47th Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage

Kodoma Na Tame Ni For the Sake of the Children

Liberty and Justice for All









April 30, 2016

THE MANZANAR COMMITTEE

WEBSITE: www.ManzanarCommittee.org • BLOG: blog.manzanarcommittee.org

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CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MANZANAR COMMITTEE IN THE SPIRIT OF OUR HISTORY



MY GRANDFATHER IN THE MIDDLE HOLDING THE SIGN WITH HIS RIGHT HAND, AT THE SANTA FE INTERNMENT (CONCENTRATION) CAMP



My Mom, Her Mom, some of Her Brothers and Sisters, and in Laws at Tule Lake

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47th Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage April 30, 2016 • Manzanar National Historic Site

PROGRAM

CALL TO ORDER

UCLA Kyodo Taiko Banner procession

WELCOME FROM HOST

Craig Ishii

WELCOME

Charlotte Bacoch, Big Pine Paiute elder Bernadette Johnson, Superintendent MNHS Jeff Griffiths, Chair of the Inyo County Board of Supervisors.

STUDENT SPEAKER

Rena Ogino President, UCSD Nikkei Student Union

THE SUE KUNITOMI EMBREY LEGACY AWARD

Robert W. "Bob" Gracey

MANZANAR COMMITTEE

Bruce Embrey, Co-Chair

Daion Taiko

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Cathy Irwin

Author, Twice Orphaned: Voices from the Children's Village of Manzanar

MANZANAR'S CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, A POEM BY WILBUR SATO

Read by Kathy Masaoka

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR ALL

Maytha Alhassen

Provost, Ph.D. Fellow in American Studies and Ethnicity, USC

ROLL CALL OF THE CAMPS

Monica Embrey

PROCESSION TO THE MONUMENT AND INTERFAITH SERVICE

BUDDHIST MINISTERS: Rev. Join Inoue (Nichiren Buddhist Temple), Rev. Ryuta Furumoto (Senshin Buddhist Temple)

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS: Rev. Ruy Mizuki (Chatsworth United Methodist Church),

Rev. Haruyoshi Fujimoto (Sage Granada Park United Methodist Church,

Rev. Dickson Kazuo Yagi (Sage Granada Park United Methodist Church)

SHINTO MINISTERS: Rev. Alfred Yoshi Tsuyuki (Konko Church),

Mrs. Michelle Kuruma, associate in training,

The interfaith service begins directly after the procession led by the banners to the monument.

The ondo, or group dancing, will begin at the conclusion of the interfaith service.

Introducing Today's Keynote Speaker

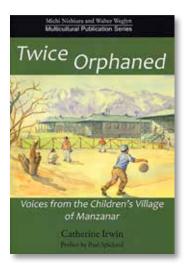
Dr. Cathy Irwin

An Associate Professor of English at the University of LaVerne, Dr. Cathy Irwin is the author of *Twice Orphaned: Voices from the Children's Village at Manzanar*.

Children's Village was the only orphanage in the ten American concentration camps where 101 Japanese American children were

incarcerated during World War II.





Irwin, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree in English from the University of California, Berkeley, and her Ph.D. in English from the University of Southern California, is a former editor of the literary magazine Prism Review. She has also published poems and essays in Asian American Literature: Discourses and Pedagogies, Mixing It Up: Multiracial Subjects, Embodying Asian

American Sexualities, Completely Mixed Up: Mixed Heritage Asian North American Writing and Art, and Pacific Coast Philology.

Born and raised in Los Angeles, she currently lives in Southern California with her husband and daughter.

Maytha Alhassen

A Southern California native of Syrian descent, Maytha Alhassen is a University of Southern California (USC) Provost Ph.D. Fellow in American Studies and Ethnicity, studying race and ethnicity, social justice and the arts, travel and global flows, gender, media, and narrative healing. Her work bridges the worlds of social justice, academic research, media engagement, and artistic expression.

Alhassen, who received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science and Arabic and Islamic Studies from University of California, Los Angeles and her Master of Arts degree in Sociocultural Anthropology from Columbia University, is also a writer, performer and media personality. She worked as a performer and organizer for the play, *Hijabi Monologues*, and she regularly appears on AI Jazeera English's social media focused program, *The Stream II*, as a guest co-host/digital producer.

Alhassen is also a commentator on HuffPost Live, Fusion Network, Pivot, and the Young Turks, and she has written for CNN, *The Huffington Post, Mic, Counterpunch*, the collection *I Speak For Myself: American Women on Being Muslim*, and in academic journals and books.



Twice Orphaned

by the Manzanar Rangers

"On June 23, 1942, we departed for Manzanar with 62 children... on the long trip we sang songs... A little four-year-old girl stood up and began to sing 'God Bless America.' At the front of the bus, the young soldier holding his rifle with the bayonet listened and I could see tears flowing down his cheek."

> — Lillian Matsumoto, Children's Village Assistant Superintendent

Here in an old pear orchard, 101 American-born children ranging from newborns to 18 year olds lived in the Children's Village, the only orphanage in a war relocation center. Living in three specially-built barracks and nurtured by a dedicated internee staff and others, they became a unique wartime family. Nearly half had been brought from West Coast institutions and foster homes. Others were temporarily separated from families when their parents were arrested or became ill or were infants born to unmarried mothers.

Children's Village was landscaped with lawns, flowers, and cherry trees. Internees built playground equipment and furniture and collected money for toys and other items, while some Owens Valley neighbors brought freshly-baked cookies and clothing. The children made friends through camp schools, churches, clubs, and sports and even formed their own baseball team. "But however much we encouraged our children to participate in the life of the larger community, we remained separate from it," recalled Lillian Matsumoto.

What Became of the Children?

After the war, many children were placed in institutions and foster homes, while others reunited with their families. With blond hair and blue eyes, eight-year old Dennis Tojo stood out as one of a number of children of mixed ancestry. Adopted in 1943 by the Bambauer family in Bishop, he was the only Manzanar internee living in the Owens Valley after the war. Fifty years later, Dennis and dozens of others from the Children's Village gathered for an emotional reunion, renewing the ties they formed here.



Karyl Matsumoto with her mother LIllian. Lillian and Harry adopted Karyl in Manzanar as an infant. They also oversaw the CV. NPS photo.



Ophan Dennis Tojo's ID card, issued when he left Manzanar to be adopted by the Bambauer family in nearby Bishop, CA. Courtesy NPS/Dennis Bambauer

2016 Sue Kunitomi Embrey Legacy Award

Robert W. "Bob" Gracey

by Gann Matsuda

For most people, even those who are familiar with the history behind the former Manzanar concentration camp becoming a National Historic Site, the name Robert W. "Bob" Gracey probably doesn't ring a bell.

As one might guess, Gracey was not a former World War II incarceree. He wasn't a community or civil rights activist, nor was he an academic type who researched Manzanar or the Japanese American Incarceration experience. Nevertheless, he played a critical role in the development of the Manzanar National Historic Site, and for his contributions, he has been named as the 2016 recipient of the Sue Kunitomi Embrey Legacy Award.

The award was named after the late chair of the Manzanar Committee who was one of the founders of the annual Manzanar

Pilgrimage, and was the driving force behind the creation of the Manzanar NHS.

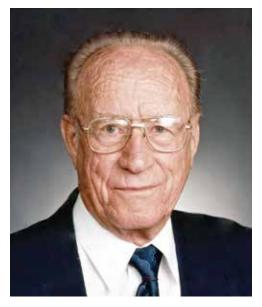
Gracey, now 87, was elected in late 1992 to the Inyo County Board of Supervisors, representing the Fourth District, which includes the Manzanar NHS.

