

CWRIC HEARINGS: WASHINGTON

Masaoka responds to JACL critics, recalls League's WW2 actions

By PETER IMAMURA

WASHINGTON—Former JACL National Secretary Mike Masaoka responded Nov. 3 to some of the accusations made against him and the League concerning their wartime actions in the evacuation process. Speaking before the nine-member Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in the Senate Caucus Room, Masaoka, answered, in particular, the charges brought forth by playwright Frank Chin (who testified before the CWRIC in Seattle on Sept. 9) which purported that Masaoka and the WRA "created" the loyalty oath in a "controlled indoctrination program" of Japanese Americans.

Prior to his testimony, Masaoka told Commissioners and the audience of about 60 persons that some of them may have received a letter, issued by William Hohri of the National Council for Japanese American Redress (NCJAR), which said, among other things, "It is public knowledge that the Commission was conceived by Mr. Mike Masaoka and was created through the lobbying and legislative efforts of the Japanese American Citizens League and the Japanese American members of Congress."

The letter had been passed out at the entrance of the hearing room to protest the second appearance of Masaoka. Attached to the letter was a copy of Chin's written testimony and a 25-page, April 6, 1942 letter from Masaoka to the then WRA Director Milton Eisenhower (which contained recommendations to the WRA from the JACL).

Regarding Hohri's allegation that Masaoka "conceived" the CWRIC, Masaoka said, "This is not true." He then explained that he had been recovering from a heart attack at the time that members of the JACL and Nikkei members of Congress met to discuss the issue of redress.

Hawaii Claim Bill Format Suggested

Since two of the members of Congress were from Hawaii, noted Masaoka, they recommended a bill similar to the one which created the Hawaiian Native Lands Claim Commission.

Masaoka said that "the fact is, that a member of that delegation suggested that Congress would more likely be able to support a Commission bill, than any other type of bill."

Masaoka also felt that the bill introduced by Rep. Michael Lowry (D-Wa.) which calls for \$15,000 plus \$15 a day for each day spent in camp, would not be a fair method of redress, since "those who stayed in camp the longest, would receive more" and those who volunteered for military service, as well as those who left the camps to continue their education, would receive less.

The former JACL National Secretary also felt that the Lowry bill was not "justified" because heirs of camp internees who were never in the United States during the war, would also qualify for the reparations.

He added that "the commission approach is better, for it could examine all the facts, and based upon the facts, it would recommend to Congress, what it thought to be appropriate."

"If this Commission decides on an individual compensation," noted Masaoka, "it was felt that if it were endorsed by a distinguished group of American citizens such as those of you who sit on this Commission, it would have a better chance to be accepted by Congress than just some legislation put in by a junior congressman from Washington (Lowry)."

Rebuttal to Bendtsen and McCloy Testimonies

Masaoka then explained that he did indeed sit in on some of the decision-making processes involving the evacuation, but offered his response to the testimonies of Karl R. Bendtsen and John J. McCloy, who had both defended their WW2 actions (PC Nov. 13):

"They (Bendtsen, McCloy) may have intended what they said, or expressed their intentions on their part in the camps to be right, but I can tell you, from personal experience, and from the facts that were relayed to me, that in many cases, the actual camp life, and what happened, did not come up to the intentions of the Army."

He added that "the framers (of legislation and regulation involving the evacuation) may have the finest intentions in the world, but they cannot necessarily control those who carry out, or implement, those particular laws and regulations."

"And with due credit to Mr. McCloy and Mr. Bendtsen, while their intentions may have been the most noble, unfortunately, facts, were not up to par."

RESPONSES TO HOHRI-CHIN

Masaoka then gave his answer to critics Hohri and Chin:

"Do they want to deny me the right to appear before (the Commission)? Are they trying to deny the Commission the right to ask me about some of these questions (regarding the evacuation)?"

"Why an organization... like the Japanese American Citizens League, had to take over, because no one else could, the leadership of a very confused and chaotic community. Why an organization of young people, averaging less than 21 years of age, had to accept the awesome responsibility to decide whether we ought to cooperate with the government."

"Why? ... Well, you and I may have our own explanations. And I can only say that as far as the so-called '25-page letter (to Eisenhower on April 6, 1942)', yes, I wrote the letter; I might not write the same thing today, but before this Commission and before the American people, I say that I am not sorry, and that I believed in the United States, and I was patriotic enough, to carry out what I thought best."

Masaoka pointed out that Chin was "not even of Japanese ancestry"



PC Photos by George Wakiji

All nine members of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians are present for the first time at Nov. 2-3 hearings in Washington, D.C. they are (from left) Amb. Arthur Goldberg, Fr. Robert Drinan, Sen. Hugh Mitchell, Sen. Edward Brooke, vice-chair Rep. Daniel Lungren (R-Calif.), chairperson Joan Z. Bernstein, Special Counsel Angus MacBeth, Dr. Arthur Flemming, Judge William Marutani, and Fr. S.V. Gromoff.



Author James A. Michener and his wife, Mari, offer their testimony to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Washington.

Nishimoto to head PSWDC

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—In a noble gesture, Mas Dobashi of East Los Angeles JACL released the 14 votes he had received to enable the Pacific Southwest JACL District Council to acclaim DC vice governor Cary Nishimoto of Marina JACL as district governor for the coming biennium during the fourth quarterly session hosted by

the Las Vegas JACL at the Flamingo Hilton. Dobashi and Nishimoto both had 14 votes in the election.

Other officers elected were: J.D. Hokoyama (Downtown L.A.), vice-gov; Sandi Kawasaki (Pan Asian), treas; Linda Hara (Pan Asian), sec; Gloria Julagay (Orange Cty), Miki Himeno (East L.A.), Dr. Richard Matsuishi (Ariz.), Miyo Senzaki (Pasadena), Gene Takamine (Selanoco) and Toshiko Yoshida (Prog. Westside), bd membs.

Over 100 delegates and boosters were present including Dr. James Tsujimura of Portland, national president, who spoke at the luncheon, stressing one of JACL's long-range goals lies in retaining "our cultural heritage to strengthen America's pluralism."

Out-going governor Dennis Kunisaki (Pan Asian) presided at business session. Don Frazier, Las Vegas JACL president, Lillian Morizono and George Goto co-chaired the host committee (which assured this reporter they would not mind doing it again, if the PSWDC decides to have its major election meeting here every other

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• New advertisers

The nation-wide PC business directory this week has two newcomers: **Martna Tamashiro**, active in the Latin America JACL, heads Travel Guild ensconced in the busy Bonaventure Hotel in downtown L.A. **Yoshio Satow** of Randy Satow Realtors is a long-time Monterey Peninsula JACLer who reminds his sphere is in the Golf Capital of the World.

3 Tacoma area Nikkei elected

TACOMA, Wa.—Pierce County residents Nov. 3 voted in not one but three Nikkei to public offices. Bob Mizukama was elected mayor of Fife, Dick Osaka was elected mayor of the neighboring town of Milton, and Eugene Matsusaka won a seat on the Tacoma School Board. Mizukami and Osaka are members of the Puyallup Valley chapter.

In San Jose, Ca., three were elected to school boards: Vic Nakamoto, Alum Rock School Board; Richard Tanaka, Eastside Union High School District; and Michael Honda, a four-year seat in the San Jose Unified District—a contest that attracted 16 candidates.

A fourth Nisei on the ballot, 14-year Alum Rock school board member Ed Hoshino, who lost by one vote to George Nelson, said he would not ask for a recount.

In Sacramento, Shiro Tokuno was re-elected to the Natomas Unified School District board. S. Don Sato was the top vote getter in the Folsom-Cordova School District race, but Ernest N. Sasaki lost his bid for a seat on the Roseville Joint High School District board.

■ What is impossible by the nature of things is not confirmed by any law.—Justinian Code.

and added: "He says that he is a historian. Yet those of us who lived in the prewar America know, that the aim of most sociologists, and the great American dream, was to assimilate, all of the immigrant generations into what was called the American melting pot."

Masaoka understood, that because of today's ethnic awareness, judging what was done by the JACL in 1942 by present standards "might not look so good." But he again answered Chin:

"Let me say also, that the accusations made against me personally and against the organization, read like a fantastic scenario, that some playwright decided he'd write, and he selectively chose words, out of context, if you will, of certain places. Certainly, he did not produce all of the facts, in order to create the climax that he might have wanted for (his) drama."

"I say for the record and I repeat, not once, has Mr. Chin talked to me about any of these events, nor has any of the officers of these various organizations who are now questioning what the JACL did, under partiality, at least, me."

Bernstein: CWRIC Not 'Conducting a Trial'

CWRIC chair Joan Bernstein reminded Masaoka that neither the JACL nor any other organization was "on trial" and that the Commission's function must stay within its mandate.

So Masaoka proceeded to recite some of his recollections during the war and painted a picture of what the situation was like for the Japanese American community in 1941-42. He noted that "if the Army had done its job" there would have been "no bloodshed" within the Japanese American community during the war.

