

Pacific Citizen

June 10, 1983

The National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

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ON PAGE **In the JAACL Section . . .**

5. Kubokawa: Mission to Lima

JACL Washington Leadership Program

10. Himeno: Mid-Summer Programs

● CWRIC Summary on Inside Pages 6 - 9

1980 CENSUS SAYS:

791,275 U.S. residents claim Japanese as ethnic background

WASHINGTON—An ethnic breakdown of the U.S. population by national origin or "ancestry" in the 1980 census was announced May 31, indicating that 791,275 residents claim their ancestors were Japanese.

Census figures released May 31, 1982, reported 700,747 persons of Japanese descent, the latter distinction being one of "race" and tied to Question 4, which was asked of all persons. The ethnic breakdown just released was derived from write-in entries.

ASIAN PEOPLE	Ancestry	Race
Asian Indian	311,953	361,544
Cambodian	18,102	
Chinese	894,453	806,027
Filipino	795,255	774,640
Indonesian	25,873	
Japanese	791,275	700,747
Korean	376,676	354,529
Laotian	55,598	
Pakistani	25,963	
Taiwanese	16,390	
Thai	64,024	
Vietnamese	215,184	261,714
Other	105,632	
PACIFIC PEOPLE		
Australian	53,754	
Guamanian/Chamorro	27,015	32,132
Hawaiian	202,054	167,253
Samoan		42,050
Other	70,552	

Orange County wins Relays for seventh consecutive time

SANTA ANA, Ca. — Orange County JACL's aggregation continued to prevail by winning the 1983 Nisei Relays for its seventh straight time at Santa Ana College June 5. Close behind was Gardena Valley, which scooped three division titles; Orange County picked up four; Pasadena latched on the other division title. This was about what it was like last year—competition-wise.

bayashi, men's B; Fred Honda, men's C; Brian Kosobayashi, men's D; Carrie Saito, women's A; Christine Suzuki, women's B; Francine Wada, women's C; and Leslie Van Exel, men's E.

Carrie Okamura of Orange County and Russell Hiroto of East L.A. co-chaired the 32nd annual Nisei Relays, with Ruth Watanabe of West L.A. as coordinator.

Participation was down from previous Relays.

Summaries:

Continued on Page 3

L.A. County spent \$344,039 for Dr. Noguchi hearings

LOS ANGELES—Final expense report for the Civil Service Commission hearing to demote coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi was released this past week (May 31) by the county auditor-controller's office, showing a total of \$344,039.

Bulk (85%) went to William Masterson, the county-hired attorney; while the commission expenses came to \$26,539; Dept of Health Services, \$12,206; and the balance of charges issued by the CAO, county counsel, mechanical department, sheriff's department and chief medical examiner's office.

Noguchi, who was unsuccessful in his attempt to win back his post, is now planning to pursue the matter in court. Meanwhile, he is writing a book, "Coroner", where he will present little-known facts about the deaths of many celebrities. #



Wayne Oyafuso Photo

MAY 9 RALLY FOR VINCENT CHIN—Part of 500 who marched down Detroit's famed Woodward Ave. gather downtown in Kennedy Square to hear civic leaders and officials deplore handling of Judge Charles Kaufman's handling of the Chin case.

ACLU blames prosecution in Chin case for light sentencing

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

DETROIT, Mich.—After a legal analysis of Wayne County Circuit Judge Charles Kaufman's much-criticized decision to let Vincent Chin's killers off with fines and probation, Detroit ACLU chief attorney Edward Wise May 27 found the "real failure was the prosecutor's failure to make sure the judge was

fully informed about what actually happened".

The 27-year-old Chinese American was beaten with a baseball bat by Ronald Ebens, 42, while his stepson, Michael Nitz, 23, held the victim in a scuffle outside a Detroit fast food restaurant last year. Chin died four days later, June 23, 1982, at Henry Ford Hospital. The cold brutality of the murder garnered front-page coverage in the two dailies here, The Detroit News and Detroit Free Press. (See June 3 PC, pg. 4: Jim Shimoura's recap for detailed description.)

After a drawn-out plea-bargaining with the prosecutor's office, Ebens pleaded guilty, his stepson pleaded no contest to manslaughter charges before Judge Kaufman last March. On the 16th, sentenced was pronounced: three years probation, fines and costs amounting to \$3,700.

(See page 4: Judge Kaufman's response to the national criticism he has been receiving on the light sentencing.)

The ACLU study said the prosecutor (William Cahalan) had the duty of giving the judge the full facts of the case once he accepted the men's reduced plea to manslaughter from the original charge of second-degree murder. Without those facts, Wise argued, Kaufman had at the sentencing only the presentence report, which recommended incarceration "but without making a persuasive case for imposing it" and statements

Continued on Page 3

Mineta urges Harvard to avoid citing McCloy

WASHINGTON — Top officials at Harvard University this past week (May 25) were called upon by Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-13th Ca.) to reverse a recent decision to name a scholarship after John J. McCloy.

In a strongly worded letter to Dr. Graham T. Allison, dean of faculty at the Kennedy School of Government, Mineta protested his decision to honor the 88-year-old New York lawyer and urged Allison to "reconsider".

Mineta, a member of the Kennedy School's state and local government advisory committee, said that "Harvard's decision to honor Mr. Cloy is an insult to those of us who were interned and to all Americans who believe in equal justice".

As assistant secretary of war during WW2, McCloy was in charge of the internment of 110,000 United States civilians, and in a report released February, the U.S. Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians roundly condemned the internment program over which McCloy had command, concluding that the internment resulted from "racism" and a "failure of political leadership".

Yet McCloy has recently and repeatedly responded by saying that internment was justified, and he has not apologized for his involvement in that program of massive incarceration.

Victims 'Dishonored'

(Washington Post columnist Richard Cohen in his stinging piece May 19 entitled, "Dishonor", puts it this way: "McCloy ... has never acknowledged [the twin role of government at war—the obligation to win wars but also to protect the rights of its citizens] Instead he stands unrepentant for having directed maybe the greatest violation of civil liberties in American history, indicating either that he has learning nothing from history or has his values on upside down. This is what students are trying to tell Harvard. By naming a program after McCloy, the school doesn't just honor him. It dishonors his victims.")

In his letter to Dean Allison, Mineta said, "Although I am sure McCloy has done many notable things in his life, his role in the internment, and more importantly, his continued defense of that shameful act, brings dishonor to himself and to those who honor him."

The scholarship which could be named after McCloy would be funded by the Volkswagen corporation, and it would pay for students from Germany to study in the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard. #

Canada looks at WW2 removal and redress

OTTAWA — The Canadian government is quietly taking the first steps toward possible compensation of Japanese-Canadians for their detention and loss of property during World War II.

"The government is generally looking at the matter," Canadian Justice Minister MacGuigan confirmed in an interview May 28. He said there has been "an exchange of letters" between the government and Japanese-Canadian leaders but no formal discussions have been held, MacGuigan said.

Multiculturalism Minister Jim Fleming said he recently discussed the issue with George Imai, former president of the National Association of Japanese Canadians.

"At first, there should be some recognition of the wrongness of the detention and seizure of property," Fleming said. "And then we can look at what is practical and reasonable."

Formal negotiations, he said, likely would not occur before September when the NAJC plans to hold a conference on the issue.

Japanese-Canadians are also to be surveyed in the coming months to determine their attitudes toward compensation, a government official said.

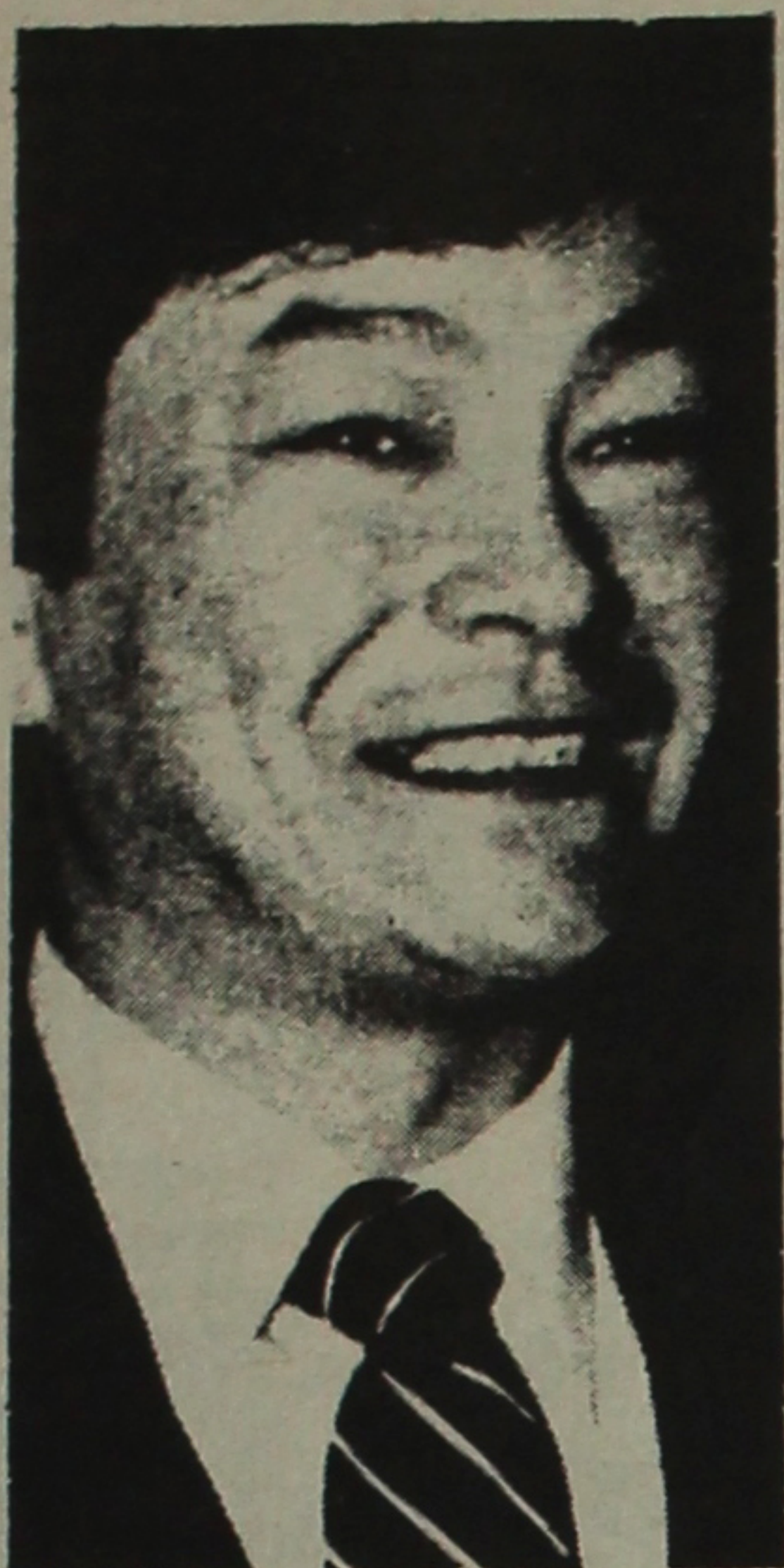
B.C. Development

In a related development the Advisory Committee on the Cultural Heritage of Bri-

Continued on Page 10

People in the News

Wong loses in Phila. elections



Nick Wong

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — In a bid for an at-large post in the Philadelphia city council primary May 17, Nick Wong finished 17th in a field of 57 candidates running for five vacant positions. In his first bid for public office, he helped obtain low-cost housing for the Chinese elderly and had received numerous community awards.

Wong told Asian Week in San Francisco the next day, "You don't get anything in Philadelphia unless you're involved in politics—which Asians here are not. I think I've learned enough in this campaign to win next time. I hope to be able to educate the Asian community here on how to have more political strength."

A printer-die maker by trade, he is an Air Force veteran and was a PAL boxing champ in his youth. #

● Awards

Mrs. Sadae Iwataki, Supervisor of ESL for the Division of Adult/Regional Occupation Center/Program Education Division of the Los Angeles Unified School District, has been named as the recipient of the 1983 E. Manfred Evans Award. This presentation is the most prestigious award conferred by the Adult Education Association of Los Angeles. It is bestowed annually to the Adult Educator, who has contributed the most to Adult Education.

Mrs. Iwataki began her career as an Adult Educator as a teacher, but soon rose to positions of leadership within her chosen career. She has served her Division as a teacher, counselor, and is currently the Supervisor of ESL for Adult Education.

The awardee's contributions have been many. One of the most notable occurred when she headed a federally funded Adult Education Curriculum Project. The development of materials by this project are still used extensively today and are recognized nationally as a major contribution to the teaching of adults. Additionally, this distinguished educator has served on the National Board of Directors of TESOL (Teachers of English to Students of other Languages).

● Science

NASA has accepted a space station proposal from Dr. Koichi Masubuchi of MIT, Cambridge, MA, on welding in space remotely manipulated, which was among the 18 studies out of some 300 formal proposals presented last year. #

California-based Apple Computer Inc., plans to establish its own wholly-owned Japanese subsidiary, Apple Computer Japan, Inc. this summer. Masaya Fukushima, a Sansei, was announced May 9 as president of the affiliate at a Tokyo press conference. His firm has purchased over \$5-billion a year in parts from Japan and should double in the near future, he said. Computers based on the Japanese language are also coming, he added.

● Health

Ann Kawase, R.D., Los Angeles, has been appointed Dept. Head of Patient Food Service at Good Samaritan Hospital. A graduate of Cal State L.A., Kawase has been a dietitian at Good Samaritan since 1978, working in various areas of the hospital.



Anne Kawase, R.D.

● Business

A new Japanese corporate group to unify several departments in the California First Bank serving Japanese corporations in the state was organized and will be headed by Tokuo Nishiyama, general manager of the Los Angeles Agency of the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd. He hails from Kochi and has been in banking since 1957.

● Education

Univ. of Hawaii has accorded its coveted Regent's Medal with its \$1,000 prize to its best and brightest faculty and staff, including: Masato Matsui, library specialist; Mitsuo Aoki, professor of religion; Charlene Yoshida, math instructor at Kauai Community College; and Hisashi Tagami, automotive technology instructor at Leeward Community College.

Chia-Wei Woo, 45, a Shanghai-born physicist and now a U.S. naturalized citizen, was named May 26 president of San Francisco State University, and believed to be the first person of Chinese ancestry selected to head a large American university. He is provost of Revelle College, one of four schools that comprise UC San Diego. He previously chaired the physics department at Northwestern. S.I. Hayakawa headed the university in 1968-1973. #

Pix workshop by Nagatani slated

LOS ANGELES—JACCC artist-in-residence Patrick Nagatani offers his second photograph workshop in a series of three this month at the JACCC in Little Tokyo and the JCI in Gardena. Focus will be on portraits.

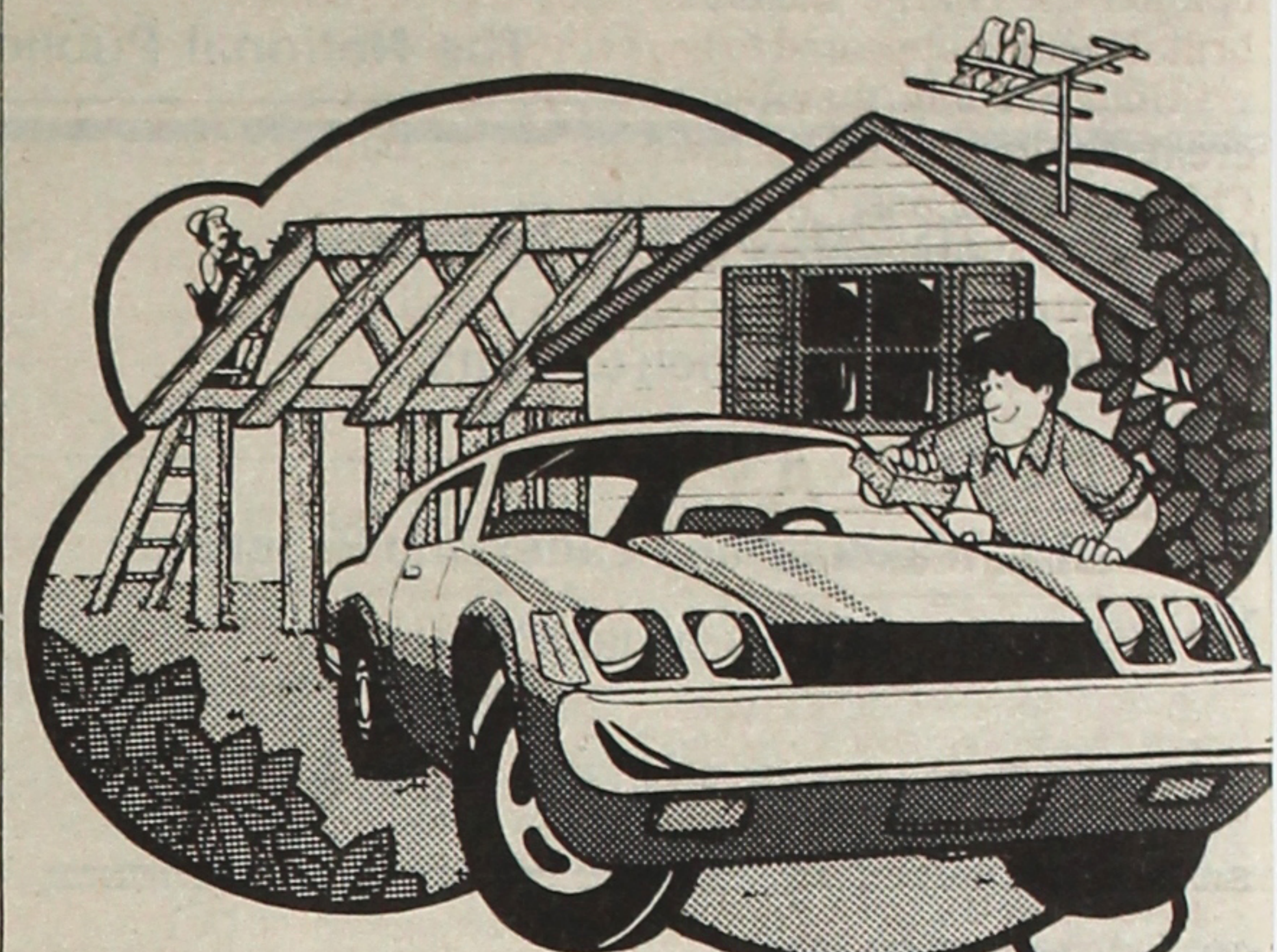
Previous experience in photography is necessary with participants requested to bring in their samples of work and 35mm camera. Workshops are free and open to the public. Enrollment is limited to 10. Dates are split: JACCC—June 27, July 18, 20; JCI—June 20, 22, 29, July 25. To register, call Kathy Harada, JACCC 628-2725.

