDC redress committee will hold a post hearing session for former witnesses on Aug. 28, 7:30 p.m., at Little Tokyo Towers, to discuss their feelings and reactions. Members of the mental health professions who also testified, including clincial social worker Amy Iwasaki Mass, are scheduled to speak. #

# Individual Testimonies

**TIME Magazine (Aug. 14), in covering the recent CWRIC hearings at Los Angeles, focused on testimony of two longtime JACLers. Mabel T. Ota spoke of personal tragedies due to lack of medical facilities. Dr. Mary S. Oda related the psychological impact of EO 9066 and incarceration at Manzanar. Both also were heard on KABC-radio on Carole Hemingway's talk show 8-9 p.m. Aug. 17. Here are the opening portions of their statements.**

## ● Mabel T. Ota

I am Mabel T. Ota & I appreciate this opportunity to testify before this commission.

I wish to testify orally at the hearing of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

I graduated UCLA in summer, 1939 and was married to Fred Kaname Ota the following year in April, 1940. With $500 in our savings as down payment, we purchased a small house in Los Angeles and settled down to married life.

Fred was employed as salesman in wholesale produce. I worked as cashier in a retail market; took a L.A. City civil service exam and worked as a clerk in the Fingerprint and Identification Bureau of the L.A. Police department until the war burst upon us. Then the police decided it was inconvenient to have a Japanese working in their department and had me transferred to the Jefferson Branch Library for a six weeks assignment, and then terminated my assignment without cause.

When I read and heard rumors that all Japanese would be interned—I couldn't believe it. I kept saying that I was a loyal American citizen and that it just couldn't happen in a Democracy.

**Grew Up in Imperial Valley**

I was raised in Imperial Valley and had left to attend UCLA. My father and mother ran a small grocery store in Holtville. When it became apparent that all of us would be incarcerated, my parents wrote me a letter asking us to return to Holtville to help them liquidate the store and home.

As Fred and I, fortunately, were able to find a renter for our furnished home for the duration (the rental covered the mortgage payments), we rushed to Holtville before the 30 mile curfew was to be imposed. My only sister, Margaret, also returned to Holtville. There we helped my father liquidate the grocery store—fixtures and all—at great loss. We were also able to find a renter for our Holtville family home.

The War Relocation Authority announced a call for volunteers to go ahead to Poston, Arizona to help prepare the place for resettlement. Since we would end up there anyway, Fred and I decided to volunteer to go early. We sold our car to a young man who worked at a neighborhood gas station and he agreed to drive us to Poston. We did have an advantage in that we could load up the car with many personal belongings including

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## ●Dr. Mary S. Oda

Mr. Chairman and members of the Commission: My name is Mary Sakaguchi Oda. I live in North Hollywood, California, and I am a Physician and Surgeon, an M.D.

Pre-evacuation I lived with my family just behind the house where I now live, in a four bedroom house on 2½ acres of an apricot orchard owned by my family. We also owned 15 acres of farmland in (San Fernando) Valley which was rented to another Japanese family. My family farmed 30 acres on leased land, 10 acres adjacent to our home and 20 acres about 2 miles away.

In 1941 I had graduated UCLA and entered the University of California School of Medicine. At the time evacuation was announced, I was almost finished with the first year in Medical School, and in order to get full credit for the year, was given special oral exams by my professors. Since we were allowed to bring only what we could carry, I brought only a small suitcase and my microscope. I was mentally prepared for camp because shortly before the announced evacuation, five of my classmates and I pleaded with Robert Gordon Sproul, then the Chancellor, to allow university students to remain in school instead of being forced to go. Dr. Sproul gave us no hope, saying that no exceptions were to be made, and the University could do nothing.

**Two Weeks to Prepare**

My family, in the meantime, was given about two weeks to sell all the farm equipment, including the Fordson tractor just newly purchased for about $1,200, and a Caterpillar tractor with all the accessory equipment, three horses and mules, three trucks, one 4-door passenger car, and three sport coupes. In our backyard we had a 500 gallon gas tank and pump because of the large amount of fuel consumed by all the vehicles.

My father was unable to sell the farm equipment except for the tractors, so they were left behind. Our crops were sold for $1,100, the tractors for $200. The buyer of the crops rented the house but never forwarded the rent knowing he could not be evicted. Our farm was rented also but again rent was never paid for the three years we were away. Household goods were stored in a small storage building.

When my family returned, everything was gone except my piano music. My oldest brother took the Dodge truck to Fresno where a former neighbor, a Cau-

Continued on Page 6

● Guest Editorial: 'Inside the Gilded Ghetto'

# The Asian Family

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In its own environs, the Asian Pacific family tends to be like the agrarian family: exceedingly closeknit and structured, the absolute center of the individual's life. Not surprisingly, it's a powerful motivator and a lever of control. But experience tells us that once uprooted to the United States, the family tree dies. The worry is that, without the cement of the traditional family, our Asian community will have a great difficulty sustaining the measure of success it has had up to now.

The decline of the traditional Asian family has a number of causes. Like all families that serve as economic units, it insists on a strict hierarchy of male over female, old over young. Take old Japan, for example. Here the household head was served meals and given the choicest morsels, and he was allowed to determine the residence, occupation and marriage partners of his children. and even in contemporary Japan, Western influence notwithstanding, we still observe major remnants of this male-centered universe. But this cultural style won't wash in the comparative egalitarianism of the United States, and Asian families sense it. Asian women here find they can reject the patriarchal family structure, and do. Children find they can challenge parental authority, and do.

Economic causes can be found behind many of the woes. While it is entirely obvious that some Asian families do very well financially here, those that don't have special problems. In the less fortunate families, the high underemployment and unemployment of Asian males, especially recent immigrants, causes women and children to lose a degree of respect for their men. Korean and Filipino men who worked as doctors or lawyers in their country but can't pass the U.S. licensing exams due to language difficulties often end up in menial jobs unbefitting their education—if they can find work at all. And since women must also work, for sheer economic survival, they simply can't assume all domestic and childrearing duties. They've thus begun pressuring their men to help at home. This development, to put the matter without any delicacy at all, is blowing the Asian male mind away.

The problems such family trauma creates are twofold. A familiar consequence, community sources say, is the demoralized immigrant husband, frustrated by the seeming unconcern of America, who may lash out by drinking and beating his wife. The wives then suffer tragic degrees of mental distress. and the consequent breakdown in social control encourages some Asian youths to join gangs or turn to drugs as a comforting alternative to rootlessness and cultural confusion. To make matters worse, help from the outside social welfare agencies is stymied by the immigrant community's tendency to keep mum about its problems: To air dirty laundry publicly is to lose face and create a bad image of itself to the majority society. (Though the more the assimilated groups, such as the Filipinos or the American-born Japanese and Chinese, have wisely begun to speak out.)

There are other consequences. Pride in the family name and the importance of collective face that comes with close-knit kin is the strongest motivating force for upward mobility the community has had. Therefore, to lose the family engine is to set each ship adrift. Unless the Asian family structure can find a way with which to withstand these economic and cultural pressures, or until individual identities and ambitions can be more strongly established, the community will lose an important motivating force. Happily, the newer generations of offspring are getting more individualistic and more self-motivated. But now a lot of them aren't sure who they are anymore. [Next week] we look at their "middle shade" dilemna. #

**Fourth in the series of 11 editorials on the troubled Asian community in Los Angeles. The entire set is now available in reprint form by writing to the Herald Examiner, Editorial Page, P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051**

## MABLE OTA

Continued from Previous Page

pots, pans, and my sister's sewing machine. Margaret stayed behind to evacuate with mother and father.

