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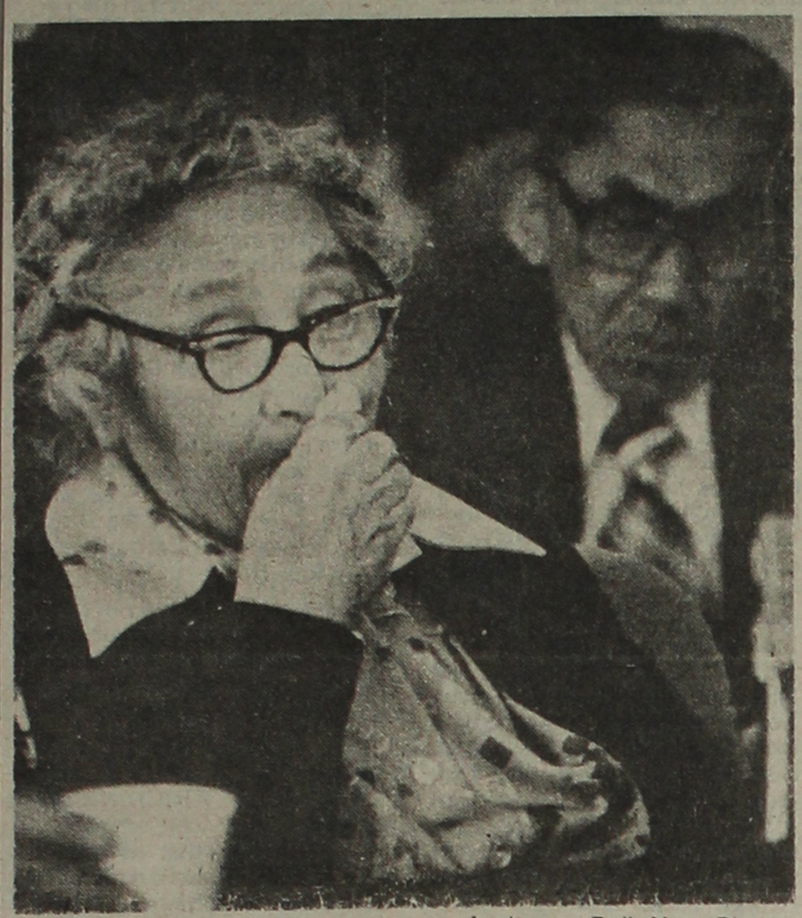

Anchorage Daily News Photo

Vasha Golodoff from Atka recalls losing several family members during forced relocation from Aleutians in testimony before Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Alaska. Aleut leader Philemon Tutiakof listens from the audience.

CWRIC HEARINGS: ALASKA

Issei saga and pride of Aleuts recalled

(Special to Pacific Citizen)

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Here this past week in search of information of what happened to about a thousand people during World War II—about 900 Aleuts and 200 Japanese Americans, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians heard from 42 persons Tuesday (Sept. 15) at the Federal Bldg. here, then flew aboard an Air Force cargo plane to Unalaska (Sept. 17) and the Pribilof Islands (Sept. 19) for further hearings and on-sight visits.

Arthur Goldberg, former Supreme Court justice and ambassador to the United States, acting chair of the hearing here, believes the United States should admit it was wrong in relocating thousands of Japanese Americans and the Aleuts to internment camps during World War II.

"The facts are not in dispute. We have heard terrible stories. Families were separated, possessions sold for a pittance, and a good chunk of time was taken from their lives.

"This was done for three reasons: war hysteria, racial prejudices and sheer stupidity," Goldberg declared. "And it taught us a very painful lesson in human relations. But we are a big country. We can afford to admit to these people who suffered, and to the world, that we made a mistake."

Experiences of the Aleuts at Attu, Unalaska, Atka, St. Paul and St. George were not unlike the many Japanese American experiences in the Lower 48. But the saga of pioneer Issei and Nisei who had lived in Alaska most of their lives was also related.

William Kimura, 61, related the unbelievable incident of his brother, George, who was drafted into the Army in 1941 and stationed at Fort Richardson (adjacent to Anchorage), "guarded the stockade where (our) Dad was held". Their father, the late Yusuke Kimura, a resident in Anchorage since 1916, was taken into custody by the FBI the night of Pearl Harbor and imprisoned without a hearing at Fort Richardson, sent to the enemy alien camp at New Mexico and after the war returned "financially broke". The government "gave us no money to travel home", Kimura said.

The Kimura family operated the prosperous Snow White Laundry and a restaurant on their own property in Anchorage when war was declared. The parents leased out their property and left the power of attorney to a supposed friend, an Anchorage attorney who disappeared with the money from the leased property and not paying the taxes due. His parents, aged 67 and 53, started from scratch, reopening the laundry and restaurant.

"The lifetime earnings of my parents were destroyed by internment," Kimura concluded. "Death of my brother's son and daughters was caused by poor medical facilities, unsanitary conditions and the trauma of internment.

"The nightmare of these experiences will remain for the rest of our lives."

A Colorado-born Sansei, **Roy K. Inouye,** who has been assisting the Aleuts prepare for the CWRIC hearings, has been a Alaskan resident and teacher for the past 11 years, three at Ketchikan and the past eight at Fairbanks. In the course of his research, he has been compiling the Issei story in Alaska as well as the story of Aleut evacuation.

Inouye's statement capsulizes the contributions of Issei, starting with Jujiro Wada, a dog musher who roamed the Klondikes from Dawson to Fairbanks telling the news of Felix Pedro's gold strike near Fairbanks in 1902.

Among the Issei pioneers being evacuated was Frank Yasuda, a seaman aboard the U.S. revenue

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CWRIC HEARINGS: CHICAGO

U.S. kidnap of Japanese Peruvians told

BY PETER IMAMURA

CHICAGO—Among the 111 witnesses who testified before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians here on Sept. 22 and 23 was a panel of Japanese Peruvians, now all U.S. citizens, who had been abducted by the U.S. government and interned in American concentration camps.

C. Harvey Gardiner, professor-emeritus of history at Southern Illinois University, testified that in 12 Latin American countries—Central America, the Caribbean and South America—the U.S. "kidnapped" thousands of innocent men, women and children of Japanese descent.

Gardiner said that according to records from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service and the FBI, some 1,800 Japanese Peruvians were taken from their homes and had their property—some $10,000 worth—seized, even though there were no charges nor proof of any wrong doing filed against them. Many were interned in Crystal City, Tx., where death and disease took its toll upon them.

"The U.S. encouraged violations of Peruvian laws and then manipulated the illegal entry of thousands of Latin American Japanese," charged Gardiner, who also noted that this action was unrelated to the incarceration and evacuation of Japanese Americans.

The professor noted that some 500 Japanese Peruvians were used as "trade bait"—even though they were innocent persons—to release American POWs being held by the Japanese Imperial Forces.

Gardiner also said that U.S. Ambassador Henry Norweb had persuaded Peruvian officials to perceive the Japanese there as a "threat" to the Western Hemisphere, even though, in reality, no such threat existed.

Japanese Peruvians Describe Their Ordeal

In a tearful recollection, **Elsa Kudo,** now living in Hawaii, told of how armed police took her father away while the family was living in Peru in 1944.

"He had not committed any crime, nor broken any law, and the only explanation given was, 'We are sorry, but this is by the order of the United States'."

Her father was forced to perform hard labor in the Panama Canal Zone Army Prison Camp (which Gardiner noted was in violation of the terms set by the Geneva Convention).

Kudo described the ordeal the rest of the family went through, when they were ordered to board a ship bound for the U.S. During the voyage, armed guards threw overboard all foodstuffs carried by Japanese Peruvians, thus leaving her mother unable to feed her children.

As were many of the Japanese Peruvians who were brought to the U.S., Kudo and her family were classified as "illegal aliens" which put them in a very anxiety-ridden situation—a "catch-22" predicament wherein they could not return to their homeland nor could they live in the U.S. securely.

Kudo had asked herself, "Why are we illegal aliens when the U.S. brought us here by force and the Immigration authorities processed us?"

Similar to the experience of Kudo's father, **Seiichi Higashide** had also been forced to hard labor in the Panama Canal Zone. He, too could not go back to Peru nor remain in the U.S., and he noted that many Japanese Peruvians were shipped to Japan with no shelters available for them there.

Higashide credited the late Wayne M. Collins, the ACLU attorney, in helping the 370 Japanese Peruvians who refused to go to Japan and asked to remain in the U.S.

In addition to the problems caused by his illegal alien status, Higashide also noted that many "broken families" resulted from the evacuation of the Japanese Peruvians, because the U.S. authorities did not give any consideration to the families of the evacuees who were left behind in Peru.

Solid Support Presented

Other witnesses from various sections of Illinois and the Midwest came forth in support of redress. No one testified against redress during the two sessions here at Northeastern Illinois University. Commissioners Joan Z. Bernstein (chair), Edward W. Brooke, Fr. Robert F. Drinan, Arthur S. Flemming, Arthur J. Goldberg, William M. Marutani and Hugh B. Mitchell listened to testimony from former internees, veterans, church groups, politicians, lawyers and academians, the majority asking for some form of monetary reparations, along with legislative measures which would prevent the occurrance of such government actions.

Maryann Mahaffey, Detroit City Council member, had been a volunteer recreation worker at Poston II, Az., during the closing days of the war. Recalling her work there, she noted, "Poston Camp II was the most memorable and traumatic experience of my life. Poston was a concentration camp."

Mahaffey recalled an Army MP who bragged about his assignment to patrol the camp, allowing him to display his "macho superiority" over the detainees. She also remembered the hatred and resentment that the residents of nearby Parker, Az., held for Japanese Americans, noting that a 442nd veteran on crutches was literally thrown out of a barber shop.

Although Mahaffey helped to relocate many Japanese Americans during the post-war years, her time in camp was "the most agonizing summer of my life" and she said that she felt "so inadequate, so humbled, so full of shame about what our government [had] done."

Mayor Jane Byrne, also delivered a statement in support for redress through her spokesman John Cory. "I join with the Japanese Americans of Chicago and all Americans to call upon this [commission] to insure that people will never again be rounded up on the basis of race, color or creed," said the mayor.

Media at Fault

Studs Terkel, the nationally known author and radio commentator, said that the news media coverage of America's involvement during the early days of WW2 made the incarceration acceptable.

Terkel said that some of the most persuasive and "devastating" pieces were written by distinguished columnist Walter Lippmann (1889-1974), who advocated the evacuation of the Japanese Americans.

Lippmann's columns, noted Terkel, "influenced American politicians who were easily impressed." Terkel added that "no acknowledgement of culpability" after 40 years, was ever given to Lippmann.

[The oft-mentioned Lippmann piece, written after he was briefed by Gen. DeWitt in San Francisco, appeared his New York Herald-Tribune column, "Today and Tomorrow", on Feb. 12, 1942—a week before President Roosevelt was to sign Executive Order 9066. Lippmann, as in the language of E.O. 9099, refrained from expressing it outright that all Japanese Americans were potential "fifth columnists" and saboteurs, by suggesting "everyone should be compelled to prove that he has a good reason for being there" (the entire west coast having been declared a warzone) and those who had no such reason could legitimately be removed. To his dying day, Lippmann believed the Evacuation was proper.—Ed. Note.]

Fred J. MacDonald, professor of history at Northeastern Illinois University, alleged that both the California politicians and press, at times, had "orchestrated" campaigns against the Nikkei "to precipitate a military response from Washington, D.C. and Sacramento."

Illustrating his statement with a slide presentation showing anti-Japanese propaganda, MacDonald felt that "political and publishing leaders on the West Coast deliberately stoked the fires of popular distrust and racism toward the Japanese Americans" in order to "panic public opinion and thereby compel state and national military planners to bolster military defenses along the West Coast."

He also felt that some weight should be given to the political motives behind these campaigns, noting that the "greatest achievement of the anti-Japanese crusade, as far as Attorney General Earl Warren was concerned, occurred in November 1942 when he defeated Governor Olson to become, himself, the Governor of California."

'Guinea Pigs?'

Controversial testimony was presented by **Peter T. Suzuki,** professor of urban studies at the Univ. of Nebraska at Omaha, who said that according to his research from the National Archives, the War Relocation Authority's Community Analysis Section had gathered intelligence data and Nikkei members of this section "informed on inmates" in the camps.