It was not until Dec. 23, 1941, noted Masaoka, that any act of violence against Japanese Americans was reported. A 30-year-old Nisei had been murdered in Los Angeles on that day, and Masaoka also recalled a Nisei couple in Stockton being harassed by a group of Filipinos on Dec. 25, 1941.

Masaoka then recalled the meeting in the summer of 1941 among himself, then JACL national president Saburo Kido and Curtis B. Munson, Special Representative of the State Department. They discussed what possible protective measures could be taken in the U.S. for the Japanese population, should war between the U.S. and Japan break out.

The Munson Report was submitted in November of 1941, said Masaoka. However, on Jan. 17, 1942, the report, which in essence recommended that the Japanese Americans be treated on an individual, rather than on a group basis, received "no attention" from a joint congressional committee investigating the attack on Pearl Harbor, noted Masaoka.

With reports of alleged fifth column activity in Hawaii running rampant, various groups began calling for, as Masaoka put it, "mass incarceration" of the Japanese Americans.

Tolan Committee Studies Evacuation Prospect

Regarding the Tolán hearings, Masaoka said that the JACL and other leaders were told those hearings would investigate the possibility of violence against the Japanese Americans, and what ought to be done to relocate the Japanese and Japanese Americans, if necessary.

However, the first hearing of the Tolán Committee did not take place until Feb. 21, 1942 (in San Francisco), after President Roosevelt had signed E.O. 9066, added Masaoka.

(The so-called Tolán Committee was known officially as the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, chaired by Rep. John H. Tolán of California.)

The former JACL National Secretary remembered an incident during the Tolán hearings wherein Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox told him that "you people" had committed acts of sabotage in Hawaii, and that the government "had seen pictures" of such activities.

"Well," noted Masaoka, "the facts are, as later proven, there were no such pictures... and Secretary Knox didn't mean Americans of Japanese ancestry, he meant maybe the Japanese diplomatic corps and the consular corps."

Having described to the CWRIC what the Japanese American community had been up against during the war, Masaoka added:

"I ask this commission, are our liberties to be so tenuous, that in times of hysteria... we are going to depend upon lies? Rumors?... To validate the treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry?"

Masaoka then told of how the Japanese Americans were, in a sense, put into difficult situations by the government. General John L. DeWitt had issued Public Proclamation No. 1 on March 2, 1942, which designated as "military areas" the western halves of Washington, Oregon, California and a part of Arizona. In time, noted Masaoka, people would "all be moved" out of that area.

Masaoka also noted that at this time, then Col. Bendtsen had coined the terms "alien and non-alien" for the Issei and Nisei, respectively. "Voluntary evacuation" was also requested of the Japanese Americans, but at "their own expense."

DeWitt Stops Voluntary Migrations for Nisei

On March 27, 1942, DeWitt issued Public Proclamation No. 4, which forbade further "voluntary migration" from the West Coast for Japanese Americans.

"Curiously enough, on June 2, (1942), however, exactly three months after they issued Public Proclamation No. 1, General DeWitt declared that the eastern half of California, to which he had invited the people to migrate voluntarily, was to be shut

Continued on Next Page

Redress Reports

MASAOKA

Continued from Front Page

down and declared a part of Military Zone 1," said Masaoka.

"I ask you, was this not a simple case of singling out the Japanese for special treatment?" appealed Masaoka to the CWRIC.

Referring to the testimonies of Bendetsen and McCloy, who had stated in one way or another that the relocation was intended to "protect" the Japanese Americans, Masaoka responded:

"I wish to testify, that from my very first meeting with any Army officer, or any U.S. government official, as to the best of my recollection, the only words that I heard were 'military necessity.'

"And it was based upon that 'military necessity', which they no longer recognize, that the Japanese American Citizens League, among others, agreed that we ought to cooperate. Not in the decision for Evacuation, or the signing of E.O. 9066, but we ought to cooperate in leaving our homes, as a measure, if you will, of helping our country."

He added that the community leaders had originally thought the relocation centers were supposed to be "temporary" centers and not "detention camps".

"It wasn't until we were moved away from our homes and associations and placed in so-called 'assembly centers' that we first heard the word (that) we were going to be detained."

Despite Evacuation, Many Nikkei Pulled Through

In retrospect, Masaoka felt that "some good" came out of the total relocation experience, since many Japanese Americans were able to survive and rise above the whole matter.

But this still did not justify the Evacuation, said Masaoka.

"In my own judgment," noted Masaoka, "there would have been no outward physical violence against those of Japanese ancestry, if the Army, and the local police agencies, did what they did for the first three weeks after Pearl Harbor. If they had provided the kind of protection that they had provided our communities, in which there was absolutely no—not a single act mind you, of violence against our group, until the latter part of December—and in hindsight I ask you, why didn't the government do that?"

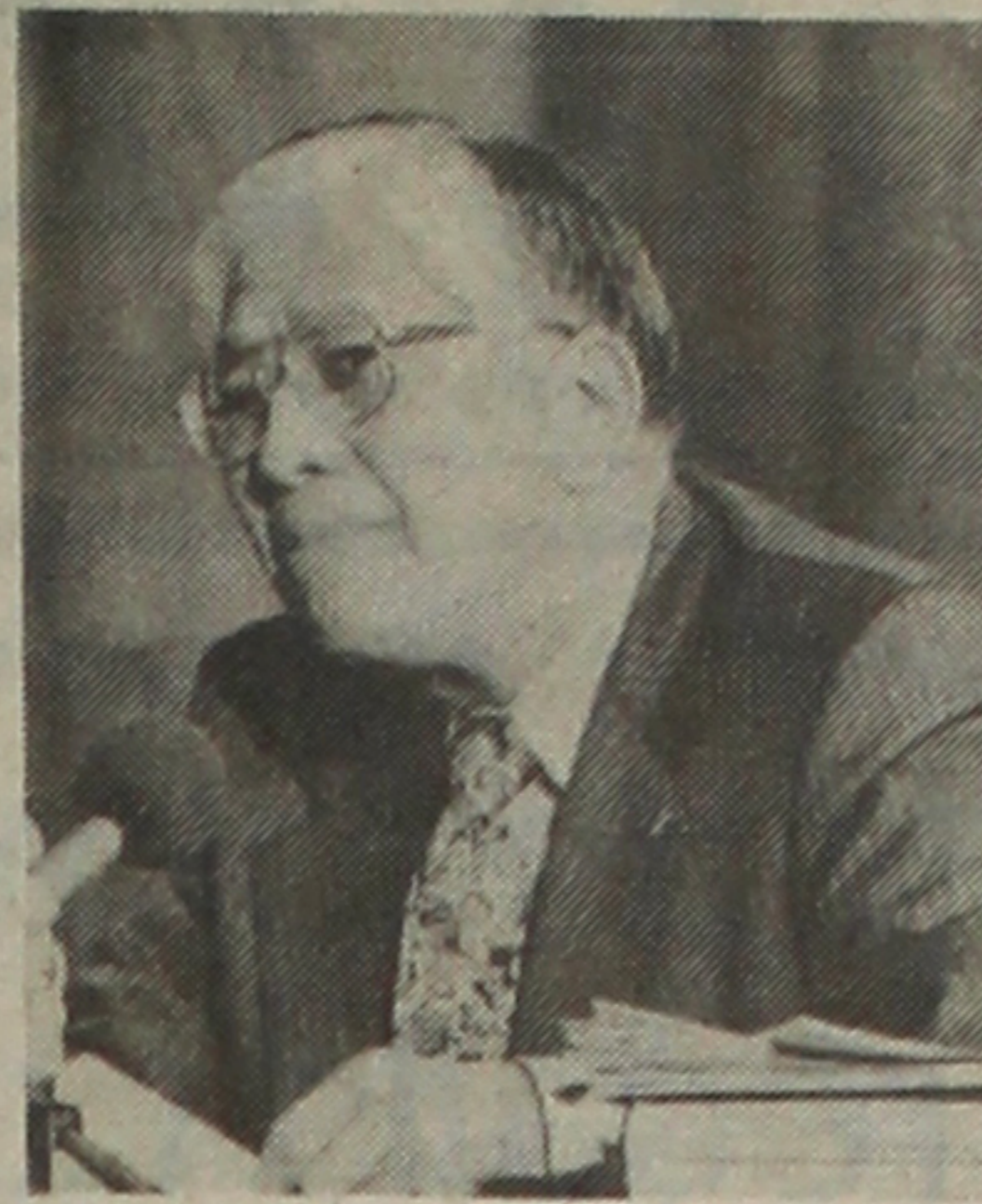
CWRIC Special Counsel Asks About Leave Clearances

When Angus MacBeth, special counsel to the CWRIC, asked about the "leave clearances" for the evacuees in the camps, Masaoka noted that there was "not much speed" in their issuance to farmers, students and other workers. Some evacuees had to wait over two years to get clearances, and in the East, the military there had their own security clearances, which explained why many evacuees relocated in the Midwest and South.

