

# JACL REPORTER

Eira Nagaoka, editor

Seattle Chapter

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John H. Matsumoto, President

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## SEATTLE JACL MEETING SET FOR THIS WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17

John Matsumoto who has been doing an excellent job in keeping the meeting controlled under desirable time frame will again preside. The PNWDC meeting is set for this month with Moses Lake Chapter as host. This has been an exciting time with the showing of TV telecasts "Justice Overdue," and interviews of Henry Miyatake and Shosuke Sasaki on KING-TV on the reparation issue. The President Ford's Proclamation which nullified "E.O. 9066" was the project of Seattle JACL Redress Committee which is covered separately. The regular JACL meeting is set for Mar. 17. Everyone is invited to attend and to make input. Starts 8 p.m. at the JACL office, 526 S. Jackson St. Refreshments as usual.

## SEATTLE CHAPTER COMMITTEE STARTS THE WHOLE BALL ROLLING FOR THE HISTORIC SIGNING WHICH LIFTED THE EVACUATION ORDER

Seattle Chapter's Evacuation Redress Committee task force to have President Ford sign the paper to nullify "E.O. 9066" started late last August with Phil Hayasaka, past executive secretary of the Seattle Human Rights Department and former secretary to the Governor Ruth Yoneyama laying the ground work for the meeting at Gov. Daniel J. Evans office with executive assistant Jim Dolliver. The initial meeting was attended by Seattle Chapter's Henry Miyatake, Tom Koizumi and Ken Nakano. Gov. Daniel J. Evans was in contact with the White House. Jim Dolliver made at least two trips to the White House's legal counsel as well as to the administrative assistant to the President. Kaz Oshiki of Washington, D.C. was consulted. It was determined that it was feasible to prepare the Proclamation in time for the anniversary date. Gov. Daniel J. Evans and executive assistant Jim Dolliver deserves a overwhelming thanks and gratitude for working in behalf of the task force and for the Nikkei community in general. Also Mitch Matsudaira, director of Washington State Commission on Asian Affairs, was in the picture and subsequently was invited by the White House to attend the Proclamation ceremony. Pacific Northwest District Council passed the resolution requesting the nullification of "E.O. 9066." Over 140 letters to various JACL chapters and officers were sent requesting support by writing to the President of the United States. The rest is history and we applaud everyone concerned who helped bring about the formal statement of E.O. 9066 termination.

## FROM THE BOARD:

Keiji Sato, who chairs the EOC committee, requested letter of endorsement for the coming hearings on Community Development Block Grant request. March 15-19 is the City Council hearing and JACL members are requested to be present in force. EOC continues to solicit individual membership. EOC has a dedicated staff and board and needs supplemental monies. JACL has joined the corporate membership to EOC. At this writing the EOC proposal submitted earlier were to have been submitted by Mayor Wes Uhlman to the City Council.

Japanese Cultural/Service Center committee cochair Chuck Kato said public works bill passed by the House and Senate was vetoed by the President and some of the funds were earmarked for E.D.A. Letter was received from Osaka EXPO which stated they want their \$30,000 inactive money back but the committee is asking for the extension of time. Meeting will be called to determine the future course of the project.

Commentator Bob Roberts of Seattle's KOMO Radio spoke on "Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, the legendary Tokyo Rose" on Feb. 17. The broadcast was also heard on KMO Tacoma, KGY Olympia, KASY Auburn and KEZE Spokane, all in the state of Washington. The broadcast tape was submitted to National Public Radio in Washington, D.C. to be used by any of the 350 stations of PBS network, according to a letter received by Shosuke Sasaki.

Incorporated Asian Student Coalition were present Feb. 11 for the mailouts. Some of the members showing up were Audrey Matsudaira, Kathie Matsudaira, Jung Shin, Paul Abuam, and May Sasaki, and Hideo Watanabe, and others. The group will be installing bulletin board and will help sort some of back issues of JACL papers. The JACL board is encouraged to set up meaningful project which they can do to help JACL.

Budgets and Grants committee as chaired by Michiko Fujii has so far selected Tomio Moriguchi, Art Yorozu, and Dick Ishikawa to be members on the committee. Sam Shoji, membership chair, said 400 members have paid their dues so far. Installation-banquet committee chair, Kimi Nakanishi said 151 dinners were paid for and \$105 received in donation. She wants to thank everyone who helped. Additional names of donors for the banquet are listed as John Hamakami, \$20.00; Yozo Kawamura (Bank of Tokyo) \$20.00; Art Kono \$10; Y.K. Kuniyuki \$10.00; George K. Sato \$10; and Dr. Kelly K. Yamada \$20.00. Thank you so much for the donation.

Social Concerns committee as headed by Paul Isaki announced that a survey will be made on appointed boards, commissions and committee at the local level of the City of Seattle and King County. The purpose is to find out what the appointee do and to determine what proportions are Asians. "We feel that in many respect the quasi-government bodies whose members are appointed by elected officials the percentage of Asian make-up of these members of these various committees some of which are of regulatory power, is very, very low. It may provide JACL some avenue of participation by the board." Isaki said that as a result of "276" law, the information will be easier to get.

PNWDC meeting official delegates are not reimbursed for travel expenses. Only the PNWDC officers and committee chairs are entitled to this privilege. Sam Shoji made the motion that two delegates to JACL district council meetings be paid a maximum of 13¢ per mile and \$20.00 (continued page 5)



"BOB WAS QUITE A BOSS"

(Editor's note: B. Robert Loepp, 71, Wenatchee orchardist, died late last December. Mr. Henry Weston paid tribute to him and the story was carried on the A.P. wire. Mr. Henry Weston is the former Henry Nishimura of Des Moines, Wash. Weston is the contraction of West Town (Nishimura). Mrs. Nishimura is the former Martie Ando, also from Des Moines. Those were the days when the Tamesa and the Nishimura Families monopolized the Highline High School on the scholastic honors parade. Being selected either valedictorian or salutatorian of the graduating class in almost rapid succession were the late Minoru Tamesa, Kimiya Tamesa, Fannie Nishimura, Emily Nishimura, and Miyoko Tamesa. The Henry Westons can proudly point their own four children each following teaching careers, although one has retired to raise a family. And we thank Peggy Koga for the clipping from the Wenatchee World and the fill-in).

by Henry Weston

The spring of 1942 was not a particularly good time for Japanese Americans. It was during this bleak period that I met Bob Loepp.

I had gone to the county farm employment office knowing my chances for employment were not good. There was Bob Loepp in his khaki shirt and pants standing as always a little straighter than anyone else. He was foreman of the orchard he would later buy and he first had to get his boss' permission before he could hire a Japanese.

Starting wage was 35 cents an hour. We worked from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. with an hour off for lunch. In one month the wage was raised to 45 cents an hour. By fall harvest, I was making \$1 an hour which was a good thing since my wife Martie was expecting our first child. I made extra money by building apple boxes in the evening.

