



Pacific Citizen

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SEE PAGE JACL Headlines ...

New: Membership Roster by Chapter Code

8. Minority Health Fair in full swing

9. Ego: Video Cassette Project input sought

10. Over 100 JACLers Peru-bound to PANA

San Joaquin County joins state WW2 redress move

STOCKTON, Ca.—San Joaquin County has joined the state and several other local agencies in the move to compensate those of Japanese ancestry who were forced to leave civil service during World War II. It was passed April 26 as Ordinance 3028.

San Joaquin County's first Japanese American supervisor, Richard S. Yoshikawa, spearheaded the effort to enact legislation that provides reparations for salary loss to county employees of Japanese ancestry due to forced relocation and internment.

"It is fair and just that the board of supervisors should consider making reparations to those employees who were forced to leave county service during the wartime years as a result of such relocations," the ordinance states.

Claims may be filed with San Joaquin County Office, Attn. Personnel, 222 E. Weber St., Stockton, CA 95201. Claimants are eligible to receive \$1,250 each year for up to four years.

(Coincidentally, impetus for San Joaquin County as well as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento and Alameda counties having passed or introduced such legislation originated with Assemblyman Patrick Johnston, author of the state bill, who represents the Stockton area.) #

38 State of Washington Nikkei Eligible

SEATTLE, Wa.—Japanese Americans who were dismissed from their state jobs during World War II will receive \$5,000 to compensate for salary losses under a Washington State law signed by Gov. John Spellman May 13 (see May 27 PC). The 38 Nikkei qualifying recipients or their surviving spouse, are eligible to receive payments of \$2,500 for each of two years by submitting claims to the Dept. of Personnel, Affirmative Action Office, 600 S. Franklin, Olympia, WA 98504.

According to the JACL PNW Regional office whereabouts of those listed below would be appreciated by the State Dept. of Personnel:

C. Kikuchi, Eichi Koiwai, Hide Moriniyu, John Tanaka, Tatsumi Yasui, Univ. of Washington; Hiroshi Fukukawa, George Ogawa, Soya Sasami, William M. Shimasaki, Don Kawasaki, Washington State College; John Fujita, Dick Hashimoto, Central Washington State College of Education. #

VFW national commander 'never' for redress, apology

WASHINGTON—James R. Currie, national commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, this past week (June 23) declared there should "never" be reparations paid or an apology offered to Japanese Americans removed from their homes on the West Coast during the early days of World War II.

The statement, which has been mailed to commanders of 14 Nisei VFW posts in California, does recognize the brilliant, heroic service of the Nisei who fought with the 100th/442nd. "Their service to America defies measure-

ment," Currie declared.

But there should be no doubt where the national VFW stands, Currie concluded. "The VFW resolutely opposes any effort from any quarter to pay any level of 'reparations' to any individual (or his or her next of kin) relocated from the West Coast during the early and painful days of America's entry into World War II," he said.

Currie blamed the privations suffered by ethnic Japanese on the West Coast as well as by those who fought on either side during the Pacific War to the former military government of imperial Japan. "Why should Americans of 1983 be asked to shoulder the blame, to finance and to conduct inquiries into their 'guilt' and pay for the consequences of an indisputable act of aggression by Japan?" he asked. #

● For the Record

Co-sponsors of the Mike Lowry bill for compensation (listed in the July PC) should be Lehman (D-17th Fl) and Morrison (D-3rd Ct) and not the members in the House of Representatives with the same surnames from California and Washington, respectively. Ackerman's identity is (D. 7th-NY). #

CWRIC views firm despite cables in 'Magic'

WASHINGTON—In an addendum released June 27 to its report "Personal Justice Denied", the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians said a review of a multi-volume Department of Defense publication, "The 'Magic' Background of Pearl Harbor", containing some 4,000 Japanese diplomatic cables from February to December 1941 which refer to Japan's intelligence efforts in the United States "does not alter the Commission's position" as stated in its earlier unanimous report of February 1983 (See Mar. 4 PC).

The Commission decided to issue this addendum following news reports (See June 3 PC) in the New York Times and Washington Times suggesting that if the Commission had been aware that Japan had an intelligence network in this country which involved any American citizens of Japanese ancestry or resident Japanese aliens, it would have reached different conclusions and opinions about Executive Order 9066, which led to the exclusion of Japanese Americans and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast and their confinement in remote camps during World War II.

"In sum, the 'Magic' cables confirm the basic analysis presented by the Commission," said the Commission's addendum:

"Much has been made of the sentence in 'Personal Justice Denied' which states 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.' That statement stands. The 'Magic' cables do not identify individuals in those groups who committed demonstrable acts of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity."

The Commission's addendum points out that "Personal Justice Denied" devoted several pages to analyzing American intelligence views of Japan's espionage, sabotage, and fifth-column capabilities on the West Coast in late 1941 and 1942.



THANK YOU, CHEVRON—Ex-National JACL President Patrick Okura (back to camera) presents National JACL certificate of appreciation in Washington, D.C., to Abe Wischnia of Chevron USA for its support in the Minority Health Fair program. (See story on Page 8)

Several relevant points were made in that discussion, said the Commission's addendum:

"First, the intelligence sources reviewed assumed that Japan had a modest number of intelligence agents and perhaps potential saboteurs on the West Coast in 1942. Second, people familiar with the intelligence activities of Japan believed that the Japanese intelligence network employed many who were not ethnic Japanese. Third, the intelligence experts believed that any threat of sabotage, espionage, or fifth column activity was limited and controllable and did not justify mass exclusion of the ethnic Japanese from the West Coast. Nothing in the 'Magic' cables contradicts these basic points."

The addendum includes additional views of the Commission's vice chairperson, Congressman Daniel E. Lungren.

The bipartisan Commission was established by Congress in July, 1980, to review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order 9066 issued February 19, 1942 and the decisions to exclude, remove and then to detain Japanese Americans and Japanese resident aliens from the West Coast, as well as the treatment of Aleuts during World War II, and to recommend appropriate remedies.

Members of the Commission are:

Joan Z. Bernstein, chairperson, a Washington, D.C. attorney; U.S. Rep. Daniel E. Lungren, vice chairperson, (R-42nd Ca); former Senator Edward W. Brooke; Father Robert F. Drinan, professor of law, Georgetown University; Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, former chairperson, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg; Father I.V. Gromoff, Unalaska, Aleutian Islands; Judge William M. Marutani, court of common pleas, Philadelphia County, Pa.; and former Senator Hugh B. Mitchell.

Full Text of the Addendum

There have been recent reports in the press¹ which point out that the Commission's report, "Personal Justice Denied," does not make reference to the multi-volume Department of Defense publication, "The 'Magic' Background of Pearl Harbor."² Those volumes contain Japanese diplomatic cables of 1941 which American cryptanalysts deciphered, a small number of which refer to Japan's intelligence efforts in the United States. There is a penumbra to the article which suggests that if the Commission had been aware that Japan had an intelligence network in this country which involved any American citizens of Japanese ancestry or resident Japanese aliens, it would have reached different conclusions and opinions about Executive Order 9066.

In fact, review of the "Magic" cables does not alter the Commission's position. Rather, it confirms the views expressed by the Commission. "Personal Justice Denied" devoted several pages to analyzing the American intelligence views of Japan's espionage, sabotage, and fifth column capabilities on the West Coast in late 1941 and 1943.³ Several relevant points were made in that discussion.

First, the intelligence sources reviewed assumed that Japan had a modest number of intelligence agents and perhaps potential saboteurs on the West Coast in 1942.

Second, people familiar with the intelligence activities of Japan believed that the Japanese intelligence network employed many who were not ethnic Japanese.

Third, the intelligence experts believed that any threat of sabotage, espionage or fifth column activity was limited and controllable and did not justify mass exclusion of the ethnic Japanese from the West Coast.⁴ Nothing in the "Magic" cables contradicts these basic points. #

Continued on Page 3

Appellate court backs school board in Mitsue Takahashi case

(Special to the Pacific Citizen) FRESNO, Ca.—Livingston Union School District's action in the case of school teacher Mitsue Takahashi was reaffirmed by the State Appellate Court, 5th District, here in a unanimous opinion issued June 20. Oral arguments were heard May 13 (see May 13 PC).

Central issue on appeal was whether the district's failure to adopt uniform objective guidelines for evaluation and assessment of classroom management performance of all its teachers, according to the Education Code, pre-

cludes the district from giving to the affected employee a valid 90-day written notice of charges of incompetency as required by Section 44938 in the Education Code.

The appellate court, in its discussion over jurisdiction to act upon the accusation of incompetency, concluded "... common sense dictates there was compliance with Section 44938 in this case".

Section 44938 sets forth the procedures for a school district when charges of unprofessional conduct or incompetency arise as a cause for dismissal.

Judge Donald R. Fretz, Merced County superior court, had denied a writ of mandate filed by the Nisei eighth grade teacher to set aside a school board decision for dismissal issued against her in January, 1980, on charges of "incompetency" as provided in Section 44660, Education Code (1971 Stull Act).

(The National JACL Board, meeting this weekend in San Francisco, is scheduled to review National Council Res. No. 33, passed in 1982, to support a fair hearing on behalf of Mitsue Takahashi. Fred Kishi, Livingston Union School District board member who was chair at the time of this controversy is expected to relate the school board's position.)

The California Teachers' Association, representing Takahashi, contended the 1971 Stull Act requires uniform and objective standards of measurement of a teacher's performance in the area of classroom management as well as in the area of student academic progress, and that in the case of

Livingston Union School District, its failure to adopt and utilize such standards denied it jurisdiction or precluded the district to dismiss a permanent teacher on the grounds of incompetency.

Ernest H. Tuttle, counsel for Takahashi, in his summary of positions and legal issues, dated May 14, 1981, has pointed out:

1—Mitsue Takahashi taught eighth grade in the district for 21 years.

2—A dismissal action was brought against her in October, 1980. The sole ground for dismissal was alleged incompetence.

3—The district admitted she and her students met all the academic standards set by the district.

4—The district contended that Takahashi's class lacked the necessary discipline.

5—District administrators never compared her teaching or discipline with other eighth grade teachers in the district to determine her competency. #

Continued on Page 5

Western Governors support redress

(Special to Pacific Citizen) SEATTLE, Wa.—The redress resolution introduced by Washington State Gov. John Spellman supporting compensation for Japanese Americans was unanimously passed June 29 by the 11 governors attending the Western Governors Conference in Kalispell, Mont., it was announced by Naomi Fuji-

moto-Sanchez, special assistant to Gov. Spellman.

Gov. Spellman, who has been working with the Washington Coalition on Redress and Seattle JACL Redress on the resolution, plans to introduce a similar resolution to the National Governors' Conference in Portland, Maine, at the end of July. #

Buddhists meet \$1.2 million goal for endowment fund

SAN JOSE, Ca.—Last February, the national council of the Buddhist Churches of America established a \$1.2 million endowment fund as part of a five-year \$15 million "Campaign for Buddhism in America". In less than three months, the goal was met, with most of the funds coming from members, San Jose businessman Henry Yamate, and a member of the Foundation board of trustees, explained to Mercury News religion writer Grant Harden recently.

BCA, headquartered in San Francisco, is the U.S. arm of Jodo Shinshu Buddhism with some 100,000 followers belonging to some 60 temples—while in Japan, it is the most popular sect with 17.7 million members and nearly 30,000 temples.

"It was astounding," Yamate said, recalling the enthusiasm with which fellow committee members responded to the call to give.

"There was 100% participation by foundation trustees," Yamate said. "It seems that people are just waiting to be asked."

The campaign is headed by Hiroji Kariya, a retired flower grower from Mountain View and past president of the BCA.

Graduate IBS School

Three-quarters of the \$15 million goal is earmarked for education, specifically for expanding the Institute of Buddhist Studies, a graduate school in Berkeley run by the

Chin reception

LOS ANGELES—A reception for Lily Chin, mother of Vincent Chin, will be held July 9, 4-6 p.m., at Grandview Gardens Restaurant, 944 N. Hill St. and sponsored by the Southern California Justice for Vincent Chin Committee. Tickets are \$15. For information, call Mike Eng (213) 397-2257 or Fred Fujioka (213) 974-2917.

Deaths

Seattle JACler Eira Nagaoka, 65

SEATTLE, Wa.—Veteran Seattle JACL newsletter editor Eira Nagaoka, 65, died June 18. He had edited the monthly publication almost single-handedly for the past 17 years.

A 442nd veteran and radio amateur, he was 2nd v.p., Seattle chapter, and worked with the City Engineers for over two decades. He is survived by w Chizuko, 2 stepdaughters, br Minoru, Akira (Chicago), Haruo (Chicago), sis Kimi Mukai (Spokane), Aiko Shimazu.

Japan-born Richard F. Guggenheim, 74, San Francisco advertising agency owner who made Kikkoman a household shopping list standard in the 1950s, died of heart attack June 17. Born of parents who represented a New York trading firm in Kobe, he had lived in San Francisco since age 7.

BCA. IBS was recently accepted as a member school by the Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley.

IBS, which was begun in the 1930s as an informal course to prepare aspiring Buddhist ministers for study in Japan is the only institution of higher learning ever established in the United States by the Japanese American community. It was formally established as an educational institute in 1966.

Yamate said that as IBS expands, it will quickly outgrow its present facilities in Berkeley.

Ryukoku Daigaku, a major Japanese university in Kyoto supported principally by Jodo Shinshu Buddhism, has offered to make a substantial contribution to help IBS relocate to a larger teaching facility.

New Sites Considered

"We've already begun looking at sites in Mountain View and Fremont," Yamate said. BCA will set aside \$5.5 million of the \$15 million it seeks to raise as its share of the cost of relocating.

"We've suffered an image problem since the turn of the century when our missionaries first landed here," Yamate said. "People confuse us with all manner of eastern

Demoted coroner sues for old job

LOS ANGELES—Demoted coroner Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi is suing Los Angeles County for \$1 million and his old job, calling the demotion and 30-day suspension "totally unwarranted and unjustified."

Noguchi, 56, who lost his job amid allegations of mismanagement and the sensationalization of celebrity deaths, filed suit June 22 in the Superior Court.

He was demoted in April 1982 to the post of physician-specialist and has since worked at County-USC Medical Center, performing autopsies.

Nisei balloonist dies in crash

PARIS—Balloonists Don Ida, 48, tree nurseryman of Boulder, Colo., and Maxie Anderson, 49, millionaire sportsman of Albuquerque, N.M., were killed June 27 when their balloon crashed in the Bavarian forest near Schweinfurt, West Germany.

