

## Council supports 'coram nobis'

LOS ANGELES—The JACL National Council passed a resolution Aug. 13 which supports the efforts of attorneys seeking to correct the Supreme Court decisions of Hirabayashi, Yasui and Korematsu through a Writ of Error Coram Nobis.

Coram nobis is a rarely-used procedure handed down from English Common Law to American Law that, in effect, corrects a judgement in the same court in which it was rendered, on the ground of error of fact.

Los Angeles attorney Frank Chuman introduced the possible implementation of the procedure to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians during the hearings here on Aug. 4, 1981. Chuman noted in an interview with the PC that he had tried to bring the coram nobis concept before the JACL National Board in 1955, but the League was heavily involved in expediting payments to former internees from the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, so funding to pursue the matter was not available. The idea, then, had lain dormant until the recent CWRIC hearings.

As for the current status of the coram nobis proceedings, Chuman noted that Peter Irons, visiting professor of legal studies at the Amherst campus of the Univ. of Massachusetts, is the lead counsel and supervising attorney for the three cases: Oakland attorney Dale Minami is representing Fred Korematsu; Seattle attorney Kathryn Bannai is counsel to Gordon Hirabayashi; and Chuman and Portland attorney Peggy Nagae represent Min Yasui.

In addition, numerous other Nikkei and Asian American attorneys from across the country are contributing their time and efforts in researching materials, preparing petitions and compiling evidence for the cases. \*

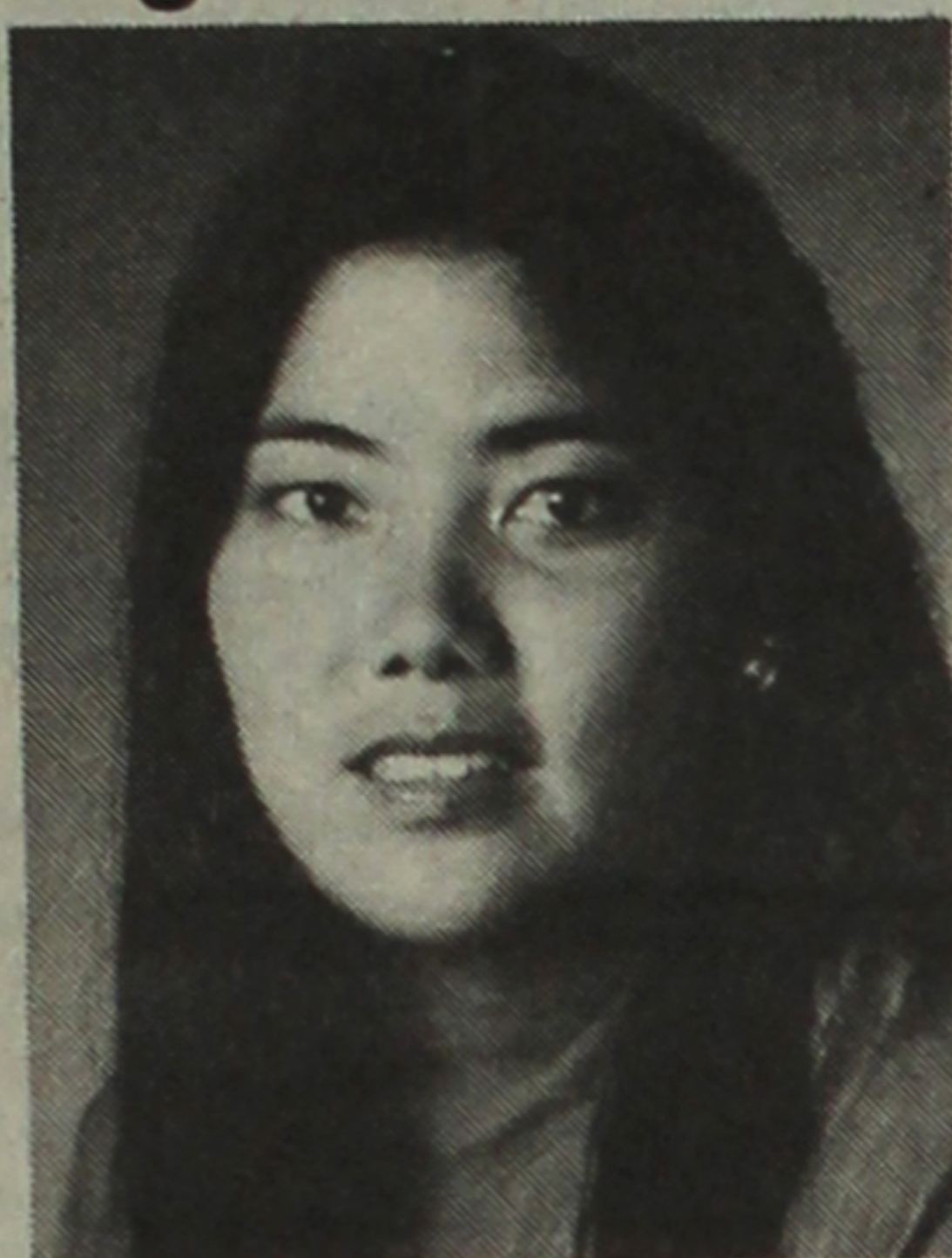
## National HQ hires Program Director

SAN FRANCISCO—JACL National Headquarters has named Lia Shigemura as its new Program Director, who will be responsible for the planning and coordination of programs and services for the National organization.

Shigemura, who began her duties Aug. 2, is a native of Honolulu and received a BA in Psychology from the University of Puget Sound, Wa. in 1980. She graduated from UPS Magna Cum Laude and Phi Kappa Phi, then earned a MS degree in Cross-Cultural Counseling from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. While at the Univ. of Wisconsin, she studied under a full academic fellowship.

Shigemura was a teaching assistant at UPS in Statistics and Philosophy of Science and had also been a staff counselor for the Univ. of Wisconsin's counseling service. In addition, she had been a Kimochi Home volunteer in San Francisco prior to joining the JACL staff.

Her academic and professional interests include Asian American



Lia Shigemura

history and psychotherapy. She is a member of the American Personnel Guidance Assn. and while at the Univ. of Wisconsin, presented a paper to the APGA on facilitating the ethnic identity formation of Asians, blacks and Chicanos. She has also performed research on Japanese, Chinese and Mexican American women.

## Aging and Retirement resolution fails to win funds from Council

LOS ANGELES—Although the JACL National Council passed a resolution Aug. 13 assuring "support" of the National Aging and Retirement Committee, such assistance will not necessarily mean monetary help.

An original resolution requesting the designation of a national staff person to help with the activities of the committee, along with an appropriation of \$5,000 per year over the next biennium, failed to win the needed three-fourths approval of the council. Of the delegates present, 51 voted for, 27 against, and 30 abstained.

The initial resolution, introduced by the New Age Chapter of the PSWDC, originally called for funding to offset travel expenses, program development (education models such as videocassettes, brochures, workshops, etc.), supplies and other expenses.

When the resolution failed, the New Age chapter re-submitted an amended resolution, which asked JACL to "assure staff support and ... assist the activities of the National Aging and Retirement Committee." However, the new resolution did not ask for any funding from the National budget. The revised resolution was then passed by consent of the council.

Washington D.C. delegate K. Patrick Okura had tried to convince the council, prior to the vote on the initial resolution, that aging and retirement was the "No. 2 priority" of the JACL next to redress.

But John Tani, MDC governor, felt that according to the goals of JACL's long-range planning committee, the League should be a "civil rights organization" and that aging and retirement is a service-oriented issue that detracts from JACL's goals. Tani added that the League should "narrow its scope" to civil rights issues only.

Okura responded by noting that there are many "civil rights" that are being denied to our senior citizens—cutbacks in social security and other benefits, for example.

However, Toaru Ishiyama, Cleveland delegate, and Ted Shimizu, Selanoco delegate, both expressed their feelings that the aging and retirement program seemed unclear. Ishiyama, while noting that he was not against the principle of the program said he did not know what the committee was planning to do with the funds it requested.

Walter Sakai of Portland also noted that there are already social service agencies which deal with the problems of seniors.

After the initial resolution was defeated on the floor, Okura said it was "regrettable" that a program which deals with what should be the

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Photo Courtesy Kashu Mainichi-UPI

**SIGNING INTO LAW**—Gov. Brown signs bill in Sacramento paying \$5,000 to former state workers of Japanese ancestry who were fired in 1942. Witnessing the event are (l to r) state Sen. Ralph Dills of Gardena, former state employee Sumio Miyamoto and JACL National President Floyd Shimomura.

## Brown signs Calif. state worker compensation bill to pay Nisei

SACRAMENTO—In an apologetic gesture on behalf of the state, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. signed the bill Aug. 17 that would partially compensate Nisei who were dismissed from their state jobs during World War II because of their ancestry.

The bill, which was carried by Assemblyman Patrick Johnston (D-Stockton) and Sen. Ralph Dills (D-Gardena), will provide a payment of up to \$5,000 to eligible Nisei. In 1942, 314 Nisei state employees had been fired, as a result of a law passed by the California legislature.

About 80 to 100 of the surviving former state workers are expected to file a claim under the compensation bill, which will become law Jan. 1, 1983. The bill calls for payments of \$1,250 a year over a four-year period.

"No piece of legislation can undo the pain and the suffering of Americans of Japanese descent who lost their jobs and their property during World War II," said Brown, who added, "Today, in a small way, the state is acknowledging a time in history when fear made policy."

"We are not here to celebrate anything," Brown told the audience of 150, which included several Japanese American former state employees.

Janet Masuda of Sacramento, who was a clerk for the Dept. of

Motor Vehicles in the 1940s, said, "This shows the government can never compensate me enough for all we went through—the humiliation—so the money doesn't mean much."

Wiping the tears from her eyes, the 64-year-old Masuda added chokingly, "I hope what we went through 40 years ago will never happen to any other people based solely on their ancestry or color of their skin."

Sumio Miyamoto, 73, of Sacramento, had been an income tax auditor for the Franchise Tax Board when the war broke out. He said after the Japanese surrender, he was not able to get his old job back.

"I sold insurance, doing everything I could to keep my wife and five children fed," he noted.

The bill had been approved by the state Senate Aug. 12, after passing the Assembly June 7. Priscilla Ouchida, legislative aide to Johnston, played a key role in the drafting of the bill, performing the research from which it was based.

Ouchida, a Sansei, told the PC that the payments would not be automatic, and there was still a lot of records which needed to be uncovered as well as paperwork to be done. However, she noted, persons who think they may be eligible for payments should contact her through Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, State Capitol, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 445-7931. #

## Navy Sec'y sees no Japan 'militarism'

TOKYO—U.S. Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr. said Aug. 12, that the U.S. is not concerned about any resurgence of militarism in Japan, and does not believe that U.S. pressure on Japan to increase military spending is encouraging such a movement.

"We do not see any evidence of an emergence of militarism with the pejorative overtones of that term," Lehman said. "As far as our pressure to increase the level of effort having adverse effects, we do not see that at all."

In an address at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, the civilian navy chief sounded the familiar theme of U.S. administration officials—that Japan must do more to build up its naval capability.

Lehman, here to meet U.S. and Japanese naval authorities, said Japan must move with "greater speed and increased funding" to build up its maritime force because it is "uniquely vulnerable to threats to her sea lifelines."

He said the U.S. is "very encouraged" by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's commitment to secure Japan's sea lanes out to 1,000 miles, "but action must now follow."