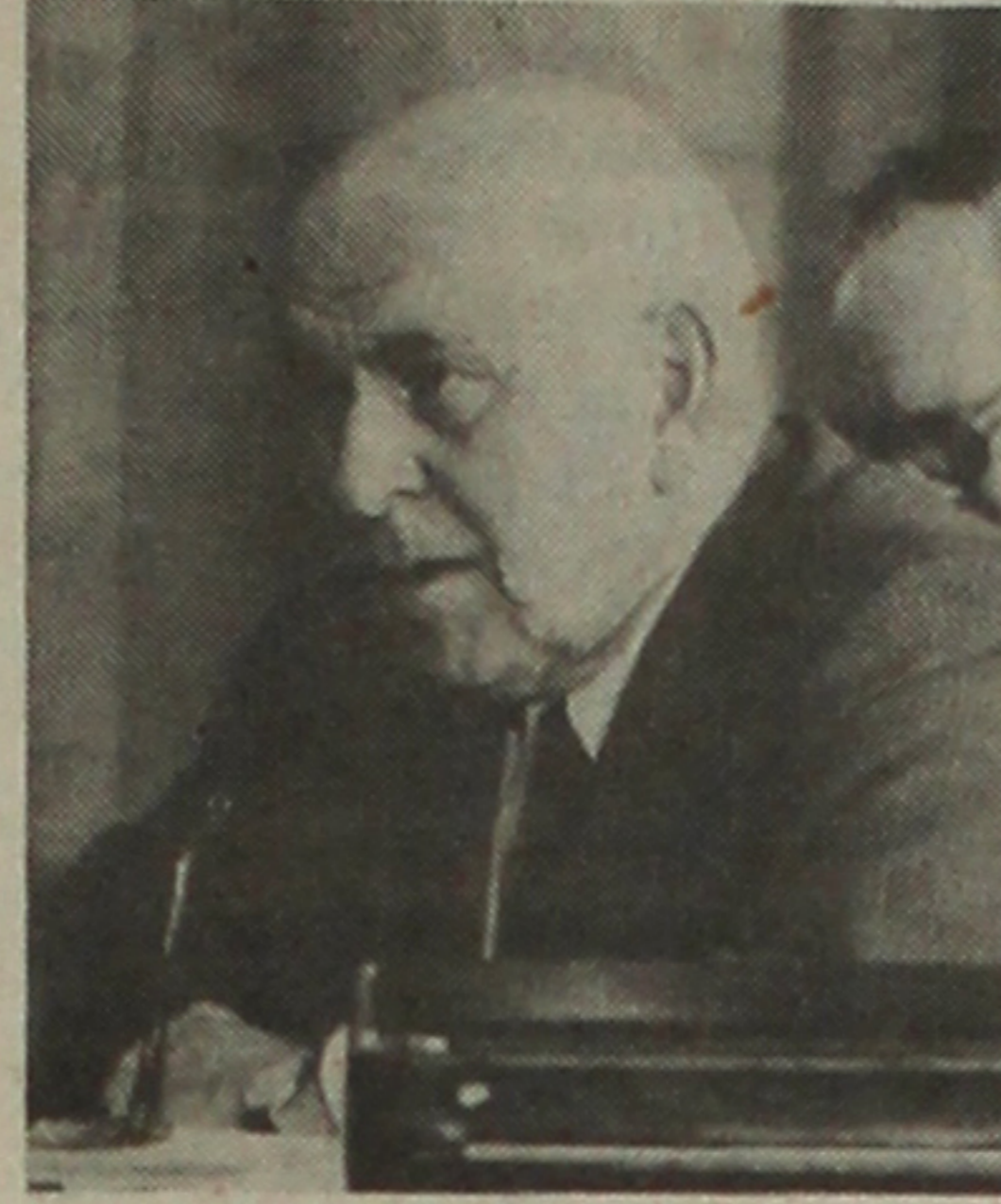
"Some of the reasons for holding (the Japanese Americans) up (in the clearance process) were fantastic," said Masaoka, who



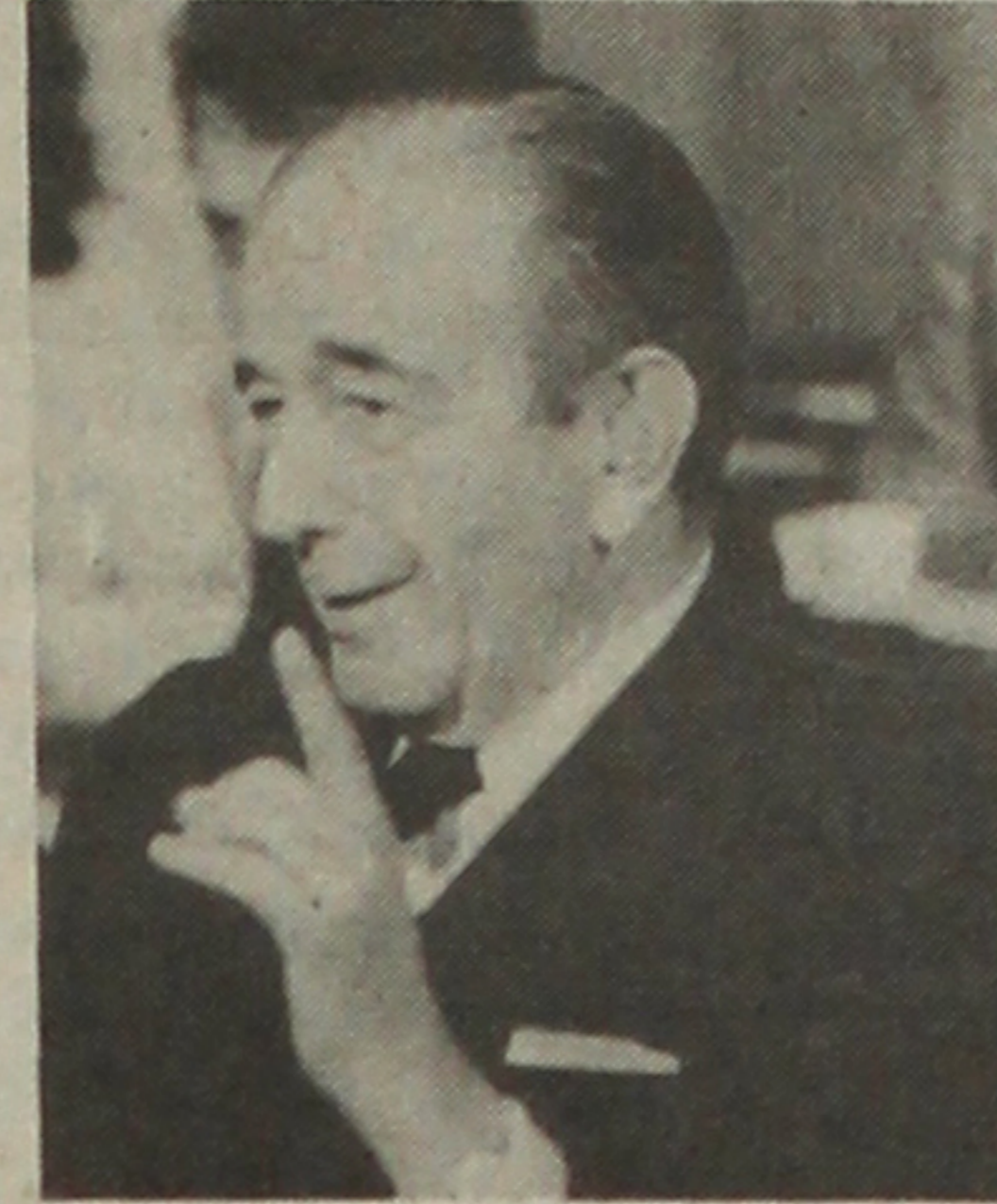
Edward J. Ennis



Mike Masaoka



John J. McCloy



Karl R. Bendetsen

explained that some Japanese Americans' leaves were delayed for simple reasons, such as having a Japanese calligraphy set in their homes.

Masaoka also told MacBeth that the JACL had protested the

Bonsai masterworks to be JACCC exhibit

LOS ANGELES—Bonsai, the Japanese art of living miniature trees, will be showcased in its proper context as a sculptural art medium in an exhibit at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center Main Gallery on Nov. 21 and 22, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Entitled, "Masterworks of Bonsai," the show will be the first bonsai display funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, and will feature prized trees from the extensive collections of the bonsai masters in Southern Cali-

fornia. The display will include works by exhibit curator John Naka, internationally recognized bonsai master and president of the California Bonsai Society. Other works include those of Marybel Balendonck, Frank Goya, Kazuo Handa, Warren Hill, Harry Hirao, Katsuya Kamei, Chuichi Kawahira, Shig Miya, Masashi Moriguchi, Shig Nagatoshi, Ben Oki, Richard Ota, Kaz Shimono, Melba Tucker, Tatsu Yago, George Y. Yamaguchi and Haruma Yasuda.

detention, and thought that the centers were simply "temporary way stations". The JACL also thought that the storage for the Japanese Americans' property would be provided, as well as care and farming of crops. Neither of these were furnished at the time, said Masaoka.