Participating in the Gordon Bennett International Race from Paris to Prague, their balloon was leading the race at the time of the crash.

West German police surmised the balloonists may have been attempting an emergency landing to avoid crossing the border into East Germany though cause of the crash is under investigation.

Anderson, who was the first balloonist to cross the Atlantic in 1978, and Ida had sought to be the first to circle the world. They had made three attempts from India.

cults. We have a chance now to open up our religion to everyone. Buddha's teachings, like those of Christ, are universal."

Jodo Shinshu Buddhism (also called the Pure Land School of Buddhism—holds that it is all here, before our eyes, and that the Buddha presides over earth, not some ethereal paradise.

Followers believe in salvation,

although not in a Christian sense. They believe in salvation of spirit and seek it through pronouncing the Buddha's name repeatedly with sincerity and devotion.

"Namu Amida Butsu," devotees program, counting their beads and repeating the prayer, is not unlike Catholics saying their rosary. The words mean: "I seek refuge in the Unlimited Buddha."

Nakasone's party given strong nod in elections

TOKYO—Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and the Liberal Democratic Party prevailed in the June 26 elections, winning 136 seats in the 252-seat House of Councilors.

It was the first time the electorate had a chance to pass judgment on the premier, who took office last November and has pushed for pro-American and pro-defense policies.

Since the upper House of Councilors plays a purely monitoring role in national politics, the election commanded a 57% turnout, a postwar low—though officials blamed lack of issues, bad weather and the fact that the party's future was not at stake were part of the circumstances.

'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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Housing help

LOS ANGELES—Little Tokyo's HIRES (Housing Information and Referral Exchange Service) began its second phase: a clearing-house for those with apartments and houses to rent, and those who

are seeking housing to rent closer to Little Tokyo and the Montebello/Monterey Park area, according to Yo Abe or Hideo Magara, Little Tokyo Service Center (Thur. 1 to 3 p.m., 680-3729).

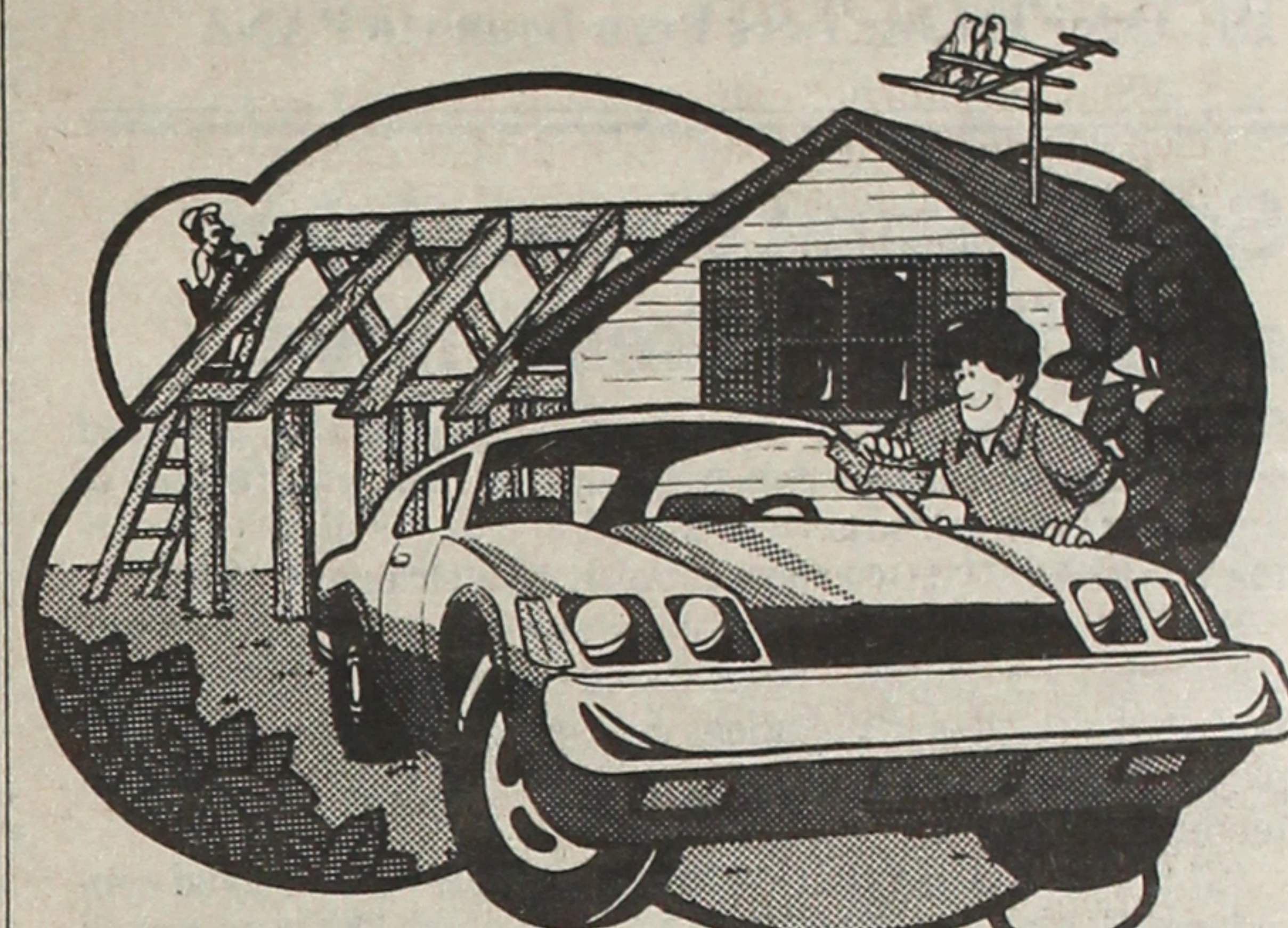
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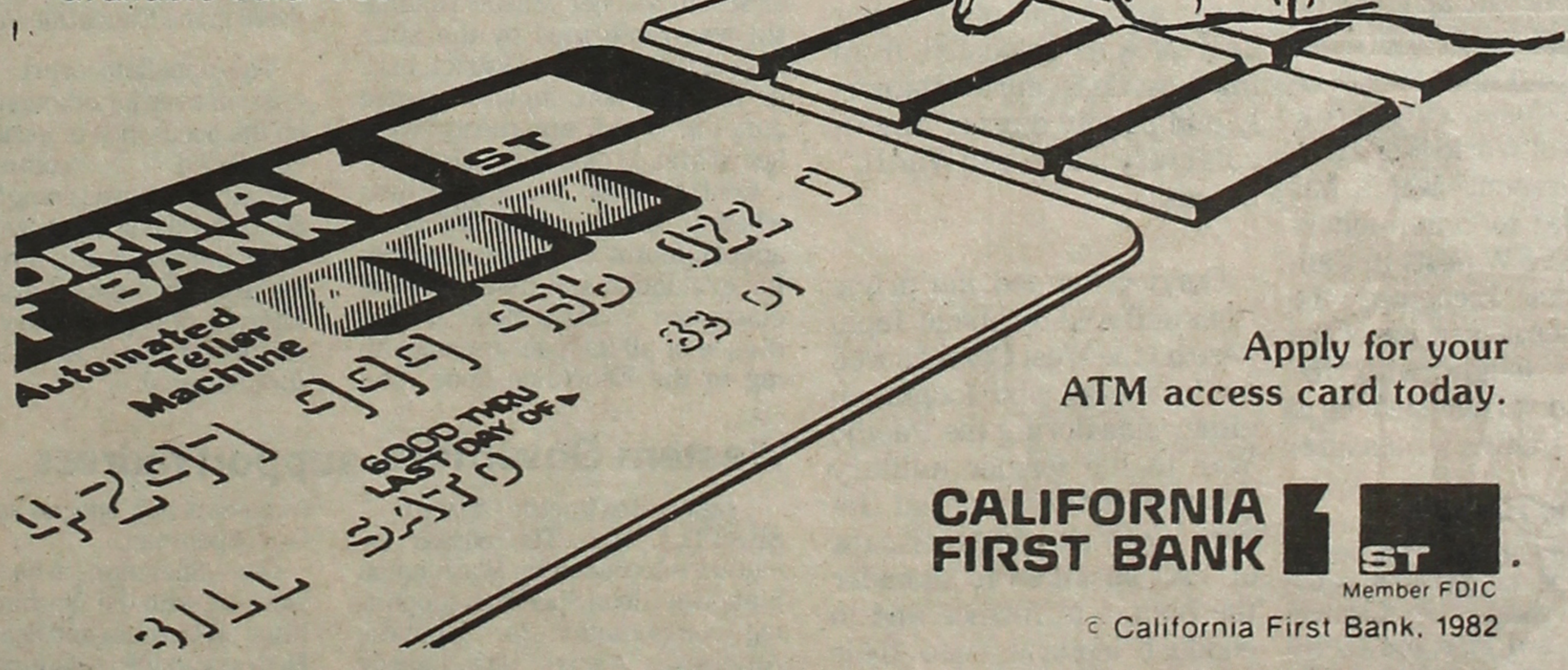
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Kiku Gardens Senior Home in San Diego seeks residents

SAN DIEGO, Ca.—The 100-unit San Diego Kiku Gardens retirement project, expected to be completed in December of this year, and now 50 percent completed, is now conducting a survey to determine the number of Nikkei (not limited to California) who may be interested in being residents of this senior citizen retirement home.

The home will be operated similar to Little Tokyo Towers in Los Angeles. However, Kiku Gardens will be a three-story "garden-type" apart-

ment complex with elevators. A professional management company is expected to oversee the project.

Tentative admission standards are now being formulated. Anyone 62 years of age or over will be eligible and for couples, only one person need be 62. There will be 10 units set aside for the disabled, 50 years of age or over. However, residents must be able to take care of themselves and be ambulatory. One of the couple may be able to take care of the other disabled

person.

Although rental per unit is approximately \$514 per month, plus minimum additional costs, an individual earning less than \$13,450.00 per year or a couple earning less than \$15,350.00 per year may be eligible for rental assistance; for example, for those earning less than the quoted amounts, rental is assessed at 30% of income and the rest is rental subsidy.

In addition to the 100 units, approximately 550 square feet to be occupied by one or two persons, the project in-

cludes a laundry room, dining hall for residents, recreation and meeting rooms. Besides moderate climate, many business facilities are located within 1-1/2 blocks, such as supermarkets, drug store, banks, two Japanese restaurants, a Japanese and Chinese grocery store. The location is near a social security office, post office and medical services and transportation routes are nearby.

The Kiku Gardens is sponsored by San Diego JACL, Ocean View United Church of Christ, San Diego Buddhist

Temple, Japanese Christian Church, and the Japanese American VFW Post 4851.

For information, contact Raymond Katagi of Pioneer Center, Little Tokyo, (213) 680-1656, or Joseph Owashi, 1020 Calle Mesita, Bonita, CA 92002. #

Paintings at JACCC

LOS ANGELES—Recent paintings by Los Angeles artist Hirokazu Kosaka will be on display July 9 at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center's George J. Doizaki Gallery.

JARS fund-raiser for '83 slated

LOS ANGELES—Japanese American Republicans hold their 1983 fund-raising dinner at Miriwa Restaurant on Friday, July 15, 6:30 p.m. with state party chair Ed Reineke as main speaker, it was announced by club president Sam Fujimoto. Tickets \$35 individual, \$350 table may be reserved through:

George Takeyasu (805) 488-6028; Linda Kawakami (213) 974-1051; Ruth Watanabe (213) 617-3545 off; Nori Imagawa (714) 547-2850; or Sam Fujimoto (213) 770-1673. #

ADDENDUM

Continued from Page 1

What the "Magic" cables show is an effort by Japan to develop an intelligence capability in the United States made up of both non-ethnic Japanese and ethnic Japanese. In fact, in sending instructions about who should be used in such an effort, the cables first emphasize groups other than the Issei and Nisei:

(5) Utilization of U.S. citizens of foreign extraction (other than Japanese), aliens (other than Japanese), communists, Negroes, labor union members, and anti-Semites, in carrying out the investigation described in the preceding paragraph would undoubtedly bear the best results.

These men, moreover, should have access to governmental establishments, (laboratories?), governmental organizations of various characters, factories, and transportation facilities.

(6) Utilization of our "Second Generations" and our resident nationals. (In view of the fact that if there is any slip in this phase, our people in the U.S. will be subjected to considerable persecution, and the utmost caution must be exercised).⁵

Among the more than 4,000 "Magic" cables in 1941, only a very small number reflect the collection of intelligence which was not clearly public information or data obtainable by legal observation. The limited number of cables which include sensitive information frequently do not make clear the source of the information, and those that do refer to both persons who were not ethnic Japanese as well as ethnic Japanese. This is shown by what is probably the most complete report from the United States describing Japan's intelligence-gathering effort, a cable of May 9, 1941 from Los Angeles; the cable also demonstrates the difficulty of determining how much, if any, of the information collection was secret or illegal:

We are doing everything in our power to establish outside contacts in connection with our efforts to gather intelligence material. In this regard, we have decided to make use of white persons and Negroes, through Japanese persons whom we can't trust completely. [It not only would be very difficult to hire U.S. (military?) experts for this work at the present time, but the expenses would be exceedingly high.] We shall, furthermore, maintain close connections with the Japanese Association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the newspapers.

With regard to airplane manufacturing plants and other military establishments in other parts, we plan to establish very close relations with various organizations and in strict secrecy have them keep these military establishments under close surveillance. Through such means, we hope to be able to obtain accurate and detailed intelligence reports. We have already established contacts with absolutely reliable Japanese in the San Pedro and San Diego area, who will keep a close watch on all shipments of airplanes and other war materials, and report the amounts and destination of such shipments. The same steps have been taken with regard to traffic across the U.S.-Mexican border.

We shall maintain connection with our second generations who are at present in the (U.S.) Army, to keep us informed of various developments in the Army. We also have connections with our second generations working in airplane plants for intelligence purposes.

With regard to the Navy, we are cooperating with our Naval

Attache's office, and are submitting reports as accurately and as speedily as possible.

We are having Nakazawa investigate and summarize information gathered through first hand and newspaper reports, with regard to military movements, labor disputes, communistic activities and other similar matters. With regard to anti-Jewish movements, we are having investigations made by both prominent Americans and Japanese who are connected with the movie industry which is centered in this area. We have already established connections with very influential Negroes to keep us informed with regard to the Negro movement.⁶

This cable also illustrates the further problem that it is very difficult to distinguish puffery from truth in the "Magic" documents—certainly later cables do not show the transmission of information which would have given Japan knowledge of anything but a very small part of the items listed in this cable. Of course, information could be transmitted by methods other than "Magic" codes, but there is considerable room to doubt that any program of this sort was fulfilled.