**Hot, Dusty and Desolate**

Poston was a very hot, dusty and desolate place. There was not a single blade of grass because the hastily built barracks were placed on freshly plowed soil. Clouds of dust rose with every step taken and when the wind blew the dust was so heavy it became difficult to see. The dust would blow into the barrack rooms through the cracks in the walls and between the floorboards.

We were very busy preparing the camp. Fred was assigned as general manager of Community enterprises and I became Head Librarian. Fred's job was to open stores, barber shops, beauty shops, etc.—whatever was needed in a community. I opened crates of discarded books sent to camp and set up a public library.

By the latter part of 1942 the administration began encouraging people to leave camp if they could find a sponsor. Fred was offered a job in New York by the Quakers as asst. manager of Cooperative Distributors, a mail order house. He left camp but I stayed behind because I was pregnant and expecting a baby in May, 1943. The baby arrived a month early—after eight months gestation on April 13, 1943.

When I arrived at the hospital. a nurse checked me in. She stated the doctor had delivered three babies and had collapsed so he had returned to his barracks for a much needed rest. There was only one O.B. doctor for the entire camp. The nurse checked me infrequently. At one time she said that I was bearing down incorrectly. I had long, long hours of labor. I must have looked ghastly because my sister came to visit me in labor and left the room abruptly. Later she told me I looked so awful that she went outside to vomit.

**In Labor for 28 Hours**

After 28 hours of labor, the nurse became concerned and sent for the doctor. Dr. Wakamatsu examined me and said: "Your baby's heartbeat is getting very faint. I will have to use forceps to deliver the baby and I will have to give you a local pain killer because we do not have an anesthesiologist. We can't wait any longer because we do not have a resuscitating machine to revive the baby."

I remember many details in the delivery room. After using the scalpel to cut me he picked up the forceps. I thought it looked like the ice tongs used by the iceman when he delivered a block of ice—only the ends were long and flat—not curved and pointed. After much pulling he finally got the baby out. She gave one very faint cry and I thought she was not red but white. She was rushed to the incubator and I did not see her for three days. I was told that she was too weak to be moved.

**(To Be Concluded)**

## NAKAGAMA

Continued from Front Page

Kong, Taiwan and Singapore. "Oddly enough, their development is being speeded up by World War II and its aftermath," he noted. And the surge will continue forward in this decade, he predicted.

Changes in tax policy advocated by Nakagama include elimination of the double taxation on dividends, removal of the capital gains tax and "a large amount of savings ought to be made tax exempt". He supports the Federal Reserve Board's tight monetary policy "if you mean to defeat inflation" with careful matching of fiscal and incomes policy—otherwise, it's like strategic bombing, "it works by destroying selectively".

While tax rates are a problem, Nakagama feels there is an even greater problem: "Our tax system rewards profligacy. It rewards borrowing. It rewards going head over heels into debt and it penalizes savings and investment.

"It seems to me that encouraging savings and investment as much as possible ought to be the main thrust of our tax changes—not simply massive tax cuts.

"We need a much greater change in our policy designed to stimulate savings and investment and capital formation more directly than what (the Reagan Administration is) talking about." #

### Steve Okayama named to LTCDAC chairmanship

LOS ANGELES–Steve Okayama is 1981-82 chairman of the Mayor's Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee.

### Midwest District elects John Tani gov.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Midwest District Council elected Chicago JACL president John Tani as its governor for the coming biennium at the recent EDC-MDC joint convention here

### ● For the Record

Certain errors appearing in Pete Imamura's coverage of the CWRIC hearings should not be ascribed to him, but to the editor attempting to add a personal touch to the story, such as: (1) Noriko Bridges is the wife of Harry Bridges (not Jack; Aug. 21 PC), and (2) Harry Kawahara is currently a student counselor at Pasadena City College (not a high school: Aug. 14 PC). Our apologies to all concerned.—Ed.


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# pacific citizen

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HARRY K. HONDA .....Editor
PETER IMAMURA .....Assistant Editor

**BY THE BOARD: Floyd Shimomura**

## Mexico Convention

Sacramento, Ca.

My wife, Ruth, and I joined over 100 other JACLers who traveled to Mexico City in late July to attend the first Pan American Nisei Convention. Nisei from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and the United States attended. The convention was historic, warm and lavish. Some random thoughts follow:

**Chuck Kubokawa,** chairperson of National JACL International Relations Committee, certainly deserves a special commendation for promoting and spearheading JACL's participation in this historic convention. Working on a virtually non-existent budget, he single-handedly pushed his dream to fulfillment. Chuck's dedication and enthusiasm exemplified the finest qualities of JACL and emphasizes again how one person—one volunteer—can make a difference.

* * *

**An Historic Meeting,** those are the only words that can adequately convey the feeling of unity and common purpose that emerged from the convention. Four common threads appeared to bind the Pan American Nisei together: *First*, our common Japanese heritage of which we are all very proud; *Second*, the common history of discrimination and persecution which our Issei parents experienced in their respective nations; *Third*, the feeling that we are all native born citizens of our respective countries and have made great progress (although not complete) in being recognized as full citizens; and *Fourth*, the need to define a new relationship with Japan based on a recognition that we are *not* "overseas Japanese" but citizens of our respective American nations.

The convention decided to: (1) hold a second convention in 1983 and (2) begin the formulation of a Pan American Nisei Association. For its part, JACL has agreed to take an active part in drafting the initial charter which will have to be ratified by the organizations representing the respective countries (obviously, the first draft will have to be approved by the National JACL Board). The next convention will be held in Peru unless the JACL—by December 1981—can make a solid commitment to host the next convention here.

* * *

**The Mexican Hospitality** was warm and lavish. Greeted at the airport, we were transported to El Presidente Hotel (Chapultepec), the finest hotel in Mexico City. There, each of us found a gift of flowers, pastries, tequilla, and cigarettes in our room. At the meetings, the Mexican Nisei provided us special headphones and simultaneous translations of all proceedings. The Mexican Nisei entertained us with a cocktail reception, outdoor Mexican fiesta, reception at the Japanese Ambassador's home, a lavish dinner in their own homes, Mexican fashion show, tours, and a final Sayonara dinner. The hospitality of our warm Mexican hosts created friendships that will be long cherished and hopefully renewed at the next Pan American Nisei Convention.

* * *

**A Special Thanks** must be made to the Mexican Convention Board: Enrique Shibayama, Carlos Kasuga, Rene Tanaka, Alejandro Ito, Angel Tsumura, Tito Tsutsumi, and Manuel Murakami. Also to Alicia Shibayama, head of their women's committee. To all of them I can only say "Muchissimo Gracias!"

Native dancers who entertained during the mixer win smiles from two visiting Norteamericanos: Ron Wakabayashi, nat'l JACL executive director; and Floyd Shimomura, nat'l 2nd vice pres.

(**Editor's Note**—While minutes of the proceedings are being prepared by the Mexico City convention committee, we shall rely on our notes taken while listening to the simultaneous translation and from material, much of it in Spanish, which was provided each delegate, to wrap-up our report in a future PC issue.)