Bob was quite a boss, he expected a lot, but he always seemed to work a bit harder than anyone else. He appreciated what you did, and he always kept his word. If he said you were going to get a raise next week or next month, then when that week or month came around, you got it just like he had said.

Another thing, he never wasted anything whether it was apples, or boxes, everything was accounted for. Bill (Arvilla) Loepp, his wife, was out of the same material. She would work at the pumphouse mixing chemicals. We had seven different sprayings for apples. In between, she'd race back to the house to work there, then after work she'd haul workers back and forth to town. She never complained. Since Japanese couldn't cross the river into Wenatchee, Bill helped us with shopping since the closest store we could go to was in Waterville.

Hospital was Off-Limit

My first son was born Sept. 23, 1942. We couldn't go into Wenatchee and there were no hospitals in Waterville. The Loepps gave up their bedroom for three days so Martie could have our child there. Bill being an RV helped with the delivery. Not surprisingly, we named our first son Robert after Bob. Our son, now teaches at Interlake High School in Bellevue. A little over a year later our second son was born -- also in the Loepp's bedroom with Bill assisting. That son, named Bill, now has a family and teaches seventh grade at Bellevue Christian School.

Bob Loepp was punctual! If he said we'd quite at 6 p.m., we'd quite exactly at 6 p.m. If we were to start at 6 a.m., 6 in the morning he'd be there as we'd agreed to meet. If I was 5 minutes late, I was 5 minutes late. He was always there true to his word. He didn't usually say much but you always knew what he meant and where he stood.

Bob and Bill taught their kids to look on all people as equals. They were an example in the way they dealt with us and the Mexicans. Today even though their children are grown, I can still see Jim and Barbie playing with our children. Jim is now an electrical engineer in Florida and Barbara is a teacher in Wyoming. Today I think we could all use a bit of Bob Loepp. He prided himself on never being on the dole, or never taking anything for nothing.

Time was never wasted and he was a born ecologist. When things were blackest for my family, Bob and Bill gave us hope and faith in the American system and the American people.-----o-----

ABOUT THE AUTHOR Henry Weston lives and works in Bellevue where he serves on the Bellevue Boy's Club board of directors. Last year he was chosen Kiwanis Man of the Year for his work with young people. Also born in Wenatchee were a pair of twins, Jeanne and Scott. Scott teaches photography in Vancouver, Washington, while Jeanne has recently retired from teaching to have her first child. After thirty years, two families still share the warmth of a friendship forged in difficult times.

TSUTAKAWA EXHIBITION AT P.N.A.C.

An exhibition of sumi paintings by George Tsutakawa, one of the Northwest's foremost artists, opened at the Pacific Northwest Arts Council of the Seattle Art Museum, 95 Yesler Way. It will continue through March 20. Over twenty works in sumi on mulberry paper (both black and white color) is displayed. Many of the paintings are based on the Northwest environment-- Mt. Rainier, Point of Arches, lakes and storms. The recent paintings (dating from 1967 to 1975) demonstrate the very contemporary result of his explorations of this traditional art-form. Most have not been exhibited previously.

Born in Seattle in 1910, Tsutakawa went to Japan as a child and was educated there. He returned to the United States in 1928, and received a B.A. and M.F.A. from the Univ. of Washington in 1937. His work has been exhibited regularly in the Northwest and California since 1933, including participation in the 1955 Biennial, Sao Paulo, Brazil. Since 1946 Tsutakawa has been a professor of art at the Univ. of Washington. He is also a member of the Seattle Art Museum board of trustees. Both painter and sculptor, George Tsutakawa is most famous for his many fountains in which water is an integral design element. In Seattle,



TSUTAKAWA (Cont'd): they may be seen at locations such as Northgate Shopping Center, Washington State Ferry Terminal, University of Washington campus, Seattle Post-Intelligencer Building and many more. He has received many commissions from across the United States and Canada, and has participated in numerous national and international exhibitions. Among his awards is the Washington State Governor's Award of Commendation, 1967, for his "distinguished work as a sculptor and teacher and for his rich contribution to blending the art traditions of the Orient with the heritage of the Northwest."

"JUSTICE OVERDUE" PROGRAM EXAMINES INTERNMENT OF NIKKEI

KING and KCTS TV examined the effects of incarceration upon the Issei and Nisei in an "Another Point of View" special entitled "JUSTICE OVERDUE," on Feb. 19 and 28. Co-hosted by Wendy Tokuda and Andy Reynolds, the program focused on the loss of Constitutional rights, the loss of property and the emotional duress caused by the internment. The program was co-produced by Sharon Maeda of KCTS/9 and Wendy Tokuda of KING/5's Public Affairs Department. Maeda is on the Seattle JACL board. The program was directed by Jane Demer.

"Tonight we will examine the losses of the Japanese Americans and effect of those losses and awaiting the justice overdue," the program began. Within the hour after the bombing the Japanese American leaders were arrested by FBI. All people of Japanese descent were under suspicion of sabotage. Following Executive Order 9066 make shift quarters were set up at Puyallup Fair Ground and Pacific Livestock Building. Each family was allocated one animal stall. In a few month more permanent installation were completed in such desolate places like Poston, Ariz. and Minidoka, Idaho.

Property Loss Settlement a Failure

Fujii Family was one of the many family who lost practically everything they owned. Son Frank was just a teenager. When Frank left the camp, he received \$29.00 and train ticket to Seattle, "which I thought was almost ridiculous."

In 1948 Congress passed Evacuation Claims Bill. In a sense Government was admitting that Japanese Americans had suffered unfair economic losses. The bill was a failure for it paid only 7% of the losses. Fujii Family losses were up to \$30,000 but were paid \$1,600. Raisuke Tamura with a grocery store and partnership in boat houses were valued at \$30,000 but received only \$2,500 compensation. Minoru Kobuki, farmer, was told to plant his crop in early 1942 and received \$1,000 for harvest worth \$5,000. Chick Uno owned the White River Dairy worth \$50,000 but received less than \$4,000. Now more than 1/3 of the Issei live below poverty level. It is estimated that Nikkei losses exceeded \$400 million in property and possessions.

"No consideration was given by the government to even help us get started again in business," said Frank Fujii, "or even in adjustment psychologically. It was mind blowing in adjusting to white society after being in the camp."

Despite loss of Constitutional Rights Japanese American cooperated with the evacuation order but few protested through the courts. Gordon Hirabayashi was a student at the Univ. of Wash. Right after Pearl Harbor all Japanese Americans were placed in evening curfew. "I defied the curfew and evacuation order because I felt it was my citizens duty to do so. Any order which picks out one group of American citizens purely on the ground of his ancestry is violating a basic principle in our Constitution. And it is the responsibility of any intelligent citizen to object to it. The case went to the Supreme Court. Hirabayashi said, "I had very high confidence that Constitutional issue will be reviewed and that I will be vindicated as a American citizen and that any kind of action that made one subject to evacuation purely on the ground of ancestry will be thrown out when it got to the Supreme Court." But he was to find disappointment with the High Court decision.

