



# Redress Reports

REDRESS PHASE 3: by John Tateishi



## Silence Snapped

San Francisco

As we approach the last of the regularly scheduled hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, it's worth taking a moment's pause to reflect on what has taken place in the past few months, for the Commission hearings have signified a major event in the sometimes difficult continuum of Japanese Americans.

For the first time since the Second World War, the American public in general has been told the story of the Evacuation, many never having been aware of this particular episode in our na-

tion's history. And for the first time, the government—through the commission—has embarked on an official investigation of the events that led to the existence of America's concentration camps. It has taken forty years to reach this point, and it is of no small moment that so many have played such an important part in a drama whose denouement, whose final resolution, may have profound implications for the future of this country.

The many Issei and Nisei who came before the Commission and bared their souls, who shared their anguish and heartbreaks and even their guilt, have contributed perhaps more than they can imagine, for the catharsis was not theirs alone but a nation's partial catharsis for the wrong it committed against its own guiltless people. The nation was forced to look at its own soul, even if only briefly, and to question what lay at its heart. One need only to have sat through just one day of any of the hearings to have realized this. It was evident on the faces of the Commissioners and of the audience, and it was evident in the manner in which the hearings were reported by the media.

But what one realized even more profoundly was the strength of these people who came before the Commission, with what sense of pride and dignity they faced the Commission, and in so doing, faced the nation. There was, in my view, no sense of degradation at the baring of souls (as some of our critics had

warned there would be) or at the exhaling of even just a part of the pain that has suffocated the Japanese American community these forty years. There was too much dignity in the stories of the witnesses to even suggest a lessening of who and what they were. There was too much courage.

There was no empty rhetoric among the Issei and the Nisei witnesses. Their pragmatism did not abandon them before the Commission. Their testimonies were straightforward and simple, but within that simplicity lay the varied and complex emotions that emerged in the retelling and reliving of those years of exile. There was, of course, a repetition of the same story many times over, but this served to more clearly define the magnitude of human suffering. And even the lighter moments had in them a quality of the bittersweet. There was, after all, laughter behind barbed wire, but the barbed wire was always there.

And so witness after witness told his or her own story, personal hardships and personal tragedies, an accumulated account of a people in exile. And for the first time in forty years, a record was clearly being written about the injustice of the Evacuation. The silence of four decades was finally broken. #

## Barrows speaks on WRA before CWRIC

Testimony of Leland Barrows, a top administrative official with the War Relocation Authority, first under Milton Eisenhower and then Dillon Myer, represents the main WRA input before the Commission, as gleaned from the transcripts of July 14 session in the Senate Caucus Room.

Mr. Barrows:

Continued from Last Week

What made the Denver Post series more important was the fact that the Dies Committee at that time organized a subcommittee headed by Congressman Costello of California, and he began a series of hearings in which—well, he held nine meetings to begin with in Los Angeles, all in executive session but at the end of each day was a press announcement, inflammatory, sensational, and often based upon the sort of material he could get from the critical press. They again placed considerable reliance on some of the employees who had been discharged from one of the centers.

At that time also the Hearst press station man in Washington solely for the purpose of battling these stories around, and every day we would have a story from the Committee and another story from let's say the Hearst paper, quoting what the Committee had said the day before, so they played everything as many times as they could; and we in the authority spent practically all our time trying to run down the facts, hoping some day per chance to answer the charges. Ultimately that was given in a hearing here in Washington, of which was on the whole pretty well handled from our point of view, and in the end the Committee again made some rather mild recommendations, proceed with segregation, but they wanted to take the leave clearance authority away from WRA, and that we should launch an Americanization program in the centers.

There was one member of Congress, and may God bless him, Congressman Herman Eberharter of Pennsylvania, who dissented even from that, said that many of the charges were unproven, and that his colleagues were prejudiced; and later on when the Committee filed another report after the Tule Lake affair, he again dissented, and it was a very very cheering thing to have any voice like that from the political arena.

I've mentioned segregation, and this is a subject which caused a great deal of trouble and yet WRA could not resist it. The idea was that everyone knew that in the population there might be people definitely pro-Japanese but very few; and it should have been handled on a basis of individual evaluation as it ultimately was.

WRA felt that if the job had been done before evacuation, and only those people had been evacuated, that perhaps it would have been a contrived thing, but it wasn't. Yet we kept getting pressure from military intelligence people from all sorts of sources that to do the job and enough tensions built up in the center among different fractions, so that ultimately our own center directors and the evacuee community councils began to recommend it, so it was decided to go ahead.

We couldn't get a separate center in which to move these people, so instead of that we had to plan to vacate one, and then move the segregants in, in other words, a very disturbing process.

Tule Lake was chosen for that because it was a big center with a number of accommodations for 20,000 people we felt would be segregated, and had enough agricultural land to keep people somewhat occupied because leave was to be denied to that center.