If Japan assumes responsibility for defending its sea lanes, "the United States will continue to bear the principal burden of defending Japan's maritime defense beyond 1,000 miles," Lehman said.

He said a recently announced outline for \$17 billion in equipment purchases in the 1983-87 period—including 75 new F-15 fighters, 50 P-3C anti-submarine patrol aircraft and 49 ships and submarines—would be a "very real, strong step forward" if implemented. #

## SF civil rights groups file suit against INS for 'raids'

SAN FRANCISCO—Several prominent civil rights organizations and private attorneys filed suit against the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) on Aug. 10, charging that the immigration raids conducted during and after 'Project Jobs' violated the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendments of the Constitution.

Purportedly "creating more jobs for U.S. workers," INS agents last April raided factories which allegedly hired undocumented aliens. More than 5,000 persons were arrested across the country with about 500 in Northern California.

INS officers were reported to have illegally entered workplaces without warrants or consent and detained workers simply because they looked Hispanic. The suit also charged that INS agents either failed to advise the unlawfully detained persons of their rights to counsel and to remain silent, or forced persons, in some cases with physical threats, to give up their rights.

"This type of Gestapo-like conduct by the government is appalling. This is part of the racist scapegoating of aliens for the high unemployment problems at a time when the government hasn't provided a real solution," said John Huerta, Associate Counsel of the Mexican American Legal Defense and Educational Fund, at a press conference recently.

"We are trying to assist the INS in doing a better job. They have violated the civil rights of individuals, and our efforts are to help the INS conform to laws laid down by the Constitution," he added.

Huerta also noted the effect of the anti-alien hysteria created by

these raids was to polarize citizens and tax-payers against Latino and Asian members of the community.

The complaint alleged that INS agents surrounded factories, blocked all exits and entered the factories without consent or warrant, and proceeded to interrogate and arrest every Hispanic-looking person inside without probable cause. Hundreds of workers were handcuffed and detained for several hours, and were not advised of their rights to remain silent or to talk to a lawyer.

The complaint filed at the United States District Court, Northern District of California stated that "frequently an atmosphere of panic ensues. Anyone who attempts to leave at the time of the raid, whether a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident, is chased, handcuffed and beaten if he or she resists in any way. Employees who appear Hispanic or of Latin ancestry are detained and questioned solely or primarily on the basis of their race, national origin, ancestry, and language, and if they cannot produce positive identification proving their citizenship or lawful permanent resident alien status, they are arrested. Persons arrested are immediately removed and subjected to deportation."

Sandra Gutierrez, Director of the Central American Refugee Project in San Francisco expressed surprise at the methods the INS agents used to conduct these "surveys."

"It is hard to believe that 'Project Jobs' is sincere in trying to find jobs for naturalized citizens," she said, "these raids affect any-

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## Senate immigration bill was opposed by civil rights groups

WASHINGTON—The immigration bill passed by the Senate Aug. 17 is reportedly the most sweeping revision of American immigration law since the passage of the Walter-McCarran Act of 1952. Although the bill (S 2222) attempts to regulate the overwhelming influx of illegal aliens and control the admissions of legal aliens in a somewhat reasonable manner, it has been criticized by several civil and human rights groups as a "scapegoating" measure aimed at minorities.

The bill, sponsored in the Senate by Sen. Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) and in the House by Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli (D-Ky.), will go to the House Judiciary Committee in September. The House has a nearly identical bill pending in its immigration subcommittee.

The Senate bill, which passed 81-18, calls for:

- the imposition of civil and criminal sanctions against employers who knowingly hire illegal aliens;
- an elaborate verification program to help employers determine the legality of potential workers (e.g. hard-to-forge identification papers);
- amnesty for most illegal aliens already in the U.S., with terms varying by category and length of stay;
- the revision of temporary guest-worker programs to help U.S. areas hit by worker shortage;
- a cap on overall alien admissions to the U.S. at 425,000, with quotas of 20,000 migrants from each foreign country. Exceptions are Canada and Mexico, which each would have a quota of 40,000 (Canada's unused quota, if any, would be available to Mexico);
- the elimination of the fifth visa preference (which had provided special treatment for brothers and sisters of American citizens);
- streamlining of procedures for exclusion, deportation and refugee claims.

The Senate also voted 78-21 to add an amendment, sponsored by Sen. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Ca.), which supported English as the official national language. The provision has no concrete impact but has considerable symbolic significance for minorities, especially Latinos.

Hayakawa said he supports bilingual education, but "only insofar as it accelerates the learning of English."

In various parts of the country, several of the bill's provisions had come under fire by civil rights groups prior to the Senate passage. William Steiner, past chairman of the human rights section of the Los Angeles County Bar Assn., attacked the bill as "anti-human rights and misleading to the public."

"The amnesty provisions are extremely weak and constitute only a small portion of legislation, most of which is devastating," Steiner told a press conference in Los Angeles recently. He added that the legislators are "attempting to find a scapegoat for the nation's economic crisis. The

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## Japan trade minister protests 'North American content' bill

TOKYO—Japan's International Trade Minister Aug. 13 criticized legislation before the U.S. Congress that would require a certain percentage of the parts in automobiles sold in the U.S. to be made in North America.

Shintaro Abe, Japan's Minister of International Trade and Industry, said after a cabinet meeting that the so-called "local content" law violates the international general agreement on tariffs and trade and destroys the basics of a free trade market. He said he had lodged a formal protest with the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo.

The proposed law requires that by 1985 all auto manufacturers with U.S. sales of more than 500,000 units a year must have a 90% "North American content," meaning parts and components manufactured in the U.S. and Canada.

## Presbyterian Church supports redress

HARTFORD, Ct.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church recently adopted a resolution urging Congress to provide adequate monetary compensation to Japanese Americans and Alaskan Aleuts who were evacuated and interned during World War II.

In adopting the resolution, the Assembly also asked Congress "to establish means whereby the nation may recognize and serve the corporate needs of the community it wronged." Such compensation, noted the Assembly could be in the form of a scholarship program for descendants of former internees, a foundation to do continuing research on community effects, and a support program to establish memorial projects or parks.

The resolution also noted that American citizens were "given no choice but to be interned for no reason other than the accident of ancestry or to become refugees within their own country."

## Mansfield warns of US-Jpn. 'recrimination'

TOKYO—Mike Mansfield, the U.S. Ambassador to Japan, expressed concern Aug 5 about what he said was "an atmosphere of mutual recrimination" between Japan and the United States.

Speaking before the Japan National Press Club, Mansfield said recent events in the United States "Have captured the Japanese public's attention, (and) have been blown up into unnecessary crises."

Apparently referring to the IBM computer scandal involving alleged technology thefts by employees of two major Japanese electronics companies and charges of steel dumping by Mitsui & Co., Mansfield said "A Pandora's box of old stereotypes has been opened, letting loose some capricious and negative elements that are hard to control."

He said these "relatively small abrasions" must be healed so the United States and Japan can solve the "major league issues" of continued trade friction and the role of Japan's defense program.

Trade, Mansfield said, is "the most immediate and politically sensitive issue" in bilateral relations. He urged Japan to help ease political tension both by opening up its markets and increasing investment in the United States.

President Reagan's Administration "understands that the trade imbalance with Japan is not the root cause of America's economic problems, and remains strongly dedicated to the principle of free trade," he said.

But Japan's large trade surplus with the United States, \$15.7 billion last year, and economic troubles in the United States, make it difficult for Reagan to fight import restriction legislation "once a protectionist trend gathers steam in the Congress," Mansfield said.

Mansfield said he welcomed Japanese investment in U.S. auto plants, and the decision of Nippon Kokan, a major steel company, to purchase a substantial share of Ford's River Rouge steel plant near Detroit, allowing 5,500 American workers to keep their jobs "in one of the most depressed areas in the United States."

## Letterbox

### ● Misconception?

Editor:

I would like to comment on the article by John Tateishi "A Misconception," (July 9 PC). This article concludes that the United States has a moral, but not a legal obligation to provide redress for those incarcerated in the detention camps of World War II.

This issue has weighed on me now for forty years. In the early 1940's I was a Marine infantry officer in the Pacific; my mother was employed as an attorney for the War Relocation Authority. I sent my letters to her at such unlikely places as Topaz, Utah; Lamar, Colorado; and Gila, Arizona, where she was providing legal assistance to the detainees. Her replies to me in the Pacific were cheerful and supportive, but inevitably included a horror story of physical privation, of destruction of family integrity; sometimes of battlefield death in the 442d Regimental Combat Team.

I fully agree with Mr. Tateishi that what our government then did to those of Japanese ancestry was "wrong," was "unjust." However, I disagree with his premise that "the Evacuation—i.e. the curfew, the exclusion and the incarceration—were declared constitutional," and I disagree with his conclusion therefrom that there is no "legal basis for seeking redress." Here I speak as a student, a teacher, and a practitioner of Constitutional Law for most of my adult life: since I started law school in 1946 on the G.I. Bill.

Mr. Tateishi is only partially correct in his legal summation of the Hirabayashi and Korematsu cases. Hirabayashi appealed from a three-month sentence for violating the curfew order. The Supreme Court affirmed his conviction because it refused to second-guess the opinion of the military authorities that the "presence of an unascertainable number of disloyal members of the group" made it necessary to impose a curfew on all persons of Japanese ancestry even though most of them "undoubtedly were loyal to this country."

In addition to the curfew, President Roosevelt had authorized General DeWitt to protect against "espionage and sabotage" by designating "military areas" from which persons might be excluded. Korematsu was convicted for failure to leave "a military sensitive area," i.e., the West Coast. The Supreme Court, again refusing to

second-guess the presumed competence of the military, affirmed the conviction.

It is important to note that neither the Hirabayashi nor the Korematsu decision concerned the legality of the continued detention once the move had been made inland to the detention centers. That issue came in a case called *Ex parte Endo*. *Endo* contested the right of the Government to keep her in confinement, and the Supreme Court ordered her released because there was no statutory authority by either the President or by Congress for her continued detention. The Supreme Court did not find it necessary to reach or decide any issue of constitutional dimension.

But even if the decision in *Endo* had gone the other way; even if the Supreme Court had sustained the detention camps as constitutional, the matter of the legality of these wartime actions would not be ended. Law, like life itself, is always subject to growth and change. And much has happened since the 1944 decisions in the way of constitutional change. Then, children could be assigned to school on the basis of race; now they cannot. Then, men and women could be denied the choice to marry because of race; now they cannot. Then, Mexican Americans could be denied the privilege of jury service; now they cannot. Then, aliens could be denied public service jobs and benefits; now they cannot. Then, illegitimate children could be denied the right to seek compensation for the wrongful death of their mother; now they cannot. Then, women could be denied federal privileges because of their sex; now they cannot. Then, children could be forced to salute the flag over religious objection, or be required to join in a prayer not of their choice; now they cannot. Illustration can be multiplied to demonstrate that even if the constitutional issue had been decided in the *Hirabayashi* and *Korematsu* cases (which it was not), it nonetheless could be reexamined today, free from the heavy racial prejudices of World War II.

But why bother? Is this not all ancient history, a legal oddity standing alone in the tides of time? Unfortunately, not so. Mr. Justice Jackson warned in his *Korematsu* dissent that the decision "lies about like a loaded weapon," ready for the hand of any authority that can bring forward "a plausible claim of an urgent need." Moreover, as citizens, we should be concerned with cleansing the blot of the detention camps from

our national honor.