## Letterbox

### ● U.S.-Japan Business

Editor:

I have been reading the Pacific Citizen for quite some time now and it has been a very valuable source of information and commentary to me. The diversity of opinion and philosophy is a sign of the strength and maturity of the Japanese American community in this country. The purpose of this letter, though, is to comment on the thoughtful editorial of Dr. Tsujimura in the July 17th issue.

American industry has provided great leadership in recent decades, especially in the area of new technology. However, creativity and ingenuity are not solely the domain of this country and it was inevitable that other great powers would eventually challenge America. It is interesting that while American multinational companies dominated international markets, they steadfastly raised the banners of free enterprise and open competition. Now that many Japanese companies are mounting strong challenges to American industrial dominance, many of our industries are running to the government for protection.

Japan, though, has been far from greedy with its recent successes in international markets. About 750,000 jobs have been created by the $35 billion that Japan has invested overseas. Here in the United States, Japanese-run companies run some 300 plants with a workforce of 50,000. Last year, the Japan Economic Research Centre estimated that the country's direct foreign investment would reach $150 billion by 1990, the equivalent of 4% of its gross national product, making Japan the biggest overseas investor after the U.S.

Certainly, as Dr. Tsujimura writes, "Japan's growing success in industry and trade aroused waves of anxiety and resentment." At the same time, though, one cannot help but notice the recent books and television studies which attempt to analyze the successful techniques of Japanese management and industrial production. There is a growing awareness that there are things to be learned from the way Japanese managers integrate workers into the decision-making process. The concept of job security has a greater meaning in Japan than it does here in America. Long, secure jobs are guaranteed by big companies to perhaps 30% of the workforce. Unemployment is lower and fewer people leave their jobs every year. On the average, 15% of the people of Japan look for work each year, while the figure in Britain, for example, is 24%.

Productivity in business is not the only example that Japan has set for America. The rate of arrest and conviction of street criminals in Japan is **70 times** greater than in America.

I think that we here in California have had a special opportunity to appreciate the richness of Japanese culture and the contribution of the Japanese American community in particular. I also think it is clear that Japan has become one of America's most dependable and trustworthy allies. In the areas of industry, culture and international security, America and Japan have much to share with each other.

DAN O'KEEFE
State Senator, 12th Dist.
Sacramento, Ca.

### ● Early WW2 Hysteria

Editor:

I was just reading a new book here, "Double Edged Secrets" (Sen. Dan Inouye wrote the forward) which concerns the radio intelligence war that went on after Pearl Harbor. It's easy to understand what kind of hysteria gripped the country, if you read what conditions were like the days after Pearl Harbor was attacked. The author—a naval officer stationed at Pearl—mentioned that reports came in of paratroopers landing, dirigibles attacking, mass cruiser and sub attacks, etc. Five planes coming in from the "Enterprise" were shot down by our own anti-aircraft. He mentions that it was so dangerous to drive at night, due to nervous sentries, most of the men stayed at the base. Two Japanese carriers and 12 battleships were reported seen—yet no Japanese surface ship got within 180 miles of the islands. When one message of a carrier was reported, then cut off, it was decided saboteurs were at work. Later it was found the report was false, and the Army had cut the phone circuit by mistake.

From the above examples, it's not hard to see where some people may have got the idea in the first days of the war that there was 5th column activity—yet all these reports were proven false.

Even two months after the war, a naval patrol plane almost attacked a tug boat returning from Wake Island, because the barges it was towing resembled "miniature submarines"! The only reason it wasn't sunk, was radio intelligence still had plotted the long missing tug boat on its charts.

VAUGHN M. GREENE
San Bruno, Ca.

### ● 'Good night, Scotty'

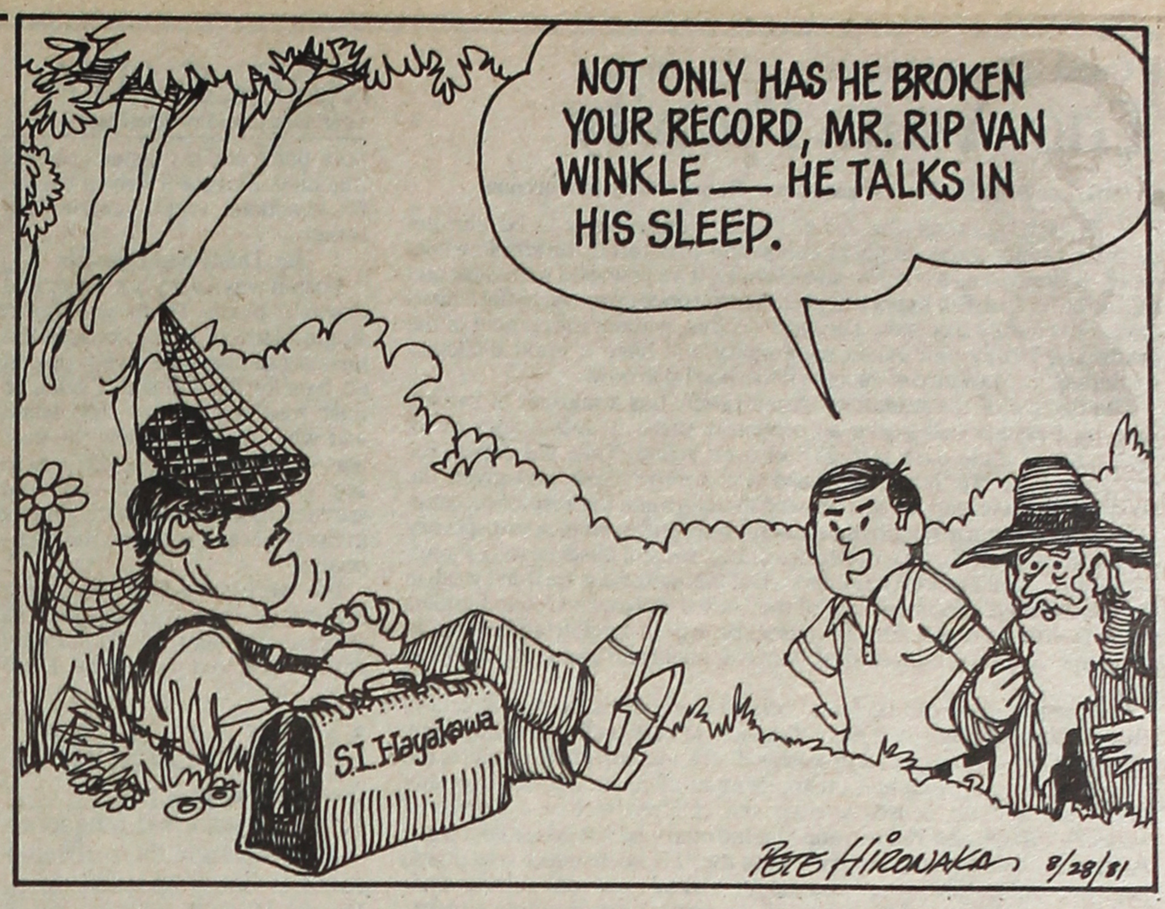
Editor:

None were affected more than the New England Nisei at the untimely passing of T. Scott Miyakawa for though he worked for all Japanese Americans during his lifetime and especially during the years of the "diaspora", he was one of us. A review of his academic interests and accomplishments reveals broad interests and scholarship to which his professional colleagues will attest but the common bond shared by academia and public was Scotty's humanism.