Being of Japanese ancestry was a crime, commentator Wendy Tokuda said. It stood in a way of being an American. The government discouraged Japanese cultural activities, language school and martial art classes. Henry Miyatake, JACL board member, said, "In the sense that government trying to suppress anything pertaining to Japanese culture, you felt ashamed that you knew something about Japanese culture.

The Japanese Americans had to demonstrate their loyalty by cooperating with the evacuation by accepting personal suffering and some by giving their lives in the war. Was it right to ask for proof of the loyalty for the citizens of Japanese descent?

JACL board member Shosuke Sasaki stated, "It was racist because everyone else was judged by the usual standard of being innocent until proven guilty whereas we were judged guilty until proven innocent. It was a complete subversion of American principle."

"Congress passed a resolution in 1970 stating that evacuation was wrong. Has justice been really been done," asks commentator Tokuda.

Miyatake said, "From my viewpoint it's not just a case of making a bill to partially offset that property losses. The damage that was done to the human beings--the mass psychological and emotional damage, no one has even considered. Congress has not taken upon itself to correct some of the monetary damages that we refer to."

Some believe it is not too late to compensate the Japanese for the suffering and losses if the American records are ever to be corrected. The program announced the President's signing of the repeal of E.O. 9066. The program stated that the Japanese Americans are asking for justices and assurance that it will never happen again. But this is not just an Japanese American issue. If the Constitutional can be ignored in time of crisis, then everyone's freedom is at stake. The program closed with partial reading of Mike Masaoka's Japanese American Creed. -----o-----



**NEWS JOTTINGS:** Shoreline High School's Thin Blue Line which consists of the Murderers Row of Bill Prince, Bert Mackey, Jeff Yamane and Mike McDonald, placed third in the All-Metro Tourney at Lincoln Feb. 13-14. Bill placed fourth. Mackey and Yamane both won their final match to take first in Metro while McDonald got 2nd. First year wrestler Al Yamaguchi, at 190 pounds, also advanced to the finals. Jeff Yamane beat the number one seeded Bill Williams of Ballard at 129. Yamane had a pin and 15-8, 15-3 wins in his first three matches of the tourney. Al Yamaguchi came through with a win, a 9-3 decision in the 190 lb. division. Tom Nakamichi, son of Mrs. Betty Nakamichi, also placed as did Victor Yagi (son of Tak Yagis) coming in second.

University District 61st annual Chamber of Commerce banquet was held recently. Dwight Benton is the new president. Outgoing president was Andy Shiga . . . Stacy Kennedy and Victor Mizumori were married Feb. 14 in the Assumption Catholic Church. The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raul F. Kennedy, attended the Univ. of Wash. and is attending Northwest College. The bridegroom, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Mizumori, graduated cum laude from Seattle University.

**MILESTONES:** Tadao (George) Kitamura 56, Feb. 11. Seattle Buddhist Church; the Ohmi Club; Tengu Club; Hyaku Do Kai; Seattle Japanese Community Service. Operated the Kokusai Theatre. Survivors include: wife Mitsuye; sons Lance H., Darrell Y., Zen N. Kitamura. Daughter, Elaine M. Kitamura. Mother Mrs. Suye Hiraki, all Seattle; three brothers and two sisters . . . John Hiroshi Nakano 75, Feb. 11. Seattle Buddhist Church and its Men's Fellowship; Hiroshima Club; Hyaku Do Kai; JACL; Japanese Community Service. Operated the 300 Club and the Toyo Cinema. Survivors include: wife Tsuruko; son Terry Tsuyoshi Nakano, both Seattle; one brother and three sisters in Japan . . . Spencer Sadajiro Teranishi, Sr. 84, Feb. 8. Nichiren Buddhist Church, Kishu Club, Meiji Club, Tenen Club, Kokufu Dai Nibun Shigin Kai, Hyaku Do Kai, Seicho No Ie, Nikkei Jin Kai. Survivors include: sons Spencer S., Jr. and Yoshio Teranishi, both Seattle; daughters Mrs. Smith (Sachiko) Hayami, Mrs. Amy Miyatake, both Seattle; Mrs. Kazuo (Kaoru) Teranishi, Japan; two sisters, Mrs. Miyo Wakatsu and Mrs. Yabu Hattori, both Japan . . . Hosaku (Harry) Aoki 87, Feb. 15. Nichiren Buddhist Church, Seattle Japanese Hotel and Apt. Owners Assoc.; Shizuoka Club, Japanese Community Service; "Go" Club and Hyaku Do Kai. Survivors include: wife Toku; daughter Mrs. Roy (Bette) Inui, Seattle . . . Yajuro Yamamoto 76, Feb. 16. Koyasan Buddhist Church, Sai-Fuku Jin; Ehime Kenjin Kai. Survivors include: wife Taka; son Richard E., Seattle; daughters Mrs. James (Ayako) Bidman, Renton; Mrs. Richard (Kazuko) Sugiyama, Seattle; one sister in Japan . . . Grace Sakura Hida (in Japan), Feb. 18. Beloved wife of Daniel K. Hida. She is survived by two daughters Becky and Tanya Hida. Former resident of South Park. She served as missionary in Japan. Later she was teaching the English language . . . Misao Kishida 86, Feb. 20 . . . Kane S. Blanicas 52, Feb. 22 . . . George Nakada (Kirkland) 51, Feb. 23. Services Feb. 27. Father of Stuart, Nancy, Janet and Wayne, all at home. Eight brothers and two sisters . . . Kame Saiki, Services Mar. 8. Seattle Buddhist Church and its Women's Fellowship, Hiroshima Club. Survivors include: son Larry N., and daughter Lani H. Saiki, both Seattle; one brother in Japan . . . Toshio Kojima 52, Mar. 1. Rosary Mar. 4. Mass of Christian Burial Mar. 5. St. Paul's Christian Church . . . Paul Toshio Mizuhata 64, Feb. 29. Seattle Buddhist Church, Japanese Gardeners Assn.; Seattle Hotel and Apt. Owners Assn.; Okayama Club. Survivors include: wife Suyeko; son Richard K., Seattle; daughters Mrs. Tamio (Alice) Kusakabe, Seattle and Mrs. Ronald (Helen) Arie, Fresno. Brothers Takeshi, Los Angeles; Kiyoshi and John K., both Seattle . . .