How might this be done? Congress and the President could admit the nation erred when it authorized the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast; and could demonstrate sincerity by creating a commission or special court to determine individual claims for the denial of personal liberties. This is not without precedent. The Alien and Sedition Law was enacted in 1798 to assist the reelection of John Adams (the law made it unlawful to criticize the President). When Jefferson won the election, he pardoned those convicted under the law, and Congress reimbursed their fines. In the Civil War, President Lincoln issued blanket amnesty to those in the Confederate States who swore allegiance to the Government; and Congress authorized the recovery of their seized property by suit in the Court of Claims. In more recent years,

Congress established the Indian Claims Commission to recompense Indian Tribes for losses resulting from long ago Treaty violation. Our history is replete with similar illustrations.

Alternatively, survivors of the detention camps whose wounds, be they physical or psychic, have not yet healed, might file suit in court and seek damages for violation of their personal and civil rights.

Is there a legal basis for seeking such redress? Mr. Tateishi thinks not; but no one can predict with certainty the outcome of future litigation. But we do know the issue is open, and we do know that there are worse things than pushing the "moral" obligation of the government in all forums possible: one of these is to sit in comfort on the sidelines and leave it to others to fight the hard fight, the fight of the just.

DANIEL H. POLLITT  
Graham Kenan Professor of Law  
University of North Carolina

## INS RAIDS

Continued from Front Page

body of foreign origin."

No Asians were arrested in the recent raids in Northern California, although "two Filipinos were caught in the raids in L.A.," Bill Tomayo of the Asian Law Caucus noted.

"But these raids could happen to anyone. That's why we are working to protect the rights of all workers."

The class action suit filed on behalf of employees, and individually on behalf of employers and the International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union Local 1964, seeks an injunction against these humiliating and discriminatory practices.

Defendants named in the suit include Alan Nelson, INS Commissioner, and David Ilchert, District Director of the INS in San Francisco and their agents.

Last February, INS agents had raided several restaurants and shops in Little Tokyo, arresting 38 persons, 27 of them Japanese nationals. Most of the Japanese arrested were sent back to their home country.

In a separate case, the U.S. Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last July that three INS raids conducted in the Los Angeles garment district violated the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution, and the ruling said that INS agents must have "reasonable suspicion" that illegal aliens are present in a workplace prior to conducting a sweep to deport aliens.

The INS, however, still conducts "surveys" in which teams of agents in civilian clothes walk through Los Angeles factories questioning employees—with the intent of arresting suspected undocumented workers.

ACLU attorney Mark Rosenbaum questioned the legality of a "survey" conducted by the INS on Aug. 18, in which 12 suspected illegal aliens were arrested. "The only alien they could positively identify as being illegally in the country is E.T.," Rosenbaum said, referring to the movie character. "Otherwise, they had to depend entirely on skin color and the language spoken."



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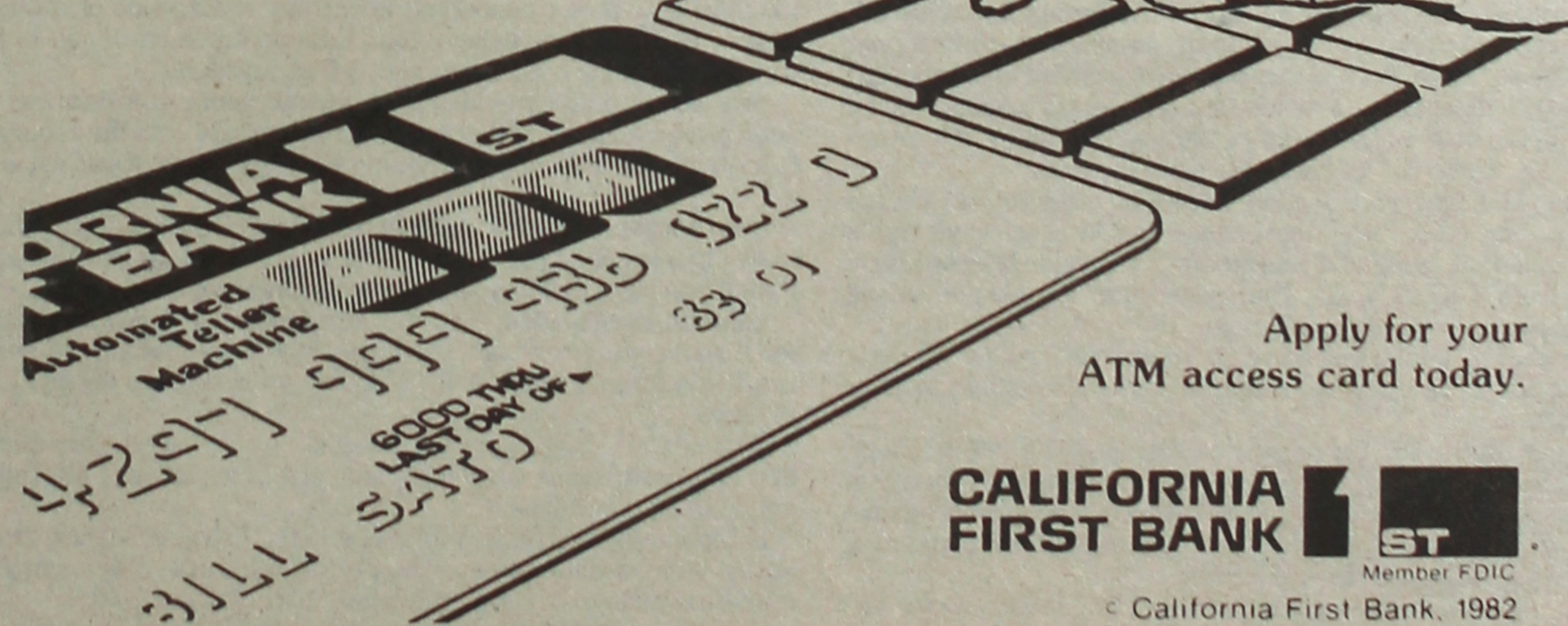
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## Need for cultural center in S.F. Japantown voiced

SAN FRANCISCO—In an East/West review of J-town's 80-year history, most of the businesses catered to its residents settled in the area known as Western Addition, bounded by Pine and Geary, from Octavia to Webster Sts., recalled Masao Ashizawa, owner of Soko Hardware, which was established in 1925 by his father.

And most Japanese lived in Japantown "because they were not allowed to move out," recalled Yori Wada, UC regent and former director of Buchanan "Y"

This community background appeared in the Chinese American weekly in connection with the Nihonmachi Fair story appearing Aug. 4. The fair began in 1974 as a Japanese Community Youth Council enterprise and is held in mid-August.

Around the turn of the century, Western Addition was predominantly Jewish (a building which was a synagogue still remains on Bush St.) and as the Jews began moving out, the Japanese who were then concentrated in South Park (on Third St. between Folsom and Harrison) began to move in.

During the WW2 period, most of the apartments and homes were occupied by black workers recruited from the south. After the war, the Japanese began to move back.

With development in the late '50s and early '60s, Japantown was again on the move. Old buildings were torn down and rebuilt; Japan Trade Center was built with money from Hawaii and Japan since most local people could not afford to develop their property initially. But more recent redevelopment, upgrading the area with better shops and buildings, has been handled by local merchants.

Wada noted Japanese Americans moving into the Richmond and Sunset districts further west because of better schools and less crime, "but redevelopment hastened the process". As many younger Japanese Americans wanted to own their own homes, "this movement out (of J-town) cut into the cohesive feeling of community," he added. But J-town still remains a center of cultural activity with its churches, shops, two newspapers and organizations.

Noting the community is trying to raise \$3 million for a community and cultural center, Wada said, "If the center is built, people would come back on a regular basis."

### 400 march in Hiroshima vigil

LOS ANGELES—An estimated 400 persons participated in a candlelight procession through Little Tokyo Aug. 7 marking the 37th observance of the atomic bomb attack on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II, organizers reported.

Japanese Americans of all ages gathered in front of the old Nishi Hongwanji Buddhist temple for an inter-denominational religious service for the more than 370,000 killed by the two U.S. bombings at the close of WWII.

Rev. Alfred Tsuyuki of Konkkyo of Los Angeles, Rev. Russell Hamada of Homba Hongwanji Temple and Rev. Paul Nakamura of the Lutheran Oriental Church of Torrance, conducted Shinto, Buddhist and Christian rites.

The crowd also listened to tearful words of Hiroshima atomic bomb survivor Mrs. Kaz Suyeishi, who recounted the horror of Hiroshima bombing and asked that those present work toward nuclear disarmament and in securing aid for the estimated 750 atomic bomb survivors now living in the United States.

Each person present was then given a cup-covered lighted candle and a procession which at times extended more than two blocks in length wound its way down Little Tokyo streets and through shopping malls to the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

### EBJA-Sakura Kai to hold art auction

EL CERRITO, Ca.—The sixth annual Asian American Art Auction, a benefit sale of works by Asian American artists from Northern California, will be held Sunday, Oct. 3, 1-10 p.m. at the El Cerrito Community Center, 7007 Moeser Lane. More than 100 art pieces include Japanese brush paintings, sculpture, ceramics, batik, graphics, and other media. Among the honorary auctioneers will be JACL National Director Ron Wakabayashi and newly elected National JACL VP Ben Takeshita. For more info call the East Bay Japanese for Action, (415) 848-3560 or Amy Shinsako (415) 526-8580.

### SJ outreach project seeks coordinator

SAN JOSE—A project designed to help bring bilingual and bi-cultural social services to isolated ethnic minority elderly residing in the San Jose area was recently awarded a grant of \$25,887.00 from the Council on Aging of Santa Clara County.

The Coalition for Minority Outreach, a coalition composed of five independent ethnic minority service agencies including the Yu-Ai Kai/Japanese American Community Senior Service of San Jose, received the funding to implement a comprehensive outreach project. The project will include a major door-to-door canvassing effort in selected neighborhoods, telephone outreach, an extensive media campaign, and usage of a core of bilingual outreach volunteers.

The members of the Coalition for Minority Outreach responsible for the project's execution are: The Black Senior Center, the Filipino American Senior Opportunity Development Council, the Korean American Community Services, the Mexican American Community Services Agency, and the Yu-Ai Kai.

The Coalition is presently seeking qualified applicants for the position of coordinator of the minority outreach project. For more information regarding the project and the application process, call Jesus Reyna at the Mexican American Community Services Agency, (408) 275-8506, or Tom Izu at Yu-Ai Kai, (408) 294-2505.

### Exhibit to display Korean ceramics

LOS ANGELES—The Korean Cultural Service will sponsor an exhibition of 80 treasures of contemporary Korean ceramics from August 31 to Sept. 30, with an opening reception to be held on Monday evening, Aug. 30, 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. All events will take place at the gallery of the Korean Cultural Service, which is located at 5505 Wilshire Blvd. For info call (213) 936-7141.

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PC Photos by Peter Imamura

**NISEI WEEK CLOSES**—The festivities of Nisei Week in Little Tokyo drew to a close Aug. 15 with the traditional ondo dancing on Los Angeles St. (top) which drew participants of all ages, including Heather Akemi Nagano (bottom, left) and an unidentified youngster, who both did their best to keep in step.

### LTSC needs funds from L.A. council

LOS ANGELES—The Little Tokyo Service Center is currently seeking funding for the next two years of operation from the City of Los Angeles. Due to federal cutbacks, the competition for local funds has become much stiffer, according to LTSC executive director Bill Watanabe.

