

NIKKEI FOR CIVIL RIGHTS & REDRESS VISUAL COMMUNICATIONS

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

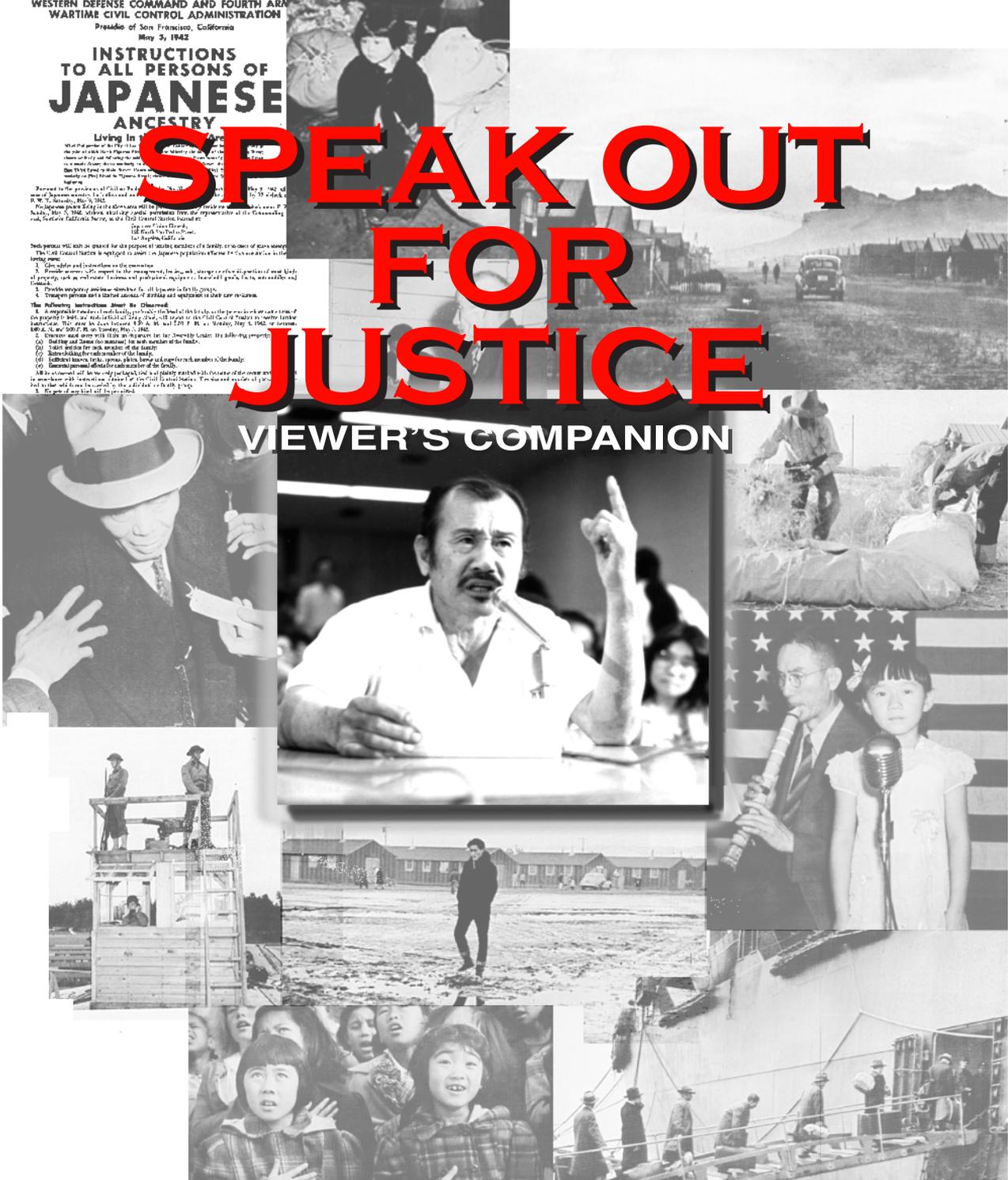
Living in the United States
Persons of Japanese ancestry living in the United States are hereby notified that the War Relocation Authority has been established to provide for the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast to the interior of the United States. The War Relocation Authority is a Federal Government agency established by Executive Order on May 3, 1942, and is authorized to provide for the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast to the interior of the United States. The War Relocation Authority is a Federal Government agency established by Executive Order on May 3, 1942, and is authorized to provide for the relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast to the interior of the United States.

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SPEAK OUT FOR JUSTICE

VIEWER'S COMPANION



COMMISSION ON WARTIME RELOCATION AND INTERNMENT OF CIVILIANS THE LOS ANGELES HEARINGS AUGUST 4 - 6, 1981

FUNDED IN PART BY GRANTS FROM THE
NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE-JAPANESE AMERICAN CONFINEMENT SITES
CIVIL LIBERTIES PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND

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ORDERING INFORMATION

Information about the set of thirteen DVDs comprising the video record of the 1981 Los Angeles Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) with the Viewer's Companion can be obtained from the Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress (formerly the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations, NCRR) and Visual Communications (VC).

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

National Coalition for Redress/Reparations and Visual Communications. Viewers companion: speak out for justice

1. Japanese Americans--Evacuation and relocation, 1942-1945.
2. World War, 1939-1945--Personal narratives, American.
3. Japanese Americans--Civil rights. I. Title

Cover photos: Dorothea Lange National Archives; Charles Hamasaki by UNITY Newspaper; Clem Albers, National Archives; R.H. Ross, WRA; Frank Steward, WRA.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The members of the Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress (formerly the National Coalition for Redress & Reparations) and Visual Communications project committee thank all of the volunteers who contributed to the successful completion of *Speak Out for Justice!*

We would also like to extend our thanks to the following participants in the 1981 CWRIC hearings:

- 1) all of the testifiers, many of whom had never spoken in public before. They mustered up their courage to tell the Commissioners and the public about their real-life experiences and inspired the community to push forward for reparations.
- 2) the NCRR volunteers whose logistical help made it possible for several of the testifiers to appear before the Commission. They typed testimonies, arranged for transportation, served refreshments, and dispensed information. Most continued their activism for many years in order to make redress a reality.
- 3) the interpreters and translators who made the Los Angeles CWRIC hearings accessible to the Japanese-speaking public.
- 4) the volunteer camera crews from Visual Communications who taped the twenty-five hours of testimonies and the accompanying community activities.

Additionally we thank all the participants, the interns and volunteers, who assisted in digitized the videotapes, captioning and translating the testimonies. These videotapes and now DVDs have passed through many hands assisted by various grants through the years.

Note: Today with the proliferation of material on the internet, information on the experiences of Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States during this period in history is prolific with many sites providing extensive information. That was not the case when we started this in 1981.



FOREWORD

In 1942 the lives of over 120,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry were set into turmoil by an executive order issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. At least 117,000 Japanese Americans were imprisoned by the United States government in detention centers, Department of Justice internment camps, temporary assembly centers and permanent concentration camps. Thousands of others lost their jobs and homes. The mass incarceration and the deprivation of the civil and constitutional rights of innocent men, women and children by their own government was unprecedented in modern American history.

The arrest of persons of Japanese ancestry began shortly after Japanese armed forces bombed Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Within days of the bombing, over 2,000 Japanese Americans, mostly Japanese nationals with permanent residency status, were arrested and detained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the United States and in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii. Community and business leaders, Japanese language school teachers, newspaper editors, temple priests, and church ministers were among those arrested. The families of the detained often did not know where their loved ones had been taken, and for some, it was years before they were reunited.

On February 19, 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed into law Executive Order 9066, which made it possible for the United States military to remove Japanese Americans from their homes and incarcerate them in remote regions of the United States. In Military Area No. 1 (the area extending approximately 100 miles inland from the coasts of Washington, Oregon, and California; and the southern half of Arizona), persons of Japanese ancestry were ordered onto buses, trains, and trucks for imprisonment in local, temporary (assembly) centers and then, a few months later, to concentration camps (relocation centers). The internees were surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by military police.

In order to avoid incarceration, more than 4,000 Japanese Americans gathered what few possessions they could take and moved inland before the anticipated order to report to Reception Centers was received. As voluntary evacuees, these individuals and families faced the hardships of beginning a new life in often-hostile communities. They lived as farm workers, sharecroppers, domestics, and laborers. Japanese Americans working for inland railroad and mine companies were fired from their jobs because of their nationality and perceived "threat" to national security.

The War Relocation Authority (WRA) "evacuation program" lasted until June 30, 1946. The last WRA concentration camp closed in March 1946. However, the Department of Justice's, Crystal City Internment Camp in Texas, which held Japanese, Italian and German nationals, as well as Japanese American citizens, did not close until 1948. At the Crystal City camp was a large contingent of Japanese Latin Americans forcibly brought there by the United States State Department for use in hostage exchange programs (to be traded for captured Americans in Japan).

In 1948, the Japanese American Claims Act provided very limited restitution to internees who were able to provide receipts and proof of property losses suffered during the removal from their homes. It was not until the mid-1970's, however, that a viable movement began to seek redress for the unconstitutional acts that had occurred in 1942. Individuals and organizations such as the Japanese American Citizens League and the organizations that later formed the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRP) began to actively campaign for redress. The National Council for Japanese American Redress first sought redress through legislation and then later, in 1983, by filing a multibillion-dollar class-action lawsuit against the United States. The Japanese American community signaled its support for redress in polls conducted by, for example, the Los Angeles Japanese American community newspaper, *The Rafu Shimpo*. In 1979, Japanese American members of Congress pressed for the passage of two bills, S. 1647 in the Senate and H.R. 5499 in the House of Representatives, to establish the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC).

The Commission, composed of nine commissioners appointed by President Jimmy Carter, started its work in 1981. Its mission was to review the effects of internment on Americans and to investigate the role of the military in the internment. Besides extensive research done by the Commission, hearings were held in six United States cities to carry out that mission. Joan Z. Bernstein, legal counsel for the Department of Health and Human Services, was the chairperson. The other members of the CWRIC were Edward W. Brooke, former U.S. Senator; Father Robert F. Drinan, Jesuit priest and president of Americans for Democratic Action; Arthur S. Flemming, chair of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, former Supreme Court Justice; Father Ishmael V. Gromoff, from the Aleutian Islands; Representative Daniel E. Lungren from Long Beach, CA; Philadelphia Federal District Court Judge William M. Marutani, the lone Japanese American commissioner; and Hugh B. Mitchell, former U.S. Senator. Commissioners Flemming, Goldberg, Lungren, Marutani, and Mitchell attended the Los Angeles hearings.

In 1983, the Commission issued its report to Congress, in which it concluded that "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 founded upon military considerations. The broad historical causes that shaped these decisions were race prejudice, war hysteria and a failure of political leadership." Among the recommended remedies were: an apology be offered for the grave injustice done; the President pardon those who were convicted of offenses based on refusal to accept treatment that discriminated on the basis of race or ethnicity; a foundation be established for educational and humanitarian purposes related to the wartime events; and a fund be established to provide individual monetary compensation of \$20,000 to each of the surviving persons excluded from their residence pursuant to Executive Order 9066 (this recommendation was favored by all commissioners except Commissioner Lungren).