Although the section, composed of professional anthropologists and sociologists, was purportedly established to study the behavior and "trouble" patterns of the internees of the ten camps, Suzuki alleged that "the camp experience was a corrupting one for those social scientists who, under the pretext of scientific research, undertook such activities as spying, informing and intelligence work." He added, "It also shows the extent to which the government attempted to manipulate and control the inmates."

Suzuki also felt that, perhaps, this section had performed social experiments on the internees in the camps—such as "floating" rumors in order to "test" their reaction.

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Friendship treaty no crutch to skirt U.S. civil rights laws

CHICAGO—The 1953 U.S.-Japan friendship treaty does not exempt Japanese corporations or their subsidiaries from U.S. civil rights laws, U.S. District Judge Bernard Decker ruled here Sept. 22 in the Canon USA case.

Lawyers for the giant Japanese camera company firm contended the treaty allowed companies to hire specialists of their choice and had sought dismissal of a $1 million discrimination suit filed last spring by William Porto, 38, of Itasca, who said he was fired as midwest sales manager because he was not Japanese.

The judge observed that Canon's argument taken to its logical conclusion would not only exempt the company from civil rights laws but also labor laws and even possibly from laws prohibiting child labor.

Porto's lawyer said he intended to use the ruling on behalf of another Canon employee, Edward Mattison of Bensenville, who was fired. Both seek reinstatement and punitive damages. #

Geo. Doizaki pledges $100,000 to JACCC

LOS ANGELES—George J. Doizaki, president of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, announced Sept. 21 his pledge of $100,000 to JACCC payable within the coming five years to "insure the mortgage on the Center building is paid off". It is in addition to the $20,000 already donated in concert with American Fish Co., of which he is board chairman. The pledge makes it the largest single donation and "hopefully the first in a series of major pledges by some of the elder statesmen in the Southern California community," JACCC executive director Gerald Yoshitomi said.

Doizaki, when elected JACCC board chairman in 1974, organized the task of raising funds for the center, going to Japan several times to stimulate gifts toward the theater now under construction. The prize-winning Japanese garden has been completed, a plaza featuring a Isamu Noguchi sculpture is about to start and a feasibility study is underway for the martial arts center/gymasium. The JACCC complex will be worth close to $20 million upon completion, Yoshitomi added. #

Redress Reports

● Witness List: Alaska

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1981
Federal Building, 701 C Street, Anchorage, AK

Opening Statement by Chair

Statements by Public Officials—Hon. Jay Hammond, Governor, State of Alaska, represented by Sandra McConkey and McKie Campbell; Hon. George Sullivan, Mayor, City of Anchorage, represented by Tyler Jones; State Rep. Sally Smith, District 20 (Fairbanks).

Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc.—Philemon Tutiakof, board chairman; John C. Kirtland, Esq., legal counsel.

The Japanese Experience—Howard Nakagawa, Frank Wada, Sylvia Kobayashi, all of Anchorage; Margaret Moto, Deering; Pauline Hathaway, Anchorage; Jack Wong, Anchorage; Ron Inouye, Fairbanks; Sam Kito, Fairbanks; Amelia Kito, Fairbanks; Harriet Miyasato, Minnie Kimura, William Kimura, Sam Kimura, and J. Christian Lyou, all of Anchorage.

Organizations—Dr. Glenn Olds, president, Alaska Pacific University; Sylvia Carlson, Alaska Federation of Natives; Rev. Michael Oleska, assistant professor of Religious and Value Studies, Alaska Pacific University.

St. George Experience—Father Kreta, Russian Orthodox Church; Mike Lekanof, Anchorage; Statement: Anatoly Lekanof, Anchorage.

St. Paul Experience—Jackie Gilmore, Fairbanks; Mary Bourdukofsky, Anchorage.

Atka Experience—Clara Golodoff, Anchorage; Vasha Golodoff, Atka; John Nevzoroff, Atka; Vera Snigaroff, Atka; Vera Nevzoroff, Atka; Alice Petrovelli, Anchorage; William Dirks, Atka; Henry Dirks, Fairbanks; George Kurdin, Atka.

Attu Experience—Innokenty Golodoff, Atka; Parascovia Wright, Anchorage.

Unalaska Experience—Sherry Spitler, Anchorage; Lillie McGarvey, Aleut Corporation/Personal Experience; Pauline Casey, San Diego, Ca.

Individual Statements—John Hellenthal, Esq.; Howard Nelson, Anchorage.

● Chicago

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1981
Northeastern Illinois University Alumni Hall
Chicago, Illinois

Statements by Public Officials—Office of the Mayor, City of Chicago; Hon. Maryann Mahaffey, Council member, City of Detroit; Statement of Sen. Charles Percy.

Statements: Personal Observations—Studs Terkel, Author, Chicago.

Organizations—Jay Miller, American Civil Liberties Union, Chicago; David Roth, American Jewish Committee, Chicago; Minoru Yasui, Colorado Advisory Commission, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Denver, Colo.; Yvonne V. Delk, Office of Church in Society—United Church of Christ, New York.

On Japanese From Peru—C. Harvey Gardiner, Ph.D., Murphysboro, IL; Seiichi Higashida, Honolulu; Eigo Kudo, Elsa Kudo, Honolulu; George Fujii, Chicago.

Media Reaction—J. Fred MacDonald, Ph.D., Audiovisual Presentation, Chicago.

Loss: Economic/Education/Property—Chiye Tomihiro, Chicago; Ben Yoshioka, Glenview, IL; Allan M. Hida, Wauwatosa, WI; Thomas T. Kanno, White Bear Lake, MN; Grace Watanabe Kimura, Morton Grove, IL; Masaru K. Yamasaki, Centerville, OH.

Psychological Impact - Individual—Monica Sone, Canton, OH; Masy Tashima, Cleveland; Henry Tanaka, Cleveland Heights, OH; Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, Ann Arbor, MI; Shigesato Murao, Evanston, IL.

Impact On Health—Asae Honda, Mayfield Heights, OH; Toyo Suyemoto Kawakami, Columbus, OH; Helen Murao, Evanston; Mitzi Shio Schectman, Chicago; Maye Nakano, Morton Grove.

Impact On Family - Survey/Experiences—Toaru Ishiyama, Parma, OH; Ike Komatsu, Shaker Heights, OH; Mary Sadataki, Northfield, OH; Kiye (Kay) Yamashita, Chicago; Kei Harada, Glenview, IL.

On Resettlement—Dean L. Frantz, Church of the Brethren, Fort Wayne, IN; Virgil A. Kraft, Barrington, IL; Kazutoshi Mayeda, Bloomfield Hills, MI.

Impact on Sansei—John Sone, Canton, OH; Tom Nakao, Jr., Parma, OH; John Kawano, Chicago.

Forms Of Redress—Michael Ushijima, Buffalo Grove, IL; Allen Meyer, Chicago; Jack Nakagawa, Chicago.

Camp Conditions/Problems—Henry Ushijima - Audiovisual Presentation, Park Ridge, IL; George Taketa, Mentor, OH; Harry Taketa, Cleveland.

Social Impact/Loyalty—May Ichida, Salvation Army Brigadier (Ret.), Euclid, OH; Alice K. Esaki, Chicago; Rev. Seiichi Michael Yasutake, Evanston; Thomas Minoru Tajiri, U.S. Military Intelligence Service, Park Ridge, IL; Yoji Ozaki, Chicago; Miyo Morikawa Hayashi, Chicago.

Impact On Family—Kazuko (Kay) Ige, Elk Grove Village, IL; Sue Shizu Lofton, Chicago; S. Garry Oniki, Chicago; Akira Arai, Chicago; Lillian K. Hayano, Chicago.

Impact on Japanese American Veterans

442nd Regimental Combat Team—Tomoharu P. Hachiya, Chicago; Frank Masaru Kajikawa, Chicago; Sam Ozaki, Chicago; Frank Sakamoto, Chicago.

U.S. Military Intelligence Service—Hosen Oshita, Northbrook, IL; Sam Shiraga, Northbrook; H. Roy Setsuda, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1981

Organizations—George Van Dusen, representing Rep. Sidney R. Yates; Lillian Kimura, National YWCA Board, New York; John Tani, Chicago JACL Chapter.

Veterans Organizations: American Legion—John Mahoney, Chicago, read by William R. London; Aris Mantzoros, Arlington Heights, IL; **34th Infantry Division Association**—Warren Fencl, Commander of Chicago Area Chapter, Morris, IL; Harold Dode, Arlington Heights, IL; Ed Kelley, Elmhurst, IL.

Statement by Mayor Jane Byrne, read by John Cory.

Impact on World War II Veterans—Masato Nakagawa, 442nd, Chicago; Eddie Sato, 442nd, Chicago; Arthur T. Morimitsu, MIS, Chicago; Sam Sato, MIS, Lombard, IL.

On Reparations/Redress—Rev. Perry H. Saito, Wauwatosa, WI; Shigeo Wakamatsu, past National JACL president, Chicago; John Takashi Omori, Glenview, IL.

Medical Care/Voluntary Evacuation—Betty Fumi Hasegawa, Chicago; Tom T. Watanabe, Chicago; John Shigeru Kimoto, Chicago; Minoru Mochizuki, Kalamazoo, MI.

Discrimination/Public Opinion—Helen Kiyoko Mukoyama, Chicago; S. Maren Sharvy, Chicago; Joe Tanaka, St. Louis, MO.

Impact of Evacuation—Maynard C. Krueger, Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago; Jan Linfield, teacher at Poston WRA Center, Chicago; Harold W. Flitcraft, American Friends Service Committee, Chicago; Cristopher Anderson, University Community Video, Univ. of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Winifred McGill, Near North Unitarian Universalist Fellowship, Chicago.

On Community Analysis Reports of War Relocation Authority—Peter Suzuki, Ph.D. professor of urban studies, Univ. of Nebraska, Omaha; Rachel Sady, Ph.D., adjunct assistant professor of anthropology, Pace College, New York.

Organizations—Panel of United Methodists: Rev. Martin Deppe, General Board of Church and Society, Chicago; Bishop Jesse DeWitt, National Illinois Conference, Chicago; Rev. Martha Coursey, Parish of the Holy Convenant, Chicago; Rev. Greg Dell, Methodist Federation for Social Action, Evanston, IL.

Myron Kuropalis, past ethnic affairs advisor to President Gerald R. Ford, Chicago.

Discrimination/Social Impact—Bert Arata, Peoria, IL; Hiroshi Kadokura, Chicago; Mary K.H. Nishimoto, Chicago; Frank Watanabe, Norristown, PA; Hama Watanabe, Norristown, PA.

Reparations/Remedies/Crystal City Internment Camp—Emi K. Fujii, Chicago; Daniel Kei Kuzuhara, Palatine, IL; Merry Fujihara Omori, Glenview, IL; Kay Uno Kaneko, Honolulu.

Constitutional Issues and Monetary Compensation—Shirley Castelnuovo, professor of political science, Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago; Victor Rosenblum, professor of law, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL.

ALASKA

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cutter "Bear" who at the turn of the century left ship at Point Barrow, married an Eskimo woman and led her group from the waning whaling industry by the Arctic for the gold of the interior. Joining him in this venture was James Minano, who started a trading post for miners at a place now known as Beaver by the Yukon River in the Athabascan Indian country.

George Oshima joined them and the combination of Japanese-Eskimo newcomers with the Indians was to provide a uniquely mixed community which continues to this day, Inouye explained.

Harry Kawabe of Seward was another Issei businessman whose contributions are part of the Pacific Northwest history. He owned numerous businesses in Seward prior to the war, and while interned at Fort Richardson with other Issei he was selected as their spokesman. After the war, he continued to develop businesses in Seattle and contributed to the community.

An amateur photographer and cannery worker, Fhoke Kaimori, committed suicide rather than heed the evacuation order. A bachelor, his personal effects were sold at auction. His massive collection of pictures of coastal life of Yukutat between 1910-1940 rests in the Alaska State Library in Juneau as "a most valuable legacy" recording the daily activities of the Tlingit Indians, according to Inouye.

Inouye also uncovered from the state papers of Territorial Gov. Gruening during the war years of the single Issei men scattered throughout Alaska, how they were completely adapted only to be rudely identified as Japanese when the Evacuation was ordered. Those siblings registered as full blooded Alaska Natives were not removed, but others where the birth certificate identified the father as Japanese were removed.