● Government

President Reagan May 25 announced 13 White House fellows for the year beginning Sept. 1. Among them was Elaine E. Chao, Harrison, N.Y.

We Are One meets

GARDENA, Ca.—Ruth McHale, financial adviser, will speak at the next We Are One club meeting June 11, 7 p.m., at the Union Federal S&L here.



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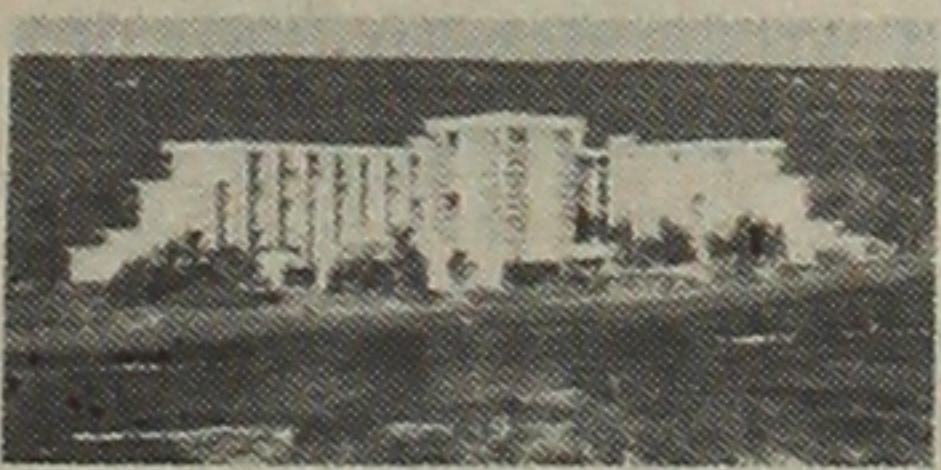
MAUI BEACH, Kahului, Maui - From \$45



MAUI PALMS, Kahului, Maui - From \$36



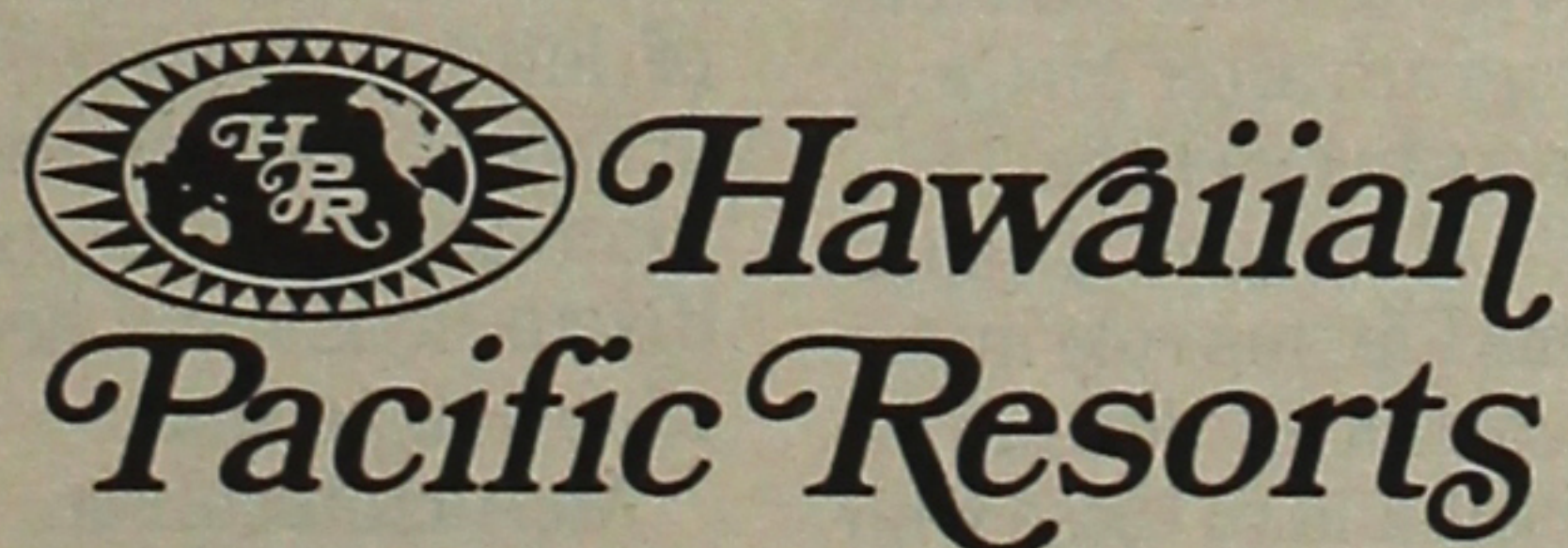
HILO HAWAIIAN, Hilo, Hawaii - From \$48



KONA LAGOON, Keauhou, Kona - From \$51

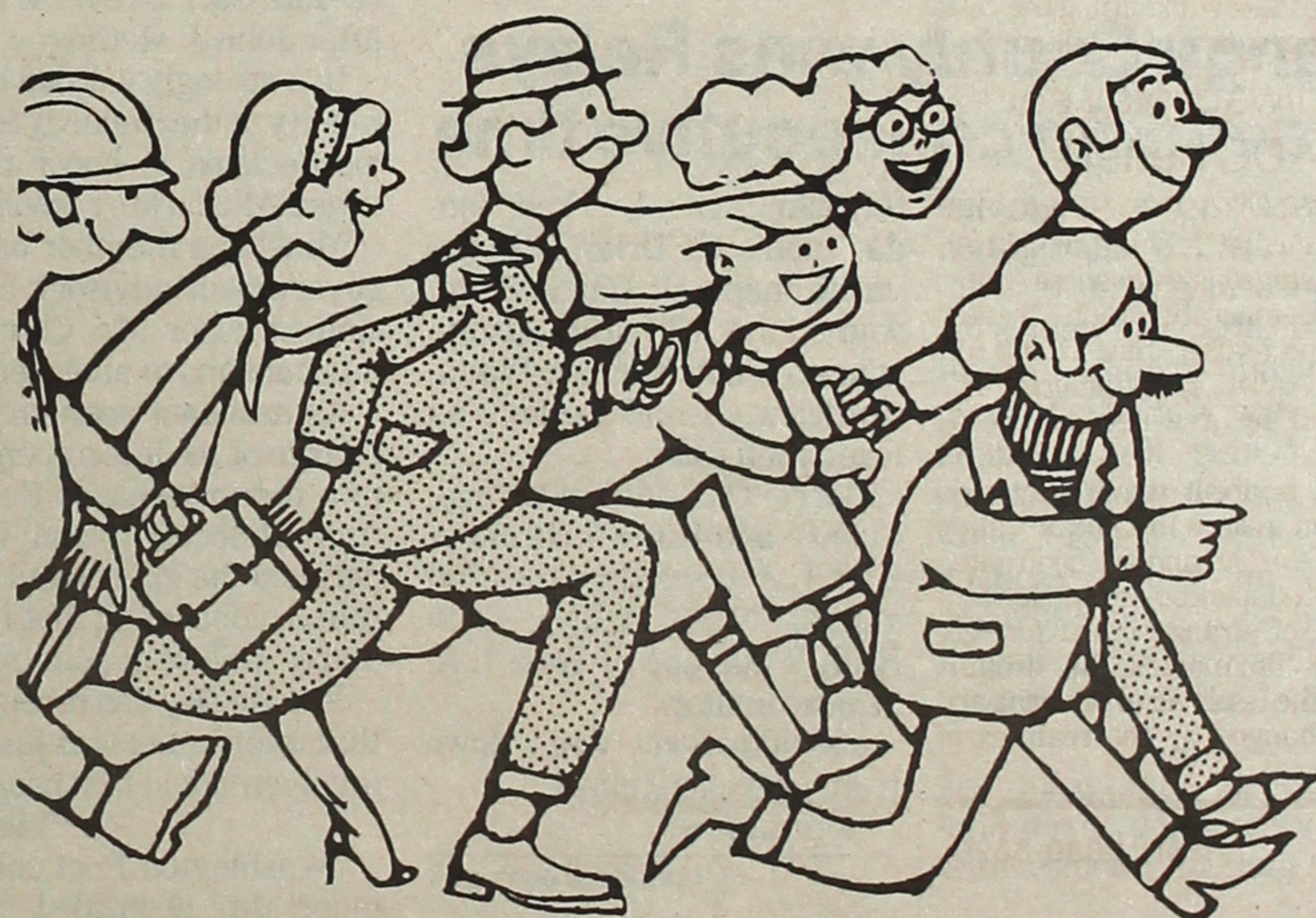
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SEIJI DUKE OGATA R. YUTAKA KUBOTA

ACLU/CHIN

Continued from Front Page

from the defendant's counsel. The latter statements, Wise said, contradicted the testimony of witnesses.

(At a preliminary review, Judge Thomas Bayles was of the opinion the charge should be first-degree murder since the brutal beating appeared to be premeditated.)

"Unfortunately, the effect of . . . the sentences . . . has been to create the impression the law confers a \$3,000 license to murder Chinese Americans," Wise added.

Through attorney Liza Chan, American Citizens for Justice, a Detroit area community group, has asked Judge Kaufman to nullify the sentence.

NISEI RELAY

Continued from Front Page

New records

MEN'S "A"
 100—Fred Simmons (OC), 10.2; Michael Okura (OC); John Yuen (ELA).
 220—Michael Okura (OC) 22.9; John Yuen (ELA); Erich Moreno (OC).
 440—Earl Nishimura (OC), 53.9; George Shimono (OC); Darrell Miho (ELA).
 880—Doug Doi (un), 2:02.8; Marc Umemoto (ELA); John Maemura (G).
 Mile—Doug Doi (un), 4:43.6; Craig Kusunoki (G); John Maemura (G).
 2 Mile—Derek Furukawa (P) 10:16.0; Doug Chan (OC); no third.
 120 HH—Fred Simmons (OC), 14.9; Michael Okura (OC); Bobby Hathaway (OC).
 330 LH—Fred Simmons (OC), 39.1; Bobby Hathaway (OC); Robert Shiroma (ELA).
 HJ—(Tie for 1st): Miki Kubota (OC), Bob Hathaway (OC) 6:07; Rhyth Ito (OC).
 LJ—John Yuen (ELA), 22:27.5; Keith Nakada (P); Julio Fong (ELA).
 PV—No entrants.
 SP—Thomas Iwashita (OC), 43:64.4; Garrett Wada (OC); Tristan Ikuta (OC).
 TJ—Julio Fong (ELA), 43:27; Grant Uba (ELA); Ed Yamasaki (WLA).
 440 Relay—Orange County, 44.4 (Mike Okura, Erich Moreno, Fred Simmons, Earl Nishimura); East Los Angeles, OC No. 2.
 Mile Relay—Orange County, 3:46.5 (George Shimono, Earl Nishimura, Erich Moreno, Fred Simmons); East Los Angeles; no third.

San Francisco preps for Demo convention in '84

SAN FRANCISCO—Jeffrey Lee, Director of Public Works, has been assigned a critical task by Roger Boas, the city's Chief Administrative Officer. Lee will assume the responsibility for all construction necessary for the Democratic Party Convention slated to take place in July 1984.

For Lee, a city native and resident and the first Chinese American to head a major city department, the task ahead is the largest challenge since Boas named him public works chief in 1978 and then put him in charge of the city's clean water program. The CAO credited Lee with cutting the costs on that program by \$1 billion.

Kashiwagi play set as JADC benefit

SAN FRANCISCO—Hiroshi Kashiwagi's play, "Love Oak Store", will be staged at a Japanese American Democratic Club theater night fund-raiser June 11, 8 p.m., at the AATC, 4344 California St., followed by a wine and cheese party.

Play is about the Wakayamas who run a store in Central Valley during the '30s and are confronted by anti-Japanese town leaders fearful of strangers and foreigners. It illuminates the dreams which the Issei had of America and then changed by the realities of time.

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● Detroit JACL has begun to galvanize the national network of chapters to help, setting the pace with its \$1,000 contribution to "Americans Citizens for Justice", PO Box 37434, Oak Park, MI 47237. Individuals wishing to make tax-deductible contributions may send them to Assn. of Chinese Americans (same address), Vincent Chin Case.

While the report said public officials should admit the sentences were a mistake, re-sentencing the defendants could constitute double jeopardy and set a dangerous precedent. To forestall similar errors, Wise argued the prosecutor's office should at least review pre-sentence reports and appear at sentencing when there is need to explain facts that may be contested by defense attorneys. If the prosecutors can't do that, then, suggested Wise, perhaps they can work toward allowing the victim or his family to be present at sentencing. #

MEN'S "B"
 100—Sean Tanabe (G), 10.3; Lyle Ota (OC); Satoru Imabayashi (G).
 220—Sean Tanabe (G), 23.5; John Bae (G); Kurt Sakamoto (P).
 440—Frank Okamura (G), 53.3; Joe Bae (G); Bob Suruki (OC).
 880—Glenn Urata (OC), 2:16.2; Wesley Anzai (G); Andrew Amamoto (VC).
 Mile—Glenn Urata (OC), 5:13.7; Dave Itao (OC); Gary Mizuhara (P).
 # 2-Mile—Glenn Urata (OC), 11:33.0 (new event); Andrew Amamoto (VC).
 70 HH—Carlos Sanchez (WLA), 10.0; Cary Honda (OC); Mike Takeuchi (P).
 330 LH—Satoru Imabayashi (G), 41.9; Tran Chinh (G); Carlos Sanchez (WLA).
 HJ—Cary Honda (OC) 5:9; Mike Takeuchi (P); Ken Tamura (OC).
 LJ—Satoru Imabayashi (G) 19:27.2; Cary Honda (OC); Tran Chinh (G).
 PV—No entrants.
 SP—Byron Kitajima (OC) 43:10.4; Ken Susilo (VC); Vince Chan (VC).
 TJ—Scott Tamura (OC) 39:11.5.
 440 Relay—Gardena, 45.5 (tes Gardena, 1968) (Chin Tran, John Bae, Satoru Imabayashi, Sean Tanaka).
 Mile Relay—Gardena, 3:41.7 • (old mark: 3:52.6, Orange County 1980) (Sean Tanabe, Satoru Imabayashi, John Bae, Frank Okamura); Orange County; Pasadena.
MEN'S "C"
 50—Craig Honda (G), 5.7 (ties record, Dean Nishiguchi 1968); Randy Matsubara

(WLA); Glenn Hon (WLA).
 100—Craig Honda (G) 10.9; Randy Matsubara (WLA); Kevin Purchase (P).
 220—Craig Honda (G) 25.7; Robert Egami (P); Jopn Yamasaki (P).
 440—David Kawamura (OC), 60.9; Randy Matsubara (WLA); Logan Honma (G).
 HJ—Scott Tamura (OC), 5:7; Randy Matsubara (ELA); John Miyazaki (P).
 LJ—Scott Tamura (OC) 19:27 • (old mark: 18:9; Steve Aoki 1969, Mike Hamada 1978); Kevin Purchase (P); Chns Sunada (P).
 440 Relay—West Los Angeles, 49.6 (Lindsey Ikuta, Glenn Hon, Randy Matsubara, Kurt Yonezawa); Pasadena; Gardena.
MEN'S "D"
 50—Brian Kosobayashi (P) 6.7; Kevin Kiyomura (P); Todd Yuba (P).
 100—Eric Bendy (G), 11.8; Brian Kosobayashi (P); Derek Ujiki (OC).
 220—Eric Bendy (G), 27.1; Derek Ujiki (OC); James Suzuki (OC).
 440—John Suzuki (OC), 1:16.8; Kei Shirai (OC); Yukie Horie (OC).
 HJ—No entrants.
 LJ—Derek Ujiki (OC) 14:15.6; Kevin Kiyomura (P); James Suzuki (OC).
 440 Relay—Orange County, 1:01.2 (Derek Ujiki, James Suzuki, Kei Shirai, Yukie Horie); Pasadena; no third.
SPECIAL MEN'S "E" / WOMEN'S "D"
 50—Leslie Van Exel Jr (OC), 7.3; Erika Miller (OC); Hiroki Ishihara (P).
 100—Leslie Van Exel (OC), 14.1; Hiroki Ishihara (P); Erika Miller (OC).

440—Mike Marumoto (OC) 1:17.4; John Fusato (OC); Erika Miller (OC).
 LJ—Hiroki Ishihara (P) 12:11.4 • (old mark: 12:5.2 David Wamiya 1980); Rick Sunada (P); Mike Marumoto (OC).
 440 Relay—Orange County, 1:08.3 (Leslie Van Exel, Erika Miller, Mike Marumoto, Jason Kusaka).