The report was followed five years later by the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988. It provided an apology signed by the President of the United States to Japanese American citizens and permanent residents for the fundamental injustice of the exclusion, removal and internment; authorized individual restitution of \$20,000 to each eligible individual; and provided for the establishment of an education fund to inform the American public about the internment experience in hopes of preventing the recurrence of any similar event in the future.

In 1981, the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations and Visual Communications, fully aware of the historic nature of the Commission hearings and their potential educational value to the community and public, collaborated to videotape the Los Angeles hearings of the CWRIC. The videotaping of the hearings was very much a grassroots undertaking. More than twenty individuals with varying degrees of production skill and experience volunteered their time towards the task of recording the three full days (and one evening) of testimonies. The production budget was minimal and other than the cost of videotape stock born by NCRP, the cameras, videotape recorder and other equipment were donated as in-kind contributions. Because of the limited budget and the number of hours of coverage, there was little choice but to use the consumer-grade VHS tape format. Due to these factors, the quality of the recordings varies. There are sections of the tapes that are technically marginal, containing interruptions in the audio, inconsistent color balance, soft focus, and unsteadiness. Also the passage of seventeen years since the tapes were recorded has resulted in dropouts (temporary interruptions) in the video signal due to deterioration of the tape emulsion.

However, despite these inconsistencies in quality as judged by contemporary standards of video production, the videotapes remain a clear and compelling documentation of a significant event in the Japanese American Redress Movement and in the ongoing pursuit of justice in this country. The preservation of these tapes in digital form will insure that future generations of Americans will be able to witness firsthand the powerful and profoundly moving testimonies from this critical chapter in American history.



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INTRODUCTION

Speak Out For Justice is a record of the testimony presented at the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) held in Los Angeles on August 4-6, 1981. The record consists of thirteen videotapes holding twenty-five hours of dramatic testimony given by 153 witnesses.

In 1980 Congress established the CWRIC and entrusted it with the responsibility of reviewing "the facts and circumstances" surrounding the mass internment of Japanese-Americans during the Second World War. To accomplish its assigned task, the CWRIC conducted hearings throughout the country--in Washington, D.C., New York City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Chicago, and other sites.

Some Japanese-Americans initially opposed the very idea of a commission. Since they believed that the injustice of their wartime internment was an already proven fact, they argued that it would be meaningless for Japanese-Americans to appear before a commission to give testimony regarding the injustice committed against them. Once the CWRIC was established, however, hundreds of Japanese-Americans stepped forward to give testimony before the commission.

The Los Angeles hearings, conducted in a tense, emotionally-charged atmosphere, were unique in two ways. To begin with, they were the first hearings at which Japanese-Americans appeared in large numbers to testify. The overwhelming majority were former internees who represented a broad spectrum of the Japanese-American community. More importantly, as the hearings got underway, the hearings became a rite of passage, not only for the Japanese-American witnesses, but for the many Japanese-Americans in the audience as well. Together, they relived their wartime internment with renewed feelings of intense anger, pain, and resentment.

The witnesses at the Los Angeles hearings gave moving testimony. They recounted personal stories of broken lives, of families torn asunder, of promising careers ruined or delayed, of crippling physical effects and psychological disorders, and of the loss of personal and real property. But, above all else, they spoke of the humiliation they had had to endure when they were deprived of their liberty and branded as disloyal Americans causing many to lose faith and trust in their own government.

In the end, the hearings served as a cathartic vehicle through which Japanese-Americans unburdened themselves of the negative legacy of their wartime internment by bearing personal witness to the massive injustice committed against them. In this sense, *Speak Out For Justice* is an invaluable and indispensable source for understanding the Japanese-American internment experience from the perspective of the internees themselves.

Yuji Ichioka
Research Associate and
Adjunct Associate Professor of History, UCLA

SUMMARY of TESTIMONIES

COMMISSION on WARTIME RELOCATION and INTERNMENT of CIVILIANS HEARINGS IN LOS ANGELES

STATEMENTS OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

1. S. I. Hayakawa

U.S. Senator

Disc 1

Sen. Hayakawa talks about the history of AsiaAmericans in the United States from before the Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 to the signing of Executive Order 9066. Hayakawa (a Canadian citizen who was not interned during World War II) surmises that life in camp was a happy time and asserts that the term “concentration camp” is a misnomer. He justifies the evacuation as necessary for the safety of the Japanese Americans and opposes redress. He lauds the camp artists and the Nisei who volunteered for military service.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Goldberg questions the Senator and comments about the death camps for the Jews and the protection of Americans under the Constitution of the United States. He cites court cases such as *Korematsu v. United States* and *Boling v. Sharp*.
- Commissioner Marutani discusses appropriate “reparations” and “redress.”

2. Barbara Marumoto

Hawaii House of Representatives

Disc 1

Representative Marumoto was interned at TANFORAN with her family who had lived in San Francisco. She describes the deplorable living conditions at TANFORAN and the severe economic and psychological wounds suffered by those affected by Executive Order 9066. Some Hawaiians were also detained and lived under martial law. She supports redress and a community fund for scholarships and for Japanese community centers. She also supports a “National Day of Remembrance.”

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Mitchell asks if there are any economic studies that compare the impact of the war on Hawaiian Japanese Americans and mainland Japanese Americans.

3. Edmund Edelman

Los Angeles County Supervisor

Disc 1

Supervisor Edelman represents the seven million people of Los Angeles County. He disagrees with S. I. Hayakawa and states that it is necessary to understand what the Japanese American people went through during World War II. He says, "Executive Order 9066 encompassed guilt by association." He supports just remedies both monetary and otherwise. He remembers the hysteria in Los Angeles at the start of the war. (He was an eleven-year-old boy at the time).

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Goldberg cites *Edwards v. S. Carolina* and states that the government must protect individuals from hysteria, and that this protection must not be removed.

4. Tom Bradley

Mayor of Los Angeles

Disc 1

Mayor Bradley states that the largest number of Japanese Americans on the U.S. mainland was living in Los Angeles at the start of World War II. He believes that the internment was an unconscionable act which must not happen again and that government action was based solely on Japanese Americans' ancestry. He encourages the Commission to set the tone to insure that the constitutional rights of a group are not taken away again. Mayor Bradley supports monetary restitution.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Mitchell asks if there is city or press documentation of the individual losses.

5. Mas Fukai

Gardena City Councilman

Disc 1

Councilman Fukai reports that the city of Gardena, CA had passed a resolution in support of redress. He believes the hearings are of national significance because the camps could happen to anyone, citing in particular the recent situation of Iranian Americans. Fukai's father lost his farm equipment as a result of internment and was never able to resume farming. He states that the public still needs to be educated about the difference between Japanese Americans and Japanese citizens. He discusses the myth of Japanese American affluence and urges monetary compensation and a foundation for housing, health-care and education.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Mitchell asks how to put a dollar price on losses. Commissioner Lungren comments that the climate in Congress needs to be taken into consideration. Commissioner Goldberg comments on the injustice that was done.

PANEL ON PROPERTY AND BUSINESS LOSSES

6. Frank Chuman

Disc 1

Mr. Chuman asserts that the camps were concentration camps with barbed wire, watch towers and soldiers with machine guns and rifles. He states that the Commission should recommend that the *coram nobis* cases (*Korematsu*, *Yasui* and *Hirabayashi*) be reversed and declared unconstitutional. He supports compensation of \$25,000 per person and grants for scholarships and studies on the effects of the camps. He cites a study done by Carey McWilliams which sets a dollar figure on economic losses suffered by Japanese Americans.

7. Enosuke and Chizu Amemiya

Disc 1

The Amemiyas describe their losses in their greenhouse and farming enterprises. They were sent to TULARE and then to GILA RIVER. After the war they went to Gardena, CA, where they operated a hostel. They lost \$150,000 and are asking for the same in monetary compensation.

8. Katsuichi Fujita

Disc 1

Mr. Fujita describes the living and health conditions at TANFORAN and at ROHWER. He relocated to Utah, where he worked in the canneries and at various farm jobs and returned to Los Angeles, CA, in 1945.

9. Clarence Nishizu

Disc 2

Mr. Nishizu discusses the economic losses suffered by his farming family in Buena Park and Oceanside, CA. At twenty-nine, he was sent to HEART MOUNTAIN. Although he was drafted, he did not pass the physical, so he went to Idaho and Colorado, where he worked on farms during the war. He talks about his cousin's (Mr. Yoshimura) unsuccessful efforts to get his land back after returning from POSTON. Mr. Yoshimura lost land worth \$3 million and suffered from a bleeding ulcer. Mr. Nishizu feels that monetary compensation would be a symbolic recognition of their suffering.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Goldberg poses a question to Mr. Chuman about the *coram nobis* cases. Mr. Chuman asserts that the Supreme Court should reverse the three cases and that the Commission should make that recommendation to the Supreme Court.

PANEL ON PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT

10. Veronica K. Ohara

Disc 2

Ms. Ohara talks about the mental trauma caused by the internment. She could not communicate with her mother in Japan because of the disruption in mail service during the war. Her mother didn't know where Ms. Ohara was for four years. Ms. Ohara suffered from headaches at MANZANAR, and her daughter was born prematurely. When she returned home, all of her possessions were gone.

11. Akiyo DeLoyd

Disc 2

Ms. DeLoyd was a nineteen-year-old U. S. citizen when she entered POSTON with her diabetic mother. She describes the living conditions in camp and the lack of proper food for diabetics. Her mother died at the age of fifty-two in camp, and she could not even provide fresh flowers for her grave. For forty years she has felt like a second-class citizen and has recently undergone therapy to deal with her feelings. She feels that an apology and monetary compensation are not enough.

12. Joyce S. Tamai

Disc 2

Ms. Tamai was eight years old in JEROME. She talks about the psychological impact of internment on her and the economic losses of her father, who lost his produce business. After the war her father worked as a domestic worker, apartment manager, and finally, as a caterer. He died in 1964. It took her many years to overcome her feelings of resentment, shame and suspicion, and she found it difficult to have pride in her Japanese ancestry. She says an act of this magnitude must never happen again.

13. Mary S. Oda

Disc 2

Dr. Oda's father operated a prosperous farm and sent his seven children to college. Dr. Oda was a first-year medical student at the University of California, Berkeley before internment. She and other Japanese American students approached Chancellor Sproul to ask that they be allowed to stay in school,

but he could not help them. She describes MANZANAR as a prison camp where one of her sisters, a brother and her father died within seven months of each other. She attributes their deaths to the poor living conditions. While working in the hospital, she saw three boys die and ten others injured after a camp disturbance. She lost faith, had feelings of rejection, and now strongly advocates monetary compensation.

PANEL ON HEALTH IMPACT

14. Mary F. Kurihara

Disc 2

Ms. Kurihara is a sixty-eight-year-old former garment worker whose family lost everything during the war. She picked peaches in Colorado after leaving POSTON. In 1945 she returned to Los Angeles, where life was difficult. She believes Japanese Americans suffer from discrimination and insecurity. She asserts that the government made a mistake. If there are no monetary reparations, then she wants something to remind people of the evacuation, so that no one has to go through it again.

15. Mabel T. Ota

Disc 2

Ms. Ota testifies about the lack of adequate medical facilities and staff at POSTON. Her daughter was born in camp, where the hospital had no facilities for complicated births. Ms. Ota was in labor for twenty-eight hours; the doctor could not see her because he was exhausted. Finally, when the baby's heartbeat weakened, the doctor pulled the baby out with forceps. She was not allowed to see the baby for three days. Her daughter is developmentally disabled due to brain damage during childbirth. For thirty years she paid the fees for education and care of her disabled daughter. Her father's condition worsened in camp. He was a diabetic and died as a result of improper treatment at the age of 63.

