

Inouye, Matsunaga, Hayakawa, Cranston, Church, and McClure co-sponsor study bill for redress

Washington

Senators Inouye and Matsunaga of Hawaii, Cranston and Hayakawa of California, Church and McClure of Idaho jointly introduced a measure to establish a commission to study the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans during World War II.

The bill, S 1647, submitted on Thursday, Aug. 2, has been referred to the Senate Government Affairs Committee.

The commission will be comprised of 15 members, 11 to be appointed by the President, two members from the House and two from the Senate, each member serving the life of the commission. It would hold public hearings to determine whether "any or all of those subjected to internment by the issuance of Executive Order 9066 were subjected to experiences that entitle them to redress".

Hearings are scheduled in 10 cities and any other as required, including:

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fresno, Portland, Seattle, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago and New York.

The bill is devoid of any mention of "Japanese Americans" as was Executive Order 9066, issued by President Roosevelt in 1942, which permitted military commanders to prescribe military areas and determine "from which any or all persons may be excluded" and that those excluded would be provided "transportation, food, shelter and other accommodations as may be necessary ... to accomplish the purpose of this order".

E.O. 9066, rescinded in 1976 by President Ford, also had authorized use of "Federal troops and other Federal agencies ... in carrying out this Executive Order".

Bill also calls for the Com-

mission to submit a written report within 18 months after the Act is enacted to the President and the Congress concerning its actions, findings and recommendations.

As the principal author, Inouye explained,

"It would be up to this presidentially appointed commission to determine whether a wrong was committed by the Federal government when it ordered 120,000 persons into internment camps for an average of from 2½ to 3 years.

"The JAACL has worked closely with members of the Senate in developing this legislation which, I think, has a good chance of Senate passage this session.

"I expect that there are three major questions that this commission may contend with in its work: (1) whether EO 9066 and other related actions can be justified as necessary for the security of our nation; (2) whether relocation or internment were required to protect internees against wartime hysteria, and (3) whether the loss and pain experienced by the internees merits remedy by the government at this time."

While recalling that the Emergency Detention Act was repealed in 1971 and that EO 9066 was terminated by President Ford in 1976, Matsunaga declared,

"The Federal government has yet to admit the wartime detention of Japanese Americans was wrong."

Very few realize that American citizens were also thrown into concentration camps without trial or hearing, Matsunaga said, as happened in Hitler's Germany with the Holocaust. "To date, no official government inquiry has ever been conducted (into the aftermath of EO 9066) and no wrong has been admitted by the federal government."

Matsunaga concluded: "Recent studies have shown the initial impact of the relocation on the internees was much more traumatic than originally anticipated. Moreover, the children of former internees have begun to question their parents and to wonder how such a thing could have occurred in a free country like the United States."

Sen. Hayakawa's office issued a statement in support of S 1647, citing that "a thorough look at the facts (since EO 9066 was issued) is long overdue". EO 9066 "permitted the federal government to relocate Japanese American citizens and residents living on our west coast. They were moved to relocation camps to insure that they could not aid our wartime enemy, Japan."

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Official DOT Photo

'MAIDEN SPEECH'—Inspector General Frank S. Sato (center) of the U.S. Dept. of Transportation meets with Federal Highway Administration officials, John Yoshino (left), Equal Opportunity specialist, and Kumao Toda, community planner, at a luncheon where the Puyallup, Wash., Nisei delivered his first speech since being appointed by President Carter to the newly-created post and confirmed by the Senate. Sato is responsible for all audit and investigative activities within the department.

Great grandsons first to climb Mt. Manzo Nagano

Rivers Inlet, B.C.

A party of five composed of the Nagano clan and a friend conquered the 6,600-ft. summit of Mt. Manzo Nagano on July 25. Named after the first Japanese immigrant to Canada, a flag, a plaque and family crest were set at the peak.

For the three great-grandsons (Yonsei), it was another Nagano first. This is the first known ascent of Mt. Manzo Nagano. A float plane had been utilized from Port Hardy to Lake Owekino. The men had to cross canyons leading to the mountain base while overcoming unbearably thick underbrush in trail blazing. A base camp was established. The progress was slow and at one time the storm threatened to turn the party back. But after five days, the mission was completed.

Lincoln Beppu of Seattle, who had fished in this area, provided the environmental data. Members of the party were James and Stephen Nagano, sons of Dr. Rev. Paul M. Nagano of Seattle; David Nagano, son of the Jack Naganos, Los Angeles, and their son-in-law Bob Drescher of Oxnard, Ca., and R.J. Secor of Pasadena, Ca.

Located near the head of Rivers Inlet, Mt. Nagano is nearly 7,000 ft. high, overlooking Lake Owekino and some 250 miles northwest of Vancouver. Peak was designated by the government during the Canadian Japanese Centennial two years ago. Rivers Inlet was a commercial fishing area pioneered by the Canadian Issei.

E-W Players on county-wide bill

Los Angeles

Southland residents and visitors can enjoy the East West Players in a free summer festival, "Made in America", of Asian-Pacific American actors, singers and dancers on weekends at various county parks. Funding for the ambitious production comes from a \$240,000 grant from CBS, Inc.