Well, the moves were made—and also it had the largest number of potential segregants of all the centers. The moves were made in October of '43 and those were segregated who had requested repatriation to Japan, and that's understandable. Those who had said no to the loyalty question during the registration, somewhat less understandable because motivation was not in every case real disloyalty, and those who had been denied leave clearance because of some personal shortcoming, and then the family members of those groups.

The segregation and the creation of that center provoked one of the most difficult incidents in the history of the Authority in the center, and it's just too long and complicated for me to take time to try to discuss it here, in fact I don't know of all the details without more research. But it began with a truck accident among farm workers in which several were injured and one died. A group of the dissidents then called a strike to stop the shipping of produce from Tule Lake to other centers; and although after some negotiation the WRA agreed that after the crop in the ground was harvested that no more would be planted for other centers, but nevertheless the trouble continued to boil and it ended in a near riot on the 4th of November, at which time

the military police were called in and took over the center, and they administered it for two months. WRA didn't take charge again until mid-January 1944, and although it gradually was able to restore a measure of community confidence and trust, it was faced with the fact that the community was split into factions between those who were genuinely desirous of being Japanese, and those who had merely elected segregation to avoid the draft or avoid moving or just because they didn't want to move.

I would say that the reason for the incident—I'll just make this observation in my opinion, is first of all the divided nature of the community, and second the fact that the Administration there had come so to rely upon the community councils and the social structure of the evacuee community, for all the ordinary maintenance of order and discipline, and good operations, that it didn't realize in time that that had been destroyed.

Well, one other thing, on July 1, 1944 a law was passed permitting people, citizens of this country to renounce their citizenship, and although it was couched in general language, it was clearly intended for the Japanese Americans; and the Justice Department took over the administration of that. They went into the center late in the year, WRA was unhappy about it but could do nothing about it really. And nearly 5,500 people signed renunciation applications.

Later hearings were given and so in the end only 4300 people from Tule Lake were actually transported to Japan. But outside the center the whole affair put us back on the West Coast from the public relations point of view only, square 1.

The Dies Committee had resumed its investigation, the Cali-

Continued on Next Page



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Cyrena Chang Photo

**BANQUET PLANNING**—Working on the first Asian American Journalists Assn. scholarship benefit dinner are (from left) Frank Kwan, KNBC-TV producer; Tritia Toyota, KNBC-TV news anchor; and Bill Sing, L.A. Times staff writer. Dinner featuring Tom Brokaw, NBC's Today Show host, as keynote speaker will be held Nov. 6, 7:30 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency in Los Angeles.

## BARROWS Continued from Previous Page

California legislature conducted an investigation, certain local congressmen conducted their own, and what really hurt WRA was to be attacked vigorously by the San Francisco Chronicle, which up to then had been our only journalistic support in California.

Clearly WRA had become a hot political issue, it couldn't any longer function in that vacuum that we called the Executive Office of the President, it needed to be in a cabinet department, and there were people who wanted to put it in Justice or wherever.

The President chose to put it in the Department of the Interior. Obviously much of our work was related to Interior, but I also think he knew what kind of man the Secretary was. In any event, we went in there—I'm sure we were looked over, and perhaps the next speaker can tell you about that—but in any case we were supported by the Secretary and the Under Secretary.

So following the 1st of January 1944 WRA could begin to concentrate on a basic job of relocation, and it worked hard on that, taking great advantage of the work of the Nisei soldiers in Europe unable by military secrecy to talk about the several thousand who were also serving in the Pacific, we couldn't talk about that till the war was over.

And in the process of relocation, the population was disseminated, some into every one of the 48 states except South Caro-

lina, of course there were heavy concentrations around certain cities.

On December 18, 1944, WRA announced since the day before the Army had lifted the exclusion orders on the Pacific Coast, the WRA announced and said it would close the centers within a certain date in the future, beginning six months after the first of January '45, and ending a year later.

This put us into our last struggle, both in the centers and in public relations. Very few of the evacuees welcomed the decision, some of them were apathetic, some were hostile; and as evacuees who did go out to the West Coast, reached their old home, some of them ran into the old racist behavior, but that was quieted down with the help of Caucasian Army officers who had served with the Nisei and came and made speeches up and down California. Of course many other people helped. But in any event the problem was pretty well cared for.

But evacuees, many of them didn't want to leave. And an organized campaign against closing the centers developed. Now there were a lot of them who had valid reasons for fearing to go back to private life. I would have to say I'm afraid that already institutional living had institutionalized them, and this was something that is a very bad effect on this whole experience in my view.

Happily, closing the centers came in time in WRA's opinion; if we had to wait another year it might have been impossible.

The opposition came from a lot of the good people who had supported WRA in the early period, when it was catching fire from the racists. But Mr. Myer persisted, insisted, among other things he had to schedule trains to move them at a time when we were moving troops to the Pacific Coast, so he had to set schedules and live with them.