**BUSINESS:** Yosh Nakagawa, vice president and general manager of Osborn & Ulland, was chairman of the Seattle downtown Presidents' Days which featured sale events sponsored by merchants and members of the Business Promotion Division of the Downtown Seattle Development Association. "To me," Nakagawa said, "downtown is where retailing begins. Customers go to our suburban stores because they know us from downtown. Downtown is where the store owner, managers and buyers go to work every day and it is where you try out new ideas, new lines and merchandise" . . . George Yamane, P.E., spoke on soils examinations as related to site work at the Feb. 17 dinner meeting of the Puget Sound Chapter, Construction Specifications Institute at the N.W. Construction Center Hall. Yamane, principal engineer with Shannon & Wilson, is in charge of the firm's network of soils laboratories covering soils testing world-wide. He gave an overview of the hows and whys that cause soil phenomena occurrences. The talk touched on visual interpretation of soil, examination, the results of borings, importance of rock stratifications, permafrost in cold climate and related subjects. Yamane joined the Seattle based firm in 1955 . . . The first 17 homes in Mill Creek, a 1,073-acre new community in Snohomish County, are under construction and is part of 100-home first phase and in 15 years expected to contain 4,600 homes in 15 years. The United Development Corp. is owner-developer of Mill Creek project. Two Japanese firms, Tokyu Group and Ohbayashi-Gumi Ltd., teamed up with American investors, in United Development. A \$3.5 million clubhouse with 19,000 square feet, six tennis courts and an 18-hole golf course to open in May are included. John Sato & Associates is architect and the Sato Corp., general contractor for the club. Daisaburo Kataoka is president of the United Development . . . The Seattle-First National Bank has announced the promotions of a number of its officers including Daniel A. Reid, vice president, being named manager of the Tokyo branch to replace Mitsutaro Eda who will serve as special counselor. The new assistant vice presidents included Jerry N. Uyeda . . .

#### PARK DEDICATED TO HONOR THE LATE DONALD K. SAKUMA

The Sakuma Viewpoint, the Univ. of Washington's new park on Portage Bay at the foot of Brooklyn Ave. N.E., was dedicated Mar. 4. The park honors Donald K. Sakuma, landscape architect and university faculty member who died in Mar. 1975. Dr. Minoru Masuda, board member, was present at the ceremony to represent JACL. The park will provide the first formal point of public access in the university's west campus. A display of Sakuma's professional works will be exhibited through Mar. 14 at Gould Hall.



FROM THE BOARD (Cont'd from page 1): per day per diem. The motion passes. PNWDC is still looking for corresponding secretary. Mrs. Edna Ellis is carrying on while her replacement is being sought. Seattle Chapter has no officer at the district council level.

Anti-Discrimination-Defamation committee as chaired by Dr. Minoru Masuda said the brochure "Concentration Camps American-style" has been purchased and will be sent out in the March newsletter. Fifty copies of booklet Iva Toguri (d'Aquino): Victim of a Legend were purchased and passed out to board members. "Asian Image in the U.S.: Stereotype and Reality" booklets were mailed out to 11 TV stations and 21 newspaper editors. Two copies were retained for JACL library. One copy of the book "Rice Cycle" was also received which discusses rice as cultural, religious symbol as well as being a food. Motion was passed for the Anti-discrimination-Defamation committee to prepare resolution for repudiation and censuring of S.I. Haya-kawa's recent articles to be presented to the PNWDC meeting.

Issei Concerns, Inc. wants to have JACL representative sit on their board in accordance with Articles of Incorporation since this is a community wide project. President Matsumoto will make an appointment. The progress report for the acquisition of the site shows signing of earnest money agreement with the owner. \$50,000 down payment will have to be made in a short time. A out half of the amount is already pledged.

FIFTH ANNUAL 1000 CLUB GOLF TOURNAMENT will be held Sunday, Aug. 1 at Jackson Park Golf Course, to be followed with awards dinner at Bush Garden Restaurant.

Pete Yoshino, winner in the men's division last year, will be chairman of this year's tournament, (always a fun-filled event), assisted by Frank Hattori, Jim Matsuoka, Kimi Nakanishi, Kiyo Sakahara, Roy Seko, Fred Takagi and Terrance Toda. Susan Otani was the winner in the women's division.

This year, only paid up members and their spouses may compete, so delinquents are urged to bring their membership up to date.

AN OPEN LETTER

"My heart was so blessed at the gracious banquet given in my behalf this past Saturday evening, Feb. 14. May I take this means to personally thank you for your part in bringing so much joy to my heart. I am so grateful for the love expressed by so many.

"Together with the exciting experience of the banquet, I want to thank you for your special contribution in making the gathering so eventful. The glow of your love and expressions of kindness will long linger with me.

"Thank you again for being so thoughtful.

"Sincerely yours, Emery E. Andrews"

HELP REQUESTED IN HOME EC DEPT.

Dear Japanese American Citizens League,

"On behalf of Franklin High School's home economic department, we wish to relate a problem we are facing and to ask your support.

"Inflationary conditions have made the school crisis of every failure even more pronounced, this year we face serious budget problems. At Franklin, with 200 students enrolled in home economics courses daily, we are operating with depleted supplies and equipment. We are soliciting your support in the way of providing for laboratory equipment for one foods classroom (with seven kitchens) and equipment for the serving laboratory, consumarable supplies (fabric and foods) are also needed in order to operate the program from March through June this spring.

"We are asking for your support in order to provide for the home economics students in the Franklin area. Please consider this request. If you wish to contact us call 587-3530.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. Aimee Shigaki

BUDD FUKUI PENS BOOK ON NIKKEI

Seattle, Wash.--Budd Fukui, onetime PC contributor and a 20-year veteran on the Post-Intelligencer staff, is author of "The Japanese American Story" (Dillon Press, Minneapolis, \$6.95), which was published Feb. 12.

Besides chapters on the historical background and Japanese contributions and experiences in America, Mike Masaoka's recollection of the 1942 Evacuation, "Why the Japanese Americans Cooperated," describes with unusual candor the role of JACL had played.

"The cooperative spirit and actions of evacuees themselves shamed many Americans in later years when they learned of that travesty on American justice and constitutional guarantees," he noted.

STUDENTS SUE OVER TRANSFERS

Two Seattle high-school students filed suit in federal court here Feb. 25, charging the Seattle School District with violating their constitutional rights when they were reassigned to Garfield High School last year. The students are Mark Simmons and Arthur Nakamura, both 16, who live in the Garfield attendance area. Their parents or guardians also are plaintiffs in the suits. The students had been attending Ingraham High School, the suits say.

The complaints say Garfield is educationally below the other high schools in the city. The disproportionate number of blacks at Garfield--about 80% for the 1974-75 school year--has made it a racially segregated school, the suits contend. The plaintiffs also accuse the



STUDENTS TRANSFER SUIT (Cont'd): School Board of failing to adjust racial balance within the school, partly because the board has refused to start mandatory bussing and realign attendance area boundaries. If the injunctions are not granted, the suits seek to have Garfield closed and its almost 1,200 students transferred. Another alternative, the suits say is to have all the boundaries redrawn so each school has an equal ratio of black and white students.