With cooperation of the County Dept. of Parks and

Recreation, the 2:30 p.m. performances will be staged free to the public at:

Aug. 25—Alondra Regional Park, Lawndale; Aug. 26—John Anson Ford park, Bell Gardens; Sept. 1—Whittier Narrows, South El Monte; Sept. 2—Belvedere Park, East Los Angeles; Sept. 3—Cerritos Regional Park, Cerritos; Sept. 8—Pilgrimage Theater, Hollywood; Sept. 15—Veterans Memorial Park, Sylmar; Sept. 16—Farnsworth Park, Altadena.

Japan searches for Indochinese aliens

Tokyo

A nationwide investigation was launched July 9 to track down refugees from Indochina who have entered Japan with tourist or business passports issued in Hong Kong or Taiwan and then exceeding their stay, the Yomiuri reported.

While Japan has pledged to accept up to 500 refugees, the Justice Ministry estimates

many more have emigrated, ostensibly for sightseeing, and overstaying their two-month tourist visa to work illegally as dish-washers or on other part-time jobs in the restaurants and tea rooms in large cities.

Based upon the investigation, the Justice Ministry will then decide whether to attribute the illegals to the "boat people" allocation or not.

Munemori's medals enshrined at Ft. DeRussy Army museum

Honolulu

In a brief ceremony July 25 at the Hawaii Army Museum here at Ft. DeRussy, Pfc. Sadao Munemori's sisters, Yaeko Yokoyama of Makiki and Yuri Tamura of Los Angeles, presented their brother's Purple Heart and Medal of Honor to the museum.

Maj. Gen. Herbert E. Wolff, Army Western Command commander, accepted the medals which will go on permanent display at the museum's Hall of Fame.

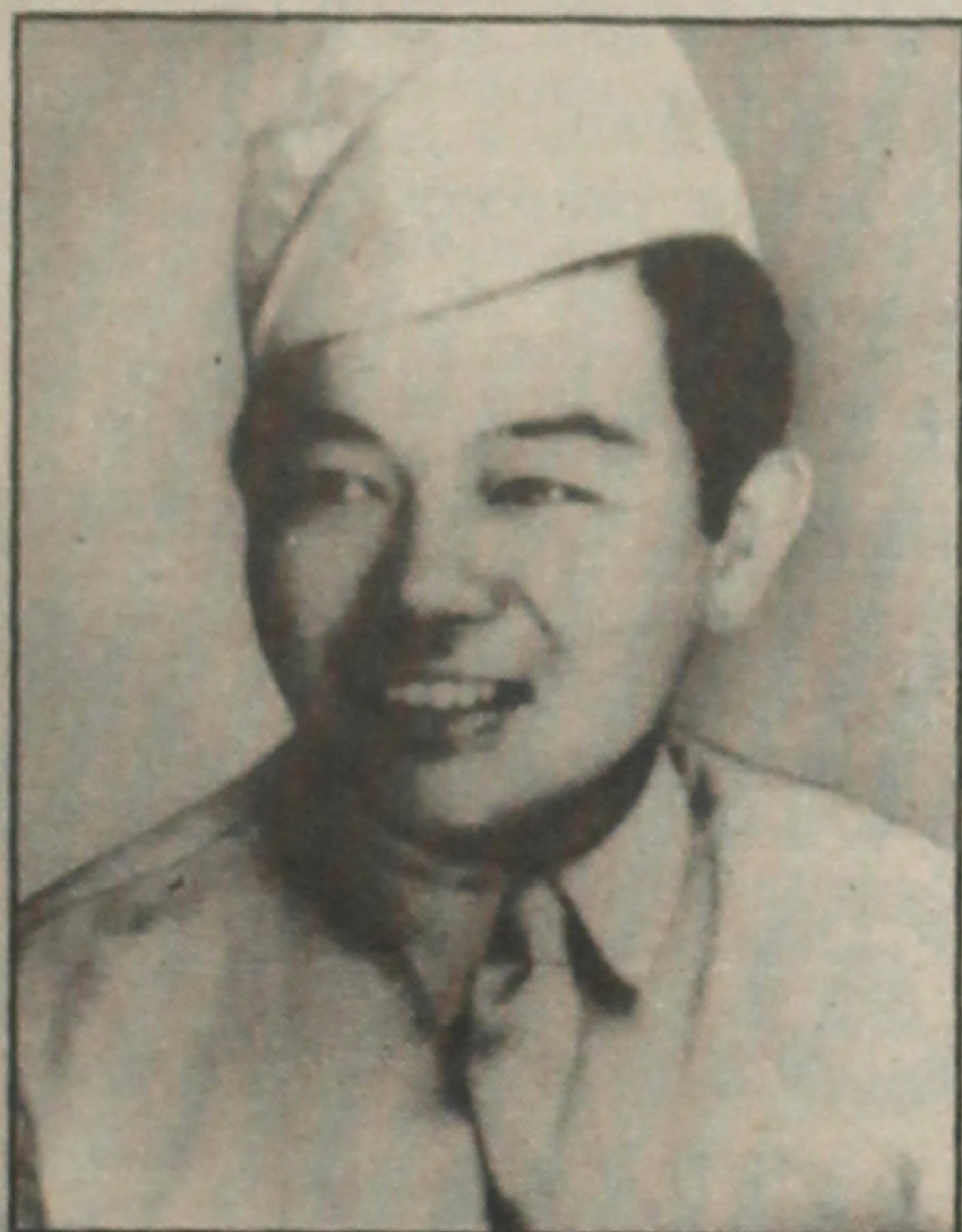
The war in Europe was almost over as the 100th Infantry was mopping up pockets of German resistance in Po Valley in the Spring of 1945. Munemori led his Co. A squad against a strongly fortified hill near Seravezza on April 5. Pinned down by machine gun fire about 50 yards from the summit, Munemori took charge of the second platoon squad after its squad leader was wounded.