Next, there is no indication in the "Magic" cables of a sabotage or fifth column organization.⁷ The likelihood of sabotage and fifth column aid in case of attack were, of course, major arguments advanced in support of the exclusion.

As to the intelligence network being identifiable and controllable, the "Magic" volumes end with the Pearl Harbor attack and do not report whether Japanese agents were picked up by the FBI immediately after December 7th. But an occasional indication is available. One of the few persons with a Japanese name mentioned in the cables in connection with covert activities is one Iwasaki, who had been in touch with William Dudley Pelley, leader of the Silver Shirts, a fascist organization in the United States.⁸ The records of the Western Defense Command show that it became fully familiar with Iwasaki's relation to the Silver Shirts and knew that he had returned to Japan before the outbreak of war.⁹ Evidence of this sort tends to corroborate the views that intelligence experts, such as Lieutenant Commander Ringle of the Office of Naval Intelligence, expressed in 1942.

The startling news would have been to discover that Japan had no intelligence capability on the West Coast before Pearl Harbor. What has been found in the "Magic" cables only reaffirms the conclusions and opinions the Commission reached in its report.

One reason that the documents were not located and reviewed is that there is no clear evidence that they played any part in the decision to issue Executive Order 9066 or to pursue the policy of exclusion and detention of the West Coast ethnic Japanese. The Commission did not locate references to the "Magic" cables in the extensive documents of the time which deal with exclusion and detention. Within the War Department the impetus for the Executive Order came primarily from Gen. DeWitt on the West Coast, and he was not on the distribution list

Continued on Page 7

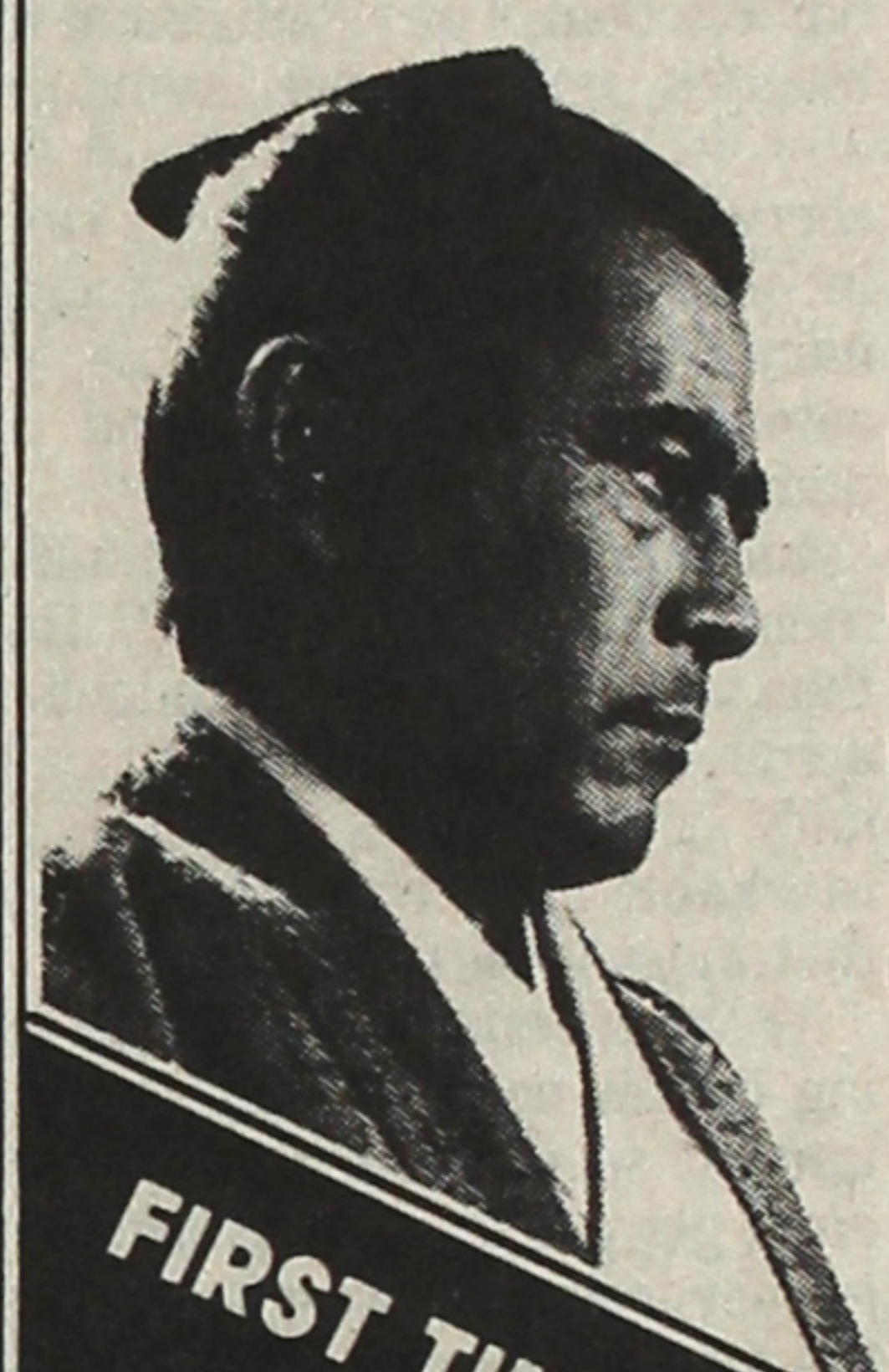
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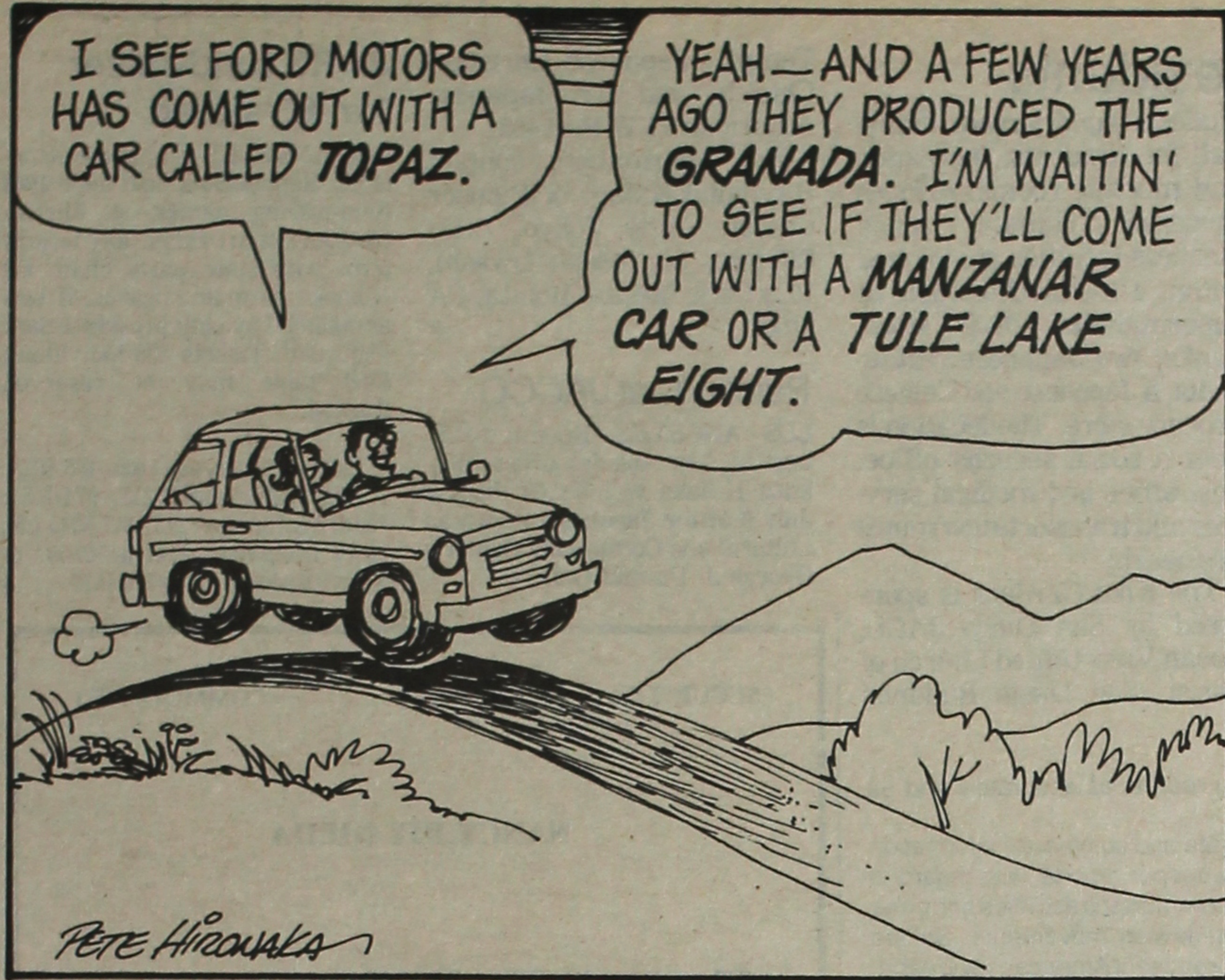
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Letters:

● **Mitsue Takahashi**

In reference to the Mitsue Takahashi case (May 13 PC), I say bravo to Jean Okuye and Chizu Iiyama, to the Three "R's" Committee, and to all the other ever growing individuals and groups that have joined this educator in her struggle for justice. Mrs. Takahashi is to be commended for her steadfast refusal to remain silent and to challenge a corrupt system. There is much the Nikkei communities all over the country can learn from this Nikkei woman's courageous action.

I have been following this case in the various Nikkei newspapers, however, not being on the scene I only know that which is written. This being the case I have questions and ask someone just and knowledgeable for answers. First of all why is the Livingston/Merced JACL Chapter not behind (I'm sure not all the members) this case and the National JACL only "monitoring" or on hold? This is not right by virtue of the Inazaki-Ishimoto and the California Dept. of Fair Employment and Housing findings. I do not understand the cautious obstructionist act of the L/M Chapter JACL pre-

sident at the recent national convention. It's time to get off the banana boat. I am confused at the teacher performance standards and its Catch-22 findings. In one section Mrs. Takahashi was rated incompetent due to lack of disciplinary control of her students, yet rated her "specifically and unquestionably satisfactory" in "student achievements and fulfillment and adjunct duties". How then was it possible for students to achieve if there was no disciplinary control? This would be remarkable if she was able to do all this under these conditions.

There are other issues worth noting in this case. On the property issue it seems that if the system can't get you in one way they will get you in another way. In this case the system seems to have gotten the Takahashi's in two ways when their property was taken away and the loss of a job. Did this happen because they were Nikkei's and is this the sign of things to come? Are the powers that be dividing the Nikkei community into pro, con and indifferent factions which can only lead to divide and conquer tactics?

The important thing to know is

no matter how one feels on this case we must all agree on one point and that is to see that Mrs. Takahashi is guaranteed due process and a fair trial. Ms. Iiyama said it all when she wrote of "the need to be supportive of one another, and to develop a sense of community of concern." Recent reports indicate we are again facing violence against Asian people. We must resolve to be vigilant and act in togetherness or continue to become victims. An attack on one of us is an attack on all of us.

STANLEY KANZAKI
New York, NY

I found Ms. Iiyama letter (June 10) in the PC concerning the handling of the Takahashi Case at the JACL Tri District Conference quite interesting.

I made the motion to table the Executive Board's recommendation because we were informed by the governor that there would not be sufficient time to thoroughly discuss the issue. The Livingston-Merced delegation was prepared to discuss the issue in its entirety, and will do so at the next District meeting.

We all agree that the National

Commentary

From a Livingston School Board Member

By FRED KISHI
Livingston, Ca.

I have been a member of the Livingston Union School District Board since 1970 and was the chairman during the dismissal of Mrs. Mitsue Takahashi in November, 1980. Our kindergarten to eighth grade district has had since 1946, five board members, five teachers, one teacher's aide, two school nurses, the Superintendent's secretary, and numerous outstanding students of Japanese ancestry.

Since its founding in 1906, our Yamato Colony has had and continues to have, excellent relations and deep involvement with the total farming community of Livingston.

With the exception of a few individuals, mainly residing outside of our school district, we have had strong support from our Nisei and Caucasian neighbors for our unanimous Board action of dismissing Mrs. Takahashi under the 'Stull Act of 1971 for incompetency, the lack of classroom control.

We have just received information that the California Court of Appeals, Fifth District, has unanimously upheld the decisions of our school board, the Commission on Professional Competence, and the Merced County Superior Court.

Civil Suits Filed
A thorough investigation by

the State Fair Employment Commission concluded that insufficient evidence precluded even holding a formal hearing. Upon this revelation, Mrs. Takahashi chose to file two civil suits against the school board, superintendent and the two principals for \$4,000,000 claiming breach of contract, conspiracy to defraud, racial, sex, age discrimination and several other nebulous charges.

As a life-long Nisei resident of Livingston and being involved with the school for many years, I categorically deny all these charges as being preposterous.

The assumption is made that she was dismissed because condemnation proceeding occurred and a portion of the Takahashi farmland was lost to the district. The timing was merely coincidental. The Livingston Union School District was involved only because the Merced County School's Special Education facility happens to be located within the confines of our district. We are the legal owners but the County administrators and County board did all the negotiations and paid the bill.

JACL Concerns

Last year at the National JACL Convention a resolution was passed "that the National JACL will support Mitsue Takahashi's right to take a stand and seek a full and fair hearing on the merits of the case by—monitoring the case in the courts and the complaint on record at the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing—informing its constituents of the facts of the case."

We are very concerned that JACL has gone far beyond the intent of the Convention resolution. The courts have justified our action. Informing the constituents through the JACL-sanctioned updates and news releases have been very biased, fabricated, assumptive, and misleading. Space does not permit further elaboration.

There is a feeling that JACL is always "looking for a cause" and will blindly support any Nikkei. If anyone in JACL doubts our sincerity, you are encouraged to come to Livingston and see for yourselves that the action was taken only because of the intolerable classroom conditions which were highly detrimental to our students. #

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Readers who have turned in editorials to the PC desk are acknowledged at the bottom of the piece submitted. We thank them.—Editor.