Inouye noted the Alaskan Defense Command records show 220 Japanese were evacuated while the Wartime Civil Control Administration and WRA acknowledged 193. After the exclusion order was lifted, WRA figures indicated the return of 80 of the original Alaskan evacuees, 12 babies born in the states, 6 deaths during internment.

Mike Hagiwara of Ketchikan, was student body secretary at the Univ. of Alaska in Fairbanks, at the time of Evacuation. Writing from Minidoka in October, 1942, to Gov. Gruening, he observed among the 120 Alaskans in camp—50 children under age 18—"not a single normal family head is with his respective families". Inouye found no response to his letter.

Inouye asked the CWRIC, when it considers recommendations for redress, to ensure research into Aleut history by having a chair endowed within the Univ. of Alaska and a permanent exhibit of the WW2 evacuation of Japanese and Aleuts be created within the Smithsonian Institution and the Alaska State Museum.

Minnie Mitamura Kimura, 59, was born in Cordova, Alaska, where her father operated a laundry. The people who rented the business during WW2 removed all the equipment and started elsewhere. Her father tried to recover through the court, but the case was dismissed when neither lawyer showed up. The premise was sold for taxes and the man who bought it felt moved to give him $250, which her father kept aside for his funeral (in 1967 in Seattle at age 88) and a dinner for those who helped. While in Minidoka, she married William Kimura, who had recounted his family's travails (see above) in Anchorage.

Anchorage-born **Sam Kimura**, then a teenager when war came, had read how horrible the Japanese people were. Ironically, he encountered prejudice for the time time from the people incarcerated with him inside Minidoka, which "affected my personality and confidence".

Disturbed by the debate over compensation or no compensation, **J. Christian Lyou** of Anchorage first said that any U.S. official apology would be "an insult" because of cultural differences. "Monetary compensation, as inadequate as this would be, is the only form (with) meaning in the U.S.," Lyou stressed. His written statement showed "reparation" crossed out and "compensation" used instead to press his point.

Mary Bourdukofsky, then 18, remembered the people of St. Paul Island of the Pribilofs were given two hours notice to evacuate with what they could take in one suitcase. The U.S. transit ship took them in June, 1942 to southeastern Alaska to Funter Bay (near Juneau), stopping enroute to load more Aleuts from neighboring St. George Island and from Dutch Harbor.

Military authorities at Dutch Harbor knew for weeks that the Aleuts would be removed, but were only given 24-hour notice thus forced to leave their prized possessions, icons and Aleut craftworks, legal counsel **John Kirtland** of the Aleutian-Pribilof Island Assn. charged.

People on Atka, who were herded into a fishing camp, saw their homes and church in the village burned that night by U.S. forces before boarding at gunpoint the ship that took them to an abandoned cannery at Killisnoo Island, recalled Atka native **William Dirks.** They were told to move to the fishing camp "to avoid a bombing raid", Dirks explained, "and be picked up by a ship. The planes did come, but they didn't drop a thing. That night, we saw the village burned down and we went to the boat."

For nearly two years, the people of St. George occupied shanties of an old abandoned mine on Admiralty Island in Funter Bay. The St. Paul people were in a fish cannery across the bay. Those who testified here all agreed the camps were intolerable, cramped, disease-ridden.

After the war, the Interior Dept. sought to make reparations, paying 850 Aleuts who had been relocated a total of $31,724.08, which comes to $35.25 per person.

The Anchorage Daily News, the following day (Sept. 16), commented the official (CWRIC) investigation was "sadly long overdue... we believe with that telling will come a renewed public outcry that such a loss of freedom on American soil will not happen again." #

CHICAGO

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On the same panel was **Rachel Sady,** a former social scientist assigned to this section, who denied the allegation that community analysts were intelligence-gathering agents for the government. She said that the section's aims were to help "abolish the relocation centers" and get the incarcerated Japanese Americans back into the mainstream.

Sady, who had worked both in Washington D.C. and in the Jerome, Ark., center, said that the Community Analysis Section's role was to study "the evacuees attitudes and behavior in the situation in which they were caught."

"It is a mistaken, but again understandable, idea that these social scientists were preoccupied with explaining to the [Roosevelt] administration enough about the evacuees so that they could be manipulated," she added.

Sady also said that the section tried to help the administration see the evacuees' problems as they themselves saw them—to see what life in the camps were really like.

"In my opinion, anyone immersed in the kind of information collected not only by their section but by the agency in general can well understand the desire of the Nikkei for governmental redress that goes beyond an apology," said Sady.

Commissioner Marutani told both Sady and Suzuki that he was completely "surprised" to discover that, while he was interned, he was "a subject of study under some microscope." Marutani also wondered if the evacuees in the camps were being used as "guinea pigs" by the WRA's Community Analysts.

Sady denied that the section's intent had that end in mind, but Marutani told her that there is "some indication, according to documents, that the study was ordered at very high levels in the government—that, 'now we've got all these people [internees] together, let's see what makes them tick'." He also recalled the fact that after he was released from camp to go to college, an FBI agent was sent to check up on him—something he could not understand at the time.

When Commissioner Mitchell asked the panel if he would be "half-right" to say that they would be both correct in their testimonies, Suzuki responded by reading a memo from John F. Embree, head of the section, addressed to the FBI, which stated that the section could provide "additional channels" of information regarding any internee who might possibly be an agitator in a camp.

The commissioners all agreed that the matter would need further investigation.

Sad Recollections

As in the other regional hearings, numerous victims of the Evacuation described their ordeals to the CWRIC.

Tom Watanabe of Chicago painfully recounted the death of his wife and two children in a Manzanar hospital. After giving birth to twins, Mrs. Watanabe began hemorrhaging and she died in her husband's arms. The children, too, died.

"For some time things were hazy and to this day, I don't remember being informed of how or why she died," said Watanabe. "I haven't even seen the death certificates."

Watanabe, who never found out where they were buried, asked, "Are my wife and children laying out in Manzanar in [an] unmarked grave? This is the thought that has haunted me all through the years."

John Shigeru Kimoto had been a flower grower in Hawthorne, Ca., and when the orders came for him to evacuate in 1942, he was so angry that he began to pour gasoline on the front porch of his house to burn it down. His wife, however, stopped him, reminding him that they were "civilized people" and as for their home, "someone else could use it." Kimoto and his wife then "voluntarily" evacuated to Salt Lake City, losing his property and business.

"No matter what happened in the past, I still love my country," he said. "God bless America."

Food Smuggling

Hiroshi Kadokura said that in the Santa Anita Assembly Center (Arcadia, Ca.), Caucasian mess hall stewards were suspected of smuggling food from the center and one day, some internees attempted to stop and search a car, driven by a Caucasian, to see if he was smuggling food.

The MPs stepped in and closed the gate which separated the internees from the mess hall. Kadokura remembered the hysteria which followed:

"Babies were beginning to cry and mothers and babies were getting hysterical because with the gate being closed, the mothers were unable to get to the mess hall to bring back milk for their babies."

Frustrated, the internees broke down the gate, but soon additional MPs and later tanks moved into the center to disperse the people.

"I kept thinking—how much more deprivation and degradation need I be subjected to by my government—when and in what form will corruptions occur again?" asked Kadokura.

Kazuko Ige, who had lived in San Diego before the war, was the eldest of five children at 16. When the FBI took their father away, they found themselves without parents, since their mother was already hospitalized with an illness. The children moved in with relatives in San Diego and soon all of them were sent to Manzanar.

"Except for these kind, sacrificing relatives, we were evacuated among strangers to Manzanar, and also a visit to our sick, 41-year old mother, left behind, was now impossible," said Ige.

Sam Sato, who had been interned at the Portland, Or. Assembly Center, said that he had been denied visitation rights to see his parents, both ill with tuberculosis. He was eventually granted permission to attend his mother's funeral.

Lack of Education

S. Maren Sharvey had taught in high schools at the Topaz, Ut., and Poston II centers from 1943 to 1945. She noted that there was "almost total intellectual deprivation" in the schools, because of the lack of adequate textbooks, school supplies and personnel.

"My students did their homework in the local barrack latrine with a bare lightbulb hanging over them," she noted.

Sharvey added that there was also cultural and social deprivation for the children as well, and that "psychological damage" was inflicted upon them. The school children could not go to nearby towns on field trips without facing some type of discrimination or act of racism.

Speaking in favor of redress, Sharvey said, "Leadership and adherence to the Constitution could have changed the whole picture. It is legal to evacuate citizens; it is not legal to detain them with no grand jury proceedings, no indictments, no trials. To lose our basic principles in wartime is to lose the very reason we fight."

Mary K.H. Nishimoto had been living in San Francisco but was sent to Topaz, Ut., where she developed a permanent disability due to asthma, which was caused by the weather and dust at the camp.

Her family had been living in Los Angeles, and was sent to Manzanar. Her mother developed a tumor there, but Nishimoto could not visit her unless she could pay for an "MP escort."

She also recalled the discrimination she faced in Chicago after the war, and, being a divorced mother with an infant to care for, had to "rely on charity" for six months.

Nishimoto also remembered being called a "dirty Jap" by a woman, who was later hit in the mouth by the Nisei.

Kay Uno Kaneko, sister of the late Edison Uno and the late Amy Uno Ishii, told of her families' ordeal at the Crystal City Internment Camp. Her father was interned in Bismarck, N.D. and she recalled how her sister was constantly questioned by authorities regarding their father's activities. She also noted how her brothers served the U.S. in the military.

Marutani commented to Kaneko, "If Edison were here, how truly amazed he would be...this is something that the Nisei have resisted for years [speaking out]. When he kept speaking, and telling

Continued on Next Page

● For the Record

A revised statement to the CWRIC by Junji Kumamoto specifically mentions "conspiracy" at four places, contrary to what was reported in the Sept. 18 PC article where he questioned whether the U.S. government, the Congress included, conspired to cause the evacuation.

● **Guest Editorial:**

Silent Americans

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Everyone knows that Asian people bend to circumstances, just like bamboo, that they work hard instead of wasting time complaining, right? The truth of the matter is that, while Asian-Pacific people tend to despise the non-assertive image, this image, though overexaggerated, is partially true. In both working and social environments, many tend not to demonstrate the necessary ability to clearly and sharply articulate their needs. Remember the book by the noted Japanese American author William Hosokawa, entitled "Nisei: The Quiet Americans"?

The style is necessarily debilitating. After all, to the corporate officer, a non-assertive and tongue-tied Asian is not the best management material. To the government agency or private foundation charged with doling out funds, a poorly articulated grant request will understandably be turned aside for a more forcefully presented one. In a verbal society like ours—where, if you'll excuse the cliche, the squeaky wheel tends to attract the grease—these otherwise charming cultural characteristics do not serve the community well. Is it any coincidence, therefore, that the only *Asian* U.S. senator in the contiguous United States happens to have been, professionally speaking, an outspoken and highly accomplished semanticist?

Perhaps our Asian-Pacifics need to learn the techniques of the hard sell, for their soft sell seems not to have been serving their interests all that well. But such a personality transformation, if you will, won't come about overnight. As we noted in a previous chapter of our series, for many Asian Pacific families, "*inshin denshin*" (tacit communication) is far more likely the behavioral norm than frank discussion. In this learning environment, articulation and emotional expression are neither encouraged nor taught. If the parents are immigrants, of course, then English is not likely used at home at all. (From the standpoint of scaling the economic ladder, therefore, bilingual education programs could prove more an impediment to the long-term success of our Asian community than a boon.)

The selection of career paths is correspondingly narrow and conservative. Many Asian parents—if not parents in general—still push their kids into the relatively safe, lucrative and wordless professions of pharmacy, accounting and engineering. (Few seem to favor higher-risk careers, like acting or writing, where a high level of verbal competence is required.) But in such non-verbal, numbers-oriented professions, the Asian community may simply be perpetuating a cultural pattern of isolation and non-communication for generations to come.

Happily, there seems to be a bit of a break in this pattern. As parental control weakens in the family (discussed in a previous chapter), Asian youths find they've got more freedom to choose their own careers. Some, in fact, are indeed entering the fields of arts, entertainment, public relations, writing and politics—and in ever-greater numbers. This is crucial, for if the goal is power and status in American society, not just pure wealth, then the art of effective communication must be mastered by the community.

And it can be. In Hawaii, for example, Asian-Americans are involved in every facet of political, social and economic life—having produced two U.S. senators, one congressman, the governor, lieutenant governor and attorney general. It may be the mainland experience—the fact that they *perceive* themselves to be in a relatively powerless position here based on their inferior numbers as compared to their majority status in Hawaii—that helps reinforce the silent syndrome among mainland Asians. The pattern of perceived societal intimidation is therefore endlessly reinforcing.