This is a message for his family, friends and the broad community of Japanese Americans to say how much we of New England cherished and loved him; we will miss him grievously.

"Good night, sweet prince,
And flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

EJI SUYAMA
Ellsworth, Me.




## 35 Years Ago
**in The Pacific Citizen**

**AUG. 31, 1946**

Aug. 15—Prewar Kibei newspaperman (Akira Itami, Kashu Mainichi) decorated with Army's Legion of Merit (highest non-com bat award for a Nisei in the Pacific) for work in Pacific MIS Research section; assembled library of 4,000 official Japanese orders, manuals and data, indexed under 25,000 headings.

Aug. 15—Univ. of Denver-Nat'l Opinion Research Center poll shows two thirds of adults in U.S. falsely believed Japanese Americans acted as spies during war years. In Aug. 29 poll, one-thirds of same population falsely believed Japanese Americans committed sabotage during the war. Poll releases both stressed FBI reports of no persons of Japanese ancestry in U.S. during war were found guilty of espionage or sabotage.

Aug. 22—Rep. Leroy Johnson (D-Ca), who authored several anti-Nisei bills in 1942, admits fear of Nisei uprising in Hawaii was "a false alarm" and that Japanese Americans "really were loyal" in Sacramento Bee article.

Aug. 26—Immigration Service to release some 100 Japanese Peruvians interned for nearly three years at Crystal City, Tex., to work at Seabrook (N.J.) Farms;

Aug. 27—Treasury Dept. lifts "practically all" Issei bank accounts frozen since Dec. 7, 1941, by General Ruling 11A.

Aug. 28—U.S. Civil Service bars MIS veteran (Seichi Maeshima, Orange County) seeking War Dept. civilian job in Tokyo on loyalty charge; other honorably discharged Nisei veterans also turned down for civilian jobs with War Department, JACL learns.

Aug. 30—ACLU pays $1,000 reward to Caucasian hotel proprietor for info leading to conviction of anti-Japanese terrorist, Robert Hailey, a farmer, who shot into homes of returning evacuees in Southern Alameda County in September, 1945, and who was found guilty last spring.

**FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko**

## Camp Newspapers Coming 'Home'

Salt Lake City

In a lifetime, a person experiences only a few close relationships. Since the few must suffice for an entire life, they leave their distinctive imprint. One is forever altered by such an experience of human contact. You can never be the same again. And ever after, all those who enter your life, will be measured against those who occupy this special place with you. Very few will be permitted later entry.

It does not matter that years, even a generation passes, without another encounter. Contrary to the opinion of some, physical presence is not a requirement of closeness. One can often feel terribly lonely in the wrong company. There is also the loneliness that is felt in a crowd. Some believe that constant contact is necessary to cultivating a meaningful human relationship. It is surprising how many people never really get to know each other this way. But then, those are ordinary relationships. And I include some of blood and marriage. I am writing about the rare connections that transcend all time and place. As close to being perfect, as human frailty permits. Perhaps because frailty is visible and acceptable between true friends.

The distinguished writer, William Manchester, experienced this relationship in the Pacific War. Years later, as an aging man, he wrote a moving memoir of that time, "Goodbye, Darkness." A book distinctive from all his others because it was so deeply personal. He wrote of comrades from that war, "Those men on the line were my family, my home. They were closer to me than I can say, than any friends had been or ever would be."

* * *

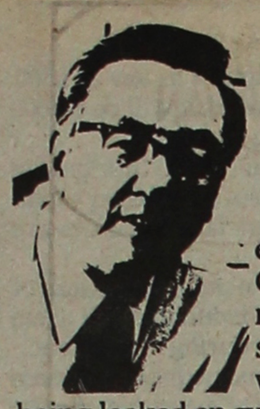
It was the same war, in a different place and way, that brought a similar human encounter to me. I have written previously of the Gila News Courier and its staff. My other family in camp. As years pass, communication between us lessens. Maybe because most of us are lousy letter writers. Last December, I had one question to ask of a former staffer, to whom I hadn't written in close to thirty years. It wasn't much of a letter, only a couple of paragraphs. Most of my correspondence reads like telegrams. Regarding the response I wanted, I remember writing, "Please hurry." And I recall being very taken with my atavistic impertinence, after a silence of three decades. I was not disappointed. For by return mail, the answer came. It was written with such aplomb, it could have been a continuation of yesterday's conversation. This is the kind of relationship I mean. Those that happen too infrequently and must last a lifetime.

* * *

All this comes to mind because of an article in the May 15th issue of the Pacific Citizen. The Library of Congress Photoduplication Service can provide the microfilm edition of camp newspapers, among them the Gila News Courier. The San Diego JACL, under the direction of Mas Hironaka, is currently soliciting funds to purchase the microfilm edition for the files of the Pacific Citizen.

Each year, the number of camp survivors decreases. Long after we are gone, it will be the written word that bears our testimony. The camp papers are a record of daily events as they occurred. It is important to preserve this documentation. But my interest in the project exceeds historical value. I think it would be nice to know that the Gila News Courier and all the camp papers will be coming home, among their own. It is time.

**Contributions can be mailed to Mas Hironaka, c/o San Diego JACL, P.O. Box 2548, San Diego, CA 92112. Checks should be made payable to, "San Diego JACL - PC Project."**



FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

# Sparky 'Stranded' at the White House

Denver, Colo.

Just before the recent and unlamented strike by the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization, some 55 members of the United States Senate signed a letter addressed to controllers warning that their demands were not being looked on sympathetically by Congress.

Senators Daniel K. Inouye, Spark M. Matsunaga and S.I. Hayakawa were among the signatories.

The House sent a similar letter to members of the union and Congressman Norman Y. Mineta was one of those who signed it.

The point I am trying to make is that the Americans of Japanese descent serving their nation in Congress are involved day after day in critical decisions affecting all Americans—approving the national budget, cutting taxes, seeking ways of preserving the solvency of the Social Security system, helping to shape the outline of our national defense establishment, and on and on and on.

And yet, as the Washington Post revealed recently, the Secretary of State of the United States saw not the individual features of the distinguished senator from Hawaii, Spark M. Matsunaga, but just another Japanese face when they met at a White House dinner in honor of Japan's prime minister, Zenko Suzuki.

Perhaps the fault wasn't entirely Haig's. According to the Post's story, Senator Matsunaga and his wife found themselves being escorted back to the Japanese group during the cocktail hour every time he finished talking to the American guests he knew. Just before dinner, the Post reported, Japanese and American guests were placed in separate waiting rooms. Matsunaga found himself ushered in with the Japanese group. The only other American there was Haig who went around introducing himself to Suzuki's aides, and he mistook the Senator for one of them. The Post said a helpful Japanese visitor identified the Senator for the Secretary of State.

* * *

It's an amusing story, but also a provocative one. What must a Nisei do to be recognized as an individual?

Well, that may not be exactly a fair question. In the proper setting, the Senate chambers for instance, Spark Matsunaga would be recognized by almost any high Washington official. But in a group where one expects to see only Japanese, it is understandable that Senator Matsunaga blended into that environment, so to speak. Could you pick out a black African in a group of American blacks?