"Manzanar, to me, had a huge potential to be two things," Gracey said in a February 2016 interview. "Inyo County would have a new National Park site to complement Death Valley National Park. This site, in my mind, would be a great economic boost to Southern Inyo, and it would help ease the pain created by the act of the federal government which created the 'need' for the camp."

"When I was elected, it put me in a position to be a real force to continue the work [his predecessor] Keith Bright had started," Gracey added.

Two critical projects Gracey played a key role in were the hazardous materials cleanup of the former Manzanar High School auditorium (now the Visitors Center), which had been used by Inyo County as a maintenance facility for decades, and the land exchange that would allow the Manzanar NHS to be expanded from its original 500 acres to its current 813 acres.

Although both projects were in motion at the same time, the hazardous materials cleanup of the auditorium had to be completed before the NPS could take ownership of the land.



"Bob worked with the County Public Works Department," said the first Superintendent of the Manzanar NHS, Ross Hopkins, now retired. "He talked to the [head of that department] and things would just happen."

"I worked diligently—weeks—getting the County, which owned the land where the auditorium now sits, to move," Gracev recalled. "I worked weeks with the National Park Service (NPS), the Army Corps of Engineers, [Inyo County] Public Works, and [Inyo County] Environmental Health to get that site cleaned—environmentally squeaky clean—where it would meet Federal acceptance standards."

"That was a chore, because we had petrochemical leakage out of a tank in the back that we had to dig up," Gracey added. "We had untold things that we had

to contend with. That building had been used by the County since 1952 as a maintenance shop, so oil and fuel had spilled on the floor. We had to buy a special chipping hammer to remove a layer of the concrete because it was contaminated before the Park Service would accept it."

Meanwhile, work on the land exchange was ongoing.

"I did a lot of work with [Representative] Jerry Lewis' office in Washington," Gracey noted. "At the outset of the creation of the park, the Board of Supervisors took a position that if the park is created, the County does not want to experience any loss of tax revenue. That is what brought about the exchange of property, which was a major undertaking."

"In order to [gain ownership of the property], and meet the request of the County of Inyo, there had to be a land trade, so to speak," Gracey added. "The trade involved several phases. 500 acres had to be given up by LADWP so the site could be established. In the process, some other stuff [archeological finds were discovered], so we want another 300 acres. The actual site is now 813 acres."

"That became the site, but in order for the site to be put in control of the National Park Service, and to meet the requirement of Inyo County that there be no loss of property tax revenue, several things had to occur," added Gracey. "They had to identify land away from Manzanar that might be suitable for the LADWP to acquire since they were giving up 813 acres at Manzanar."

The biggest challenge of the land exchange was getting all the different agencies, each with their own agenda, not only to the same table, but to agree on...anything.

"When you put the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP), and the County of Inyo at the same table, you have a set of circumstances that, had it not been for Congress creating the site and saying, 'you will do it,' it would've been very difficult to get those parties to agree," said Gracey. "It was difficult enough to get them to agree."

"Someone once told me that it was like a three-dimensional chess game, and they were right," said Hopkins. "This was far more complicated than anything else I had done in the National Park Service over a long period of time."

Gracey, who referred to Manzanar NHS as a "national treasure," was never the flashy, flamboyant type, nor was he ever one to seek credit or fame. Indeed, he was modest to a fault, even though he played a critical role in the success of both projects.

"When something needed to be done, I just did what was necessary to keep the project moving forward," he said. "I did an awful lot of work for the project. I'd do it again."

"The bottom line is that [Manzanar NHS] recognizes and attempts to correct a terrible mistake that was made in our past history," he added. "I hope it will educate a lot of people to the point that it can never happen again. It would be really tragic if something like this ever happened again. It would prove to me that the United States has got its head in the sand, that we're not paying attention."

Despite being so modest, Gracey's contributions did not go unnoticed, then, or now.

"There are the people who get out in front, carrying the flag in the parade, and then there are those who are just on the fringes of the crowd, but are the ones who really got it done," Hopkins observed. "In terms of his work on Manzanar, Bob was certainly one of those people."

"I know it's a cliché, but Bob is really an unsung hero," said Manzanar Committee Co-Chair Bruce Embrey. "Bob exemplified the ideal of public service. What he did was essential to making the dream of the Manzanar National Historic Site a reality. We truly are pleased to be able to thank Bob for his vision and honor him for all of his hard work on behalf of the Manzanar National Historic Site."

To learn more, check out a more detailed version of this story on our blog: *blog.manzanarcommittee.org/bob-gracey*.

Tule Lake Update

by Barbara Takei, Tule Lake Committee

Hallowed ground—that's what the site of the Tule Lake concentration camp represents to the thousands of men, women and children imprisoned in Northern California during World War II, solely because of their race. It is a place of mourning and reflection, where the government segregated and punished over 12,000 Japanese Americans who dared to protest the injustice of their wartime incarceration.

In the years following the mass incarceration and segregation to Tule Lake, the government's victims were scattered, shamed for their protest, and silenced. The tar paper barracks were removed or given to war veterans who won land in Bureau of Reclamation homestead lotteries—a government program that gave away land taken from Native Americans—a program that Japanese Americans and other people of color were excluded from, given the prevailing view that the region was "white man's country."

The firebreak running through the center of the concentration camp site was paved over for use as an airport runway, providing crop dusting services for local homesteaders. The concentration camp cemetery was destroyed—bulldozed—the gravesites desecrated and used as fill dirt. Evidence of the cemetery is a gouged out hole in the ground, a reminder of the racial hatred that contributed to the creation of the Tule Lake concentration camp and segregation center. The County dump, adjacent to the cemetery site, is piled high with garbage and disintegrating castoffs, adding to the sense of violation.

In April, the Tule Lake Committee and other advocates will begin a series of meetings with local State and Federal stakeholders to share views about the nationally significant Tule Lake concentration camp and the airport located in the middle of the site. The series of meetings, "collaborative discussions," are convened by the Udall Foundation, supported by a grant from the FAA being administered by Modoc County, which manages the airport.

In the 1950s, constructing an airport on the sacred site helped pave over and erase the massive violation of human dignity and civil rights committed during World War II. Seventy years after Tule Lake closed, after a Presidential apology and monetary redress, we are fighting to stop further destruction of this irreplaceable historic site.

The Tule Lake Committee's goal is to protect this hallowed ground, to redress a dark moment in our nation's history when the Constitution failed and 120,000 lives were shattered. We want Tule Lake, a place of remembrance, to be preserved for future generations, not destroyed.

Sue Kunitomi Embrey

January 6, 1923 - May 15, 2006

Educator, activist, author, and Manzanar Committee Chair Sue Kunitomi Embrey dedicated her life to shedding light on the unjust incarceration of 120,000 people of Japanese ancestry during World War II, two-thirds of whom were American citizens. She led the fight to preserve Manzanar and many of the ten American concentration camps so that their stories would never be forgotten and to serve as lessons in democracy to be remembered in perpetuity.

Sue was 19 years old when Executive Order 9066 was issued, ordering all people of Japanese ancestry to vacate the western states. She had plans to attend college, but instead, helped her widowed mother sell their belongings and small market in Little Tokyo for pennies on the dollar.

She and her family were incarcerated at Manzanar, a remote, dust-swept camp surrounded with barbed wire and guard towers in the desolate Owens Valley of California. 11,070 people of Japanese ancestry were imprisoned there, without charge or due process from 1942 to 1945.