Well, the centers were closed on time. Other work was left to do, one of them was to care for trying to obtain some resolution of the property loss. Unfortunately WRA was never able to do very much about that. At the end it prepared a draft law setting up a claims commission to be administered by the Department

*Continued on Next Page*

## Sansei county official under D.A.'s investigation

LOS ANGELES—Special Investigations Division of District Attorney John Van de Kamp's office here is looking into accusations of a possible conflict of interest involving Mike Ishikawa, Los Angeles County Cultural and Community Center. Dr. Jokichi Takamine, nationally acknowledged expert on alcohol problems, will introduce the program.

The D.A. spokesman said Oct. 23 that Ishikawa, 37, may

### Kitano's alcoholism study completed

LOS ANGELES—Results of a study of alcohol drinking practices among local Chinese and Japanese residents will be presented Nov. 12, 7 p.m. at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center. Dr. Jokichi Takamine, nationally acknowledged expert on alcohol problems, will introduce the program.

Study was conducted by UCLA's Dr. Harry H. L. Kitano and his staff of Herb Hatanaka, Wait-sang Yeung, Lynn Chai and Joyce Jinde, who questioned 298 Japanese and 298 Chinese respondents. Results will be compared with the national sample. Presentation is sponsored by Special Services Group (825-8260).

### 'Power' topic of APWN conference Nov. 14

LOS ANGELES—"Power: How to Get It, How to Use It, and How to Keep It" is the all-day conference topic Nov. 14 for the Asian Pacific Women's Network of Los Angeles and Orange Counties at CSU Dominguez Hills. State Sen. Diane Watson and Joanne Yamauchi, professor of communications at American University, Washington, will be featured speakers.

Other participants include Elizabeth Higashi, Times Mirror Corp.; Mary Wong Lee, Allstate S&L; and Teresa Watanabe, L.A. Herald-Examiner. For info: Debbie Nakatomi (213) 460-3555

have violated county codes in operating an outside public relations firm, International Relations Consultants, which specializes in international relations.

The charges against the Sansei public official allege that he used county employees in his office for his private enterprise; listed his county phone number on his business stationery and that he had used county personnel to send out invitations to a \$50-per-person reelection fund-raiser for Supervisor Pete Schabarum.

Ishikawa was also accused of working more than 24 hours per week, in addition to his regular 40 hour week county schedule, and that he supposedly earned up to \$50,000 a year for his outside practice.

#### Charges Under Study

John Stillman, deputy district attorney, has been assigned to the case and told the Pacific Citizen Oct. 30 that the Division was investigating the charges to determine if county penal codes have been violated.

To the local press however, Ishikawa has denied any serious wrongdoing and added that the initial charges of conflict of interest had been filed by Dan Nelson, a senior deputy whom Ishikawa had fired earlier.

He also denied accusations regarding the amount of time spent on his outside practice, as well as his income. "I wish I were making that much," he added.

The La Habra, Ca., resident told the Rafu Shimpo Oct. 28 that he was glad the D.A.'s office was involved and that he would "cooperate fully" with the investigation.

Ishikawa is one of three Japanese Americans to head a county government department, the other two being Dr. Thomas Noguchi, chief medical examiner-county coroner; and Eddy Tanaka, chief, Dept. of Public Social Services.

Raised in the San Diego area,

Ishikawa was a field investigator for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and has been actively involved with the Democratic Party as a fund-raiser organizer. He was also a past Orange County JACL president and served a term as PSWDC governor.

## Witnesses testify in court over Mayor Sato's holdup

LONG BEACH, Ca.—One of the three teenagers charged in the Sept. 2 shotgun holdup of Mayor Eunice Sato and a minister (PC Oct. 9) testified on Oct. 14 in Long Beach Juvenile Court that the alleged robbery was committed by his brother and another boy while he sat in a nearby car, it was reported in the Long Beach Press Telegram.

The 15-year-old was granted immunity from the prosecution by Juvenile Commissioner Robert Fletcher for his testimony against the two co-defendants, each 16.

The incident took place in the parking lot of the Silverado Methodist Church, while Sato was seated in her automobile talking with Rev. Richard Edgar who was outside the car.

The youth testified that he and his companions were driving by the church when they noticed the Japanese Ameri-

can woman and Edgar standing in the parking lot.

After parking the vehicle and leaving the youth inside, the two companions took a shotgun from the front seat and "walked back toward the church."

When the two returned, they threw the purse onto the back seat and took off, the youth said.

According to Sato and Edgar, both of whom testified on the same day, they were ready to leave the parking lot when two boys, one carrying the shotgun, suddenly appeared and demanded money.

After robbing Edgar of his wallet, the armed bandit ordered Sato to open her car door, wherein she complied and he then took her purse.

Tips received from residents after the holdup resulted in the identification of the suspects within a week of the incident and subsequent arrests.