LTSC has begun a letter-writing drive to Councilman Gilbert Lindsay in an effort to obtain more funds. Persons interested in assisting LTSC in their efforts should contact Watanabe at (213) 680-3729.



**BOOK PRESENTATIONS** — Chet Tanaka, author of the book, "Go For Broke", (left) presents copies to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn during the veteran's reunion held Aug. 5 in Hahn's balcony at the Hall of Administration.

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LOS ANGELES—A Nisei retirement faire entitled, "Is There Life After Retirement?" will be held on Saturday, Sept. 25, 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, 244 S. San Pedro St., 2nd Fl.

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER: by Floyd Shimomura

## Timetable I for JACL

years. JACL's top priorities appear to be redress, membership development, U.S.-Japan relations, aging/retirement, youth, and Pan American Nikkei relations.

The new National Board met on the Saturday (Aug. 14) following the convention and established the following timetable for reorganizing the national organization:

(1) Recommendations for National Committee assignments should be made to National Headquarters by Aug. 31.

(2) On Sept. 11, the elected national officers (president, the four vice presidents, treasurer) will meet to prepare a Comprehensive Action Plan (CAP) for the biennium. This plan will include the setting of concrete goals and timetables, recommendations on the committee appointments, es-

establishment of staff and budget priorities, and the assignment of monitoring responsibilities among the elected officers.

(3) This CAP will be distributed to the National Board by Sept. 30.

(4) On the weekend of Oct. 8-10, the National Board will meet to consider the Action Plan and confirm committee appointments.

Hopefully, this systematic approach will result in a well-organized national program for the coming biennium. If you have any comments or ideas, please send them to National JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, Ca 94115, (415) 921-5225; or to me at 1612 Grove Ave., Woodland, CA 95695. Together, we can make a better and more responsive JACL for all of us.

(I) Aug. 18

YE EDITOR'S DESK: by Harry Honda

## When Mike Spoke Up

For some 90 minutes late Tuesday afternoon of JACL Convention Week at the Airport Hyatt, Mike Masaoka not only recollected but refreshed the memory of many Nisei (pushing or past 60) then facing uncertain days in 1942 in wake of Executive

Order 9066—the permission given by the Roosevelt Administration to have the Army exclude certain persons from the West coast. Those of us who have heard the onetime Washington JACL Representative over the past quarter century and then some all agreed, afterwards, it was "vintage Masaoka" (as Bill Hosokawa noted in his Fryer last week). He's like a steed responding to the firebell... His eloquence remains (a sure sign of his recovery from Bell's pals).... Wow, said one young adult in the 20s... He "made the Convention for me," another commented.

Here are some comments and observations we thought were being uttered for the first time in public as noted in our pad:

- On the charge that JACL "sold us down the river", Mike pointed out there were over three million Jews in the U.S. but they weren't able to do much on the Holocaust. So how can you put down a small organization like JACL to resist the Evacuation?
- To describe the political attitude of the period following Pearl Harbor, Mike recalled there were congressmen who wanted to castrate the Nisei men "so we couldn't breed like rats... and some wanted to ship us to an island and then blow it up".

Because of the physical identity of Nisei with the enemy and suspicion of disloyalty, the JACL continually expounded on the integrity of Nisei citizenship, that assimilation was preferred over "ethnic concentration" and that Nisei tried to prove their Americanism time after time.

- Looking back at this period of history (1941-42), he was candid as he was throughout this special redress workshop session: "If I knew better (then), I wouldn't have taken the job as JACL executive secretary. But the decisions we made were in the belief that it would be in the interest of the greatest majority of persons of Japanese ancestry." (For the exact words, watch for the videotapes on the Convention.)
- His "most harrowing" moments came when he was locked up and questioned by the FBI in San Francisco. (Mike had been detained by the sheriff the night of Pearl Harbor in North Platte, Neb., while on a JACL speaking mission to meet Nisei in Utah,

Colorado, Wyoming and Nebraska. Mike was also locked up when driving to New Orleans with George Inagaki.)

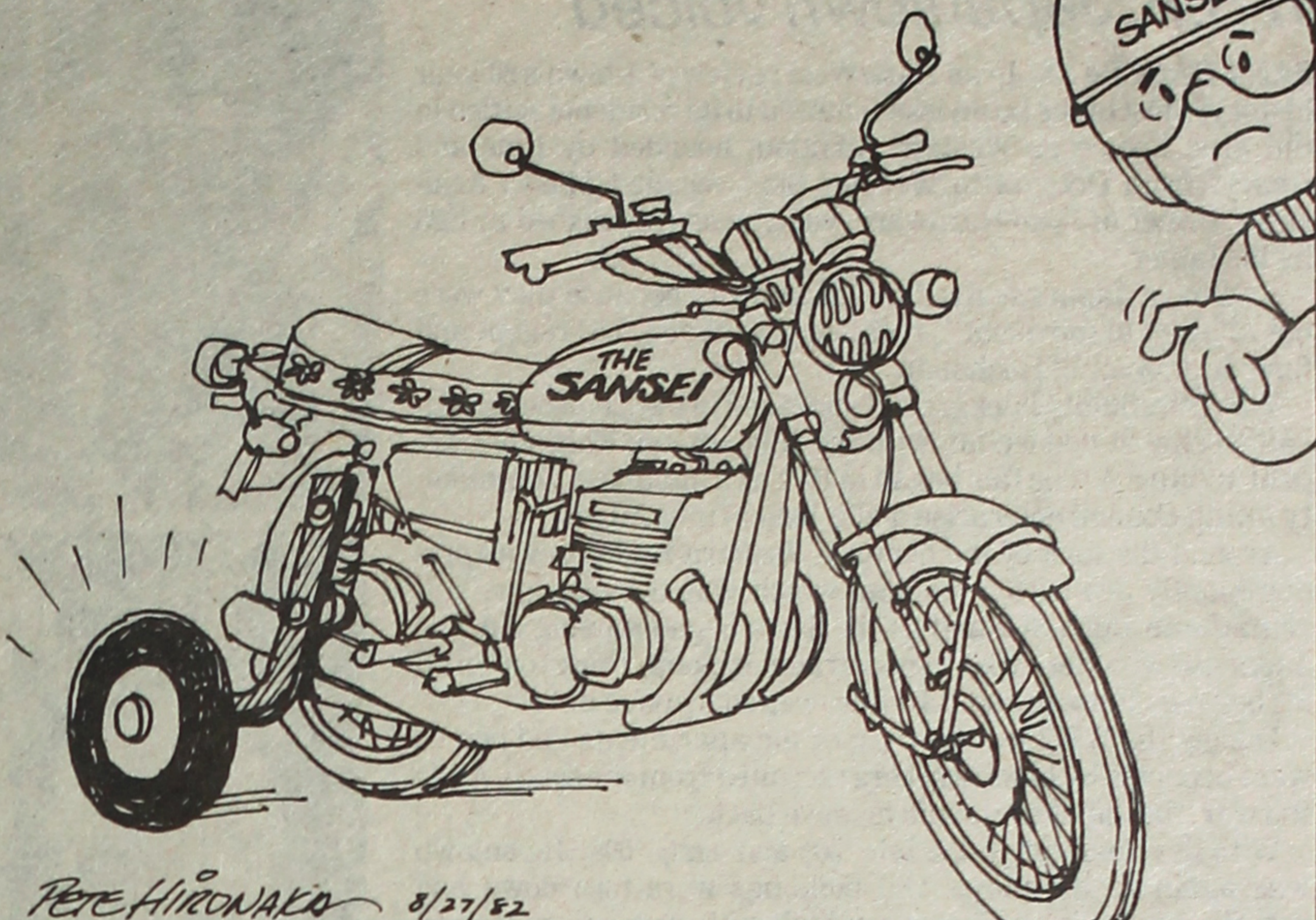
- Regarding the accusation that JACL "took over" leadership of the Japanese American community at the time of Evacuation, Mike asked, "But who was left? There was no one who would speak up. Issei leaders had been rounded up right after Pearl Harbor... Saburo Kido (then JACL national president) and I didn't want the job." He recalled how JACL Headquarters ran off newsletters to keep the Japanese communities informed (until the vernacular newspapers were allowed to resume limited operation till their Evacuation.)
- JACL never agreed to (putting us into) detention camps. "We moved because it was a military necessity. The question that should be asked is: Why did the U.S. treat German aliens and Italian aliens 'better than U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry'?"

To forestall evacuation, Mike recalled meeting Lt. Gen. Richardson, who was asked if the Nisei could be sent to the Pacific to fight as a suicide battalion against the Japanese enemy, but he replied the Army didn't believe in segregated troops except for the blacks and didn't believe in a suicide corps.

Of the meeting with Calif. Gov. Olson in Sacramento, while JACL expressed its protest of Evacuation, it was also faced with the question of "what the Army might do had we resisted... and having served in the Army, I know the Army always has contingency plans but we had no alternative". Army told us that "if you cooperate, the movement will be as humane as possible". Concerned about safeguards at the camps, one suggestion called for a separate camp for aliens and another for citizen Nisei, but JACL preferred families staying together, remembering many Nisei were minors.

Perusing through our notes for other sensitive issues concerning JACL during the war years, Masaoka reminded the loyalty oath was prepared as an aid for volunteer evacuees, but some thought it was "deculturization"... Missionaries from Japan working with student relocation at first preferred Christians in the camps be allowed to study outside, but JACL stepped in to insist the Buddhists be also included. They agreed. There is no record of that, according to Masaoka... "What bothered us (in JACL) was the government turned us down on holding individual hearings for Nisei to get out from camps, but not enemy aliens (the Issei in detention camps). And with respect to

## NISEI SYNDROME



PETE HIRONAKA 8/27/82

## Letterbox

### • Convention Problems

Editor:

I returned this weekend from my first National JACL Convention (and probably my last) and while leafing through the Aug. 13 Pacific Citizen I noticed an article by Bill Marutani concerning the need for 'blue jean' participants and cheaper accommodations at these conventions. This sure was right on target.

When I decided to go to LA last spring, I saw the price list of the various events and the \$60 hotel tab and decided to go to the convention only from Wednesday (Aug. 11) on. This was because I had planned to take along my family which included a daughter coming in from Boston on vacation and a visiting niece from Tokyo (finally making a total of five persons). Another dedicated JACLer from Stockton did all of the hard work at the convention that week.

The Hyatt Hotel was in the middle of the airport area, isolated, noisy and inconvenient for my fa-

mily who had to resort to tour buses to get around. I found the convention informative and interesting but must comment on an unusual incident. One night we all piled into the Kawafuku Restaurant in Gardena, an impressive shopping area, where I decided to give the JACL a little plug. When I mentioned that I was attending the National JACL Convention that was the end of the service for the evening and I had to flag down several waitresses before I could even get the dinner tab. While realizing that the help was very busy we could not help but feel incensed and disappointed.

TETSUYA A. KATO  
President  
Stockton JACL

### • Theater review

Editor:

"Life in the Fast Lane: Requiem for a Sansei Poet"—Anything fast scares me so I was hesitant about

going to see this one-man show; however, a few minutes into it made me change my mind completely. Lane Nishikawa really impressed me with his characterizations and impersonations. Clever use of the lighting and his acting made us use our imagination to the fullest and the hour and a half ended too soon. (Now on stage at the Odyssey, West L.A., till Aug. 29.)