Continued on Page 10

TOTAL TEAM SCORES			
East L.A.	90	Pasadena	208
Gardena	360	Venice	50
Las Vegas	2	West L.A.	56
Orange Cty	580	Unatt	24

MEN'S DIVISION SCORES					
Trm	A	B	C	D	E
ELA	76	04	-	-	-
Gda	14	112	38	20	-
LVg	2	-	-	-	-
OC	152	90	30	62	70
Pas	18	38	44	54	26
Ven	16	18	4	-	-
WLA	4	16	36	-	-

WOMEN'S DIVISION SCORES			
Team	A	B	C
East LA	10	-	-
Gardena	98	64	14
Orange Cty	94	60	92
Pasadena	16	12	26
Venice	-	-	12

7-Up's festival to run June 18-26

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The 1983 Japanese Festival, sponsored by The Seven-Up Co., will be staged daily from 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m. at Shaw's Garden in the Missouri Botanical Gardens.

This festival, it was recalled by St. Louis JACLer George Sakaguchi, began in the mid-70s as a local JACL weekend event, which is now being continued by the bottling firm as a nine-day attraction for the Gardens.


Sakaguchi also recalled original seed money for the Japanese Garden, site of the Festival, was donated by the local JACL. Today, it is considered to be one of the largest and most complete Japanese gardens in North America. It was designed by UCLA professor Koichi Kawana.

St. Louis JACL



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KAMON CAMPAIGN

Twelve years ago, Kei Yoshida first introduced the Kamon to the JA community. Since then, at the annual Nisei Week Festivals, Kei Yoshida has been holding Kamon exhibits, displaying charts and diagrams informing JAs on the Kamon and Japanese surname. Kei Yoshida is also the originator of the "JA Kamon", the only Kamon designed and created specially for JA's, to function as an eternal record marking the clear, historical transition from the Japanese Issei to the JA Nisei. The Sansei's and Yonsei's, in particular, have responded favorably to this "JA Kamon".

Due to numerous requests received from JA's throughout the U.S., Yoshida Kamon Art is now starting a "Kamon Campaign". Yoshida Kamon Art is willing to conduct the following in cities/states throughout the U.S.:

- (1) A Kamon/Japanese surname exhibit.
- (2) A question and answer session.
- (3) A brief lecture informing JA's on "How to Investigate Your Family History."

(The above to be conducted in Japanese by Kei Yoshida and in English by Nina Yoshida.)

GROUPS/ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED IN SPONSORING SUCH AN EVENT TO BE HELD IN THEIR STATE/CITY, PLEASE SEND IN YOUR REQUESTS BY JULY 15, 1983, TO:

**Yoshida Kamon Art, S.K. Uyeda Bldg., #205
 312 E. 1st St., Los Angeles, CA 90012
 (213) 629-2848 / 755-9429**



RECOGNIZE ANYONE?—If so, you'll want to participate in Photo Day sponsored Sunday, June 12 from 1 to 5 p.m. by the Japanese American Council at Bowers Museum in Santa Ana. The council hopes to acquire copies of pre-World War II photos relating to life in Orange County for a pictorial history project. The photo, by the way, is of Orange County's first Japanese American baseball team taken in 1921. #

Bowers Museum Japanese council sponsors photo day

SANTA ANA, Ca.—Long-time Japanese Americans from Orange County and their families are expected to share pre-World War II photographs Sunday, June 12 from 1 to 5 p.m. at Bowers Museum, 2002 N. Main St., Santa Ana.

Photo Day is sponsored by the museum's Japanese American Council, which is seeking copies of photos showing Japanese Americans from Orange County at home, work and play for a pictorial history project. It is organizing the

project through the aid of the oral history department at California State University, Fullerton.

A professional photographer will be available throughout the day to duplicate photographs on the premises so they need not be left. #



VIDEO ACTION PRESENTS



- Love and Faith (Oginsama)
Toshiro Mifune, Takashi Shimura
- The Phoenix (Hinotori)
Masao Kusakari, Tatsuya Nakadai
- Murder in the Doll House (Midare Karakuri)
Yusaku Matsuda, Hiroko Shino
- Nomugi Pass (Ah Nomugi Toge)
Shinobu Otake, Mieko Harada

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Commentary

Judge Kaufman replies

Circuit Court Judge Charles Kaufman of Detroit issued the following form letter response to national criticism of his lenient sentences against Ronald Ebans and Michael Nitz for beating Vincent Chin to death with a baseball bat last year.

Editor:

I have received many personal letters regarding the sentence I imposed on the defendants in the killing of Vincent Chin. Due to the volume of mail I have received regarding this case, individualized responses are impractical. However, by this letter, I would like to respond to concerns that have been raised.

The two individuals who caused the death of Mr. Chin were brought before this Court on the charge of Manslaughter. The particular charge is determined solely by the Prosecutor. A court has no input

concerning what charge is to be brought against a defendant. They are thus not "murderers" in the technical, legal sense of the word, as reprehensible as their actions may have been. Michigan law provides for a maximum sentence of 10 to 15 years imprisonment for persons convicted of Manslaughter, although only 40% of such persons are actually sentenced to prison. There is, in fact, no required minimum sentence and even a suspended sentence (one involving no incarceration, no probation and no fine at all) would be legally permissible.

The sentences meted out to the two offenders in this case were probation terms of three years and fines of \$3,780.00 apiece. Probation, contrary to the impression held by some, does not mean a per-

son goes off "scott-free." A probationer, among other things is required to report regularly to a probation office, make truthful reports to a probation officer, not leave the state without special permission, and above all, not violate any laws. If there is either a new law violation during probation or a violation of the conditions of probation, the probationer is subject to be brought before the Court again on a Probation Revocation Hearing and face a sentence of up to the original maximum of 10 to 15 years. I can assure you that persons brought back before me for violating probation are generally dealt with in a severe, although fair, manner. The background of these particular offenders, neither of whom has a previous criminal record, suggests that it is unlikely that they will violate probation. If they do, of course, that will be dealt with.

Sentencing Philosophy

The prevailing philosophy which governs sentencing in Michigan is this: that the sentence should be tailored to the criminal although the actual crime is an element in considering the sentence. This is why an habitual criminal might be given a relatively severe sentence when, for the same offense, a first offender is usually given leniency. This philosophy is applied in order to accomplish the rehabilitation of the offender in the most humane and effective way possible and to prevent the undue disruption of an offender's life when incarceration is not needed to assure future compliance with the law, or the protection of society. If this philosophy is wrong, then perhaps probation should be eliminated entirely, although I think few people would argue for that.

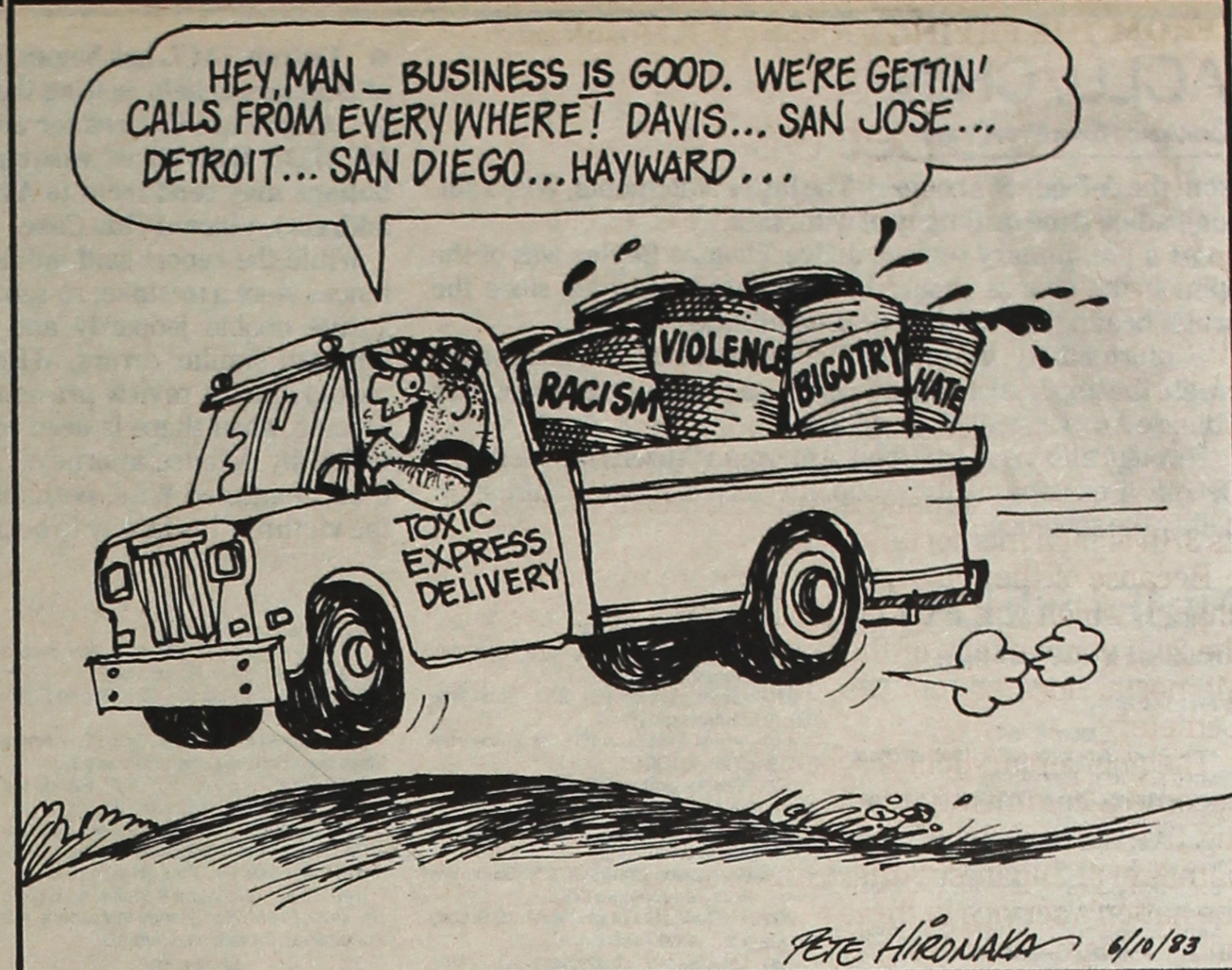
Vincent Chin's death was a grave tragedy that no sentence can undo. After weighing all the considerations and trying to balance the scale, this probationary sentence was arrived at. Given all the factors that I have enumerated and that must be considered in determining the sentence, I felt this was a just sentence. It is not for lack of consideration and value of Mr. Chin's life that I handed down this sentence. Contrary to what some individuals have suggested, this sentence was, in no way, motivated by racism. While it is not necessary or appropriate for me to detail in this letter my history of support and active participation toward the goals of civil rights and equal rights, it is evident to those who are aware of my record that racism had no part in this case.

However, even accepting the legal correctness of my sentence, my heart is wrenched when I reflect on the tragic loss that has occurred to Vincent Chin's mother, family and fiancée by his death, and also the further anguish that may have resulted to them from my sentence to these defendants.

This sentence was, in no way, a judgment on Vincent Chin and the value of his life. What happened to Mr. Chin was, indeed, a tragedy. However, if this sentence has compounded the anguish that the family of Vincent Chin has suffered, for that I am truly sorry.

I hope sincerely that the above facts put into clearer perspective the background factors which were considered in placing the two offenders in question on probation as I did. While, of course, you may hold a contrary view of the appropriateness of my sentencing decision in this case, I can only be guided by my own conscience in carrying out the goals and philosophy which I have explained in this letter.

Sincerely,
CHARLES KAUFMAN
Presiding Judge
of the Criminal Division



EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani



Questions 27 and 28

Philadelphia

BECAUSE I HAD departed from Tule Lake by the fall of 1942, I was not there when the turmoil erupted over the Hobson's Choice which confronted the inmates in having to respond to those infamous "Questions 27 and 28" which read:

No. 27. Are you willing to serve in the armed forces of the United States on combat duty wherever ordered?

No. 28. Will you swear unqualified allegiance to the United States of America and faithfully defend the United States from any or all attack by foreign or domestic forces, and forswear any form of allegiance or obedience to any Japanese emperor, or to any other foreign government, power or organization?

By the time these nefarious questions were being posed to those inmates I had left behind, I was in South Dakota making preparations to volunteer for the U.S. Naval Air Corps for which I was ultimately rejected (on account of race) and ended up in the U.S. Army infantry. It was much later that I learned about these two questions, and I've since often wondered how I would have responded to them had I yet been in Tule Lake.

IT IS, INDEED, one thing to speculate what one's responses to these two questions would have been while being on the outside; it is quite another to be weighing these same questions while being confined behind barbed-wire fences, incarcerated by one's own country without any charges, legitimate or otherwise. In either situation, however, question 28 was a demeaning, "loaded" one with a "Have-you-stopped-beating-your-wife?" approach. No matter which way one answered this question—"yes" or "no"—you lost. One cannot help but wonder whether those who so devilishly contrived this wording intended this precise dilemma. Plain, common sense evaluation can lead to but one answer.

FROM THE RESPONSES of "no-no" given by a number of inmates, there flowed many unforeseen consequences, including turmoil within families, antagonism among friends, contempt of others—and, in many instances, unanticipated deportation from this, the land of their birth and citizenship. To such, the erroneous label of "renunciants" has been applied, as if there had been a free choice, free of duress, free of cynical maneuvering by those guiding the entire "loyalty" program.

I MUST ADMIT that there was a time when I harbored feelings of disdain for those who responded in the negative to these two questions, raising doubts in my mind as to the commitment and loyalty of such persons. No more! On the contrary, in retrospect I have profound respect for those who had to make the agonizing decision as to how to respond to these impossible questions. Indeed, in this writer's view, it involved considerable soul-searching coupled with a great deal of courage to answer in the negative as it would for any true American committed to upholding the great ideals for which this nation stands.

SPEAKING FOR MYSELF, were I then there in Tule Lake, I'm not at all sure that I would have been able to muster enough courage to answer in the negative.

We shall never know. #

Youth crab feed nets \$378 for redress fund

SANTA ROSA, Ca.—Proceeds from the Sonoma Youth crab feed of \$378 is being donated to the redress fund as part of the Sonoma County JACL pledge. #

Letters

● 'Crime' of 1942

Thank you very much for your information on the Japanese American experiences of World War II. I have written the U.S. Government Printing Office in Washington and ordered the (CWRIC) report from February 1983.

The three issues of the PC (Mar 11, 18, 25 PC) that you enclosed are also very useful. In particular, I liked your survey of the U.S. editorials on the new Report, and I would like to add a few comments:

The Salt Lake Tribune (Feb. 27) is quoted as follows: "In hindsight, what they did was wrong. But there is little to suggest that they acted from base motives or with cruel intent." This is false. In 1942, some of the people of California were charged with wanting to get rid of the Japanese for purely selfish reasons, and the managing director of a growers' association replied:

"We do. It's a question of whether the white man lives on the Pacific Coast or the brown men. They came into this valley to work and they stayed to take over... They undersell the white man in the markets... They work their women and children while the white farmer has to pay wages for his help. If all the Japs were removed tomorrow, we'd never miss them in two weeks, because the white farmers can take over and produce everything the Jap grows. And we don't want them back when the war ends, either." (Quoted from Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau, to serve the Devil, 1971, volume 2, page 188). Surely, that reveals base motives, and cruel intent as well.

The San Francisco Chronicle is also quoted. Incidentally, what is the date of that editorial? This paper claims that "the report's accurate hindsight was not available when wartime decisions were made..." This is false too. The Report by Curtis B. Munson, completed before the Pearl Harbor attack of December 1941, stated clearly that there was no Japanese problem, and this top secret report was available to the top officials in Washington at the time: State, War and Navy departments. (cf. Michi Weglyn, Years of Infamy, 1976, pp 33-53).

In other words, when they were recommending and ordering forced evacuation of all Japanese, and were referring to the national security, they were acting against better knowledge. Surely, the facts were available at that time, too, to those who gave the orders.

It is typical, I am afraid, that this chapter of American history is always described as a "mistake". Sometimes even a "gross mistake", as does the San Francisco Chronicle. This is false. A mistake is made unconsciously, not deliberately. But what happened during 1942-46 was a deliberate viola-

tion of constitutional rights. Thus, the only proper word to describe it is a crime. I have looked carefully over all the editorials quoted, but none of them uses this word. Note also the Seattle Post Intelligencer of March 7 which talks about "terrible mistakes".

The Chicago Sun-Times of March 1 is very much to the point, I feel, when they say that "The Bill of Rights is... to be upheld with more devotion in crisis, when it is subject to challenge, than in time of civil harmony, when it can be upheld without effort."

Is it really true that John J. McCloy has protested the report? The Sun-Times quotes him as saying that the Report sullies the reputations of honorable men on the basis of hindsight that "none of us had". It misses the point, as the Sun Times points out, and moreover, it is false, as is clear when one reads the Munson Report.

TORBEN RETBØLL
Arhus C, Denmark

● Takahashi Case

I agree with Henry Sakai's comments (PC, May 13) about the handling of Mitsue Takahashi's case at the JACL Tri-District Conference in Reno last month.

I met Ms. Takahashi at the conference right after we had finished the Women's Concern workshop. All of us who had participated in the session felt a sense of accomplishment and excitement about the openness and honesty of the discussion, and of the willingness of people present to look at some of the sexist role assumptions in the local chapters. People spoke up about the need to be supportive of one another, and to develop a sense of community of concern.

It was therefore a shock to learn on the next day, the NCWNPD tabled a motion by the Executive Board to endorse the creation of an Ad Hoc fund raising committee to insure Mitsue a fair trial. Included in the recommendation of the District Executive Board was a sum of money.

Through the parliamentary maneuver of a motion to table, there was no opportunity for Ms. Takahashi, or any delegate to question or make a statement about the issues involved.

I believe this is undemocratic, and unworthy of the JACL as a civil rights organization. Do we turn our backs on fellow Japanese Americans who believe they are unfairly dismissed, and that racism is a factor in that dismissal?

Could there be such action by the JACL members because Ms. Takahashi is a woman, and therefore her case is not as important as that of a man? Could it be that Ms. Takahashi embarrasses us because she has been accused of "incompetency", and instead of quietly acquiescing, fights for her job? Could it be there are political factors involved, and Ms. Takahashi is creating waves? The Chairperson of the JACL

Employment Discrimination Committee (National) felt that the JACL should support Ms. Takahashi get a fair hearing. At this point we are not even focusing on the substance of the case.