IMPACT OF FBI ACTIVITIES

16. Katsuyo Oekawa

Disc 2

This Hawaiian-born woman was interned in Arkansas. Her husband, Tokushi Oekawa, who had a store in Kona, HI, was sent to a Department of Justice internment camp in New Mexico after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor in December 1941. She didn't know where they had taken him. She was ordered to close the store and had to work for a coffee plantation until she was taken to Arkansas. Her

husband suffered a stroke in New Mexico, joined her in Arkansas, and died in 1953. She was a garment worker after the war.

17. Sally Tsuneishi

Disc 2

Ms. Tsuneishi was a Hawaii resident whose father was a minister. After Pearl Harbor, the FBI arrested her father, and the family didn't see him again for two-and-a-half years. Her mother had to support seven children. She and her family went to JEROME, where her father later joined them. When she saw him, he was stoop-shouldered and walked with a cane, his spirit and health broken. Later, he worked as a janitor and never regained his place in society. Her brother was in the U.S. military and died in the war. She states that the scars are deep and painful and that some form of reparations is needed.

**PANEL ON VOLUNTARY
RELOCATION**

18. Henry S. Yamaga

Disc 2

Mr. Yamaga was a Norwalk, CA, grocery businessman who endured harassment by competitors who accused him of keeping supplies for the enemy and using a short-wave radio. The FBI and sheriff visited the family; his father, fearing the future, had his suitcase packed and ready to go. On March 29, 1942, they left Norwalk after selling their business at a loss. They returned four years later. The war had wiped out their business, which had taken ten years to establish.

19. Alfred Nabeta

Disc 2

Mr. Nabeta lived in Huntington Beach, CA, as a farmer. The family moved to Salt Lake City, UT, rather than be incarcerated in camp. They were hungry most of the time, and his father died from malnutrition. Alfred Nabeta states that he had a mental breakdown. Only four of his nine family members survived past 1946. Today, the property they farmed before the war is worth two-and-a-half million dollars.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Marutani comments that there is no such thing as a voluntary evacuee.

**COUNTY AND REGIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS**

20. Robert O'Brien

Disc 2

Mr. O'Brien speaks on behalf of the Student Relocation Council of the American Friends Service Committee (Pacific Southwest). He supports the redress campaign and believes that the Supreme Court should reverse the wartime legal decisions to prevent internment from happening again. He believes that the internment had great psychological impact on Japanese Americans and that Japanese Americans must insure through the redress campaign that the camps never happen again.

21. Morris Kight

Disc 2

Mr. Kight is a member of the Human Relations Commission of the County of Los Angeles. He is an advocate of reparations and believes the United States should apologize to those who were incarcerated. He states that the losses should be tallied, and a prorated value determined for reparations. He feels that this sum should not be a token amount.

22. Harry Kawahara

Disc 2

Mr. Kawahara is the Redress Chair of the Pacific Southwest District of the JACL. He compares the internees to rape victims, who are raped by their own government. He believes the victims feel a sense of guilt and shame, of being violated, and now are beginning to feel more comfortable talking about their shared and unique experience. He reminds the Commission that Japanese Americans between 1945 and 1975 sought federal action to provide at least partial restitution or relief for the camps.

23. Phil Shigekuni

Disc 2

Mr. Shigekuni was fourteen when he lived in AM-ACHE. He is now a high school counselor and a member of the Pacific Southwest District JACL Committee on Redress. He expresses concern about comments one of the Commissioners (Commissioner Lungren) made on television regarding the fate of redress in Congress. He states that the Commissioner should withhold his comments until after the hearings are completed. Mr. Shigekuni feels that the merits of the evidence, not the fiscal climate of Congress, should be the main concern now.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Marutani raises the issue of what is just compensation versus what is politically feasible and questions what would satisfy the panel.
- Commissioner Goldberg comments that *Korematsu* and *Hirabayashi* are “bad law.” O’Brien chastises the Commission in general and Lungren specifically on Lungren’s negative position regarding redress. O’Brien accuses Lungren of discouraging the pursuit of justice, stating that “the Commission should act as advocates for justice instead of discouraging it.”

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT PANEL**24. Hannah Tomiko Holmes****Disc 3**

Ms. Holmes, an Asian Rehabilitation Center (Los Angeles) board member who is deaf, has her testimony read by Gerald Sato. She shares how the evacuation brought about hardships, especially in the area of education, and talks about the lack of services for the handicapped in camp.

25. Raymond Wiedman**Disc 3**

Mr. Wiedman, a retired school teacher, discusses the psychological effects of the camps on the victims. He pays tribute to the Japanese Americans for their “sagacity and high academic expectations.” He states that it is the responsibility of the Commission to redress the internees.

COMMUNITY IMPACT PANEL**26. Roy Nakano****Disc 3**

Mr. Nakano, representing the Gardena Committee for Redress and Reparations, seeks to refute the concept of the “model minority” by pointing out problems that exist among the Sansei in the Japanese American community of Gardena, CA. He speaks of identity and pride and especially seeks education about the camps and monetary compensation. He demands that there be just restitution.

27. Alan Nishio**Disc 3**

Mr. Nishio, speaking on behalf of the Little Tokyo People’s Rights Organization (LTPRO), describes the pre-war Japanese American community in Little Tokyo, CA. According to Mr. Nishio, the concen-

tration camps destroyed the vitality and cohesion of the economic and cultural hub of the Japanese American community in Southern California by pitting citizens against non-citizens, Japanese speakers against English speakers, and Issei against Nisei. He believes the destruction continues with urban renewal, and he demands that a community fund be established to provide needed housing and services. He believes this is a quest for justice, pride and identity as well as for reparations, and a fight to regain rights and dignity.

28. Mike Murase**Disc 3**

Mr. Murase, President of the Little Tokyo Service Center, a federation of thirteen service organizations in Little Tokyo, CA, explains the deep impact of the camps upon Japanese Americans. He offers examples of individuals’ suffering today and discusses how the shame of the camps has eroded the dignity and pride of the former internees and future generations of Japanese Americans. He demands, “Justice Now, Reparations Now!”

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL**29. George Takei****Disc 3**

Mr. Takei recalls his experience as a young child in camp and the images of fear, tension and anxiety around him. He shares the sense of shame he felt at being placed behind barbed wire with guard towers. He hopes that America would do the “honorable thing” by providing restitution.

30. William Shigeta**Disc 3**

Mr. Shigeta relates his wartime experiences in school and labor camps and his bouts with mental imbalance that hurt his employability. He urges the Commission to recommend reparations and find ways to prevent future occurrences of such events as the camps.

31. Elizabeth Nishikawa**Disc 3**

Ms. Nishikawa touches upon the double standard (“Jim Crow”) that existed for the “inmates” and War Relocation Authority workers at MANZANAR. She discusses the government’s euphemistic description of the camps as “relocation centers” and discusses the economic losses and impact on the internees’ lives. Ms. Nishikawa shares her experience of being placed in five different camps and describes

the terrible conditions, saying that this shameful act “must never happen again” and that “we must educate others about it.”

32. Irma Brubaker Roth

Disc 3

Ms. Roth, on behalf of her husband George Roth, shares the hardships faced by her family. Mr. Roth, after his radio broadcast critical of the evacuation, was convicted of contempt for refusing to turn names over to the California Joint Committee on Un-American Activities. Ms. Roth states that no lawyer or legal group, including the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), would defend him. She asserts that Congress needs to make cash reparations for the “disgraceful episode.”

33. Ken Hayashi

Disc 3

Mr. Hayashi, Redress Chairperson for the Orange County JACL, is appalled that he must present his case before the Commission. He tells of the racism he experienced during his youth and the deplorable conditions in PINEDALE. He states that a great democracy can admit its mistakes and redress the internees fairly and appropriately.

34. Katsumi Yagura

Disc 3

Mr. Yagura quotes President Franklin D. Roosevelt: “in politics, nothing happens by accident.” He cites authors and their writings about Japanese, many of which expressed racism. He recounts how his friend, a veteran, had difficulty visiting his parents in POSTON.

35. Mary Kurihara

Disc 4

Ms. Kurihara testifies for her husband, Albert. She speaks of the economic losses, the poor living conditions in camp and the difficulties in finding employment after leaving camp. She describes her husband’s experience in the army. She favors compensation.

PANEL ON ECONOMIC IMPACT

36. Tom Watanabe

Disc 4

Dr. Watanabe was a staff doctor at Los Angeles General Hospital (USC Medical Center) before the war. He talks about the racism there: the dismissal of every Japanese American doctor, nurse, technician and secretary on one day’s notice. He details

his economic losses and also talks about the lack of medical personnel at MANZANAR.

37. Henry Sakai

Disc 4

Mr. Sakai was a junior in high school when he entered camp. He remembers the lack of privacy. His father, having lost his business, was too old to start over and became a janitor and dishwasher after the war. He asks for minimum redress of \$25,000 per person, and he reminds the Commissioners of the Iranians who asked for \$100 per day. He stresses that the truth be told about those who repatriated to Japan.

38. Joe Yamamoto

Disc 4

Mr. Yamamoto recalls that in August 1941 he bought a gas station at the age of twenty-three and that the period between December 1941 and the evacuation was one of the darkest periods of his life. As a member of JACL, he voiced his loyalty to the United States and tried to meet with General Dewitt, to no avail. He believes the media and the politicians took advantage of Japanese Americans. He describes the living conditions at MANZANAR and the soldiers guarding the camp. He believes the economic losses and the psychological trauma cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

ADDITIONAL SPEAKERS

39. Dillon Myer

Disc 4

Ms. Lillian Baker reads a statement prepared by Mr. Myer, the former head of the War Relocation Authority. In his statement Mr. Myer asserts that it is unjust to call the centers “concentration camps” because medical, dental, housing, food and educational facilities were provided. Ms. Baker comments that she does not want Mr. Myer to go down in history as the “director of concentration camps.”

40. Robert Farrell

Los Angeles City Councilman

Disc 4

Councilman Farrell condemns the wartime relocation and Executive Order 9066 as acts of overt racism which caused untold harm and suffering. He suggests that the role of the City of Los Angeles during World War II be explored more fully, because MANZANAR was located on city-owned property which was administered by the Department of Water and Power. Farrell reports that he sponsored a resolution, passed unanimously by the Council, that officially apologizes to Japanese Americans on behalf of the City. He favors redress and reparations.

VETERANS PANEL I

41. Thomas Kinaga

Disc 4

Mr. Kinaga expresses his firm conviction that the wartime relocation and internment was “absolutely wrong.” Mr. Kinaga’s family business was destroyed. While others had renounced their citizenship and had lost their faith in America, he volunteered to join the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Mr. Kinaga notes the irony of his last furlough to HEART MOUNTAIN, where he, a U.S. soldier, met his family behind barbed wire. He favors redress and reparations.

42. Hiroshi Miyamura

Disc 4

Phil Shigekuni reads a statement prepared by Mr. Miyamura, a veteran of the Korean War, who was awarded a Medal of Honor. Mr. Miyamura was drafted in 1944 and sent to Camp Shelby, MS. He learned of the poor living conditions in the camps through friends who were interned at ROHWER. He favors redress and reparations.