Loyalty Oath Patterned After One for Government Workers

MacBeth then asked the former National Secretary about the loyalty oath, which had been criticized by playwright Chin. Masaoka explained that the so-called JACL loyalty oath was based on the same type given to government employees.

"We (the JACL) wanted something that would make it easier for voluntary evacuees to get through their territories. Something that would satisfy the local sheriff, or local group, that these people were loyal Americans, and since neither the Army nor the WRA would give us anything, we, in order to protect our group as best we could and provide them safe passage, gave out this oath."

As for its similarity to Questions 27 and 28 of the statement of U.S. citizenship of Japanese ancestry, Masaoka said that JACL leaders had not even seen the government questionnaire prior to its issuance, and even WRA Director Dillon Myer had wished, according to Masaoka, that JACL leaders could have examined Questions 27 and 28 before these were imposed upon evacuees.

Masaoka added that JACL leaders had filed letters of protests against the loyalty questions and that if the questionnaire had ever been proposed to the JACL prior to its issuance, the League would have been "the first to denounce it".

McCloy's Doubt of Prewar Nisei Loyalty Allayed

In answer to McCloy's testimony which expressed some doubt regarding the loyalty of Nisei in the military prior to Pearl Harbor, Masaoka commented, "Let the record show—it is my judgment that the average Japanese American did not once, before or after Pearl Harbor, turn against the U.S."

MacBeth then asked Masaoka to comment on the 1948 Claims Act, to which he replied: "When attorneys write a bill, they really write something. And we discovered that this bill was so technical, so legalistic, so difficult to administer that at one time it was possible that (a loss of)

Scout troop 29 sets merit badge record

SAN FRANCISCO—Troop 29 of San Francisco Buddhist Church presented 168 merit badges to 26 scouts at a recent court, establishing a troop record, according to Scoutmaster Art Sawada.

Reno JACL sets installation date

RENO, Nev.—Reno JACL's installation dinner on Sunday, Dec. 13, 6 p.m., at the Center for Religion & Life, 1101 N. Virginia St., will be a potluck affair with the chapter providing the main course, while members are being asked to bring a dessert or salad by the dinner committee.

JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi, who was born here, will be guest speaker and installing officer. New chapter president is Fred Sun.

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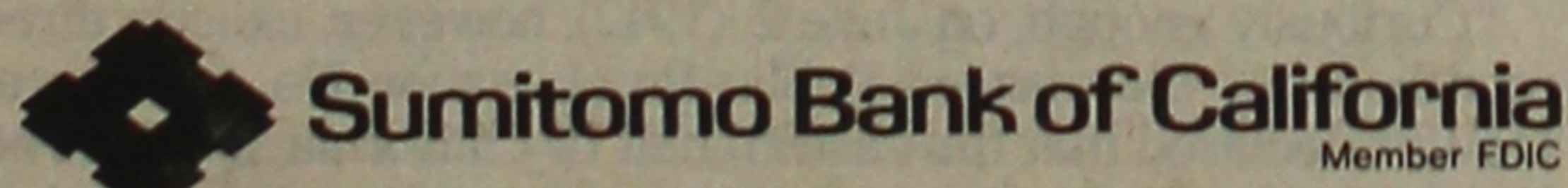
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Barrow's testimony on WRA

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.

Continued from Last Week

Mr. Barrows: No, as a matter of fact they maintained the camps and they worked, and as I said, or tried to say in my opening statement, most of them worked on all these household operational jobs of running the centers.

Commissioner Brooke: That was purely voluntary on their part?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, sir.

Commissioner Brooke: And they were given adequate food?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, so far as quantity is concerned; so far as quality is concerned it was, I suppose, ordinary; but by and large the diet was greatly influenced by the decisions of the communities themselves. They produced and obtained—but often produced, special Japanese items such as bean curd, soya sauce and things of that sort.

Commissioner Brooke: Adequate medical attention?

Mr. Barrows: On the whole, yes, although getting enough doctors was difficult, and we relied very largely upon evacuee doctors.

Koyasan Scout Troop 379 to observe 50th anniversary

LOS ANGELES—Koyasan Buddhist Temple's Boy Scout Troop 379, is preparing a gala celebration and reunion observing its 50th anniversary on May 22, 1982. Spearheaded by its charter scoutmaster, Sadamu Sam Eejima and co-chairman Harry Yamamoto, the reunion committee expects a turnout of 1,000 people to gather on the Saturday evening at the Quiet Canon Restaurant in Montebello.

Guests will include state, county and city notables as well as officials from the Boy Scouts of American National Headquarters. Many scouters from Japan are expected.

Troop 379 continued during the war years at Heart Mountain WRA camp under the Central Wyoming Council. The drum and bugle corps also survived as the late Harry Seichi Nako directed the corps during the camp days. The corps is known to be the oldest in continuity in the Nation since its organization in 1932, except for the Marine drum and bugle corps.

The Nikkei troop is the most decorated in the Nation as it has won more awards and honors than any known troop. It boasts a record of over 200 Eagle Scouts, 2 Distinguished Eagles and numerous Silver Beaver and Order of Merit recipients. Since its first goodwill tour to Japan in 1937, the troop has made trips to Japan in 1962, 1968, 1971, 1978 and is planning to participate in the 8th Nippon Jamboree in summer of 1982.

Souvenir Booklet

A 100-page booklet will be published for the occasion. Kango Kunitzugu, who is in charge of the publication, is calling on former members of the troop to help identify many of the old photos which are displayed in the troop room at Koyasan Temple. He is also seeking personal photos, articles, or hu-

man interest stories and experiences during the scouting years.

Bill Shishima, who is in charge of invitations, is having difficulty in up-dating the roster. He wants all former members who have moved or know the whereabouts of members who have moved to contact him at 1515 Feliz, Monterey Park, Ca. 91754. The 379 BUGLE, a bulletin, is being mailed to all known addresses. #

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Commissioner Brooke: Any recreational facilities for the young?

Mr. Barrows: Oh yes, there were games of one sort or another, there was ample space for that, I believe.

Commissioner Brooke: Well other than being confined and their whole concept of confinement and you would say that these camps were not the worst places to live?

Mr. Barrows: Senator, I would say that we concluded quickly that they were bad places to live, not because people weren't going to like them, but because they were, and that they should move and get back into normal life as rapidly as possible, for many reasons; first to gain acceptance in the rest of the country; second, to preserve that independence. But as I mentioned at the end, they practically had to be forced to leave at the end.

Commissioner Brooke: And why was that?

Mr. Barrows: They didn't want to go. They didn't want to face another change, many of them were old. It's perfectly true that a number of them had to move with the assurance that they would become public charges, but not very many.

But we felt that, one of the astonishing things about this is how quickly people, who are maintained in this way, however inadequately you may say, become institutionalized and that's one of the bad things about the whole exercise.

Commissioner Brooke: Well, the right of survivorship, you mean. You can be confined in a penitentiary, I presume, and you try to live in that penitentiary, you have to live, by necessity they have to do that; you can't tell me they became acclimated to these camps and they found it comfortable at any time, do you?

Mr. Barrows: Just simply that you read some of the reports of the problems encountered in trying to close the centers.

Commissioner Brooke: Well, I mean, then there's the question of choice, what was available to them.

Mr. Barrows: Exactly.

Commissioner Brooke: They were fearful of leaving the camps because they were fearful of going where, they didn't know.

Mr. Barrows: Well, they could all go back where they had been, I know that wasn't—well, in any event, that was the problem.

Commissioner Brooke: You're satisfied that the WRA did all that it could to make these people who were confined in these camps as humanly comfortable as circumstances would permit?