But the pattern of self-intimidation can be broken. Asians do not have to remain locked up in their cultures. There are plenty of things the Asian-Pacific community can do to help itself attain even greater success and opportunity in America. [Next week], we make some suggestions.

Ninth in a 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 Los Angeles Herald Examiner, Editorial Page, P.O. Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, CA 90051.

CWRIC

Continued from Previous Page

us to speak out, and here we are . . .how Edison would really be pleased, for you [to be] here."

Chicago JACL

John Tani, Chicago JACL Chapter president, noted that "the character and the perspective of the Japanese Americans in the Midwest are a little different from those of their counterparts on the West Coast."

Tani added that those evacuees who made the Midwest their new home shared "common characteristics" such as "courage" since "they did not have the comfort of resettling groups, rather, they made their treks as individuals."

He then called for redress, which included monetary reparations and a reopening of the Korematsu, Yasui and Hirabayashi cases. He then paid tribute to his late father Henry, then executive secretary for San Francisco JACL, who had testified at the Tolan hearings in 1942.

Constitutional issues were also presented to the CWRIC, as **Shirley Castelnuovo,** Professor of Political Science at Northeastern Illinois University, and **Victor Rosenblum,** Professor of Law at Northwestern University, made recommendations for redress.

Castelnuovo suggested that the CWRIC use the West German system of reparations to Holocaust survivors as a model, one which uses both individual and group compensation.

Rosenblum agreed with Commissioner Goldberg's contention that parts of the Korematsu case have been overturned by subsequent Supreme Court decisions.

He suggested, "The Korematsu case has, in principle, been reversed by the Court, but the actuality of it has not taken place, and to my way of thinking, since the Court relied so heavily on congressional action in justifying the act [evacuation], my initial step would be a repudiation of the propriety of that action b ;Congress."

Veterans' Testimony

Many veterans also testified before the CWRIC during the two sessions, all supporting redress, including panels from the American Legion, the 34th Infantry Division Assn. and the 442nd RCT.

Commissioner Brooke, himself a WW2 veteran of the 92nd Infantry, told the panels that veterans from across the nation will need to lend their support in order for any type of redress to be successful.

One of the most poignant testimonies given by the veterans was delivered by **Tomoharu Hachiya,** a former member of the 442nd.

He said that for the Nisei soldiers, the psychological effect of being in a segregated unit, while their families were imprisoned back home, took its toll on many.

Men were sometimes threatened by their superior officers, that if they did not perform well they would be "locked up in the stockade." Some of the Nisei, said Hachiya, thought, "Well, that's one way to live longer—I bet they [the officers] won't do it."

As for the casualties that the 442nd suffered, Hachiya said:

"When you've seen men lying on the side, wrapped up . . .you look down and you think, 'Oh, you poor S.O.B., you'll never know what happened to your family and your family will never know what happened to you."

He sadly concluded:

"It hurts to watch men who have to send their pay home to families [in camps] because their families can't get enough to live on, and they have to exist on stuff like that. Now, I can't put a value on that—I can't put a pricetag on that.

"All I know is that it existed and that I saw these men . . .there was feeling that there can't be a God—because God would never let this happen to us." #

Regular CWRIC scheduled hearings over

CHICAGO—The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has concluded its round of announced schedule of hearings that began in Washington, D.C., July 14, continuing with two or three day series at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Alaska and here this past week. A wrap-up session in Washington in late October and a hearing in New York have been mentioned. The nine-member commission has yet to meet as a full panel.

Initial appointees were announced in early January by President Carter, who had signed the legislation to establish the commission last year. On Feb. 10, President Reagan signed the amendment expanding CWRIC from seven to nine members, allowing the House Speaker and Senate President Pro-tem to each pick one more member than the two previously provided. The same month, Joan Bernstein, former general counsel to the U.S. Dept. of Health, Education & Welfare, was selected chairperson and Rep. Dan Lungren (R-Ca.) of Long Beach, vice-chair.

On May 4, former Calif. Assemblyman Paul T. Bannai of Gardena was appointed as CWRIC executive director. Four months later while assisting at the Seattle hearings, he submitted his resignation, effective Sept. 20 (see Sept. 11 PC).

The commission was allocated $1 million to hear from those affected by Executive Order 9066, signed by President Roosevelt, Feb. 19, 1942, and a year to conclude its fact-finding mission of wartime relocation and internment of civilians during WW2 and determine the extent of reparations due to victims.

JACL nat'l board & staff meeting Oct. 9-11

SAN FRANCISCO—The JACL National Board and Staff will meet over the Oct. 9-11 weekend here at National Headquarters, to review FY 1982 affairs which began Oct. 1, such as budget, membership plans as well up-dates on FY 1981 programs. President Jim Tsujimura of Portland will preside; national executive director Ron Wakabayashi assisting. #

I cannot assent to that view, if it be meant that the legislature may impair or abridge the rights of a free press and of free speech whenever it thinks that the public welfare requires that it be done. The public welfare cannot override constitutional privilege. —JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN

Toyo Miyatake Studio

D. J. Lizotte (left) of the Lizotte Agency, Harry Fujita and Mas Fukai admire state resolution from Assemblyman Thomas Hannigan honoring Fujita.

Harry Fujita achieves 'Top of the Table' insurance honors

LOS ANGELES—Climaxing some 30 years of life insurance marketing and management, Harry M. Fujita achieved "Top of the Table" membership this past year. Only a small percentage of the world's 350,000 life insurance agents comprise the group and he is the first Nisei to join the elite, according to Lizotte Agency where Fujita is a member.

More than $8 million of new insurance placed in force for clients during 1980 was the minimum volume requirement to achieve the honors, it was pointed out.

State Assemblyman Thomas Hannigan (4th District) commended the onetime Downtown L.A. JACL president for his exemplary display of professional and civic leadership and responsibility in a resolution, which was recently presented by Mas Fukai, assistant chief deputy for Supervisor Kenneth Hahn.

Fujita's 30-year stint in life insurance includes 20 years with California Western States Life Insurance where he established and successfully built an agency in Los Angeles. Ten years ago, he decided to devote his entire time to interests of his clients and joined the Lizotte Agency, one of the nation's largest firms for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co.

He is a longtime JACL 1000 Club member and lives in Torrance. #

Pittsburgh professor fought efforts to stem Evacuation

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Thomas M. Cooley II, a Justice Department lawyer who tried but failed to kill the government program that interned U.S. citizens and residents of Japanese ancestry during World War II, called the program "probably the biggest mistake we (Americans) made in one piece".

Local UPI reporter John O'Brien also interviewed George Kitazawa, a doctor of chemistry with Koppers Co. till he retired recently, for the lengthy story appearing last month of two individuals who were involved in the evacuation process.

Cooley, 71, who taught 24 years at the Univ. of Pittsburgh Law School where he was dean for eight years, said while the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in favor of the constitutionality of this kind of activity in wartime he conceded all constitutional rights of internees were violated.

"All of us were really quite shocked" when the (Korematsu) case was decided," Cooley added. "Well, I think you knew it was almost bound to happen. It was just hard for us to believe the Supreme Court would do it."

"I have since discovered the Supreme Court is capable of doing a lot of things that are difficult to believe."

Kitazawa of nearby Monroeville, who interrupted his graduate studies in Idaho to be with his parents in San Jose after Pearl Harbor, was to spend a year at Santa Anita and Manzanar, while his parents were interned for the duration at Manzanar.

Kitazawa, who worked at the Manzanar guayule rubber project, resumed his graduate studies in 1943 at Syracuse University, where his wife, whom he met at Manzanar, joined him several months later after much red tape.

Cooley was a member of the Board of Immigration and Appeals in Washington at the time of Pearl Harbor. Within days, he was named by the Immigration and Naturalization Service general counsel Edward J. Ennis to head the judicial arm of a regional hearing board system that determined case by case which aliens living in the U.S. posed threats to security and should be interned.

(O'Brien's account of Cooley's assessment of the Pearl Harbor period continues.)

"There was a young colonel named Bendetson on the West Coast on General DeWitt's staff," said Cooley. "And Bendetson was, as I guess everybody was on the West Coast staff out there, pretty nervous about the fact that here was everybody else going off to actually fight a war and all they had to do was sit around on their tail on the West Coast.

"So this got them very excited and they were longing for better things to do. And Bendetson persuaded General DeWitt, who was pretty well over the hill by then, that the thing to do was have this Japanese evacuation.

"Now, immediately that question was referred to us in the Department of Justice as being the guys who were running the internment program. Eddy Ennis immediately said 'no' and we all agreed with him that this thing was preposterous.

FBI Hoover's Stand

"He got (FBI Director J. Edgar) Hoover to agree with us that it shouldn't be done. I personally happen to think the reason J. Edgar agreed to that is that he didn't like other people kicking people around. If he couldn't do it himself, he didn't want it done."

Sentiment against those of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast was at fever pitch following Pearl Harbor, Cooley noted.

"There were all kinds of stories about every Japanese fishing boat having a short wave radio and communicating with the Japanese Navy and all that kind of nonsense," he said. Before Pearl Harbor, a story ran in Liberty Magazine "alleging all this junk—every Japanese butler was actually a Japanese naval commander in disguise and all that sort of thing," he added.

"One main allegation backing the evacuation policy was that there was all this radio communication going on," he said. "So the first thing Ennis did was call up the Federal Communications Commission and ask them to get all their monitoring equipment to the West Coast, which they did, and to monitor every damn thing that was broadcasting anything in the air off the West Coast.

"Well, they didn't find a single communication of any sort to the Japanese fleet. Not one."

Biddle Says 'No'

Cooley said he and some associates sent a memo to Attorney General Francis Biddle, saying, "the basis for that evacuation's major allegation was obviously nonsense and would he please oppose it, which he did."

Roosevelt then asked Biddle if he thought the Japanese evacuation and internment plan was sensible.

"He (Biddle) said no, that he thought the alien enemy control system we had set up, which would give individual hearings to see if we thought they were dangerous and if so to intern or not, release or parole, was good enough," said Cooley. "And in fact we were processing Japanese in the system just as we were Germans and Italians at the time. We did intern some people in individual cases.

"But when Biddle said 'no,' the secretary of war (Henry Stimson) just overruled him, so to speak. You know—security, military danger and all that sort of thing. So the program went into effect."

Cooley said it was ironic that questions were raised about the loyalty of the Japanese, because they and virtually all Orientals were barred from citizenship—until about 1956—unless they were born in the United States.

(Kitazawa also recalled the

Continued on Page 8

—Photo by Mike Hatchimonji

PLAN HEART MOUNTAIN REUNION—Working on plans for the first reunion of former internees at Heart Mountain Relocation Center from 1942 to 1945 to be held in Los Angeles, April 2 and 3 next year are (from left) Tom Hide, May Horiuchi Doi, Mary Mouri Moon, Shig Honda, Sachi Tsurudome Sasaki and Jack Funo.

First Heart Mountain reunion planned

LOS ANGELES—The first camp-wide reunion of those who were interned from 1942 to 1945 at Heart Mountain (Wyo.) Relocation Center will be held April 2—3, 1982, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel here.

"It started out as a kind of pow-wow of former Boy Scouts at Heart Mountain, and it kind of mushroomed," explained Shig Honda, who was elected by an ad hoc committee to chair the Heart Mountain Reunion Committee.

The two-day reunion plans call for a grand banquet and dance on Saturday, Apr. 3, and auxiliary reunions of the Heart Mountain High Schol Classes of '43, '44 and '45 as well as those who worked in the various departments, the Sentinal, mess halls, etc.

For further details of the reunion as they develop will be furnished by Sachi Sasaki, 2281 College View Dr., Monterey Park, Ca. 91754 or Kats Kunitsugu, JACCC, 244 S. San Pedro St., Room 503, Los Angeles, Ca. 90012, (213) 628-2725.

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CLIFF'S CORNER: by Dr. Clifford Uyeda

Hindsight

Over five years had elapsed since I left the West Coast when World War II began. I had been able to move 2,000 miles away into the heartland of America where Asians were seldom seen. Most Nisei had to remain and face the hostile racism on the West Coast.