--The Seattle Times

Calendar of Events

- Mar. 11-13--The Asian Eclusion Act presentation of "The Year of the Dragon," a play by Frank Chin, at the Ethnic Cultural Theatre, 3940 Brooklyn Ave. N.E. The play, set in San Francisco, concerns four days in the lives of the Eng family, and concerns the family's fight for recognition and identity. Curtain time 8 p.m. and admission is \$2.50 general and \$1.50 for students.
- Mar. 15-19--City Council Chamber hearing on Block Grant with EOC involvement.
- Mar. 17--Regular JACL monthly meeting with President John H. Matsumoto presiding. 8 p.m. at the JACL office, 526 S. Jackson St. Refreshments. Everyone welcome.
- 19-21--Benefit Japanese Baptist Church Mt. Herman Fund featuring "The Round Wasteland" and "Spoonful of Happiness." Fri. & Sat. 6:00 & 9:30 p.m.; Sunday 6:00 & 7:30 p.m. at Toyo Cinema.
- 20--NVC's annual installation dinner-dance at the Elks Lodge 92. The Rev. Paul M. Nagano, national director of Asian American Ministries of the American Baptist Churches of U.S.A. to speak. He was the first executive secretary of Japanese Evangelical Missionary Society. He served 8½ years in Honolulu's Makiki Christian Church. He came to Seattle Japanese Baptist Church in 1971. Tickets are \$10.00 per person. Jack Shiota and Jiro Namatame are in charge of tickets. Tom Tsutakawa is general chairman. Cocktail from 6 p.m. with dinner at 7 p.m. Dancing from 9:30 p.m. with Don Glenn and his 7-piece orchestra.
- 20-21 and 27-28--All Oriental Handicap Bowling Tournament at Imperial Lanes sponsored by the Greater Seattle Nisei Bowling Association and sanctioned by the ABC and WIBC. Paul Minato, general chairman. Assisting on the committee are Joyce Nakamura, Pat Edamura, Diana Namba, Mary Fujita, Yoyo Mikami, Fumi Yamasaki, Jiro Namatame, Jack Shiota, Yosh Tsue, Bob Matsuura, Rodney Namba, Joe Ohashi, Curtis Fukuhara and Calvin Yabuki.
- 27--The Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs open session from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 1610 S. King St.
- 27-28--Quarterly session of the PNWDC with Moses Lake Chapter as host.
- April 9--Deadline for JACL newsletter, Mail articles, news clippings, announcements and press releases to: c/o (editor) Eira Nagaoka, 2809 N.E. 54th St., Seattle, WA 98105.
- 14--Newsletter mailing night. JACL office from 7:30 p.m. Please come and help.
- 18--Benefit Easter Pancake Breakfast sponsored by Troop 53, Pack 53, Girl Scouts and Brownies at the Japanese Baptist Church from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. \$1.50 for adults and \$1.00 for children 12 years and under.
- May 7-8--Benefit Japanese Baptist Church sukiyaki dinner.
- June 20-26--24th Biennial National JACL Convention at the Sacramento Inn with Sacramento Chapter as host. Theme: "A Proud Legacy" and promises good programming.
- July 17--Taiyo Club Golden Jubilee Celebration with its fifth reunion from 6:30 p.m. at the Nisei Veterans Hall from 6:30 p.m. Salty Mizuta, chairman.
- 22-25--Nisei Veterans Reunion in Chicago with Chicago Sheraton as reunion headquarters.
- Aug. 1--Fifth annual 1000 Club Golf Tournament at Jackson Park Golf Course to be followed with awards dinner at Bush Garden.

LATE ADD: April 6--Od.ri Festival at the Opera House sponsored by Japan Ministry of Education with 40 folk dancers from Japan in colorful costumes. \$4 to \$6 admissions.

"TO ANDY WITH LOVE" was the theme as 700well-wishers came to the community recognition banquet for the Rev. Emery E. Andrews at the Spanish Ballroom on St. Valentine's Day. There was the usual social hour complete with ice and glasses with non-alcoholic beverages. Yoshitada Nakagawa was the MC. Tak Omoto was the general chairperson. Invocation by the Rev. Dr. Paul M. Nagano and benediction by the Rev. Ai Chih Tsai. Greetings were given by John H. Matsumoto, JACL; John Kusakabe, Betsuin; Jack Shiota, vice commander of NVC pinch hitting for commander Dick Narasaki who was in Portland as installation officer for the Oregon Nisei Vets; Genji Mihara, Japanese Community Service; Sono Uchida, Consul General of Japan office; and Dean Charles Z. Smith of the Univ. of Washington School of Law and the president of the American Baptist Churches, U.S.A. Seattle Buddhist Church presented a citation to the Rev. Andrews and among other gifts from the community was the color TV set.

Tak Omoto, chairperson for the banquet, would like to hear from anyone who has tape recorded the second half portion of the recognition program. Call 722-6719.

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# concentration camps American-style



Guard towers, barbed wire fences, military security, loss of civil and constitutional rights. . . all are evidence that American citizens were prisoners in their own country. There were no charges, no trials, no due process, and most im-

portantly, no guilt; nevertheless, innocent citizens were incarcerated in American style concentration camps. Tule Lake, California.  
(Photo: National Archives, Washington, D.C.)

## RACISM, GREED AND HYSTERIA LED TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS

By EDISON UNO

Lecturer, Asian American Studies  
San Francisco State University

From various quarters within and without the Japanese American community there has been vocal opposition to any reference to the wartime incarceration in War Relocation Authority camps of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry. That opposition has often raised its ugly head in terms of critics who claim that the entire episode should be forgotten; that it is past history and of very little importance to the children of evacuees and internees during World War II.

Often the critics are second generation Japanese Americans, Nisei or their children called Sansei. It is not surprising that there are segments of the Japanese Ameri-

can community who protest any exposure or illumination of this tragic event in American history. They are probably the same Americans who would deny that America's history is a chain of repressive acts against ethnic minorities and other disadvantaged people. The cruel and inhumane treatment of the Native Americans is the most vivid example—a tragedy which exist to this very day.

The Evacuation and relocation experience is part of the Japanese American heritage. It is history which no one can deny. It is a legacy that will be etched in the annals of history, whether we like it or not. Therefore, it seems to me that we who survived the experience have a responsibility to make certain that our personal perspectives are documented in the many interpretations of this historic event in our lives.

Other critics have arrogantly challenged the personal interpretation of that experience because it conflicts with their biased views.

I suspect the possibilities of two motivations for this opposition as found from time to time in the vernacular press. It is my contention that these people are genuine super-racists and any reference to the Evacuation experience brings forth their true color, white supremacists of the worst kind. Secondly, if not super-racists, they belong to that school who suffer from a deep sense of guilt. A guilt that attempts to justify the great injustice, the violation of basic constitutional rights, the denial of human decency and humanity, the wrongful imprisonment of American citizens and the gross mistreatment of innocent citizens. Their rationale usually attempts to glorify the "good food, the peaceful and protective atmosphere of the camps, the military necessity, and other factors" which they pro-

fess made the Evacuation and relocation a good experience.