There is no denying that Asian Americans are becoming increasingly more visible in American society—in politics, business, the arts and sciences, among academicians. There is no way to quantify, but it's a pretty good guess that they are asked less frequently today than ten years ago where they learned to speak English so well, or how long they've been in this country. And that must be considered progress of sorts.

Meanwhile, the fight must continue against stereotypes. It's going to be a lengthy battle, and so long as a United States Senator can be mistaken for a foreign visitor, it's going to be a stubborn battle.

One thing we can do to help speed the time when we see each other as individuals is to make sure that we ourselves aren't guilty of seeing people in terms of stereotypes. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

# Home-Style Remedies

Philadelphia

AS OF THIS writing I'm fighting a "summer cold". Last Saturday I kept running through the rain while performing one chore or another, and thought nothing of it. Until the next morning. Not being one given to medication if I can avoid it (I very seldom take aspirins, for example), I'm leaving it up to my body's "natural defenses" to get rid of this cold, but the malady hangs on, sore throat and all. Then I began thinking of some home remedies that my Issei mother might administer, and beyond hot salt water I couldn't think of the other ingredient(s): Vinegar, was it? Grate in some *shoga*? Wife Vicki chuckled as she observed me concocting this witch's brew with which I gargled.

THERE WERE, INDEED, a number of home remedies that my Issei mother employed, and although I was the recipient of some of them, I can't recall just what they all were, or if I do recall one or two, I don't know the formula. Except for one, which I've never used simply because as a lad, I disliked the stuff: *okai*, the equivalent of the Jewish mother's chicken soup, there just might be something to it: the Chinese, with their highly-cultivated culture going back thousands of years, have an elixir using a dressed, whole chicken which is slowly steamed (with some herbs, as I recall), and the resulting potion is reputedly a universal "silver bullet". As a matter of fact, we happen to have the necessary paraphernalia, including the special steaming pot and the dried herb, which a kind, Chinese American, Paul Young (San Francisco peninsula) had sent to me a decade or so ago when I was battling cancer.

AS I RECALL, my mother even had home remedies for our pets. If a cat, or dog, showed signs of serious illness, my mother would proceed to cut off the tips from Diamond matches (do they make those anymore?) grind them up, mix in water, and force this concoction down the animal's throat. They invariably survived—perhaps notwithstanding the concoction.

AND THEN THERE was *yaito*. When administered for restorative purposes—be it a persistently aching joint, a sore shoulder, etc.—it was not called *yaito*. It was known as *yaito* when applied for punitive purposes to a rambunctious rascal, usually on the buttocks. From that you can conclude for yourself where I picked up the term which has stuck first physically and now mentally. *Yaito*, as a treatment, may be great stuff. But not for me.

THE ISSEI HAD other on-the-spot remedies, some of which I do use even today. For example, stemming the flow of blood when one had a bleeding nose, often incurred during a judo session. The head would be tilted back and a few short, rabbit punches would be administered to the back of the neck with the edge of an open palm. And if memory serves me correctly, this would be followed up by having the bleeder sit on the mat while the first-aid administrator bounced the bleeder up and down a few times. It seemed to work, everytime.

A FEW YEARS ago, I took some lessons in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, CPR. Haven't had occasion to apply it, but it could be a life saver, literally. Also, everyone should learn the technique of how to help a victim choking on food lodged in the throat, also a life-saver involving a very simple technique.

"CURING" HICCUPS is another technique: I learned it from my second grade teacher. I recall once having hiccups in class, which somehow is not very conducive to attentiveness by the other second-graders—except as to your hiccups, anxiously waiting for your next spasm. So my teacher called me forth and asked if anything was wrong. When I replied that I had the hiccups, she slyly retorted that she hadn't heard any such thing and wanted to hear it. Whereupon she place her ear near my mouth. This second-grader would then be so "up tight" that the next hiccup wouldn't come out, and with a "See?" I would be returned to my seat. It worked, and it works today.

IT'S ALL QUITE a mixture: *okai*, chicken soup, rabbit punches, CPR, and just listening. Home style, all.

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

# The Nisei as Hero(ine)

Our pioneer Issei still call them young people, although they are looking more and more like Ojichan and Obachan these days. Relatively speaking, I guess it is okay for the Issei to see the second generation in that perspective. From where I sit, I see more snow on the mountain.

I hear Nisei voices talk about the Sansei and Yonsei as young people. "It's time that the young people take over." I don't believe a word of it. The Nisei don't mean it, anymore than the Issei did. They are not ready to roll over and play dead. In fact, the times require the opposite. It is the time of the Nisei to finally take center stage.

The War placed the Nisei in an awkward position. With their parents suddenly declared enemy aliens, many rounded up by the FBI, they had to take center stage before their time and make the best of it. It must have been a real difficult position. In my late teens and early twenties, I was having a good time. I wonder how much the responsibility of head of household, community spokesperson, and the bleak outlook of forced incarceration takes away from those fun years.

The early voice of the Sansei constantly constipated the Nisei. "Why didn't you resist?" "Why don't you ever talk about the camps?" It was more than a generation gap. The limited history and insight that Sansei were provided, allowed only a negative view of the Nisei as the quiet American. The Nisei didn't fight. The Nisei didn't stand up. The Nisei were bananas. I think many of the Nisei started believing that the Sansei were right.

* * *

The Sansei were wrong. The Sansei voices at the Commission Hearings have changed. Listen to their testimony. They are talking about the Heroic Nisei. They are talking about the most decorated unit in U.S. Army history, the 100th/442nd. They are talking about the sacrifices that each Nisei made to provide for the welfare of their parents and children. They are listening to the testimony of the Nisei at the hearings, and discovering more and more of the character of the Nisei. The "gaman" and "gambaru" of the second generation touches you in its heroism.

When the Sansei first looked at the Nisei, they saw a people that could have been described as "ki ga chisai". Now we know different. Listen to the Sansei voices, who are saying "The Nisei have made me very proud to be Japanese American."

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Nisei, please join Ojichan and Obachan on the pedestal. Your time has come, enjoy it.!

It is not the time to roll over and play dead. The attitude of the Sansei is now changing with a fuller story of your histories filtering into our common collective knowledge. Understand that the pedestal that you now occupy, also gives you a longer way to fall. The Sansei expectation is not for perfection. The Sansei understand the Nisei's human limits, as you understand the human limits of your parents and their generation. The expectation is for you to finish what you started. You proved you were good Americans in the face of an enormous American wrong. As good citizens, you have to finish making this country a place safe for good citizens. #

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**WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri**

# 1981 Tax Law Changes

Washington

Several articles have appeared in the news magazines as well as newspapers during the past week which outline strategies and maneuvers which can yield tax savings under the 1981 Tax Law recently passed by Congress. Some of these changes and opportunities for savings are outlined briefly below, as they will significantly impact the tax liability of many Pacific Citizen readers.

**INDIVIDUALS.** Individual income tax rates presently ranging from 14-70% will be cut to a top rate of 50% for 1982. Beginning with a 5% reduction on Oct. 1, 1981, further reductions will follow in 1982 & 1983. To offset this year's more heavily taxed income tax specialists suggest that taxpayers claim as many deductions as possible on their 1981 tax returns and if possible defer some income normally received this year to 1982.