At Manzanar, Sue wove camouflage nets to support the U.S. war effort and became the editor of the Manzanar Free Press, the camp newspaper. In late 1943, she was permitted to leave Manzanar and move to Madison, Wisconsin. A year later, she moved to Chicago, Illinois.

The camps finally closed in August 1945, and her family moved back to Los Angeles with a ticket and \$25. She returned to California in 1948 to help her family and became involved with the Nisei Progressives working on Progressive Party candidate Henry Wallace's campaign. Later, she would support the United Farm Workers and organized against the Vietnam War.

Sue received her Masters Degree, breaking the barriers spelled out by her father's admonition that she had two strikes against her: "First you are a Japanese and then you are a woman." She actively worked to protect the rights of workers and women in her work with the United Teachers of Los Angeles, the Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance and the Los Angeles Commission on the Status of Women.



In 1969, Sue, who was one of the few Nisei who would speak about their time behind the barbed wire, was invited to join a group of Asian American students at UCLA who were going to Manzanar in an effort to learn more about their history. While the students believed this was the first pilgrimage to the site, they learned that two ministers, one Christian and one Buddhist, had been visiting the site since the camp closed. Coverage of the pilgrimage ended up on the evening news and many in the Japanese American community were not happy about it, criticizing Sue for "dredging up the past," and "talking about camp."

The pilgrimage was a turning point for Sue and the other former incarcerees who attended, such as Amy Uno Ishii, Jim Matsuoka, Henry Matsumura, Rex Takahashi, and Karl and Elaine Yoneda, among others. They believed something should be done to keep the memory alive to prevent this injustice from ever happening again, and an ad hoc effort began. They held teach-ins, spoke to students and worked with the Japanese American community to encourage people to speak about their experiences.

Sue became the driving force behind what would become the Manzanar Committee, contributing to the establishment of Manzanar as a California State Historic Landmark in 1972, and a National Historic Landmark in 1985. She authored The Lost Years: 1942-1946; numerous essays about her family's experience; co-authored Reflections: In Three Self-Guided Tours of Manzanar, and Manzanar Martyr: An Interview with Harry *Ueno*, telling the story of resistance in camp.

Sue also dove into the legislative fight for redress and reparations. She supported the efforts within JACL led by Edison Uno as well as the legal strategy spearheaded by William Hohri. In 1975 Sue helped form EO 9066 with Paul Tsuneishi one of the first grassroots groups demanding redress and reparations.

For 37 years, she spearheaded the annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, which brought thousands of students, teachers and community members to the site.

These efforts would contribute to what would become the movement to demand redress and reparations.

For the following two decades, she championed the effort to create the Manzanar National Historic Site, dedicated in March 1992. She continued to work tirelessly to ensure the incarcerees' story would be told in their own words, not sanitized to lessen the weight of their experience.

In 2004, in what would be her last Pilgrimage, the Manzanar National Historic Site Visitor's Center was opened to the public. In the stewardship of the National Park Service, it would attract hundreds of thousands to learn about the unjust incarceration and the importance of keeping the memory alive to ensure that such an injustice would never be repeated.

On May 15, 2006, Sue Kunitomi Embrey passed away, leaving a legacy in the fight for democracy and justice for generations to come.



Is It 1942 Again?

by Bruce Embrey

The story of the forced removal and incarceration of the Japanese American community during World War II is unique in modern American History. Many stories of sacrifice, suffering and heroism from our community's incarceration have not been told, and one of the most shocking is how young children were sent to live at Manzanar, in a place called Children's Village.

These children, 101 in all, were removed from orphanages in Los Angeles and other cities, and spent the war years here, where we stand today, because our government decided it was a "military necessity" to incarcerate anyone looking like the enemy. Today, we honor those children.

The children who lived in Children's Village, and everyone who endured life behind barbed wire because they were deprived of their Constitutional rights, have been vindicated. Our country has apologized.

Yet today, Presidential candidates, elected officials and even a decorated general have said that they are not sure the incarceration of the Japanese American community was such a bad idea. They've gone so far as to say Executive Order 9066 sets a precedent and justifies persecuting the Muslim community.

The persecution, racist stereotyping, vigilantism and violence against Muslims, Sikhs, and Arab Americans, reminds us of what our families—our ojisans and obasans—experienced during World War II.

It's as if history is repeating itself.

Today's Pilgrimage has a renewed significance. We come to honor those, especially the children, who endured this place. We come here to the dusty remains of what once was home to more than 11,000 people to say what happened to our community, to our families, must never happen again. Not to Muslims, not to Arab Americans not to anyone, anywhere. This is why we remember Manzanar and its many untold stories.

We remember so that America does not forget.

Manzanar National Historic Site Highlights 2015-16

by the Manzanar Rangers

In 2015, more than 95,000 people came into the Manzanar Visitor Center, an all-time high. Many of them also saw the film, experienced the new barracks exhibits and mess hall, and explored the site and its incredible historic resources including Japanese gardens and historic orchards.

The National Park Service (NPS) celebrates its Centennial in 2016, while Inyo County celebrates its Sesquicentennial. Manzanar received nearly \$75,000 through the NPS Centennial Challenge to reconstruct a historically accurate latrine. The non-working latrine and its exhibits will complement the other buildings in Block 14, giving visitors a sense of the living conditions endured by more than 11,000 Japanese Americans in Manzanar during World War II. The funding will be matched by more than \$150,000 in donations from Friends of Manzanar and private donors.



Several planning efforts and management documents were/are underway in 2015-2016, including a Garden Management Plan, Foundation Document, and Administrative History. All of these documents will inform Manzanar's future programs and projects.

In February 2016, Manzanar released its new site brochure, which is given to every visitor. Intended to be evocative as well as informational, the brochure illustrates Manzanar's World War II history largely through the words of people who lived it.

NPS staff, often with the assistance of volunteers and service groups, completed preservation projects in Block 14, (excavating two barracks basements and reconstructing the basketball court), the Administration area (removing vegetation, excavation features, and repainting historic rock alignments), Merritt Park (constructing an accessible bridge), and Block 13 (constructing

a shed for the historic fire truck, based on the original design and location of the fire station). Staff also strengthened the site's boundary fence to keep elk away from the historic orchards.

In April 2016, Manzanar and Eastern California Museum staff unveiled a 24-foot wide, three-panel mural of the Owens Valley created by Tamekichi Carl Hibino in 1943. The painting, on loan from the Eastern California Museum, was conserved with NPS funding in 2015.

Manzanar has received several prestigious awards in the past year. In October 2015, the site received the NPS Pacific West Region award for "Achieving Relevance in Public Engagement and Resource Stewardship" for its public archeology program. In March 2016, long-time volunteers Saburo and Ann Sasaki received the region's Enduring Service Volunteer Award. In April 2016, Manzanar received the Organization of American Historians Stanton-Horton Award for Excellence in National Park Service History. The award recognizes the years of outreach, engagement, and research that went into creating the new barracks exhibits in Block 14.

Manzanar rangers are currently planning and designing exhibits on Manzanar's education system. A classroom will be recreated in Barracks 8, Apartment 4, in Block 14. The first phase of the exhibit should open in Fall 2016. This project is made possible through grants and the generosity of private donors.

For more information, visit the Manzanar National Historic Site web page at http://www.nps.gov/manz, check us out on Facebook at https://www.facebook.com/ManzanarNationalHistoricSite, and on Instagram at @ManzanarNationalHistoric Site.