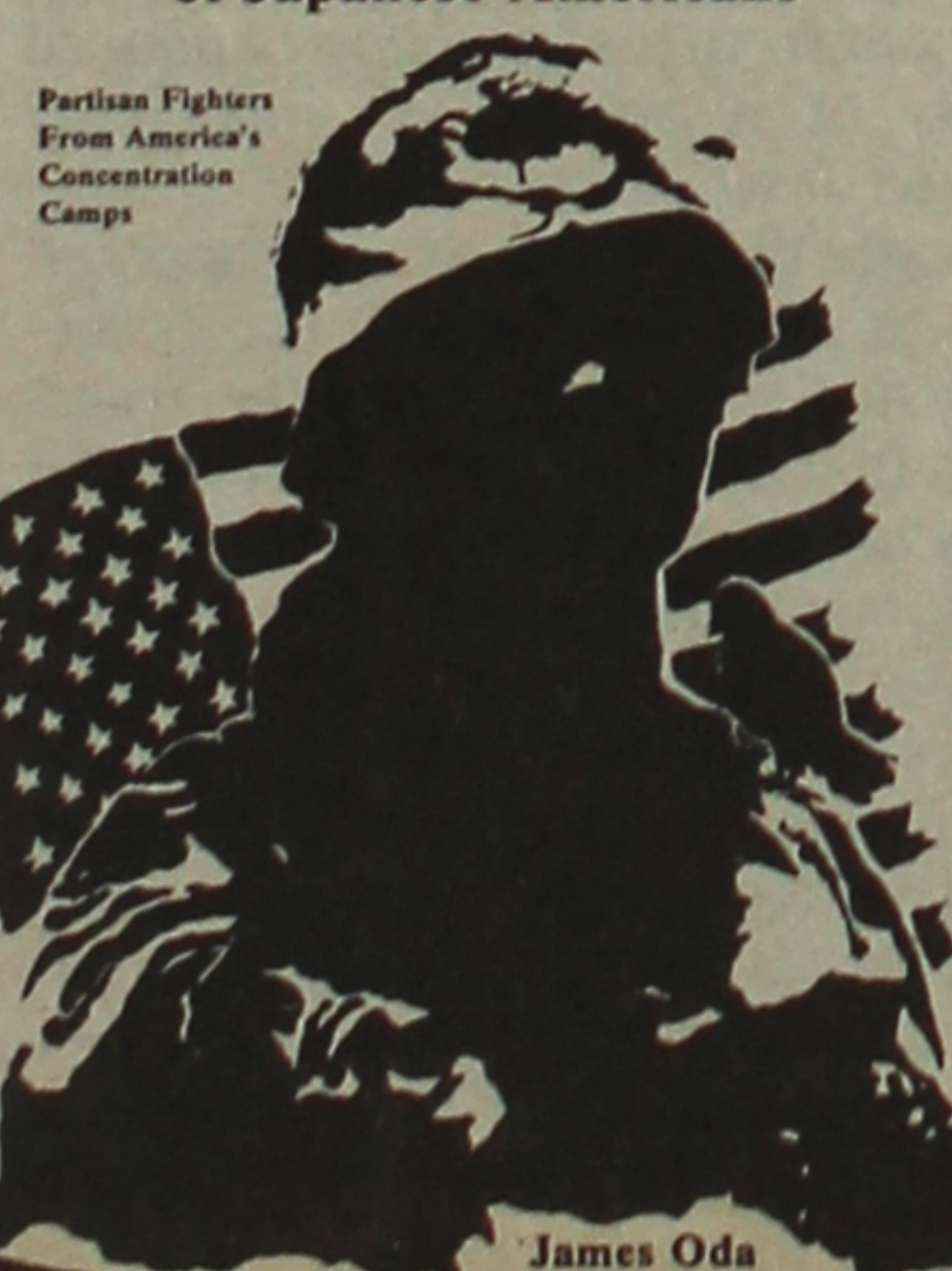
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## HEROIC STRUGGLES of Japanese Americans



James Oda

## From the Author's Desk

(Part 3)

Recently JA dissidents claimed "major findings" in the National Archives: namely that wartime JACLers acted as informers, demanded deportation of disloyals, etc.

All these facts are interpreted in the light of one's point of view—as seen from one whose sympathy leaned toward Japan or America. My book explicitly and openly deals with these events. (You need not scrutinize the national archives files.)

All JA senators, judges, professors and businessmen owe their success, in one way or another, to the heroic sacrifices of the Nisei GIs and the wartime leadership of JACL.