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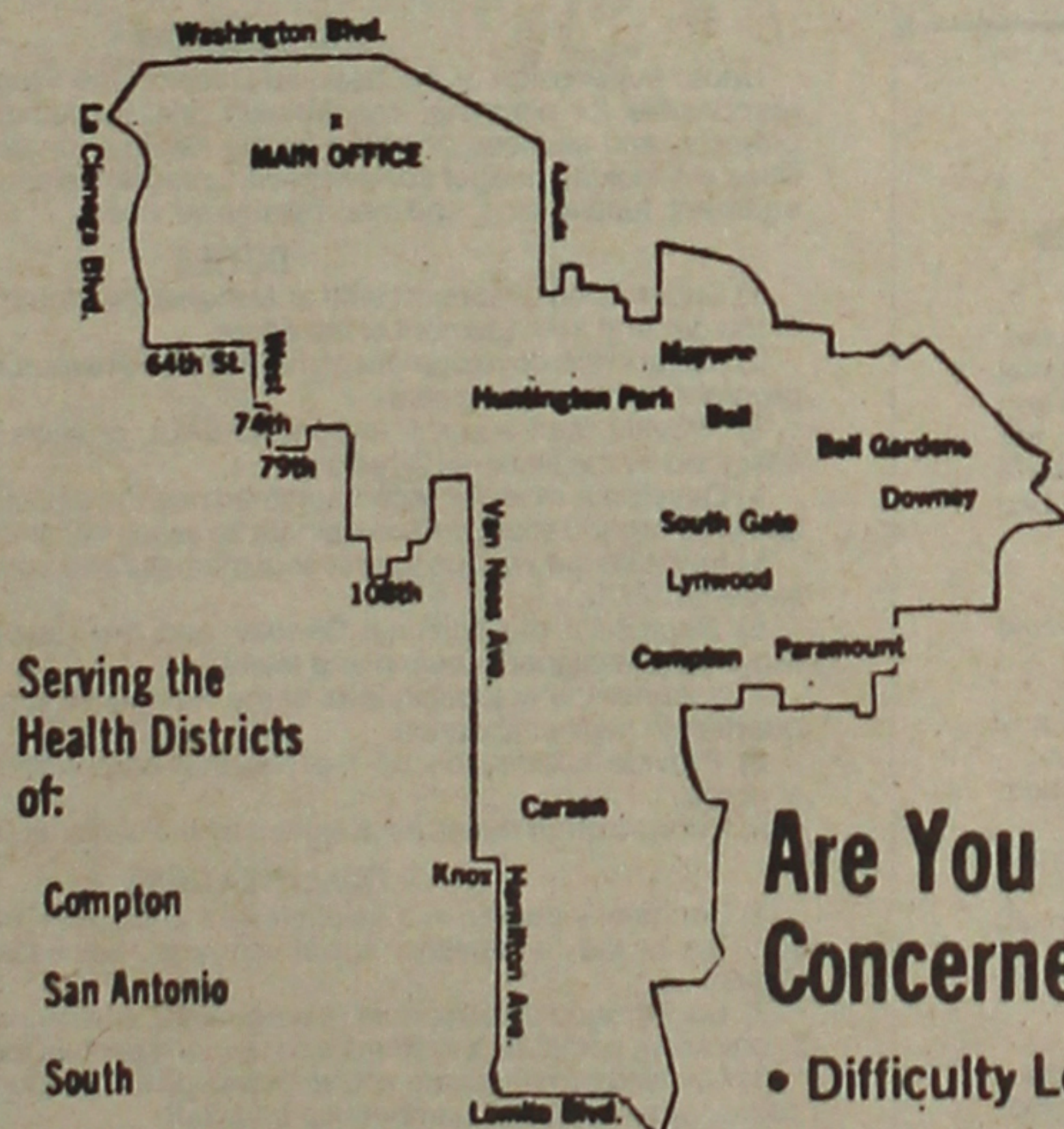
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Where's My Sword?

San Francisco

The things that people save over the course of years are reflective of their lives. During the Redress Commission hearings and the exhibits at the San Francisco Presidio on the 442/100 veterans and, now, the MIS, the private collections of Japanese Americans have emerged to some extent. Because of the concentration camp experience, most collections begin with camp. Since people could take only what they could carry with them, hard decisions between practicality and sentiment had to be made. I would hate to be in that position.

When I made the physical move from Los Angeles to San Francisco, I brought most of the practical and sentimental paraphernalia from my past with me. One of my favorite things is a netsuke that was given to me by my grandfather. It is an ivory carving of a Japanese mask. On the reverse side, there is a false back which slides out and reveals an intricate erotic carving. I understand that many Issei brought similar pieces to this country. They were small enough to carry easily and could be sold for an initial stake.

During a recent trip, Dr. Bill Takahashi, president of the Mile High chapter, Ken Yonemoto, president of the New Mexico chapter, and Ron Shibata, the new Mountain Plains District Council governor, were exchanging stories on their collection of Samurai swords. Their enthusiasm about their collections reminded me that my father had never recovered a sword that the government took from him during the war. I have no recollection of the sword, only the description that my father gave me. It was one of those family pieces that he had brought from Japan. I understand that the craftsmanship was excellent. As number one son, I think that that sword would be mine today, if the family still had it. I want it back.

I know that there must be other items like that for all of us who were touched by the concentration camps. International Relations Chairperson, Chuck Kubokawa, talks about a sword that is lodged between two buildings in San Francisco that was in his family. There must have been a number of items of material and sentimental value that were never retrieved.

I am grateful that there were many Issei and Nisei who were compulsive enough to save things from the camp period forward. There is obviously much of it lying around in those places where we keep our favorite collections and in places long forgotten by those who placed them there. Old photographs, craftwork from camp, ration books, camp newsletters, artwork, even old letters have come forward along with the written and oral testimony for the Commission. The veterans have produced an amazing collection of souvenirs for the Presidio exhibits.

Carole Hayashino, who does the daily work of the Redress Campaign as John Tateishi's assistant, has a collection of those dolls that have bobbing heads. Gail Fujioka, a former JACL Youth Director, saves stuffed bears. PC Editor, Harry Honda, must have every name tag that he has ever received in his office. Each collector obviously has their own unique motivation. #

MASAOKA Continued from Page 2

\$2,000 would pay a claim of less than \$400." Masaoka added that the claims process "moved so slowly" that time after time, the community leaders went to Congress to ask for a more generous kind of interpretation of the bill.

As a result, said Masaoka, the 1948 law was amended which provided that the Attorney General could "compromise and settle any claim up to two-thirds the value of their (Japanese American) losses—losses that applied only to real property or \$2,500, whichever was less."

Compromise Claims Payments Timely for Resettlers
 Since many evacuees needed the money to resettle from the camps, the majority of the claims was settled in this manner. "We know of instances where claims reaching close to a million dollars were compromised and settled for just \$2,500; because when you're earning only \$12, \$16 and \$19 a month, and you have to return from New York to California or from camp to California, every dollar counts," Masaoka noted.

He then pleaded, "I would urge this Commission to look at that history. Congress held two hearings on this, and agreed that it was ungenerous, but unfortunately, the temper of Congress, in spite of the fact that we had suffered uniquely, wasn't quite generous enough to give us the benefit."

MacBeth also asked Masaoka the source for that \$400 million figure, which had been used frequently by many witnesses. Masaoka said a representative of the Federal Reserve Bank had given him the figure and that it concerned only the losses in and around the San Francisco area.

Masaoka did have a comment on the passage of the 1948 Claims Act, noting that President Harry Truman helped to push its passage as a kind of "apology" to the Japanese Americans: "As a matter of fact, the Dept. of Defense, both houses of Congress and the President said that while everybody suffered... the Japanese Americans were forced to suffer a unique hardship visited upon no other group in America, and this was their rationale for passing this Act." #

Book Review:

• Short Stories

Two paperbacks featuring contemporary Japanese short stories introduce five writers, the most noted being Masuji Ibuse, winner of almost every major literary prize in Japan. His translator John Bester recalls a similarity between Ibuse and Hokusai of the "36 Views of Mt. Fuji" fame with their "strong feeling of the Japanese countryside in its unpretentious actuality". There are nine pieces in Ibuse's *SALAMANDER and Other Stories* (Kodansha International, New York, 136pp soft-cover, \$3.95), each portraying a different theme—some fantasy, semi-autobiographical, historical, even humor and compassion.

Second item, *THE CATCH and Other War Stories* (Kodansha International, New York, 156pp soft-cover, \$4.95), are by four different authors: Kenzaburo Oe's *Catch* deals with a black U.S. airman held captive in a remote mountain village and the development of human relationships between the GI and young captors; Haruo Umezaki's *Sakurajima* centers upon emotions of a navy petty officer facing the gloom of July-August 1945; Tamiki Hara's *Summer Flower* is even more personal than *Sakurajima*, relating what happened after the atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima; and Fumiko Hayashi's *Bones* proves some kind of determinism in a war widow who takes to the street right after the war to survive. —H.H.

• 'Yamato Colony'

LIVINGSTON, Ca.—A dream has come true in Livingston, California. The dream was that the dramatic history of the founding of the Yamato Colony be researched, documented, and published as a hard bound book.

A limited edition of a 231 page book "The Yamato Colony 1906-1960" is now being distributed. The book is written by Kesa Noda with authority and humor. It is rich in customs and history of the first generation, development of the burning sands and forbidding land into a farming community.