With the beginning of World War II the spirit of chauvinism swept across the land. German and Italian Americans were praised for turning in suspicious names of fellow ancestral aliens. Faced with eviction and incarceration, with the Issei leadership decimated overnight, and isolated even within the Asian community, JACL leadership of the time made a choice—not to fight the hopeless battle of resistance.

A mass civilian resistance would not only be ineffective against the Army during wartime but it would inevitably be interpreted by the public as a sign of disloyalty to America. It would make the lives of fellow Japanese Americans and their parents even more difficult. If incarceration was inevitable, which it was, Nisei hoped to make the best of the impossible situation.

JACL leadership, much like the German and Italian Americans, chose to become super-patriots. It was their defense and an accommodation against the suspicion they faced.

"Loyalty oaths" are quite similar whether taken by ordinary citizens or by the President of the United States during the swearing-in ceremony. What does matter is the circumstance under which the oath is requested. As free citizens there would be little reservation. It is a completely different matter when requested of innocent citizens already imprisoned without charges or indictments.

Mike Masaoka, as one of the Nisei leaders of the time, did what he thought was for the betterment of Japanese Americans at the time. Our culture, ethnicity and the sense of honor were eliminated by orders of our own Government, not by Mike Masaoka or JACL or anything a Nisei of the time could have done. It is callous to blame the helpless victims rather than the actual perpetrators.

If the social and political climate of today existed forty years ago, the reactions of the Japanese Americans and the American public would have been totally different.

SPEAKING OUT:

Quit posturing, Hayakawa

Editor: The Colusa Sun Herald

I know that I am no match for the Honorable Samuel I. Hayakawa, United States Senator, but permit me to comment on his column of 25 August (elsewhere in this issue) under the title "What price honor: $25,000"

Senator Hayakawa, a Canadian-born Japanese, spent the war years in one of the midwestern states as a "Free Person". At that juncture in our history, according to the laws of our land, he was an "Alien ineligible for U.S. citizenship". He might even have been classified an "Enemy Alien", but he never spent a single day behind barbed wires, nor was he deprived of the rights and opportunities that are the birthright of all Americans.

It is not possible for him to know how it felt to be an American citizen, who was stripped of his rights, uprooted from his home and herded behind barbed wires without charges or due process. How could he know how our parents felt to have the fruits of their lifelong labors, however modest they may have been, destroyed by the single stroke of the President's pen?

Could the Senator begin to understand how it felt to be a Nisei GI, visiting his family behind barbed wires on his last furlough before shipping overseas to certain combat assignments? How could he know their thoughts as they huddled in the crowded barracks they called "home", discussing in hushed tones their bleak and uncertain future? Can he truly appreciate the anguish of the parents in the camps, when a War Department telegram advised them that their son(s) had been killed in action on a foreign soil, defending American principles and ideals?

Hayakawa seeks to justify the internment of over 110,000 Japanese, two-thirds of them American citizens, on the flimsy argument that hysteria had gripped the West Coast, and given its long history of anti-Orientalism, the evacuation was inevitable. That is an over-simplification and leads to the conclusion that we are not a nation of law and reason, but a government ruled by a mob. We can understand hysteria as a condition, but not as an excuse. The facts are that these prejudices and fears were manipulated by military and political leaders, the economic interests and the "yellow press" (I am proud that the Colusa Sun Herald was one of the very few California newspapers to urge "fair play".) To create a climate of suspicion and hatred. The "military necessity" and "possible sabotage" so often used as justification for the internment were nothing more than a hoax. The US Army recruited (Yes, even from the camps.) and used over 6,000 Japanese Americans in the sensitive areas of military intelligence in the war against Japan, in which they have been credited with the shortening of the war by several months and the saving of countless thousands of American lives.

No one equates the "relocation centers" with Buchenwald or Dachau. Moreover, the use of the words "concentration camps" did not begin with the Japanese Americans. It was used freely and indiscriminately by our military and political leaders in describing the place where they would incarcerate the Japanese for the duration—forever, if possible. The Senator may be more comfortable with the euphemism, but nothing will change the barbed wires, the watchtowers and the armed guards.

I am not, nor have I ever been an advocate of "monetary redress". No amount of money will assuage the anguish, the humiliation and the sense of abandonment by our own government that we were forced to endure. However, in a nation where everyone sues at the "drop of a hat", I can see nothing improper or un-American about the aggrieved petitioning for redress.

Finally, for the Senator to be quoting the "Pledge of Allegiance" to us, is self-righteous posturing. We know what the pledge means. We learned it as children; we clung to it on the alien soil of America's concentration camps; we wrote the words in blood on the battlefields of Europe and the Pacific; and we have rededicated ourselves to the task of building a better and a greater America "with liberty and justice for all".

AKI YOSHIMURA
Colusa, Ca.

Aug. 28, 1981

Letterbox

• Battle of Ellwood

Editor:

Reference is made to your request for information from Nisei GIs who were stationed at Hoff General Hospital in early 1942 (Sept. 11 PC).

I was assigned to the Medical Detachment at the time along with some 22 others of Japanese ancestry. The Japanese submarine shelling of petroleum storage tanks north of Santa Barbara in February of 1942 brought increased concern to many of us at the hospital. The day following the shelling, a piece of artillery shrapnel was brought to the hospital and showed to me as it had Japanese characters inscribed on it. As my knowledge of the written Japanese language was minimal at best, I had one of the men who was educated in Japan read the characters. It read Kure Naval Base (or depot). This information was passed on to the officer who requested the translation.

Within a month all of us were loaded on a Pullman car along with two Caucasian non-commissioned officer escorts and transferred to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. From there most of us were reassigned to various post, camp and stations in the Midwest. Prior to our departure, the commanding officer of the hospital, Colonel Allen, Medical Corps, assembled all of us in the Detachment Day Room and gave us what I thought was an unusual farewell speech. He thanked us for our efforts during the 8 to 10 months under his command and wished us luck in the future. I thought that it was rather inappropriate to make a speech like that when our future was so uncertain and full of gloom and despair. Looking back on it now, I realize that he was only following orders and trying to make the best of a very sensitive situation during troubled times.

The same Nisei ex-GIs from Hoff General Hospital are presently organizing a reunion next year in conjunction with the Nisei Veterans Reunion to be held in Los Angeles.

I hope that this bit of information will precipitate more interest in the part that Nisei GIs played in military units during the early stages of World War II on the West Coast prior to evacuation inland.

JIMMIE KANAYA
Colonel, US Army (ret.)
Gig Harbor, WA

PC advertiser

Note to:
PC Holiday Issue Advertisers

Many chapters will appreciate checks to cover greetings in the special page grouping merchants and friends by chapter area in the annual Holiday Issue be made payable to the JACL Chapter—which does expedite bookkeeping here at the PC Business Office. Thank you for your cooperation.

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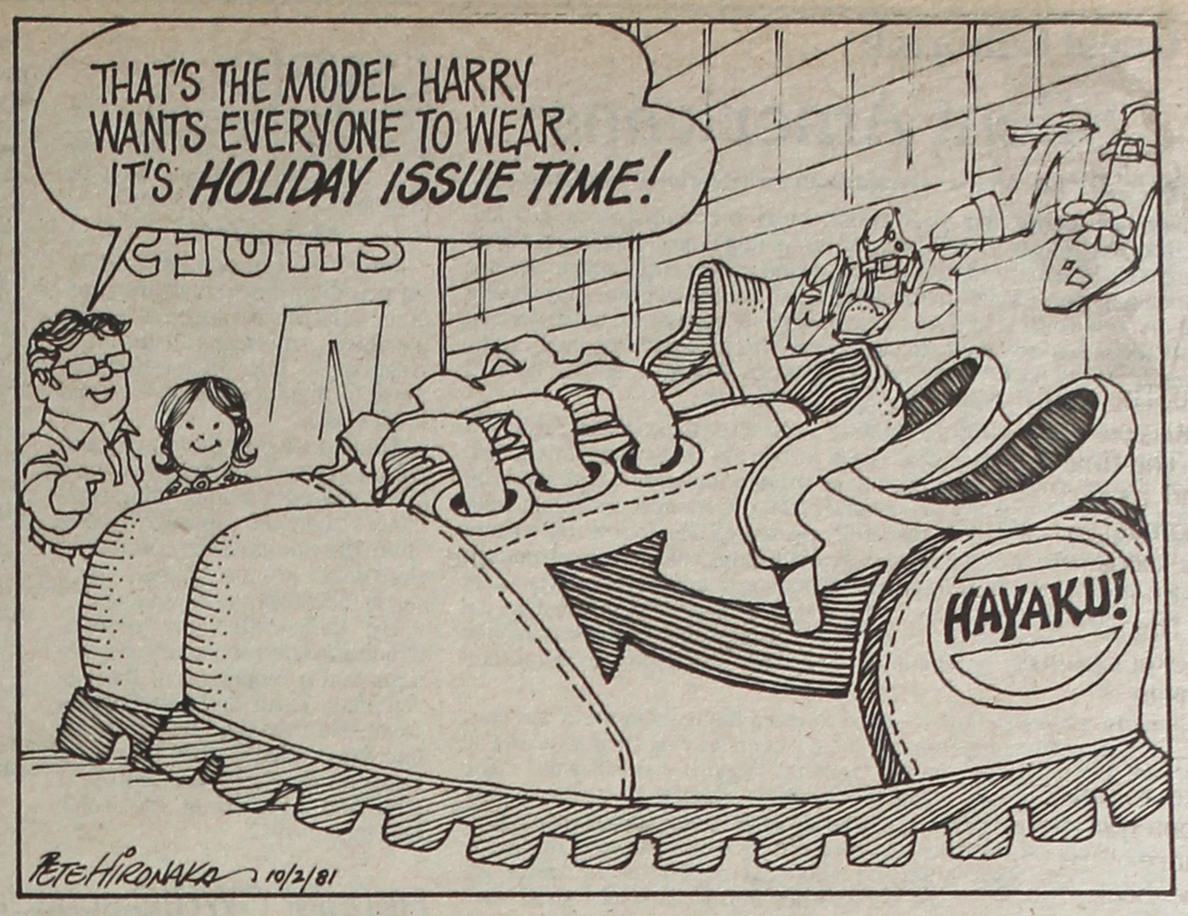

What Price Honor: $25,000

(Colusa, Sun-Herald Tues., Aug. 25, 1981)

By SEN. S.I. HAYAKAWA

"I am proud to be a Japanese American. But when a small but vocal group of Japanese Americans calling themselves a "Redress Committee" demand a cash indemnity of $25,000 for all those who went to relocation camps during World War II, including those who were infants at the time and those who are now dead—a total sum of two and three-quarters of a billion dollars—my flesh crawls with shame and embarrassment.

"The wartime relocation of Japanese Americans in 1942 was an insult and a heart-breaking experience for Japanese Americans as well as a serious economic loss for those who had spent decades of labor on their farms and businesses. But most seriously it was an affront to their loyalty. The Nisei, although very much Americanized, are in some respects profoundly Japanese, and one accused of disloyalty is duty-bound to remove the disgrace by demonstrating himself to be loyal beyond all expectation.

"It is difficult for people who did not live through that dreadful time to reconstruct the terror and the anxiety felt by people along the entire West Coast. Disaster followed upon disaster after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The West Coast of the United States, rich with naval bases, shipyards, oil fields, and aircraft factories, seemed especially vulnerable to attack. War of course also breeds fear of enemies from within—spies and saboteurs. It is easy to understand that the attack on Pearl Harbor aroused in the people of California, as well as elsewhere, all the superstitious, racist fears that had been generated for almost 100 years of anti-Orientalism.

"Of course the relocation was unjust. But under the stress of wartime anxieties and hysteria, and in the light of the long history of anti-Oriental agitation in the West, I find it difficult to imagine what else could have occurred that would not have been many times worse.

"The Relocation Centers in desert areas to which the Japanese were assigned were dreary places indeed. However, the governing body of the centers, the War Relocation Authority (WRA), was headed by the wise and humane Dillon Myer, who did everything possible to make life tolerable for the internees.

"I emphasize this last point because the relocation centers were not *concentration camps*. Unlike the Nazis who made the term *concentration camp* a symbol of man's inhumanity to man, WRA officials worked hard to release their internees, not send them to gas chambers. To call the relocation centers *concentration camps* as is all too commonly done is semantic inflation of the most dishonest kind—an attempt to equate the actions of the U.S. government with the genocidal actions of Nazis against the Jews. As an American I protest this calamity against the nation I am proud to have served as an educator and even prouder to serve as a legislator.