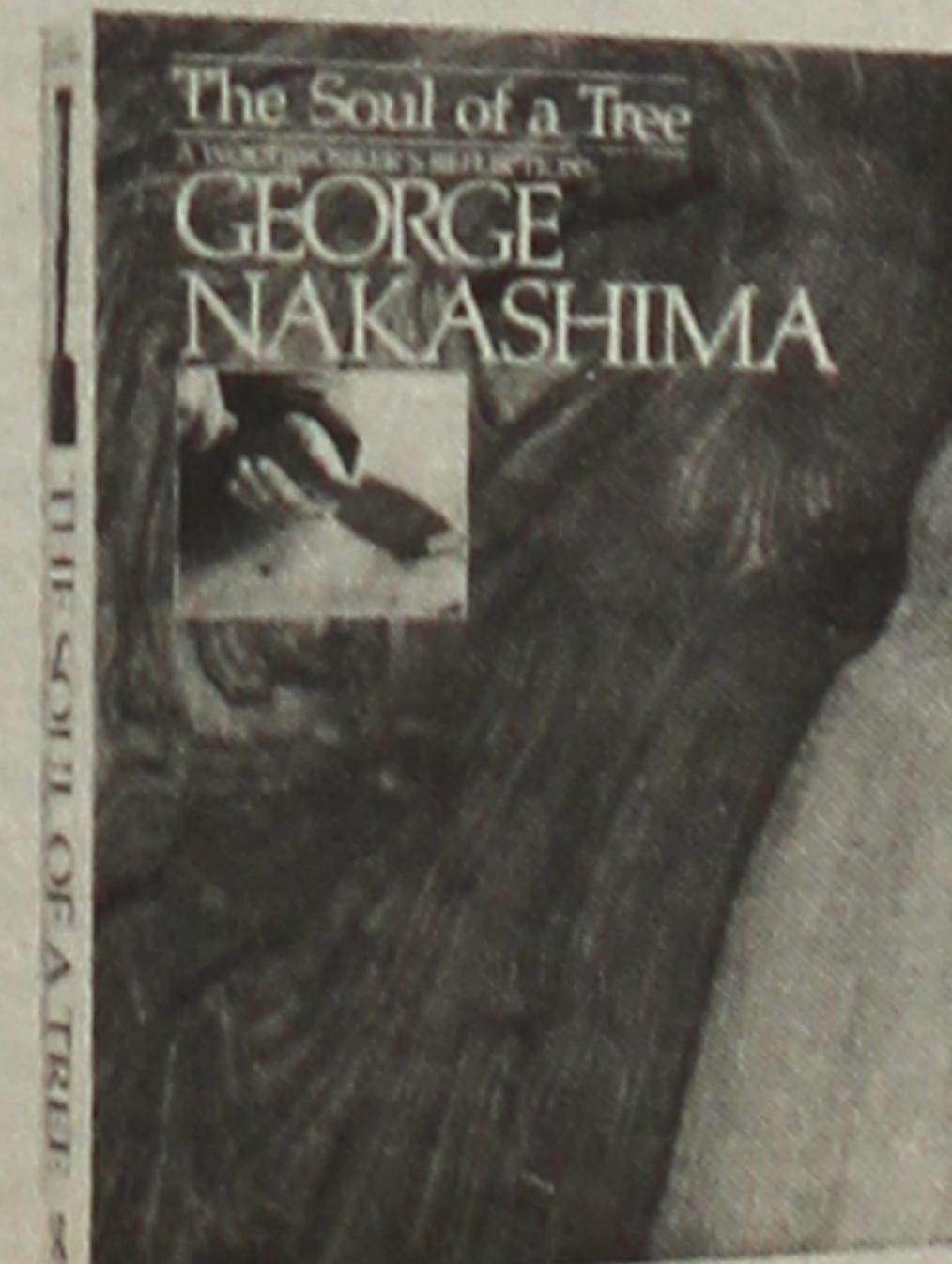
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FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

## Heart Mountain—Reunion and Redress

Denver, Colo.

Several years ago, I cannot remember now how many but it wasn't too far back, Florence Uba and some of her friends organized a reunion in Los Angeles for the guys and girls who had worked on the Sentinel, the weekly newspaper at Heart Mountain WRA camp. Quite a bunch of us got together. We went on a boat tour of the harbor area, as I recall, and then there was a banquet aboard a ship in Los Angeles harbor.



There was a lot of reminiscing and exclaiming over each other, and catching up with the happenings of three decades. It was great fun because we had become good friends in camp, we were proud of our product and shared a lot of memories, most of them not unpleasant despite the

unhappy circumstances that had brought us together.

Now I see by the papers that other residents of Heart Mountain have organized a committee and have sent out fliers inviting ex-Wyomingites to a reunion next April 2 and 3 in Los Angeles. The invitation says: "Scheduled is a special reunion banquet and dance filled with old friends and familiar faces. Please come and share some of your special memories with us—we look forward to seeing you there."

Times change. The registration fee, including dinner, dance, hospitality and special memory book, is \$45 if paid this year, \$50 later. Most people who worked at the camp were paid \$16 a month plus a small clothing allowance and room and board, such as it was. The reunion will be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel and the room rate is \$60 a night. Plus tax.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

## With the Kalmucks

Philadelphia

IN CONJUNCTION WITH our public responsibilities, we are called upon every so often to preside at weddings. Particularly where the contracting parties—marriage is a contract, a singularly unique one under the law—are of Asian background, we invariably assent to perform the ceremony. We do so, recognizing that Asians, like others, should have the opportunity to have one of its "own kind" officiate—just as other segments of our society likewise do. And being the only Asian public official in these parts, we have had occasion to join in matrimony those of Chinese, Asian Indian and Japanese backgrounds. This is not to suggest that we have not so joined Caucasian couples, for we have; it is that wherever an Asian is involved, we make a special effort to accommodate.