Never Again

by Wilbur Sato

On December 7, 1941, the Japanese American community was plunged into a hellish existence of fear, humiliation, and dislocation. There were search and seizure raids. The government took control of personal bank accounts. There was vigilantism and physical attacks, and daily calls to imprison all Japanese Americans, and then there was the constant surveillance, arrest and detention of those deemed dangerous to the public peace of safety.

In the weeks following the attack on Pearl Harbor, the government acted to enforce travel and living restrictions as well as contraband orders. Those who were not U.S. citizens were now classified as enemy aliens, and were prohibited from living near military installations, airports, utility installations and factories.

The Issei were instructed to turn in contraband to local police stations that were to issue receipts and the goods were to be returned after the war ended. The government conducted spot raids, confiscated items in various lists, and made arrests. The raids were made without notice, without search warrants and often terrorized the families.

On more than one occasion, men posing as government agents searched Japanese American homes looking in drawers, books, in mattresses for money that the family had set aside because they could not use the banks.

Government exclusion orders were designated by the military. One example is the expulsion from Terminal Island. The Japanese American community was given 48 hours to vacate their homes. After December 7, 1941, 400 men were arrested—fishermen, community leaders, teachers, etc. All were arrested, leaving only women and children. The women spoke very little English because the community was 98 percent Japanese-speaking and the people lived in community housing rented by the canneries, leaving little use for automobiles and trucks. When the order came to leave, the women were at a loss and junk men descended on the island to buy their furniture, stoves, refrigerators, radios, etc. for a pittance. They were victimized at the mercy of their tormentors.

Violence and vigilantism, during the months before the mass incarceration of all Japanese Americans, was widespread. There were incidents of physical assaults and gunfire into the homes and businesses of Japanese Americans, including at least seven murders of Japanese Americans. There were also reports of robbery, assaults, rape and attempted murder.

Before the mass incarceration of all Japanese Americans, they had to endure the daily insults of government officials like Los Angeles Mayor Fletcher Bowron, California Attorney General Earl Warren,

Manzanar's Children's Village

A Poem by Wilbur Sato

There are a hundred thousand stars out tonight Pulsing waves of pale light Releasing yesterday's layered memories Inviting echoes of the past buried deep in pain and longing.

The earth remembers the generous tears of children. The gnarled trees bear witness to their anguished state. The blossoms that fell across their tear stained cheeks will return again and again to celebrate their passing.

I tremble, standing here on this hallowed ground. Feeling the aching silence. Reaching out to take your hand Exhorting the ghosts of memory to come gently across the silence and fill this void with song.

Army General John L. DeWitt and the media, who referred to all Japanese Americans as "Jap" subversives—treacherous, inscrutable, sneaky monkeys. We had to bear the verbal threats of violence. We were impoverished, frightened for our safety, fearful of our future, humiliated, alienated, grieving over the loss of friends, property and familiar surroundings. We suffered most grievously the loss of our identity, our nationality as Americans.

The Passing of UCLA Professor Don T. Nakanishi



The Manzanar Committee wishes to express its deepest sympathies to the family of Professor **Emeritus of Education** and former Director of the UCLA Asian American Studies Center (AASC), Don T. Nakanishi, 66, who died on March 21.

Nakanishi was born and raised in East Los Angeles where he attended Roosevelt High School. He did his undergraduate work at Yale University, and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1971, before attending Harvard University, where he received his Ph.D. in Political Science in 1978.

At UCLA, Nakanishi's distinguished career spanned 35 years, the last twenty as the AASC Director.

Nakanishi, who co-founded Amerasia Journal, the leading academic journal in the field of Asian American Studies in 1971, is widely recognized as a pioneer in the field of Asian American Studies. He taught and mentored hundreds of students, many of whom have become faculty at colleges and universities around the world, writers, scholars, teachers, community leaders and even elected officials.

Appointed by President Bill Clinton, Nakanishi served on the Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board of Directors, which administered the national public education and research program established under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 that provided a national apology and reparations for the 120,000 Japanese Americans who were incarcerated in concentration camps during World War II.

In 1987, Nakanishi began a three-year fight against UCLA, which initially denied him tenure (permanent faculty appointment), with his tenure review committee stating that his research on Asian American communities was "irrelevant," making him "not qualified" for tenure.

Nakanishi went on to engage the University on all fronts legally, politically, and in the social justice arena, eventually becoming the focal point of a movement that became a national cause celebre for justice and equal access.

"Don Nakanishi wasn't just fighting for himself," said Gann Matsuda of the Manzanar Committee, who, as a UCLA undergraduate and student activist, was deeply involved in the movement. "Don understood that our entire community had much, much more at stake than his tenure. After all, the racism in his tenure review was pretty obvious—they stacked his tenure review committee with those who weren't qualified to evaluate research related to Asian Americans."

"We knew that if Don Nakanishi, our best and brightest, could not get tenure at that time, that door would slam shut for many more years, maybe decades. We knew that we had to make sure that door was pushed wide open, and for good, and so did Don. It was why he fought, and it was why we all fought. We were all inspired by Don."

Manzanar Committee Co-Chair Bruce Embrey praised Nakanishi's commitment to community-based research.

"Don Nakanishi had an immeasurable impact on Asian American Studies in particular, and higher education in general," said Embrey. "Don Nakanishi was a rare breed who could weld theory with practice. Whether through Amerasia Journal, through his teaching and mentoring of students, through his work in the struggle for redress and reparations, and during his fight for tenure, he blazed new trails and left an impressive legacy that few can match."

"This is a terrible loss for our community," added Embrey. "On behalf of the Manzanar Committee, I want to extend our condolences and best wishes to his wife, Marsha, his son, Tom, along with all of his family and friends."

Bridging Communities

by Traci Ishigo (JACL PSW) and Sahar Pirzada (CAIR)

Remember that consciousness is power. Consciousness is education and knowledge. Consciousness is becoming aware. It is the perfect vehicle for students. Consciousness-raising is pertinent for power, and be sure that power will not be abusively used, but used for building trust and goodwill domestically and internationally. Tomorrow's world is yours to build.

> — Yuri Kochiyama, incarcerated in Jerome, Arkansas during World War II

The Japanese American community of Los Angeles County was one of the first communities to stand in solidarity with the Muslim community, who faces an increasing amount of discrimination and religious intolerance after 9/11. Leaders from the Nikkei for Civil Rights and Redress (NCRR) understood the parallels of oppressive treatment as the lives of Japanese Americans quickly changed after Pearl Harbor. Together with other Japanese American organizations, they organized a rally of over 300 people to show their support for the constitutional and human rights of Muslim Americans.



Traci and Sahar

From this foundation of trust, the JACL-Pacific Southwest District (JACL-PSW) and the Council on American Islamic Relations-Los Angeles (CAIR-LA) continue to strengthen their relationship and collaboration

through the exciting educational youth program, Bridging Communities. Informed by the experiences of Muslim and Japanese American communities during times of war in the United States, the Bridging Communities Fellowship strives to promote and strengthen the opportunities for young Muslim and Japanese American leaders to connect across similarities and differences, in order to foster understanding, consciousness and greater solidarity amongst our communities.

The Bridging Communities Fellowship provides leadership development, mentorship from community leaders, opportunities for activist-driven artwork and meaningful experiences for intercultural relationship building through various workshops and field trips that examine sites of power, control and liberation. We plan



Yuri Kochiyama

to host this program from September 2016 - March 2017 with an intimate group of 10-15 college student leaders. Applications for this opportunity will open in June.