● **A matter of justice too long delayed**

Kansas City (Mo.) Star
Monday, June 20, 1983

Compensating the Japanese Americans who were forced out of their homes into detention camps behind barbed wire in February of 1942 is perhaps the greatest piece of unfinished business left over from the Second World War. Now a federal study commission has recommended payments of \$20,000 to each survivor of that ordeal as "an act of national apology" for "a grave injustice."

There is no way that money—no matter how much—can possibly compensate for the tragedy and shame heaped on innocent Americans in the fearful, hysterical days immediately following Pearl Harbor. The panel found no real threat of sabotage or espionage ever existed in the Japanese American community, which makes Executive Order No. 9066, signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt, an even uglier stain on America's record of justice.

Some tangible compensation is in order and for reasons that cut far deeper than principle. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco has estimated the internees actually lost more than \$400 million in property and other tangibles. The study commission scaled the figure down to between \$149 million and \$370 million. And

in both cases those were 1942 dollars. Either way, the financial sacrifice was immense.

In 1983 dollars, the total comes out somewhere between \$810 million and \$2 billion. Whatever the figure, the incarcerated Japanese Americans lost homes and jobs and farms and, when they were released late in 1944, they returned with nothing—to nothing. Under the 1948 Evacuation Claims Act only about \$38 million was returned.

It is believed that about 60,000 of the estimated 120,000 Japanese Americans who were interned are still alive. For them, no amount of money could ever erase the scars left by Order 9066. Some compensation, however, is long overdue, not so much as a tribute to expunge a national dishonor, but in restoration of actual financial losses incurred at the time. The recommendation of the federal commission is sound. It should be honored in full—and at the earliest possible date. Justice has been denied too long already. (From Aiko Uyeki)

● **A case for reparations**

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Sunday, June 19, 1983

A federal commission last week completed and released its long-awaited report on the relocation and detention of Japanese Americans during World War II. The con-

clusions were hardly surprising. Any other finding than that the entire policy was an act of hysteria and unfairness would have been appalling.

There was one element of the report by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians that is—and in the present state of the federal budget should be—controversial, however. That is its recommendation that each of the 60,000 survivors among the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were victimized be paid \$20,000 in compensation by the U.S. government.

The total would be \$1.5 billion, a very substantial sum. It was set by the commission on the basis of a detailed study that estimated that the Japanese Americans suffered income and property losses totaling between \$149 million and \$370 million in 1945 dollars—which adjusted to inflation comes today to a range of \$810 million to \$2 billion.

The truth of the matter, properly recognized by the commission report, is that no amount of money could sufficiently compensate American citizens who were deprived not only of homes and businesses but of liberty and dignity through—in the report's language—"race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

The \$20,000 figure—modest in terms of each victim, if large in total—should be held to—at least.

JACL as well as the NCWNDC should look into this matter but we believe they should look at both sides of the issue and then give direction.

I invite you, Ms. Iiyama, as I have invited the delegates at the Maryville meeting of the NCWNDC to come to Livingston.

DOUGLAS FRAGO
President
Livingston-Merced JACL

There has been (May 13 PC) an increasing questioning/accusing of the Livingston Union School District Board and the administration by JACL leaders of racism and sexism in the dismissal of a fellow Japanese American teacher.

We Nisei have matured much in our attitudes toward other races after having been influenced by Issei who prided in race, culture, "samurai" genealogy, etc. I believe our children have broadened our understanding, acceptance and concern of Third World Peoples.

It is great to have leaders who act as watchdogs to detect racism and sexism directed toward us and others. However, I believe an act

with kind intentions, a stare, a reprimand, a criticism (even constructive) can be interpreted as racist or sexist if one is looking for it.

I have worked in the Livingston Union School District for 25 years, retired in 1981, and still work as a substitute. During my teaching career I can honestly say I have had nothing but the finest relationships with the administration, Board, parents and students. Racism and sexism, one of the foremost issues among the Nisei activists at the moment, are definitely dependent on the "eyes of the beholder" when facts are not clear.

My career has certainly not been unblemished. There have been times when I challenged the policy of the administration when it affected teachers and students. In the evaluation process I have been criticized and offered suggestions for improvements benefiting students. These recommendations were given as a necessary part in the job of teaching. Primarily the education of the students with the building of self-esteem was at stake, not my pride.

MARTHA T. KAJIWARA
Livingston, Ca.

The Congress should accept the commission's recommendation and move forward with an appropriation. The reparation would be an act of fairness to long-abused and longer-neglected victims—and would serve as well as a precedent to discourage any even faintly similar injustice in the future. (From Grayce Uyehara)

● **What kind of reparations?**

The Fresno Bee
Tuesday, June 21, 1983

The special government Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has completed its 2½-year task by issuing a thoughtful report prescribing a course of action that, with the exception of one proposal, deserves implementation by Congress and the administration. It would finally close the book on the injustice done to an estimated 120,000 Japanese Americans and resident aliens who were imprisoned in government relocation camps during World War II.

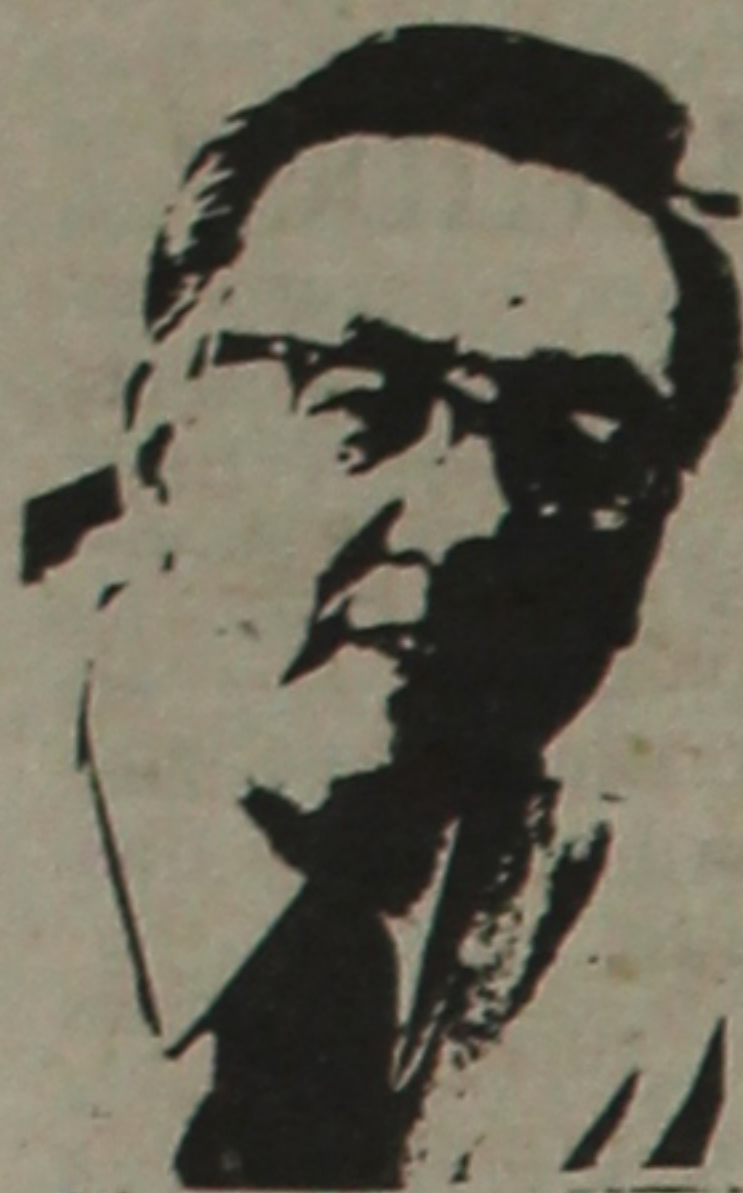
A congressional resolution signed by the president, recognizing the grave injustice that was done and apologizing for the whole nation, is fitting, as is the establishment of a fund to finance a foundation dedicated to enlightening Americans on what happened and why it never must be allowed to happen again. Pardons for those

who violated curfews and exclusion orders, and whose offenses were based on a refusal to accept the status into which internees were involuntarily placed, are long overdue.

It is partly because this redress is so long overdue that a key recommendation of the commission—the payment of \$20,000 to each of an estimated 66,000 survivors of the relocation camps—is not appropriate. As a monetary sum the amount is both inadequate and inappropriate not only for measurable financial losses but for the deprivation of liberty and dignity that the internees suffered. The commission made that same point, yet it contradicts itself in trying to place any monetary value on something it admits cannot—and should not—be appraised in such a way.

A far more appropriate use of public fund would be the establishment, either in conjunction with the proposed foundation or at some existing institution, of an academic program and/or research institute memorializing a tragic error and pursuing the path of interracial reconciliation and understanding. There are a number of symbols that would be appropriate. A sum of money paid nearly four decades after the fact is not one of them. (From Fred Hirasuna). [An earlier Bee editorial had recommended reparations.—FH].

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa



Native Americans in the Media

Minneapolis, Minn.

A few weeks ago I had the pleasure of taking part in the National Indian Communications Conference sponsored here by the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium. It attracted several hundred Indian radio and TV communicators and newspaper editors from various parts of the United States and Canada.

First, however, it might be well to explain what this conference was all about. Virtually unnoticed by the rest of the nation, various Indian groups have established radio stations and television outlets to meet their special needs. In 1975 a committee made up of managers of public television (PTV) stations founded what was called the Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium to pool and exchange programming by, for and about Native Americans.

The Consortium is an effort to overcome shortcomings in the material available to Indian audiences. What white producers perceived as "Indian material" wasn't doing much to help reservation audiences to cope with their problems or express their aspirations.

The Consortium now has headquarters in Lincoln, Neb., to help produce additional Native American programming, develop Indian broadcast and training facilities, and for information exchange among Public TV, the Indian community and federal agencies.

Eventually the communications conference was expanded to include staffs of Indian newspapers, some of which are privately operated and some of which are owned or subsidized by tribal councils. My assignment, in addition to speaking at a luncheon, was to conduct a workshop on editorial pages—what they should do, and how to get it done.

* * *

I had been warned by conference organizers that Indians are likely to be slow to warm up to a stranger, and not to be concerned by a seeming lack of response. Well, it wasn't that way at all. Perhaps because I was no paleface, we got a lively discussion going in no time at all.

Most of the editors, including a large number of women, were young, articulate, obviously well-educated and possessed of a fine sense of humor. Some were shy, of course, but that seemed to stem from inexperience and being unsure of themselves. And they did not hesitate to seek help.

It was easy to see parallels between these Native Americans and the Nisei of a half century ago. (Some of the women even looked like Japanese Americans.) The Nisei in the late 'Twenties and early 'Thirties were just beginning to get into journalism. They had great enthusiasm and very little experience so it was natural that their product was inexpert, sometimes crude. So with much of the Indian press.

Nisei editors back then faced the scrutiny of conservative Issei elders who, while they did not read English fluently, were likely to frown on progressive ideas. Thus the Nisei press served primarily as bulletin boards for the community, and rarely as a medium for airing points of view or promoting political discussion.

The young Indian editors are often beholden to conservative tribal councils. The amount of pressure they exert on the editors seems to vary widely, from complete freedom to rigid supervision where the council has total control of the pursestrings.

In time, as the Indian editors gain experience and build up their confidence, in time as the tribal leadership becomes less hidebound, their newspapers will become more outspoken voices for their concerns and aspirations. For a Nisei to share their hopes with them, if for only a brief time, was a heartwarming experience. #



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Guest's Corner:

Righting an Old Wrong: Cranston recalls Internment

By SEN. ALAN CRANSTON

Washington

When the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians recently reported, it addressed an issue in which I've been involved since the very beginning.



Shortly after Pearl Harbor, I was assigned to the Office of War Information. There I worked closely with Eleanor Roosevelt and Archibald Mac Leish trying to dissuade President Roosevelt from forcefully evacuating Japanese Americans from the West Coast and interning them in so-called relocation camps.

Unfortunately for 120,000 Japanese Americans—and for the good name of our Nation—military authorities prevailed, and the orders for internment were issued.

More than two-thirds of the internees were American citizens. The rest were legal U.S. residents.

After the internment process began, I visited two of the camps, California's Tule Lake and Wyoming's Heart Mountain.

For four days in the cold, snow-covered camp at Heart Mountain, I spent my time round-the-clock inside the barbed-wire camp, talking to internees and visiting with a number of my boyhood friends from Los Altos.

We ate meals together, talked over old times, walked around in the biting cold weather, played poker (in wanton violation of camp rules!) and danced together at a football rally.

My friends and former classmates justifiably felt themselves robbed of their citizenship. They were distressed at the racial prejudice behind their internment. They were anxious for their government to prove its own adherence to democracy and to the very ideals for which it was then at war.

President Roosevelt himself proclaimed, "In indication of the very ideals for which we are fighting this war it is important to us to maintain a high standard of fair, considerate and equal treatment for the people of this minority as for all other minorities."

But this standard was not upheld. The mere presence of Japanese blood in loyal American citizens was believed enough to warrant removal and exclusion from places they otherwise had a right to go.

The argument that they were removed for their own good, because of possible vigilante attacks was not persuasive. Most, if not all, Japanese Americans would rather have faced the risk of being killed by individuals than deprived of their liberties by their own American government. And given the choice to remain interned or fight in the war, most enlisted and served.

One of my most poignant memories is of an intelligent and progressive-minded mother who was still managing—with

The Cranston redress bill is slated for its first hearing July 27 before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, chaired by Sen. Grassley (Iowa), the Pacific Citizen was informed.

TAKAHASHI

Continued from Page 1

6—District administrators admitted they had no standards of discipline by which they measured Takahashi's classroom discipline. The district contends that the Stull Act does not require adoption of such disciplinary standards.

7—District administrators admitted that no one alleged incident would indicate that anyone was incompetent.

8—The district never identified at what point Takahashi's alleged lack of discipline constituted incompetence. District administrators further admitted that the evaluations of certificated personnel were not performed uniformly; i.e., Mitsue Takahashi was evaluated in a manner different from some of the other teachers.

9—"Our position is that the Stull (Act) requires uniform and objective standards of measurement of a teacher's performance in the area of classroom management as well as in the area of student academic progress, and the District's failure to adopt and utilize such standard denies them the jurisdiction to dismiss a permanent teacher on the grounds of incompetency."