IN THE COURSE OF conducting wedding ceremonies, we have had occasion to use an interpreter, to use vows prepared by the couple themselves (including some very poignant ones), to participate in a "peoples' wedding" which can be quite refreshing from the stilted, formal proceedings with which we are all familiar. In every instance, we make an effort to provide a relaxing, and if possible a warm, atmosphere: it is nerve-wracking enough simply to enter into the ceremony. I know.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO we received a request from a young lady whose name was palpably Asian, although I was not quite sure. So, as with all such requests, I agreed to meet with the young couple. When she appeared with her fiance (a young Swiss dentist who was teaching at a local university), my initial intuition was confirmed: she was distinctly an Asian, more particularly a Mongolian, and specifically a Kalmuck, a very charming and striking beauty. Her last name, although Russian-sounding, was nonetheless Kalmuck, verified when I met her gracious parents at the wedding.

THE WEDDING PARTY was a cosmopolitan conglomeration of the family and friends of the couple: Asian Indian, Black, Japanese (excluding this writer), White and, of course, many

Kalmucks. I stayed for the reception and thoroughly enjoyed myself, chatting with the various guests including many of the Kalmuck guests. I absorbed much information in the course of that afternoon in the garden of a beautiful estate, and I asked that details be provided me of their fascinating background and experiences. They promised to do so.

IT SEEMS THAT many Kalmucks fled Mongolia from Russian rule, travelling to the Balkan Peninsula, primarily Yugoslavia. Too, centuries before, when Genghis Kahn swept into the tier of lower Europe, many Mongolians remained and settled. Following the outbreak of World War II, Nazi Germany conscripted many Kalmucks into forced labor, uprooting them and placing them wherever the German war machine desired. Hence, at the conclusion of hostilities, these sturdy people were left homeless and like many other refugees, many sought to come to the Land of Opportunity: America. But it was not to be easy.

WHEN THE KALMUCKS sought to join the many other refugees entering the United States, our authorities sought to shunt them to South America: Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay. When this met with resistance, then the alternative presented to them was Alaska. It was only after several organizations intervened, including the ever-faithful American Friends Service Committee, that the evasive maneuvers of our officials were defeated and a few Kalmucks were able to arrive at our shores. In the Philadelphia area, there are approximately 2,000 Kalmucks who began their arrival in the early 1950's.

THESE ARE PROUD, hardy, independent people, not unlike our Issei parents. They are robust, out-going folks, most enjoyable company. When I am possessed of some details of their history, and some of their experiences (some of which I learned that afternoon), I hope to share them with you in these columns.

BY THE WAY, the Kalmucks are aware, with dismay, of the background of what happened to the Issei and Nisei in the United States following the outbreak of the war. They asked many questions of me about that sorrowful episode in the history of this great Nation.

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

## Roundtable on TV Programming

Washington

Greater knowledge and understanding of the Japanese American community in the United States by Americans continues to be a major concern to all of us.

The recent August 24, 1981 Newsweek feature on "Cable TV: Coming of Age" suggests an important vehicle through which the experiences, concerns and issues of the Japanese American community could be disseminated to the American public.

Through television broadcasting, the unique, multicultural story of the Japanese American community can be effectively presented.

At this time, I believe it would be appropriate to conduct national roundtable discussions with Japanese American community leaders from the legal, business, professional, media and other fields, to study the feasibility of creating a national Japanese American plan for the development of network, independent, public and cable television systems.

The Washington JACL office is seeking your advice and your candid views regarding the future use of the television broad-

## 35 Years Ago

NOV. 9, 1946

Oct. 15—Canada converts former air force station at Fingal, Ont., to house Japanese Canadian evacuees from ghost town camps.

Nov. 3—Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron admits his wartime prejudice against Japanese Americans during Nisei veterans testimonial dinner: "I (am) convinced beyond all peradventure of doubt, the Nisei have been true." Over 1,200 jam Rodger Young

Auditorium event.

Nov. 4—Three Nisei (Albert Inouye, Rose and Martha Katayama) tell U.S. district court at Los Angeles their renunciation as teenagers at Tule Lake was coerced; file for restoration of citizenship.

Nov. 5—California voters repudiate alien land law, defeat Prop. 15 by 250,000 plurality (4-3 margin); Prop. 11 to establish FEPC loses by 3-1 margin... People's mandate has upset 50 years of anti-Orientalism in California, says JACL secretary Mike Masoka.

casting industry, and the role for the Japanese American community in that industry.

You may wish to focus your thoughts on the following questions, as well as others which you feel should be addressed:

1—Your assessment of the present Japanese American coverage by the broadcasting industry and its effectiveness in portraying Japanese American's to the American public. In other words, "Is this the story we want told?"

2—Based upon your experiences, could the Japanese American community create a national television broadcasting plan to insure that "our" story is told?