Throughout the program, the fellows will visit important places such as the Manzanar National Historic Site, the Tuna Canyon Detention Center, Islamic mosques that have been infiltrated by the U.S. Government, and more. After each workshop or field trip, the fellows will have time to reflect and create artwork for a culminating exhibit as the Bridging Communities capstone project. The community exhibit is an effort to deepen the fellows' understanding, as well as provide an opportunity for creative sharing the virtues of Bridging Communities with the rest of our multigenerational communities.

It is our hope that the Bridging Communities program will be a part of building a strong and vibrant community of intergenerational leaders from diverse intersectional backgrounds who come together with a socially just framework for solidarity and the tools to promote freedom, resist insularity and actively challenge systemic oppression.

Didn't Know That by Sheila Sunada Newlin, Riverton, Wyoming

(Descendant of Matsumura family of Heart Mountain and Manzanar)

Uncle Clarence Matsumura had a twinkle in his eyes. He smiled, gave us treats, and took us to Disneyland.

Uncle, you helped rescue Jewish prisoners in Germany? You and other courageous men of the 522 gathered up bodies of Dachau prisoners from the snow? While your own parents were imprisoned in Heart Mountain?

I didn't know that!

Grandpa Matsumura played checkers between his asthmatic coughing spells. Grandma's nimble fingers created magical shapes with thread, yarn, and paper. Grandpa and Grandma, you were forced from your grocery store in Los Angeles to board a train to Pomona and then to a desolate desert in Wyoming?

I didn't know that!

Someone made you and your family and thousands of others leave their homes?

That's illegal!

Aunt Yasue, you were a senior at John Marshall High School? Why didn't you attend graduation? Because you were sent to Heart Mountain?

I didn't know that!

Uncle George Matsumura went to a one-room schoolhouse in Wyoming, high school in Japan, work in Wyoming, then to Los Angeles where his parents operated their grocery store called "Wyoming Market." Uncle George and Aunt Ayako went from Manzanar to Heart Mountain, to Tule Lake, and Ayako back to Manzanar. One son was born at Tule Lake, another at Manzanar.

Uncle George, your first years of married life!



Clarence in uniform, WWII, 522.

Two generations later, sanseis, families, and friends gather at pilgrimages to process these discomforting facts, kept from us when we were children. We learn from generous historians and heroes such as Solly Ganor, Eric Saul, and Satsuki Ina.

Mr. Ganor, thank you for telling us the story of your rescue by Uncle Clarence of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, in your book, Light One Candle.

Mr. Saul, thank you for the tributes you give to the veterans of the 522nd and 442nd.

Dr. Ina, thank you for your documentaries and discussions that reveal the turmoil of the seemingly stalwart Children of the Camps.

Now we have another hero, Dr. Cathy Irwin, who opens the voices of the orphans from the Manzanar Children's Village. We are trembling in disbelief, saying...

I didn't know that.

Why do we need to know? For The Sake Of The Children/ Liberty and Justice For All. Thank you to the staff of the Manzanar National Historic Site and the Manzanar Committee for welcoming us to this sacred place of hidden emotions.

About the Author -

Sheila and her husband Doug Newlin share their interest and talents at Heart Mountain reunions and the Interpretive Center. This is their first visit to Manzanar. Their daughter Aura is secretary for the Heart Mountain Wyoming Foundation. Sheila's father George Sunada of Green River, Wyoming, married Susan Matsumura of Los Angeles. He served in the 442. Sheila's Aunt Bunny and Uncle Mas Ogimachi graduated from Heart Mountain High School and live at Seal Beach, California.

Sue Kunitomi Embrey (1923-2006)



"Democracy is a fragile concept, only as good and strong as the people who practice it.

Let us tell the world that we are a people, strong and resolute, acknowledging the errors of the past in order not to repeat them in the future.

This is the legacy which we believe the Manzanar historic site can leave for future generations, for Americans of every color and creed, to learn from the past and to guide us in the future, to strengthen equal justice under the law, toward brotherhood and human dignity."

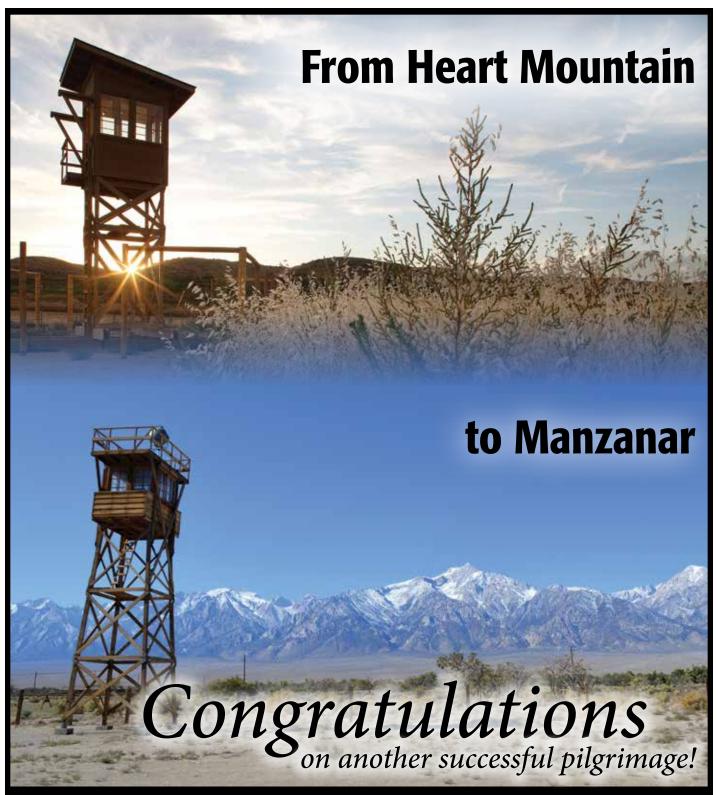
The Manzanar Committee



Testimony 7/25/1991 before the U.S. Senate.







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Join us at the 2016 Heart Mountain Pilgrimage, on July 29-30, to celebrate our Interpretive Center's 5th Anniversary!



Many thanks to the following donors for their generous support of the 47th Annual Pilgrimage:

Reverend Ito - Interfaith Fellowship Crystal Geyser National Park Service Jonathan Lee, Videographer Fred Bradford Joyce Okazaki

Bus monitors - Martha Porter, Juliet Wong, Gloria Mills and Bill Shishima



THE MANZANAR COMMITTEE

IN REMEMBRANCE

Phillip Masaji Iwata (1920-1994) Midori Kunitomi Iwata (1925-2001)

Prayers for my beloved parents and our ancestors, who carried on the cultural ethos of the Nikkei community in Los Angeles. A home and store in Little Tokyo. A farm in the San Fernando Valley. A family in the Crenshaw District. Summer festivals, temple



picnics, Oshogatsu. Fishing, basketball, baseball. Pilgrimages to Manzanar and the family rice farms in Japan. Their spirits live in our history and traditions.

— Edward Iwata

"Of Deserts and Rice Farms" in Journeys Home: Inspiring Stories to Find Your Family History (National Geographic & Random House, 2015)

Banner Carriers 2016

AMACHE, COLORADO — Kaitlyn Emiko Tang & Kathryn D. Endo-Roberts

I am honored to carry this banner today in memory of all the Japanese interned at these WWII camps, in particular my grandma and grandpa. — Kaitlyn

It would be an honor to carry the Amache Banner because if my father were alive today he would feel very proud to have one of his children hold the banner of the camp he and his family were imprisoned in. I also would like to share this experience before I am no longer able to participate. — Kathryn

CRYSTAL CITY, TEXAS — Richard Katsuda

I'm proud to carry this banner to remind all about what happened to Japanese Latin Americans, who were essentially kidnapped from their Latin American homes and forcibly brought to and imprisoned at Crystal City. Then they were denied equity in redress, when they received only one-fourth the monetary compensation that Japanese Americans were given.