Background of Case Specified acts observed by her school principal Dale Eastlee between January, 1978, and May, 1979, and the succeeding principal Hamilton Brannan between September, 1979, and March, 1980, were cited at the trial. Other documents reviewed by the court included a formal evaluation dated in November, 1979 by a principal

from a neighboring school district; the school superintendent's letter and the school board's allegations that were served in June, 1980; and the district's Commission on Professional Competence report.

The latter report was issued Nov. 6, 1980, after Takahashi demanded and received a hearing before the commission, which had determined that cause for dismissing her had been established and that the notice given her Jan. 8, 1980, did comply with Education Code procedures.

In the appellate opinion, some of the problems allegedly observed by Eastlee in the classroom mentioned students fighting, playing soccer in the classroom, yelling over the school intercom, yelling out the back door of the classroom, wrestling, throwing pencils and other disruptive activities.

The opinion also noted Brannan having observed her lack of planning and focus in teaching; of a student screaming at her for so long without response from her that he was forced to remove the student from the room; a tug-of-war over some tape, which she was unable to stop; and students disregarded her instructions on classroom demeanor in shouting out questions and answers.

Further, the opinion stated the principal from outside the district who was requested by Brannan to observe Takahashi's classroom performance in April, 1980, noted her questions to the class prompted loud and confusing total group responses, that she failed to draw any response from the quieter students and that she ignored inap-

much difficulty—to conceal from her four-year-old that they were prisoners in what most inmates considered a racial internment camp.

It was an ironic sight to see American Nisei soldiers, home on furlough and clad in uniform, wandering around inside a fenced-in camp. These Nisei soldiers were to return from the battlefields of Europe as the most distinguished and decorated combat unit of the war, and from the Pacific theater as loyal soldiers and as officers in military intelligence. I have never forgotten these impressions.

I have always believed that our government's action in this case was a terrible affront to the ideals for which this nation stands.

In 1980, I was co-sponsor of the legislation establishing the Relocation Commission. The report issued this year amounted to our government's official apology—41 years overdue—to the internees and their families.

The Commission report confirmed what a great many conscientious Americans have long believed: these Americans of Japanese descent were clearly mistreated, and their basic civil liberties violated.

The ACLU called the internment and related abuses at the time "the worst single wholesale violation of civil rights of American citizens in our history."

As one commentator on the period said, "Japanese Americans were the immediate victims of the evacuation. But larger consequences are carried by the American people as a whole. Their legacy is the lasting one of precedent and constitutional sanctity for a policy of mass incarceration under military auspices. This is a result of the process by which the evacuation was made. That process betrayed all Americans."

The U.S. government carried out its policy without the benefit of reviewing individual cases or providing due process of law, and continued its policy virtually without regard for individuals who had demonstrated loyalty to the United States.

Not a single documented act of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity was committed by the Nisei or by resident Japanese aliens on the West Coast. Yet their lives were disrupted, fortunes were lost, and loyal citizens and legal residents incarcerated.

They were held collectively guilty, and collectively punished. Moreover, the government's attitude toward these innocent people fostered suspicions that often led to violence against them and many were attacked when they attempted to return to their homes three years later.

I'll soon be introducing (Ed. Note—He did on June 22) in the Senate, as well as Congressman Mike Lowry (D-Wash.) in the House, redress legislation to compensate internees and their families for their suffering.

While the loss of liberty and the personal stigma attached to internment can never be erased, federal reparations are a justifiable response to the legitimate financial losses incurred. Many families were forced from homes and businesses without choice and at great personal and financial expense.

This episode in American history should never have happened. It's the government's responsibility to set the record straight and to try, at least, to recognize and partially compensate for past injustices, although the tarnish on our Constitution can never be completely removed. #

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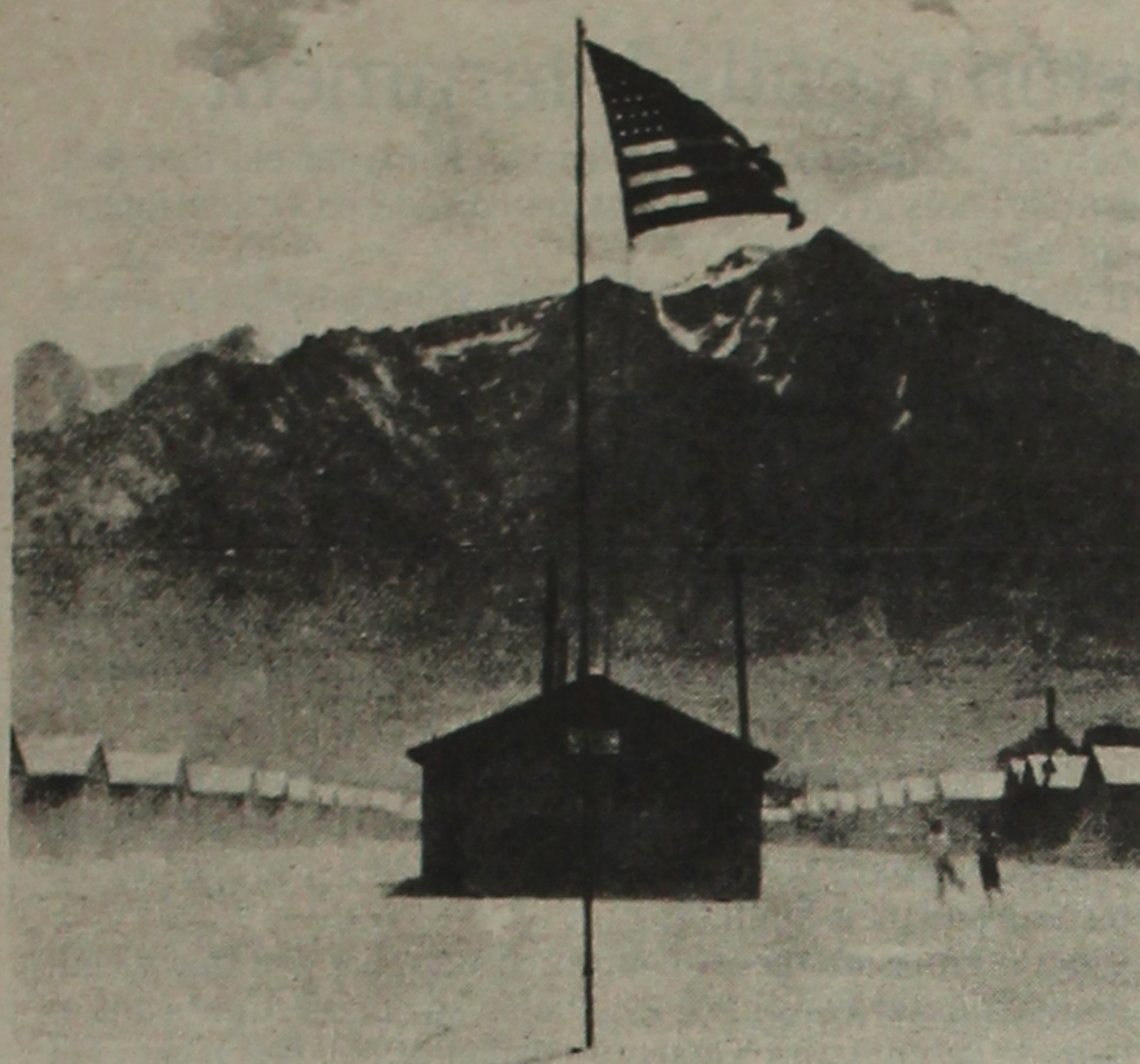
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Continued on Page 10



Dust gathers at Manzanar (1942)

CWRIC

Recommendations

(Released June 16, 1983)

In 1980 Congress established a bipartisan Commission on War-time Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and directed it to:

(1)—review the facts and circumstances surrounding Executive Order Number 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.

I American Citizens of Japanese Ancestry and Resident Japanese Aliens

On February 19, 1942, ten weeks after the Pearl Harbor attack, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066, empowering the Secretary of War and the military commanders to whom he delegated authority to exclude any and all persons, citizens and aliens, from designated areas in order to secure national defense objectives against sabotage, espionage and fifth-column activity. Shortly thereafter, on the alleged basis of military necessity, all American citizens of Japanese descent and all Japanese resident aliens were excluded from the West Coast. A small number—5,000 to 10,000—were impelled to leave the West Coast on their own. Another 110,000

supported it by enacting a federal statute which made criminal the violation of orders issued pursuant to Executive Order 9066. The United States Supreme Court also upheld exclusion in the context of war, but struck down the detention of loyal American citizens on the ground that this did not rest on statutory authority. All this was done despite the fact that no documented acts of espionage, sabotage or fifth-column activity were shown to have been committed by any identifiable American citizen of Japanese ancestry or resident Japanese alien on the West Coast.

Officials took far more individualized, selective action against enemy aliens of other nationalities. No mass exclusion or detention, in any part of the country, was ordered against American citizens of German or Italian descent. The ethnic Japanese suffered a unique injustice during these years.

The Commission has examined the central events which created this history, especially the decisions that proved to be turning points in the flow of events.

'Military Necessity'

The federal government contended that its decision to exclude ethnic Japanese from the West Coast was justified by "military necessity". Careful review of the facts by the Commission has not revealed any security or military threat from the West Coast ethnic Japanese in 1942. The record does not support the claim that military necessity justified the exclusion of the ethnic Japanese from the West Coast, with the consequent loss of property and personal liberty.

The decision to detain followed indirectly from the alleged military necessity for exclusion. No one offered a direct military justification for detention; the War Relocation Authority adopted detention primarily in reaction to the vocal popular feeling that people whom the government considered too great a threat to remain at liberty on the West Coast should not live freely elsewhere.

The WRA contended that the initial detention in relocation centers was necessary for the evacuees' safety, and that controls on departure would assure that the ethnic Japanese escaped mistreatment by other Americans when they left the camps. It follows, however, from the Commission's conclusion that no military necessity justified the exclusion that there was no basis for this detention.

In early 1943, the government proposed to end detention, but not exclusion, through a loyalty review program designed to open the gates of the camps for the loyal, particularly those who volunteered to join the Army. This program represented a compromise between those who believed exclusion was no longer necessary and those who would prolong it. It gave some ethnic Japanese an opportunity to demonstrate loyalty to the United States most graphically—

Political Backlash Feared

By the spring of 1943, the highest civilian and military officials of the War Department had concluded that, after the loyalty review, military requirements no longer justified excluding American citizens of Japanese descent or resident aliens from the West Coast. The exclusion was imposed through orders based on the Secretary of War's authority; nevertheless, the War Department did not act to lift the ban. The extent to which these views were communicated to the White House is unclear, but 12 months later, in May 1944, a recommendation to end exclusion was put before the President at a Cabinet meeting.

Nevertheless, exclusion ended only after the Presidential election in November, 1944. No plausible reason connected to wartime security supports this delay in allowing the ethnic Japanese to return to their homes, jobs and businesses—although the delay meant, as a practical matter, that most evacuees continued to be confined in relocation camps for an additional 18 months.

In sum, Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity, and the decisions that followed from it—exclusion, detention, the ending of detention and the ending of exclusion—were not found upon military considerations. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership. Widespread ignorance about Americans of Japanese descent contributed to a policy conceived in haste and executed in an atmosphere of fear and anger at Japan. A grave personal injustice was done to the 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.

The excluded people suffered enormous damages and losses, both material and intangible. To the disastrous loss of farms, businesses and homes must be added the disruption for many years of careers and professional lives, as well as the long-term loss of income, earnings and opportunity. Japanese American participation in the postwar boom was delayed and damaged by the losses of valuable land and growing enterprises on the West Coast which they sustained in 1942. An analysis of the economic losses suffered as a consequence of the exclusion and detention was performed for the Commission, Congress having extended the Commission's life in large measure to permit such a study. It is estimated that, as a result of the exclusion and detention, in 1945 dollars the ethnic Japanese lost between \$108 and \$164 million in income and between \$41 and \$206 million in property for which no compensation was made after the war under the terms of the Japa-

location brought psychological pain, and the weakening of a traditionally strong family structure under pressure of separation and camp conditions. No price can be placed on these deprivations.

These facts present the Commission with a complex problem of great magnitude to which there is no ready or satisfactory answer. No amount of money can fully compensate the excluded people for their losses and sufferings. Two and a half years behind the barb wire of a relocation camp, branded potentially disloyal because of one's ethnicity alone—these injustices cannot neatly be translated into dollars and cents. Some find such an attempt in itself a means of minimizing the enormity of these events in a constitutional republic. History cannot be undone; anything we do now must inevitably be an expression of regret and an affirmation of our better values as a nation, not an accounting which balances or erases the events of the war. That is now beyond anyone's power.

It is well within our power, however, to provide remedies for violations of our own laws and principles. This is one important reason for the several forms of redress recommended below. Another is that our nation's ability to honor demo-

did sustained or vocal opposition come from the American public. The wartime events produced an unjust result that visited great suffering upon an entire group of citizens, and upon resident aliens whom the Constitution also protects. While we do not analogize these events to the Holocaust—for the detention camps were not death camps—this is hardly cause for comfort in a democracy, even forty years later.

The belief that we Americans are exceptional often threatens our freedom by allowing us to look complacently at evil-doing elsewhere and to insist that "it can't happen here." Recalling the events of exclusion and detention, ensuring that later generations of Americans know this history, is critical immunization against infection by the virus of prejudice and the emotion of wartime struggle. "It did happen here" is a message that must be transmitted, not as an exercise in self-laceration but as an admonition for the future. Among our strengths as a nation is our willingness to acknowledge imperfection as well as to struggle for a more just society. It is in a spirit of continuing that struggle that the Commission recommends several forms of redress.

The Congress can demonstrate official recognition of WW2 injustice against Japanese Americans by 'appropriating monies to establish a special foundation'.

cratic values even in times of stress depends largely upon our collective memory of lapses from our constitutional commitment to liberty and due process. Nations that forget or ignore injustices are more likely to repeat them.

The governmental decisions of 1942 were not the work of a few men driven by animus, but decisions supported or accepted by public servants from nearly every part of the political spectrum. Nor

In proposing remedial measures, the Commission makes its recommendations in light of a history of postwar actions by federal, state and local governments to recognize and partially to redress the wrongs that were done:

In 1948, Congress passed the Japanese American Evacuation Claims Act; this gave persons of Japanese ancestry the right to claim from the government real and personal property losses that

Continued on Page 7

Recommendations are based on conclusions cited in 'Personal Justice Denied', economic impact analysis, further studies.