"Let me remind the Japanese American Redress Committee that we also live in a time when American industry is seriously threatened by Japanese competition. I warn the Japanese Americans who demand about three billion dollars of financial redress for events of 39 years ago, from which nobody is suffering today, that their efforts can only result in a backlash against both Japanese Americans and Japan. And to make such a demand at a time of the budget stringencies of the Reagan Administration is unwise enough, but to make this demand against the background of their own record as America's most successful minority is simply to invite ridicule.

"Let me remind Japanese Americans that we are, as we say repeatedly in our Pledge of Allegiance *one Nation* striving to achieve *liberty and justice for all*. This means—and I say this to Black Americans and Mexican Americans and all other ethnic political groups, let's stop playing ethnic politics to gain something for our own group at the expense of all others. Let us continue to think of America as *one Nation under God indivisible* and let us act accordingly." #

■ *Don't think you are going to conceal faults by concealing evidence that they ever existed.*—Dwight Eisenhower.

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PS Form 3526 June 1980 (Page 1) (See instruction on reverse)

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

An Opportunity to Name a Book

Denver, Colo.

So once again it's title-picking time, which may be the hardest part of writing a book. The book, in this case, is the story of JACL, commissioned by the Mas and Chiz Satow Memorial Committee. The manuscript is now virtually complete—more than 360 typewritten pages with a chapter and a half to go.

The final chapter will deal with the Redress campaign, and its writing is being held off until the last possible moment so that the latest developments can be included in the book, whose publication date is to coincide with the national JACL convention in Gardena next summer.

But now it is necessary to settle on a title so that the dust jacket design can be started. Every book needs a title. It has to be short, catchy, descriptive, inviting, intriguing. It has to be one that will be remembered, one that will draw browsers into its pages and perhaps persuade them to buy the volume. It also has to be a distillation of the book's contents—a few words that tell what the other 100,000 or more of the text are trying to convey. So picking a title for the book that will recount the history of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is no easy task.

The first title submitted to the publisher—a suggestion for a starting point rather than one to be insisted on—was "The Gentle Rebels". The rebels were JACLers who fought the discrimination and prejudice that was their lot. And they sought their objectives by persuasion and by legal means—gently as compared to the aggressive protest of other groups.

Nobody really liked the title, and not only because it was somewhat like "Nisei, the Quiet Americans", which stirred up such a furor when it was introduced in 1969. (No one was shying away from a new controversy. There is little doubt that the fuss over the "Nisei" title created a great deal of interest in the book which, in turn, helped to make it a commercial success.) It was just that "The Gentle Rebels" just didn't seem to get the job done.

So a number of other titles were shaped, and one that is getting the most support seems to be "JACL: In Quest of Justice". The "quest for justice" part seems to be okay if a bit stuffy and presumptuous, but that was what JACL was and is all about. Of course lots of folks don't know what JACL means, but maybe that will be a plus, inviting people to read the book and find out.

And if by chance "JACL: In Quest for Justice" is finally selected, there still will be a lot of thinking done on it. For example, should that be a colon after "JACL" or would a dash be more attractive? A little thing like that gets a lot of attention in the title business.

* * *

Still, there's a vague and nagging feeling that there may be a better title floating around among JACLers who are the ones most interested in the book. So, by means of this column, readers of the Pacific Citizen are being invited to submit their own titles for a book on the history of JACL and some of the people who made it what it is.

Every one of them will be considered from the viewpoint of catchy-ness, descriptiveness, attractiveness, and all the other factors that go into the choice of a book title. It's possible that none of those submitted will be used, but on the other hand it's also possible that one of the suggestions will be exactly what the publisher is looking for.

Whether or not any of the suggestions is accepted, the one considered "best" will win an autographed copy of the book. Since time is of the essence, entries must be postmarked before Oct. 15, 1981. Submit as many entries as you like, and address them to Bill Hosokawa, 140 So. Upham Court, Denver, Colo. 80226. One more thing; it's necessary to say all entries become the property of the Mas and Chiz Satow Memorial Committee. Okay?

BY THE BOARD: by Ron Tajii

NYCC Meeting

San Francisco

The National Youth Coordinating Council (NYCC) met here at National Headquarters over the Aug. 21-23 weekend to discuss, evaluate and resolve problems within the youth program. It was concurred that the major area of concern was the lack of communication. The NYCC decided that with only a year remaining in the 1980-82 biennium, more emphasis be placed on general communication throughout the country in order to:

1—Establish better relationships among youths, and between youths and seniors;

2—Disseminate information about youth more thoroughly and;

3—Promote growth in areas of programming and membership within the JACL.

It was established that close communication be common practice between the members of the NYCC. It was further established that when a new National Y uth Director is appointed that he/she will be given the responsibility of distributing a national newsletter and a national youth directory. The national newsletter will be used to keep the youth membership informed as to the activities of other districts. It will be distributed to youth chapter presidents, district and national officers, and to the Pacific Citizen for publication. The directory will be funded solely through donations and distributed as a service to the general membership.

* * *

Whereas the problem of financing rest on the funding from the JACL National Board's allocation for the youth program, NYCC will research the possibility of alternative internal youth program national fundraising projects.

In order to provide an information system illustrating the purpose and activities of the youth program, it was established that a slide show be developed, accompanied by audio effects. This slide show would be presented to JACL and Youth chapters to help explain what the Youth program is all about. The NYCC feels that this slide show would also help sell the program to chapters without programs. The feasibility of a slide show project will be researched within the next few months and at the next NYCC meeting, a decision will be made regarding production.

Another project that will be researched is a national hostel program for both youths and adults. This would make traveling to other cities much more accessible, thus increasing communication. Youths, and adults, would be able to see different areas of the country and stay at a participant's house at a minimal cost.

* * *

Since one of the problems faced by many youths today is choosing a career, the NYCC felt that a job opportunity program would be ideal to assist in this difficult decision. JACLers with careers would be contacted and asked to possibly talk to interested youths and inform them on their particular field. This MDC committee would be responsible for assessing the needs of the youth, encourage better relationships with the adults and to identify youth programs that may be beneficial to areas in need of programming ideas. It was resolved that this district Youth Development Committee be used as a model, and if it should succeed in these three areas then the possibility of nationalizing this committee would be discussed at that time. (According to National Director Ron Wakabayashi, it appears to be the Youth Commission of the late 1960's with seniors to be recruited as a support group.)

The NYCC feels that, as a whole, the Youth program has a lot of potential that has yet to be tapped. We are the future of JACL. Much work has yet to be done and an overnight change is wishful thinking. However, we feel that by starting over from the basics, by improving communication then perhaps we can fulfill that potential.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Dutch Harbor

Dutch Harbor, Aleutian Islands

ON JUNE SECOND, almost forty years ago, there suddenly appeared a squadron of airplanes at this outpost in the Aleutian chain. It was not until rows of bombs began raining on the community and low-level strafing erupted that the residents of Dutch Harbor realized that the airplanes were not ours. For what seemed a frighteningly interminable period, the "Zeroes" whipped around the mountains inflicting damage, some of which can still be seen to this day. Aboard a lumbering four-engined, Hercules C-130,—which, with its military camouflage, reminded me of a flying green dragon,—we came down to this chain on a narrow airstrip carved along side a mountain. Inside its belly, it was fully equipped for platoons & military parachutists. The roar of the four engines was deafening, and wearing of "Mickey Mouse" mufflers was essential.

DUTCH HARBOR TODAY is yet a frontier town, just as its sister-town, Unalaska, just across a small bridge. (The bridge is named, appropriately enough by both towns, as "The-Bridge-to-the-Other-Side"). The uniform consists of a cap, dungarees, wool shirt, a warm jacket and boots. There is no sidewalk and the streets are not paved; hence, boots—particularly after a rain.

IT IS REPORTED that at its peak, there were some 165,000 men,—soldiers, SeaBee's, etc.—stationed here during the war. Traveling along the roads, one is inclined to believe that report, for wherever one looks there are wooden "cabanas" which housed troops. Also dotted among the hills are many tunnel openings which lead into ammunition caches holding war material to this day. Curious children continue to retrieve shells, dynamite and caps and, every so often, hand grenades. We also saw an area which obviously was fenced in, with a guard tower yet standing. An oldtimer instructs that the compound held German prisoners-of-war.

THERE ARE NO trees, save a few scraggly firs that were planted over a century ago by the Russians. The religion of the Russian Orthodox Church took a deeper hold, being a profound center of the peoples' lives. Indeed, I have not known of any other religious sect to whom their church means so much. These are good people, the Aleuts: warm, generous, quick-witted with a sense of humor. We enjoyed an Aleut dinner we shall long remember: stuffed salmon, wild blueberries, wild (huge) salmonberries, wild parsley (absolutely delectable) as well as fresh king crab.

I WOULD LIKE to come back to Dutch Harbor and its sister, Unalaska, some day—but I'm afraid this will be my first and last visit. It leaves me a bit sad.

MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

Primary Focus

San Francisco

The only redress that has come to pass through the CWRIC process to date has been gotten and given by Japanese Americans. Some have described this process as insulting to our dignity. I have to disagree.

Japanese Americans, I realize, know that the incarceration of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II by their own government was clearly wrong. The Lowry bill acknowledged in general terms that it was wrong and directly sought reparations. In principle, the Lowry Bill is correct. There was a wrong and there should be compensation for that wrong.

The departure that takes place is one of strategy and refinement. The Commission process is indirect than a direct bill would be, it is true. But it is only true if that bill has smooth passage through the Congress and the President. In the real world, that bill would probably still be sitting in Congress and the debate taking place in a small hearing room in the House. In many ways, the Commission process has democratized the process to the extent that whoever wanted to get his/her two cents in had only to make a request to testify.

In the process of hearings and testimony, contrary to what othes have written in the West Coast vernaculars, I think that the Nisei have established their dignity with the truth of their testimony. I would suggest that people my age (36) and younger have learned a great deal about the camp period. It was the Sansei that I heard calling the Nisei courageous. It was the Nisei that I heard saying "concentration camps" and demanding a significant figure for redress. It seems to me that our community took back the night.

The criticisms of the CWRIC process that it has been directionless have some validity from a public perspective. We know relatively little of the work of the Commission staff. I hope to hell that they are accessing the volumes of materials in the archives and various libraries. In the National Archives alone, there are over 2,000 linear feet of WRA files. There is a lot of material that should be thoroughly studied and brought before us. The people who suffered the camp experience and their heirs have a right to know what really happened to them, why and how.

Whatever the wartime role of JACL, individual Nisei or Kibei, the record should be set straight. During the course of testimony, a lot gets said about who did what to whom. In the strained times that existed, a lot of not-so-nice stuff probably went on. But while that doesn't need to be covered up, we should draw the primary focus upon the United States government's failure to provide equal protection to persons of Japanese ancestry. #

JA exhibit set for Loyola Marymount Univ.

LOS ANGELES—An exhibit entitled "The Japanese American Experience in California" will be on display in the Von der Ahe Library at Loyola Marymount University Oct. 7 through Oct. 30, consisting of documents, photos and illustrations from the California State Archives. For info call (213) 642-3063. #

KQED 'Update' on redress airing Oct. 5 & 9

SAN FRANCISCO—KQED-9's "Update: Japanese American Internment", produced by Jane Muramoto of KQED, will be aired Oct. 5, 8:30 p.m. and Oct. 9, 10:30 p.m., the station announced. The 30-minute TV news program finds host Belva Davis talking with Wayne M. Collins, ACLU lawyer, and Dr. Clifford Uyeda, past National JACL president.

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Former Utahns return for gala reunion in Salt Lake City

BY TOMOKO YANO

SALT LAKE CITY—Nearly 200 Utahns and former Utahns gathered here over the Sept. 11-12 for a nostalgic reunion, first-time for many since pre-World War II—at Andy's Smorgasbord Friday night, followed by a special Saturday brunch at Multi-Ethnic High Rise recreation room, located in the heart of what was once the Nihonmachi here.

Plans for the old timer's reunion began in Los Angeles earlier this year when former Utahns, Mrs. Yosh (Mary) Takagaki, Mrs. Butch (Mary) Tamura and Joe Kurumada, spread the word through letter and media. On this end, the host committee of longtime Utah Nisei—Yukiko Kimura, Elsie Koda, Grace Tasaka, Gunji Asahina, Helen Kurumada, Floyd Tsujimoto and Tomoko Yano—completed the arrangements.