According to the official citation, Munemori "made frontal, one-man attacks through direct fire and knocked out two machine guns with grenades. Withdrawing under murderous fire and showers of grenades from other enemy emplacements, he had nearly reached a shell crater occupied by two of his men when an unexploded grenade bounced on his helmet and rolled toward his helpless comrades.

"He rose into the withering fire, dived for the missile and smothered the blast with his body. By his swift, supremely heroic action, Pvt. Munemori saved two of his men at the cost of his own and did much to clear the path for his company's victorious advance."

Members of the 100th and 442nd Infantry earned 18,143 medals for bravery during WW2, but one Medal of Honor, the nation's highest for Munemori.

His sister, Yaeko, revealed getting a record which Sadao had made in a little booth just before he shipped overseas as a replacement for the 442nd in 1944, wherein he sang a Hawaiian ditty which he had learned from



"Sadao S. Munemori"

Medal of Honor

Pfc. Sadao Munemori

Camp Shelby buddies.

"He said (after finishing the tune), 'Don't worry. I'll be back and when I come back, the first thing I'm going to do is visit Hawaii.'"

Part of the wish came true as Yaeko Yokoyama said upon presenting the medals, "This is one way of fulfilling his wish."

Munemori, who was born in Los Angeles and was graduated from Lincoln High School, enlisted shortly after the war began. His family was subsequently evacuated to Manzanar. He was transferred to Military Intelligence Service Language School in Minnesota and volunteered a reduction in rank to private for infantry combat duty.

A hero's funeral was held at the Nishi Hongwanji in 1948 when his remains were returned for reburial at Evergreen Cemetery. #

Affirmative job action in prison upheld

San Francisco

A case in which JAACL supported from the outset, the state Court of Appeals upheld the right of the California Dept. of Corrections to give special consideration to minorities and women to meet its affirmative action goals.

The landmark decision of Aug. 1 overturned the 1977 ruling in the so-called Minnick case by San Francisco Superior Court Judge Byron Arnold that the state's preferential hiring and promotion practices represented unconstitutional reverse discrimination.

The unanimous action applies specifically to the state prison system, directed by Jerry Enomoto, but will affect all state agencies.

Presiding Justice Joseph Rattigan handed the decision with Justices Winslow Christian and Thomas Caldecott concurring. #



DOWN TO EARTH: Karl Nobuyuki

'Ham' Jordan

San Francisco

Without a doubt, one of the top stories of the day in the American and international press was the turnover in President Carter's cabinet. I have heard many people in a variety of places comment on the change. Many have expressed concern over the new chief of staff, Hamilton Jordan, and his capabilities in that position, and have asked my opinion. So it might be useful to comment on a meeting in which I took part just over a year ago with "Ham" Jordan and to share that experience.

It was on Jan. 30, 1978, when I first met Hamilton Jordan. A number of us had

been invited to attend a meeting in the West Wing of the White House. It was organized by a group called the Asian American Finance Council of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) to introduce "Ham" to representatives of the Asian Pacific American community and allow an exchange of views with a top-ranking member of the White House.

Joji Konoshima and Mrs. Esther Kee of the DNC arranged the meeting, and following a brief introduction, Hamilton Jordan walked in. He was dressed casually. Placing himself at the head of the table in a very relaxed position, he began:

"I wanna be frank with y'all cuz I like to be that way and I like y'all to be that way with me. But I ain't never heard of an Asian American before, I ain't never even

heard the term. I know who blacks are, cuz I grew up with 'em in Georgia, but Asian American ... I ain't never heard the term."

My initial reaction to that statement was one of considerable discomfort. It became very clear that we (JAACL) would have a lot of educating to do (again) if we were to be successful in advocating the welfare of Japanese Americans through the White House. Here we were at the bottom again, I thought, and there would be a very long way to get to the top. Mr. Jordan added a comment to the conclusion of his earlier statement, though. He said, "Well, I guess y'all have to

teach me about 'em." At least I thought he would be open to learning more about Asian Americans.

I soon learned that there are two basic approaches to instituting ideas at the White House. One is the public vote, which means that if you have a large enough constituency, your interests will be listened to. If you do not, there is option two—identified as "money", meaning contributions to the political coffers of the administration. As it was put—"It's either votes or money."