3—Should the Japanese American community take the leadership role in insuring our coverage by the television broadcasting industry? Or, should we allow "natural" forces take their course and allow others to set the parameters of our public perception and coverage?

4—Issue—if a plan is developed—what factors should constitute "our" plan?

5—If a plan is developed it may include the creation of a public corporation controlled by members of the Japanese American community to set forth the strategy of developing, producing, and broadcasting programs through network, cable, et. al., television systems. Do you feel such a national public corporation is feasible based upon your experiences with the Japanese American community?

**Additional thoughts:** Through the cable network system perhaps a weekly one-half hour national Japanese American political, business, social and cultural news program, as well as timely commentaries could be broadcast to selected market sectors and geographic locations.

The potential utilization and impact of the television broadcasting industry on America's understanding of the Japanese American experience is unlimited.

Your opinion and views will be kept confidential. Your reply, either oral or written, would be appreciated: Washington JACL Office, Ron Ikejiri, 1730 Rhode Island Ave NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Heart Mountain reunion isn't unique. Ex-inmates of other camps have held reunions and from what I've heard, a good time was had by all. As WRA camps went, Heart Mountain probably was no better and no worse than any of the others. In summer it wasn't nearly as hot as Poston or Gila, but it was substantially colder in winter. The dust storms were miserable, but at least the dust didn't taste like alkali as it did at Topaz in Utah. If the desert climate was excessively dry, it might have been more pleasant than the rains and mud of Arkansas. As for the food, it probably ranged from horrible to mediocre, which is about all that could be said for the fare in any of the camps.

So why a reunion? Well, obviously they indicate there was more to camp life than the sad, infuriating, outrageous stories—no one could question their authenticity—told by some witnesses at the recent redress hearings.

Not long ago, survivors of the Nazi concentration camps held a reunion in Israel. It was both a sad and happy occasion, sad for the memory of the victims, happy that there were survivors. That reunion was explained as an opportunity for those who came through to try and learn details of the stories of those who didn't.

That element doesn't exist in the reunion of those who lived in the WRA camps. Nor is there any similarity between what happened in the WRA camps and the Nazi extermination camps and any attempt to see even a vague parallel is a fraud.

I have no idea what members of the Redress Commission will think about a reunion of one-time evacuees dining and dancing and sharing memory books. The hearings so far have produced persuasive evidence that a terrible wrong was done to the human rights of a people, and of course we all knew that. But there is much doubt about what would be proper redress and one must wonder whether perhaps the reunion ought to be part of the evidence to be considered in weighing what redress should be.

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Art Nishisaka	731-0758	
ORANGE COUNTY		
Ken Ige	943-3354	James Seippel 527-5947
Mack Miyazaki	963-5021	Ken Uyesugi 558-7723
Walter E. Plegel	639-0461	
EAST LOS ANGELES / MONTEREY PARK		
Takuo Endo	265-0724	Robert Oshita 283-0337
Tak Ogino	685-3144	George Yamate 386-1600
GARDENA VALLEY		
Jeff K. Ogata	329-8542	Sugino-Mamiya Ins Agy 538-5808
Stuart Tsujimoto	772-6529	George J Ono 324-4811
WEST LOS ANGELES		
Arnold Maeda, CLU	398-5157	Steve Nakaji 391-5931
DOWNEY: Ken Uyetake 773-2853		
SAN DIEGO: Ben Honda 277-8082		
SAN FERNANDO VLY: Hiroshi Shimizu, CLU 363-2458		
SAN GABRIEL VLY: Rocky Iwamoto 285-7755		

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### CCDC endorses APAAC as group

FRESNO, Ca.—The Central California JACL District Council joined the Asian Pacific American Advocates of California as an "organization" member, contributing \$100, it was announced by Tony Ishii, district governor. Individuals and organizations in Central California are pushing to raise \$9,000 as its share toward the new state-wide, nonpartisan, non-profit educational group to advocate for common concerns share by Asian Pacific Americans.

Individual contributions (\$20 individual, \$30 couple, \$10 student/seniors) may be sent to Jeanette Gallego-Lao, 2989 E. Huntington Blvd., Fresno, CA 93721. #

### Fresno JACL board adds 9 new members

FRESNO, Ca.—Norman Otani, 1981 chapter president, announced the new board members who will serve for two-years:

Taro Katagiri CLU, 1976 pres; Henry Kazato MD, early developer of chapter scholarship program; John Kubota, radio-TV producer and Hokubei Mainichi correspondent; Dr Vivian Kunimitsu, CSUF asso prof of child development and psych; Sharon Nakamoto, CSUF student; Ben Nakamura CPA, past dist gov and chap pres, commissioner on Fresno city parking authority, chmn of Woodward Park Japanese Garden Development Comm; Barbara Taniguchi, 1978 pres; Dr Raymond Weitzman, CSUF chmn of linguistics dept, prof of linguistics; and Ken Yokota, Cal First Bank mgr, West Fresno.