It is ironic that we can talk so well about supporting one another, but find it difficult to act.

I strongly urge that the National JACL as well as the NCWNDC look into this matter and reaffirm a commitment to a fair trial for Ms. Takahashi.

CHIZU IYAMA
Women's Concern Committee
NCWNDC

● Justice at last?

It has been said that "Justice is... a matter of education and should be an on-going continuing process." It is in this light that Mark Twain's line about "get the facts first, distort them later" comes to mind.

A constitutional precedent was established in the Japanese American wartime cases. It was a real major crime against the people and the Constitution and sanctioned by the Supreme Court. Furthermore, no one was held accountable.

Forty years is a long time to wait for the wheels of justice to turn, allowing the distortions in the Japanese American wartime cases to prevail without full accountability. I see a dangerous gap remaining in the democratic processes. The wheels of justice or injustice grind on—And justice is not just a matter of passing laws, enforcement and court action.

Justice Robert Jackson in the Korematsu case noted that a bad precedent was like a "loaded weapon" that would serve future distortions to be the basis for the Courts ruling. The Korematsu case became a guideline for future leaders. The Watergate was a logical extension of a bad precedent set in the Japanese American wartime cases.

The United States must have a deterrent procedure to be protected against government leadership represented by the likes of people like McCloy, Nixon, etc. who take the position that they are bigger than the law and act as if the Constitution is just a piece of paper.

The hearings by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians and the court action to reverse the convictions by the Writ of Error Coram Nobis will be hallmarks in the democratic processes available for Justice and Equity. These will serve notice that Justice is a matter of education and a concern to all, not just victims or Americans of Japanese ancestry.

For Justice, get the facts first, no distortions! It is unfortunate that the monetary angle has become a divisive issue and is used to cloud the main issue.

MARSHALL SUMIDA
San Francisco

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa



Let Us Never Forget

Denver, Colo.

It is something of a journalistic cliché that when it rains on the day of a funeral or a memorial service, the skies weep in mourning. It did indeed rain here on Memorial Day when the Japanese American community held its 37th annual memorial service.

Because of the rain the services were moved into the chapel, which was a bit of a shame because it was also the 20th anniversary of the dedication of the Nisei War Memorial located on the other side of Fairmount Cemetery.

The anniversary lent a special poignancy to what has become a community tradition. The Memorial, featuring five stark slabs of marble on which are etched the names of 81 Japanese Americans who gave their lives in the nation's service in three wars—World War II, Korea and Vietnam—was designed by Floyd Tanaka and paid for by public subscription.

The moving force was American Legion Post No. 185, originally called Cathay Post but whose name was changed recently to Nisei Post. Its members came up with the idea for the monument, conducted the fund drive and pushed the project to completion. They also conduct the annual services. Their dedication demonstrates an admirable and moving commitment to the memory of their fallen buddies.

If the 81 names on the monument seem to be a remarkably large number for a community as small as Denver's, it reveals the fact that many Japanese American families moved here from the War Relocation Centers, spent the war years here, and then moved back to the Coast.

Most of the young men whose names are listed died nearly 40 years ago. But it is fitting that a grateful community remembers their sacrifice. What could they have accomplished if they had been given an additional 40 years of life: Perhaps great music, great literature, great medical and scientific discoveries died with them. Most of them never had an opportunity to start families and enjoy the pleasure of their own children. Their dreams and aspirations were buried with them.

But what they accomplished by their sacrifice was to assure the future of Americans of Japanese ancestry in a land that, though wrongly, had doubted their loyalty. Some dramatic demonstration of loyalty was needed; they provided it in military service to their country and, regrettably, some had to make the supreme sacrifice.

* * *

Today, Japanese Americans have won a firm niche for themselves in their country. What they have accomplished is largely the product of their own diligence, their talent, their willingness to work. But to a large extent the opportunity to move into the American mainstream was provided by the sacrifice of their men who went to war.

To remember them once a year is little enough as an expression of gratitude. Similar services were conducted all over the United States wherever there is a sizable number of Japanese Americans. I hope we will never forget what some courageous young men did for us.



WELCOME TO LIMA—Peruvian lasses in kimono pose in front of the fountain in Lima's main square, Plaza de Armas.

Mission to Lima

(This article, written in long-hand because the typewriter was broken, came in two parts earlier this year, soon after Chuck Kubokawa had attended a PANA pre-convention meeting in February in Peru. We regret the difficulties which prevented its appearance on a more timely basis, though the moral might be: Never send in a long piece in long-hand to an editor who is short on time.—GM/O.)

By **CHUCK KUBOKAWA**
Nat'l JAACL Vice President (Public Affairs)
Palo Alto, Ca. (Mar. 5)

To accumulate the facts and plans on the forthcoming Pan American Nikkei Convention to be held July 14-17 in Lima, I journeyed south to Peru for four days (Feb. 25-28). Part of the concern for information also came from JAACLers and the Latin American JAACL, especially Luis Yamakawa, Sara Morioka and Betty Morinaga.

As it turned out, the outcome of this meeting, which was scheduled for late March, produced the convention program (see June 3 PC, page 1). People in the U.S. must realize that the Latin American style for preparing this type of an affair takes place just a few weeks before the opening. The 1981 convention at Mexico City was a good example of this and it turned out fine. We in the U.S. are used to long-range planning, up to four years planning a JAACL national convention. But the (Latin American) short-fuse tends to put us in the type A category of stress, worry and hypertension. I wonder if a cooperative cross-culture high blood pressure study between the U.S. and Latin American Nikkei would produce significant data?

Conference Planning

Following points should be mentioned concerning the Convention program.

- (1) PANA "Copani 83 Peru" will be headquartered at the Lima Sheraton. Peru's President Fernando Belaunde-Terry is scheduled to address the opening session.
- (2) Most of the sessions will be at the Lima Sheraton.
- (3) Nikkei artists can sell their works at the Convention site, provided a donation of 30 percent of the sale price is made to PANA. Both U.S. and Canada have are expected to display 20 items for the art show.
- (4) A complete youth program is being planned by Latin American youth eager to meet youth from North America. Youth can be assured a positive experience. Youth 16-21 can be housed at Estadio La Union, if one wants to save expenses.
- (5) Golf, bowling, clay court tennis and fishing will be scheduled with tournament prizes.
- (6) The \$100 registration fee covers three lunches, Sayonara dinner-dance, city tour, bingo-artistic show, conference materials—a real big bargain.

(7) JAACL delegates to the Mexico City convention can expect personal invitations from Lima.

(8) Simultaneous seminars/workshops will be divided into three groups: PANA, Business and Youth. Business session covers agriculture, finance, professional areas and enterprises.

(9) A display area for manufactured products, materials will be allocated. Booth-space rental schedule is undecided. This should interest those in import-export, professional partnerships and services in different countries.

(10) Professional papers to be presented at the conference should be submitted with a 400-500 word abstract to this writer (3365 Stockton Place, Palo Alto, CA 94303). There is still time and we encourage the reports.

(11) Issei are encouraged to attend as a separate Issei session will take place. Planners were told the U.S. Issei are from 10 to 20 years older in general than the Issei in South America so that a good percentage from the U.S. should not be expected.

(12) Official signing of the PANA Constitution will take place. It has been ratified by Nikkei from eight countries who attended the first convention.

(13) The Latin American custom of family dining and entertaining will be renewed at Peru with opportunity to meet with Nikkei from other countries and the hosts at different homes of Lima families.

(14) Since Lima has many kenjinkai groups, attendees will have time to meet their "tokoro no hito" (cousins from the old place).

(15) Two social dancing events are scheduled.

(16) The Japanese Ambassador to Peru has invited all attendees to a reception at the Embassy.

(17) Simultaneous translations of all major PANA sessions will be provided.

On My Way to 'Down Under'

While Luis Yamakawa, JAACL committee chair for the PANA Conference, was asked by Lima conference planners to attend the planning meeting, he had just started a new job at Los Angeles and asked to be excused, urging that I as PANA treasurer go. Our national president Floyd (Shimomura) was apprised of the matter and it was agreed that I cover for Luis. Conscious of JAACL finances, the flight was made at no cost to JAACL.

Leaving Northern California in the rain, transferring to the Aerolineas Argentina at LAX in the rain with a Mexico City stopover, the flight allowed me to read the CWRIC summary ("Personal Justice Denied"). Must say the Commission did a good job.

During the stopover in Mexico City, I phoned PANA president Carlos Kasuga and first PANA conference chair Enrique Shibayama, who were happy to hear I was on my way to Lima to get the lowdown on the conference. They also wanted to know.

If any of you want to use the phone in Mexico City's airport, be sure to have a 20-centavo coin or you'll be out of luck. It's difficult to find one in the enclosed transit por-

tion of the airport terminal. And with peso devaluation, hardly anyone has one. It's worth 1/750 of a U.S. penny.

Strolling through the tax-free store to check prices, I was amazed Gucci bags, Seiko watches, rings, perfumes, artworks, alcohol, etc., were up to 40 percent of U.S. prices. It's advised to use your U.S. currency at the Mexico City tax-free store and get your money's worth.

On the return flight (via Aerolineas Argentina), it was about 4 a.m. stopover in Mexico City and the store was closed, so I missed out on some early Christmas shopping.

Four Days in Peru

It was hot and humid when the plane landed in Lima at 11:40 p.m. It's midsummer down under in February. Coming from the cooler climes and off an air-conditioned plane, the single urge was to hit the showers at the air-conditioned hotel.

Continued on Page 12

Panamerican Nikkei Convention

July 13-17, Lima, Peru

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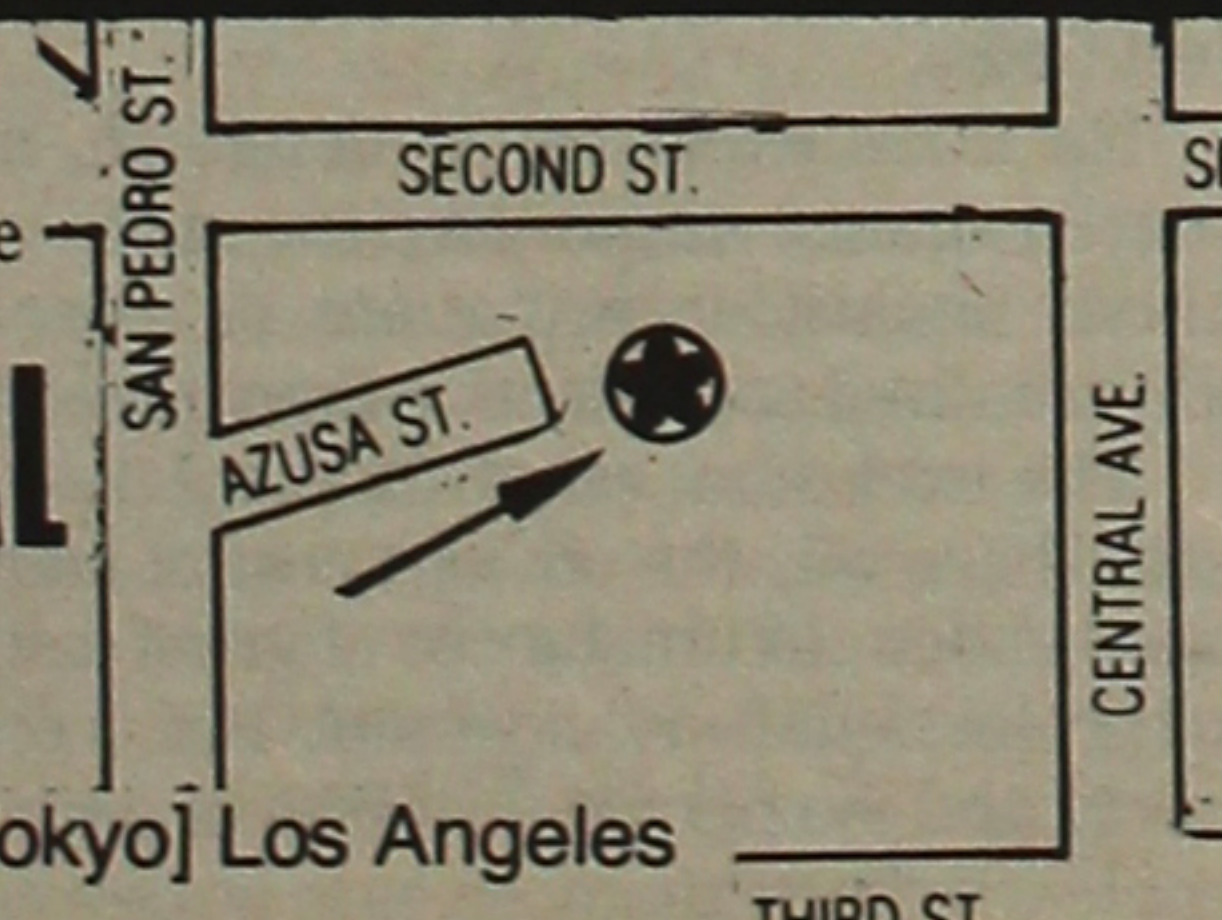
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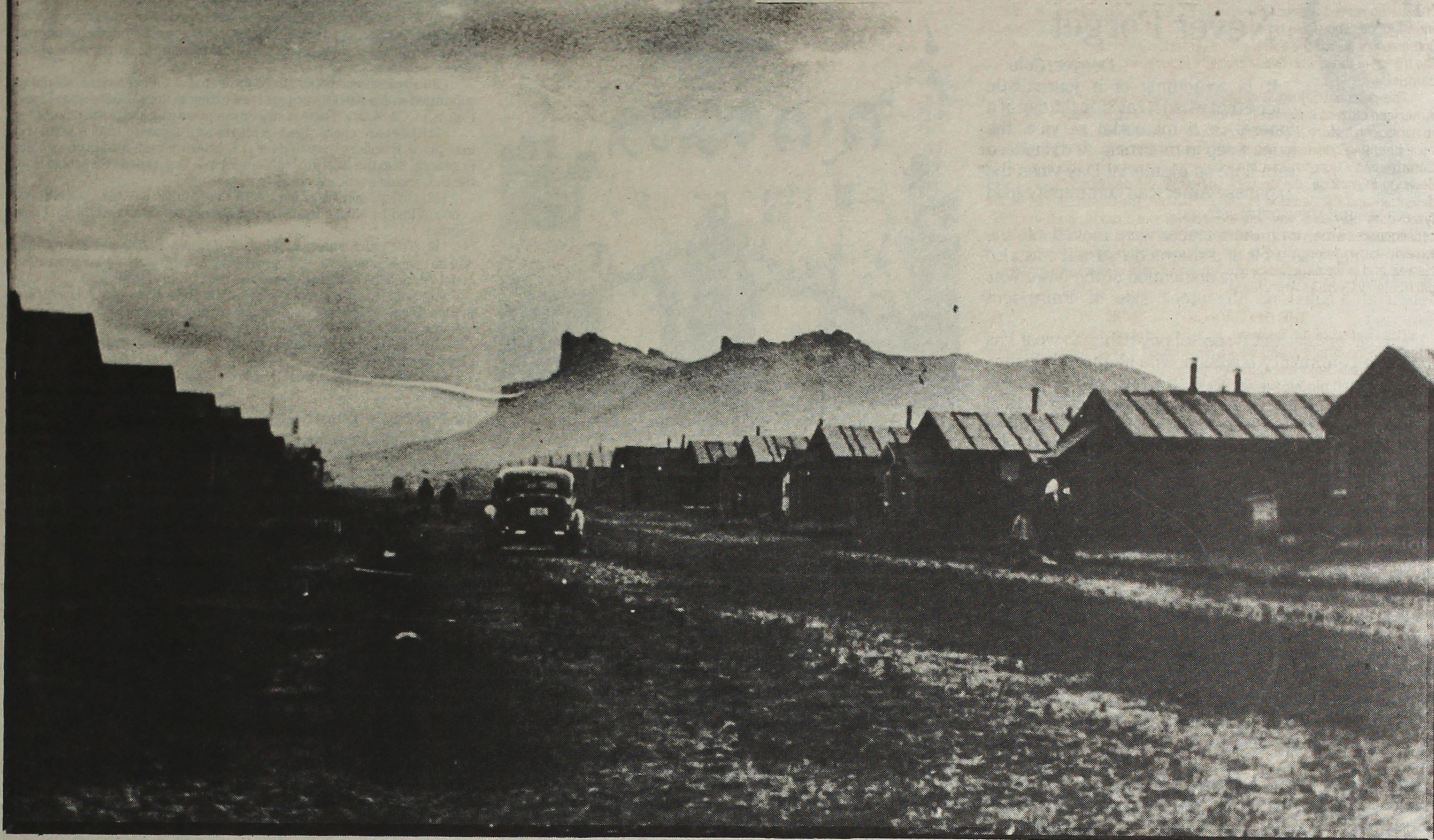
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CWRIC Report: A 10,000-word summary

Ed. Note: With the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians about to issue recommendations sometime this month, its estimated 10,000-word summary appearing as the opening chapter of the publication, "Personal Justice Denied" (\$8.50, U.S. Government Printing Office), is being featured in this week's Pacific as an important prelude.

The Introduction by Angus Macbeth, CWRIC special counsel, details how the report was prepared, listing the consultants, volunteers and staff members and the work of editing and production by Judith Dollenmayer. Of particular perspicuity is the fifth paragraph below where a new word appears—EXCLUDEE—for the Japanese American lexicon.

* * *

Introduction

The Commission's report is rooted in both its hearings and in archival research. Between July and December 1981, the Commission held 20 days of hearings and took testimony from more than 750 witnesses: Japanese Americans and Aleuts who had lived through the events of World War II, former government officials, public figures, interested citizens, and other professionals who have studied the subjects of the Commission's inquiry. Between July 1981 and December 1982, the Commission staff collected and reviewed materials from government and university archives and read and analyzed the relevant historical writing.