43. Paul Kumao Oda

Disc 4

Mr. Oda served in the military from 1941 until 1945. He was in the 91st Infantry Battalion, which was part of a task force that built an airbase on Ascension Island. Mr. Oda recalls that when he visited his fiancée at MANZANAR on furlough in 1944, he was not allowed to leave camp without a Caucasian escort. When Mr. Oda and his fiancée were married in Reno, NV, they again were required to have a Caucasian escort. He favors redress and reparations.

44. Jim Kawaminami

Disc 4

Mr. Kawaminami, President of the 442nd Veteran’s Association of Southern California, details his evacuation to an assembly center (barbed wire, unsanitary conditions, overflowing cesspools), and describes his camp experiences. Mr. Kawaminami volunteered for the 100th Infantry/442nd Regimental Combat Team from camp, and reads his organization’s resolution favoring redress and reparations.

[At this point, Lillian Baker emerges from the audience and tries to seize Mr. Kawaminami’s written statement (the resolution) from his hands. A struggle ensues, and Ms. Baker is finally escorted from the auditorium. Order is restored.]

VETERANS PANEL II

45. Jun Fukushima

Disc 4

Mr. Fukushima was drafted into the service in 1941. He speaks of both economic loss and psychological anguish. His family incurred an almost 100% loss of their vegetable truck farm located in Canoga Park, CA. His family was forced into a “concentration camp” while he was at Camp Savage. Not until June 1943 was he allowed to visit his family at MANZANAR.

46. Mitsuo Usui

Disc 4

Mr. Usui’s father was an active community leader in the Episcopal Church. His father was interned at LA TUNA CANYON after the family lost their landscape nursery. Mr. Usui volunteered to join the service, which led to many quarrels with his father. He tried to recover the nursery after his discharge in 1946, but to no avail. As a result of the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948, the family recovered only \$2,000 for the property. Mr. Usui supports redress and reparations.

47. Paul Sagawa

Disc 4

Mr. Sagawa is a Nisei whose father was an Issei “pioneer farmer” in the Salt River Valley of Arizona. The Arizona Alien Land Law forced them to move every three years. His father was a Methodist Church leader and president of a Japanese association and therefore was taken into custody by the FBI at the outbreak of World War II. The family was evacuated to an old Civilian Conservation Corps camp and then interned at POSTON. Mr. Sagawa, then a student at the University of Missouri, was drafted in 1944 and discharged in July 1946. His family lost their produce shipping company because of the internment.

48. Robert Hayamizu

Disc 4

Mr. Hayamizu is the Executive Secretary of the Nisei Veterans Coordinating Council of Southern California (NVCC). He tells of the history of Japanese Americans (men and women) in the United States military. He recounts the story of Sergeant Frank Hachiya, who, despite having his name removed from the local honor roll in Hood River, OR, volunteered to parachute behind enemy lines in the Philippines. Sgt. Hachiya was mistakenly shot by U.S. soldiers, and was posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross.

OTHER TESTIMONY

49. Tsuye Nozawa

Disc 4

Ms. Nozawa is a Kibei/Nisei who went to Japan at the age of five and returned to the United States at the age of thirteen. She married in 1940 and set up a cleaning shop with her husband. In May 1942 she was interned at MANZANAR. On January 13, 1943, she was hospitalized at MANZANAR, expecting to give birth to her first child. A physician misdiagnosed a complication of the pregnancy, which resulted in the birth of a stillborn baby boy.

50. Reverend Bunyu Fujimura

Disc 4

Reverend Fujimura immigrated to the U.S. in 1935 and served for twenty-two years at the Salinas Buddhist Church. Rev. Fujimura tells of his arrest on Feb. 11, 1942, by FBI agents, who took him and two others to San Francisco. He states that the *San Francisco Chronicle* printed photographs of them, describing them as saboteurs. It claimed that the church bell and Sunday school flags were being used to signal to the Japanese military. Rev. Fujimura talks about doing hard labor at FORT LINCOLN, CAMP MCCOY and CAMP LIVINGSTON. He was later taken to SANTA FE and finally to POSTON, where he was reunited with his wife. After the war, Rev. Fujimura was issued an individual exclusion order by the Army, which forbade him from entering Oregon, Washington, California and half of Arizona. Unable to return to his home in Salinas, CA, he reluctantly moved to Chicago, where he was still considered a parolee and was required to report to his parole officer once a month.

CWRIC Comments (final statement by Commissioner Goldberg before he departs):

- Commissioner Goldberg refers to the Lillian Baker episode (or, as he terms it, “media event”) earlier in the day’s hearing. First, he states that whether to refer to the camps as “concentration” camps or “relocation” camps is essentially irrelevant. Second, he believes that the fundamental, constitutional rights of Americans had been violated. He specifically cites the 5th Amendment’s “no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law” clause and how, through case law, it applies to citizens and resident aliens. He notes that war did not excuse the violation of these rights. Commissioner Goldberg states that the evacuation and internment were based on racism and that there should be redress and reparations.

Commissioner Goldberg maintains that “something must be done” and that the purpose of the Commission is to determine “what can be done.” Among the lessons that he affirms is the idea that government action based on racial prejudice should be prevented. In addition, he argues that Dillon Myer was an administrator who tried his best in limited circumstances and was not a racist.

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL

51. Jack Fujimoto

Disc 5

Dr. Fujimoto is President of West Los Angeles College. He outlines his experiences at POSTON referring to it as an “American-style concentration camp.” In 1942, the FBI visited his family, who were truck farmers, and inquired about their “signal equipment” as they inspected the property. The farm was sold to a Mr. Reynoso after the final harvest and was never recovered. He feels that he never received a complete education because of the relocation, and his family struggled as sharecroppers after the war.

52. Y. Fred Fujikawa

Disc 5

Dr. Fujikawa practiced medicine at Terminal Island, CA, from 1936 to 1942. He provides a brief description of life among the fishermen and cannery families on the island. After Pearl Harbor, Terminal Island was blockaded, and the FBI rounded up “potentially dangerous” aliens. As a result, Seaside Hospital cut off his privileges. Given a forty-eight-hour evacuation order, he was forced to store as much of his office equipment as possible. At SANTA ANITA he helped establish a medical facility with six doctors for 18,000 inhabitants. Their primary task was administering inoculations and treating any side effects. Dr. Fujikawa was interned at JEROME, where he was one of seven doctors for a population of 10,000.

53. Bill Izumi Nakagawa

Disc 5

Mr. Nakagawa lived with his family on a twenty-five-acre truck garden in the small town of Bingen, OR. The family suffered complete loss of their equipment, boats and cars. They were taken by train to Herndon, CA, and then to PINEDALE, and were finally interned at TULE LAKE. Mr. Nakagawa’s draft status was changed from 1-A to 4-C (enemy alien), but with the call for an all-Japanese American unit, he ultimately joined the 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION PANEL

CWRIC Comments:

- The Commissioners ask a couple of questions about the Farm Security Administration.

54. Sumiko Seki

Disc 5

Ms. Seki provides details of her family's life as sharecroppers near Palos Verdes, CA. She states, that after Pearl Harbor, the FBI created "hysteria" by arresting her father and brother and taking them to jail in San Pedro, CA. Her family was forced to leave the farm and was sent to SANTA ANITA, where Ms. Seki developed asthma. Her brother was separated from the family at the time of relocation to the interior camps. He had sneaked out of SANTA ANITA to go to the movies and was picked up by the authorities. He was sent to POSTON while the rest of the family was sent to JEROME.

55. Arthur Tsuneishi

Disc 5

Mr. Tsuneishi is a minister. From Monrovia, CA, his family was sent to POMONA and then to HEART MOUNTAIN. The WRA allowed him to leave the camp and travel to Chicago, where he had secured a job as a dishwasher. He underwent surgery for a tumor and returned to camp. Mr. Tsuneishi states that his brothers and sisters all helped the war effort either as soldiers or as teachers.

56. Mitsuru Sasahara

Disc 5

Mr. Sasahara, a Sansei, was born in 1934. He gives very detailed testimony about growing up in the cities of Glendale and Atwater, CA. From his perspective, MANZANAR was disorganized; about one year elapsed before schools were organized.

57. Ewan Yoshida

Disc 5

Mr. Yoshida was born in Alaska to a Japanese father and an Aleut mother. His father was a fisherman, and the family (the only Japanese American family) lived on Kodiak Island. Mr. Yoshida's mother died early in his childhood, and he was sent to an orphanage. Following Pearl Harbor, his father was arrested and put in a concentration camp. The children were not informed by the government of his whereabouts. Mr. Yoshida, now fifty-one years old, has not seen his father since he was eleven.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Lungren offers to help locate Mr. Yoshida's father.

58. Dave Toru Matsuo

Disc 6

Dr. Matsuo, representing the Agape Fellowship and The Asian American Journey, wants the Commission to remember that many Japanese Americans had not testified because they continue to accept the government's view of the relocation. He recounts the wrongs of the government and notes that the emotional traumas of one generation are passed on to succeeding generations. Dr. Matsuo asserts that many families were fragmented and suffered disintegration.

59. June Kizu

Disc 6

Ms. Kizu represents the National Coalition for Redress and Reparations (NCRR). Ms. Kizu explains the rise of NCRR as a grassroots organization from its founding in July 1980. She impresses upon the Commission that both property losses and psychological losses have been underestimated. Ms. Kizu lists the recommendations of NCRR: (1) continuing public education; (2) a constitutional remedy to prevent arbitrary governmental power; (3) that the Commission recommend redress for others of Japanese background who suffered, e.g., Japanese Peruvians; (4) a Community Fund; and (5) direct individual monetary compensation to former internees and their heirs. Ms. Kizu refers to a *Rafu Shimpō* (Los Angeles Japanese American community newspaper) survey supporting redress and reparations.

60. Sue Embrey

Disc 6

Ms. Embrey represents the Manzanar Committee, which was founded in 1971 and sponsors pilgrimages to the former concentration camp site. Ms. Embrey, born in Los Angeles, CA, was sent in May 1942 to MANZANAR. She became the co-editor of the *Manzanar Free Press*. She states that a major purpose of the annual pilgrimage to MANZANAR is to "instill a sense of community" and to "confront the past," especially since many of the victims are unable to speak of their experiences. She comments that Japanese American communities were destroyed along the entire West Coast and that "resettlement has never ended."

SAN DIEGO AREA PANEL

61. Beth Shironaka

Disc 6

Ms. Shironaka, representing the San Diego Redress Committee, talks about the sociological impact of evacuation on the community and, particularly, on the Sansei generation, who Ms. Shironaka believes, have lost their cultural heritage. She asks for individual monetary compensation, a community fund, legislation to prevent future mass internment, and education in the schools to teach the “true history” of internment.

[Footage of events occurring outside during the lunch break. Speakers include Maria Gomez from Comite de la Raza, who offers a support statement for redress; Susan Inouye, who reads a poem accompanied by Glenn Horiuchi on flute; a woman from San Diego who talks about the effects of internment on the San Diego community; and Bert Nakano, NCRS spokesman, who demands compensation.]

62. Masaaki Hironaka [partial testimony]

Disc 6

Mr. Hironaka worked as a postmaster for thirty-three years. He requests \$25,000 in individual compensation and a community fund. He also states that the *Korematsu* and *Yasui* cases need to be resolved.