TOMI  
PC Fan

### • 'Go For Broke!'

Editor:

"Go For Broke!" (Bill Hosokawa's column of July 22, 1982,) what a magnificent tribute to the Nisei. It was a long time coming. But it's here and all Japanese Americans should be grateful and rejoice.

Looking back to our youth, days of innocence and immaturity amidst confusion and despair,

Continued on Page 12

programs in the camps, the prisoners of war had (more than the Nisei, such as) minimum wages guaranteed under the Geneva Conventions."

Tom Shimasaki's letter was mentioned for the first time—which pointed out that Mike Masaoka would have been the first Nisei to be lynched by JACLers at the emergency national council had it been known he was putting the Nikkei into "slave camps" as had been charged in wake of the CWRIC hearings. The letter was sent to the Rafu Shimpō, but never used. Rafu Shimpō English editor Dwight Chuman, covering the same session, didn't remember the letter and asked for another copy from Shimasaki, who was in the audience. Tom's point was if people didn't believe in JACL at the time, why did they go to camps; but they knew they had no alternative but to go. Rather than making JACL the scapegoat on Evacuation, he hoped a case could be made of those who made money out of Evacuation—the white people. (We also wait for Tom's letter.)

Putting in a plug for Bill Hosokawa's latest book, "JACL in Quest of Justice", Masaoka said, "Read about it! You'll be proud of what JACL did then for Japanese Americans... we in JACL did what was best for the greatest number." He recited some of JACL's legislative achievements since then: changes in immigration and naturalization laws, repeal of alien land laws, etc.

Mike had kept everyone's attention for about an hour and closed with: "Do you think we would be here today if we had told the Army where to go then?"

\* \* \*

Asking questions or commenting from the audience were: Toaru Ishiyama of Cleveland: "I didn't know JACL existed then, but the accusations of 'JACL sold us down the river' and being an 'inu' persist to this day." Response: JACL saved more Issei from being detained... "I can't speak for others, but I didn't know people on the West coast (since I was raised in Utah) to inform the authorities." Records show that JACL didn't inform. This shouldn't be confused with those in camp who snatched on who stole the sugar or paid extra to get out of camp quicker.

Barry Saiki of Tokyo: He reminded rumors were rampant in the camps. He found many as editor of the camp newspaper at Rohwer.

John Tateishi: Initially, the Army was only interested in moving people out. So, when did it decide to put people in camps? Response: JACL was told by the Tolan Committee no detention was intended, just a temporary stay. But JACL knew it would be permanent after the western governors (except for

Continued on Page 6

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

## Convention Memories and Personalities

Gardena, Calif.

THINGS YOU CAN learn at a convention: Barry Saiki of the Tokyo chapter must be one of the world's outstanding "origami" experts. He carries little squares of paper in his pockets and folds them into delightful forms while killing time. After the salad was consumed, and while waiting for the prime rib to be served at one banquet, Saiki entertained the folks at his table by deftly creating a nun in white-coifed habit, a dog, horse, giraffe and even a monkey, using only the basic folds used in making the familiar cranes.

Betty Yumori, traditionally the hostess with the most-est at convention social affairs, has something else—a husband, Ben, who may be the leading Nisei classic car hobbyist. He has, by rough count, well over a couple of dozen old cars (any car manufactured after 1941 is modern by his standards) which he rebuilds and displays in his spare time. He doesn't need much encouragement to tell you about his transcontinental races against time in a Model T Ford.

Kayo Kikuchi, semi-retired real estate broker from the San Jose area (his wife Tatty is in insurance) was

born in Belfry, Mont., and grew up in Worland, Wyo. He may have the distinction of having been fired from the least security-sensitive job after the war broke out in 1941. Kayo was working on a sheep ranch owned by a Greek immigrant who apparently thought Pearl Harbor could be avenged by sending that "Jap kid" packing.

Los Angeles' famous Nisei Week coincided with the JACL convention but most conventioners, housed at an airport hotel fifteen miles away from Little Tokyo, saw nothing of the festivities. They missed something more, an opportunity to meet the latest of the Nisei Week queens. She is Janet Barnes, a 21-year-old college student who helps pay for her education by waiting tables at a Marie Callender restaurant. Janet's father was with the U.S. Navy in Okinawa where he married the local girl who became Janet's mother. Janet came to the United States a decade ago with her father after her parents were divorced. The grandparents helped care for the children, but Janet and her younger sister are pretty much on their own now.

There's been a lot of talent of various fields of endeavor on display here this week, but none of it has been more outstanding than that of Butch Kasahara, singer and major domo of a Hawaiian stage show who performed at the convention luau. Kasahara, who has been a favorite in these parts for years, has a marvelously flexible voice, stage presence and a finely honed sense of humor and deserves to be in the big time of entertainment.

One of the most encouraging matters here is the way Karl Nobuyuki has thrown himself into JACL affairs as Gardena chapter president and convention coordinator. It's no secret that he left the national directorship under less than happy circumstances, but instead of going off to sulk, he's making a valuable contribution.

Denver's Minoru Yasui was JACL's Nisei of the Biennium back in 1952. Thirty years later he was chosen JACLer of the Biennium, which may set some kind of record for sustained enthusiasm. It says something of the dedication of some oldtimers, and also points out the need for infusing new blood into the organization.

The Mike M. Masaoka Distinguished Public Service Award is given to an individual or organization, other than Japanese American, that has contributed outstanding and significant public service in promoting friendship, understanding and cooperation with Japan, and/or improving the quality of life for all Americans and especially those of Japanese ancestry.

The award has been made seven times, and six of those times it went to men who had served as ambassadors to Japan or from Japan—Ambassadors Edwin O. Reischauer, U. Alexis Johnson, Mike Mansfield, Robert Ingersoll and this year James Hodgson, and to Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

## Equanimity: 'Stay Cool'

Philadelphia.

PERHAPS THE ARTICLE that appeared in the newspapers a few months back brought some smiles of pride among Nisei in particular. The article, referring to a study purportedly conducted by an Englishman, concluded that "Japanese" had intelligence that was ten percent above the average. Now, I have no idea by what criteria that person measured intelligence: literacy and education, fields of endeavor, accomplishment, or what. We all know people who lack learning or training but who are "sharp as a tack"; and we also know some very learned people who . . . well, lack perspective and understanding. Therefore, I must question this seeming adulation of a racial group. With apologies to my fellow Nisei.

**Equanimity:** n. The quality or characteristic of being calm and even-tempered; composure.

WHAT TROUBLES ME about this concept is the converse of the proposition that a certain racial group possesses a higher intelligence than others, for if some are supposedly superior, than it must mean that others are less, that they're inferior. And that is a disturbing concept to have currency in human society, particularly one that prides itself as being a democratic nation, such as ours.

THIS IS NOT to suggest that there aren't differences among people, for there certainly are. Look within one's own family who share the same parentage: there are variations, some quite pronounced. While there may be differences between persons insofar as intelligence is

concerned, it by no means follows indeed, it cannot follow that there are measurable differences in intelligence within human races. It may depend very much on the measuring stick that one uses—whether it be that of a society in the Arctic region, a so-called primitive society, or a "developing" society. In such a society, I dare suggest that a "civilized, highly educated, intelligent" person might well prove himself to be quite a dolt who may find himself not as bright as he thought, and gain a great deal of respect for the intelligence of the "natives".

IF SOME SELF-PROCLAIMED "social scientists" or whatever, can "raise" a particular racial group by use of some unknown and uncertain standard, they can equally and just as readily, "lower" a racial group. And if, at any particular moment, yours happens to be the racial group that is being extolled, don't take it seriously: retain equanimity. Stay cool.

IF ONE WERE to back off a bit and look at the spectrum of history, we readily see that various groups at various eras of mankind's stay on this planet, have demonstrated superior capabilities over others: the glorious era of the Chinese, the might of Egypt under the Pharaohs, the Africans in the ancient society of Ghana, the Romans, Greece, and the list can go on.

AND SO WE would be well-advised not to take seriously the passing, momentary evaluation of some individual who makes a "study" and comes up with the conclusion that a certain race is endowed with superior intelligence. It's flattering, but if there be indeed "intelligence", accept it only as such. #

## Guest's Corner:

### A 'Lucky' Friday, the 13th

By HENRY MORI

Los Angeles

Had it not been for "Bull" Kawamoto's kind phone call just two days before the 27th Biennial JACL National Convention's Sayonara dinner dance at the Hyatt Airport, I probably would have dozed off that Lucky Friday the 13th in front of my old black-and-white TV tube. As it turned out, the occasion provided me with many pleasant and yet touching memories.

"Did you know Ayako Noguchi Nakamura is in town? She wants to see you," the onetime fourth estater, block-print artist and now a pressman for a local print shop said in his amicable but yet in rather urgent voice.

We are all of the same cloth, ex-news writers of the print media with that fraternal attachment for each other's welfare. Nakamura of Seabrook, N.J. since World War II, has been contributing much in Japanese art and cultural programs on the East Coast in behalf of JACL and her community. She was a correspondent for the local vernaculars in the 1930s from her hometown, Visalia, in Central California.

Recently named to the Pacific Citizen Board, "It's going to be a three-year term," she said with bubbly enthusiasm as we broke bread for the first time in three decades. Since then, she has also occidentalized her name. "It's Ellen to the younger generation," she quipped. As pleasant fate would have it, I even got seated at the same table with Ayako. There, I was reintroduced to Mr. and Mrs. John Yoshino of Washington, D.C., and their son Wayne, who is chapter president. We exchange Christmas cards each holiday season.

It had taken me nearly half an hour to seek out the wife of Kiyomi Nakamura, a public accountant, and board chairman of the Seabrook Buddhist Church where Ayako is a mainstay in public relations work and in charge of The Middle Way Temple bulletin.

A crowd of 800 were still milling around, table hopping before settling to their assigned tables. A mental sweep of the head-table brought back many memories for me: Father Clement, Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, Mike Masaoka and Togo Tanaka.

Father Clement is still a household name at the Los Angeles Maryknoll Church; Masaoka, still very spry and steeped in oratorical flare despite his recent major heart surgery, was in his usual rare form; and Tanaka, my prewar journalism mentor, was emcee for the evening's gala function.

Tanaka recalled an incident we had at the Salt Lake City's national JACL conclave. We rode the ski-lift, soaring over snow-barren mountain, then became suddenly suspended in midair for a good 20 minutes due to a mechanical mishap at the lower end of the take-off platform. And, night was falling.

JACL conventions remind me also of the late, wartime president Saburo Kido whose writings in his "Observations" column reflected the league's leadership at the time. I miss Kido and the Old Guards of the past: George Inagaki, Mas Satow, Eiji Tanabe, Scotty Tsuchiya, Fred Takata and Jim Higashi, to name a few. They are all gone, but in memory.

Thanks to Ayako, I renewed acquaintance with Bill Hosokawa of The Denver Post. The dean of Nisei journalism and author of several books—his latest "The JACL Story: In Quest of Justice"—agreed: "There are only a few of us (Nisei) left in the writing field . . ."

PC editor Harry Honda would match Hosokawa in time spent in the editorial-writing business. Like the late Larry Tajiri's "Vagaries," Honda for many years penned "Very Truly Yours . . ." a potpourri of current and human interest events, prior to taking over the Pacific Citizen as editor.