Charitable contributions which under present law are only deductible if a taxpayer itemizes deductions will be deductible in 1982 without itemizing. Twenty-five percent of the first $100 will be deductible, and this limit is expected to rise in later years.

**HOMEOWNERS.** Changes in the new tax law also effect homeowners considering selling their homes. Homeowners now have 24 months instead of 18 months from the time of sale of their home to buy a new home of at least equal value before they must pay taxes on the profit from their sale.

A special tax exclusion for homeowners 55 years of age or older has previously allowed $100,000 in profit to be tax-free. This has been increased under the new law to $125,000.

**SAVINGS.** New opportunities also exist for individual savings and investments. Beginning Oct. 1, 1981, the interest received on one-year certificates of deposit, sold in amounts as low as $500, will not be taxable. The limit of tax-free interest will be $1,000 for individuals and $2,000 for couples filing jointly.

Individual retirement accounts, available for the first time in 1982 to individuals also covered by employer pension plans, offer another form of savings which financial counselors are recommending to their clients.

By setting up an IRA a taxpayer is able to put a maximum of $2,000 into the account each year. It is tax deductible and accumulates tax-free until funds are withdrawn during retirement.

In addition, estate and gift taxes on gifts and bequests between spouses have been eliminated and the gift tax exclusion on gifts to other persons has increased from $3,000 to $10,000 for any one year.

* * *

As this brief look at the 1981 Tax Law indicates, many new changes in tax law have been introduced which with careful financial planning can mean savings for everyone whether one is just beginning a career, in the midst of raising a family, planning for retirement or is already retired.

The Washington JACL Office suggests that for a more in-depth, detailed explanation of the new tax laws, that you contact your tax adviser or local IRS field office. #

# DR. M. ODA

Continued from Page 2

casian, used the truck and returned it to us three years later. The 4-door Plymouth was left with a dentist friend, who on our return three years later, flatly told my family he had sold it. To have the kind of farm business my family owned at the time of evacuation would, in today's inflated dollar economy, cost half a million dollars.

**Family of Nine**

My family consisted of 4 boys, 3 girls and our parents. The eldest brother was a practicing dentist in Gardena, having just graduated USC Dental School in 1941. The second was a third year dental student at USC, the third a second year medical student in Milwaukee. My older sister was a UCLA graduate, helping on the farm and working part-time on the local paper, the Kashu Mainichi. Then came myself and younger sister, a sophomore at UCLA, and a younger brother in the 10th grade.

My reaction to the order to evacuate was one of numbness—I couldn't feel anything, no rage nor anger. Prior to that order, our movements were restricted by the curfew laws. We had to be off the streets by 7 p.m. I could not study in the library with my classmate, but the curfew prepared me for the complete and total restrictions of camp life later.

My family's losses were considerable. My father was far-sighted enough to record our immediate losses, which added up to over $10,000. I, personally, lost two years in Medicine as my fellow classmates graduated two years before me. My third year dental brother was less fortunate. Between the draft and camp, he lost five years. When he was drafted as a private in the U.S. Army, he was greeted by his USC Dental student classmate who was a Captain in the Dental Corps. Neither my Medical student brother nor Dental student brother was given the free education their fellow classmates received. My brothers were both classified as 4-C—enemy aliens.

My family became separated by the evacuation and we never again lived as a family. My oldest brother volunteered for the U.S. Army immediately after Pearl Harbor but was turned down. He was told that the U.S. Army did not need any Japanese American dentists. When it was announced that Area III in the interior would not be evacuated, he moved his practice from Gardena to Del Rey in central California. When Area III was evacuated, he was sent to the Gila River Camp.

My dental student brother stubbornly remained in his room for one week, was picked up by the FBI and sat in the County Jail for 3 days. He was released from jail and taken by two military policemen to the nearest Assembly Center in Santa Anita.

Third brother was in the second year at Marquette Medical School. That left my parents, three girls and younger brother.

**Inside Manzanar**

After living in a comfortable 4-bedroom house, the cramped 8-cot room was stifling. We shared the room with an elderly couple in their 80s, a Christian minister and his elderly wife. The room had no inner wall, but open studs exposing 2x4's and the floor was wooden with ½ inch gaps between the planks where you could see the earth below and through which the winds blew up layers of sand and dust everywhere. We slept on straw which we stuffed into bags —this was our first chore upon arrival into camp.

There was no other furniture. Later my little brother made makeshift chairs and a table from a pile of scrap lumber. Several months later linoleum was laid down, cutting down the thickness of the dust that settled after the winds blew, which was often.

The bathroom was communal with no partitions between the toilet seats which numbered about a dozen. The shower was also communal. There was a total lack of privacy for such basic intimate functions.

We left for camp at a bus stop in Burbank on a gray, cloudy day and just before we got on the bus it began to rain. A mother of two, standing next to me, said: "See, even God in heaven is crying for us". At the time I felt numb and bewildered by what was happening, but today, when I remember this, the tears come readily. The trip was long; the landscape barren and desolate. My first reaction to camp was one of dismay and disbelief. A medical school classmate told me enviously that the newspapers had reported that we were to be placed in comfortable homes. Our new home looked exactly like a prison camp—the barbed wire, watch towers, military police with guns you all know about.

**To be Concluded**

# *Nagoya's Meiji Mura Museum looking for U.S. Issei bldg.*

PORTLAND, Ore.—An appropriate old building on the U.S. mainland with historic Issei-Nisei associations is being sought by the Museum Meiji-Mura, just outside Nagoya, according to Dr. Jim Tsujimura who recently visited Japan.

The building must be donated, probably a building that is about to be demolished, Tsujimura explained. If appropriate, they would like photographs. And if it meets their need, H. Tsuchiya, director of the Museum's Tokyo office, and an architect will personally inspect the building and if everything is cleared, the Museum will dismantle, ship to Japan and reconstruct the building at their expense.

Over 50 Japanese buildings culturally depicting the Emperor Meiji era (1868-1912) as well as structures from Hawaii (a hall) and Brazil (a house) now grace the hillside facing Lake Iruka.

Individuals may inquire or send photos to National JACL Headquarters.

* * *

To Americans about to tour Japan this fall, it's worth an afternoon trip to discover the forms and spirit of the Meiji era firsthand, Tsujimura added.

During the Meiji era, Japan opened her doors to the outside world, absorbing and assimilating Western culture throughout—and architecture was no exception, noted the museum director.

There were 1.4 million visitors there last year to see the ginger-

Continued on Page 8

## deaths

MRS. MOTO NAKAGAWA (Maegawa), 81, passed away after lengthy illness Aug. 14, at Hackensack, N.J. She was a native of Shizuoka, Japan; survived by Marie Seno and grandson Steven.


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## *Utah legal secretary wins nat'l honors*

SAN FRANCISCO—Kaye Aoki, legal secretary for the Salt Lake City law firm of Giauque & Williams, was selected first runner-up in the National Legal Secretary of the Year contest, conducted here during the 30th annual convention of the Nat'l Assn. of Legal Secretaries (International) July 18-22.

Three awards are made annually to three outstanding members from its membership in excess of 24,000.

A member of the Salt Lake Legal Secretaries Assn. since 1965, she has been a legal secretary for over 18 years.