63. Akira Horiuchi

Disc 6

Mr. Horiuchi was a high school student who evacuated to Utah with his family in early 1942. The family worked as sharecroppers under slave-like labor conditions. He experienced the cultural shock of a city boy who had to work in the fields and suffered the unfortunate loss of his mother and sister, who died in Utah. He volunteered for the army and served in the Military Intelligence Service. Mr. Horiuchi states that it is impossible to put a price tag on the tragic loss of his mother and sister during the war.

64. Harry Kawamoto

Disc 6

Mr. Kawamoto was drafted on February 1, 1942, and sent to Camp Robinson, AR. He states that, because the United States government did not trust them, Nisei soldiers were locked up at Fort Riley during President Roosevelt’s visit to the camp. He believes the Commission is unnecessary, asserting that the government knows the losses suffered by Japanese Americans as a result of the 1948 Claims Act.

65. Elsie Hashimoto

Disc 6

Ms. Hashimoto describes her life at MERCED, where her father died in a horse stall at the age of forty-nine. She describes her experiences at AM-ACHE. Her daughter was born in Chicago, where Ms. Hashimoto had resettled because she didn’t want her child to be born in camp. She says she hasn’t spoken about camp for almost forty years due to the stigma of the camps.

66. Harry Hashimoto

Disc 6

Dr. Hashimoto is a Nisei minister who observed first-hand the effects of internment on the Issei. He says that there was no distinction made between citizen and non-citizen because all were put in camp. His mother suffered a stroke; he and his brothers signed “yes-yes” to the loyalty questionnaire and were inducted into the military. He describes the racism of the American Legion, and advocates reparations and a trust fund.

67. Francis L. Honda

Disc 6

Mr. Honda describes his difficult adjustment to MANZANAR, where, as a seven-year-old, he lived in the MANZANAR Orphanage. A good student prior to camp, Mr. Honda says that he suffered from physical and mental trauma at MANZANAR and that his traumatic experiences haunt him today (he has a learning disability and has held only menial jobs all his life). At MANZANAR he missed Maryknoll Orphanage, where he lived prior to evacuation, and he states he was forbidden to visit Maryknoll after camp. He recommends compensation of \$50,000 per individual and a community fund.

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL

68. David Imahara

Disc 6

Mr. Imahara became a ranch foreman at the age of nineteen and later bought his own farm. After the outbreak of war with Japan, he was classified as an enemy alien and sent to POSTON, where, because his rights as a citizen were revoked, he answered an angry “no-no” to the loyalty and service questions. In disgust, Mr. Imahara requested deportation to Japan and left the U.S. with his wife and children. He returned to the U.S. when he was fifty-five years old and became a gardener. He demands \$1 million in individual compensation for himself and \$500,000 for each of his children.

69. Miyo Senzaki**Disc 7**

Ms. Senzaki married just before evacuation and spent her honeymoon interned at ROHWER. She describes her family's medical problems, including tuberculosis, and the difficulties of life during resettlement in Minneapolis.

70. George Morimoto**Disc 7**

Mr. Morimoto is a Nisei who, when his father was sent to MISSOULA, had to take care of the family produce business. He states that he was in a "mental daze" due to the overwhelming tasks left to him. His father was released in the summer of 1942 and joined him at HEART MOUNTAIN. His mother died in 1945. Because of the trauma they suffered at that time, Mr. Morimoto had to undergo therapy, and his father had to be institutionalized.

IMPACT ON JAPANESE AMERICANS

71. Warren Furutani**Disc 7**

Mr. Furutani describes the significance of the camps in American history and its impact on the Sansei. He questions the role played by the JACL during the war and advocates reparations for other minorities discriminated against by the government. He elaborates on the importance of the MANZANAR pilgrimages.

72. Gilbert Sanchez**Disc 7**

A member of Frente de los Pueblos Unidos of the San Fernando Valley, CA, Mr. Sanchez states that his family settled in the Los Angeles area in the 1920's. His family worked alongside many Japanese Americans on farms in Dominguez Hills, Torrance and Gardena, CA. Later, he moved to Boyle Heights, CA, where he had many Japanese American neighbors. He remembers the FBI or Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents breaking down his family's door in search of Japanese Americans. He points out that Mexicanos and Chicanos are discriminated against today and that Mexican Americans also could be interned if the U.S. went to war with Mexico. He supports a government apology, redress, and a community fund for Japanese Americans.

73. Elsie Akita Myers**Disc 7**

Ms. Myers represents 30,000 teachers as a member of United Teachers of Los Angeles (UTLA). She says the UTLA supports NCCR and its five principles of unity: individual restitution; restitution to the Japanese American community; overturning the legal basis of incarceration; supporting others who undergo similar unjust actions of the U.S. government; and education of the American public to prevent internment from happening again.

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL

74. Charles Hamasaki**Disc 7**

Mr. Hamasaki finished high school in 1941 and began working as a fisherman on Terminal Island, CA. He recalls that the FBI awakened him and took him, along with other "enemy aliens," to the immigration station. He vividly describes the hardships of being transported to North Dakota, where he was imprisoned for a month, and the uncertainties his family felt about his fate. He recounts his life after his release from ROHWER.

75. Ben Hara**Disc 7**

Dr. Hara, a Nisei podiatrist, was detained as a seventeen-year-old at ROHWER and then at TULE LAKE. His family expatriated to Japan, but he remained in the U. S. and became permanently separated from them. As a conscientious objector to the draft, he was sent to CRYSTAL CITY. From there, he was drafted into the army. He experienced racial hostility and discrimination during and after the war. Although skilled as an x-ray technician, no one would hire him. He favors monetary compensation.

76. Mark Masaoka**Disc 7**

Mr. Masaoka, a Sansei, was born in Maryland and is an auto worker by trade. He describes present-day discrimination in the construction trades. He states that Japanese Americans have not been hired in Little Tokyo construction jobs and have been scapegoated in American unions' anti-import campaigns. Thus, according to Mr. Masaoka, Japanese Americans are still fighting for justice.

77. Marjorie Matsushita**Disc 7**

Ms. Matsushita describes her early life in Yakima Valley, WA, and her family's hardships due to the government's action. She lost opportunities for educational and career advancement. She chastises the

government for not recognizing the wrong it committed. She speaks in favor of restitution and the need to prevent internment from ever happening again.

MEDICAL/DENTAL PROBLEMS PANEL

78. Alice Tanabe Nehira

Disc 7

Ms. Nehira's parents lived in the state of Washington, and she was born in TULE LAKE. Although many of her father's friends chose to return to Japan, her father remained in the United States, even after the bombing of Hiroshima, his childhood home. Ms. Nehira describes several tragedies that occurred in camp: her mother was unknowingly given a tubal ligation; her husband was scarred at the age of three by boiling water; and his mother suffered a miscarriage while donating skin for his grafts. Ms. Nehira states that she now realizes that it does not pay to remain silent.

79. James Goto

Disc 7

Dr. Goto was born in Garden Grove, CA, and received his medical degree at the University of Southern California (USC). He was the first doctor to go to MANZANAR and was asked to set up a hospital there. He describes the lack of medical facilities, personnel and supplies. Dr. Goto also describes the diet of the internees, the shortage of food, and the medical emergency created by the tear-gassing and shooting of several young Nisei men by the Military Police.

80. Kiyoshi Sonoda

Disc 8

Dr. Sonoda, a graduate of the USC School of Dentistry, was refused induction into the U.S. Army as a dentist. He recounts that, while traveling to GILA RIVER, a young child died in his arms because there was no doctor on the train. He states that there was insufficient dental equipment in camp. As Board President of Little Tokyo Towers (Los Angeles) a housing complex for senior citizens, Dr. Sonoda asks for monetary compensation on their behalf for the suffering they endured.

ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT PANEL

[Commissioner Marutani, noting the late hour, asks the panelists to summarize their testimonies and then decides to ask them questions instead.]

81. Larry Boss

Disc 8

Mr. Boss, a graduate researcher in Asian American Studies at California State University, Long Beach, has researched the economic losses of Japanese Americans in the Long Beach area. He states that the losses are at least \$3 billion (1942 dollars), or between \$15-\$40 billion today (1981). He notes that this shows that \$25,000 per person is less than one percent of what Japanese should receive as compensation.

82. Mary Ishizuka

Disc 8

Ms. Ishizuka recounts that her father immigrated to the U.S. in 1905, and that he built a thriving nursery business on twenty acres of land at the corner of Wilshire and Sepulveda Boulevards in Los Angeles, CA. She states that, during the evacuation, her mother had to take care of liquidating the business because her father had been taken away to MIS-SOULA. Her mother gave away the nursery stock, valued between \$200,000-\$1,000,000, to the U.S. government. Ms. Ishizuka recalls that her father never recovered economically and became a gardener after the war.

83. Ann Matsuda

Disc 8

Ms. Matsuda states that the government confiscated her family's nine acres of land with buildings, in Petaluma, CA, for use by the U.S. Army Signal Corps. She asks for at least \$50,000 to cover the loss of their property.

84. Jim Matsuoka

Disc 8

Mr. Matsuoka chastises the Commission for rushing the testifiers. He points out that the Commission had repeatedly asked Larry Boss for documentation on previous days, but now they did not want to listen to him. He states that Japanese Americans are treated as second-class citizens and that, in a nation of laws, the laws need to be applied equally to every group of people. He pays tribute to the Nisei domestic workers, clerks and gardeners who continued to struggle for the younger generation. Mr. Matsuoka expresses

his desire to purchase, with his redress money, a one-way ticket back to Canada for S. I. Hayakawa.

CWRIC Comments:

- There is a question and answer exchange with Larry Boss regarding his research on economic losses in the Long Beach area. Mr. Boss clarifies that property losses account for \$6-8 billion. A Commissioner raises a question as to a possible economic motive for internment.

SEARCH, SEIZURE AND MISTREATMENT PANEL

85. Noboru Nakamoto

Disc 8

Mr. Nakamoto describes his arrest and incarceration by the FBI. He was deprived of his ability to communicate with his family for fifteen days. He states, "I was not the enemy," and demands monetary reparations.

86. Y. Kathryn Nishimoto Masaoka

Disc 8

Ms. Masaoka, speaking on behalf of her late mother, Chizu Kadota Nishimoto, describes her mother's anger at the internment and the hardships of survival after Chizu's father was detained for nine months in BISMARCK. Ms. Masaoka's mother's dreams were shattered by the camp experience. Ms. Masaoka expresses her belief that it is best to direct pain and anger into a fighting spirit.

87. Kuniko Okumura Sato

Disc 8

Ms. Sato, formerly of Terminal Island, CA, gives emotional testimony of government searches of her parents' home, carrying birth certificates to attend school, her father's separation from the family, and conditions at SANTA ANITA. A great loss was the disruption of her and her brother's education. Her brother was deprived of a scholarship to Columbia University.

88. Yayoi Arakawa Ono

Disc 8

Ms. Ono describes her life as a young adult in Long Beach, CA. Her father, Chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Japanese Association of Long Beach, was arrested and moved to several detention sites. Ms. Ono did not see him for over four years. She explains that, although her father signed repatriation papers to be with his wife, both of her parents ultimately became American citizens. She describes her experiences at SANTA ANITA.