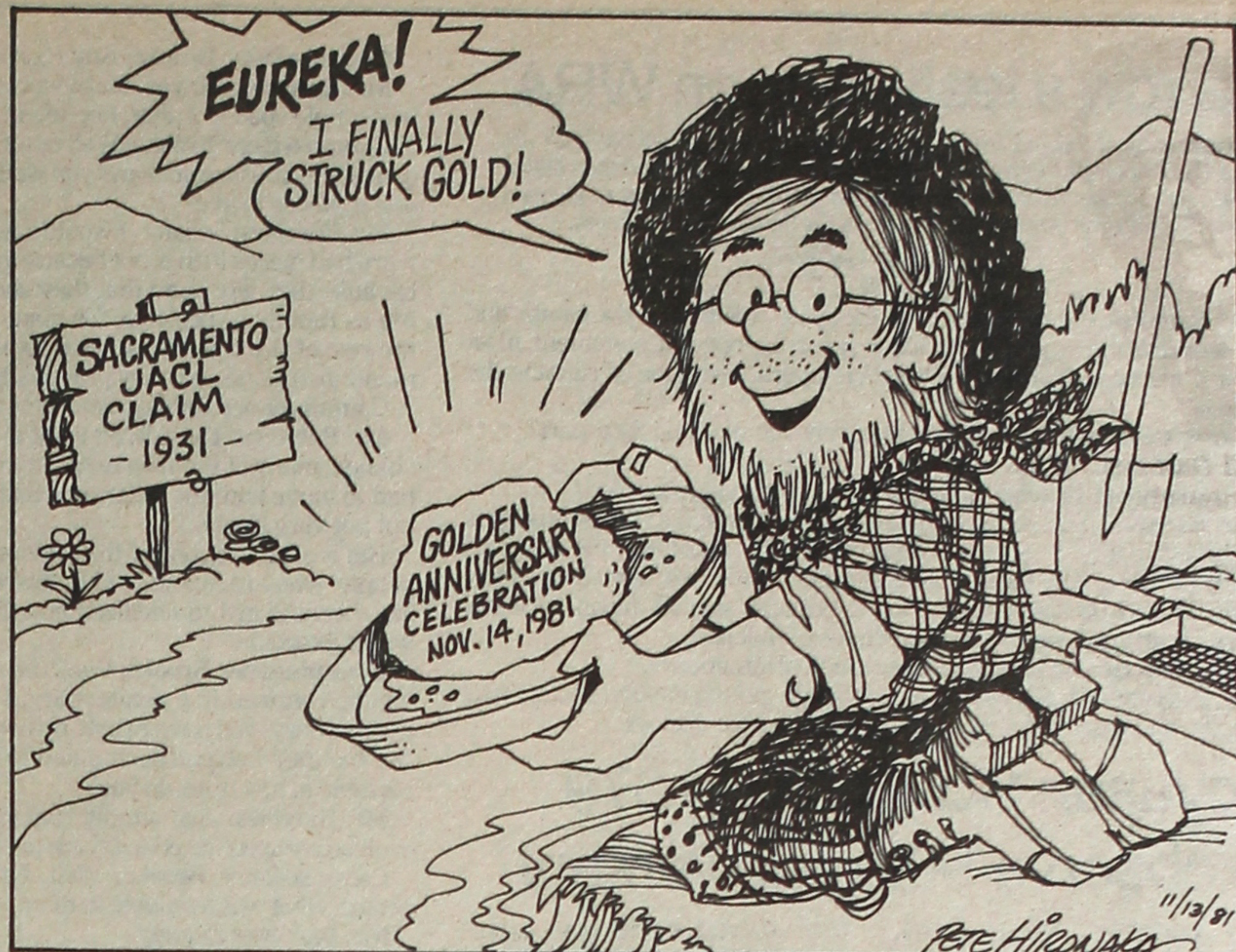
The story provides an insight into the feelings of immigrant wives who, from urban areas of Japan, were thrust onto this once wasteland. They helped mold it into an agricultural and Christian complex of wealth and beauty. The story courses through the great depression and the aftermath of December 1941, the return of the people and a community rebuilt.

The book was published by the Livingston Merced JACL. "The Yamato Colony 1906-1960" may be purchased from

Ichiro Minabe, 7634 N. Yamato Rd., Livingston, Ca 95334 (209) 394-2267;

Buddy Iwata, 1211-2nd St., Livingston, Ca 95334 (209) 394-7772;

Eric Andow, 9611 W. Eucalyptus, Winton, Ca 95388 (209) 394-2663.



CLIFF'S CORNER: by Dr. Clifford Uyeda

Disarray or a Force for Good

Itself. If the issue is just, it transcends narrow numerical figures. Second, it is the degree of organization. A compact, well coordinated action can succeed where the disorganized millions will fail.

If number is the only significant factor in advocacy, the minorities might just as well throw in their towels and leave their fortune or misfortune to the mercy of the majority. Such, however, is not the case in America. Minority rights are a potent force in shaping our laws and our social doctrines.

Working within the Asian Pacific American Advocates of California (APAAC) has been revealing. The American public is not very good in distinguishing one Asian from another. They tend to lump us into a single category—Asians, and treat us accordingly.

There are also many Asian traits among the recent immigrants that remind us of our Issei generation and their similar problems and dilemma.

It is not difficult for us to relate to other Asians. Our experiences in America tend to follow a similar pattern. As Asian Americans we have more in common than just a remote Asian background.

In California where one-third of all the Asians in America reside, the number is also not insignificant. By working together in a well organized action we can have an impact. Asians cannot be ignored by the legislators, especially in California.

The California experience has also taught us that to be most effective in an Asian community, specific ethnic organizations are essential. A fatal mistake for any Asian is to believe that he or she speaks for all Asians. To have an effective Asian coalition there must be a distinct and strong organization of specific Asians. As a member of a specific ethnic group one can more effectively communicate and work cooperatively with members of other Asian organizations. One needs a base from which to operate.



PSWDC

Continued from Front Page

The Pacific Citizen learned JACL memberships would expire on the anniversary date rather than the calendar year. This means the expiration date appearing on the PC mailing label would apply for JACL purposes as well, starting this fiscal year, provided the National Board concurs. Three national officers, treasurer Henry Sakai, vice president Vernon Yoshioka and Tsujimura, are recommending the new membership scheme. PC's list computerization capability will be a major factor in keeping chapters posted. —Harry Honda

YOUTH DIRECTOR

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
 1765 Sutter Street • San Francisco, Ca 94115 • (415) 921-5225

JOB SUMMARY

Under supervision of the National Director, the Youth Director will plan, implement and coordinate programs and activities related to the National Youth Coordinating Council, scholarship, student aid and other projects and programs of interest and welfare of youth of Japanese ancestry in the National Organization and the United States. Responsibilities will include budget, administration, program planning and coordination of youth related activities and services.

DUTIES

- 1) Liaison among the National Youth Coordinating Council, the National Director and the National Board.
- 2) Provide staff services to the National Youth Coordinating Council.
- 3) Administer the JACL Scholarship and Student Aid programs, or any programs related to youth services as assigned by the National Director.
- 4) Provide monthly reports on the activities, plans and needs of youth related projects and programs within the National organization.
- 5) Promote the general welfare, growth and development of youth of Japanese American ancestry.
- 6) Represent the National Director and the National organization as required at assigned meetings and events.
- 7) Perform such other duties as assigned by the National Director.

QUALIFICATIONS

- 1) Bachelor's degree in a field relevant to working with Japanese American youth or combined experience in youth work, organizational development, training.
- 2) Ability to communicate and work with Japanese American youth, organizational membership and staff.
- 3) Ability to plan, develop and implement projects and programs.
- 4) Knowledge of the history, interests and issues of persons to Japanese ancestry in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Active membership with the Japanese American Citizens League. (2) A valid California Driver's license. (3) Ability to travel periodically.

POSTING

November 6 to December 6, 1981. Posting may be extended until position is filled.

APPLICATION

Send resume to above address. Attention: National Director

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE
 1765 Sutter Street • San Francisco, Ca 94115 • (415) 921-5225

JOB SUMMARY

Under supervision of the National Director, the Program Director will be responsible for planning, coordination, and implementation of functions, projects, and services provided by the National organization. Responsibilities will include budget administration, program planning, personnel management, fund raising, and membership services.

DUTIES

- 1) Supervision of support staff at National Headquarters in the operation of the general management of the office.
- 2) Assist in the development of materials and resources related to national programs of the organization.
- 3) Provide staff support to specific JACL projects and committees as assigned by the National Director.
- 4) Develop a monthly report summarizing the activities and status of the National organization, and coordinate its assembly and dissemination.
- 5) Maintain the various operational manuals and policy documents of the National JACL.
- 6) Represent the National Director and the National organization as required at assigned meeting and event.
- 7) Assume the responsibilities of the National Director at National Headquarters in his/her absence.
- 8) Provide information on the National organization to various media sources.
- 9) Perform other duties as assigned by the National Director.

QUALIFICATIONS

- 1) Bachelor's degree in a field relevant to the work of the National JACL, such as in the humanities, social sciences, business or public administration.
- 2) Background in personnel management, communications, budget and accounting, computers systems and human services for a year.
- 3) Ability to communicate and work with diverse populations in the general public, organizational membership and staff.
- 4) Ability to develop and write reports, grant applications and financial papers.
- 5) Previous experience with non-profit, tax-exempt, public service corporations.
- 6) Knowledge and experience in the history, interests and issues of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States.

REQUIREMENTS

- (1) Active membership with the Japanese American Citizens League. (2) A valid California Driver's license. (3) Ability to travel periodically.

POSTING

November 6 to December 6, 1981. Posting may be extended until position is filled.

APPLICATION

Send resume to above address. Attention: National Director

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

Pearl Harbor conspiracy theories still afloat



Denver, Colo.