The account of decisions made by officials of the federal government is primarily drawn from contemporaneous memoranda, writings and transcribed conversations with a lesser reliance on memoirs and testimony before the Commission.

The account of public events outside the federal government as well as those chapters which deal with background before Pearl Harbor or events in Hawaii or the First World War experience of German Americans, cited for comparison, rely more heavily on secondary sources. For instance, while many of the working papers at the University of California which analyzed press attitudes in the first months of the war were reviewed by the staff, no effort was made to collect and reread the entire range of press coverage and comment.

The account of the experiences of Japanese Americans and Aleuts relies heavily on the personal testimony given in the Commission hearings, although substantial support is also provided by contemporaneous government reports. It has been suggested that some of these accounts suffer from the fading of memories over 40 years; but it is difficult to give greater weight to accounts by a captive population which may well have believed that fully candid statements accessible to a hostile public or government were not in its best interest. The Commission proceeded carefully to develop out of the testimony a fair, accurate account of the experiences of exclusion, evacuation and detention.

The Commission has not attempted to change the words and phrases commonly used to describe these events at the time they happened. This leaves one open to the charge of shielding unpleasant truths behind euphemisms. For instance, "evacuee" is frequently used in the text; Webster's Third International Dictionary defines an evacuee as one "who

is removed from his house or community in time of war or pressing danger as a protective measure." In light of the Commission's conclusion that removal was not militarily necessary, "excluee" might be a better term than "evacuee." The Commission has largely left the words and phrases as they were, however, in an effort to mirror accurately the history of the time and to avoid the confusion and controversy a new terminology might provoke. We leave it to each reader to decide for himself how far the language of the period confirms an observation of George Orwell: "In our time, political speech and writing are largely the defense of the indefensible.... Thus political language has to consist largely of euphemism, question-begging and sheer cloudy vagueness."

Summary

The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians was established by act of Congress in 1980 and directed to:

1. review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Numbered 9066, issued February 19, 1942, and the impact of such Executive Order on American citizens and permanent resident aliens;
2. review directives of United States military forces requiring the relocation and, in some cases, detention in internment camps of American citizens, including Aleut civilians, and permanent resident aliens of the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands; and
3. recommend appropriate remedies.

In fulfilling this mandate, the Commission held 20 days of hearings in cities across the country, particularly on the West Coast, hearing testimony from more than 750 witnesses: evacuees, former government officials, public figures, interested citizens, and historians and other professionals who have studied the subjects of Commission inquiry. An extensive effort was made to locate and to review the records of government action and to analyze other sources of information including contemporary writings, personal accounts and historical analyses.

By presenting this report to Congress, the Commission fulfills the instruction to submit a written report of its findings. Like the body of the report, this summary is divided into two parts. The first describes actions taken pursuant to Executive Order 9066, particularly the treatment of American citizens of Japanese descent and resident aliens of Japanese nationality. The second covers the treatment of Aleuts from the Aleutian and Pribilof Islands.

PART I: NISEI AND ISSEI

On February 19, 1942, ten weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, which gave to the Secretary of War and the military commanders to whom he delegated authority, the power to exclude any and all persons, citizens and aliens, from designated areas in order to provide security against sabotage, espionage and fifth column activity. Shortly thereafter, all American citizens of Japanese descent were prohibited from living, working or traveling on the West Coast of the United States. The same prohibition applied to the generation of Japanese immigrants who, pursuant to feder-

al law and despite long residence in the United States, were not permitted to become American citizens. Initially, this exclusion was to be carried out by "voluntary" relocation. That policy inevitably failed, and these American citizens and their alien parents were removed by the Army, first to "assembly centers"—temporary quarters at racetracks and fairgrounds—and then to "relocation centers"—bleak barrack camps mostly in desolate areas of the West. The camps were surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by military police. Departure was permitted only after a loyalty review on terms set, in consultation with the military, by the War Relocation Authority, the civilian agency that ran the camps. Many of those removed from the West Coast were eventually allowed to leave the camps to join the Army, go to college outside the West Coast or to whatever private employment was available. For a larger number, however, the war years were spent behind barbed wire; and for those who were released, the prohibition against returning to their homes and occupations on the West Coast was not lifted until December 1944.

In sum, the record does not permit the conclusion that military necessity warranted the exclusion of ethnic Japanese from the West Coast.

This policy of exclusion, removal and detention was executed against 120,000 people without individual review, and exclusion was continued virtually without regard for their demonstrated loyalty to the United States. Congress was fully aware of and supported the policy of removal and detention; it sanctioned the exclusion by enacting a statute which made criminal the violation of orders issued pursuant to Executive Order 9066. The United States Supreme Court held the exclusion constitutionally permissible in the context of war, but struck down the incarceration of admittedly loyal American citizens on the ground that it was not based on statutory authority.

All this was done despite the fact that not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity was committed by an American citizen of Japanese ancestry or by a resident Japanese alien on the West Coast.

No mass exclusion or detention, in any part of the country, was ordered against American citizens of German or Italian descent. Official actions against enemy aliens of other nationalities were much more individualized and selective than those imposed on the ethnic Japanese.

The exclusion, removal and detention inflicted tremendous human cost. There was the obvious cost of homes and businesses sold or abandoned under circumstances of great distress, as well as injury to careers and professional advancement. But, most important, there was the loss of liberty and the personal stigma of suspected disloyalty for thousands of people who knew themselves to be devoted to their country's cause and to

its ideals but whose repeated protestations of loyalty were discounted—only to be demonstrated beyond any doubt by the record of Nisei soldiers, who returned from the battlefields of Europe as the most decorated and distinguished combat unit of World War II, and by the thousands of other Nisei who served against the enemy in the Pacific, mostly in military intelligence. The wounds of the exclusion and detention have healed in some respects, but the scars of that experience remain, painfully real in the minds of those who lived through the suffering and deprivation of the camps.

The personal injustice of excluding, removing and detaining loyal American citizens is manifest. Such events are extraordinary and unique in American history. For every citizen and for American public life, they pose haunting questions about our country and its past. It has been the Commission's task to examine the central decisions of this history—the decision to exclude, the decision to detain, the decision to release from detention and the decision to end exclusion. The Commission has analyzed both how and why those decisions were made, and what their consequences were. And in order to illuminate those events, the mainland experience was compared to the treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii and to the experience of other Americans of enemy alien descent, particularly German Americans.

THE DECISION TO EXCLUDE

The Context of the Decision. First, the exclusion and removal were attacks on the ethnic Japanese which followed a long and ugly history of West Coast anti-Japanese agitation and legislation. Antipathy and hostility toward the ethnic Japanese was a major factor of the public life of the West Coast states for more than 40 years before Pearl Harbor. Under pressure from California, immigration from Japan had been severely restricted in 1908 and entirely prohibited in 1924. Japanese immigrants were barred from American citizenship, although their children born here were citizens by birth. California and the other western states prohibited Japanese immigrants from owning land. In part the hostility was economic, emerging in various white American groups who began to feel competition, particularly in agriculture, the principal occupation of the immigrants. The anti-Japanese agitation also fed on racial stereotypes and fears: the "yellow peril" of an unknown Asian culture achieving substantial influence on the Pacific Coast or of a Japanese population alleged to be growing far faster than the white population. This agitation and hostility persisted, even though the ethnic Japanese never exceeded three percent of the population of California, the state of greatest concentration.

The ethnic Japanese, small in number and with no political voice—the citizen generation was just reaching voting age in 1940—had become a convenient target for political demagogues, and over the years all the major parties indulged in anti-Japanese rhetoric and programs. Political bullying was supported by organized interest groups who adopted anti-Japanese agitation as a consistent part of their program: the Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West, the Joint Immigration Committee, the American Legion, the California State Federation of Labor and the California State Grange.

This agitation attacked a number of ethnic Japanese cultural traits or patterns which were woven into a bogus theory that the ethnic Japanese could not or would not assimilate or become "American." Dual citizenship, Shinto, Japanese language schools, and the education of many ethnic Japanese children in Japan were all used as evidence. But as a matter of fact, Japan's laws on dual citizenship went no further than those of many European countries in claiming the allegiance of the children of its nationals born abroad. Only a small number of ethnic Japanese subscribed to Shinto, which in some forms included veneration of the Emperor. The language schools were not unlike those of other first-generation immigrants, and the return of some children to Japan for education was as much a reaction to hostile discrimination and an uncertain future as it was a commitment to the mores, much less the political doctrines, of Japan. Nevertheless, in 1942 these popular misconceptions infected the views of a great many West Coast people who viewed the ethnic Japanese as alien and unassimilated.

Second, Japanese armies in the Pacific won a rapid, startling string of victories against the United States and its allies in the first months of World War II. On the same day as the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese struck the Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong, Wake and Midway Islands and attacked the Philippines. The next day the Japanese Army invaded Thailand. On December 13 Guam fell; on December 24 and 25 the Japanese captured Wake Island and occupied Hong Kong. Manila was evacuated on December 27, and the American army retreated to the Bataan Peninsula. After three months the troops isolated in the Philippines were forced to surrender unconditionally—the worst American defeat since the Civil War. In January and February 1942, the military position of the United States in the Pacific was perilous. There was fear of Japanese attacks on the West Coast.

Next, contrary to the facts, there was a widespread belief, supported by a statement by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, that the Pearl Harbor attack had been aided by sabotage and fifth column activity by ethnic Japanese in Hawaii. Shortly after Pearl Harbor the government knew that this was not true, but took no effective measures to disabuse public belief that disloyalty had contributed to massive American losses on December 7, 1941. Thus the country was unfairly led to believe that both American citizens of Japanese descent and resident Japanese aliens threatened American security.

Fourth, as anti-Japanese organizations began to speak out and rumors from Hawaii spread, West Coast politicians quickly took up the familiar anti-Japanese cry. The Congressional delegations in Washington organized themselves and pressed the War and Justice departments and the President for stern measures to control the ethnic Japanese—moving quickly from control of aliens to evacuation and removal of citizens. In California, Governor Olson, Attorney General Warren, Mayor Bowron of Los Angeles and many local authorities joined the clamor. These opinions were not informed by any knowledge of actual military risks, rather they were stocked by virulent agitation which encountered little opposition. Only a few churchmen and academicians were prepared to defend the ethnic Japanese. There was little or no political risk in claiming that it was "better to be safe than sorry" and, as many did, that the best way for ethnic Japanese to prove their loyalty was to volunteer to enter detention. The press amplified the unreflective emotional excitement of the hour. Through late January and early February 1942, the rising clamor from the West Coast was heard within the federal government as its demands became more draconian.

Making and Justifying the Decision. The exclusion of the ethnic Japanese from the West Coast was recommended to the Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, by Lieutenant General John L. DeWitt, Commanding

General of the Western Defense Command with responsibility for West Coast security. President Roosevelt relied on Secretary Stimson's recommendations in issuing Executive Order 9066.

The justification given for the measure was military necessity. The claim of military necessity is not clearly set out in three places: General DeWitt's February 14, 1942 recommendation to Secretary Stimson for exclusion; General DeWitt's *Final Report: Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942*; and the government's brief in the Supreme Court defending the Executive Order in *Hirabayashi v. United States*. General DeWitt's February 1942 recommendation presented the following rationale for the exclusion:

In the war in which we are now engaged racial affinities are not severed by migration. The Japanese race is an enemy race and while many second and third generation Japanese born on United States soil, possessed of United States citizenship, have become "Americanized," the racial strains are undiluted. To conclude otherwise is to expect that children born of white parents on Japanese soil sever all racial affinity and become loyal Japanese subjects, ready to fight and, if necessary, to die for Japan in a war against the nation of their parents. That Japan is allied with Germany and Italy in this struggle is no ground for assuming that any Japanese, barred from assimilation by convention as he is, though born and raised in the United States, will not turn against this nation when the final test of loyalty comes. It, therefore, follows that along the vital Pacific Coast over 112,000 potential enemies, of Japanese extraction, are at large today. There are indications that these were organized and ready for concerted action at a favorable opportunity. The very fact that no sabotage has taken place to date is a disturbing and confirming indication that such action will be taken.

There are two unfounded justifications for exclusion expressed here: first, that ethnicity ultimately determines loyalty; second, that "indications" suggest that ethnic Japanese "are organized and ready for concerted action"—the best argument for this being the fact that it hadn't happened.

The first evaluation is not a military one but one for sociologists or historians. It runs counter to a basic premise on which the American nation of immigrants is built—that loyalty to the United States is a matter of individual choice and not determined by ties to an ancestral country. In the case of German Americans, the First World War demonstrated that race did not determine loyalty, and no negative assumption was made with regard to citizens of German or Italian descent during the Second World War. The second judgment was, by the General's own admission, unsupported by any evidence. General DeWitt's recommendation clearly does not provide a credible rationale, based on military expertise, for the necessity of exclusion.

In his 1943 *Final Report*, General DeWitt cited a number of factors in support of the exclusion decision: signaling from shore to enemy submarines; arms and contraband found by the FBI during raids on ethnic Japanese homes and businesses; dangers to the ethnic Japanese from vigilantes; concentration of ethnic Japanese around or near militarily sensitive areas; the number of Japanese ethnic organizations on the coast which might shelter pro-Japanese attitudes or activities such as Emperor-worshipping Shinto; and the presence of the Kibei, who had spent some time in Japan.

The first two items point to demonstrable military danger. But the reports of shore-to-ship signaling were investigated by the Federal Communications Commission, the agency with relevant expertise, and no identifiable cases of such signaling were substantiated. The FBI did ~~confiscate~~ arms and contraband from some ethnic Japanese, but most were items normally in the possession of any law-abiding civilian, and the FBI concluded that these searches had uncovered no dangerous persons that "we could not otherwise know about." Thus neither of these "facts" militarily justified exclusion.

There had been some acts of violence against ethnic Japanese on the West Coast and feeling against them ran high, but "protective custody" is not an acceptable rationale for exclusion. Protection against vigilantes is a civilian matter that would involve the military only in extreme cases. But there is no evidence that such extremity had been reached on the West Coast in early 1942. Moreover, "protective custody" could never justify exclusion and detention for months and years.

General DeWitt's remaining points are repeated in the *Hirabayashi* brief, which also emphasizes dual-nationality Japanese language schools and the high percentage of aliens (who, by law, had been barred from acquiring American citizenship) in the ethnic population. These facts represent broad social judgments of little or no military significance in themselves. None supports the claim of disloyalty to the United States and all were entirely legal. If the same standards were applied to other ethnic groups, as Morton Grodzins, an early analyst of the exclusion decision, applied it to ethnic Italians on the West Coast, an equally compelling and meaningless case for "disloyalty" could be made. In short, these social and cultural patterns were not evidence of any threat to West Coast military security.

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The Conditions Which Permitted the Decision. Having concluded that no military necessity supported the exclusion, the Commission has attempted to determine how the decision came to be made.

First, General DeWitt apparently believed what he told Secretary Stimson: ethnicity determined loyalty. Moreover, he believed that the ethnic Japanese were so alien to the thought processes of white Americans that it was impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal. On

this basis he believed them to be potential enemies among whom loyalty could not be determined.

Second, the FBI and members of Naval Intelligence who had relevant intelligence responsibility were ignored when they stated that nothing more than careful watching of suspicious individuals or individual reviews of loyalty were called for by existing circumstances. In addition, the opinions of the Army General Staff that no sustained Japanese attack on the West Coast was possible were ignored.

Third, General DeWitt relied heavily on civilian politicians rather than informed military judgments in reaching his conclusions as to what actions were necessary, and civilian politicians largely repeated the prejudiced, unfounded themes of anti-Japanese factions and interest groups on the West Coast.

Fourth, no effective measures were taken by President Roosevelt to calm the West Coast public and refute the rumors of sabotage and fifth column activity at Pearl Harbor.

Fifth, General DeWitt was temperamentally disposed to exaggerate the measures necessary to maintain security and placed security far ahead of any concern for the liberty of citizens.

Sixth, Secretary Stimson and John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war, both of whose views on race differ from those of General DeWitt, failed to insist on a clear military justification for the measures General DeWitt wished to undertake.

Seventh, Attorney General Francis Biddle, while contending that exclusion was unnecessary, did not argue to the President that failure to make out a case of military necessity on the facts would render the exclusion constitutionally impermissible or that the Constitution prohibited exclusion on the basis of ethnicity given the facts on the West Coast.

There was no justification in military necessity for the exclusion... there was no basis for detention.

Eighth, those representing the interests of civil rights and civil liberties in Congress, the press and other public forums were silent or indeed supported exclusion. Thus there was no effective opposition to the measures vociferously sought by numerous West Coast interest groups, politicians and journalists.

Finally, President Roosevelt, without raising the question to the level of Cabinet discussion or requiring any careful or thorough review of the situation, and despite the Attorney General's arguments and other information before him, agreed with Secretary Stimson that the exclusion should be carried out.

THE DECISION TO DETAIN

With the signing of Executive Order 9066, the course of the President and the War Department was set: American citizens and alien residents of Japanese ancestry would be compelled to leave the West Coast on the basis of wartime military necessity. For the War Department and the Western Defense Command, the problem became primarily one of method and operation, not basic policy. General DeWitt first tried "voluntary" resettlement: the ethnic Japanese were to move outside restricted military zones of the West Coast but otherwise were free to go wherever they chose. From a military standpoint this policy was bizarre, and it was utterly impractical. If the ethnic Japanese had been excluded because they were potential saboteurs and spies, any such danger was not extinguished by leaving them at large in the interior where there were, of course, innumerable dams, power lines, bridges and war industries to be disrupted or spied upon. Conceivably, sabotage in the interior could be synchronized with a Japanese raid or invasion for a powerful fifth-column effect. This raises serious doubts as to how grave the War Department believed the supposed threat to be. Indeed, the implications were not lost on the citizens and politicians of the interior western states, who objected in the belief that people who threatened wartime security in California were equally dangerous in Wyoming and Idaho.