89. Hector Watanabe

Disc 8

Mr. Watanabe explains how his father was taken from his home in Peru and shipped to the U.S. in 1941. The Watanabe family was informed that, unless they left their home in Peru, they would never see their father again. In 1943, Mr. Watanabe (age two) and his mother were taken from Peru to join his father in CRYSTAL CITY, where they remained until 1947, when they were sponsored by Japanese Americans and moved to Los Angeles.

90. Dean C. Allard

Disc 8

Dr. Allard, who works at the Naval Historical Center in Washington, D.C., details Japan's military conquests in Asia and the Pacific and Japanese threats to the West Coast of the United States. He provides insights into the U.S. military's actions at the time of relocation. He also discusses the Ringle Report and the question of Hawaiian internment, concluding that the evacuation was not justified.

JAPANESE LANGUAGE TESTIMONY

91. Tetsu Saito (translated by Mr. Nishida)

Disc 8

Ms. Saito, an eighty-one-year-old Issei woman residing in Boyle Heights, CA owned a hotel business with her husband prior to evacuation to SANTA ANITA and AMACHE. She describes the lack of milk, meat and eggs for her two children in the camps and expresses outrage that Nisei were drafted into the military from the camps. She relates that, after the war, she returned to Japan with her husband and son. Her husband died soon after, and her adult daughter, who remained in the U.S., also died without support from the family.

[Commissioners Lungren and Marutani and Bert Nakano (NCRR) debate whether testifiers will be permitted to speak in Japanese and then have English translations of their testimonies. Lungren is reluctant to allow both because of the time needed. Mr. Nakano asserts that the Issei have a right to speak for themselves in either English or Japanese. They are permitted to do so, but without English translation after testifying in Japanese.]

92. Kiyo Yamashita (in Japanese)**Disc 8**

Mr. Yamashita, an Issei living in Little Tokyo Towers (Los Angeles) senior housing, owned a 200-ton tuna clipper at Terminal Island, CA, until 1941. When he learned that only citizens would be permitted to captain ships, he sold his boat and joined a fishing crew. He was taken to BISMARCK by the FBI, where he was questioned about his loyalty to the U.S. Mr. Yamashita recalls that he then rejoined his family at POSTON, where he worked as a kitchen helper. After camp, he found employment as a live-in servant in California. He expresses anger at the lack of charges presented by the FBI and the laws that denied Japanese the right to become citizens. In addition, he recalls the humiliation of his servant status, which necessitated that his son, a commissioned officer in the U.S. military, enter through the back door when visiting him.

93. Saburo Sugita**Disc 9**

Mr. Sugita, born in 1899 in Hawaii, owned a bakery with thirty-five employees before the war. He testifies to the loss of this family business, his incarceration both in Hawaii and on the mainland, and his eventual return to Hawaii. After a futile attempt to reestablish the bakery, he and his wife sought a new start in Chicago, IL, and eventually settled in Gardena, CA. Mr. Sugita relates that his life “went down the drain” with the onset of the war, and he requests payment of \$100,000 for lost livelihood, property, health and education.

94. Mamoru Ogata**Disc 9**

Mr. Ogata, an Issei resident of Gardena, CA, describes the loss of his farm, valued at \$7,000 in 1942. He, his wife and three children were sent to POSTON, where he feared that the guards would shoot him. After the war, he relocated to Seabrook, NJ, seeking employment, but found the conditions there similar to camp. He faced discrimination from the labor union, which would not permit him to join until he had been employed for one year. He asks for a minimum of \$25,000 in compensation for his suffering and loss of opportunity.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioners Lungren and Mitchell pose questions to the panel.

TERMINAL ISLAND (CALIFORNIA) PANEL

95. Masaharu Tanibata**Disc 9**

Mr. Tanibata describes the situation of those who lived on Terminal Island. He recounts the panic of having to evacuate in forty-eight hours (after the heads of family had been arrested), the financial losses suffered by the businesses and fishermen, and the anguish and panic suffered by all. His key question to the Commission is, “What price for the anxieties, loss of property, or loss of privacy?”

96. Henry Murakami**Disc 9**

Mr. Murakami is an eighty-one-year-old former fisherman who was taken from his home without being allowed to put on socks or shoes. He was taken to BISMARCK in thirty-degrees-below-zero weather while his family on Terminal Island was given forty-eight hours to evacuate. Mr. Murakami remained loyal to the United States by assisting in translating FBI hearings and later by working in the Chicago lumberyards making shipping crates for war supplies.

97. Kanshi Yamashita**Disc 9**

Mr. Yamashita, a former U.S. Army officer, gives a poignant picture of his family’s evacuation from Terminal Island and the degradation of that experience. He quotes General DeWitt and states that, if he had known of such “twisted attitudes,” he would not have enlisted. He challenges the Commission to seek ways to rectify the wrong by a symbolic form of reparations.

MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS PANEL

98. Amy Iwasaki Mass**Disc 9**

Dr. Mass recalls the terror she felt as a child after Pearl Harbor, fearing that her father would be picked up and placed in jail. She explains her own process of discovering her identity and true self-worth and how the pain, trauma, and stress were repressed. She compares the reaction of Japanese Americans to evacuation and the camps to the reaction of abused children, who blame themselves for the abuse and go overboard to seek approval and acceptance from authority figures — in the case of Japanese Americans, the government. She trusts the government to make a wise decision.

99. Paul Chikahisa**Disc 9**

Mr. Chikahisa, a social worker for twenty-five years, speaks of his youth growing up in El Centro, CA, as one of the few Japanese Americans in that community, and how he felt accepted. This all changed with the concentration camps when he became acutely aware of being Japanese. He did not feel good about this, his school or his teachers. He talks about the things he never became (e.g., a Boy Scout) and how, after resettling in Los Angeles, it took a while to come out of his “immobilized state” of fear.

100. Bebe Toshiko Reschke**Disc 9**

Ms. Reschke, a psychiatric social worker, recounts how Japanese Americans attempted to lose their “Japaneseness” to escape racism, suffered in silence, and developed a poor self image. She recommends that studies be made on the psychological effects of camp, financial payments be made, and legislation be passed to prevent the camps from recurring.

101. Morry Tomach**Disc 9**

Mr. Tomach, a clinical social worker and psychotherapist for Kaiser Permanente, relates the tragic story of his closest friend, Shiro Matsumoto. Mr. Matsumoto was fourteen when the war broke out. The camp experience destroyed Mr. Matsumoto’s self-esteem, resulting in a life of wandering, depression, institutionalization and eventual suicide.

102. Edward Terao Himeno**Disc 9**

Dr. Himeno, a professor of psychiatry at Loma Linda University and specialist in child psychiatry, states that he experienced no discrimination or shame as a young Boy Scout in Honolulu, HI. However, through friends on the mainland, Dr. Himeno has learned much about the psychological effects of the incarceration on the Nisei and their difficulty adjusting to this experience.

103. Ford Hajime Kuramoto**Disc 9**

Dr. Kuramoto, the Director of Hollywood Mental Health Services (Los Angeles), shares the case study of two internees who were mentally ill, not provided for, and eventually institutionalized. His study of the WRA’s records indicates that about 300 Japanese Americans who were institutionalized before the war were placed in camps that provided no mental health care. He suggests that the government establish a mental health institute to study the effects of the camps on Japanese Americans and compensate the victims for the psychological damage.

CWRIC Comments:

- Commissioner Flemming comments on the panel’s presentation. De. Himeno replies (his reply is inaudible).
- Commissioner Marutani questions the acceptance of the notion of a second-class citizen psyche and discusses the dilemma of being a full American: “How does one resolve that dilemma?”
- Dr. Mass gives a reply.

HEALTH IMPACT PANEL**104. James T. Fujii****Disc 9**

Mr. Fujii, a retired steel worker formerly from the Pacific Northwest, describes the terror after Pearl Harbor. Because his wife was very ill, he signed up to go to TULE LAKE to escape the wretched conditions at PORTLAND, a former stockyard. After arriving at TULE LAKE, his wife was hospitalized frequently over a two-year period. He seeks monetary compensation for his family’s suffering.

105. Michiko Machida**Disc 10**

Ms. Machida tells of her family’s ordeal after her father was detained by the FBI six hours after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. The family moved to a “white zone,” living in a sharecropper’s shack in Loomis, CA, then to ARBOGA, where her brother became seriously ill. She states that conditions at the assembly center were so wretched that they were glad to get to TULE LAKE. She questions how one measures the loss of human dignity and self-worth which she witnessed in her once proud father-in-law. He later left America to die in Japan.

106. Chiyoko Sasaki**Disc 10**

Ms. Sasaki, an assistant professor of nursing, gives an emotional testimony of her family’s ordeal after her father was taken away by the FBI and sent to SANTA FE. He struggled to regain economic and psychological stability, only to die of cancer.

107. Rei Osaki**Disc 10**

Ms. Osaki tells of her family’s property losses, her mother’s mental breakdown, the pittance received for the losses under the Claims Act, and the difficult times of resettling. She states that the camps were unlike any other civil situation where one loses property or income, or suffers mentally. She seeks a positive gesture, monetary compensation, from the government. She feels that reparations will raise the moral and legal status of our nation.

108. Peter K. Ota**Disc 10**

Mr. Ota recounts the separation of his family; the loss of his father's business, Star Produce Co.; and the illness and eventual death of his mother. He states that compensation should take into account individual losses, suffering and pain for all Japanese Americans who were interned or who relocated outside the military zone. He believes former internees' heirs should receive compensation and also recommends that a resolution be passed to prevent the camps from happening again.

109. John J. Saito**Disc 10**

Mr. Saito tells of his family's hardships during resettlement and the anti-Japanese restrictive covenants. He asks for \$25,000 for the deprivation of their civil rights. (He yields time to Dr. Morimoto.)

110. Linda Morimoto**Disc 10**

Dr. Morimoto reads a letter from one of her patients about their mentally ill son, who was shot by a guard in camp. She questions who is going to take care of the son when the parents die. She also tells of the plight of pregnant women in SANTA ANITA, the refusal of doctors to treat their former patients, and of every Los Angeles area hospital's refusal, with the exception of White Memorial Hospital, to admit Japanese Americans.

111. Vernon Yoshioka**Disc 10**

Mr. Yoshioka, National Vice President of the JACL, recalls the arrest of his grandfather by the FBI and the loss of their nursery business in Hayward, CA, due to internment. He describes the living conditions at TANFORAN and life at TOPAZ. He relates the incident of a seventy-year-old deaf Japanese American who was shot to death as he collected rocks near the camp fence. His father, suspected of being a government sympathizer by other internees, was beaten.

by the Friends of the American Way of Pasadena, CA she was able to leave AMACHE and attend Pasadena Junior College. She discusses the racism she endured and the friendship of her sponsors and other students.

113. Frances C. Kitagawa**Disc 10**

Ms. Kitagawa's education at UCLA was interrupted when she was incarcerated at MANZANAR, where she became its first kindergarten teacher. She describes the difficulties her family experienced when the lessee of her parents' farm did not pay the farm property taxes. She favors restitution in some form.

114. Mary Fusako Odagiri**Disc 10**

Ms. Odagiri describes life as a young mother at SANTA ANITA. Her young son was hospitalized with meningitis in Los Angeles County Hospital; she was only allowed to visit him once and was not allowed to be with him when he died. In 1945, after release from JEROME and GILA RIVER, she lived for two years in a Long Beach, CA, trailer camp. She states that she feels justified in seeking reparations.