Unfortunately, those who foster that rationale have access to public media and receive a great deal of exposure to perpetuate their distorted and racist ideas. Any person of Japanese ancestry who falls prey to this line commits the unpardonable sin. Non-Japanese who advocate this rationale are either poorly informed, ignorant, or intentionally bigoted.

### A key word

One of the key words which exposes the difference between those who can appreciate the traumatic experience versus those who always attempt to justify it, is the reference made to the camps or centers as "concentration camps."

That term with all of its emotional connotations is often sufficient to trigger the debate between the two schools of thought. No matter how one qualifies the term "concentration camp," the racists can-



**THE TEN WORLD WAR II  
"RELOCATION" CAMPS**

(The maximum population is given for each camp along with the dates of its operation)

- POSTON, ARIZONA (17,814)  
5/8/42 to 11/28/45
- TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA (18,789)  
5/27/42 to 3/20/46
- MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA (10,046)  
6/1/42 to 11/21/45
- GILA RIVER, ARIZONA (13,348)  
7/20/42 to 11/11/45
- MINIDOKA, IDAHO (9,397)  
8/10/42 to 10/28/45
- HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING (10,764)  
8/12/42 to 11/10/45
- GRANADA, COLORADO (AMACHE) (7,318)  
8/27/42 to 10/15/45
- TOPAZ, UTAH (8,350)  
9/11/42 to 10/31/45
- ROHWER, ARKANSAS (9,475)  
9/18/42 to 11/30/45
- JEROME, ARKANSAS (8,497)  
10/6/42 to 6/30/44



not accept its usage in connection with the Japanese American experience.

Many people have charged that the term was invented or created by the radical elements in our community, namely young Sansei students or outspoken Nisei. I have used the term many times myself; however, I usually qualify it by referring to my internment in an "American-style concentration camp."

From a purely academic point of view, the dictionary definition include: a camp where prisoners of war, enemy aliens, and political prisoners are confined. (The American Heritage Dictionary states: 1. a place where troops are massed, as before distribution. 2. a place in which enemy aliens or prisoners of war are kept under guard. 3. a place of confinement for those considered dangerous to the regime: used especially in Nazi Germany for antifascists, Jews, etc.

If one wishes to become very technical, the camps can be defined in a generic sense as all being "concentration camps" although there were some specific differences in the jurisdiction, classification of inmates, treatment, and control.

There were 15 official Assembly Centers operated by the War-time Civil Control Administration, an extension

of the U.S. Army. The camps were located at Puyallup, Washington; Portland, Oregon; Marysville, Sacramento, Tanforan, Stockton, Turlock, Salinas, Merced, Pinedale, Fresno, Tulare, Santa Anita, and Pomona, California; and Mayer, Arizona. These camps were all temporary quarters for evacuees while WRA camps were being constructed inland.

The War Relocation Authority built ten camps where American Japanese were concentrated. In some camps, the citizen population outnumbered the citizen population outside the barb wire fences and theoretically if the Nisei could exercise their right to vote in that county or district, many evacuees could have been elected to public office because most of the camps were located in sparsely populated areas of the United States. The WRA camps included Topaz, Utah; Poston, Arizona; Gila, Arizona; Granada, Colorado; Heart Mountain, Wyoming; Jerome, Arkansas; Manzanar, California; Minidoka, Idaho; Rohwer, Arkansas; and Tule Lake, California.

Some of the lesser known camps were technically called internment camps and were operated by the U.S. Department of Justice. Many of the Issei arrested by the FBI were transferred to internment

**THE ASSEMBLY CENTERS**

Name of Center	Dates	Peak Pop.
Puyallup, Washington (fairgrounds)	Apr. 28 to Sept. 12, 1942	7,390
Portland, Oregon (livestock expo. hall)	May 2 to Sept. 10, 1942	3,676
Marysville, California	May 8 to June 29, 1942	2,451
Sacramento, California	May 6 to June 26, 1942	4,739
Tanforan Racetrack (near San Francisco)	Apr. 28 to Oct. 13, 1942	7,816
Stockton, California	May 10 to Oct. 17, 1942	4,271
Turlock, California	Apr. 30 to Aug. 12, 1942	3,661
Salinas, California	Apr. 27 to July 4, 1942	3,586
Merced, California	May 6 to Sept. 15, 1942	4,508
Pinedale, California	May 7 to July 23, 1942	4,792
Fresno, California	May 6 to Oct. 30, 1942	5,120
Tulare, California	Apr. 30 to Sept. 4, 1942	4,978
Santa Anita Racetrack Los Angeles	May 7 to Oct. 27, 1942	18,719
Pomona, California	May 7 to Aug. 14, 1942	5,434
Mayer, Arizona	May 7 to June 2, 1942	245

**U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE INTERNMENT CAMPS**

Fort Missoula, Montana	Santa Fe, New Mexico
Lordsburg, New Mexico	Livingston, Louisiana
Crystal City, Texas	Seagoville, Texas
Fort Lincoln, Bismark, North Dakota	

camps at Missoula, Montana; Bismarck, North Dakota; Santa Fe and Lordsburg, New Mexico; Livingston, Louisiana; and Crystal City, Texas.

The Crystal City Internment Camp was unique because it was the last camp to close in 1947. Internees at Crystal City included Germans, Italians, Peruvian-Japanese, Japanese from Hawaii, the last contingent of renunciants from Tule Lake, some 300 Indonesian sailors, as well as mainland Issei and Nisei who were reunited with the alien head of household arrested by the FBI.

A research of all pre-evacuation material discloses that no matter what Japanese Americans call their confinement, whether they were assembly centers, relocation camps, detention camps, internment camps, or concentration camps, the records clearly indicate that the most objectionable term, "concentration camp" was used extensively by government officials, military leaders, politicians, and writers, all incidentally being non-Japanese.

A chronology of official statements made by non-Japanese who used the term "concentration camp" extensively indicates that it was widely used and had common acceptance by the majority of people who urged the removal of American Japanese in 1942.

All of the following quotes are documented in the footnote references:

"all . . . enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." American Legion, War Council, Jan. 5, 1942 (fn 1).

" . . . all Japanese, whether citizens or not . . . placed in inland concentration camps." Secretary of War, Henry L. Stinson, Jan. 6, 1942 (fn 2).

"A patriotic native-born Japanese, if he wants to make his contribution, will submit himself to a concentration camp." Los Angeles Congressman Leland Ford, Jan. 20, 1942 (fn 3).

" . . . immediate steps be taken to see that all enemy aliens be placed in concentration camps." Vice-Commander Tracy E. Hicks, Jan. 27, 1942 (fn 4).

"all Japanese who are known to hold dual citizenship . . . be placed in concentration camps." Joint Immigration Committee, Jan. 1942 (fn 5).

" . . . word of mouth discussions (continue) with a surprisingly large number of people expressing themselves as in favor of sending all Japanese to concentration camps." Government Intelligence Agency, Jan. 1942 (fn 6).