I could not help but wonder what the situation would be if one had neither. If you are a

small yet identifiable group but are limited in your financial resources, would you be left out? How then would you take part in the decision-making process of the executive branch of government? The only answer I received was that "it had always been that way", and the political nature of the American systems makes this approach a necessity ... "it's either votes or money."

For many Americans, then, the only option is the legislative branch of government: the Congress of the United States. Yet at the same time, the executive branch can wield the power to affect national policy, the impact of

which is felt in our lives and the lives of generations yet to be born.

How then do we as Nikkei coordinate our resources to insure our welfare? Do we play the "game"? Do we pretend that it does not exist and not let ourselves be bothered with it? The answer may very well rest with the future of JAACL.

Know one thing about the President's new chief of staff: he will need input and advice on and about Nikkei. At the same time, one can't help but wonder if this lack of awareness of the Nikkei can ever be rectified by doing just what we are doing now. #

Nisei heads Harvard's study counsel

By KEI KANEDA
(New England JAACL)

Boston, Ma

Kiyo Morimoto, appointed to succeed retiring Professor William G. Perry as Director of Harvard University's Bureau of Study Counsel, assumed his new office on July 1. Formerly associate director of the Bureau since 1958, Morimoto is lecturer on Education and a member of both the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and the Board of Freshman Advisors.

In making the announcement of Morimoto's selection to the administrative post in the Gazette, Harvard College Dean John Fox commented, "We're all delighted that the search process produced our home-grown candidate ... We're sure he will do the job superbly."

A Nisei raised in Pocatello, while an undergraduate at Idaho State College, Morimoto studied the Idaho Japanese community into which he was born. His work was based upon 200 families.

He is a 442nd Regimental Combat Team veteran and won the Silver Star and Purple Heart. He received his M.A. in sociology from Boston University and joined the Social Relations Department at Harvard in 1955 where he pursued his interests in mental health.

Primarily a sociologist, the new director is described as having "worked variously as a farmer, cook, chauffeur, ward care attendant and a carman helper on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad."

"He does everything," Perry said in praise of Morimoto. "He knows how to shoe a locomotive, and very few people know how to do that. Kiyo has great strengths; he's an extraordinarily powerful man."

Students who over the years have been guided by Morimoto in their personal and academic endeavors hold him high in esteem. "Students arrive at the Bureau," Morimoto said of his work in the counseling pro-

gram, "feeling that we are the experts and have the answers, while its real function is to provide a context in which students can begin to find their own voices."

The Bureau provides a service used by more than 1,000 students a year who seek not only counseling, but academic assistance, in mathematics, languages, and the sciences. It maintains an advisory network through other Harvard counseling facilities in the Office of Career Services & Off-Campus Learning, the Health Services, house tutors and freshman counselors.

Morimoto and his wife Françoise are the parents of Monique, David and Philip. #

Ideas are the great warriors of the world, and a war that has no idea behind it, is simply a brutality.