The Commission fulfilled the first two mandates by submitting to Congress in February 1983 a unanimous report, *Personal Justice Denied*,* which extensively reviews the history and circumstances of the fateful decisions to exclude, remove and then to detain Japanese Americans and Japanese resident aliens from the West Coast, as well as the treatment of Aleuts during World War II. The remedies which the Commission recommends in this second and final part of its report are based upon the conclusions of that report as well as upon further studies done for the Commission, particularly an analysis of the economic impact of exclusion and detention.

In considering recommendations, the Congress and the nation therefore must bear in mind the Commission's basic factual findings about the wartime treatment of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and resident Japanese aliens, as well as of the people of the Aleutian Islands. A brief review of the major findings of *Personal Justice Denied* is followed by the Commission's recommendations.

people were removed from the West Coast and placed in "relocation centers"—bleak, barrack camps in desolate areas of the Western states, guarded by military police.

People sent to relocation centers were permitted to leave 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. During the course of the war, approximately 35,000 evacuees were allowed to leave the camps to join the Army, attend college outside the West Coast or take whatever private employment might be available to them. When the exclusion of Japanese Americans and resident aliens from the West Coast was ended in December 1944, about 85,000 people remained in government custody.

Congress Ratifies EO 9066

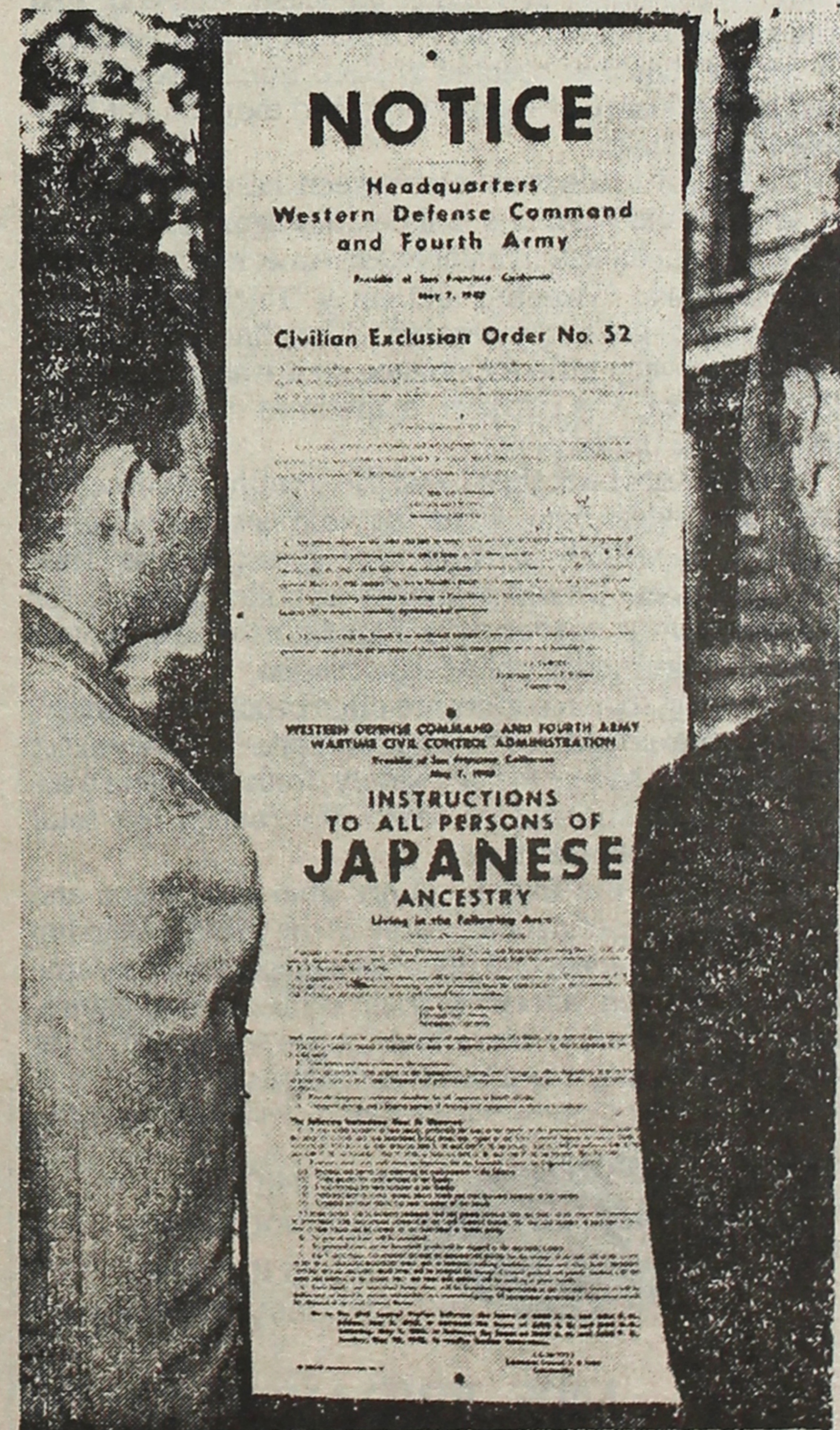
This policy of exclusion, removal and detention was carried out without individual review, and prolonged exclusion continued without adequate regard to evacuees' demonstrated loyalty to the United States. Congress, fully aware of the policy of removal and detention,

'No amount of money can fully compensate the excluded people for their losses and sufferings ... these injustices cannot neatly be translated into dollars and cents.'

on the battlefield. Particularly after detention, such means of proving loyalty should not have been necessary. Yet distinguished service of Japanese Americans both in Europe and the Pacific had a profound impact in fostering postwar acceptance of the ethnic Japanese in America. It opened the gates of the camps and began to reestablish normal life for some people. But it did not grant the presumption of loyalty to all American citizens of Japanese descent. With no apparent rationale or justification, the loyalty review program failed to end exclusion from the West Coast of those who were found loyal.

nese American Evacuation Claims Act. Adjusting these figures to account for inflation alone, the total losses of income and property fall between \$810 million and \$2 billion in 1983 dollars. It has not been possible to calculate the effects upon human capital of lost education, job training and the like.

Less tangibly, the ethnic Japanese suffered the injury of unjustified stigma that marked the excluded. There were physical illnesses and injuries directly related to detention, but the deprivation of liberty is no less injurious because it wounds the spirit rather than the body. Evacuation and re-



'NOTICE TO EVACUATE'—Official notice to Japanese in Sacramento is posted (this was near the Courthouse in early May, 1942, to register at the Memorial Auditorium).—PC Archive Photo.

* *Personal Justice Denied* (US GPO, \$8.50) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, DC 20402; Stock Number 052-003-00897-1. Telephone orders may be placed by calling (202) 783-3238. The report also discusses the removal from Hawaii of 1,875 residents of Japanese ancestry; the internment of Germans and Italians from various parts of the country as well as the exclusion of a small number of German American and Italian American citizens from particular areas pursuant to Executive Order 9066. Japanese Americans were also excluded from Alaska.

occurred as a consequence of the exclusion and evacuation. The Act did not allow claims for lost income or for pain and suffering. Approximately \$37 million was paid in claims, an amount far below what would have been full and fair compensation for actual economic losses. Awards were low because elaborate proof of loss was required, and incentives for settling claims below their full value were built into the Act.

• In 1972, the Social Security Act was amended so that Japanese Americans over the age of 18 would be deemed to have earned and contributed to the Social Security system during their detention.

• In 1978, the federal civil service retirement provisions were amended to allow the Japanese American civil service retirement credit for time spent in detention after the age of 18.

• In four instances, former government employees have received a measure of compensation. In 1982, the State of California enacted a statute permitting the few thousand Japanese Americans in the civil service, who were dismissed or who resigned during the war because of their Japanese ethnicity, to claim \$5,000 as reparation. In late 1982, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors enacted a similar program for the Japanese Americans it employed

able discharge of Japanese Americans from the armed services during World War II over which disputes remain, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services should be directed to instruct the Commissioner of Social Security to review any remaining complaints of inequity in entitlements due to the wartime detention.

4—The Commission recommends that Congress demonstrate official recognition of the injustice done to American citizens of Japanese ancestry and Japanese resident aliens during the Second World War, and that it recognize the nation's need to make redress for these events, by appropriating monies to establish a special foundation.

The Commissioners all believe a fund for educational and humanitarian purposes related to the wartime events is appropriate, and all agree that no fund would be sufficient to make whole again the lives damaged by the exclusion and detention. The Commissioners agree that such a fund appropriately addresses an injustice suffered by an entire ethnic group, as distinguished from individual deprivations.

Such a fund should sponsor research and public educational activities so that the events which were the subject of this inquiry will be remembered, and so that the

nese descent appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. The compensation of members of the Board should be limited to their expenses and per diem payments at accepted governmental rates.

II The Aleuts*

When the Japanese attacked and captured the two westernmost Aleutian Islands, Kiska and Attu, the military evacuated the Aleuts from the Pribilofs and from many islands in the Aleutian chain. This action was justified as a measure to protect civilians in an active theatre of war. The Commission found no persuasive showing that evacuation of the Aleuts was motivated by racism or that it was undertaken for any reason but their safety. The evacuation of the Aleuts was a rational wartime measure taken to safeguard them.

Following the evacuation, however, the approximately 900 evacuated Aleuts suffered at the hands of the government in two distinct ways. First, no plan had been developed to care for them by the civilian agencies in the Department of the Interior which had responsibility for Aleut interests. As a result, they were transported to southeastern Alaska and housed in camps set up typically at abandoned gold mines or canneries. Conditions varied among camps, but housing, sanitation and eating conditions in most were deplorable. Medical care was inadequate; illness and disease were widespread. While exact numbers are not available, it appears that approximately 10 percent of the Aleut evacuees died during the two to three years they spent in the camps.

This treatment clearly failed to meet the government's responsibility to those under its care.

Second, on returning to their villages, the Aleuts found that many houses and churches had been vandalized by the U.S. military. Houses, churches, furniture, boats and fishing gear were missing, damaged or destroyed. Devout followers of the Russian Orthodox faith, the Aleuts had treasured religious icons from czarist Russia and other family heirlooms; now gone, they were a significant loss spiritually as well materially. Insofar as the government attempted to make good some of these losses, it typically replaced Aleut possessions with inferior goods, and the losses were never remedied adequately.

The Fifth Amendment commits the government to compensating for property it takes. Appropriate, full compensation clearly has not been made in the case of the Aleuts.

In addition, the island of Attu, now used at least in part by the Coast Guard, was never returned to the Aleuts after the Second World War. There also remain in

A \$5 million fund urged to rebuild Aleut community and \$5,000 each to few surviving Aleuts.

the Aleutians large quantities of wartime debris, much of it hazardous. A great deal, but not all, of this material rests on federally-owned land.

No effective system of records exists by which to estimate Aleut property losses exactly; certainly there is no readily available means of putting a dollar value upon the suffering and death brought to Aleuts in the camps. The Commissioners agree that a claims procedure would not be an effective method of compensation. Therefore, the sums included in the Commission's recommendations were chosen to recognize fundamental justice as the Commissioners perceive it on the basis of the testimony and evidence before them. The recommended

amounts do not reflect a precise balancing of actual losses; this is now, after many years, a practical impossibility.

1. The Commissioners, with Congressman Lungren dissenting, recommend that Congress establish a fund for the beneficial use of the Aleuts in the amount of \$5 million. The principal and interest of the fund should be spent for community and individual purposes which would be compensatory for the losses and injuries Aleuts suffered as a result of the evacuation. These injuries, as *Personal Justice Denied* describes, include lasting disruption of traditional Aleut means of subsistence and, with it, the weakening of their cultural tradition. The Commissioners therefore foresee entirely appropriate expenditures from the proposed fund for community educational, cultural or historical rebuilding in addition to medical or social services.

2. The Commissioners, with Congressman Lungren dissenting, recommend that Congress appropriate funds and direct a payment of \$5,000 per capita to each of the few hundred surviving Aleuts evacuated from the Aleutian or Pribilof Islands by the federal government during World War II.

3. The Commission recommends that Congress appropriate funds and direct the relevant government agency to rebuild and restore the churches damaged or destroyed in the Aleutian Islands in the course of World War II; preference in employment should be given to Aleuts in performing the work of rebuilding and restoring these buildings, which were community centers as well as houses of worship.

4. The Commission recommends that Congress appropriate adequate funds through the public works budget for the Army Corps of Engineers to clear away the debris that remains from World War II in and around populated areas of the Aleutian Islands.

5. The Commission recommends that Congress declare Attu to be native land and that Attu be conveyed to the Aleuts through their native corporation upon condition that the native corporation is able to negotiate an agreement with the Coast Guard which will allow that service to continue essential functions on the island.

Finally, the Commission recommends that a permanent collection be established and funded in the National Archives to house and make available for research the collection of government and private documents, personal testimony and other materials which the Commission amassed during its inquiry.

The Commission believes that, for reasons of redressing the personal injustice done to thousands

We are left alone with our day, and the time is short and history to the defeated may say Alas but cannot help or pardon.

It is our belief that, though history cannot be unmade, it is well within our power to offer help, and to acknowledge error. #

* Commissioner Joan Z. Bernstein recuses herself from participation in recommending remedies for the Aleuts because of a potential conflict of interest involving representation by the law firm of which she is a member.

ADDENDUM

Continued from Page 3

for "Magic" materials.¹⁰ From May to November, 1941 President Roosevelt did not see the "Magic" cables,¹¹ so that it is a matter of speculation now, if at all, the minor cables dealing with intelligence in the United States were reported to him by those who summarized the cables orally. It is equally difficult to tell what, if any, part of the cable traffic was known to those not on the distribution.

No one who was in the War Department in 1941 and on the distribution for "Magic" information is alive today, so that one cannot demonstrate whether or not these cables had any influence on their thinking when the issue of exclusion was raised. The person still alive who was closest to those who saw the "Magic" cables is John J. McCloy; he testified before the Commission about the basis of the War Department's request for the Executive Order, and in discussing espionage and sabotage made no argument that intelligence from Japanese sources played any part in the decision:

MR. MACBETH. First, is it your memory that there were no known cases of actual sabotage from Japanese aliens or Japanese American citizens on the West Coast prior to the signing of the Executive Order?

MR. McCLOY. I can't say—I don't know whether there were or whether there weren't. There were rumors that there was violence and some espionage, that everybody was reporting in that there were signals from the Coast and they were close enough to watch the convoys. Whether it was espionage or not, I can't say. But this wasn't such a motivating factor with us, the possibility was there, and I think the soldiers who were military minded always had—they weren't saying that they wanted—they wanted to try to eliminate as far as possible all potential sabotage or espionage after the attack, and I don't know that they had any records at that time; I didn't know of any record of any convictions; there were suspicions and rumors but that's as far as I can go.