115. Hideko Sasaki**Disc 10**

Ms. Sasaki and her husband moved to Parlier, CA, in March 1942, during which time her baby was born in a Reedley hospital. In August 1942, they were put on a train to GILA RIVER, and her baby suffered from diarrhea during the trip. Ms. Sasaki worked at the camp school for \$19/mo. and resettled in Michigan before returning to California in May 1945.

116. Henry S. Tamaki**Disc 10**

Mr. Tamaki came to California in 1917 from Okinawa, was married in 1920 and was sent to ROHWER in 1942. He protested the fact that in the beginning only American citizens were allowed to be camp councilmen. He said that the U.S. made a grave error in 1942 and that reparations should be allocated for psychological and monetary damages.

112. Esther Takei Nishio**Disc 10**

Ms. Nishio was the first student allowed to return to the Los Angeles area after internment. Sponsored

117. Hiro Uchiyama**Disc 10**

Mr. Uchiyama, a Pasadena, CA resident at the start of the war, was sent to MANZANAR and resettled in Chicago, where he worked as a dishwasher and later as a carpenter. He characterizes himself as a

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL

good American, albeit a silent one. The Japanese American Claims Act of 1948 resulted in his being compensated only \$1000, \$200 of which went to his attorney.

118. Michael Antonovich

Los Angeles County Supervisor

Disc 10

Supervisor Antonovich supports the purpose of the Commission. He speaks of the deprivation of the constitutional rights of the Japanese, the need for the Commission to determine what was the truth behind the evacuation, and encourages the Commission to recommend appropriate remedies.

CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUES AND POSSIBLE REMEDIES PANEL

119. Fred Okrand

Disc 10

Mr. Okrand is the Legal Director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Los Angeles. He discusses the violation of the civil rights of Japanese Americans and cites the *Korematsu* and *Hirabayashi* court cases. He compares the internment experience with that of the Iranian hostages and the Sioux Indians.

120. Junji Kumamoto

Disc 11

Dr. Kumamoto was sent to SANTA ANITA at the age of eighteen, and then to AMACHE. He served in the army and later attended college. He urges the Commission to find out who was responsible for incarcerating the Japanese and to hold them accountable. He contrasts the U.S. government's treatment of Japanese Americans in Hawaii and on the mainland and emphasizes the individual losses suffered by the internees. He advocates redress.

121. Alan Terakawa

Disc 11

Mr. Terakawa, a member of the Japanese American Bar Association (Los Angeles), urges the Commission to recommend monetary compensation for the victims of EO 9066. He cites as precedent the compensation laws enacted during the Civil War, and notes President Gerald Ford's repeal of EO 9066. He emphasizes that no Japanese American was indicted or convicted of any act of espionage.

122. Carole Sei Morita

Disc 11

Ms. Morita, a member of the Subcommittee on Japanese Americans of the California State Bar Association, states that the personal injuries and loss of

civil liberties suffered by Japanese Americans during World War II must be appropriately remedied.

123. Rose Matsui Ochi

Disc 11

Ms. Ochi states that the Commission must "set the record straight" because the internment "castrated the psyche of" and silenced the Japanese American community. She says that the internment was a violation of the First Amendment. "Be bold and right the wrongs," she exhorts the Commission.

124. Gerald M. Sato

Disc 11

Mr. Sato, a member of the Redress Committee of the Japanese American Bar Association (Los Angeles), enumerates the specific injuries suffered by the Japanese Americans during the internment and the need for redress. He refers to Germany's compensation laws for Jews and a lawsuit filed by Native Americans against the U.S. government.

CWRIC Comments:

- The Commissioners state their impressions of the panel's testimony.

125. H. Read McGrath

Disc 11

Mr. McGrath discusses the pre-war climate, and asserts that the U.S. was weak militarily due to an isolationist position. He believes that, after Pearl Harbor, Japanese Americans were perceived as a threat because of the possibility of invasion and that, therefore, conditions required the U.S. government to intern the Japanese.

126. George K. Roth

Disc 11

Mr. Roth tried to get a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of some Japanese during the evacuation. He believes that Congress should set up a special court of civil liberties to ensure protection of civil rights and accelerate legal proceedings. He also advocates a foundation to pay lawyers to handle cases.

127. Rev. Herbert Nicholson

Disc 11

Rev. Nicholson, a Quaker missionary, was an interpreter at the 1941 FBI hearings at FORT MISSOULA. He spoke on behalf of many of the Japanese American men who were picked up by the FBI. According to Rev. Nicholson, out of 4,500 cases, there was not one instance of espionage or sabotage, yet the men were not released because of public opinion and emotionalism. He recommends a fund to take care of the Japanese American elderly.

EDUCATION PANEL

128. Lucie Cheng Hirata

Disc 11

Dr. Hirata, Director of Asian American Studies at the University of California, Los Angeles, asserts that the camps made a mockery of our democratic system. She recommends the establishment of scholarship and trust funds and a program for historical study. She yields part of her time to Yuji Ichioka.

129. Yuji Ichioka

Disc 11

Mr. Ichioka, a professor at UCLA, speaks of his sister, who, after camp, was determined to be a "super-Japanese" as a means of dealing with feelings of inferiority. His father lost his import-export business during the war and was forced to become a laborer again at age sixty-two. Mr. Ichioka says there were thousands of Issei migrant workers who remained bachelors and who have no children to testify today on their behalf. He talks about the significance of the redress movement.

130. Akemi Kikumura

Disc 12

Dr. Kikumura, an anthropology professor at USC, discusses the impact of rejection, alienation and humiliation passed on to the Sansei by their parents. She notes that these parents, in order to "protect" their children, were often reluctant to talk about their camp experiences. She supports monetary compensation and education about the internment period.

131. Sheri Miyashiro

Disc 12

Ms. Miyashiro, a Sansei, discusses the personal impact of camp and her shame at being Japanese American. She recalls that her history classes made no mention of Japanese American soldiers and provided no explanation of the camps. She recommends that the camp experience be included in textbooks and that parents inform their children about the hardships they suffered.

BUSINESS AND PROPERTY LOSS PANEL

132. Yoshio Ikemoto

Disc 12

Mr. Ikemoto, a farmer in Antelope Valley, CA, testifies that, when he was sent to POSTON, he left his property in the care of the sheriff. When

he returned from camp, his belongings were gone and his equipment had deteriorated. He asks for \$40,000 in compensation for the anguish, suffering and property loss that he sustained.

133. Mas Inoshita

Disc 12

Mr. Inoshita testifies that, because he was a U.S. citizen, his father's land and bank accounts were transferred to his name when he turned twenty-one. With the onset of the war, the accounts were frozen, and his father was handcuffed and taken away. Despite these actions, Mr. Inoshita states that he retained his faith in the government and volunteered for the military, serving with the MIS in China and Japan.

134. Hiroshi Kamei

Disc 12

Mr. Kamei recounts the economic losses he suffered due to the forced abandonment and theft of his property and the interruption of his education while interned at POSTON. He observes that many of his school teachers in camp were incompetent.

RESETTLEMENT PANEL

135. Teru Watanabe

Disc 12

Ms. Watanabe was an employee of the California Board of Equalization but was terminated on the grounds of being a spy, as she had access to what was considered sensitive information. The State of California never retracted its accusation, although the charges against her were never proven. She was interned at MANZANAR, and her father was sent to eight different Department of Justice internment camps.

136. Yoshio Nakamura

Disc 12

Mr. Nakamura, an educator and college administrator, was a student at El Monte (California) High School, where a teacher assured him that he was protected by the Constitution. He was interned initially at TULARE, where he suffered the humiliation of being paraded through the streets by armed guards after getting off the train. He discusses the loss of his home, truck and business; camp conditions; and the psychological impact of camps. Mr. Nakamura urges the enactment of laws that would safeguard freedom for all.

137. Grace Nakamura**Disc 12**

Ms. Nakamura is a public school educator whose grandfather was detained by the FBI after the bombing of Pearl Harbor. She recounts the evacuation of Los Angeles families and the infirm as they were put on trains to MANZANAR. Guarded by the Military Police on the train, the internees were given no food for the ten-hour trip to MANZANAR. She recommends restitution of \$50,000 per person for the eldest and less for the younger evacuees.

MULTIPLE IMPACT PANEL**138. Mas Odoi****Disc 12**

Mr. Odoi commends the Commission, the JAACL and NCRP for their separate roles in bringing the hearings to successful fruition. As a teenager in camp he had fun being with others of his age group. He believed in American ideals and joined the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Mr. Odoi suggests that each evacuee receive monetary compensation that would be donated to charitable organizations and also favors individual monetary compensation.

139. Jeff Tsuji**Disc 12**

Mr. Tsuji, a Sansei, received the American Legion award in high school. When he was in college, he learned about the incarceration of Japanese Americans. This made him question the meaning of freedom and democracy. He talks about imperialism and the U.S. influence in Asia and around the world.

140. Bruce Kaji**Disc 12**

Mr. Kaji, then a paperboy in Los Angeles, was fired from his job due to his ethnicity when Pearl Harbor was bombed. He describes the lack of educational facilities at MANZANAR and, later, his ability to use the GI bill to obtain a business education credential at USC. He states that jobs for Japanese were difficult to find and that only the Jewish CPA firms would hire them. He advocates for a national Japanese American museum.

LAST PANEL OF THE DAY**141. Kazuo Mori****Disc 12**

Ms. Mori testifies for her seventy-seven-year-old husband. They owned the third largest independently owned supermarket in the U.S., with \$2.5 million per year in sales and forty employees. Their assets were frozen, and they had to lease out their business and

home before they were sent to SANTA ANITA and ROHWER. When they returned in 1946, the buildings were in disrepair. She asked for compensation of \$347,000, but only received \$4,591 through the Japanese American Claims Act of 1948.

142. Marian Kadomatsu**Disc 12**

Ms. Kadomatsu, then a student at Los Angeles City College, had to quit school to assist her family because her father was fired from his job as a gardener. Her friends were dispersed to various relocation centers, and she felt lonesome, disillusioned and bitter. Her parents endured great hardship, and she felt that the Bill of Rights should have protected Americans. She says that the internees and their heirs should receive monetary redress.

143. Ruby Okubo**Disc 12**

Ms. Okubo, fifteen years old when she was diagnosed with tuberculosis at the outbreak of the war, was sent to Hillcrest Sanitarium in La Crescenta, CA, in March 1942. While there for treatment, she, along with 150 other patients of Japanese ancestry, were guarded and considered enemies. Her family was sent to AMACHE, and she was separated from them for four-and-one-half years. She remained at Hillcrest, living under conditions of inadequate food and medical care. At times patients had to scavenge for edible plants. She was finally cured of tuberculosis in Denver, CO, where she was hospitalized after leaving Hillcrest. She asks for monetary compensation.

144. Judy Imai**Disc 12**

Ms. Imai, a Sansei resident of the San Fernando Valley of California, was an eleven-month-old internee of MANZANAR. She resettled in Illinois, and later in Colorado. In March 1945, upon returning to Los Angeles, she found herself the sole Japanese American at her elementary school and the object of racism, which caused her to be ashamed of her race. She discusses how she tried to identify with whites. She recommends \$25,000 redress.