—JAMES A. GARFIELD

INOUYE

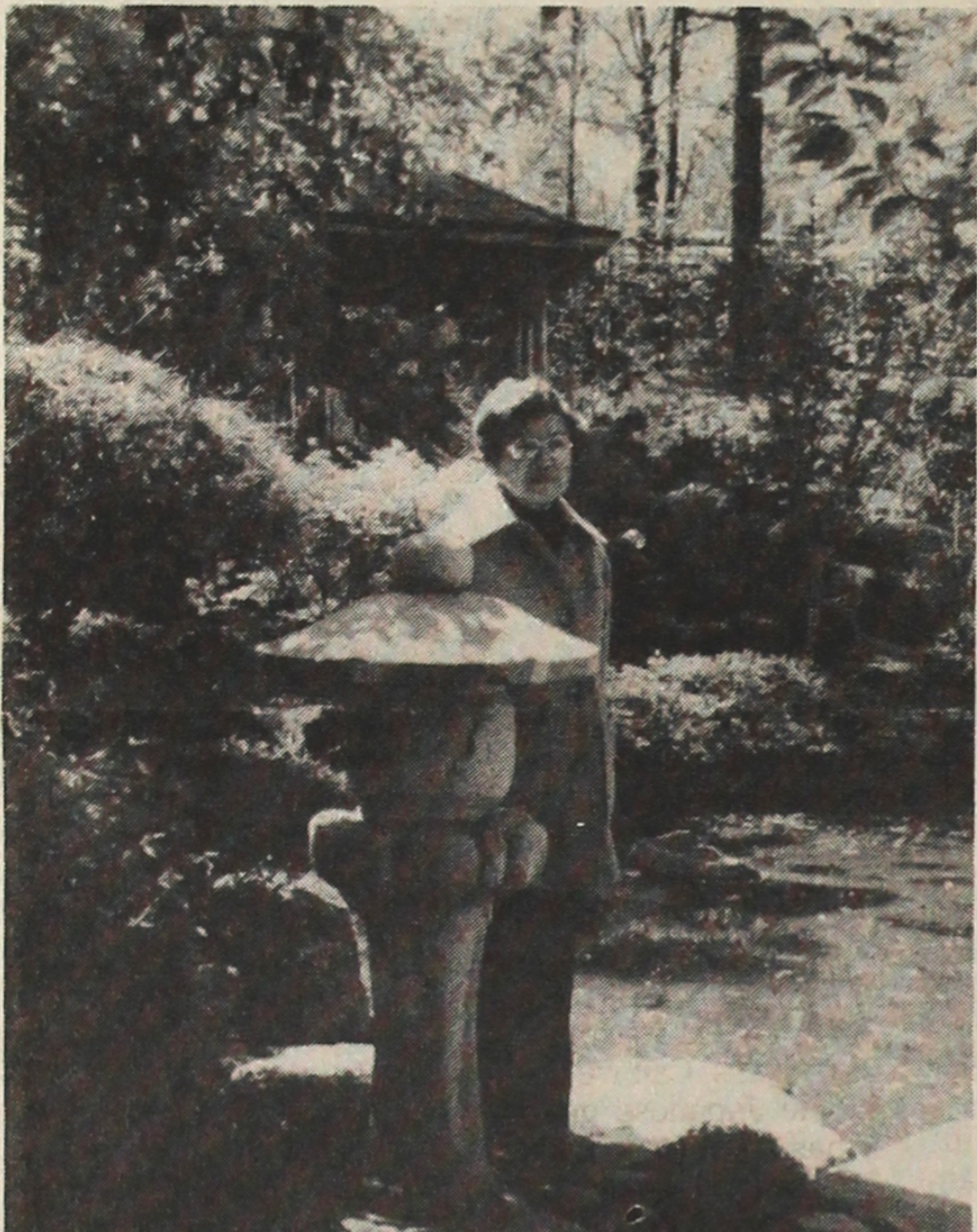
Continued from the Front Page

Then recognizing there was "a large amount of controversy" generated in recent months over the proposal to provide reparations to those interned in the camps, Haya-kawa said,

"It has focused our attention again on a subject that has been sensitive to the people of the United States ...

"My colleagues and I are calling for the establishment of a fact-finding commission in order to carefully investigate the question of wrong-doing by the Federal government and to make recommendations on the possible need for remedies."

In San Francisco, Karl Nobuyuki of JAACL Headquarters, carefully pointed out S. 1647 is not a redress bill but a first step toward determination of redress by the Congress. In a recent canvass of chapters, 57 of the 70 responding had voted for the so-called commission approach that S. 1647 prescribes. #



GARDEN MEMORIAL—Mrs. Mae Takahashi of Spokane, Wash., stands beside an ornamental lantern donated for the Spokane-Nishinomiya Garden at Manito Park in memory of her 36-year-old son, Ed, who died last year. He was twice Spokane JAACL president, a member of the city's Quality of Life Council, and community development task forces.

washington sports

The United Methodist Commission on Religion and Race newly-funded minority projects include:

National Federation of Asian-American United Methodists, San Francisco, \$40,000; Western Jurisdiction Asian-American Youth Ministries, Berkeley, Ca., \$2,500; Multi-Services Van Project/Asian Manpower Svcs., Oakland, Ca., \$5,400; Asian Assn. of Utah Community Program, Salt Lake City, \$3,000; New Immigrants Developing Project, Hazel Park, Mich., \$12,810.

the south

Louisville, Ky., which already has Muhammad Ali Blvd., renamed Ninth St. in honor of Roy Wilkins, retired NAACP executive director. Because changes require signs being replaced, the city aldermen now favor a moratorium on renaming streets.

Deaths

Masuyo Wada, 94, San Francisco, died July 28 after a long illness. She was the mother of Yoritada Wada, Univ. of California regent. Also surviving are s Yorinobu, d Shizuko Matsumoto (Japan), Hatsumi Ishii, 11gc.

Sacramento Barons, 1978-79 NAU A Major champions, host the Kansai Intercollegiate Jr. All-Star basketball team in an exhibition game Aug. 15, 7:30 p.m., at Sacramento City College gym. Visitors will play a local all-star team Aug. 16 at the same place. A buffet reception follows at the Buddhist Church hall.

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

SFCJAS



SFCJAS is an unpronounceable acronym for San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies. This summer we celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding with the Third Biennial Asilomar Conference. Eighty persons spent a weekend next to Carmel's famed 17 Mile Drive on the Monterey Peninsula.

The purpose of the Center is to provide a vehicle for coming together to share our ideas and experiences of being Japanese Americans. Result of the gaining of awareness and understanding about ourselves.

One of the highlights of the conference was the premiere performance of a play written by Hiroshi Kashiwagi of San Francisco. This year's "A Window for Aya" was an exquisitely performed subtle comment on Nisei male-female roles and attitudes. The theme was deadly serious. The audience, however, could readily identify with the characters and laugh at themselves.