The War Relocation Authority (WRA), the civilian agency created by the President to supervise the relocation and initially directed by Milton Eisenhower, proceeded on the premise that the vast majority of evacuees were law-abiding and loyal, and that, once off the West Coast, they should be returned quickly to conditions approximating normal life. This view was strenuously opposed by the people and politicians of the mountain states. In April 1942, Milton Eisenhower met with the governors and officials of the mountain states. They objected to California using the interior states as a "dumping ground" for a California "problem." They argued that people in their states were so bitter over the voluntary evacuation that unguarded evacuees would face physical danger. They wanted guarantees that the government would forbid evacuees to acquire land and that it would remove them at the end of the war. Again and again, detention camps for evacuees were urged. The consensus was that a plan for reception centers was acceptable so long as the evacuees remained under guard within the centers.

In the circumstances, Milton Eisenhower decided that the plan to move the evacuees into private employment would be abandoned, at least temporarily. The War Relocation Authority dropped resettlement and adopted confinement. Notwithstanding WRA's belief that evacuees should be returned to normal productive life, it had, in effect, become their jailer. The politicians of the interior states had achieved the program of detention.

The evacuees were to be held in camps behind barbed wire and released only with government approval. For this course of action no military justification was proffered. Instead, the WRA contended that these steps were necessary for the benefit of evacuees and that controls on their departure were designed to assure they would not be mistreated by other Americans on leaving the camps.

It follows from the conclusion that there was no justification in military necessity for the exclusion, that there was no basis for the detention.

THE EFFECT OF THE EXCLUSION AND DETENTION

The history of the relocation camps and the assembly centers that preceded them is one of suffering and deprivation visited on people against whom no charges were, or could have been, brought. The Commission hearing record is full of poignant, searing testimony that recounts the economic and personal losses and injury caused by the exclusion and the deprivations of detention. No summary can do this testimony justice.

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CWRIC Report

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Families could take to the assembly centers and the camps only what they could carry. Camp living conditions were spartan. People were housed in tar-papered barrack rooms of no more than 20 by 24 feet. Each room housed a family, regardless of family size. Construction was often shoddy. Privacy was practically impossible and furnishings were minimal. Eating and bathing were in mass facilities. Under continuing pressure from those who blindly held to the belief that evacuees harbored disloyal intentions, the wages paid for work at the camps were kept to the minimal level of \$12 a month for unskilled labor, rising to \$19 a month for professional employees. Mass living prevented normal family communication and activities. Heads of families, no longer providing food and shelter, found their authority to lead and to discipline diminished.

The normal functions of community life continued but almost always under a handicap—doctors were in short supply; schools which taught typing had no typewriters and worked from hand-me-down school books; there were not enough jobs.

The camp experience carried a stigma that no other Americans suffered. The evacuees themselves expressed the indignity of their conditions with particular power:

On May 16, 1942, my mother, two sisters, niece, nephew, and I left . . . by train. Father joined us later. Brother left earlier by bus. We took whatever we could carry. So much we left behind, but the most valuable thing I lost was my freedom.

Henry went to the Control Station to register the family. He came home with twenty tags, all numbered 10710, tags to be attached to each piece of baggage, and one to hang from our coat lapels. From then on, we were known as Family #10710.

The government's efforts to "Americanize" the children in the camps were bitterly ironic:

An oft-repeated ritual in relocation camp schools . . . was the salute to the flag followed by the singing of "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty"—a ceremony Caucasian teachers found embarrassingly awkward if not cruelly poignant in the austere prison-camp setting.

In some ways, I suppose, my life was not too different from a lot of kids in America between the years 1942 and 1945. I spent a good part of my time playing with my brothers and friends, learned to shoot marbles, watched sandlot baseball and envied the older kids who wore Boy Scout uniforms. We shared with the rest of America the same movies, screen heroes and listened to the same heart-rending songs of the '40s. We imported much of America into the camps because, after all, we were Americans. Through imitation of my brothers, who attended grade school within the camp, I learned the salute to the flag by the time I was five years old. I was learning, as best one could learn in Manzanar, what it meant to live in America. But, I was also learning the sometimes bitter price one has to pay for it.

After the war, through the Japanese American Claims Act, the government attempted to compensate for the losses of real and personal property; inevitably that effort did not secure full or fair compensation. There were many kinds of injury the Evacuation Claims Act made no attempt to compensate: the stigma placed on people who fell under the exclusion and relocation orders; the deprivation of liberty suffered during detention; the psychological impact of exclusion and relocation; the breakdown of family structure; the loss of earnings or profits; physical injury or illness during detention.

THE DECISION TO END DETENTION

By October 1942, the government held over 100,000 evacuees in relocation camps. After the tide of war turned with the American victory at Midway in June 1942, the possibility of serious Japanese attack was no longer credible; detention and exclusion became increasingly difficult to defend. Nevertheless, other than an ineffective leave program run by the War Relocation Authority, the government had no plans to remedy the situation and no means of distinguishing the loyal from the disloyal. Total control of these civilians in the presumed interest of state security was rapidly becoming the accepted norm.

Determining the basis on which detention would be ended required the government to focus on the justification for controlling the ethnic Japanese. If the government took the position that race determined loyalty or that it was impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal because "Japanese" patterns of thought and behavior were too alien to white Americans, there would be little incentive to end detention. If the government maintained the position that distinguishing the loyal from the disloyal was possible and that exclusion and detention were required only by the necessity of acting quickly under the threat of Japanese attack in early 1942, then a program to release those considered loyal should have been instituted in the spring of 1942 when people were confined in the assembly centers.

Neither position totally prevailed. General DeWitt and the Western Defense Command took the first position and opposed any review that would determine loyalty or threaten continued exclusion from the West Coast. Thus, there was no loyalty review during the assembly-center period. Secretary Stimson and Assistant Secretary McCloy took the second view, but did not act on it until the end of 1942 and then only in a limited manner. At the end of 1942, over General DeWitt's opposition, Secretary Stimson, Assistant Secretary McCloy and General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, decided to establish a volunteer combat team of Nisei soldiers. The volunteers were to come from those who had passed a loyalty review. To avoid the obvious unfairness of allowing only those joining the military to establish their loyalty and leave the camps, the War Department joined WRA in expanding the loyalty review program to all adult evacuees.

This program was significant, but remained a compromise. It provided an opportunity to demonstrate loyalty to the United States on the battlefields; despite the human sacrifice involved, this was of immense practical importance in obtaining postwar acceptance for the ethnic Japanese. It opened the gates of the camps for some and began some reestablishment of normal life. But, with no apparent rationale or justification, it did not end exclusion of the loyal from the West Coast. The review program did not extend the presumption of loyalty to American citizens of Japanese descent, who were subject to an investigation and review not applied to other ethnic groups.

Equally important, although the loyalty review program was the first major government decision in which the interests of evacuees prevailed, the program was conducted so insensitively, with such lack of understanding of the evacuees' circumstances, that it became one of the most divisive and wrenching episodes of the camp detention.

After almost a year of what the evacuees considered utterly unjust treatment at the hands of the government, the loyalty-review program began with filling out a questionnaire which posed two questions requiring declarations of complete loyalty to the United States. Thus, the questionnaire demanded a personal expression of position from each evacuee—a choice between faith in one's future in America and outrage at present injustice.

Understandably, most evacuees probably had deeply ambiguous feelings about a government whose rhetorical values of liberty and equality they wished to believe, but who found their present treatment in painful contradiction to those values.

Understandably most evacuees probably had deeply ambiguous feelings about a government whose rhetorical values of liberty and equality they wished to believe, but who found their present treatment in painful contradiction to those values. The loyalty questionnaire left little room to express that ambiguity. Indeed, it provided an effective point of protest and organization against the government, from which more and more evacuees felt alienated. The questionnaire finally addresses the central question of loyalty that underlay the exclusion policy, a question which had been the predominant political and personal issue for the ethnic Japanese over the past year; answering it required confronting the conflicting emotions aroused by their relation to the government. Evacuee testimony shows the intensity of conflicting emotions:

I answered both questions number 27 and 28 [the loyalty questions] in the negative, not because of disloyalty but due to the disgusting and shabby treatment given us. A few months after completing the questionnaire, U.S. Army officers appeared at our camp and gave us an interview to confirm our answers to the questions 27 and 28, and followed up with a question that in essence asked: "Are you going to give up or renounce your U.S. citizenship?" to which I promptly replied in the affirmative as a rebellious move. Sometime after the interview, a form letter from the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrived saying if I wanted to renounce my U.S. citizenship, sign the form letter and return. Well, I kept the Immigration and Naturalization Service waiting.

Well, I am one of those that said "no, no" on it, one of the "no, no" boys, and it is not that I was proud about it, it was just that our legal rights were violated and I wanted to fight back. However, I didn't want to take this sitting down. I was really angry. It just got me so damned mad. Whatever we do, there was no help from outside, and it seems to me that we are a race that doesn't count. So therefore, this was one of the reasons for the "no, no" answer.

Personal responses to the questionnaire inescapably became public acts open to community debate and scrutiny within the closed world of the camps. This made difficult choices excruciating:

After I volunteered for the [military] service, some people that I knew refused to speak to me. Some older people later questioned my father for letting me volunteer, but he told them that I was old enough to make up my own mind.

The resulting infighting, beatings, and verbal abuses left families torn apart, parents against children, brothers against sister, relatives against relatives, and friends against friends. So bitter was all this that even to this day, there are many amongst us who do not speak about that period for fear that the same harsh feelings might arise up again to the surface.

The loyalty-review program was a point of decision and division for those in the camps. The avowedly loyal were eligible for release; those who were unwilling to profess loyalty or whom the government distrusted were segregated from the main body of evacuees into the Tule Lake camp, which rapidly became a center of disaffection and protest against the government and its policies—the unhappy refuge of evacuees consumed by anger and despair.

THE DECISION TO END EXCLUSION

The loyalty review should logically have led the conclusion that no justification existed for excluding loyal American citizens from the West Coast. Secretary Stimson, Assistant Secretary McCloy and General Marshall reached this position in the spring of 1943. Nevertheless, the exclusion was not ended until December 1944. No plausible reason connected to any wartime security has been offered for this 18- to 20-month delay in allowing the ethnic Japanese to return to their homes, jobs and businesses on the West Coast, despite the fact that the delay meant, as a practical matter, that confinement in the relocation camps continued for the great majority of evacuees for another year and a half.

Between May 1943 and May 1944, War Department officials did not make public their opinion that exclusion of loyal ethnic Japanese from the West Coast no longer had any military justification. If the President was unaware of this view, the plausible explanation is that Secretary Stimson and Assistant Secretary McCloy were unwilling, or believed themselves unable to face down political opposition on the West Coast. General DeWitt repeatedly expressed opposition until he left the Western Defense Command in the fall of 1943, as did West Coast anti-Japanese factions and politicians.

In May 1944 Secretary Stimson put before President Roosevelt and the Cabinet his position that the exclusion no longer had a military justification. But the President was unwilling to act to end the exclusion until the first Cabinet meeting following the presidential election of November 1944. The inescapable conclusion from this factual pattern is that the delay was motivated by political considerations.

By the participants' own accounts, there is no rational explanation for maintaining the exclusion of loyal ethnic Japanese from the West Coast for the eighteen months after May 1943—except political pressure and fear. Certainly there was no justification arising out of military necessity.

THE COMPARISONS

To either side of the Commission's account of the exclusion, removal and detention, there is a version argued by various witnesses that makes a radically different analysis of the events. Some contend that, 40 years later, we cannot recreate the atmosphere and events of 1942 and that the extreme measures taken then were solely to protect the nation's safety when there was no reasonable alternative. Others see in these events only the animus of racial hatred directed toward people whose skin was not white. Events in Hawaii in World War II and the historical treatment of Germans and German Americans show that neither analysis is satisfactory.

Hawaii. When Japan attacked Pearl Harbor, nearly 158,000 persons of Japanese ancestry lived in Hawaii—more than 35 percent of the population. Surely, if there were dangers from espionage, sabotage and fifth-column activity by American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry, danger would be greatest in Hawaii, and one would anticipate that the most swift and severe measures would be taken there. But nothing of the sort happened. Less than 2,000 ethnic Japanese in Hawaii were taken into custody during the war—barely one percent of the population of Japanese descent. Many factors contributed to this reaction.

Hawaii was more ethnically mixed and racially tolerant than the West Coast. Race relations in Hawaii before the war were not infected with the same virulent antagonism of 75 years of agitation. While anti-Asian feeling existed in the territory, it did not represent the longtime views of well-organized groups as it did on the West Coast and, without statehood, xenophobia had no effective voice in the Congress.

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The larger population of ethnic Japanese in Hawaii was also a factor. It is one thing to vent frustration and historical prejudice on a scant two percent of the population; it is very different to disrupt a local economy and tear a social fabric by locking up more than one-third of a territory's people. And in Hawaii the half-measure of exclusion from military areas would have been meaningless.

In large social terms, the Army had much greater control of day-to-day events in Hawaii. Martial law was declared in December 1941, suspending the writ of habeas corpus, so that through the critical first months of the war, the military's recognized power to deal with any emergency was far greater than on the West Coast.

Individuals were also significant in the Hawaiian equation. The War Department gave great discretion to the commanding general of each defense area and this brought to bear very different attitudes toward

In Hawaii, Commanding General Emmons restrained plans to take radical measures, raising practical problems of labor shortages and transportation until the pressure to evacuate subsided.

persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii and on the West Coast. The commanding general in Hawaii, Delos Emmons, restrained plans to take radical measures, raising practical problems of labor shortages and transportation until the pressure to evacuate the Hawaiian Islands subsided. General Emmons does not appear to have been a man of dogmatic racial views; he appears to have argued quietly but consistently for treating the ethnic Japanese as loyal to the United States, absent evidence to the contrary.

This policy was clearly much more congruent with basic American law and values. It was also a much sounder policy in practice. The remarkably high rate of enlistment in the Army in Hawaii is in sharp contrast to the doubt and alienation that marred the recruitment of Army volunteers in the relocation camps. The wartime experience in Hawaii left behind neither the extensive economic losses and injury suffered on the mainland nor the psychological burden of the direct experience of unjust exclusion and detention.

The German Americans. The German American experience in the First World War was far less traumatic and damaging than that of the ethnic Japanese in the Second World War, but it underscores the power of war fears and war hysteria to produce irrational but emotionally powerful reactions to people whose ethnicity links them to the enemy.

There were obvious differences between the position of people of German descent in the United States in 1917 and the ethnic Japanese at the start of the Second World War. In 1917, more than 8,000,000 people in the United States had been born in Germany or had one or both parents born there. Although German Americans were not massively represented politically, their numbers gave them notable political strength and support from political spokesmen outside the ethnic group.

The history of the First World War bears a suggestive resemblance to the events of 1942; rumors in the press of sabotage and espionage, use of a stereotype of the German as an unassimilable and rapacious Hun, followed by an effort to suppress those institutions—the language, the press and the churches—that were most palpably foreign and perceived as the seedbed of Kaiserism. There were numerous examples of official and quasi-governmental harassment and fruitless investigation of German Americans and resident German aliens. The history is made even more disturbing by the absence of an extensive history of anti-German agitation before the war.

* * *

The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions which followed from it—detention, ending detention and ending exclusion—were not driven by analysis of military conditions. The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance of Japanese Americans contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave injustice was done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry who, without individual review or any probative evidence against them, were excluded, removed and detained by the United States during World War II.

In memoirs and other statements after the war, many of those involved in the exclusion, removal and detention passed judgment on those events. While believing in the context of the time that evacuation was a legitimate exercise of the war powers, Henry L. Stimson recognized that "to loyal citizens this forced evacuation was a personal injustice." In his autobiography, Francis Biddle reiterated his beliefs at the time: "The program was ill-advised, unnecessary and unnecessarily cruel." Justice William O. Douglas, who joined the majority opinion in *Korematsu* which held the evacuation constitutionally permissible, found that the evacuation case "was ever on my conscience." Milton Eisenhower described the evacuation to the relocation camps as "an inhuman mistake." Chief Justice Earl Warren, who had urged evacuation as Attorney General of California, stated, "I have since deeply regretted the removal order and my own testimony advocating it, because it was not in keeping with our American concept of freedom and the rights of citizens." Justice Tom C. Clark, who had been liaison between the Justice Department and the Western Defense Command, concluded, "Looking back on it today [the evacuation] was, of course, a mistake."

PART II: THE ALEUTS

During the struggle for naval supremacy in the Pacific in World War II, the Aleutian Islands were strategically valuable to both the United States and Japan. Beginning in March 1942, United States military intelligence repeatedly warned Alaska defense commanders that Japanese aggression into the Aleutian Islands was imminent. In June 1942, the Japanese attacked and held the two westernmost Aleutians, Kiska and

Attu. These islands remained in Japanese hands until July and August 1943. During the Japanese offensive in June 1942, American military commanders in Alaska ordered the evacuation of the Aleuts from many islands to places of relative safety. The government placed the evacuees in camps in southeast Alaska where they remained in deplorable conditions until being allowed to return to their islands in 1944 and 1945.

THE EVACUATION

The military had anticipated a possible Japanese attack for some time before June 1942. The question of what should be done to provide security for the Aleuts lay primarily with the civilians who reported to the Secretary of the Interior: the Office of Indian Affairs, the Fish and Wildlife Service and the territorial governor. They were unable to agree upon a course of action—evacuation and relocation to avoid the risks of war, or leaving the Aleuts on their islands on the ground that subsistence on the islands would disrupt Aleut life less than relocation. The civilian authorities were engaged in consulting with the military and the Aleuts when the Japanese attacked.

At this point the military hurriedly stepped in and commenced evacuation in the midst of a rapidly developing military situation. On June 3, 1942, the Japanese bombed the strategic American base at Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians; as part of the response a U.S. ship evacuated most of the island of Atka, burning the Aleut village to prevent its use by Japanese troops, and Navy planes picked up the rest of the islanders a few days later.