145. Larry Boss**Disc 13**

Mr. Boss reconstructed the Japanese American communities of 1942 by studying many archival records. He found that the Japanese communities were not isolated enclaves, but vital to the larger communities of which they were a part. He notes that the Japanese contributed to the economies of the cities in which they lived. He studied Long Beach in great detail as well as Los Angeles and Orange counties.

He calculated that the Japanese Americans lost approximately one-third of one million dollars per person. (See also: Mr. Boss' testimony at No. 81.)

[Three days of testimony ends with comments from the three Commissioners present — Commissioners Marutani, Flemming, and Mitchell.]

EVENING SESSION

This session takes place on the evening of the first day of hearings, August 4, 1981. This special session was arranged by NCCR and held in Little Tokyo in order to enable working people to attend and participate in the hearings. The video recordings of testimonies during this session are incomplete and disjointed. Commissioners Marutani, Flemming and Goldberg were the Commissioners present.

146. Mary Iwasaki

Disc 13

Ms. Iwasaki of Los Angeles, CA, describes her family's move from place to place after the war. They finally settled in Santa Ana, CA, where they grew fifty acres of strawberries and tomatoes. Her life was the subject of an article which appeared in the *Los Angeles Examiner*.

147. Frank Endo

Disc 13

Mr. Endo of Terminal Island, CA, was one of eight fishermen forced off their fishing boat by armed GIs. Later, a photograph of their harrassment appeared in the local newspapers.

148. Martha Okamoto

Disc 13

Ms. Okamoto, a mother of two infants at the time of evacuation, discusses her distress at having to pack and leave her home. She didn't know what to take because she didn't know where they were going. She was sent to MANZANAR, where her brother James was killed. She states that her own children don't know today that her brother was shot in the back. Ms. Okamoto states that her ninety-four-year-old mother is determined to live to receive redress. She believes that no amount of money would bring back her brother, but she does want compensation (redress) for her mother.

149. Marge Taniwaki

Disc 13

Ms. Taniwaki spent three-and-one-half years behind

barbed wire, living in a tar-paper barrack in which she suffered from the heat of summer and the cold of winter. She remembers the sand in her mouth and having always to wait in line. She recalls that the Sears catalogue became her dream world and that sadness overcomes her when she thinks about the camps. She states that the incarceration resulted in her loss of faith in the government and proved to her that citizenship does not guarantee the protection of one's rights.

150. Mo Nishida

Disc 13

Mr. Nishida, being the first grandchild of a large family, recalls that, due to the dispersal of Japanese Americans from Los Angeles, he lost much of his base of family support. He fought at school and suffered from feelings of inferiority and guilt. He believes his substance abuse problems were related to his wartime experience, and he contends that it is not the Japanese Americans who are on trial, but the U.S. government, stating, "They broke the law."

151. Jane Nishio

Disc 13

Ms. Nishio dedicates her testimony to the late redress activist Amy Uno Ishii. Although she had chicken pox and despite health restrictions, Ms. Nishio's mother sneaked her into MANZANAR. In 1945 her parents left camp with no food or shelter and with two small children under the age of four. Prior to the war, Ms. Nishio's father ran a store; but after the war, he had no choice but to become a gardener. Her mother took in ironing to support the family. As a result of these experiences, her father became an alcoholic, and later died from a stroke. She believes the only thing good that happened to her parents was their children's eventual graduation from college. Ms. Nishio states that the government violated her family's constitutional rights and that they deserve reparations. She demands it now.

152. Bill Shinkai

Disc 13

Mr. Shinkai relates that he had read Lillian Baker's statement in the newspaper that no citizen had been interned, and states that she was incorrect. His father fought in the U.S. Army and died in France. Mr. Shinkai was five years old when his family was sent to MANZANAR. He says that they lived with other families in a barrack and that the father of one of the families was "crazy." Mr. Shinkai recalls that his family stored their belongings in a Caucasian family's garage, but their possessions were stolen by a German alien. He comments that German American Nazi sympathizers were not interned. He states,

“The Japanese never did get out of camp in 1942, ‘43 or ‘45 — they’re just now beginning to get out.”

[Commissioner Marutani addresses the testifiers about urban redevelopment and its relationship to the camps. He observes that redevelopment has occurred in other communities and asks, “Wouldn’t redevelopment have happened to the Japanese American community regardless of their incarceration?” Mr. Nishida responds that the community was disrupted and assimilation was stressed.]

153. Ewan Yoshida

Disc 13

Mr. Yoshida states that when the war began his father and two uncles were taken away to concentration camps. He and his two brothers were placed in an orphanage. He never saw his father again and has been looking for him for the past several years. (See also: Mr. Yoshida’s testimony at No. 57)

154. Mary Oda

Disc 13

Dr. Oda apologizes to Dr. Flemming for her emotional outburst during her earlier testimony and tells him that his comments to her have helped to erase thirty-nine years of pain. She states that she has been unable to tell her children about the incarceration and feels that she has denied them part of their cultural heritage. She comments on Lillian Baker’s assertion that Dillon Myer reported that there were no deaths in camp. She testifies that while she was working in the MANZANAR hospital a young man with bullet wounds was brought in. Because he couldn’t get penicillin, he died. She asserts that the stress of camp and post-war adjustment contributed to the poor health and early death of many of her peers. (See also: Dr. Oda’s testimony at No. 13)

155. Linda Morimoto

Disc 13

Dr. Linda Morimoto testifies that her husband was a dentist who was rejected as a volunteer for the armed services in Illinois. She states that her eighty-year-old husband discourages her from becoming involved in any community service. She comments that he prefers that they live quietly and not attract any attention to themselves. (See also Dr. Morimoto’s testimony at No. 110)

156. Mr. Tsuboi

Disc 13

Mr. Tsuboi was interned at MANZANAR from age fourteen to sixteen. His parents had to liquidate

everything in their nursery business prior to leaving for camp. His father got sick during this period and never recovered.

ANOTHER PANEL

157. Older gentleman (unidentified)

He moved to B Zone and took care of three families. In Visalia, CA, he had to sell his car. After camp he moved to Detroit, where the government was supposed to send them everything they had left in California, but he only received one gallon of soy sauce and a piano. Wedding gifts and other items were gone.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TESTIFIERS with DISC NUMBER

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Allard, Dean C. 8 | Kizu, June 6 | Okamoto, Martha 13 |
| Amemiya, Enosuke 1 | Kumamoto, Junji 11 | Okrand, Fred 10 |
| Antonovich, Michael 10 | Kuramoto, Ford Hajime 9 | Okubo, Ruby 12 |
| Boss, Larry 8 | Kurihara, Mary (for Albert) 4 | Ono, Yayoi Arakawa 8 |
| Boss, Larry 13 | Kurihara, Mary F. 2 | Osaki, Rei 10 |
| Bradley, Tom 1 | Machida, Michiko 10 | Ota, Mabel T. 2 |
| Chikahisa, Paul 9 | Marumoto, Barbara 1 | Ota, Peter K. 10 |
| Chuman, Frank 1 | Masaoka, Kathryn N. 8 | Reschke, Bebe Toshiko 9 |
| DeLoyd, Akiyo 2 | Masaoka, Mark 7 | Roth, George K. 11 |
| Edelman, Edmund 1 | Mass, Amy Iwasaki 9 | Roth, Irma Brubaker 3 |
| Embrey, Sue 6 | Matsuda, Ann 8 | Sagawa, Paul 4 |
| Endo, Frank 13 | Matsuo, Toru Dave 6 | Saito, John J. 10 |
| Farrell, Robert 4 | Matsuoka, Jim 8 | Saito, Tetsu 8 |
| Fujii, James T. 9 | Matsushita, Marjorie 7 | Sakai, Henry 4 |
| Fujikawa, Y. Fred 5 | McGrath, H. Read 11 | Sanchez, Gilbert 7 |
| Fujimoto, Jack 5 | Miyamura, Hiroshi 4 | Sasahara, Mitsuru 5 |
| Fujimura, Rev. Bunyu 5 | (Read by Phil Shigekuni) | Sasaki, Chiyoko 10 |
| Fujita, Katsuichi 1 | Miyashiro, Sheri 12 | Sasaki, Hideko 10 |
| Fukai, Mas 1 | Mori, Kazuo 12 | Sato, Gerald M. 11 |
| Fukushima, Jun 4 | Morimoto, George 7 | Sato, Kuniko Okumura 8 |
| Furutani, Warren 7 | Morimoto, Linda 10 | Seki, Sumiko 5 |
| Goto, James 7 | Morimoto, Linda 13 | Senzaki, Miyo 7 |
| Hamasaki, Charles 7 | Morita, Carole Sei 11 | Shigekuni, Phil 2 |
| Hara, Ben 7 | Murakami, Henry 9 | Shigeta, William 3 |
| Hashimoto, Elsie 6 | Murase, Mike 3 | Shinkai, Bill 13 |
| Hashimoto, Harry 6 | Myer, Dillon 4 | Shironaka, Beth 6 |
| Hayakawa, Senator S. I. 1 | (Read by Lillian Baker) | Shironaka, Beth 6 |
| Hayamizu, Robert 4 | Myers, Elsie Akita 7 | Sonoda, Kiyoshi 8 |
| Hayashi, Ken 3 | Nabeta, Alfred 2 | Sugita, Saburo 9 |
| Himeno, Edward Terao 9 | Nakagawa, Bill 5 | Takei, George 3 |
| Hirata, Lucie Cheng 11 | Nakamoto, Noboru 8 | Tamai, Joyce S. 2 |
| Hironaka, Masaaki 6 | Nakamura, Grace 12 | Tamaki, Henry 10 |
| Holmes, Hannah Tomiko 3 | Nakamura, Yoshio 12 | Tanibata, Masaharu 9 |
| (Read by Gerald Sato) | Nakano, Roy 3 | Taniwaki, Marge 13 |
| Honda, Francis L. 6 | Nehira, Alice Tanabe 7 | Terakawa, Alan 11 |
| Horiuchi, Akira 6 | Nicholson, Rev. Herbert 11 | Tolmach, Morry 9 |
| Ichioka, Yuji 11 | Nishida, Mo 13 | Tsuboi, Mr. 13 |
| Ikemoto, Yoshio 12 | Nishikawa, Elizabeth 3 | Tsuji, Jeff 12 |
| Imahara, David 6 | Nishio, Alan 3 | Tsuneishi, Arthur 5 |
| Imai, Judy 12 | Nishio, Esther Takei 10 | Tsuneishi, Sally 2 |
| Inoshita, Mas 12 | Nishio, Jane 13 | Uchiyama, Hiro 10 |
| Ishizuka, Mary 8 | Nishizu, Clarence 2 | unidentified gentleman 13 |
| Iwasaki, Mary 13 | Nozawa, Tsuye 4 | Usui, Mitsuo 4 |
| Kadomatsu, Marian 12 | O'Brien, Robert 2 | Watanabe, Hector 8 |
| Kaji, Bruce 12 | Ochi, Rose Matsui 11 | Watanabe, Teru 12 |
| Kamei, Hiroshi 12 | Oda, Mary 2 | Watanabe, Tom 4 |
| Kawahara, Harry 2 | Oda, Mary 13 | Wiedman, Raymond 3 |
| Kawaminami, Jim 4 | Oda, Paul 4 | Yagura, Katsumi 3 |
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