The banquet also taught me a lesson. If convention topics were of any indication as to where the JACL future lies, one has but to review the subject matters discussed during the week. It called for a singles workshop, aging and retirement planning, youth counseling and redress sessions resulting from the 1942 mass evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast, and the like.

A new leadership is growing. JACL conventions have changed significantly; more so in the last 10 years. There will be more when Hawaii hosts the 28th Biennial Convention in 1984. #

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## Nikkei Widowhood Study

Los Angeles

Every year more than half a million women in the United States become widows. Since the life expectancy of a woman is longer than a man's and because she traditionally marries a man older than herself, the probability is great that the spouse surviving any long standing marriage will be the wife. The average age when widowhood occurs is 56 years. Recent figures from the U.S. Census place the female widowed population at over 10 million or nearly 12% of the female population above the age of 14.

Concern for the inevitably increasing numbers of Nisei widows (the majority of Nisei now being between 56 and 76 years of age) was the reason for a recent study conducted among Japanese American widows in the Los Angeles area. The survey was administered through a mailed questionnaire which was in both the English and Japanese languages. Of the 300 widows who received these questionnaires, about one-third responded and were used for the study. The average age of the widows was 59 years.

The study focused on the difficulties encountered by the widow in the first year following the death of her husband and the extent to which she was able to overcome these difficulties. It also examined the support network—persons who were available to assist the widow in coping with the problems of widowhood.

The survey revealed that loneliness is the single most important problem for the Japanese American widow. Contributing to the isolation of the widow is the fear of crime which is a continuing problem for over half of the widows. Other problems of significance are health, the fear of being

alone, not having someone to talk to about grief, and not having someone to share memories of the late husband. Practical problems for many widows were the maintenance and repair of the house and handling legal affairs. Of the above problems, the widows, in time, were able to deal successfully with overcoming health and legal problems. However, the remaining difficulties still seem to cause the widows problems after a year or two of widowhood.

Financial need is a problem which faces about a fourth of the widows in the study. Yet, one half of the widows indicated that they "had to go to work for economic reasons". Also 75% of the widows agreed with the statement, "Financial security is a problem for most widows." Additionally, financial planning and management is a continuing problem for many of the widows.

Other findings showed that it is the Japanese speaking widow who seems to have the most difficulties. The presence of adult children does not guarantee the avoidance of problems.

The most mentioned members of the widow's support network were friends who were available to help the widow cope with bereavement and adjusting to life as a single person. However, the middle-aged widow between the ages of 45 to 60 seemed to be the most vulnerable to lack of friendships. Over one-third of the widows indicated that they wished they had more friends. An equal number also wanted more male companionships. An interesting finding is that one-third of the widows also agree with the statement, "Other women are jealous of a widow when their husbands are around."

Children and siblings were also seen as contributors of support. However, it is the widow with children rather than the childless widow who were seen as having more difficulty with overcoming problems, such as loneliness. The conjecture here is that the childless widow, relies on her own resources to solve problems, whereas the women with children wait futilely for their children to fill the void left by the husband. The minister or clergy persons were rated low in the amount and quality of support given the widows.

Another intent of the research project was to explore the widow's need for and inclination to use formal community support services. The survey indicated that a hotline service and discussion groups would be a welcome service to the widowed as well as educational and informational assistance on matters of coping with loneliness, handling financial affairs, and managing the maintenance of the house.

A program of service is now being planned by the outreach program of the Nikkei Widowed Group. At the present time, discussion groups to assist the newly widowed woman or man cope with the problems of widowhood are being held monthly.

For more information or transportation needs, call daytime: Betty Masai, 938-4146; Bill Watanabe, 680-3729; evenings: Sandi Yamashiro, 389-6382; Grace Iino, 879-7162.

Ms. Iino, researcher of the study, said she wished to thank all the widows who responded and participated in the study. "That these widows were willing to share their experiences in spite of their sorrows and burdens indicates that the pain of widowhood need not be borne alone." #

### WLA JACL to hold 'Steak Bake Fun Night'

LOS ANGELES—The West L.A. JACL will hold its annual Benefit Steak Bake-Fun Night on Saturday, Aug. 28, 5:30 p.m. at the Japanese Institute of Sawtelle, 2110 Corinth Avenue. For reservations call Bill Sakurai at 820-3237.

### West Valley JACL sets bridge tournament

SAN JOSE—West Valley JACL will sponsor a bridge tournament on Saturday, September 18, 7:30 p.m. at the El Paseo de Saratoga Community Room on the corner of Campbell and Saratoga Avenue. For more info call chairperson Helyn Uchiyama at (408) 867-0255.

### 1000 Club Roll

(Year of Membership Indicated)  
\* Century; \*\* Corporate;  
L Life; M Mem; C/L Century Life

#### SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1981)

Active (previous total) .....1,653  
Total this report ..... 11  
Current total .....1,664

#### AUG 9-13, 1982 (11)

Downtown Los Angeles: 17-Masashi Kawaguchi.  
Gardena: 24-Dr Hiroshi Kuwata, 25-David S Miyamoto\*  
Hollywood: 29-Miwako Yanamoto\*.  
Mile-Hi: 28-Carl H Iwasaki.  
Placer County: 3-Cosma Sakamoto.  
Puyallup Valley: 24-Dr Keith H Yoshino.  
Sacramento: 21-Louis Seto.  
San Francisco: 10-Noboru Hideshima\*, 29-David T Hironaka.  
Sequoia: 2-James Momii\*.

#### CENTURY CLUB\*

2-David S Miyamoto (Gar), 9-Miwako Yanamoto (Hol), 2-Noboru Hideshima (SF), 2-James Momii (Seq).



**VICTORY CAKE**—California curriculum legal compliance chairwoman Eimi Okano (Sequoia JACler) celebrates at Textbook Victory Party, sponsored by Asian Americans for Community Involvement of Santa Clara County and Asian Pacific American Advocates of California at the Palo Alto home of State Board of Education Commissioner Dr. Allan Seid.

### AGING Continued from Front Page

League's "No. 2 priority" failed to win at least 75% of the council's support.

According to Dr. Michael Ego, chairperson of the JACL Aging and Retirement Committee and an assistant professor of Leisure Service Management/Aging (CSU Northridge), the committee had raised some \$18,000 through a direct solicitation campaign (via Ways and Means Committee) and National Headquarters did provide some support to cover some expenses.

The committee, however, must now find other sources for additional funding, according to both Ego and Okura.

The committee held a meeting last May to identify the role of JACL in the area of aging and retirement. According to Ego in a PC column June 25, the committee was somewhat divided: some members felt that JACL should be a facilitator in providing programs to the membership; others felt that JACL should serve as an informational clearinghouse; still others felt JACL should be an active part of the social service system in providing direct services to the Nikkei community.

Ego said he was "disappointed" that the committee was unable to obtain the \$10,000 it requested, in light of the fact that one of the primary concerns of the committee was to raise the level of awareness on the part of the JACL leadership in the area of aging and retirement.



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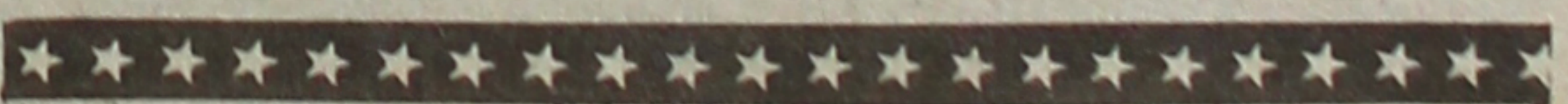
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## Behind the War Clouds:

## A Story of Unsung Valor and Devotion

The Pacific Citizen continues to bring to light some of the missing chapters of Japanese American history this week with an in-depth treatment of Hawaii's "Emergency Service Committee", the little known civilian war service organization comprised of Nisei who were appointed by the Military Governor's Office in February, 1942. We are indebted to Honolulu JACL president Earl Nishimura for sending the tribute, "Behind the War Clouds: a Story of Unsung Valor and Devotion", by Ted Tsukiyama, then an ROTC sergeant who helped organize the Varsity Victory Volunteers (VVV) on the Univ. of Hawaii campus, and an attorney-arbitrator today.—Editor.

By TED TSUKIYAMA

Honolulu

Upon the occasion of its 40th Anniversary, the VVV is recognizing and honoring its good friends from the Emergency Service Committee (ESC) who assisted in the initial formation of the VVV and who befriended, provided encouragement and support to the VVV throughout its one-year service with the U.S. Army Engineers at Schofield Barracks. Those friends are Hung Wai Ching, Shigeo Yoshida, Masaji Marumoto, Y. Baron Goto, Mitsuyuki Kido, and the families of the late Dr. Katsumi Kometani, Dr. Ernest Murai and Masa Katagiri.

Little has been said or known about the activities and contributions of the Emergency Service Committee during World War II, but now it is a story that can now be told . . . and one which should be told. The Emergency Service Committee was a civilian war service organization comprised of a group of Nisei appointed by the Military Governor's Office in February 1942 to work among the people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii to help them meet and adjust to the many difficult problems which burst upon them by the treacherous Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, 1941.

Actually, the formative seeds for the ESC were planted one year preceding the Pearl Harbor attack. Relations between U.S. and Japan became more and more strained in 1940 as Japanese militarist aggression in Southeast Asia accelerated. As talk of the "inevitable" war between Japan and U.S. grew, growing feelings of questioning and distrust of people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii were fanned by wild rumors assuming the disloyalty of local Japanese in the event of war.

Realizing this growing threat to the business stability, civilian defense in Hawaii's harmonious inter-race relations in the event of war, a group of ten community leaders from business, church, education and professions of Haole, Chinese and Japanese ancestry met at the home of former governor Walter F. Frear to discuss the problem. Hung Wai Ching, then a YMCA secretary, is credited with initiating that first meeting which resulted in the formation of the Committee for the Inter-Racial Unity in Hawaii. After several meetings, a steering committee became operational, comprised of Miles E. Cary, Frank Midkiff, Theodore Trent, Masa Katagiri, Shigeo Yoshida, Hung Wai Ching, Col. K.J. Fielder from Army Intelligence, Capt. I. Mayfield of Navy Intelligence and chaired by Robert L. Shivers, FBI Director in Hawaii.

**Committee for Inter-racial Unity**

The basic objective and purpose of the Committee was to prepare for a strong national defense based upon harmonious human relationships between the various races in Hawaii, in the event of war:

"We cannot afford to have a divided citizenry—one race set against another, or one class against another. The people of Japanese ancestry, both citizens and aliens, compose about one-third of our population. Accepted and united in purpose and action, they are an asset to the community. Rejected and treated as potential enemies, they are a burden, even a danger, to our security."

Through the visionary efforts of a few concerned military and civic leaders one year ahead of Pearl Harbor, the Committee worked for the promotion of inter-racial unity and helped to prepare the Territory of Hawaii against the shock waves of the racial explosions of the war to come, which preparatory action had no counterpart in the Western states of our country.

The dreaded fears of war with Japan became a reality with the first bombs that rained upon Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. The black smoke from the Pearl Harbor ravage had hardly cleared when a three-man Public Morale Section of the Territorial Office of Civilian Defense was appointed on Dec. 11, 1941, namely, Charles F. Loomis, Hung Wai Ching and Shigeo Yoshida. An Advisory Committee was appointed consisting of: Charles R. Hemmenway, Miles E. Cary, Leslie Dunstan, N.C. Villanueva, Masatoshi Katagiri, Gordon T. Bowles, Andrew W. Lind, Theodore F. Trent, Gerald W. Fisher, Frank Midkiff, T.G.S. Walker, and Col. K.J. Fielder, Capt. I.H. Mayfield and Robert L. Shivers, an enlarged version of the former Committee for Inter-Racial Unity in Hawaii.