In anticipation of a possible attack, the Pribilof Islands were also evacuated by the Navy in early June. In early July, the Aleut villages of Nikolski on Umnak Island, and Makusin, Biorka, Chernofski, Kashega and Unalaska on Unalaska Island, and Akutan on Akutan Island were evacuated in a sweep eastward from Atka to Akutan.

At that point, the Navy decided that no further evacuation of Aleut villages east of Akutan Island was needed. Eight hundred seventy-six Aleuts had been evacuated from Aleut villages west of Unimak Island, including the Pribilofs. Except in Unalaska the entire population of each village was evacuated, including at least 30 non-Aleuts. All of the Aleuts were relocated to southeastern Alaska except 50 persons who were either evacuated to the Seattle area or hospitalized in the Indian Hospital at Tacoma, Wash.

The evacuation of the Aleuts had a rational basis as a precaution to ensure their safety. The Aleuts were evacuated from an active theatre of war; indeed, 42 were taken prisoner on Attu by the Japanese. It was clearly the military's belief that evacuation of non-military personnel was advisable. The families of military personnel were evacuated first, and when Aleut communities were evacuated the white teachers and government employees on the islands were evacuated with them. Exceptions to total evacuation appear to have been made only for people directly employed in war-related work.

THE ALEUTS' CAMPS

Aleuts were subjected to deplorable conditions following the evacuation. Typical housing was an abandoned gold mine or fish cannery buildings which were inadequate in both accommodation and sanitation. Lack of medical care contributed to extensive disease and death.

Aleuts were subjected to deplorable conditions in the camps: inadequate housing and sanitation, lack of medical care, isolation . . .

Conditions at the Funter Bay cannery in southeastern Alaska, where 300 Aleuts were placed, provide a graphic impression of one of the worst camps. Many buildings had not been occupied for a dozen years and were used only for storage. They were inadequate, particularly for winter use. The majority of evacuees were forced to live in two dormitory-style buildings in groups of six to thirteen people in areas nine to ten feet square. Until fall, many Aleuts were forced to sleep in relays because of lack of space. The quarters were as rundown as they were cramped. As one contemporary account reported:

"The only buildings that are capable of fixing is the two large places where the natives are sleeping. All other houses are absolutely gone from rot. It will be almost impossible to put toilet and bath into any of them except this one we are using as a mess hall and it leaks in 30 places. . . No brooms, soap or mops or brushes to keep the place suitable for pigs to stay in.

People fell through rotten wooden floors. One toilet on the beach just above the low water mark served 90 percent of the evacuees. Clothes were laundered on the ground or sidewalks.

Health conditions at Funter Bay were described in 1943 by a doctor from the Territorial Department of Health who inspected the camp:

As we entered the first bunkhouse the odor of human excreta and waste was so pungent that I could hardly make the grade. . . . The buildings were in total darkness except for a few candles here and there [which] I considered distinct fire hazards. . . . [A] mother and as many as three or four children were found in several beds and two or three children in one bunk. . . . The garbage cans were overflowing, human excreta was found next to the doors of the cabins and the drainage boxes into which dishwater and kitchen waste was to be placed were filthy beyond description. . . . I realize that during the first two days we saw the community at its worst. I know that there were very few adults who were well. . . . The water supply is discolored, contaminated and unattractive. . . . [F]acilities for boiling and cooling the water are not readily available. . . . I noticed some lack of the teaching of basic public health fundamentals. Work with such a small group of people who had been wards of the government for a long period of time should have brought better results. It is strange that they could have reverted from a state of thrift and cleanliness on the Islands to the present state of filth, despair, and complete lack of civic pride. I realize, too, that at the time I saw them the community was largely made up of women and children whose husbands were not with them. With proper facilities for leadership, guidance and stimulation. . . . the situation could have been quite different.

In the fall of 1942, the only full-time medical care at Funter Bay was provided by two nurses who served both the cannery camp and a camp at

a mine across Funter Bay. Doctors were only temporarily assigned to the camp, often remaining for only a few days or weeks. The infirmary at the mining camp was a three-room bungalow; at the cannery, it was a room 20 feet square. Medical supplies were scarce.

Epidemics raged throughout the Aleuts' stay in southeastern Alaska; they suffered from influenza, measles, and pneumonia along with tuberculosis. Twenty-five died at Funter Bay in 1943 alone, and it is estimated that probably 10 percent of the evacuated Aleuts died during their two or three year stay in southeastern Alaska.

To these inadequate conditions was added the isolation of the camp sites, where climatic and geographic conditions were very unlike the Aleutians. No employment meant debilitating idleness. It was prompted in part by government efforts to keep the Pribilofians, at least, together so that they might be returned to harvest the fur seals, an enterprise economically valuable to the government. Indeed a group of Pribilofians were taken back to their islands in the middle of the evacuation period for the purpose of seal harvesting.

The standard of care which the government owes to those within its care was clearly violated by this treatment, which brought great suffering and loss of life to the Aleuts.

RETURN TO THE ISLANDS

The Aleuts were only slowly returned to their islands. The Pribilofians were able to get back to the Pribilofs by the late spring of 1944, nine months after the Japanese had been driven out of the Aleutian chain. The return to the Aleutians themselves did not take place for another year. Some of this delay may be fairly attributed to transport shortage and problems of supplying the islands with housing and food so that normal life could resume. But the government's record, especially in the Aleutians, reflects an indifference and lack of urgency that lengthened the long delay in taking the Aleuts home. Some Aleuts were not permitted to return to their homes; to this day, Attuans continue to be excluded from their ancestral lands.

The Aleuts returned to communities which had been vandalized and looted by the military forces. Rehabilitation assessments were made for each village; the reports on Unalaska are typical:

All buildings were damaged due to lack of normal care and upkeep. . . . The furnishings, clothing and personal effects, remaining in the homes showed, with few exceptions, evidence of weather damage and damage by rats. Inspection of contents revealed extensive evidence of widespread wanton destruction of property and vandalism. Contents of closed packing boxes, trunks and cupboards had been ransacked. Clothing had been scattered over floors, trampled and fouled. Dishes, furniture, stoves, radios, phonographs, books, and other items had been broken or damaged. Many items listed on inventories furnished by the occupants of the houses were entirely missing. . . . It appears that armed forces personnel and civilians alike have been responsible for this vandalism and that it occurred over a period of many months.

Perhaps the greatest loss to personal property occurred at the time the Army conducted its clean up of the village in June of 1943. Large numbers of soldiers were in the area at that time removing rubbish and outbuildings and many houses were entered unofficially and souvenirs and other articles were taken.

When they first returned to the islands, many Aleuts were forced to camp because their former homes (those that still stood) had not yet been repaired and many were now uninhabitable. The Aleuts rebuilt their homes themselves. They were "paid" with free groceries until their homes were repaired; food, building and repair supplies were procured locally, mostly from military surplus.

The Aleuts suffered material losses from the government's occupation of the islands for which they were never fully recompensed, in cash or in kind. Devout followers of the Russian Orthodox faith, Aleuts treasured the religious icons from czarist Russia and other family heirlooms that were most significant spiritual as well as material losses. They cannot be replaced. In addition, possessions such as houses, furniture, boats, and fishing gear were either never replaced or replaced by markedly inferior goods.

In sum, despite the fact that the Aleutians were a theatre of war from which evacuation was a sound policy, there was no justification for the manner in which the Aleuts were treated in the camps in southeastern Alaska, nor for failing to compensate them fully for their material losses.



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Midsummer Programs

Los Angeles

Scholarships: Two week-ends now, the National JACL scholarship committees have met under the expert leadership of J.D. Hokoyama. As Director of Asian Pacific American Student Services at the University of Southern California, J.D. has contact with some of the most outstanding Asians in Southern California who assisted the committee.

The Freshman/Undergraduate subcommittee is composed of Irene Hirano, State Commission on Women; former National JACL legal-program director and San Francisco attorney Lorie Inagaki; Harry Kawahara, Counselor at Pasadena City College; Helen Mineta, former chair; and Dr. Izumi Taniguchi, professor and chairman of economics dept., CSU Fresno. Lorie and Helen did preliminary screening up north and were not able to come down for the week-end so, at J.D.'s invitation, I had the privilege of sitting in on the final reading Saturday, May 14. We began at 9 a.m. and did not finish until about 10:30 p.m.

It was painful to have to select only 14 recipients from among 50 finalists whose GPAs were all nearly 4.0 and whose SATs totaled over 1000, several in the 1400s. The essays and autobiographies were of high quality; their involvement with school and community activities impressive. I tried to be objective without looking at names and places until the very end. I suppose there will always be questions about the final selections, but I can assure JACLers that this committee did their conscientious best to be fair within the set parameters. Perhaps the day will come when National JACL can honor 50 scholars instead of 14.

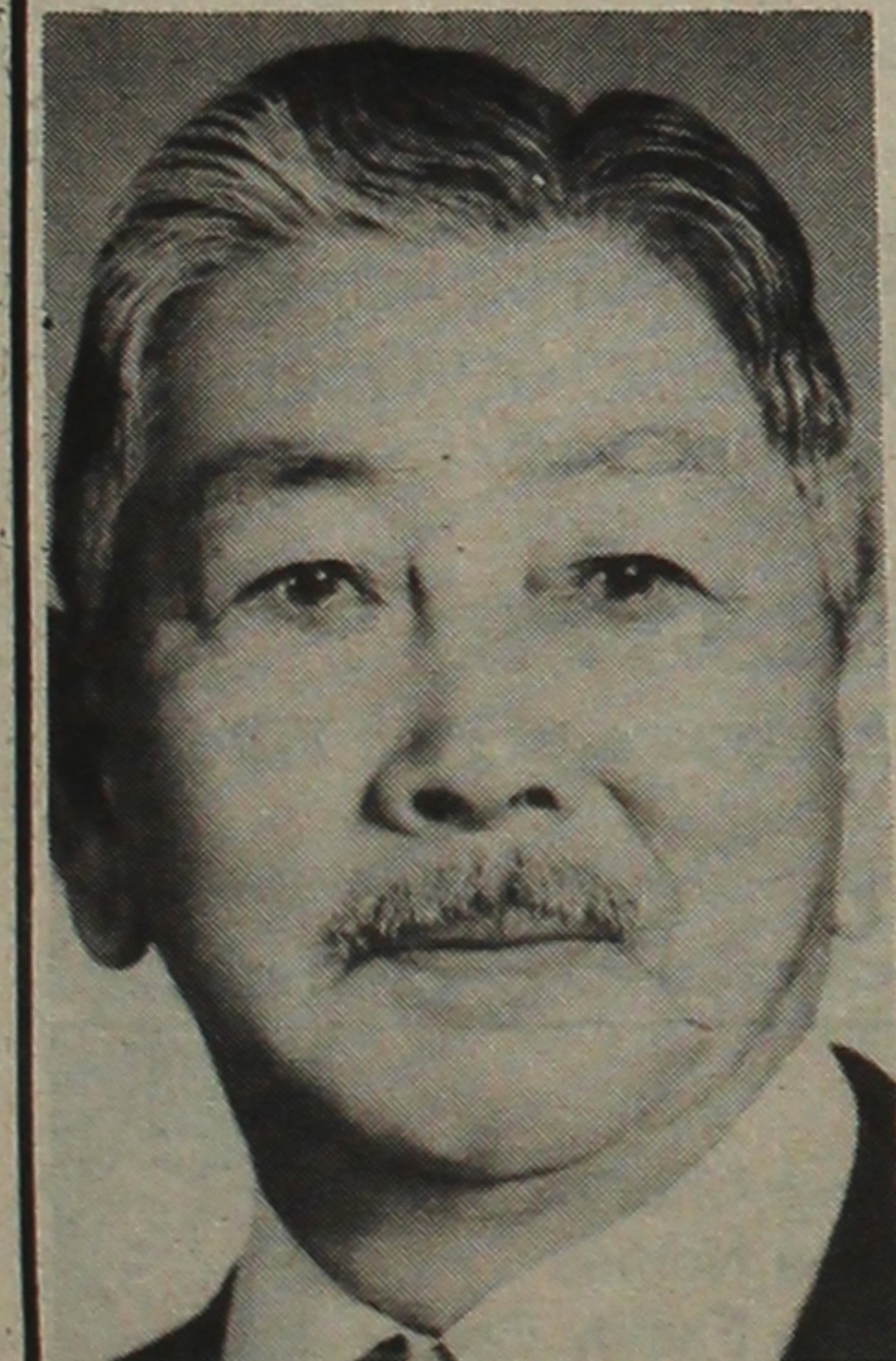
On May 21, the Graduate committee met, having read and evaluated graduate applications and proposals prior to this meeting. Dr. Bob Suzuki, dean at CSU-Los Angeles, chaired this sub-committee composed of Dr. Sarah Miyahara, associate director, Counseling Center, USC; Dr. Don Nakanishi, UCLA, Asian American Studies Center; Tritia Toyota, KNBC News anchor; J.D. Hokoyama, USC APASS; and Dr. Harry Kitano, UCLA School of Social Welfare.

Committee members arrived at 10 a.m. with a stack of papers a foot high in their arms. Creative artwork was viewed through video, cassettes, slides, sketches, drawings. Frank Quan of NBC-TV assisted as a technician for a while. David Nakayama and I were observers, grateful that this committee of such outstanding career persons were giving so much of their time and interest in this selection process.

Washington Leadership: Coming up in June is the JACL Washington, D.C. Leadership program. Eight to ten JACLers will be given an inside view of our government such as no one else has ever had the opportunity in the past. Districts cannot help but benefit from this exposure to the sophisticated political world of which most of us are totally unaware.

Women's Issues: The workshop on Women's issues at the Reno Tri-District meeting was a milestone. My personal feeling was that it was the most significant, among other significant, workshops in its relevance to JACLers, and the impact of what was begun by courageous people (who had to drive through inclement weather because they believed) will be felt like waves from a pebble thrown on still waters.

'James Imahara: Son of Immigrants'



The personal recollection (as told to Anne Butler Poin-dexter) of a charter member of Florin JACL, Imahara and his young family of 10 were evacuated to Arkansas in 1942. They begrudgingly settled after the war in Louisiana (Chicago was too cold, and to-hell with California), where he successfully ran a nursery business and saw to it that nine of ten children finished college. One of the few first-person Nisei histories to be published, the fifth daughter encouraged her dad to write what had happened to him and the community, how he felt and survived ...

This little book may encourage other Nisei to tell the "flip-side" of their Evacuation story, the memoirs, thoughts, emotions and philosophy of life.—Harry Honda, Pacific Citizen.

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JACL News

JACL Washington D.C. leadership program appointees announced

SAN FRANCISCO, CA—Eight Japanese Americans have been selected by JACL to attend the inaugural National JACL Washington, D.C. Leadership Program June 19-25.

As the first such project developed by the National JACL, the leadership program aims to prepare future leaders for the JACL, provide them with the tools necessary to deal with government and to relate this knowledge to the national Japanese American community-at-large.

Each JACL District Council will sponsor a participant. Those attending the inaugural leadership program are:

MS. B.J. WATANABE, vice governor of the Eastern District Council, board member of the New York City JACL and co-chair of the 1983 MDC-EDC Convention. Watanabe is also a board member of the New Jersey Pacific Asian Coalition and was the written testimony coordinator for the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians for New York JACL.

STANLEY SHIKUMA, member of the Seattle JACL and office staff at the PNW Regional JACL Office, has been involved with the Student Advisory Board for Minority Affairs at the Univ. of Washington, an officer with the Asian Student Union and a member of the Seattle Taiko Group.

LON HATAMIYA of Marysville, Ca., is a buyer with Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio. Formerly an intern with the National JACL Committee for Redress, he submitted written testimony for the CW-

RIC, which is included in the report, "Personal Justice Denied." Hatamiya was graduated from Harvard University with a degree in economics.

GENE SEKIYA, board member of the Fresno JACL Chapter and on the Research and Education Committee of the Fresno Betsuin Buddhist Temple, currently attends CSU-Fresno. He hopes to apply this experience to making the Japanese American community and the greater society in general, a stronger working unit.

JOHN NAKAHATA of Mill Valley, Ca., attends Wesleyan University, majoring in Social Studies. He is a member of the Marin JACL, a recipient of National JACL Scholarship awards in 1980 and 1983, and a member of the Wesleyan Minority Admissions Committee. He received honors in his senior thesis, "Progressivism Conservatism and the Anti-Japanese Movement - 1904-1924".

Laurie Noda, a board member of the Salt Lake City JACL and chairwoman of the Public Affairs Board, Associated Students of the Univ. of Utah, will be the first Asian American woman to graduate from the Univ. of Utah Law School in 1984.

JUDY NIIZAWA, a member of the NCWNP-DC JACL Board and the former president of the San Jose JACL Chapter, is a speech and language specialist for the Palo Alto Unified School District and president of the Santa Clara County Speech and Hearing Assn. She is also a board member of the Yu Ai Kai, a senior service program.

RANDY FUJIMOTO, member of the West Los Angeles Sansei JACL and a senior at UCLA, is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Jack Fujimoto; Dr. Fujimoto is president of West Los Angeles College. #

CANADIANS

Continued from Front Page

tish Columbia has recommended to a special provincial cabinet committee that the British Columbia government should fund cultural centers and extended-care or retirement centers for the Japanese Canadian community.

In a report entitled "Remedial Approach—A Classic Example", the committee recommended that the British Columbia government apologize "without waiting to be asked" and stated, "What happened to (Japanese-Canadians) stands, at least, as a stain upon our cultural escutcheon which has, for too long, remained unacknowledged by the people and government of this province."

The NAJC viewed the committee's report as a "very pleasant surprise", adding that it was the first time a non-Japanese-Canadian group had taken such a strong stand on redress for JCs. #

● For the Record

In the "PNW grows to 10 chapters..." story on page 9 (May 27 PC), Dr. Jim Tsujimura (Portland) is national co-chair of the Atomic Bomb Survivors committee while Terry Yamada, also of Portland, is the PNWDC legal counsel/parliamentarian. Name of Tsujimura's new committee and Yamada were inadvertently omitted.