GILA RIVER, ARIZONA — Dr. Don Hata

I am honored to represent Gila River, my birthright of barbed wire.

HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING — David Fujioka

I carry the banner to honor my father, Dick and all of the Fujioka family who endured so much.

JEROME, ARKANSAS — Tomoko Brooks

I carry this banner to honor my father Jon Shinno and my grandparents George and Marjorie Shinno, who were imprisoned there.

MANZANAR, CALIFORNIA — Pat Sakamoto & Joyce Okazaki

I carry this banner to honor my mother for all her hardship in camp. Also, this was my birthplace. — Pat

After all these many years that I have been involved with the Manzanar Committee, I finally get to help carry the Manzanar banner. Because of the Pilgrimage's theme, and I was a child in Manzanar, I feel honored to help carry the banner with Pat, who was born here. — Joyce

MINIDOKA, IDAHO — Michael Okamura

I carry this banner to honor my aunt, Mickey Odoi Okamura, who was there with her family. She and Uncle Tosh later married in Chicago.

POSTON, ARIZONA — Mary Hatsuko Higuchi & Family

As I raise the banner, I feel the weight and burden of my family and others who were incarcerated at Poston.

ROHWER. ARKANSAS — Ruth Tamaki Beadles

It is a humbling privilege to be carrying this banner to honor all those imprisoned during the war. It is also an opportunity to honor our parents who endured so much.

TOPAZ, UTAH — David Goto

It is a privilege for me to carry the banner and also work at the Manzanar National Historic Site to represent Japanese American history and culture. I love to learn and preserve the stories of, not only my family, but also of all the people who were incarcerated during WW II so that they might be passed on to future generations.

TULE LAKE, CALIFORNIA — Ernie Nishi

I carry this banner to honor my grandfather Tatsuo Ryusei Inouye, who was incarcerated at the Tule Lake Stockade during the hunger strike for being a good Leader.

442 RCT, 100th BN, MIS — Ann Kabasawa, representing G Co.

We honor these heroes for their courage, their sacrifice, and their legacy.

We said, No, No!

A new docu-drama feature film in production.

Brian Maeda – Director

I was the last Nisei born in Manzanar. I always felt self-conscious about my place of birth and sought to find out more about it. This led to years of study, research and finally to filmmaking to express myself. My current film deals with those who fought and stood up for their civil rights against the oppressive government who deemed them disloyal. Two-thousand so called disloyal 'No No's' from Manzanar were sent to Tule Lake.

The feature docu-drama "We said, No, No" started principle photography at the Ft. MacArthur army base in San Pedro. I wanted to use the World War II barracks, jeeps, armored vehicles and soldiers to re-create the conditions at the Tule Lake Segregation center. We also built a jail to replicate the jail at Tule Lake that imprisoned those who stood up to the injustices. This film is ongoing. We need your support. Please go to *wesaidnono.com* for more information.





Taken after shooting the scene featuring Mike Masaoka's initial evacuation announcement.



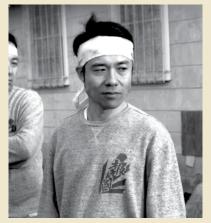
Baby Brian with Father at Manzanar–1945.



Director Brian Maeda as Kira, and Ikumi as Hanako.



Expressing frustration while imprisoned in the Tule Lake Jail.



Hiro Matsunaga as Hideki, a Hoshidan leader.



Toshi Takeshima portrays Inouye Sensei who kept a diary while in prison.



No, No boys in Tule Lake prison.

Acknowledgements

Manzanar Committee

Bruce Kunitomi Embrey, Co-chair Brian Maeda Kerry Kunitomi Cababa, Co-chair Gann Matsuda Joyce Okazaki, Treasurer Gloria Mills

Galen & Phyllis Kunitomi Murakawa Colleen Miyano, Recording Secretary

Vicky Geaga, Historian Kanji Sahara Martha Porter, Bus Monitor Pat Sakamoto Fred Bradford Wilbur Sato Jenny Chomori Jim To

Hank Umemoto Jenni Kuida-Osumi Jonathan Lee Wendi Yamashita

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Thank you to all the volunteers who so generously give of their time and talents to make this day a success.

> ANDING TAL THE EXTRA/ORDINARY LIFE MIZUKO TAKAHASHI NOMURA

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Nancy Hadlock, Linda Hubbs, and Karen Riggs, Sales Associates

Website:

www.manzanarstore.com Tel. 760-878-2411

THE MANZANAR COMMITTEE

MISSION STATEMENT: The Manzanar Committee is dedicated to educating and raising public awareness about the incarceration and violation of civil rights of persons of Japanese ancestry during WWII, and to the continuing struggle of all peoples when Constitutional rights are in danger. The Manzanar Committee, a 501@3 non-profit organization, can be reached at: 1566 Curran Street, Los Angeles, CA 90026. Tel: (323) 662-5102 • Web site: www.manzanarcommittee.org • Blog: blog.manzanarcommittee.org • Twitter: @manzanarcomm Facebook: www.facebook.com/ManzanarCommittee • YouTube: www.youtube.com/manzanarcommittee









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Making Waves

Japanese American Photography, 1920–1940

Through June 26, 2016

Making Waves: Japanese American Photography, 1920–1940 is an in-depth examination of the contributions of Japanese Americans to photography, particularly modernist art photography, much of which was lost as a result of the mass incarceration of Japanese Americans during World War II. The exhibition presents 103 surviving works from that period.

janm.org/making-waves

Common Ground: The Heart of Community

Ongoing

An overview of Japanese American history from early immigration to the present day, *Common Ground* incorporates artifacts, artwork, and media—including rare home movies and a section of the barracks from the Heart Mountain concentration camp.









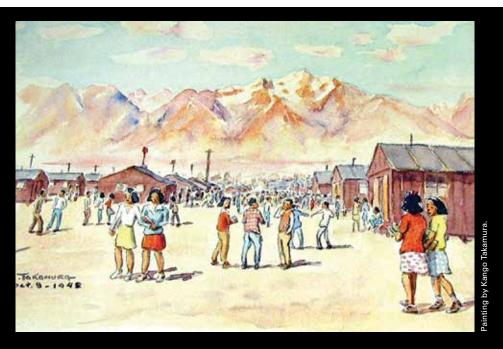
News You Won't Find Anywhere Else



The Rafu Shimpo has served the Japanese American community for 113 years. We now face the very real threat of extinction if we are unable to drastically improve our subscriber base. Our campaign of 10,000 eNewspaper subscribers equals 10,000 steps. Please take your step and be a part of preserving your history and your children's future. www.rafunews.com



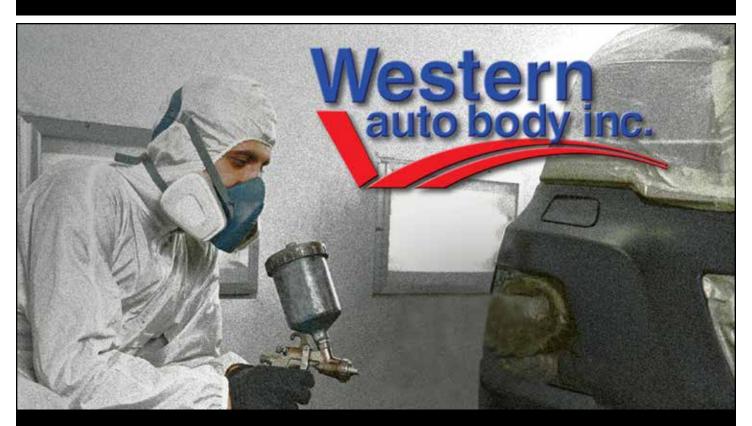
Photo by Mario G. Reyes. This is the 26th year that Mario has covered the Pilgrimage for the Rafu Shimpo.