Dr. Jun Kurumada emceed the dinner with responses from visitors Kurumada and Takagaki and Mas Yano and Dr. Edward Hashimoto for Utahs. Margaret Okubo's trip "down memory lane" consisted of pictures of many of the visitors, some dating back 50 years. Mrs. Mary Sutow of Houston traveled the most to make the reunion.

Success of the weekend was noted by frequent mention of the next reunion by the hosts and visitors. #

Chapter Pulse

Portland JACL publishes phone book

PORTLAND, Or.—A 56-page Greater Portland & Vicinity telephone directory covering the Japanese community has been published by Portland JACL, updating the one printed in 1971. The chapter hopes to publish the directory at two or three-year intervals hereafter.

The directory covers the tri-county (Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington) and Vancouver areas, roster of the Postland JACL and a classified section of businesses, churches and community groups. There is no charge for the directory, but donations to defray expenses and mailing will be accepted, it was announced by Homer and Miyuki Yasui, co-presidents, 227 SE 52nd Ave., Portland, Ore. 97215. #

East L.A. JACL to fete Issei at retirement home

LOS ANGELES—The annual East Los Angeles JACL Issei Appreciation Day program will be held for residents of Japanese Retirement Home on Sunday, Oct. 4, 1:30 p.m., according to Doug Masuda, chapter president.

Kiyoshi Igawa will emcee. Entertaining will be the Kotobuki Band, Miyoko Komori dancers, Puana Nani Polynesian dancers, Larry Fukuhara and others. Chairperson Mable Yoshizaki (263-8469) and her committee will serve refreshments.

Reno JACL potluck and election combined

RENO, Nev.—Reno JACL will elect its 1982 cabinet officers after the potluck supper meeting Oct. 3, 6:30-9:30 p.m. at Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia St.

In addition to the good food will be a slide show by Sam and Kiks Wada who returned from a trip to China. Wilson Makabe was nominated to be 1982 chapter president.

Imperial Valley golf tourney-dinner Nov. 14

HOLTVILLE, Ca.—The second annual Imperial Valley JACL golf tournament and award dinner will be held on Saturday, Nov. 14, at the Barbara Worth Country Club here. The buffet dinner is being served from 3:30 pm.

The event has attracted former Imperial Valleyites, their families and friends to meet on the course, tour the valley and even cross the border into Baja California. Birth certificates are required to cross into Mexico.

Golfing fee of $33 includes green cart, snack, prizes and dinner, payable to Imperial Valley JACL (by Oct. 20) c/o Pro Nimura, 2405 Gowling rd, Holtville, Ca 92250 (714—356-1887). Dinner only fee is $12.50.

Riverside JACL picks E-W Theater date

RIVERSIDE, Ca.—Riverside JACL will hold a theater party at the East West Players in Los Angeles on Saturday, Dec. 12, 8 p.m., when "Christmas in Camp" will be staged. Clifford MacNiven (781-9737) is coordinating the party.

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Lodi dedicates Japanese community hall-a 20 yr. dream

LODI, Ca.—The recent dedication of the new Lodi Japanese Community Hall marked the end of a 20-year dream by the Lodi Japanese community. As 350 guest and JACL members looked on, Lodi City Mayor Jim McCarty, Bob Anderson, and JACL President Kub Daijogo cut the ribbon to officially open the new community hall.

The dedication ceremony, with Stan Yamanaka as master of ceremony, featured speeches by Daijogo, Mayor McCarty and NCWN/Pac District Vice-Governor William Nakatani. A special presentation was made to Anderson, president of Anderson Steel Building Co., who made a substantial donation of building materials. Also honored were Vic Meyer, civil engineer, and Dick Mayer, general contractor, who donated much time and effort to the project.

Recognition was also given to the Nisei Civic Society which originated the idea for the building many years ago. JACLers recognized were Tom Tsutsumi, finance chair; Fred Nagata and Kub Daijogo, project co-chair; Don Morita, project supervisor, Dr. Hiro Kanegawa, treas., and Dr. Ken Takeda, dedication chair. Special thanks were also given to the many members who donated time and money.

The 7,000 sq. ft. building is owned and operated by the Lodi JACL and will be available for use by the entire Japanese Community. The building contains an auditorium and stage, a large kitchen, and meeting rooms.

The dedication ceremony was followed by a buffet luncheon and entertainment provided by members of the Lodi Koto, Minyo, Shingin and Hanayagi dance groups.

Persons wishing to contribute to the project can send a donation to the Lodi JACL Building Fund, 210 W. Elm St., Lodi, Ca. 95240.

Sakura Kai-EBJA auction to feature Asn-Amer. artists

EL CERRITO, Ca.—The fifth annual Sakura Kai—East Bay Japanese for Action art exhibit and auction will feature works by more than 50 Asian-American artists Saturday, Oct. 17, at the El Cerrito Community Center, 7007 Moeser Lane. Some of the participating artists include:

Mitsuko Allen, Gail Aratani, Michi Fujita, Hisako Hibi, Shigeru Jio, Monte Kawahara, Ikuru Kuwahara, Terry Lim, Stephanie Lowe, Jack Matsuoka, Harry Nakamoto, Kenjilo Nanao, Minoru Nojima, Hiroshi Ogawa, Nobuko Lillian Omi, Valerie Otani, Hiroshi Sakai, Frank Sakamoto, Wes Senzaki, Bob Sugita, Harold Takahashi, Ikuzi Teraki, Rich Tokeshi, John Toki, Leslie Toki, Chisato Watanabe, Jane Watanabe, Mitsu Yashima, Hisao Yokota, Chester Yoshida and Wendy Yoshimura.

Over 100 original items will be available for purchase in the live 8 p.m. auction, which include paintings, graphics, ceramics, sculpture, batiks, Japanese brush paintings, and other media. Door opens at 6 p.m. for a "Silent Auction' until 7. The silent auction will offer gift certificates, dinners, gourmet items, ceramics, professional services and a variety of other articles. VISA and MasterCharge will be accepted.

The two non-profit, tax-exempt community organizations, provide social services and recreational programs for Japanese-speaking elderly of the East Bay area. For information, call 848-3560 or 525-8580.

Bookshelf

● Jade, Vol. 4

Till the latest JADE (Vol. 4, #1, 1981) came the first week of September, we had not associated the Arizona Daily Star Pulitzer Prize reporter Bill Lowe was a young Chinese American writer who grew up in nearby Pasadena, majored in economics at Stanford and took creative writing courses as an elective. This interview with Lowe was an eye-opener.

This and other interesting items featured in the quarterly magazine, which has tightened its format, shows there are stories which the Asian American dailies and weeklies (like the PC) haven't bothered to notice or truly overlooked. If you're interested in the story of the Yamato Colony in Florida, this issue ($2, 3932 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles 90010) has it with old photos.—H.H.

Butte Dale, B.C., Fisheries

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PC PEOPLE

● Government

Utah state director of mental health, **Dr. Wilfred Higashi,** of Salt Lake City announced he is leaving his position after 13 years, hoping for a new challenge in the professional sector. He said he doesn't see any relief from the financial constraints on mental health and other social services in the future.

● Business

New Meiji Group, which operates supermarkets, trading companies, catering and take-out services in Los Angeles, opened its sixth "fast food" restaurant at La Mancha Shopping Center, 8th and Vermont Ave. **Bob Y. Endo,** v.p. of the group, envisions three more New Meiji Take Outs in the near future.

● Education

Jane Sasaki of Fresno, Ca., was one of 13 candidates for Minnesota Teacher of the Year. A reading specialist in the Minneapolis schools, and associated with the Univ. of Minnesota where she has taught for over a decade, she is the daughter of the Mitsuna Sasakis, graduated from Fresno State in 1965 and taught in the Clovis schools before going to Minnesota.

● Elections

Fumiko Hachiya Wasserman, an attorney in private practice, is a candidate for one of three seats on the Torrance (Ca.) board of education in the forthcoming Nov. 3 elections. She formerly taught in the Torrance school system, is married to **Ronald Wasserman,** also an attorney, and was a Los Angeles county deputy district attorney. She is also on the Pacific Heritage Bank board of directors.

● Press Row

Hokubei Mainichi Aug. 29 announced **Kathy Uno,** a Ph.D. candidate at UC Berkeley, as successor to **Linda Ogawa Ramirez** on its English section staff. Linda is with the Philippine News, P.O. Box 2767, South San Francisco 90480. She is a journalism graduate from the Univ. of Texas, on the San Francisco JACL board and 1982 Cherry Blossom Committee member.

School problems growing for overseas Japanese children

TOKYO—In the past, educating Japanese school children overseas was to provide instruction similar to that given in Japan. But as the number keeps increasing rapidly as Japanese firms boost their international activities, parents are insisting the Ministry of Education help provide an "international" education.

There are now an estimated 32,000 school-age children living abroad, the Ministry indicated in August. A total of 24,000 attend Japanese schools assisted by the Ministry, which established its first such school in Bangkok in 1956.

There are 70 such schools in 53 countries. An equal number also receive Japanese teaching material in 39 countries.

A survey is underway to determine what level of education the children overseas is compared with those in Japan, pinpoint specific problems such as overcrowing caused by local schools refusing to accept foreign pupils.

Downtown hotel for MIS Reunion chosen

SAN FRANCISCO, Ca.—The 1981 MIS Reunion selected Bellevue Hotel, 505 Geary St., as its housing headquarters for its 40th Anniversary reunion, which commences Oct. 31, 7:30 p.m. with a mixer at Japan Center's Akashi Room. Hotel reservations at $52.68 per person may be made through Gene Uratsu, housing chairman, 336 Mt. Shasta Dr., San Rafael, Ca 94903 (415—479-7267). For transportation arrangements, call Joe Kurata (415—334-0374).

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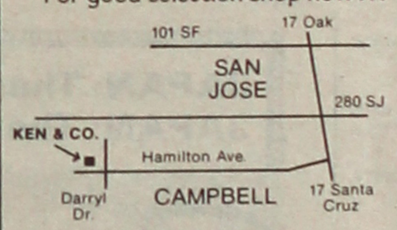

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24 camps for 'boat people' in Japan now overcrowded

TOKYO—Twenty-four camps for temporary stay of Vietnamese refugees are seriously overcrowded as a result of a marked influx of "boat people" in recent months, according to

As of Sept. 1, no fewer than 1,600 were present as against the combined accommodation capacity of 1,400.

In the mid-1979 period, each month saw nearly 50,000 Vietnamese venturing into the open sea. The 1980 outflow of an estimated monthly number of 5,000 in January rose to 10,000 in April and close to 20,000 in July, the refugee affairs office noted.

Japan's resettlement quota was raised from 1,000 to 3,000 last April by action of a cabinet decision.

The expanded quota, however, has proved of little help since the majority of recent arrivals are youths looking for resettlement in the U.S., not in Japan.

The U.S., which has been admitting 168,000 Indochinese refugees each year, has apparently changed its policy, the Foreign Ministry feels, in view of a recent U.S. fact-finding mission of refugees being dispatched in July to study the problem with visits to Thailand, Philippines and Japan.

Japanese officials generally believe the U.S. will scale down its refugee flow via Japan when its new fiscal year starts in October. The expected cutback will coincide, it is feared, with the usual peak season of the Vietnamese exodus.

(In Washington, Atty. Gen. William French Smith told the Senate Judiciary Committee Sept. 11 that the ceiling on refugees from Indochina should be reduced from its current level of 168,000 to 120,000. Well over a million refugees have fled Indochina since the 1975 Communist takeover, the majority of these resettling in the United States, preferably in Southern California. Meantime, Thailand has taken stern measures to stem the flow by officially closing the refugee centers and converting them to austere detention camps for fear that the West will abruptly end resettlement, leaving Thailand, as well as other Southeast Asian nations, with the residue of refugees.)

The Vietnamese government in July, 1979, warned by Japan to solve the refugee problem at its origin, hinting a possible cut in its economic aid to that country. Japan is unable to issue another warning because its economic assistance to Vietnam has been virtually suspended. #

What's Happening

JACL Events are identified by the name of chapter/district in bold face. Other community events show the locale set in light face.

● **OCT. 1 (Thursday)**

Detroit—Food booth, Old World Market (till Sun).

Marina—Mtg, Burton Chase Pk Mtg Rm, 7:30pm; Panel: Intergenerational Conflict.

● **OCT. 3 (Saturday)**

Philadelphia-Redress forum, Friends Mtg House, 9am.