" . . . immediate transfer of all Japanese aliens to concentration camps established in the interior regions." Pasadena Chamber of Commerce, Feb. 3, 1942 (fn 7).

" . . . for catching every Japanese in America, Alaska, and Hawaii now and putting them in concentration camps and shipping them back to Asia as soon as possible." Congressman John Rankin of Mississippi, Feb. 1942 (fn 8).

"Japanese, irrespective of whether they were Nisei or not, were being subjected to much harsher treatment than Germans and Italians and huge numbers of them were being interned in concentration camps." Los Angeles Times, Feb. 21, 1942 (fn 9).

" . . . kept in concentration camps, not the reception centers Eisenhower had been talking about." Governor Nels Smith of Wyoming, March, 1942 (fn 10).

A resolution urging that all Japanese and their descendants be placed in a "concentration camp under the supervision of the federal government." County Supervisors Association of California, 1942 (fn 11).

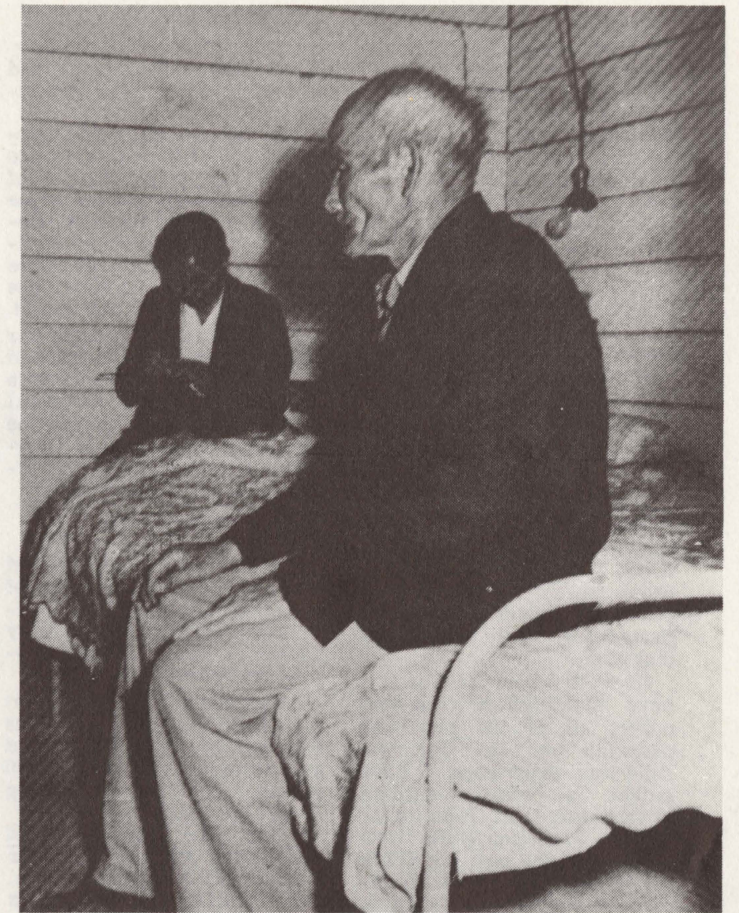
"It was rather, in Life magazine's words, 'a concentration camp' designed eventually to incarcerate . . ." Life Magazine, April 6, 1942 (fn 12).

"The United States could raise (them) 100 victims selected out of (our) concentration camps (for German Bundists, Italian Fascists, and many Japanese." Westbrook Pegler, syndicated columnist, Dec. 9, 1941 (fn 13).

"The official conception by state officers of the type of program best suited to the situation was one on concentration camps with workers being farmed out to work under armed guards." The Relocation Program, Page 7, 1942 (fn 14).

" . . . the indisputable facts exhibit a clear violation of constitutional rights . . . it is the case of convicting a citizen as a punishment for not submitting to imprisonment in a concentration camp, based on his ancestry, and solely because of his ancestry, without evidence or inquiry concerning his loyalty and good disposition towards the United States." U.S. Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts (Korematsu vs. U.S. 323 U.S. 214: 65 S. Ct. 193-198), 1944 (fn 15).

"A concentration camp is one in which innocent citizens are imprisoned without charge of crime being lodged against them and held without hearing of any sort before a com-



For many of the older evacuees, the internment shattered their hopes of the American dream. The majority lost all of their life savings, families were separated, as life became one of despair, hopelessness and uncertainty.

petent tribunal." American Civil Liberties Union lawyer, 1944 (fn 16).

" . . . whether or not a citizen of the United States, may because he is of Japanese ancestry, be confined in barbed-wire stockade euphemistically termed assembly centers or relocation centers actually concentration camps." ACLU (Korematsu vs. U.S.) Dec. 18, 1944 (fn 17).

"The logical implication of our present concentration camps is the deportation after the war of all Japanese — aliens and American citizens alike."—by Charles Ogletree. The Nation, June 6, 1942.

" . . . we must move the Japanese in this country into a concentration camp somewhere, some place, and do it damn quickly." Repr. A. J. Elliott, House of Representatives (fn 18).

The foregoing quotations are but a sample of the many, many references made in the public print using the term "concentration camp" to describe the living compounds of Japanese Americans during the evacuation periods of 1942 to 1946. All of these statements were made a quarter century before the emergence of the Asian American movement.

As much as anyone today among vocal Nisei or Sansei would like to take credit for coining the term, I'm afraid the over-whelming evidence indicates that the common use of the emotional term can be credited to non-Japanese long before it was revived in contemporary and popular usage.

Coincidentally, the term has been further promoted by non-Japanese authors who have published books with such titles as *America's Concentration Camps* by Allan R. Bosworth 1968; Roger Daniel's *Concentration Camps, U.S.A. 1971*; and Paul Bailey's paperback title, *Concentration Camp U.S.A.* Of the many Japanese American authors who have written about the experience, the term has not been used in any of the titles, to my knowledge.

One of my favorite quotes is from Yale Professor of Law, Eugene V. Rostow, an eminent constitutional law authority who wrote in *Harper's Magazine* in September, 1945:

"One hundred thousand persons were sent to concentration camps on a record which wouldn't support a conviction for stealing a dog."

Co-authors Audrie Girdner and Anne Loftis in *The Great Betrayal* state on page 237,



"Though Roosevelt called the centers concentration camps in an October 20, 1942, press conference, the WRA insisted they were not." It seems to me that the President of the United States who issued Executive Order 9066 has a right to call the camps whatever he wants and if a subordinate agency had a different semantic interpretation, the almighty power of the office of the President would and should prevail.

Quoting from *The Great Betrayal* again, on page 251 the authors write, "Perhaps the most inflammatory proposal, because it was more widely publicized, was the so-called 'concentration camp' bill, introduced by Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee. Fortunately, the bill failed in Congress, but its provisions were publicized extensively and reflected the public attitude of that time.

Over the past 25 years I have attempted to read and collect all of the published materials on the Japanese American experience. I have taught a course entitled "Evacuation and Relocation" at San Francisco State University for the past six years.