The Center has been one of the most satisfying associations. It has been a comfortable experience. It is highly analytical, but very relaxing. There is no labeling among its members. One's occupation, beliefs, age—they just don't matter. What matters is the inner-actions, the thoughts, the ideas of the moment. People are vocal and completely honest with themselves and with each other. George Araki, the president of the organization for ten years, is an articulate convener with exceptional insights.

During a break in the conference, strolling among the sand dunes and the pines, I reflected for a moment. In the ten years association with the Center, I realized that I've changed significantly. They occurred so naturally and so comfortably, however, that the changes had been imperceptible. I liked the way I felt. It was very satisfying.

At the close of the conference, the most commonly heard parting words were the same as those heard two years ago, "I'll see you in two years."



REDRESS PHASE 2: John Tateishi

'Phase Two' shifts into high gear

San Francisco

At long last, a JACL study bill for redress has been introduced in the U.S. Congress.

On Thursday, Aug. 2, a Senate bill [S1647] seeking to establish a study commission was jointly introduced by Senators Daniel Inouye (D) and Sparky Matsunaga (D) of Hawaii, California Senators S.I. Hayakawa (R) and Alan Cranston (D), and by Idaho Senators Frank Church (D) and James McClure (R).

It was through the efforts of Inouye's staff, with aid of our Washington Representative Ron Ikejiri, that a draft of the bill has been prepared for introduction.

We knew, of course, that Inouye and Matsunaga as well as others would give us their full support on this issue and that passage of the bill in the Senate looked promising. But we were told some partisan resistance was probable.

A meeting was consequently held on Aug. 1 with Senators Inouye, Matsunaga and Hayakawa, along with JACL national president Clifford Uyeda and Ikejiri, to discuss the redress issue and the focus of

the proposed legislation. The result of the meeting was that Hayakawa agreed to support the bill.

And so on Aug. 2, the three Nikkei members of the Senate, joined by Cranston, Church and McClure, introduced the JACL study bill for redress. So, the first step of the legislative campaign (PHASE 2) has begun. Now it's up to all of us to give our full support.

We're calling on all JACL chapter boards and members to write letters to their respective senators in support of S1647. But we need to go beyond just the JACL ranks. Talk to your Nikkei and non-

Nikkei friends in your communities, write to friends in other states and have them all write to their senators, too.

These letters will be important in letting the Senate know Japanese Americans and their friends support this attempt to seek justice for our experiences of WW2. Not only do we want passage of the bill in the Senate, but we want as many votes in favor as a message to members in the House.

We anticipate our toughest battle will come in the House with its 435 members, of which JACL chapters cover only 80. In preparation for this part of the campaign, we ask that you

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letters

'We're 'Enchanted'

Editor:

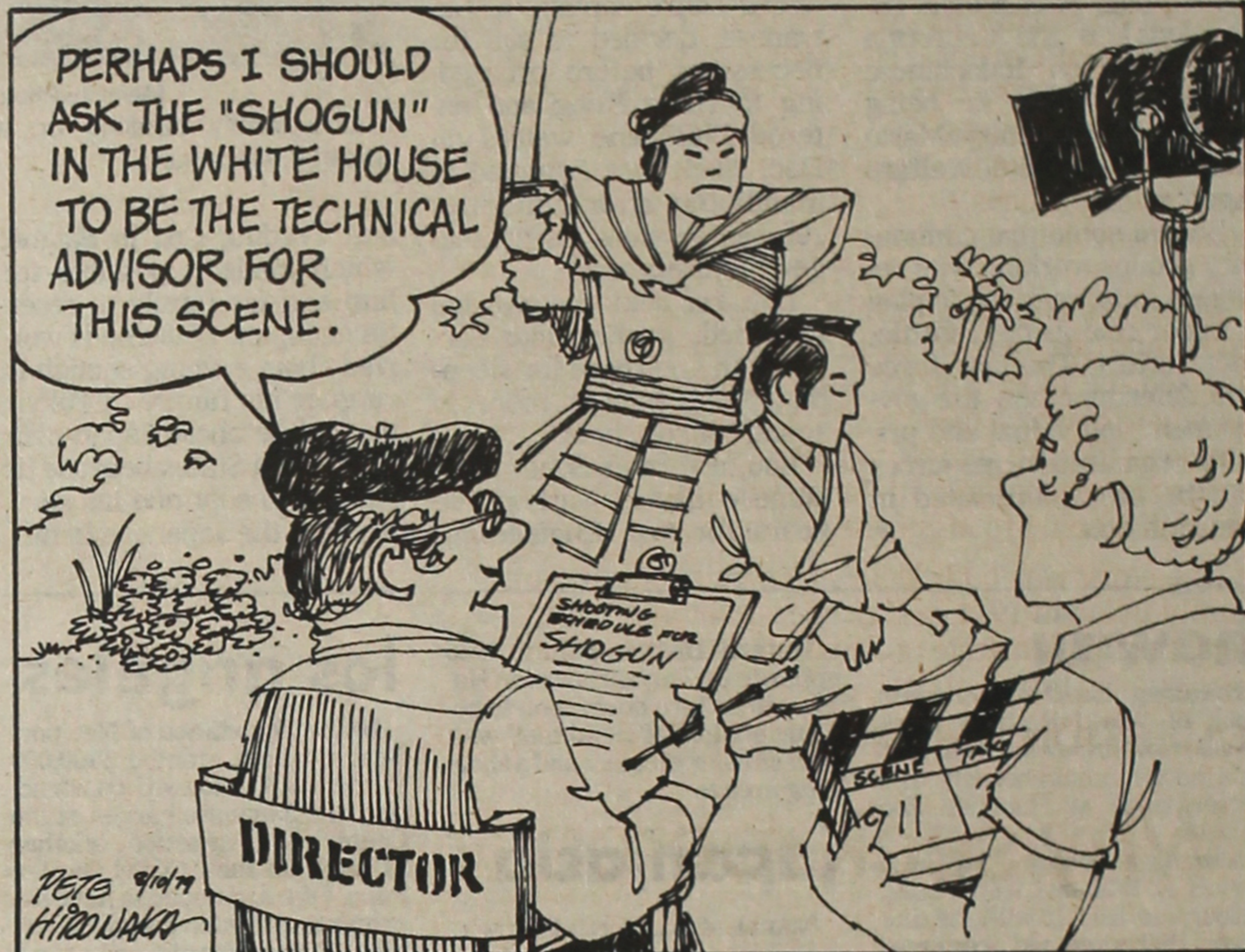
I was disappointed in the way that the report for the Spring 1979 meeting of the Mountain Plains District was handled by the July 6 PC. In a prior telephone conversation, you indicated that a complete report should be made and, that this report would be printed in its entirety along with the photographs in the Pacific Citizen. Thus, a complete report of the conference activities was submitted and after careful checking for accuracy, a complete list of everyone who contributed their valuable time and efforts in order to make the conference a success was also included as part of the report.