We are all hooked on anniversaries and that means the press will remind us that 40 years ago Dec. 7 Japan attacked Pearl Harbor and plunged the United States into World War II. It also means the resurrection of not infrequently heard reports that President Franklin D. Roosevelt either (a) knew the raid was coming and did nothing to prepare for it, or (b) provoked the attack in order that reluctant Americans would be drawn into the European war on the side of the badly beleaguered Allies.

The first charge is based on the contention that the Nazis had invented a cipher machine whose code could not be broken, that they shared this machine with the Japanese, that the British had captured one of the machine and learned its secret, that the British were decoding Nazi

transmissions and shared the machine with the United States, that the U.S. used the machine to decode intercepted top-secret Japanese messages, and that among them was information about the impending attack on Pearl Harbor.

The second charge is equally complicated and nebulous. It starts with the premise that Roosevelt was convinced that the fascist powers would overrun Western Europe, that America's future would be jeopardized if this should happen, that the American people were dead set against involvement in war and that some shocking event was necessary to reverse American public opinion, that enough economic and political pressure would cause Japan to provoke that incident, and that Roosevelt got what he wanted in Pearl Harbor.

I do not know that any of this is true; I am only reporting what is being charged by some writers and others who

seem to be growing into a cult. The truth, whatever it may be, may not be known for sure for decades to come. There are people who relish conspiracy theories and go to great lengths to seek credence for them, as witness the various books that have been written about the assassination of President Kennedy.

Those who endorse either of the two Roosevelt war conspiracy theories can cite a good deal of persuasive evidence. It's been documented that the United States did indeed break a Japanese code and was intercepting official messages. It is history that the United States applied economic and political pressures on Japan in an effort to persuade Tokyo to pull out of China. But it's also possible to add two and two and think the sum adds up to six or seven.

For Japanese Americans, who as a group suffered unjustly as a consequence of the Pearl Harbor attack, the conspiracy theory is of particular interest. It is difficult not to wonder if they were not made the unwitting and innocent victims of ploy designed to fire up American patriotic fervor. If the United States had slid slowly and undramatically into war, if the provocation had been in the Atlantic, if the attack on Pearl Harbor had been repulsed by a forewarned American defense, it is easy to conjecture that hysteria which quickly developed toward Japanese Americans might not have taken root.

I have no idea whether the Roosevelt conspiracy theory falls within the purview of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, or even whether there is enough hard evidence to warrant further study. But if there is reason to think the answer on both points is in the affirmative, then certainly an inquiry ought to be pursued.

35 Years Ago

NOV. 23, 1946

- Nov. 1—Repeal of 1902 anti-Oriental ban to vote in British Columbia urged before special legislative committee in Vancouver by citizen groups of Japanese, Chinese and East Indian descent; enfranchisement issue scheduled for next legislative session; all other provinces free of anti-Oriental restriction to franchise.
- Nov. 2—Calif. Supreme Court decides to review Stockton's Star Theater case; right of permanent resident Issei to operate commercial property in state; in 1942, theater owner (Emil Palermo) sought to void a prewar lease held by Issei group and won case, but was overruled on appeal.
- Nov. 13—Weiser (Id.) American Legion Post directors vote to permit use of hall for Intermountain JACL district meeting Dec. 14-16; JACL recalls post refused Japanese Exclusion League to hold anti-Nisei meetings in same hall in 1944.
- Nov. 15—Salinas Nisei (Henry & James Tanda) finally locate \$1,500 worth of missing household furnishings stored for duration in their home at a San Francisco storage house, which refused to relinquish the goods without a court order; goods listed as belonging to a "Mrs Hawkins" Dis-

in the Pacific Citizen

- trict Attorney Anthony Brazil plans grand theft charges if evidence sufficient.
- Nov. 16—Wartime evacuation film documentary, "Barriers and Passes", sponsored by Presbyterian Church, previewed by San Francisco JACL; drastic re-editing urged to correct impression relocation camp conditions were "sweet and rosy".
- Nov. 16—In wake of Oyama case (Calif. alien land law held constitutional by state supreme court, though on appeal to U.S. Supreme Court), all deeds held by Nisei in Santa Clara county under investigation by District Attorney, reports Palo Alto Times, for evasion of alien land law.
- Nov. 18—Hawaiian sugar workers back at jobs on plantations, ending 2½-month strike for higher wages and better working conditions.
- Nov. 20—JACL enters case challenging Orange County's school segregation of Mexican American children; Ninth District, Court of Appeals, to hear Westminster case Dec. 9; same local option law had segregated Nisei school children as late as 1940 at Courtland (Sacramento area).
- Nov. 20—Army training 1,500 Nisei at Presidio of Monterey for occupation duty in Japan.



EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Ethical Contradictions

times, seeking to relate it to my own experiences and situation. I continue to mull it over. Some tentative concepts and conclusions begin to evolve, and I'll try to explain some of them, elusive as some may be.

AS A NISEI child, my Issei parents drummed into me a number of principles, many of which, let me concede right at the outset, I've not successfully observed. Nonetheless, a great number of them have adhered, in varying degrees; and even those that I've attempted to push back have had a vestigial effect. Some of the principles taught to us from the earliest days: "Do not complain, but endure; do not tread on others; be not quick to speak, but deliberate"—and so many others you Nisei know so well. Well, with abject apologies to my Issei parents, I must say that refined and de-

sirable as such precepts may be—and I do believe in them—the reality of the matter is that in the dynamics of this society, they tend to get mangled. In observing these Issei-taught precepts, the practitioner can be exploited, shunted aside, viewed as being meek and then trod upon. And the irony of all this is that it takes a great deal of self-control and fortitude to adhere to and practice these cultural precepts passed along to us.

AS A RESULT, some of us may be leading a double life, so to speak. On the one hand, fully appreciating the beauty and gentleness of these precepts, we may seek to preserve them in the home and in our relationships with our friends; when, however, we sally forth into our businesses and occupations, "to face the world," we may consciously or unconsciously shift our men-

tal gears to cope with and to survive against the dynamism of confrontations and challenges that one will inevitably be facing. This "split personality" can be somewhat wearing at times.

BUT THOSE PRECEPTS, taught from such an early age, are hard to shake. If you doubt this, how many times have you heard of some Nisei working overtime when all others have long gone? Or agreed to work a holiday when others have refused? Or taken on more responsibility at the same (or sometimes lesser) pay, without verbalizing a complaint to the boss? Or watch, in silence, while others who are less qualified "leap frog" into higher positions? And so on.

WHAT TO DO? I'm not sure that I have the answer, else I'd have solved my own situation long ago; however, for whatever it may be worth: To the extent you are able, understand that when you participate in a football contest, you don't go by ping-pong rules. That's the way it is. #

■ Books rule the world, or at least those nations which have a written language; the others do not count.—Voltaire.

1000 Club

- (Year of Membership Indicated)
 * Century; ** Corp; L Life; M Memorial
 Nov 2-6, 1981 (42)
- Chicago: 27-Roy Iwata, 21-Fred Y Tsuji, 27-Noby Yamakoshi.
 - Cincinnati: 30-Masaji Toki.
 - Contra Costa: Life-Emiko Shinagawa, Life-John Shinagawa.
 - Detroit: 22-Shig T Kizuka.
 - Eden Township: 28-Kenji Fujii, 22-Motomaro Kawahara, 22-Sam Isami Kawahara.
 - Fowler: 23-Harley M Nakamura.
 - French Camp: 28-Mitsuo Kagehiro, 17-Hiroshi Shinmoto.
 - Fresno: 22-Dr Hideki Shimada.
 - Gardena Valley: 12-John J Fujita, 4-Ken Hokoyama.
 - Long Beach: 25-Dr Katsumi Izumi, 16-Jeffrey Y Matsui.
 - Marina: 21-Peggy Sonoda Asuncion, 21-Ann Sonoda.
 - Marysville: 28-Mosse M Uchida.
 - Monterey Peninsula: 16-George Y Uye-da.
 - Placer County: 20-Kunio Okusu, 11-Jack K Yokote.
 - Portland: 1-Lily Kaoru Meiners.
 - Puyallup Valley: 15-Joseph H Kosai.
 - Sacramento: 19-Dr Hitoshi Okamoto.
 - Sanger: 26-Tom H Nagamatsu.
 - San Francisco: 21-Masanori Hongo, 20-Hisao Inouye*.
 - San Jose: 1-Ivan T Fuezy, 24-Thomas A Hiura*.
 - Santa Barbara: 23-George I Nishimura.
 - Seattle: 26-Heitaro Hikida*, 25-John M Kashiwagi, 20-Dr Roland S Kumasaki.
 - Snake River: 24-Jack H Ogami, 28-Abe Saito.
 - Southeast Cultural: 21-Cathy Sonoda.
 - Twin Cities: 28-Dr George Nishida.
 - West Los Angeles: 1-Robert Kimura.
 - White River Valley: 25-George Kawasaki.
- CENTURY CLUB*
 1-Hisao Inouye (SF), 1-Thomas A Hiura (SJO), 1-Heitaro Hikida (Set).
- LIFE
 Emiko Shinagawa (CNC), John Shinagawa (CNC).
- SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)
 Active (previous total)1,951
 Total this report 42
 Current total1,993

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

A Tolerant Smile Covers the Aches

Salt Lake City

It was supposed to have been the best time of their lives. Although they are no longer young, they are not quite old. Both are in the middle 50s. Their last child left home a year ago. The husband elected to take early retirement. There had been a year at home together. The large house was redecorated. Improvements were made in the yard. They traveled. Friends came from afar to stay and visit. He tended his garden and his grandchildren.