I do not claim to be an expert on the subject; however I am a serious student of this facet of our history. If I can claim any credentials at all to my personal interest, perhaps the fact that I was one of the internees held for the longest duration.

When I was released in the fall of 1946, I remember the Officer-in-Charge of our camp telling me that I was the last American citizen released and I had the dubious distinction of being held four and a half years, a record for any Nisei.

Two years ago, I had an opportunity to review my government files in the National Archives and it confirmed the fact that I had been imprisoned a total of 1,647 days.

I have come to the conclusion that those who have strong objections to the current use of the term "concentration camps" are probably reacting from a deep sense of guilt or shame. In 1968 when Ray Okamura initiated the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (the Detention Camp Law), I was privileged to work with him as national JACL co-chairman.

During the three year campaign which followed, we realized how strong the latent racist feelings were still directed towards Japanese Americans.

Over the years, we have attempted to educate our community and the public as to the real reasons for our internment. The popular exhibit and book sponsored by the California Historical Society

entitled "Executive Order 9066" has been read and viewed by millions of Americans.

The documentary film produced by NBC two years ago called "Guilty By Reason of Race" was televised on prime time on national network television with an estimated audience of ten million or more viewers. In my opinion, the story must be told and retold.

Last year, the essence of our heritage was officially adopted by the State of California when it registered historical landmark No. 850 through the efforts of the Manzanar Committee and the JACL. The attractive bronze plaque reads:

#### MANZANAR

"In the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order No. 9066, issued on February 19, 1942.

"Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps, was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers, confining 10,000 persons, the majority being American citizens.

"May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism, and economic exploitation never emerge again."

With apologies to Gertrude Stein's famous quote, "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose." I would like to put to rest any controversy by concluding, "Concentration camp is a concentration camp is a concentration camp is a concentration camp."

#### FOOTNOTES

1—tenBroek, Jacobus, Barnhart, Edward N., & Matson, Floyd W., *Prejudice, War, and the Constitution*, University of California Press, 1954, p. 376, footnote 58.

2—Daniels, Roger, *Concentration Camps, U.S.A., Japanese Americans and World War II*, New York: Holt Rinehart & Winston, Inc., 1971, p. 47.

3—tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit., p. 77.

4—Ibid, p. 79.

5—Daniels, op. cit., p. 62.

6—tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit. p. 375, footnote 46.

7—Ibid, p. 87.

8—Girdner, Audrie & Loftis, Anne, *The Great Betrayal*, Toronto: The Macmillan Co., 1969, p. 124.

9—Daniels, op. cit., p. 94.

10—Ibid, p. 77.

11—Girdner & Loftis, op. cit., p. 146.

12—Daniels, op. cit., p. 33.

13—tenBroek, Barnhart, and Matson, op. cit., p. 123.

14—Ibid, p. 385, footnote 47.

15—Petersen, William, *Japanese Americans*, New York: Random House, 1971, p. 98.

16—Daniels, op. cit., p. 137.

17—Leighton, Alexander, *The Governing of Men: General Principles and Recommendations Based on Experience at a Japanese Relocation Camp*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1945, p. 30.

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## WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND AND FOURTH ARMY WARTIME CIVIL CONTROL ADMINISTRATION

Presidio of San Francisco, California

May 3, 1942

# INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL PERSONS OF JAPANESE ANCESTRY

Living in the Following Area:

All of that portion of the county of Alameda, State of California, within the boundary beginning at the point where the westerly limits of the City of Oakland meet San Francisco Bay; thence westerly and following the westerly limits of said city to U. S. Highway No. 20; thence westerly and easterly on said Highway No. 20 to its intersection with California State Highway No. 21; thence westerly on said Highway No. 21 to its intersection, at or near Warm Springs, with California State Highway No. 17; thence westerly on said Highway No. 17 to the Alameda Santa Clara County line; thence westerly and following said county line to San Francisco Bay; thence westerly and following the shoreline of San Francisco Bay to the point of beginning.

Pursuant to the provisions of Civilian Exclusion Order No. 34, the Headquarters, dated May 3, 1942, all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and non-alien, will be evacuated from the above area by 12 o'clock noon, P. M. T., Saturday, May 9, 1942.

No Japanese person living in the above area will be permitted to change residence after 12 o'clock noon, P. M. T., Sunday, May 3, 1942, without obtaining special permission from the representative of the Commanding General, Northern California Sector, at the Civil Control Station located at:

920 "C" Street,  
Hayward, California.

Such permits will only be granted for the purpose of visiting members of a family, or in cases of grave emergency. The Civil Control Station is equipped to assist the Japanese population affected by this evacuation in the following ways:

1. Give advice and instructions on the evacuation.
2. Provide services with respect to the management, leasing, sale, storage or other disposition of most kinds of property, such as real estate, business and professional equipment, household goods, boats, automobiles and livestock.
3. Provide temporary residence elsewhere for all Japanese in family groups.
4. Transport persons and a limited amount of clothing and equipment to their new residence.

#### The Following Instructions Must Be Observed:

1. A responsible member of each family, preferably the head of the family, or the person in whose name most of the property is held, and each individual living alone, will report to the Civil Control Station to receive further instructions. This must be done between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Monday, May 4, 1942; or between 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. on Tuesday, May 5, 1942.

2. Evacuees must carry with them on departure for the Assembly Center, the following property:

- (a) Bedding and linens (no mattress) for each member of the family.
- (b) Toilet articles for each member of the family.
- (c) Extra clothing for each member of the family.
- (d) Sufficient knives, forks, spoons, plates, bowls and cups for each member of the family.
- (e) Essential personal effects for each member of the family.

All items carried will be securely packaged, tied and plainly marked with the name of the owner and numbered in accordance with instructions obtained at the Civil Control Station. The size and number of packages is limited to that which can be carried by the individual or family group.

3. No pets of any kind will be permitted.
4. No personal items and no household goods will be shipped to the Assembly Center.
5. The United States Government through its agencies will provide for the storage, at the sole risk of the owner, of the more substantial household items, such as irons, washing machines, pianos and other heavy furniture. Cooking utensils and other small items will be accepted for storage if crated, packed and plainly marked with the name and address of the owner. Only one name and address will be used by a given family.
6. Each family, and individual living alone, will be furnished transportation to the Assembly Center or will be authorized to travel by private automobile in a supervised group. All instructions pertaining to the movement will be obtained at the Civil Control Station.

Go to the Civil Control Station between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Monday, May 4, 1942, or between the hours of 8:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., Tuesday, May 5, 1942, to receive further instructions.

J. L. DeWITT  
Lieutenant General, U. S. Army  
Commanding

WAR CIVILIAN EXCLUSION ORDER NO. 34

Civilian Exclusion Order posted in West Coast locations early in 1942 to instruct persons of Japanese ancestry.

For further information or for speakers, contact:

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515 Ninth Avenue  
San Francisco, California 94118  
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OR:

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