MR. MACBETH. Would it be fair then to say that the decision was made not on the basis of actual events of sabotage or espionage known to the War Department, but on the fear of possible future actions, is that right?

MR. McCLOY. Yes. Except, of course, the Pearl Harbor attack itself.¹²

In sum, the "Magic" cables confirm the basic analysis presented by the Commission.

Much has been made of the sentence in "Personal Justice Denied" which states 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." That statement stands. The "Magic" cables do not identify individuals in those groups who committed demonstrable acts of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity.

Since it is always possible that such an identification might one day be made, it is worth underscoring that espionage or sabotage by a small group does not justify excluding and detaining the entire ethnic group to which they belong. During World War II the following Caucasians were convicted of espionage on the mainland: William A. Schuler, Dr. Otto Wil-lumeit, Gerhard Kunze, the Rev. Kurt B. Molzahn, Nicholine Buonapane, Frederick V. Williams, David W. Ryder, Igor Stepanoff, Arthur C. Read, Mrs. Valvaee Dickinson, John Farnsworth, Harry A. Thompson, Frederick H. Wright, John C. LeClair, Joseph H. Smyth, Walker G. Matheson, Ralph Townsend, and Mimo de Guzman.¹³ Such evidence provides no good argument for excluding all German Americans or English Americans from the coasts and detaining them in the interior. Equally, there was no good argument for excluding and detaining the Japanese Americans.

Continued on Page 10

FOOTNOTES

1. 1941 Cables Boasted of Japanese-American Spying. *New York Times*, May 22, 1983; *U.S. Knew of Japanese-American Spies*, *The Washington Times*, May 31, 1983.

2. Department of Defense, *The "Magic" Background of Pearl Harbor*, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1977. The eight volumes of this publication digest and reproduce cables sent in the highest grades of the cryptographic system of the Japanese Foreign Office which American cryptanalysts had broken by the fall of 1940. The information derived from this source was designated "Magic" by the United States. The volumes contain approximately 4,200 cables dated from February to December 1941. They are of primary interest in the context of the discussions between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura.

3. *Personal Justice Denied*, pp. 51-60.

4. Although not cited in *Personal Justice Denied*, this last point was also made in testimony before the Commission by an official Department of Defense witness, Fred Beck, the Executive of the Historical Services Division, United States Army, Center of Military History. Although military and domestic intelligence agencies paid special attention to the Kibi, that group of Japanese that returned to Japan for an education, no intelligence service made plans for mass evacuation of Japanese population before the war, and all of them resisted that idea after Pearl Harbor. Washington, July 14, 1981, p. 158.

5. *The "Magic" Background*, vol. 1, pp. A-70 to A-77.

6. *The "Magic" Background*, vol. 1, p. A-99.

7. In fact, the cables suggest the opposite. The following cable was sent from San Francisco to Tokyo on Feb. 10, 1941:

(1) Seeing now Japanese American relations have lately become so strained, pronounced unrest has been noted among Japanese dwelling in the United States. Now, considering the fact that there is a shortage of Japanese snips and considering the

position, I think that our agencies in the United States ought to take suitable measures to instruct Japanese societies and organizations of all sorts to put the minds of these second generationers and their native parents at rest, and whether there is a war between the United States and Japan or not, have them stay where they are with as much tranquility as possible.

(2) Of course, we will try to get but a necessarily small number of Japanese citizens registered in Japan as well as their families, but we will have to study the psychology of the vast majority of the Japanese citizens in this country as well as of the second generation and do our best to keep them from getting excited and feeling uneasy. Therefore, I think that we ought to be careful to instruct everyone in responsible positions, as well as Japanese newspaper correspondents, to help us in this task. *The "Magic" Background*, vol. 1, p. A-100.

8. *The "Magic" Background*, vol. II, Appendix, p. A-178 to A-179.

9. Western Defense Command, *Supplemental Report on Civilian Controls Exercised by the Western Defense Command*, Appendix II, Tab C, NARS, RG 338 [CWRIC 25858].

10. Army Security Agency, Signal Intelligence Disclosures in the Pearl Harbor Investigation, (1947); Ronald Lewin, *The American Magic*, London, Penguin Books, Ltd., 1983, p. 67. Distribution of "Magic" information was limited to the Secretary of War, the Army Chief of Staff, the Director of Military Intelligence, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of the Navy's War Plans Division, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Secretary of State and the President.

11. Ruth R. Harris, *The Magic Leak of 1941 and Japanese-American Relations*, *Pacific Historical Review*, vol. 50, p. 77 (1981).

12. Washington, D.C., Nov. 3, 1981, pp. 45-46.

13. Jacobus tenBroek, Edward N. Barnett and Floyd Matson, *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1954, p. 393.

in 1942. San Francisco and the State of Washington recently passed statutes providing similar relief to former employees who were excluded.

Each measure acknowledges to some degree the wrongs inflicted during the war upon the ethnic Japanese. None can fully compensate or, indeed, make the group whole again.

The Commission makes the following recommendations for remedies in several forms as an act of national apology.

1—The Commission recommends that Congress pass a joint resolution, to be signed by the President, which recognizes that a grave injustice was done and offers the apologies of the nation for the acts of exclusion, removal and detention.

2—The Commission recommends that the President pardon those who were convicted of violating the statutes imposing a curfew on American citizens on the basis of their ethnicity and requiring the ethnic Japanese to leave designated areas of the West Coast or to report to assembly centers. The Commission further recommends that the Department of Justice review other wartime convictions of the ethnic Japanese and recommend to the President that he pardon those whose offenses were grounded in a refusal to accept treatment that discriminated among citizens on the basis of race or ethnicity. Both recommendations are made without prejudice to cases currently before the courts.

3—The Commission recommends that Congress direct the Executive agencies to which Japanese Americans* may apply for the restitution of positions, status or entitlements lost in whole or in part because of acts or events between December 1941 and 1945 to review such applications with liberality, giving full consideration to the historical finds of this Commission. For example, the responsible divisions of the Department of Defense should be instructed to review cases of less than honor-

causes and circumstances of this and similar events may be illuminated and understood. A nation which wishes to remain just to its citizens must not forget its lapses. The recommended foundation might appropriately fund comparative studies of similar civil liberties abuses or of the effect upon particular groups of racial prejudice embodied by government action in times of national stress; for example, the fund's public educational activity might include preparing and distributing the Commission's findings about these events to textbook publishers, educators and libraries.

5—The Commissioners, with the exception of Congressman Lungren, recommend that Congress establish a fund which will provide personal redress to those who were excluded, as well as serve the purposes set out in Recommendation 4. Appropriations of \$1.5 billion should be made to the fund over a reasonable period to be determined by Congress. This fund should be used, first, to provide a one-time capita compensatory payment of \$20,000 to each of the approximately 60,000 surviving persons excluded from their places of residence pursuant to Executive Order 9066.** The burden should be on the government to locate survivors, without requiring any application for payment, and payments should be made to the oldest survivors first. After per capita payments, the remainder of the fund should be used for the public educational purposes discussed in Recommendation 4 as well as for the general welfare of the Japanese American community. This should be accomplished by grants for purposes such as aid to the elderly and scholarships for education, weighing, where appropriate, the effect on the exclusion and detention on the descendants of those who were detained. Individual payments in compensation for loss or damage should not be made.

The fund be administered by a board, the majority of whose members are Americans of Japa-

** Commissioner William Marutani formally renounces any monetary recompense either direct or indirect.

* This recommendation and those which follow apply to all ethnic Japanese excluded or detained during World War II without regard to the explicit legal authority under which the government acted.

Input for A/R video cassette project being discussed

By Dr. Mike Ego, Nat'l Chair, A&R Committee

Long Beach, Ca.

The JAACL Aging and Retirement Committee experienced a major setback with its videocassette project with Henry Ushijima's death last December. Since that time, the committee has been attempting to evaluate the direction of the project. After considerable discussion and interchange among committee members, we have decided to continue the development of a videocassette which will convey the philosophy and dreams

which represent Henry Ushijima's concepts about Nisei aging and retirement.

The cost variable for the project was an issue which created concern amongst most of the committee. Since Ushijima's contribution to the project was incalculable, in terms of dollars, we were not certain whether it was possible to carry out the objectives for the videocassette with \$10,000. It was decided that we attempt to find another film-maker who could produce a product with this limited budget.

A search was initiated, with assistance from Lia Shigemura (Program Director), to seek a potential film-maker in April. Committee members submitted names of Nikkei film-makers whom they felt could carry out the project and a list of candidates was developed.

Five Candidates

In early June, the committee chair (with assistance from Ron Wakabayashi and Lia Shigemura) interviewed five candidates

Eight ELA scholarships awarded

LOS ANGELES—The East Los Angeles JAACL awarded 1983 scholarships to eight local high school graduates. The recipients are: Alhambra High, **Yukie Tam**, daughter of M/M David Tam; Wilson High, **Gary Matsuda**, son of M/M Kazuyoshi Matsuda; Roosevelt High, **Brook Koga**, daughter of M/M Kiichi Koga; Sacred Heart of Mary, **Anna Hashima**, daughter of M/M Ryoji Hashima; Schurr High, **Pauline Afuso**, daughter of M/M Henry Afuso; Montebello High, **Jay Kashiwagi**, son of M/M Ryo Kashiwagi; Mark Keppel, **Audry H. Tanaka**, daughter of M/M K. Ray Tanaka; and special Merit Savings and ELA JAACL award to Reseda High graduate, **Melissa Ann Osaki**, daughter of Loretta Osaki.

Serving on the chapter scholarship committee were June Kurisu, chairperson, Dean Aihara, Mas Dobashi, Miki Himeno, Michi Obi, Milton Noji and Mable Yoshizaki. #

West Valley picnic honors graduates

By MAY YANAGITA

CUPERTINO, Ca.—West Valley JAACL honored 1983 graduates at its chapter picnic, June 19, at Vasona Lake Park. Each was presented a Cross pen from chapter president James Sakamoto.

Also honored were chapter scholarship recipients: Teresa Tauchi, Saratoga High, \$750 award; Pamela Shishido, Saratoga High, and John Togatashi, Willow Glen, each \$500.

Ron and Rose Watanabe co-chaired the picnic, assisted by Ed and Kay Kawahara, Susie and James Sakamoto and many others.

JACL-Hayashi law award deadline

WASHINGTON—July 15 is the deadline for the 1983 JACL-Thomas Hayashi memorial law scholarship (see Mar. 18 PC), it was reminded. Information is obtainable from and applications should be forwarded to the Washington JAACL Office, 1730 Rhode Island NW, Washington, DC 20036. #

Minyo dancers

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The minyo dancers who entertained at the Cincinnati JAACL dinner in April performed in a 50-nations extravaganza at the Miss Universe Contest in St. Louis



HEALTH FAIR GRANT—Contra Costa County Issei witness Fred Takamiya, Contra Costa JAACL president (standing in back) present Kimi Sato Honda, volunteer coordinator of Sakura Kai Health Fair, with check from the National JAACL/Chevron-sponsored health fair grant. The Issei matrons are (from left) seated—Tome Komatsu, Ko Kyono; standing—Wakako Adachi and Makiyo Kubokawa. This was the 9th annual health fair which involved some 60 volunteers, professional and medical.

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who had submitted proposals for the videocassette. This process enabled the screening committee to determine the competencies of the candidates to produce the videocassette with its limitations.

Emiko Omori was selected (see July 1 PC) from the interviewed candidates as the most qualified person to carry through with the videocassette project. She is an experienced film-maker from the San Francisco area who has strong credentials and, most importantly, the sensitivity to create a videocassette which identifies the current lifestyle patterns of Nisei. She will produce a vehicle through which all Nikkei can better understand the effects of aging and retirement that represent the lives of the Nisei today.

The Aging and Retirement Committee expects to have the project completed in the fall.

All JAACL members and officers are expected to participate in this project by discussing the viewpoints which they would like to see addressed in the videocassette through a district representative on the Aging and Retirement Committee. They are:

Betty Kozasa (Pacific Southwest); John Yamada (Northern California/Western Nevada); Yoshie Ochi (Intermountain); Em Nakadai (Mountain Plains); Alice Esaki (Midwest); and K. Patrick Okura (Eastern). Please provide them with your thoughts about the videocassette project.

forum held the second Monday in May in Seattle, over a 1,000 were invited. Among those responding included Betty Kozasa, Don Kazama and Dr. Mike Ego.

The first Commissioner's Forum was held in Washington, D.C., in May, 1982. Dr. Chisato Kawabori, regional program director for Administration on Aging, was in charge of local arrangements. Theme was "Older Americans: Culture and Heritage Are Our Keys to the Future". #

Older American Month ...

To emphasize both the valuable human resource the Nation's older population represents and the contributions they can make to achieve a better future, the month of May was proclaimed by President Reagan as "Older American Month". Similar proclamations were made by state and local governments.

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100 JACLers Peru-bound

By **GEORGE KONDO**
SAN FRANCISCO—Led by National JACL President Floyd Shimomura, a contingent of 116 JACLers, relatives and friends will be attending the 2nd Pan American Nikkei Association convention in Lima, Peru, July 14-17.