Several positions were offered him. Although he was flattered, he demurred. There was no hurry, he said, to enter the rat race again. Recently, a position became available that he could not decline. The challenge was too enticing. His wife was supportive of his decision, as she had always been during their long marriage. If she felt any regret at the abrupt termination of their time together, it was carefully concealed. She was accustomed to yielding to his desires. It was as natural as breathing. Everything about their lives was the way he wanted it.

The couple returned to their old, familiar pattern of life. His position became the pivotal point in their lives. The year's retirement had only been a brief intermission in a flawless scenario. He left early and returned late from the office. Dinner was waiting in the immaculate house. After dinner, she listened to his problems at the office. She was both his sounding board and beating board. There had been years of practice. Having emptied himself, he went early to bed. Although she sometimes wished to express her concerns, the opportunity rarely seemed to arrive. And more, it would have been a betrayal of his idea of a "good sport".

During the last three years, she noticed changes in her body. At first, she minimized them. He abhorred illness. She came from a line of long-lived people. Her body was a source

of pride to her and of envy to others. She remained a competitive athlete. When the symptoms persisted, she sought medical advice. The family doctor referred her to specialists. All the tests proved inconclusive. Until three weeks ago. She had cancer of the colon. Surgery was performed the next morning. The surgeon estimated the growth had begun three years ago. As soon as she recovers her strength, chemotherapy will begin. She told me this in a most matter-of-fact voice.

I expressed surprise that for three years she had not felt well. In our frequent encounters, I never guessed. Sometimes, at parties, women form their own groups, separate from the men. At our age, it is common to discuss our aches and pains. The comfort of being with one's own sympathetic sex. Yet, I could never remember her participation. Only her tolerant smile. I suppose it would have been unsporting of her, known as the "good sport".

Word of her illness was passed among friends. There were expressions of shock. "It couldn't happen to her." And then quickly, almost too quickly, sympathy was passed to her husband. "How is he taking it?" He is devastated. The night of our visit, he talked of quitting his position, of selling the house. He was both emotional and irrational. Sleeping was difficult for him, he complained. He paced the floor, pausing to offer drinks no one wanted. It was a cold night, but he suddenly had an urgent need to go outside. He lent my husband a parka and they left the room.

The wife threw a knowing look at me and smiled. Her hair was in disarray. No cosmetics had been applied to her face. It was the first time I have seen her so vulnerably bare. My friend for so many years. Deep, pain lines etched her face. She looked prematurely old. For the moment, the brief moment that she smiled, her face was youthful and lovely again. We watched the door close. And for no apparent reason, we laughed. #

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Roosevelt had no prior warning of sneak attack

WASHINGTON—Although U.S. cryptographers had broken the Japanese diplomatic codes in 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt had no prior warning of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, according to a recently declassified document.

In fact, Japan's Premier and War Minister also were ignorant of the pending attack, William F. Friedman, the Army's chief cryptographer during World War II, said in the National Security Agency document.

Friedman said there was nothing in intercepted Japanese diplomatic cables about the attack.

"The Premier of the country and his Minister of War were not notified of the impending attack on Pearl Harbor by their own high command," he said. "At the time of the attack, the only

'Double Eagle V' hops Pacific in 3½ days

UKIAH, Ca.—Double Eagle V descended near here Nov. 12 at 10:36 p.m., becoming the first balloon in history to cross the Pacific Ocean. The craft, which began its 5,300-mile voyage Monday 10:15 a.m. (PST) from Nagashima, near Nagoya, was manned by four men: Ben Abruzzo, 51; Larry Newman, 34; and Ron Clark, 41, all of Albuquerque; and Rocky Aoki, 43, of Miami, and owner of the Benihana restaurant chain who financed the \$250,000 venture.

Abruzzo and Newman with Maxie Anderson and his son Kris made the first balloon crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in 1978 in Double Eagle II. The two Andersons also made the trans-American flight (San Francisco to Ste. Felicite, Quebec) last year for the then record distance of 3,314 miles.

Earlier this year, Maxie Anderson and Don Ida, a Longmont, Colo., Nisei, attempted a round-the-world voyage from India but were forced down when their balloon was unable to cross the Himalayas.

What's Happening

- NOV. 20 (Friday) Milwaukee—International Folk Fair (3da), MECCA.
- Cincinnati—Internat'l Folk Fair (3da), Conv Ctr.
- San Francisco—SFCJAS mtg, "Readings from Ayumi".
- NOV. 21 (Saturday) West Los Angeles—Inst dnr, Miramar-Sheraton, Santa Monica, 6pm; Ron Wakabayashi, spkr.
- NOV. 22 (Sunday) Salinas Valley—Sr Cit Thanksgiving dnr, Lincoln Ave Presbyterian Church.
- NOV. 23 (Monday) New York—CWRIC one-day hearing, Roosevelt Hotel, 9am.
- NOV. 27 (Friday) IDC/Salt Lake—Dist conv (2da), Ramada Inn Conv Ctr. Fri: 12n IDC mtg, workshops, 8pm Whingding; Sat: 7am IDC mtg, 10am Workshops, 12n Luncheon, 2pm Workshops; 6pm Mixer; 8pm Bang-ball.
- DEC. 1 (Tuesday) Milwaukee—Christmas Tree decorations at Governor's Mansion, Madison.
- DEC. 3 (Thursday) Honolulu—Salute to JACL, Pacific Bch Hotel, 5-9:30pm; Gov. George Ariyoshi, keynoter.
- DEC. 4 (Friday) Washington—Smithsonian Institution recital by Suzushi Hanayagi, Japanese classical dancer, Baird Aud, 8pm.

- DEC. 5 (Saturday) Hoosier—Int'l luncheon, Heritage House, 12n.
- Chicago—Inst dnr, Orrington Hotel, Evanston, 7pm; Linda Yu, spkr.
- Cincinnati-Dayton—Joint inst dnr.
- Seabrook—Sr Cit appreciate night, Buddhist Church hall, 6pm.
- New York—Holiday Bazaar, Japanese United Christian Church, 12n-7pm.
- San Francisco—Workshop: Preserving family photo albums. Place to be announced.

West L.A. JACLers celebrate in Japan

TOKYO—The West Los Angeles JACL tour delegation, after winding up a three-week tour of western Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Seoul, South Korea, held its 10th year of Japan Tours at the Ginza Tokyu Hotel on Fri. Oct. 23. The 170-member delegation enjoyed a Chinese viking dinner, entertainment and a finale, "Tankobushi, with Toy Kanegai leading the group in the coal miners dance. George Kanegai and Veronica Ohara were emcees of the event co-sponsored by the Ginza Tokyu Hotel and the Japan Travel Bureau.

codes we had broken were the diplomatic codes, which did not have anything in them about the attack."

Another recently declassified NSA document says that Thomas E. Dewey, the 1944 Republican presidential candidate, learned of the broken codes but did not make them an issue in his unsuccessful campaign against FDR.

Dewey was said to have believed that the broken codes provided Roosevelt with advance knowledge of the attack, but the Republican remained silent after appeals from Army Chief of Staff George C. Marshall that he not reveal the U.S. code-reading ability.

Details of the Dewey-Marshall interchanges were related in a 14-page report written by army Col. Carter W. Clarke, an intelligence officer who served as Marshall's messenger to Dewey, then governor of New York.

"He (Roosevelt) knew what was happening before Pearl Harbor," Dewey is quoted by Clarke. "Instead of being reelected he ought to be impeached."

Clarke said he met with Dewey in a Tulsa, Oklahoma, hotel room on Sept. 26, 1944, during a campaign trip.

Marshall said in a letter Clarke delivered to Dewey that the United States was winning the war in the Pacific partly because the Japanese were still using the code U.S. cryptographers broke in 1941.

"You understand the utterly tragic consequences if the present political debates regarding Pearl Harbor disclose to the enemy any suspicion of the vital sources of information we possess," Marshall wrote.

"The conduct of all operations in the Pacific are closely related in conception and timing to the information we secretly obtain through these intercepted codes," the letter said.

Clarke held a second meeting with Dewey in the governor's

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office in Albany, New York, two days later and said that during the session Dewey talked to Marshall by telephone.

Although Dewey refused at both meetings to commit himself to secrecy, he never revealed his knowledge of the broken codes, which remained a secret until long after the war was over, according to Clarke.

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