Welcome to the 47th Manzanar Pilgrimage from the Eastern California Museum

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Sue Kunitomi Embrey • 1923 - 2006

Dreamer

Tireless activist

We felt your passion

In the bitter battle

For the enshrinement

Of a landmark shame...

We sense your constancy

Through years of pilgrimages

Emblazoning Manzanar

On the national conscience

How does one celebrate

Such a woman of purpose

Dedication

Resolve

But to humbly record these inadequate lines Sincere sentiments parading as poetry

Simply to say

We thank you

We love you

Our indebtedness to you is boundless

— Michi Weglyn

One Japanese American social activist whom Michi Weglyn as well as her husband Walter Weglyn especially admired was Sue Kunitomi Embrey. Sue, likewise, held Michi and Walter in great esteem for their exemplary social activism. By the time that the two Nisei women first met, each had already emerged as an iconic figure within the Nikkei community and beyond. Sue had achieved this status largely on the basis of her leadership of the Manzanar Committee, which since 1969 had spearheaded an annual Pilgrimage to Manzanar. Michi gained her distinction mainly for authoring in 1976 the first major book about the WWII Japanese American experience from the perspective of one of the 120,000 victims, Years of Infamy: The Untold Story

of America's Concentration Camps. Both the Manzanar Pilgrimage and Years of Infamy helped mightily to lay the groundwork for the redress and reparations movement that climaxed in the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

— Dr. Arthur A. Hansen

from the foreword to Twice Orphaned: Voices from the Children's Village of Manzanar



~Born in the USA ~ August 27, 1943 Heart Mountain, WY



This photo was sent to Dad while he was in training for the M.I.S. It is lovingly inscribed, "Dearest Daddy. All our love, Dale & Masa, 7/28/44". The Blue Star on the wall shows Dad's service. Before leaving camp, he made the furniture from scrap wood. Dale's t-shirt proudly reads, "My dad is in the U.S. Army".



It's a chilly day in Wyoming for the new family. Mom passed in 1985, Jack is alive and well today at 100 1/2 years of age, and baby Dale is now 73. Thank you for everything, Dad. What a life we've had!

For the Sake of the Children Never again... to anyone



Masa and lack with their firstborn son, Dale, a child of the camps. Jack was drafted not long after this photo was taken. Tech Sgt. Kunitomi served in the Philippines and in Occupied Japan under Gen. MacArthur. While there, he was able to meet many relatives for the first time.

The Jack Kunitomi family





Congratulations on your 47th year.





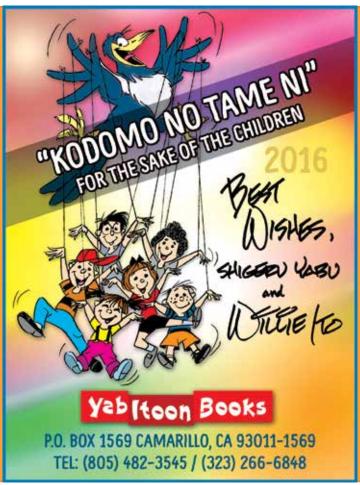
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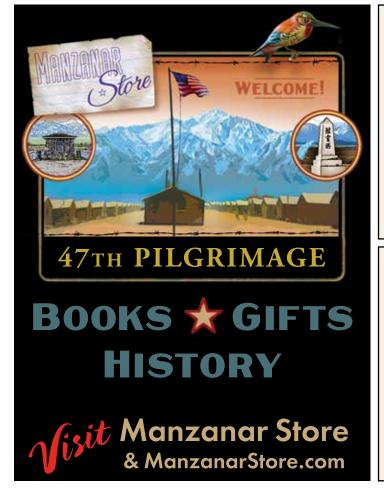
JOHN KADOWAKI

PRESIDENT









Tuna Canyon Detention Station, in Tujunga, was where Issei were detained before being shipped to the Midwest. This story needs to be told.



Historic Wintersburg Village is where the Japanese Community in Orange County started. We must save the Historic Buildings





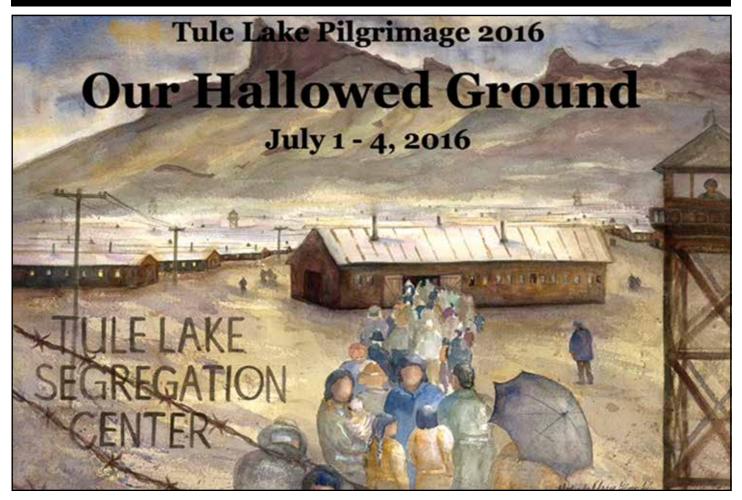
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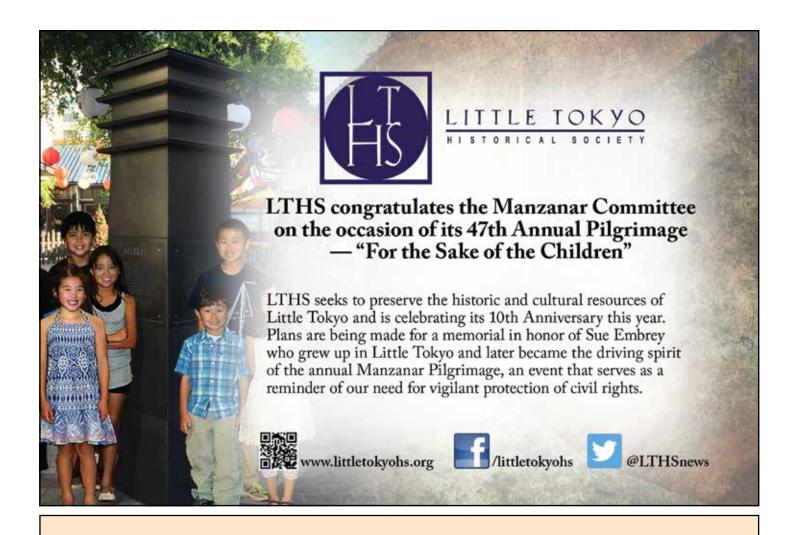
MANZANAR COMMITTEE

47 Years of Fighting for Justice



Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress Website: www.NCRR-LA.org Email: NCRRLA@Yahoo.com Phone: 213.284.0336





"For my Grandparents -Wilbur Sato, Rosie Sato, Harry Noda, and Laura Matsuno"



Josh Noda

Congratulations Manzanar Committee on Your 47th Anniversary!