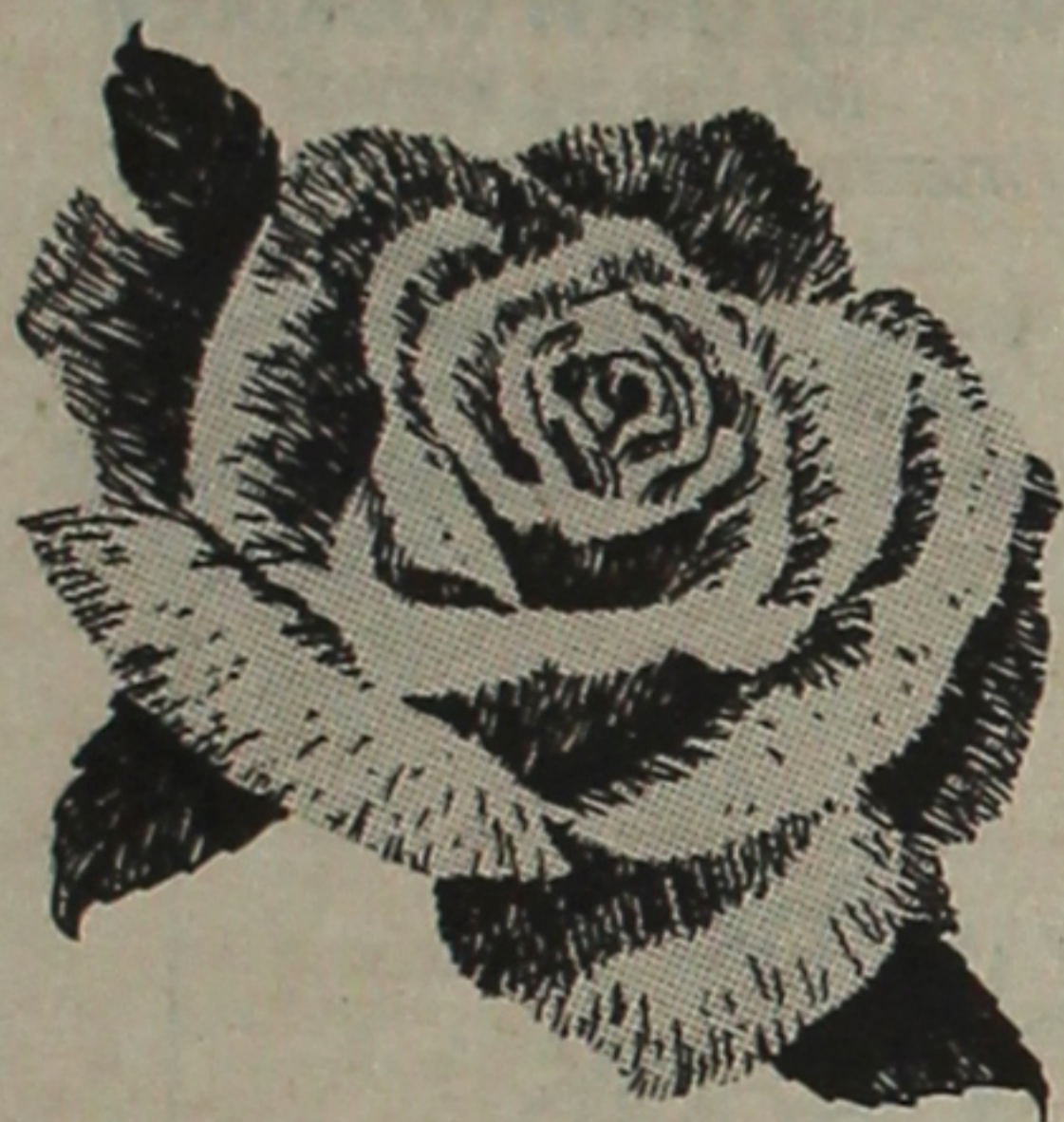
Some delegates are leaving this weekend on pre-conference tours of Cuzco and Macchu Picchu. Many are extending their vacation with trips to Cuzco, Argentina,

Eunice Sato of L.B. honored

LONG BEACH, Ca.—Business and education leaders honored Long Beach City Councilwoman Eunice Sato as a "Partner in Progress" at a luncheon June 2 at the Hyatt Edgewater hotel.

The "Partnerships for Progress" luncheon was sponsored by Reaching Adults and Youth by Success (RAYS) in cooperation with Long Beach Private Industry Council and Long Beach Industry Education Council.

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Brazil and to Galapagos Islands.

Remembering the cordiality and hospitality of Japanese families in Mexico City at the 1st PANA convention two years ago, over 20 JACLers are making a second trip in anticipation of another gracious late evening dinner with a Japanese family in Lima. A number of families will be hosting what will be the convention opener July 14.

Other JACL officials accompanying Shimomura will be Chuck Kubokawa, vice president (public affairs); Luis Yamakawa, chair, PANA division; and Ron Wakabayashi, national director.

(Names of delegates will appear in the story after the convention.—Ed.)

Drunk driver found guilty of murder

LONG BEACH, Ca.—In the first conviction of its kind in Los Angeles, a 27-year-old Torrance man was found guilty of murder for crashing into a car and killing its occupant, Earl Etsuo Ueda, 25, of Gardena while driving drunk, the Long Beach superior court jury decided June 28.

Highway Patrol said the man, Dimitri Kemitch, sped away at 90 m.p.h. on surface roads rather than allow officers to stop his car at the Carson St. off-ramp of the southbound Harbor Freeway. About 2½ miles away at Lomita Blvd. and Main St., he crashed into the rear of a compact driven by Ueda.

Nisei Widowed Group in S.F. area meets

SAN FRANCISCO, Ca.—The Nisei Widowed Group is meeting on Sunday, July 10, 2 p.m., at the home of Arleen Honda. Richard Kiwata, CPA, will discuss financial and investment programs.

Club meetings are open to Bay Area Nikkei, widows and widowers, who are interested in overcoming problems of loneliness, seeking new companionships, coping with family situations, entering new careers, and/or restructuring their lives.

For information call Elsie Chung in San Francisco, 221-0268; or Yuri Moriwaki in Berkeley, 841-1991. Meetings are generally held the first Sunday of the month.

Public acknowledgement is made of the generous contribution of Jack Hirose, local businessman and community leader, who is underwriting the operating expenses of this support group.

Hiroshige prints

SACRAMENTO, Ca.—Original Hiroshige woodblock prints of the famous Tokaido scenes go on display at Crocker Art Gallery July 9-Aug. The show will be augmented with objects from the Gallery's own collection and from private individuals, according to Henry Taketa (916) 444-5827.

Refugee resettlement

ORANGE, Ca.—The Office of Refugee Resettlement with the assistance of Asian, Inc., will discuss some of the mental health problems and needs of the Southeast Asian population at Chapman College July 15-16.

TAKAHASHI

Continued from Page 3

appropriate student behavior which resulted in an unruly classroom environment.

The appellate opinion, written by Justice Hamlin and concurred by Justice Martin and acting Justice Andreen, also noted the rules of evidence were sufficiently met in that the trial judge had exercised independent judgment as to evidence presented to the Commission on Professional Competence. Where the court's findings

are challenged due to insufficiency of evidence, the appellant (Takahashi) bears the heavy burden of showing there is no substantial evidence to support the findings since the reviewing court starts with the presumption that the record contains evidence to sustain every finding of fact.

And, the trial court's judgment must be upheld on appeal if supported by substantial evidence, the opinion declared. The trial court had determined "in the aggregate, the events and facts (found by the court to be true) constitute cause for dismissal..."

ADDENDUM

Continued from Page 7

Additional views of Congressman Daniel E. Lungren
 Having chosen to present additional views, some might conclude that I in some way find fault with the basic conclusions of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. I do not. The history of the period leaves little room for doubt that a grave injustice was committed when the United States government chose to intern the nearly 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry living on the West Coast. The decision was wrong.

Furthermore, I would concur with the finding of the Commission that the implementation of Executive Order 9066 was largely a result of "race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership."

I am concerned, however, that the information contained in the Department of Defense publication, "The 'Magic' Background of Pearl Harbor," has not been considered to be as significant as the facts suggest it should be.

For us as a commission to deny that the decoded Japanese cables compiled in the "Magic" volumes did not influence the decisions made by America's leaders, tends to undercut the credibility of our historical pursuit.

Although history now shows that the Japanese government was not successful in its efforts, the cables clearly indicate that there were verifiable and overt attempts made by the Japanese government to organize Japanese Americans into various categories and recruit them for espionage activities.

After considering the weight of the evidence, it seems inconceivable that these classified cables did not play at least a limited role in the decisions that were made. This is especially true, since it seems certain that the Secretary of War, the Army Chief of Staff, the Director of Military Intelligence, the Secretary of the Navy, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Chief of the Navy's War Plans Division, the Director of Naval Intelligence, the Secretary of State, and the President all had knowledge of the contents of the cables dealing with Japanese espionage activities.

Furthermore, there is little reason to believe that these cables were considered to be anything but genuine. Japan, at that time, had a highly professional diplomatic corps. One should also remember that at this time the Japanese government was developing a reputation as an effective military aggressor. As American historian Samuel Eliot Morison points out: "Never in modern history has there been so quick and valuable a series of conquests; even Hitler's were inferior." This leads to the conclusion that those responsible for the military decisions in the United States would have considered the cables to be very credible.

As vice-chairman of the Commission and one who is committed to examining all facets of the events that transpired, I believe that it would be inappropriate for the Commission to ignore the probability that the cables played some small role in the decisions which ultimately affected the Japanese Americans. Indeed, we as a commission should encourage further deliberation on this issue as Congress begins to address the subject.

Finally, while the conclusions of the Commission still stand, some statements in the body of the Commission report may need to be revised. Again, I would emphasize that the intelligence information now being discussed changes only slightly the relative weight distributed among the three identified causes of the proclamation and implementation of Executive Order 9066—i.e. "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership"—and contributes to the Commission's ongoing goal of maintaining historical accuracy.

U.S. industrialist calls for 10,000 students to Japan annually

LOS ANGELES—There should be 10,000 university students a year from this country studying in Japan—not the current 450—if Americans are ever going to learn how to do business with the Japanese, according to Sheldon Weinig, chairman of Materials Research Corp. of Orangeburg, N.Y. He was addressing the Japan America Society of Southern California June 13.

Japan has some 15,000 students presently studying in this country, Weinig reported, and unless the United States takes aggressive action to prepare young people today to understand the Japanese, American exports to that country will continue to be frustrated by the cultural gap.

He said he expects Congress this year to consider a bill establishing a Pacific Basin scholarship program so that both government and industry can foster overseas studies for college students, just as do Japanese government and industries. Weinig added that a major barrier to the program is the current ban on foreign students in Japanese universities.

Taiko Festival to star Japan artist

LOS ANGELES, Ca.—Drums were used in religion, in communication, and in music. But now, drums have become an art form.

Kimiko Kawada of Okinawa and her drums will be presented at the newly-opened Japan America Theatre by the JACCC and the Los Angeles Matsuri Taiko Aikokai, Saturday, July 9, at the JACCC Theater in two performances of the first annual Los Angeles Taiko Festival.

Kawada of Okinawa has devel-

oped her own distinctive style of taiko drumming and won outstanding recognition for it from Japan's prestigious Festival of the Art, capturing its top Award for Excellence. She will be joined by members of the L.A. Matsuri Taiko Aikokai, a local Buddhist temple group, and the San Francisco Taiko Dojo.

The curtains are 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. All seats are \$10, orchestra and balcony; no reserved seating. For information, call the JACCC Box Office (213) 680-3700.

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NISEI IN JAPAN: by Barry Saiki



What is Japan Like?

Tokyo
To attempt to describe Japan in brief is like trying to define the United States to a foreigner. What is typical in the U.S.? Is it New York: Times Square, Wall Street, Statue of Liberty, the garment district, Harlem, Brooklyn and Long Island? Is it the south, stretching from mountainous Kentucky, sunny Florida, Georgia, Alabama to drawing and sprawling Texas, or the tobacco fields of the Carolinas and the cotton crops of Arkansas and Mississippi?

Is it the Midwest: Detroit, Chicago, Pittsburgh, the Corn Belt, the wheat fields and cattle pens, or is it the Far West, that boasts of the green forests of Washington and Oregon, the Boeing plant at Renton, the rich agricultural valley and lands of California, the suburban sprawl of Los Angeles, the uniqueness of San Francisco?

What is typical comes in many facets, with each representing a small part of the whole. One must live in the United States and experience the wide varieties of her differences, from the ghettos and slums to the loneliness of Wyoming and Idaho to the leisure of suburbanite living.

Japan, in many respects, follows the images of the United States. What is happening here today has already happened in the United States from five to ten years ago. This would describe 50 percent of Japan. The other half is an extension of her history and the traditional influence of her culture, immersed in religious undertones and feudal ties.

Postwar Japan has seen a great homogenizing trend due to modern communications and transportation. Television is playing a dominant role in spreading common knowledge and perception. Also, the high literacy of the people who read countless millions of newspapers, magazines and books has hastened homogeneity. Air travel, the Super Express, ribbons of toll highways and private autos have brought the outlying prefectures closer together, while urbanization has progressed at a rapid rate, amassing the bulk of her population into insular and insulated cities. While provincialism exists to some degree, the social and communal relations that were once reflected in the fabric of Japanese life have loosened and we see the accelerating rise of individualism. But this is not in the emancipated sense of the United States, since the terrain and the inadequate

resources in Japan cannot allow room for unrestricted independence.

To achieve success, the bright young men are groomed to become "organization" men, dedicated to a 120% effort for their "company", to include weekend golf to keep up with peers.

Japan is small enough to be controlled by a central authority, consisting of political parties and a bureaucracy that work with and for vested interests. The rural and agricultural prefectures remain conservative and moderate in representation, while from the urban areas, for the past several decades, a sizable number of socialists and leftist-oriented Diet members have been elected to voice the repressed feelings of the public. Many voters showed their discontent for the existing political leadership by voting for parties that they believe are unrealistic and incapable—a singular contradiction.

Japan has gradually changed, a little better than worse. Her favorable balance in international trade is needed to pay for her huge deficits in oil and natural resources. But what should be understood is that while the pay scales of those in the key export industries are comparable to the U.S. and European standards, her employees in the secondary and service industries are lesser paid, but provide the industriousness to sustain her overall productivity.

In the U.S. our inordinate fetish for insisting on unhampered individualism, even at the expense of common good, has shredded our mantle of national discipline, leading to rampant crime, widespread sense of insecurity and an unconcerned public. In our endless chase for more bucks to support the "good life", we provide less direction and home life for our children, who in turn are converted to accept the life styles of their peers, including communal living and 17 percent of the children born out of wedlock.

As Edwin Reischauer, former

U.S. Ambassador to Japan and until recently, the head of Center for Asian Study at Harvard, stated recently in a UPI interview, "One of the biggest contributions Japan can make is to help us rediscover self-discipline."

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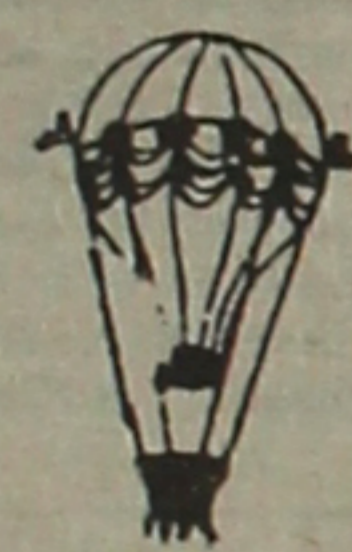
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