**Public Morale Section Forms ESC**

The Public Morale Section became the Morale Section of the Office of the Military Governor on Jan. 26, 1942 with the specific assigned functions to (1) act as a liaison with racial and national groups as relates to general adjustment to war, (2) study and deal with problems which arise from the impact of military and industrial war effort upon the civilian community, and (3) promote activities designed to sustain community morale and national unity.

One of the methods by which the Moral Section would function was "through various racial executive and advisory committees".



VVV members (from bottom left) Seichi "Shadow" Hirai, Yoshimi Hayashi, Takashi Shikuma, and Fumio Serikawa at Mokuleia widening an irrigation ditch.

Among the various racial "moral committees" appointed by the Morale Section, the Emergency Service Committee (ESC) was created on Feb. 8, 1942 with the initial appointive members being Masaji Marumoto, Y. Baron Goto, Shigeo Yoshida, Dr. Ernest Murai, Dr. Katsumi Kometani and Masa Katagiri, the last three members now being deceased. Hung Wai Ching and Charles Loomis were ex-officio. Others who had been appointed to and served on the ESC at some time during the war were Dr. Robert Komenaka, Katsuro Miho, Iwao Miyake, Stanley Miyamoto, Walter Mihata, Ernest Furukawa, Robert Murakami, Tadashi Haga, Shigeru Hirotsu, Robert Ishikawa, Shigeo Mikami, Kaji Suzuki, Shizuo Onishi, Yoshito Matsusaka, Dr. Masao Kanemaru and Masao Watanabe.

The ESC described itself as "a war service organization for all-out participation in our nation's war effort, for the preservation of the rights and privileges of all Americans regardless of racial ancestry, for the enhancement of racial unity and democracy throughout the Territory and for the promotion of the welfare of all our returning soldiers now and after the war."

Following the Pearl Harbor attack the problems faced by Japanese in Hawaii were particularly difficult and traumatic. Over and above the blackouts, food rationing, martial law, censorship and the like suffered by all the people of Hawaii, for Hawaii's Japanese the bombs of Pearl Harbor literally created an explosion in race relations as well. The horror, fear and anger spawned of Japan's attack was inevitably directed against those residents of Hawaii racially related to the enemy. There were wholesale firings of Japanese from their jobs. Selected alien Japanese were arrested and sent to Sand Island, and later interned on the mainland. AJAs were denied military service by a reclassified 4-C "enemy alien" status. Those al-

ready in the Army were segregated into a non-combat unit, and those who volunteered for the Hawaii Territorial Guard were dismissed Jan. 19, 1942.

[In a Hawaii Herald feature April 2, Ralph Yempuku, one of the Nisei with the Hawaiian Territorial Guards, remembers the circumstances well, saying he felt badly "but not to the point where it was 'the hell with the United States' . . . Many felt a great deal of frustration and disappointment at the rejection".]

**Navy Secretary Knox's Cry for Removal**

Clamor arose for the removal of 140,000 people of Japanese blood to Molokai. On Feb. 23, 1942, Secretary of Navy Knox pleaded with President Roosevelt for the wholesale removal of all Japanese to another island "since our forces in Oahu are practically operating now in what is, in effect, enemy country—that is, all of their defense of the islands is now carried out in the presence of a population predominantly with enemy sympathies and affiliations." Faced with the rising tide of distrust, discrimination and animosity, the Japanese in Hawaii became fearful, insecure, bewildered and discouraged.

The Morale Section and the ESC recognized the need for aggressive leadership to funnel the inherent loyalty of Hawaii's Japanese into positive and active participation in the war effort, to fight off the historical rumors, to dispel the fear and confusion and to restore the traditional pattern of race relations in Hawaii in order to maintain a united community war effort. With direct authority and support of the military authorities and with assistance of the Race Relations Committee, comprised of prominent local business leaders, the Honolulu Police Contact Group led by Capt. John A. Burns and the ESC Advisory Committee, the ESC attacked the various problems and challenges confronting Hawaii's Japanese.

All of the Committee's work was voluntary, and except for an office secretary, no member was ever compensated. The Committee met regularly at least once a week and often times more, resulting in much loss of time and income from their regular occupations. The work and achievements of the Committee were largely unknown and un-publicized. The total accomplishments of the ESC are too varied and numerous to enumerate, but a few will be mentioned here.

**Liaison with Military Authority**

Having been created and appointed by the Military Governor, the ESC served as a link between military authority and Hawaii's Japanese on all matters affecting the latter. The Committee conveyed and interpreted to the military the character, outlook and attitudes of the Japanese and constantly assured the military of their complete loyalty to the United States. On the other hand, the Committee or its members were never asked nor ever served any function to implicate or confirm the loyalty of any Japanese to the authorities as has been constantly affirmed by Col. Fielder and R.L. Shivers during and after the war. Thus, the oft-heard accusations that the ESC members were "inu" (informers) were totally unfounded and unjustified.

Various ways in which the Japanese could and should be utilized in the war effort were suggested by the Committee. At request of the Army and the Red Cross, Dr. and Mrs. Murai accompanied the first group of internees to North Carolina. It

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"I have been grateful ever since those days when (the JACL) Anti-Discrimination Committee was getting under way for the opportunity to participate—to be able to lose one's self in a cause that is larger than any one individual's personal concerns . . ."

"I was privileged to associate and work with so many outstanding people whose abilities and characters have helped immeasurably in my own development as a person.

"So, in this spirit, I am grateful for this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation and I do so with deep humility in accepting this testimonial on behalf of all the individuals who took part in the Japanese American Research Project and whose support and fidelity carried it through . . ."

"(We) are overwhelmed by the kindness and generosity of the hundreds of members and friends, here and across the country, who made this possible."

TO and SHIG WAKAMATSU  
Chicago, Ill.



assisted the Morale Section in creating and organizing emergency service groups on each of the other islands. The Committee intervened where a wrongful or unjustified arrest or detention was imminent.

Baron Goto recalls one incident where shortly after the war started, he received a frantic telephone call from the Immigration Station from a spokesman for 123 Japanese farmers from Lualualei detained there. The Navy considered them a threat to the security of the Navy Ammunition Depot at Lualualei and had ordered them interned and sent to the mainland. Goto, who was Agricultural Extension Officer at the University, immediately called Walter Dillingham, then chairman of the Food Production Authority for the Military Governor. Together, they went out to see the Commander of the Lualualei depot. Dillingham, an influential business and civic leader, knew all of the top brass of the armed services in Hawaii but he was not known to the young Marine sentry who stopped them at the gate. "Young man, do you know who I am?" growled Dillingham to which the sentry stood his ground saying, "Sir, I don't care who you are. You can't get in without a pass."

"Call your CO and tell him Walter Dillingham is here to see him!" he bellowed. Following a quick confirmation call, a chastened sentry immediately let Dillingham and Goto through the gate. The net result of Dillingham's intervention was, by sundown that day, truckloads of happy farmers were returned to their farms at Lualualei.

**Educational and Moral Work**

A principal task of the Committee was to maintain morale and disseminate information to the Japanese community through community meetings sanctioned by the authorities. Between February and December, 1942, the Committee held 209 meetings contacting approximately 10,000 persons. These meetings served to reaffirm and strengthen the basic loyalty of the Japanese to the United States, to enlist their support in various activities toward winning the war, and to develop and maintain a realistic attitude of their peculiar position in the war with Japan. Since local Japanese language newspaper and radio programs were suspended, these meetings filled the informational vacuum by explaining and interpreting military orders, stopping rumors and disseminating correct information. Gradually, the insecurity and fear following Pearl Harbor diminished and morale improved.



An aloha rally was held in honor of the VVV boys on the steps of UH's Hawaii Hall on February 25, 1942.

A primary effort of the Committee was to encourage and urge Hawaii's Japanese to demonstrate their loyalty in concrete ways by participation and support in the war effort to speed the defeat of Japan. War bond drives were sponsored throughout the war resulting in millions of dollars of bond purchases by Hawaii's Japanese. The Committee helped to convert \$2.4 million of frozen bank assets into war bond purchases. Continuous campaigns for blood bank donations were carried on throughout the war. Volunteer service for the Kiawe Corps (clearing underbrush along shoreline areas) was solicited. Following the Doolittle bombing raid on Tokyo, the Committee sponsored a "Bombs on Tokyo" campaign for funds which were contributed directly to the United States Government.

**Removal of Irritants**

After the December 7th attack, the Committee concentrated on the reduction or removal of sources of misunderstanding, suspicion or irritation directed against the Japanese. A "Speak American" campaign was sponsored resulting in large increase in adult English classes. Speaking of Japanese language and the wearing of Japanese clothing and "zoris" in public was discouraged. The removal of Japanese signs from stores, temples and organizations was quietly encouraged. Under martial law, Japanese language schools, Shinto shrines, Japanese societies and organizations were required to be dissolved. A number of AJAs who ran for political office during the war withdrew their candidacies after the Committee quietly pointed out how their election could be misinterpreted by the government and critics and bigots on the mainland as proof of a "Japanese takeover" of Hawaii.

**Recruitment for Military Service**

In January, 1943, when the War Department reopened the military service to AJAs and issued a call for 1,500 volunteers from Hawaii to form an all-Japanese combat team, a massive recruiting campaign was launched by the Committee with the assistance of Capt. Jack Burns, Police Contact Group, resulting in a response of 9,507 AJA volunteers. When the War Department issued the next call for AJA volunteers to serve as interpreter-translators in the war against Japan, the Commit-

tee actively recruited more than the Army could accept. Most of the ESC members volunteered for military service. "Doc" Kometani was accepted to serve with the 100th Battalion while Masaji Marumoto, Baron Goto and Walter Mihata served with the Interpreters.

Once the Hawaii boys went away to military service, the Committee followed through to raise funds from the Japanese community to meet the personal and morale needs of the Hawaii boys in service. In 1943 and 1944, Christmas funds were sent to the 100 Battalion, 442nd Combat Team, Camp Savage-Fort Snelling, 370th Engineers, 1399th Engineers, 298th Infantry, servicemen in military hospitals and several others. The Committee sent Hung Wai Ching on two trips to Washington, D.C., to confer with President Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt and the Assistant Secretary of War concerning problems and needs of the 442nd Combat Team and other AJAs in the service. Committee members attended nearly every memorial service held for a deceased veteran and assisted the Army in presenting gold star flags and posthumous awards to the veteran's families. Welcome receptions and picnics were held for returning wounded veterans of the 100th and 442nd. The Committee donated funds to erect the memorial plaque at the Territory Building to honor Hawaii's servicemen killed in action. It lobbied for the successful passage of the law creating the Territorial Council on Veterans Affairs, and assisted Japanese language schools and organizations into funneling their dissolved assets into the Hawaii Veterans Memorial Fund. The Committee actively supported programs for the rehabilitation of disabled veterans and for the readjustment and re-employment of returning veterans.