She represents the State of Utah on the national board of directors and was certified a Professional Legal Secretary in 1972. Certification comes after completing a two-day, seven part examination cover all phases of legal secretarial work by persons with a minimum of five years' legal experience.

Kaye Aoki, PLS

### ● Education

**Susan Tomoko Marita,** who was a graduate of Robert E. Lee High School, Springfield, Va., a Washington D.C. JACL scholarship winner in 1978, was elected to the Stanford (Ca.) chapter of Phi Beta Kappa. She is spending the summer as an intern for Rep. Norman Mineta. She is the daughter of George and Yoko Marita.

### ● Library

**Carole F. Ishimoto,** head of the Cataloguing and Processing Department in the Harvard College Library and head of the Union Catalogue Services Office of the Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., recently became a member of the Association of American Universities/Council on Library Resources Task Force on Bibliographic Systems.

### Origami Contest open to children aged 18

NEW YORK—Japan Air Lines and Friends of Origami Center of America, P.O. Box 10618, Long Island City, NY 11101, are co-sponsoring the Origami by Children (up to age 18) exhibit Nov. 27-Jan. 8 at JAL's Fifth Ave. headquarters. Rules and entry forms are available at any JAL office.

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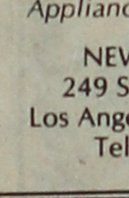
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# HEARINGS

Continued from Front Page

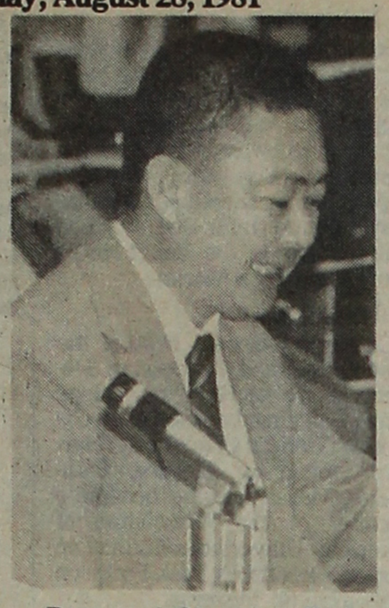
Raymond Okamura of Berkeley presented, among other documents, testimony questioning the necessity to incarcerate babies and young children, emphasizing the ludicrous reasoning that was present in the government. "It is totally beyond comprehension how the government could have suspected a newborn baby of being 'dangerous,' " said Okamura, who was seven years old when he was sent to Gila River, Az.

Florence Makita Yoshiwara, general manager of the Japanese American Curriculum Project in San Mateo, said there is a need for school textbooks to adequately address the Evacuation. Unless a record is made, she added, "the burden of lack of information will be inherited by our children and our children's children."

Richard Aoki, former coordinator of Asian American studies at UC Berkeley, responded to the statement made by Lundgren that Congress was in no mood for monetary reparations:

"If we can't change the mood of Congress, we may change the Congress."

A panel consisting of Yuji Bud Nakano of the Peninsula Redress Committee, Judy Niizawa, president of the San Jose JACL and Herman Santo of San Jose presented testimony on the effects of the camps on the Japanese Americans in such communities as San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Jose. Santo also told of how the camps may have contributed to increase of juvenile delinquency among Japanese Americans in the San Jose area.



Raymond Okamura, Berkeley, testifies before the CWRIC in San Francisco Aug. 13.

**Opponents Speak**

Two opponents of reparations spoke also. Oliver Anjo, a retired military officer, felt the internment was justified because he believed the Japanese immigrants came to the U.S. "to colonize rather than to become a part of the total United States immigrant population, something that was more than likely orchestrated from Japan."

Anjo also felt the redress movement was orchestrated by "a radical element of the JACL."

Emerald Hulderman also spoke against redress because she felt "the vast majority of those persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and citizen had little or no property to dispose of before they evacuated on their own or went to the relocation centers."

**Endo Attorney Testifies**

In contrast, Attorney James Purcell, who in 1942 initiated the famous Ex parte Endo Supreme Court case, testified that "great wrongs need great rights. When an individual does something wrong, he has to pay for his mistake . . .and a great nation should follow the same precepts."

Purcell also suggested that the commission consider compensating the victims for "false imprisonment" by making up lost wages and lost time.

Tsuyako Kitashima, who tearfully described her ordeal at Tanforan Assembly Center, urged the CWRIC, "Let's stop expending money for war efforts!" referring to President Reagan's current defense budget. She added, "I plan to take vitamins A through Z to live long enough to see this injustice corrected. Please don't let me get hooked on vitamins."

The JACL San Mateo Chapter presented a slide presentation of the Tanforan Assembly Center, narrated by Richard Nakanishi, showing photos of the evacuation and camp conditions.

The Rev. Lester E. Suzuki of Berkeley, who was incarcerated at Santa Anita and then at Amache, Co., added some humor as the day wound down, preaching, in a sense, to the commission, and calling the Evacuation a "grievous and monumental sin."

Suzuki added, " . . .For that grievous wrong, they must make amends. And God said, they must not only be words, but tangible, and sizable, redress."

As in Los Angeles, the majority of witnesses favored monetary reparations, with many favoring educational programs and a community trust funds.

**New Branch of Government**

George Nichols, who spoke on behalf of his wife's deceased grandmother (Mrs. Wasa Enomoto) told the commission that the lack of medical care and continual stress during the Evacuation most likely hastened Mrs. Enomoto's death.

Nichols said that perhaps "we need another branch of government as a check and balance," which could be the beginning of a "possible National Human Rights Commission."

He suggested that redress could possibly be in the form of low interest loans and tax allowances and credits for former victims. Regarding the unlikeliness of monetary reparations, he told the commission:

"When this country, or an intelligent segment of its leadership, have had the vision to aim for a goal—whether it be to put men on the moon or build the largest air armada in the world—ways have been found to accomplish it, regardless of the economics.

"I ask you to point the way in history for a landmark breakthrough in the war against racism. Racism—the ultimate enemy within."

Throughout the three sessions, many tragic stories were once again told to the CWRIC, as was the case in Los Angeles.

Attorney Carolyn Aiko Sugiyama, who was Sen. Dan Inouye's Legislative Aide during the 96th Congress and worked on the passage of P.L. 96-317 (which created the CWRIC) told the commission how her father, a USC dental student from Hawaii before the war, was expelled from the university after Pearl Harbor.

Although her father lost $1,000 and two years of schooling, Sugiyama said he was "one of the lucky ones" because he is able to talk about his relocation fears and anger.

However, Sugiyama told the commission how she cried through much of the testimony given by others throughout the hearings.

"Tell Senator Hayakawa he is wrong," added Sugiyama. "This mass internment was not a vacation." #

# MUSEUM

Continued from Page 6

bread late Victorian and early Edwardian style houses, theaters, bath houses, banks, telephone exchanges, butcher shops and prisons. They can hop on the 1895 Kyoto streetcar or the smoke-belching English locomotives that ran between Tokyo-Yokohama in the 1870s.

Most spectacular structure on site is the Frank Lloyd Wright's Imperial Hotel, which was transferred from Tokyo in 1970. Several are considered "Important Cultural Properties". There are no Buddhist temples or Shinto shrines but two Christian churches from Kyoto (St. John's Episcopal and St. Francis Xavier Cathedral) stand at prime sites of the 247-acre village.