Reno—Potluck supper, election mtg, Ctr for Relig & Life, 1101 N Virginia, 6:30-9:30pm.

Salinas Valley—Kushiyaki booth, Old Town Salinas St Fair.

Los Angeles—Karen Ishizuka play: 'Truth of the Matter', CSU-Los Angeles (2 da), Music Hall, 2 and 8 pm.

San Francisco—6th Anny Nihonmachi Legal Outreach party, Japan Ctr Theater, 6pm cocktails, 9pm dance.

Sacramento—Food bazaar, Japanese UnitedMeth Church, 11am-6pm.

● **OCT. 4 (Sunday)**

NC-WNPDC/Diablo Valley—DC exec bd mtg, Concord Inn, 1401 Willow Pass Rd, 12n-4:30pm

East Los Angeles—Issei App party, Japanese Retirement Home, 4th & Boyle, 1:30pm.

Houston—Beach party, Green Beach House, Galveston Is, 11am.

Monterey Peninsula—Issei-kai lunch.

Union City—So Alam Cty Buddhist Church fall seminar on "Harmonious Buddhist Family", 11:30-4:30pm.

● **OCT. 5 (Monday)**

Berkeley—After School programs (to Jan 22/82), Berk Asn Youth Ctr, 1414 Walnut St, 3:30-5pm.

● **OCT. 8 (Thursday)**

Los Angeles—L.A. Jr CofC Century of Pac Conf (2da): Thu dnr, Pres Gerald Ford, spkr,Century Plaza Hotel; Fri 9-12n, panels on trade/culture, Biltmore Hotel, 12n lunch honoring guests fr Jpn.

● **OCT. 9 (Friday)**

Nat'l JACL—Bd & Staff mtg (Fri 7pm-Sun noon), JACL Hq, San Francisco.

Watsonville—75th Ann'y Buddhist Temple dnr-dance, Seascape Golf Clubhouse, Aptos, 7pm.

● **OCT. 10 (Saturday)**

Florin/Elk Grove—Comm reunion (2-da), Sat banq, Woodlake Quality Inn.

Sonoma County—JAYS Keiro-kai dnr, Enmanji Hall, 6pm.

● **OCT. 11 (Sunday)**

Marin Cty/NC-WNPDC—Invit volleyball tour, Terra Linda HS, San Rafael.

San Gabriel Valley—Aki Matsuri, ESGVJCC, West Covina, 12n-10pm.

Selanoco—Golf tourn, El Prado Course, 11:30am.

West Valley—Clubhouse mortgage burning party, JACL Clubhouse; dnr at London Ribs.

Los Angeles—Maryknoll Men's Club spaghetti dnr, Maryknoll Auditorium, 12-6pm.

San Francisco—Food-fun bazaar, Christ United Presbyterian Ch, 10am-5pm.

San Francisco—SFSU-JASC seminar: 1906 S.F. school segregation of Japanese students, Konko Church hall, 1pm; Prof. Jim Okutsu, proj dir.

● **OCT. 12 (Monday)**

Las Vegas—Gen mtg, Osaka Restaurant, 7:30pm.

● **OCT. 13 (Tuesday)**

Santa Cruz—JACP show at Cal Educ Exhibs, Coconut Grove, 2-6pm.; **14th:** Monterey Conv Ctr, 2-6pm; **24th:** San Jose Conv Ctr Hall, 9am-3pm.

● **OCT. 17 (Saturday)**

Riverside—Sendai Festiv, Canyon Crest Shopping Ctr.

Las Vegas—Chapter luau, Paradise Pk., 11am-3pm.

San Francisco—Pine United Meth C 95th anny dnr, Jack Tar Hotel, 7pm.

El Cerrito—EBJA/Sakurai-Kai art auction, EC Comm Ctr, 7007 Moeser Ln, 6pm.

● **OCT. 18 (Sunday)**

Cincinnati—Bd mtg, Benny Okura's, 1:30pm.

San Gabriel Valley—3d annual Health Fair, ESGVJCC, 1-5pm.

● **OCT. 21 (Wednesday)**

San Mateo—Gen mtg, Sturge Presbyterian church, 8pm.

● **OCT. 22 (Thursday)**

Sacramento—Gen mtg, Nisei Hall, 7:30pm.

● **OCT. 23 (Friday)**

Hoosier—International Festival (3 da), Indianapolis Conv Ctr.

● **OCT. 24 (Saturday)**

Parlier—50th Anny Buddhist Church service at church; dnr 6:30pm, Reedley Comm Ctr.

El Cerrito—Sakurai-Kai benefit, Maple Hall, San Pablo.

Union City—Steak'a'Lau, SAC Buddhist Church, 5pm-1am.

● **OCT. 25 (Sunday)**

Los Angeles—Comm Health Fair, Nishi Hongwanji, 10am-3pm

● **OCT. 26 (Monday)**

Las Vegas—Bd mtg, Morizono's res, 7:30pm.

● **OCT. 31 (Saturday)**

Nisei & Rtrmnt mtg, Cal First Bank Japantown, 2pm; Household Repairs.

EVACUATION

Continued from Page 3

camp experience for O'Brien, who continues his story.)

At Santa Anita

"When I went into the Santa Anita assembly center," said Kitazawa, "the thing that struck me was barbed wire, watch towers at intervals, armed military personnel. I remember I looked out the barracks window one night and looked at a revolving search light atop the grandstand.

"I thought to myself, 'Gee, I wonder what's going to happen to me.' Not that I was that fearful or thought I'd be hurt.

"I then got involved in a writers' project in the camp. I met my wife to be and was married in Manzanar. But I can't say I think I was typical. I was fortunate.

"Some people are bitter and some not. My mother thought it was the first time she had had a vacation . . . . .

"My father was very depressed at the beginning of the war. I think he was much more of an American than I am. He really loved this country and the camp was harder on him. I hadn't established myself in life yet, but he was established back in San Jose as a nurseryman.

"But he started growing flowers at the front door of our barracks and he came back to life. Soon he was a foreman of a 400-person victory garden. He was happy again."

Cooley noted that on the West Coast, the Japanese had worked at low-level jobs, lived on little, saved their money and bought up "foot by foot" some of the richest agricultural land in the world; they grew all sorts of produce.

"And some non-Japanese in California were just itching to get their hands on the land," said Cooley. And they did, because the land was sold after the Japanese were interned for "almost nothing," he said.

Evacuation Claims

Cooley said after the war a Justice Department agency handled claims for recovery of property. "But this is still not straightened out," he said.

"The proof requirements in that program were far too high."

Kitazawa found a different attitude awaiting him when he left Manzanar.

"I came back East and was amazed that the professors were very sympathetic and couldn't understand how these things happened. And I made a lot of friends," he said. "They were very supportive.

"I got the feeling it was primarily the West Coast that got caught up in this kind of hysteria. Some foreigners are called lazy and good for nothing and condemned. But the Japanese were industrious, and we were condemned for that."

"The real thing," Kitazawa added, "is that this does not happen again to others. We did have concentration camps in this country. We do talk about human rights for other people, and President Carter talked about human rights a lot. But we do not really talk about human rights for our own people." #

UCJ Alumnae Club reunion set for campus

BERKELEY, Ca.—The UC Japanese Women Alumnae Club is holding a champagne-cheese reunion at the UC Berkeley campus women's faculty club on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1-3 p.m., to honor founders of the club's scholarship fund and awardees. Established in 1960 from the sale of the Japanese Women Students Dormitory, to date 21 scholarships and 13 fellowships have been awarded.

Wendy Yoshimura 'off parole' now

BERKELEY, Ca.—Author Lee Ruttle, whose story on Wendy Yoshimura is being considered by a publisher in wake of the popularity of the latest book on Patricia Hearst, learned this past week that she is now "off parole". She is continuing work at the Juice Bar and is teaching art in Japantown.

Reedley wins A baseball title

LODI, Ca.—Reedley JACL defended its Nisei Class A State Baseball Tournament championship over the Labor Day weekend here with three straight victories: 14-6 over L.A. Red Sox in the first round, 12-7 over Gardena in the semis; and 5-3 over San Fernando Aces in the final game.

John Yoshiwara of San Fernando won the tournament batting title with two homers and three doubles. Pitcher-third baseman Bob Kiyomoto of Reedley won the MVP award. Lodi JACL hosted the 20th annual tournament. Gardena will be host next year.

The three-day event included a Saturday night BBQ beef dinner in the new Lodi JACL Japanese Community Hall.

Eight teams who participated were:

Arroyo Grande Growers, Florin A.C., Gardena Yankees, Lodi JACL, Los Angeles Pirates, Los Angeles Red Sox, Reedley JACL, and San Fernando Aces.

On the tournament committee were:

Red Tanaka, Mas Okuhara, chair; Mauch Yamashita, coord; Harry Tanaka, ad; Alan Okamoto, program.

Retirement group changes its name

SAN FRANCISCO, Ca.—Nisei and Retirement is the new name of the local group previously known as the Committee for Pre-retirement as it launched its 1981-82 program with a session on "Nisei and the Legal System" Sept. 26 at the Masao Satow Bldg. with Kiku Funabiki in charge.

Showing that "haji" and "shikataganai" have kept many Nisei from exercising their legal rights were a panel from Nihonmachi Legal Outreach. Speakers included Lori Suzuki, Ranko Yamada, Joel Hayashida (all attorneys), and law student Pat Takayama.

A full schedule through June was also announced. For info: Sadame Kojimoto, 1816-9th Ave., San Francisco 94122. #

Visual Communications moves into JACCC

LOS ANGELES—Visual Communications, the pioneering Asian Pacific American media organization, has moved to a new office in the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, 244 S. San Pedro St., Rm. 309. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. For more info call Nancy Araki (213) 680-4462. #

Parlier Buddhists to mark 50th year

PARLIER, Ca.—A day-long celebration observing Parlier Buddhist Church's 50th anniversary will be held on Saturday, Oct. 24, with a *Chigo* procession starting at 2 p.m. from the site of the first church structure on Fresno St. near Newmark to the present church. Banquet will follow at 6:30 p.m. at the Reedley Community Center, 100 N. East Ave., it was announced Masanobu Kimura and Rev. Ikuo Nishimura, co-chairing the event.

Bishop Seigen Yamaoka of the Buddhist Churches of America will preside. Former resident ministers, Revs. Gibun Kimura, Akira Ono and Hiroshi Futaba, will gather with members and friends. For info and reservations, call or write the church: P.O. Box 574, Parlier 93648 (209—646-2864).

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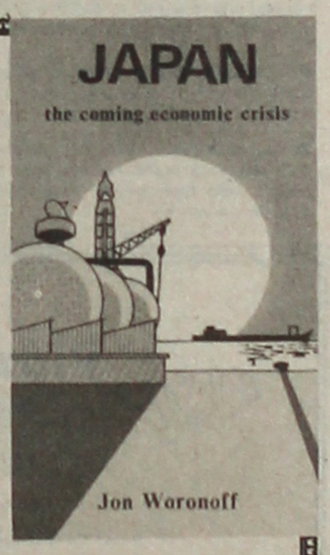

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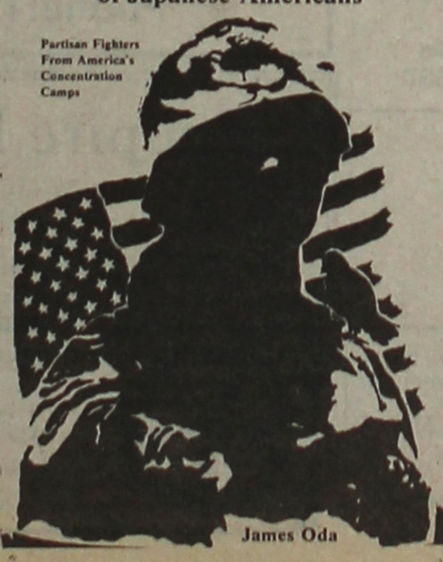

Confined in the concentration camps, many young Nisei were bitter and bewildered. Yet, many Nisei, even then, did not lose faith in America. Some volunteered for combat duties from behind the barbed wire.

This book is written by one of them. He spoke up against Japanese militarism long before the war. In the camp, he continued to call upon Nisei to fight for America.

The amazing part of this historical book is the fact that the author is a Kibei and so were hundreds of his comrades-in-arms engaged in intelligence work in the Pacific for the United States of America.

This book must be read by all Japanese Americans and all other Americans.

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