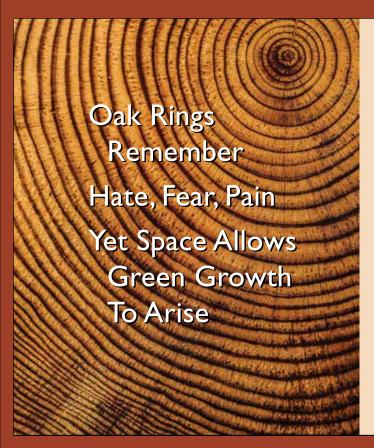


Florin Manzanar Pilgrimage (Sacramento)

Celebrating our 11th year building bridges on a 3 day journey of incarcerees, families, Muslims, youth, educators, and diverse Americans who cherish civil rights & civil liberties by the Florin JACL & Council on American Islamic Relations (CAIR)—Sacramento Valley.

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2016 Committee: Andy Noguchi, Twila Tomita, Danna Elneil, Stan & Christine Umeda, Fumie Shimada, Steve & Jennifer Kubo, Marielle Tsukamoto, Donna Komure & Titus Toyama, Brandon Miyasaki, a Judy Fukuman, Breana Inoshita, Michelle Huey, Taka Koshimoto, Josh Kaizuka, Kristi Lin, Blythe Nishi, Melanie Shojinaga, Natalie Marcom, Katrina Manrique, and Brandon Ishikata.



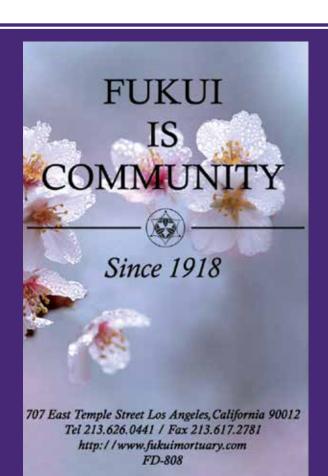
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Best Wishes for the 47th Annual Pilgrimage!





Heart Mountain Camp Reunion

September 10, 2016 Quiet Cannon, Montebello, Calif. 10 am - 4 pm GYamazawa will perform

HEART MOUNTAIN REUNION COMMITTEE

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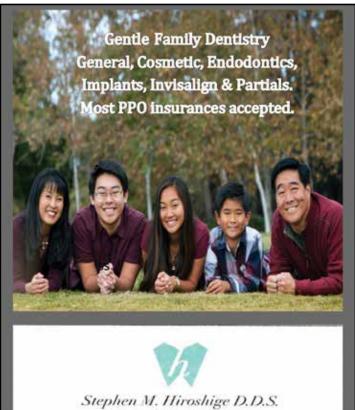
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She had the vision of having Manzanar become a National Park, and persevered for many years to finally see her dreams come true. This is the tenth anniversary of her leaving this earth. We are reaping the benefits of her vision.

Joyce Nakamura Okazaki, Born Free and Equal





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The Venice Japanese America Memorial Monument Committee congratulates the Manzanar Committee on its 47th Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage



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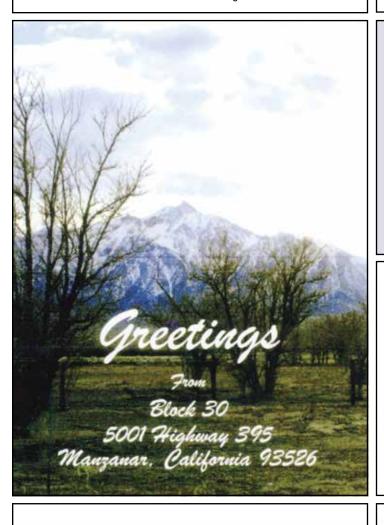
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The Spotted Dog Press edition of Born Free and Equal was being printed, ironically, as 2,996 people lost their lives on September 11, 2001. Within a week, we changed the plain white background of the cover to an American flag. We wanted America to know, that we were patriots, that we loved our country.

From the day it was published, Born Free and Equal was lauded as a beautiful work, and criticized: "its photographs did not capture the bleak reality and sadness of Manzanar"... "internees names were misspelled" when in fact, every person's name in our edition was crosschecked against the original 1944 U.S. Camera edition and corrected.

I believe our publication of Born Free and Equal, honored the work of a photographer and his subjects, and has served as a communication tool with which to educate the public. The forced mass removal of Americans of Japanese ancestry from their homes, was initially very similar to what happened to Europeans of Jewish ancestry, except that we did not quietly exterminate millions of our citizens and those of other countries because of their ancestry. Going forward, study history and remember past mistakes. — Wynne Benti



Clipping submitted by George Wakiji

Sue Kunitomi Embrey was not afraid. She disliked revisionist history. She spoke her mind and adhered to her convictions. For this, we are forever grateful.



The Grateful Crane Ensemble Thanks the Manzanar Committee for Keeping this Story Alive.



The Venice-Culver JACL West Los Angeles JACL Salutes

The Manzanar Committee's 47th Annual Manzanar Pilgrimage, 12th Anniversary of the Opening of the National Historic Site Interpretive Center 52nd Anniversary of the Signing of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.



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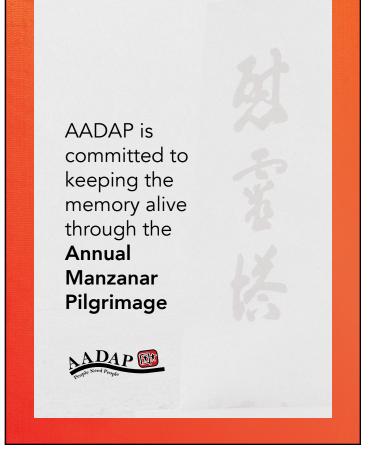


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Thank You to the Manzanar Committee for keeping the annual historical Pilgrimage alive!



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Belmont High School Alumni Association

Congratulations on the 47th Annual Pilgrimage.

Thanks for keeping the Ralph Lazo story alive.



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What Happened to More Than 120,000 Japanese Americans Must Never Happen Again . . . to Anyone



FRIENDS OF MANZANAR (FOM) is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that works in cooperation with the National Park Service to assist in ensuring that the Manzanar site and its stories are preserved and remembered by and for this and future generations.

Established in 2004, FOM is comprised of volunteers dedicated to supporting the site's educational mission through special projects and fundraising. FOM co-founder, the late Lillian Kawasaki, championed the construction of the guard tower now one of the site's iconic symbols. In addition, the efforts of Friends of Manzanar enabled Manzanar National Historic Site (MNHS) to restore natural vegetation to the west entrance of the historic auditorium that today serves as a visitor center.

More recently, FOM presented the National Park Service with an \$80,000 donation to help with reconstruction of the wartime camp's women's latrine, a reminder of the bleak living conditions that Japanese Americans endured in Manzanar. In addition to the existing barracks and mess hall in Block 14, the latrine will add opportunities for visitors to learn about life in Manzanar during WWII.

Together, through education and public discourse, we can help prevent a similar injustice from happening to others. Make your gift in any amount by visiting our website, www.friendsofmanzanar.com. Donations to Friends of Manzanar are tax deductible to the extent allowable by law.



www.friendsofmanzanar.com P.O. Box 92214, Long Beach, CA 90809-2214



After being released from camp in 1945, an initial group of 11 people who were temporarily housed at the Centenary Methodist Church banded together and started a tanomoshi club. The group quickly grew and eventually incorporated into what would become JACom Credit Union.

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