Inside the buildings are period furniture. Care is paid to the gardens, walks and trees. #

● **Film Review:**

# 'Gaijin: a Brazilian Odyssey'

**GALJIN: A BRAZILIAN ODYSSEY. Embrafilme Prod/Unifilm Release, 1981, starring Kyoko Tsukamoto, Antonio Fagundes, Jiro Kawarasaki; directed by Tizuka Yamasaki. No MPAA rating, 105 min, color, Eng sub-titled.**

THIS WAS OUR first sitting through a South American film and the initial impression was that it's grand and majestic. But even more amazing to this Nisei filmgoer was the continuous appreciation that *Gaijin* was a literary and cinematographic triumph of a Sansei filmmaker, Tizuka Yamasaki, 31, of Sao Paulo, Brazil.

*Gaijin* (foreigner) focuses on the early, harsh years of the Issei immigrants who toiled on the coffee plantations around Sao Paulo. In quest for a better life, about 800 Japanese including women and children came initially in 1908. This particular group in the filmstory (said to be biographical of the director's grandparents) has landed at Santos and is hired on a coffee plantation which had difficulty keeping its help—the workers from Europe quitting for factory jobs in the city.

This may be a Catholic custom to foster the family as Brazilian labor contractors preferred immigrant workers who brought their wives and children. If indentured, it would also mean a longer term of work with the company/plantation to settle a loan that covers so many persons in a household.

Otherwise, the plight of the Issei pioneers in Brazil is not much different than what was faced elsewhere in the Americas—language barrier, cultural shock, open hostility, and the dream to strike it rich.

THE BRAZIL OF today flashes through opening and closing sequences with the credits—and two glimpses of Japanese life in Sao Paulo appear: the red chochin-shaped lamp posts of its Japanese town and the front to the Japanese Brazilian Cultural Center.

That the story ends as WW1 breaks (not WW2) allowed for greater thematic and character development. It received the 1980 best foreign film prize at the Cannes Festival and we wonder whether a sequel—how the Issei-Nisei adapted to become a mainstay in modern Brazil—might follow with another film award.

—Harry Honda.

● **Film-Stage**

**Dianna Akiko Miyamoto** appears in the stage production of "South Pacific" presented by the Modesto Performing Arts Association which opened July 11 at the Modesto High School Auditorium. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Miyamoto, Cortez JACLers, Dianna plays Ngana, one of the two children of a French plantation owner. Dianna speaks and sings in French for the part.

## 'Living Music for Golden Mountain' on film

SAN FRANCISCO—A locally produced film, "Living Music for Golden Mountains", portraying the story of Leo Lew, director of the Chinatown ensemble committed to teach traditional Cantonese music, will be premiered Aug. 28, 7:30 p.m. at the Chinese Cultural Center in the Holiday Inn, 750 Kearny.

## San Mateo Victorian fete adding Japanese flavors

SAN MATEO, Ca.—Victorian Day this weekend at Central Park takes on a Japanese touch with San Mateo JACL and other Nikkei groups contributing the gala festival.

The Japanese food booths will at the 5th Ave.-Laurel St. corner. San Jose Taiko will entertain nearby on Saturday, 1:45 p.m. and students of Mme. Kyoko Hanayagi from noon Sunday. Cultural displays around the Tea House complete the Japanese touch.

Other parts of the park will feature, craft, art, plants and different foods.

***Renew JACL Membership***

# Calendar

● **AUGUST 28 (Friday)**
**PSWDC**—Redress post-hearing session, Little Tokyo Towers, 7:30 p.m.; Amy Mass Iwasaki, spkr.

● **AUGUST 29 (Saturday)**
**San Mateo**—Japanese food fair (2da), Victorian Festivities, Central Park.
* San Francisco—Garage sale, food bazaar (2da),Christ Epis Church, 10am-4pm.
* Los Angeles—JACCC child (6-11)/-parent activ and mini-workshops; JACCC, 9 am-3pm.
* Monterey—BANGA Jr golf tourn, Laguna Seca, 1pm.

● **AUGUST 30 (Sunday)**
* BANGA two-man best-ball tourn, Laguna Sea, 9am.

● **SEPT. 5 (Saturday)**
* Sacramento—Brockerick-W Sac'to Reunion.
* Reno—Co I-442nd reunion (3da: Sat-dnr), Ramada Inn.
* Monterey Park—Olivers Sports Awd dnr, Paul's Kitchen, 6:30pm.

● **SEPT. 8 (Tuesday)**
**Fresno**—Bd mtg, Cal First Bank Hosp Rm, 7:30pm.

● **SEPT. 9-10-11 (Site changed)**
* Seattle—CWRIC hearings, Central Comm College Aud, 1701 Bdwy, 9am.

● **SEPT. 11 (Friday)**
**Cleveland**—Bd mtg, Buddhist Church, 8pm.
**Philadelphia**—Bd mtg, Jack Ozawa res., 8pm.
**Detroit**—Garage sale (2da), Jean Izumi home, Bloomfield Hills.

● **SEPT. 12 (Saturday)**
**Contra Costa**—Barbecue dnr, El Cerrito Comm Ctr.
* Chicago—White elephant sale (2da), Buddhist Temple of Chgo, 12n-6pm.

● **SEPT. 13 (Sunday)**
**Monterey Peninsula**—Barbecue picnic, Toro Park, Salinas.

● **SEPT. 17 (Thursday)**
**Detroit**—Las Vegas Nite (3da).

● **SEPT. 19 (Saturday)**
* Los Angeles—JAR Chinese auction, J Retirement Home, 5:30pm.
* Florin—Pre-reunion benefit dance, Buddhist Church, 9pm.
* Garden Grove—Food Festiv, Wintersburg Presbyterian Church, 4-9pm

● **SEPT. 20 (Sunday)**
**Salinas Valley—JACL picnic.**
* Chicago—Nisei Post Issei Appr dnr, Midwest Buddhist Temple, 2:30pm.

● **SEPT. 24 (Thursday)**
**Sacramento**—Gen mtg, Nisei Hall, 7:30pm.

● **SEPT. 26 (Saturday)**
**Philadelphia**—Sr Cits mtg, Jack Ozawa, ch.
**Salinas Valley**—Reno fun trip (2da).

● **SEPT. 27 (Sunday)**
* Chicago—Fuji Festival dnr, Marriott-O'Hare.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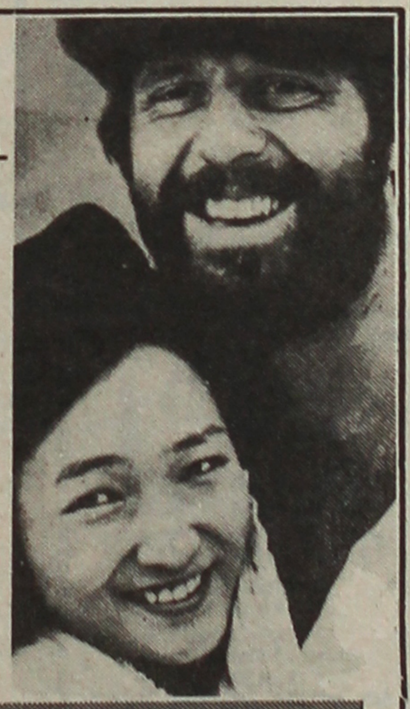


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