### Sonoma CL board to answer Joiner

SANTA ROSA, Ca.—The Sonoma County JACL Board discussed at length the recent Ernest Joiner column against redress appearing Sept. 9 in the Sebastopol Times and will formally answer the half-truths and omission of important facts surrounding the callous disregard of constitutional rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.

The same column was also read over San Francisco KGO on provoking further discussion and letters to the newspapers, much of it racist in nature, according to the Sonoma County JACL.

JACLers, at the same time, were expected to respond to present a balanced view.

### Detroit JAYs host MDYC workshop

DETROIT—To prepare for the Midwest District youth workshops over the Nov. 6-7 weekend at Farmington Hills Holiday Inn, the Detroit JAYs met in August to re-establish the chapter, electing a cabinet headed by Chris Doering.

Plight of youth chapters was noticeable in the number of the youth leaders attending colleges away from home, leaving a stalwart few to maintain the momentum. MDYC chair Alysa Watanabe, for instance, is a first-year student at UM, Ann Arbor.

## INSURANCE

Continued from Front Page

designed to duplicate benefits that are offered by JACL's present coverage in so far as an insurance type plan can duplicate benefits of a health care provider. In most cases the benefits are as good as presently offered, but there are a few benefits that are either superior to or are not found in our present plan.

1. **Room and Board:** Semi-private.
2. **Deductible:** \$100 with a maximum of 2 per family.
3. **Accident:** \$500 (no deductible or co-insurance).
4. **Stop-Loss:** 80% to \$2,000, then 100% to \$1,000,000.
5. **X-Ray and Lab:** Full coverage for accident. Hospital coverage for sickness.
6. **Maternity:** \$1,000 to hospital, \$100 to doctor for normal delivery. Complications of pregnancy are covered as a disability.
7. **Well-Baby Care:** Full coverage after deductible and co-insurance.

### Milwaukee JACL to hold redress fundraising party

MILWAUKEE—The JACL Milwaukee Chapter will hold a redress fundraising dinner party on Saturday, Nov. 14 at 6 p.m., at the Servite Woods Lodge on 8543 No. Servite Dr. Witnesses who testified at the Chicago hearings in September will speak and open discussions on the hearings and redress will be held. Space is limited (100 persons); interested persons should send their reservations of \$10.00 per person made out to Julius Fujihira, 5856 So. 33rd Court, Milwaukee, Wis. 53221.

ance have been satisfied while in the hospital.

8. **Dental:** \$750 benefit for Usual and Customary charges. \$100 deductible but integrated with the medical deductible.

9. **Medicare Supplement:** Offers benefits not covered by Medicare up to \$10,000.

10. **Premiums:** Age-rated, monthly premiums.

0-39	
Member only	\$39.98
Member + 1	79.96
Member + 2	99.95

### 1000 Club

(Year of Membership Indicated) Century; \*\* Corp; L Life; M Memorial

OCT 19-23, 1981 (26)  
 Chicago: 25-George R Teraoka (Chi).  
 Downtown Los Angeles: 16-Tom S Hashimoto.  
 Fresno: 23-Dr Otto H Suda.  
 Hollywood: 1-Sumiko S Kozawa.  
 Livingston-Merced: 27-Eric Andow.  
 Mile-High: 23-Dr Takashi Mayeda.  
 Monterey Peninsula: 29-Minoru Uyeda, 17-James Tabata.  
 Orange County: 30-Harry H Matsukane.  
 Pasadena: 23-Fred Asaichi Hiraoka.  
 Philadelphia: 22-Chiyoko T Koiwai.  
 Placer County: 18-Bunny Y Nakagawa.  
 Portland: 7-Utaka Morishita, 20-William Y Sakai.  
 Sacramento: 22-George Hamai, 22-Dr Stanley Y Inouye.  
 Salt Lake: 24-Alice Kasai.  
 San Fernando Valley: 31-Susumu Yokomizo.  
 San Gabriel Valley: 17-Dr George S Mizunoue.  
 Seattle: 26-Howard S Sakura, 30-Fred T Takagi.  
 Stockton: 20-Roy S Nakashima.  
 Twin Cities: 30-Charles Tatsuda.  
 Venice-Culver: 23-Dr Mitsuo Inouye.  
 West Los Angeles: 25-Joe Uyeda.  
 National: 2-Iwao Rocky Yamaguchi.

**CENTURY CLUB\***  
 9-Takashi Mayeda (MHI), 2-Iwao Rocky Yamaguchi (Nat).  
**SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)**  
 Active (Previous total) .....1,891  
 Total this report ..... 26  
 Current total .....1,917

40-65	
Member only	\$48.10
Member + 1	93.20
Member + 2+	120.50

**Medicare Supplement: \$25.00**

These premium and benefits offered by the administrator and the various insurance companies are only valid until December 31, 1981. If we should decide to implement this plan after that date, then it would be necessary to review the benefits and premium levels and an adjustment would be made.



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- Japanese Chamber Social Services
- Japanese Welfare Rights Organization
- Little Tokyo People's Rights Organization
- So. Calif. Society For The Japanese Blind

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