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NCWN swim meet at Davis July 17

DAVIS, Ca.—Sacramento JACL hosts the NCWN swim meet July 17 at the Davis Community Park pool, 14th and B Sts. Warm-up starts at 8 a.m. with 58 events scheduled after 9. Bring a bento to eat after the meet and during the award presentation, meet director Sam Uriu urged.

Event is open to U.S./Pacific Swimming members and non-members if JACL-affiliated or sponsored by a JACLer. Entry forms are available by calling the chapters or Uriu (916) 756-6357. #

Stockton presents 9 scholarships

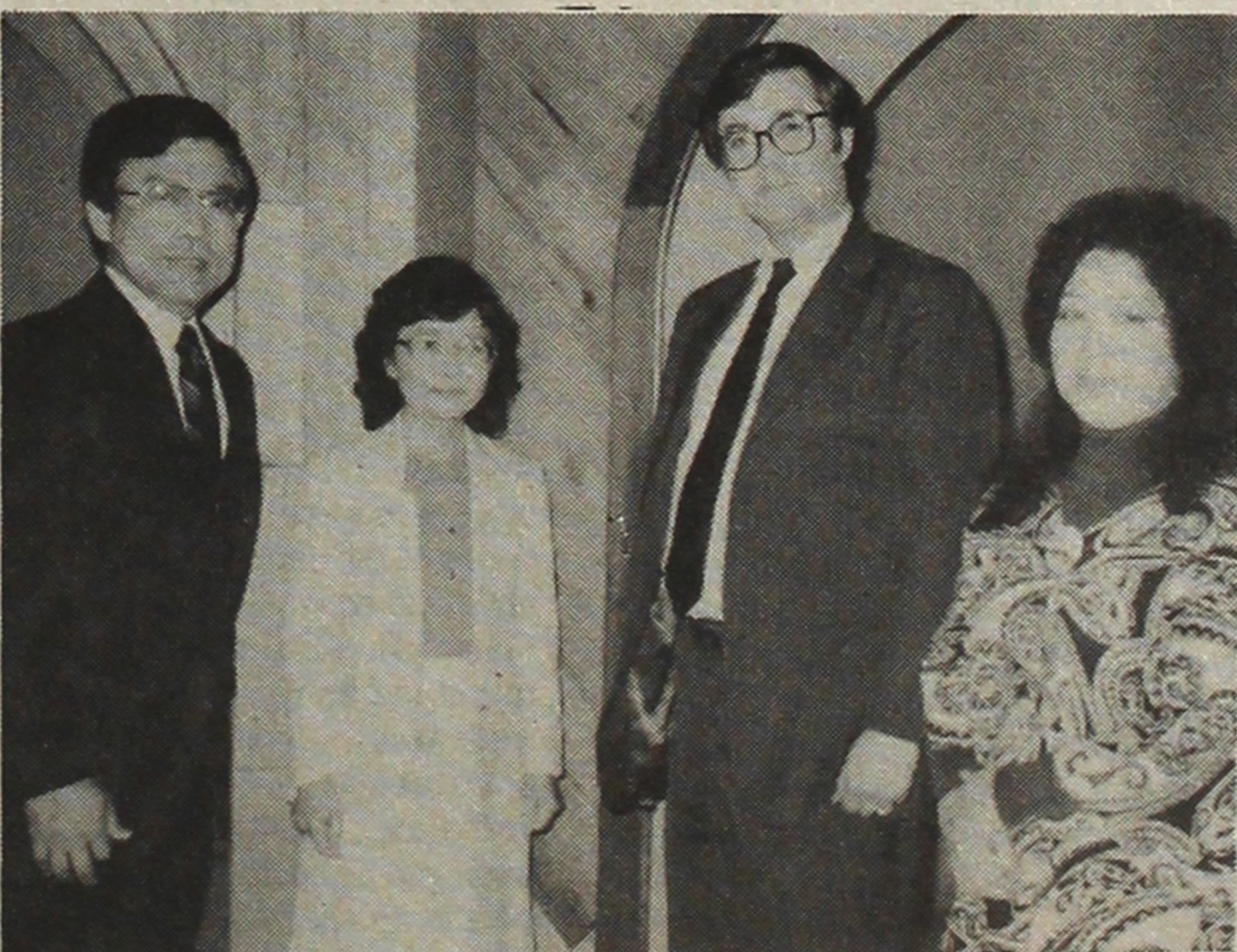
STOCKTON, Ca.—The Stockton JACL will award nine scholarships to graduating high school students and two San Joaquin Delta College Foreign Student scholarships at a luncheon on Sunday, June 12, at Gong Lee Minnie's Restaurant Lanai Room.

The honorees are: **Gordan Arakawa**, son of M/M Kiyoshi Arakawa, from Lincoln High will receive the Stockton JACL-Elizabeth Humbargar High school award for \$500. **Lisa Ishikawa**, daughter of M/M Aaron Ishikawa, Lincoln High and **Carol Motoike**, daughter of M/M Sam Motoike, Linden High will both receive the Stockton JACL-Elizabeth Humbargar High School award for \$250 each.

Receiving \$100 scholarships will be **Kennette Yoshimura**, daughter of M/M Kenji Yoshimura, Lodi Tokay High, **Fred K. Dobana Memorial**; **George Kamita**, son of M/M Masato Kamita, Lodi Tokay High, the **Sumitomo Bank Award**; **Craig Satow**, son of Mrs. Rumi Satow, Franklin High, **Yumi Ishihara**, daughter of M/M Masayuki Ishihara, Edison High, and **Theodore Yoneda**, son of M/M Ted Yoneda, St. Mary's High will be awarded the Stockton JACL Chapter Scholarships.

A special Stockton JACL-Sumden Scholarship for \$200 will be given to **Dayna Watanabe**, daughter of M/M Takashi Watanabe, Linden High.

Recipients of \$250 Stockton JACL-Elizabeth Humbargar Delta College/Foreign Student Scholarships are **Mun Ting Chan**, daughter of M/M Chak Chan of Hong Kong and **Garrick Yeung**, also from Hong Kong. #



REDRESS PANELISTS—Scheduled for a "Two With You" TV-talk show on KNXT (2) hosted by Anna Bernal on Sunday, June 5, were four panelists discussing Japanese American redress. They are (from left): **Thomas Shigekuni**, former Gardena Valley and South Bay JACL president; **Joyce Okinaka**, National Council for Japanese American Redress; **Angus Macbeth**, special counsel, Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, Washington, D.C.; and **Miya Iwataki**, National Coalition for Redress and Reparations.

N. Y. scholarship dinner June 18

NEW YORK—The Japanese American Assn. of New York and local JACL will hold their annual scholarship dinner on Saturday, June 18, 6:30 p.m. at the Sheraton Hotel, 7th Ave. and 56th St. Reservations, requested by June 15, can be made with Mrs. Hisayo Asai (212) 663-4860 or Cromwell D. Mukai (206) 464-9340. #

Sonoma County's picnic on June 26

SANTA ROSA, Ca. — Sonoma County community picnic will be held on Sunday, June 26, at Howarth Park. #

Renew JACL Membership

JACL TRACK

Continued from Page 3

WOMEN'S "A"
100—Michelle Van Exel (OC), 11.6; Shoko Kitazumi (OC); Karen Kawada (OC).
220—Carrie Saito (G), 25.8; Leslie Saito (G); Vicki Mizuhara (P).
440—Carrie Saito (G), 60.6; Vicki Mizuhara (P).
880—Stacey Nozaki (G) 2:27.0; Vicki Mizuhara (P); Dawn Umemoto (ELA).
1 Mile—Dawn Umemoto (ELA), 5:45.5; Karen Noguchi (G).
2 Mile—Colleen Konishi (G), 16:34.2.
110 LH—Shoko Kitazumi (OC), 16.2 • (old mark: 17.2, Erin Higashi 1980); Leslie Saito (G); Patty Jungers (OC).
LJ—Diana Nishi (OC), 17:27½; Leslie Saito (G), Carrie Saito (G).
HJ—Diane Nishi (OC), 4'8"; Michelle Van Exel (OC).
SP—Goldie Harris (OC), 30'10" • (old mark: 30'9¼", Justine Tanabe 1979); Lon Kitahata (G); Lisa Kitahata (G).
440 Relay—Orange County (Karen Kawada, Beverly Chan, Michelle Van Exel, Shoko Kitazumi), 51.2 (ties 1982 record, Orange County); Gardena Valley.
1 Mile Relay—Gardena 4:28.2 (Leslie Saito, Carrie Saito, Karen Noguchi, Corrine Tsuyuki); Orange County.

WOMEN'S "B"
50—Christine Suzuki (OC) 6.7; Kim Taguma (G), Gail Hamachi (G).
100—Christine Suzuki (OC), 12.9; Kim Taguma (G); Corrine Tsuyuki (G).
220—Corrine Tsuyuki (G) 30.6; Janice Lai (P); Lori Yamamura (G).
440—Loree Yamamura (OC), 1:04.5 • (old mark: 1:07.0, Karen Noguchi 1980); Janice Lai (P); Lisa Tango (OC).
LJ—Christine Suzuki (OC) 13'6½"; Denise Kaneko (OC); Kathie Honda (OC).
HJ—Lynn Kataoka (VC), 3'11"; Loree Yamamura (G); Kathie Honda (OC).
440 Relay—Gardena, 59.0 (Corinne Tsuyuki, Gail Hamachi, Loree Yamamura, Kim Taguma); Orange County.

WOMEN'S "C"
50—Francine Wada (OC) 6.7 • (old mark: Stacy Ogawa 1979); Darby Nishi (P); Kimi Tamura (OC).
100—Francine Wada (OC), 12.8 • (old mark: Dawn Umemoto 1982); Darby Nishi (P); Teri Maruyama (OC).
220—Francine Wada (OC), 30.1; Teri Maruyama (OC); Stephanie Abe (G).
440—Teri Maruyama (OC) 1:11.0; Stacey Hisaka (OC); Kimi Tamura (OC).
LJ—Kimi Tamura (OC) 11'11"; Stephanie Abe (G); Stacey Hisaka (OC).
HJ—No entrants.
440 Relay—Orange County, 59.8 • (Kim Tamura, Francine Wada, Teri Maruyama, Stacey Hisaka) (old mark: 60.0, Gardena Valley 1980); Gardena Valley.

WOMEN'S 25 & UP
50—Kerry Cababa (G), 7.4; Jeanne Kawashima (P).
1 Mile—Jeanne Kawashima (P) 5:59; Chiyo Honuchi (G), Colleen Konishi (G).

MEN'S 25-29
50—Weldon Nomura (WLA) 5.6 • (old mark: 5.7, Keith Nakada 1982); Keith Nakada (P).

100—Weldon Nomura (OC), 10.4; • (old mark: 10.8, Glenn Matsushima 1981); Keith Nakada (P); third.
440—(No entrants).
LJ—Norm Hamamoto (OC), 14'¾".
SP—Weldon Nomura (WLA), 33'6".
440 Relay—West Los Angeles, 48.7 • (old mark: 49.2, Gardena 1981). (Weldon Nomura, George Wong, Frank Kishi, Roger Tsuda); East Los Angeles; no third.

MEN'S 30-39
50—George Wong (WLA), 5.9; Richard Fukuhara (ELA); Doug Masuda (ELA).
100—Richard Fukuhara (ELA), 11.1; George Wong (WLA); Doug Masuda (ELA).
440—Kenji Takai (WLA), 1:01.3; Makoto Kato (LV); no third.
880—(No entrants).
2 Mile—Jim Minami (G) 10:16 • (old mark: 10:30, Dan Ashimine 1982); George Kochi (VC); Ron Senzaki (OC).
LJ—Kenji Takai (WLA) 18'¾"; Richard Fukuhara (ELA), Doug Masuda (ELA).
SP—Kenji Takai (WLA), 42'9"; Doug Masuda (ELA); Richard Fukuhara (ELA).
440 Relay—(No entrants).

MEN'S 40-UP
50—Roger Tsuda (G), 6.1; Dick Sakamoto (P); Frank Kishi (WLA).
100—Tie for 1st: Dick Sakamoto (P) and Roger Tsuda (G), 11.4; Frank Kishi (WLA).
440—Sam Moreno (OC) 1:07.2.
880—Sam Moreno (OC) 2:03.9 • (old mark: 2:19.6, Joe Iseri 1980); Don Frazer (LV).
2 Mile—Hank Nozaki (G) 13:03.
LJ—Roger Tsuda (G) 17'3½"; Richard Fukuhara (ELA), Doug Masuda (ELA).
SP—Roy Takawa (G) 37'4¼"; Norman Tachiki (VC).
440 Relay—(No entrants).

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MISSION TO LIMA

Continued from Page 5

While waiting for the baggage in the claims area and preparing to catch a cab into town, four Lima friends — Augusto Ikemiyashiro, Enrique Yara, Luis Sakoda and Luis Tamamoto—appeared. I was very happy to see them but felt "kinodoku" they came in the middle of the night to help me on my way. The Peruvians have a way of welcoming people and it makes one feel as being at home away from home.

Furthermore, the college student from Hiroshima who was on the same flight traveling to Lima and Machu Picchu was given a lift to the Japanese Inn as we headed to the hotel (the Lima Sheraton).

In the hotel lobby, we had a couple of Inca Colas and Pisco Sour (the national drink) and met Antonio Nakasato, Nikkei assistant manager of the Sheraton. Discussion went into the extensive schedule of my three-day stay—as if to make sure there would be no empty moments. Such sincerity and warm-heartedness can be sensed with a minimal of verbal communication. It was 2:30 a.m. (11:30 p.m. PST), as I excused myself to bed. Others left as it was a work day in the morning. I felt sorry for keeping them up.

In the morning, Yara and Tamamoto came by to discuss the plans for the day, plus a full evening meeting to plan the conference. I am glad the conference will be in mid-July when the weather is supposed to be the best in Lima (about 500 ft. above sea-level). The temperature while I was in Lima was said to be hottest in its history... now I know why the Incas took to the hills and higher elevations (7,000 ft. and up).

After a leisurely seafood lunch at 2, we started to meet the principal parties called to the meeting that began around 9—squaring all the pressing issues with answers (enumerated above). It was 12:30 when the meeting broke; everyone was ready for a night meal. But the hot, muggy evening and late lunch kept me in check and headed back to my room. My biologic clock, jet lag and seasonal change were trying to come in balance; otherwise I

would never survived the following.

Carnival Time

With the end of February considered as Carnival time in Lima—reminiscent of the Mardi Gras of New Orleans—I was told to rest-up at the hotel from 6 p.m. after spending a half-day of being introduced to Nikkei-run businesses. Not knowing what the Peruvian Nikkei style of Carnival was about (I thought it would be night of social dancing... how wrong I was), the evening didn't start until 11:30 when Tamamoto came for me and we went to have a midnight snack.

We reached Estadio La Union at 12:45 where the festivities were underway. The youth—over 4,600 of them—were Salsa-ing away to their own Sansei band on the cement basketball court. They were "kids" from 14 to 21. The boys stood in a bunch on one side, the girls in a cluster on the other side. Some were shy—mingling with their own little group and staying put. Then there were parents looking for their children in a sea and wave of youth to keep an eye on what was happening... and without success.

The young adults and young married couples—about 700—were dancing in the building and by the swimming pool area to music provided by another Sansei band. They also helped selling barbecued meat, beer, sandwiches, soft drinks in the booths, sponsored by various clubs to raise funds.

The carnival and dancing continued through till 6 a.m. The booths were cleared away by 7, in time for those coming to play tennis, soccer, baseball or to swim. In fact, many stayed to participate in the sports activities. I stayed till a little past 3 a.m. and people were still coming to the carnival.

A Quiet Sunday

Jose Yoshida picked me around noon to show me around Lima, giving me an idea of what the visitors can see and do. First stop was the ancient Inca ruins at Pachacamac, 20 miles away. Impressive—because one is able to walk through a restored section indicating the great work of city planning. Yet inevitable—as graffiti, every-

thing from "Kilroy Was Here" to names in Nihongo, ruined the ruins.

Youth and older people were also walking around town carrying small white pails during my entire stay in Lima. I knew many washed cars that way but it seemed unusual to see nearly everyone toting a pail. Curiosity got the best of me and I asked Jose, who said, "Because it's carnival."

People walk around with a small pail of water for protection, to ward off others with a pail of water who might want to drench them. Then, you see them walk down the middle of the street rather next to buildings where water could be poured from the roof or window above—all in the spirit of the carnival.

Next stop was the famed Museum of Anthropology.

After that, it was a 3½-hour Karaoke song contest at the Japanese Culture Center. Contestants all sang in Nihongo. It was a sell-out show, a repeat of the previous sell-out. Here I met Carlotta Iida, president of the Nikkei Women's

Club of Lima and the wife of the Lima Shimpo editor.

Monday brought on another series of meetings: two with the newspapers La Union and the Lima Shimpo... the local travel representative, Inoue Travel, for the PANA Conference... sales manager of the Lima Sheraton.

The final three hours in Peru were reserved for meeting my uncle and his family at their home in Callao, a few miles out of Lima, talking about their experiences in Peru and what they had to endure. Time did not allow me to learn more about the twelve Kubokawas in Peru.

We rushed back to the airport, thinking just the family would see me off. But Luis Sakoda, Augusto Ikemiyashiro, Luis Tamamoto, Tsuneo Higa, Marcos Miyashiro, Jose Yoshida and his son were there, too. It may have looked mournful, but my mission to Lima to get the facts of the PANA Convention in July having been accomplished, it made everyone happy. All wished me well as we meet again (next month).

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Check the phone book for locale of the nearest U.S. Passport Agency. To avoid long lines at the Los Angeles agency, a county clerk's offices (except L.A.) and some post offices (Terminal Annex is nearest to Little Tokyo) are authorized to accept applications.

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