**Maintaining Inter-racial Harmony**

Wartime shortages of housemaids and yardmen promoted heavy criticism toward the Japanese and the race issue was raised when a local labor strike occurred. The Committee worked with the Office of Civilian Defense and U.S. Employment Service to clarify these labor shortages as being attributable to wartime supply and demand, and secured statements from the Hawaii Employer's Council and the Union disclaiming the involvement of any racial issue in the strikes. Newspaper items based on misquoted sources of inflammatory nature directed at "the Japanese" were corrected or retracted after the Race Relations Committee conferred with the publishers. The Committee met with leaders of other racial organizations in the community to solicit their understanding and support toward maintaining Hawaii's traditional pattern of inter-racial harmony, despite the emotional stresses and pressures of war.

**The Varsity Victory Volunteers**

After the AJA members of the Hawaii Territorial Guard were dismissed, a group of them petitioned the Military Governor to volunteer as a non-combat labor battalion. As one of its first endeavors, the Committee assisted the Morale Section in securing military approval of the request. During the one year existence of the VVV corps, the Committee recruited additional volunteers, visited the VVV boys regularly at Schofield, provided night classes and recreational programs, and delivered gifts such as radios, magazines, cookies, etc., from the Japanese community. Thus, the VVV boys have first-hand awareness of the activities and contributions of the ESC during the first year of the war.

(Again from the Hawaii Herald feature, the VVV work day began at 6:15 a.m., six days a week, 48 hours per week. Within the year, they had constructed six warehouses, a large repair house and recreational facilities; strung miles of barbed wire, broke tons of quarry rock, widened irrigation ditches, completed a sewer system, built secondary roads, renovated various military buildings and also purchased some \$25,000 in war bonds and contributed 350 to 500 cc of blood three times during the year. The 40th anniversary reunion was held here Apr. 17.)

The thankless tasks and the leadership responsibilities assumed and performed by the Committee and its members throughout the war were not always appreciated and were oftentimes heavily criticized by the very segment of the community for whom they toiled. The Committee's position on reduction or removal of "Japanese influences" and its non-encouragement of Japanese candidates for elective public office were deemed controversial and often not well received. However, any final evaluation of the Committee's efforts must consider the bottom line reality that the Japanese in Hawaii were not subject to the trauma and tragedy of mass relocation and internment suffered by Japanese in the mainland.

Praise and tribute to the contributions and work of the ESC has come from the Military Governor Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emons, Army Intelligence, the FBI, local business, civic and educational leaders. The Committee's value to the military authorities was acknowledged by Col. Fielder who wrote:



As a labor battalion, the VVV constructed, repaired and renovated military facilities. Courtesy of Ted Tsukiyama

"I have observed the work of the Emergency Service Committee since its beginning in February, 1942. I know well the difficulties the Committee has had to face, the long and hard hours put in by the members and their associates in various sections of the community, the work it has accomplished and the task that lies ahead.

"These men are working without remuneration and with no thought of reward. They have my full confidence and support. The Army appreciates their assistance, and I know that when the work of the Committee is fully known, the entire Territory and particularly the people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii will be proud of them."

ESC's contributions are best recognized and reflected in the statement of Charles R. Hemmenway, who said:

"If the Committee had not organized and gone actively to work, it is my belief that racial misunderstanding and friction would have increased to such an extent that serious and perhaps permanent harm would have resulted with a growth of intolerance, prejudice and bitter racial feeling. Your Committee has done a splendid job in maintaining morale and courage among our Japanese residents and in acting as a liaison group between them and other parts of the community."

In net appraisal, the ESC was instrumental in winning the unglamorous and unpublicized war on the homefront, as so eloquently summarized in John Rademaker's "These Are Americans":

"A careful study of the activities, discussions, and accomplishments of the Emergency Service Committee leads me to the conclusion that their services were just as essential in winning the war and the peace on the homefront as were the unquestioned loyalty and courage of the AJAs who served on the battlefronts to the victory of the arms of the United Nations. To each belongs the satisfaction of knowing that they faced a difficult, dangerous, and often a disagreeable task, and that they ended their service knowing that they had done well, that they had made a significant and valuable contribution in their own place toward the victory of democracy and the defeat of totalitarian racism in the world."

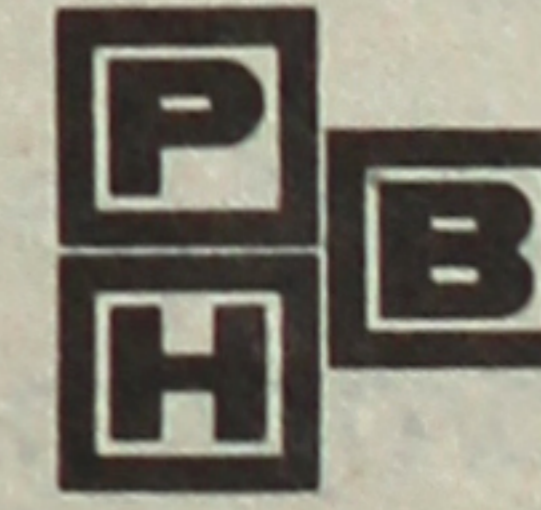
Again, it may be truly said of these members of the wartime Emergency Service Committee, "Seldom have so many, owed so much, to so few."



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27th Biennial Convention:

# What JAACL-JARP Has Meant Over 20 Years

Following is the response from the honoree of the tribute-packed JAACL Convention Testimonial held Aug. 11 at the Hyatt Airport for Shig Wakamatsu, chairman of the JAACL-Japanese American Research Committee since its inception in 1961.—Ed.

Thank you, President Jim (Tsujiyama) and members of the National Board. I want you to know the depth of my feeling in receiving the Ruby Pin. To me, this insignia is the Holy Grail of JAACL—as mystical and as legendary—the symbol of the idealism of this organization. It shall glow in a special place in my heart as long as I live.

Roy (Nishikawa), Noby (Honda), Ladies and Gentlemen: I thank you for your kindness and loyalty in being here this afternoon. I express my deep appreciation to all the speakers before me. Your participation has made this program a meaningful one.

And, Jack (Nakagawa), after that centerfold treatment in the PC I got from your young tigers, I believe I need this trip to Japan to restore my nerves—and to retrieve my modesty!

Well, there's nothing like old friends to do you over! After all, it was Kumeo Yoshinari and Jack who dragged me back into JAACL back in 1946, during a period when I was trying to pick up the pieces in my own life. I mention Kumeo and Jack because if your seats are getting mighty tired by now, you will know who to blame! But, in truth, I have been grateful ever since those days when Mike's Anti-Discrimination Committee was getting under way for the opportunity to participate—to be able to lose one's self in a cause that is larger than any one individual's personal concerns.

That, in a nutshell, is how I perceived my path in the organization. And along that path, I was privileged to associate and work with so many outstanding people whose abilities and characters have helped immeasurably in my own development as a person.

So, in this spirit, I am grateful for this opportunity to express my deepest appreciation and I do so with deep humility in accepting this testimonial tribute on behalf of all the individuals who took part in the Japanese American Research Project and whose support and fidelity carried it through:

- To the thousands of contributors to the Issei History Project fund drive;
- To Sim Togasaki, chairman of the fund drive and the national committee of district and chapter chairpersons;
- To the late Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa of Boston University who provided the rationale for the systematic study of the Japanese Americans and with the assistance of Dr. Gladys Stone and her late husband Dr. Gregory Stone who prepared and conducted the Issei survey;
- To the thousands of contributors to the Issei History Project fund drive without whose support this project could never have started in 1962;
- To the local JARP committee members across the country for their countless hours of volunteer work in preparing residence lists of Issei for the National sampling and later administering the Issei survey questionnaires;
- To the University of California at Los Angeles for providing the home for the project and the documentary collection and to the Deans of the College of Letters and Science, the sociology and history departments who kept faith with me over the years;
- To Frank Chuman who single handedly brought the project to his alma mater;
- To the professors and their graduate students who did the research and writing; to Dr. Robert Wilson who headed the history branch and to principal investigator Dr. Gene Levine

## Pocatello Nisei elected head Rocky Mountain Soroptimists

POCATELLO, Idaho — Currently making the rounds of Soroptimist International clubs in the Rocky Mountain Area as governor is Mary Kasai Suenaga, a Nisei who has operated the Kasai Dance Studio for more than 30 years. She was officially installed July 15 at the organization's annual convention held in Los Angeles.

The area covers Colorado, Nebraska, Idaho, Utah and Wyoming. She is believed to be the first Soroptimist Japanese American governor.

One who has achieved extensive recognition in the world of dance, Kasai had studied in Hollywood, New York and Chicago and has

taught dance groups in many cities. She was also invited in 1976 to study in Russia with the Kirov Ballet in Leningrad and Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow.

More recently, she was acclaimed the Idaho Businesswoman of the Year ('77); choreographed the Salt Lake City Dance Productions benefits for cerebral palsy the past nine years; and the Idaho Cystic Fibrosis Show the past three years.

She and husband Richard Suenaga, who was a Merchant Marine during WW2, are parents of two grown children, Marcia Douglas of Seattle, and son Hugh, who is associated with his father in the masonry business here. #

and Dr. Edna Bonacich who divided duties in the sociology branch of the project;

• To all the authors—Bill Hosokawa, Frank Chuman, Masakazu Iwata, Bob Wilson, Gene Levine, Edna Bonacich, John Modell, Bob Rhodes, Yasuo Sakata, Donald Hata, Jr., Michi Asawa, the late Toyo Miyatake—whose manuscripts, and articles both published and still yet to be published, will form the basic foundation of the JARP series.

• To the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Behavioral Science Division of the National Institute of Mental Health for their generous grants enabling the completion of the Issei, Nisei and Sansei studies.

• To the members of the JARP Committee: Frank Chuman, Bill Hosokawa, Mike Masaoka, Yone Satoda, late Mas Satow, Sim Togasaki, Akiji Yoshimura.

To and I are overwhelmed by the kindness and generosity of the hundreds of members and friends, here and across the country, who made this gift possible. I cherish the accompanying letters and notes which not only expressed great personal warmth but also a deep understanding of and commitment to the idea of JAACL and what it stands for. I am deeply moved by this spirited response to Jack's National Committee. The old



PC Photos by Peter Imamura

**TRIBUTE TO SHIG**—Shig Wakamatsu is honored for 35 years of distinguished service to JAACL during the tribute paid him at the National Convention. Above, Wakamatsu holds up the Pete Hironaka cartoon praising him, which appeared in the PC July 30; below, Chicago JAACL president Jane Kaihatsu presents a certificate of appreciation from the chapter.

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vitality is there, undiminished, at the grass roots of JAACL and in the Japanese American community—and I would say in encouragement to our current leaders—it is there to support you, but lead wisely, lead well and, above all, work like hell! So, with our hearts united in gratitude to all the donors and with your good wishes, To and I are delighted to accept this marvelous opportunity, my first, to visit our roots in Japan. #

## Three Chikaraishi quints improving

PARK RIDGE, Ill.—Three of the Chikaraishi quintuplets have improved to fair condition, a spokeswoman at Lutheran General Hospital said Aug. 6. Cathy Barry—Ipema, the spokeswoman, said the baby boy, Ben Jared and two of his sisters, Juli Natsue and Jami Fumiko, were in fair condition.

The two other girls, Kristi Aiko and Kari Chiyoko, were in critical but stable condition. Barry-Ipema said the two girls' breathing was being assisted with a ventilator. All of the quints were being fed dextrose, a sugar, and water intravenously.

The infants were born Aug. 4 to Amy Chikaraishi, 31, of Glenview, who had taken the fertility drug pergonal. Her husband, James, 32, an optometrist, was present during the caesarean section delivery which came when Amy was 31 weeks pregnant. #

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