The edited news story did not give proper recognition to all of those people who attended and helped out with the conference. Your coverage merely gave the impression that we shared an evening meal together. A report of the conference events for Friday, March 30, and Saturday, March 31, with the exception of the banquet was entirely omitted.

Taking into account that the PC devotes one entire page to the Midwest District Council from time to time, the same courtesy should be extended to the Mountain Plains when requested. (MDC page is supported by ads.—Ed.)

With PC taking a substantial percentage of the National Budget, it is only right that the publication serve all Chapters and not just a select few. Should this report and this letter not be printed, perhaps the Mountain Plains District should initiate a more critical evaluation of the Pacific Citizen's role in JACL prior to San Francisco in 1980.

Continued on Page 7



FROM HAPPY VALLEY: Sachi Seko

Looking at Retirement

Second careers are becoming as common as second marriages. Earlier retirement provides many with the opportunity to pursue alternative choices. For a few, it has meant creative satisfaction through developing latent talents.

Some of our friends have opened small businesses. A few have done exceptionally well, while others have quickly failed. The happiest ones we know repairs antique clocks. He retired as a desk executive of a large corporation. When he was hired by the company as a young man, it was as an engineer. But with the early recognition of his managing abilities, he was removed from the technological area. His duties demanded constant traveling and so his tinkering was confined to the occasional weekend at home.

The business of repairing clocks began accidentally. He met a woman who owned an antique shop. One day, she mentioned the difficulty of finding a reliable repairman. He offered to try to fix one of her clocks. He has a workshop at home. Word of his reliability and competence spread and soon he had more customers than he wanted. Sometimes he complained that he is busier than ever, but he is a contented man.

The last time he came by on a brief visit, he looked much younger. His hair was longer than the prescribed length that he used to enforce among his staff. Instead of the customary, conservative business suit, he wore a colorful shirt and slacks. Although he has always been a charming person, there was a new gaiety in him.

But the most important thing about him remains unaltered. He attributes his success in his new venture, not entirely to superior ability, but to reliability. "I never

take on more work than I can deliver. Sure, I could handle twice as many if I worked faster. But each instrument, fine and old, often rare and irreplaceable, demands the best I can give it. And I have to treat my customers with the same respect. When I give my word that a clock will be repaired by a certain time, it will be."

His wife laughed and said it has not always been as easily done as said. She recalled his working through the night or driving through storms to deliver a clock by its promised time. "He has to keep his word," she said.

We were reminded of our friend this week. It has been a frustrating week of everything promised and nothing delivered. Slacks that were to be cuffed were two days late. Golf clubs left for repair were still sitting in the shop. We sat around all day waiting for the phone calls that were to be returned about eyeglasses, thesis binding and bank statement. The postman delivered my neighbor's mail. The real worry is that it was not an unusual week. It was ordinary. People seem to have little sense of urgency. There is a lack of pride in one's word. "Loose as a cat's morals," I say. Our friend is an exception.

As my husband anticipates retirement, he has often talked about alternative choices. It is still in the maybe stages. But as we observe the erosion of common courtesy and good business practice, he has decided that whatever product or service he sells, the concern will be called "The Reliability Company". Now, how can a business fail with a title like that?

WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

S. 1647

Washington



The JACL vigorously supports the introduction by Senators Inouye, Matsunaga, Hayakawa, Cranston, McClure and Church of Senate Bill 1647 which will provide for the establishment of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. It marks an important first step toward a meaningful inquiry into the causes and consequences of E.O. 9066 and its impact on civil and constitutional rights.

Although it has been over 37 years since the signing of E.O. 9066, the action taken on the Senate floor today (Aug. 2) signals the initial step toward the rights of Americans to redress wrong committed by their government.

The National JACL acknowledges the interest and support of the senators in this bill. It is now incumbent in the membership and our readers to express their individual interests.

From Nobuyuki Nakajima

As Instruments of World Peace

I have proposed Japan be invited to build 100 universities in the U.S. for educating their youths. The long term benefits of this project are to expand Japanese thinking from national to global, the need of which is already recognized in Japan. The idea that youth should be educated in the foreign country is nothing new to them. As the old saying goes, *Kawaii ko niwa tabiosase*—"If you love your child, let him/her go on a journey." Actually, Keio, one of the largest private universities, is opening a branch in Hawaii. So, my idea isn't entirely new.

Recently the Japanese re-examined their educational system to see if the changes are overdue in the light of many changes in the world. They also recognized the crying need for innovative approaches. I hope this proposal will serve as a catalyst for such changes.

As I recall the time when I left Japan in 1951, it was in the midst of Korean war. The memory and the suffering of WW2 still prevailed. The prime pre-occupation of every Japanese was peace. Yet, they were powerless to push for peace.

Today it is very different. Japan is expected to play a positive role in promoting peace and prosperity of the world. Japan has been very successful with its non-military approach to maintain peace. Could this be expanded on a global scale? Of course, it requires a long term project.

Wouldn't Japanese youths educated in the U.S., according to Japanese tradition, become a unique asset to our world? #

Self-interest is but the survival of the animal in us. Humanity only begins for man with self-surrender. —HENRI F. AMIEL

in the pacific citizen

35 years ago

AUG. 5, 1944

July 20—Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago hires first group of 59 Nisei for track maintenance. Strike threat by AFL group halts employment of evacuees; Army called to investigate individual evacuee records.

July 28—Disciples of Christ convention at Los Angeles back gradual return of evacuees to west coast; Cal-Neva Presbyterian Synod meeting in San Jose petitions Army to allow Nisei return.

July 29—Britain's King George VI inspects Fifth Army front line in Italy, chats with two 442nd members (Sgt Hideo Kaichi of Honolulu and Pfc Paul Tahara of Olympia, Wa.) being decorated with Silver Star for gallantry.

July 30—442nd RCT holds memorial service for 120 men killed during first month's action; Lt Hiro Higuchi, chaplain from Hawaii, conducts rites near Cecina.

July 30—Hunger strike by 13 segregationists at Tule Lake ends after 24 hrs. when WRA finds food-stuff hidden in isolation area kitchen.



FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

Joy and job of judging short stories

Denver, Colo.

Some weeks ago Dwight Chuman of Los Angeles sent me a packet of manuscripts along with a plea that I read them posthaste and pick the five best. The request was no frivolous matter. There were 37 typewritten manuscripts in the package, and they added up to a stack of paper a couple of inches thick. They were short stories, some not very short, entered in a competition for a \$1,000 prize offered by James Clavell, author of *Shogun* and other best-selling novels, to some budding Japanese American writer.

It was never made clear who had written the stories. The authors' names had been blacked out and the manuscripts were identified only by number. From the subject matter, I presumed the writers were mostly Sansei.

By staying up late three nights, I read all of the stories and although no guidelines had been provided for judging them, I picked what I considered to be the best five. A week or so later I read in *Pacific Citizen* that Karen Yamashita of Gardena, now living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, had won first prize. Her entry had been impressive, but it had not made my top-five list. That shows how much I know about judging short stories, and by making this confession perhaps I will not be invited to judge future contests, which is a dubious honor in any case.

Most of the entries in this contest were surprisingly good, and the best of them were excellent. What impressed me most was the understanding and depth of feeling with which the authors had handled the dominant themes—the life and struggles of the Issei, the intergenerational conflicts in Japanese American families, the rich ethnic life in Japanese American communities.

One story was built skillfully around a snapshot of a family taken in 1944, before the author was born into it, depicting his sensitive understanding of the family's ex-

periences. Another, with gentle humor and irony, told of an Issei's year-long effort to find a picture-bride. One delightful story was based on the popular Japanese American faith in folk medicine, and one was a moving account of a Nisei who, having disappointed his father by quitting college for the life of a wanderer, goes home for the old man's funeral.

All these stories display a skill in the craft of writing plus something that is rarely if ever captured by ethnic outsiders—an understanding of what it was like, or is like, to be an Issei, Nisei or Sansei—and the ability to put it down in words.

When one reads 37 stories in three evenings they tend to fuse together, but my recollection is that few or any of them were on the Evacuation protest theme that characterized Nisei and Sansei writing of a decade or so ago. Is that theme dead or simply out of fashion? I don't know. What I am sure of is that the writing represented in this batch of contest entries is more mature and polished than the outrage registered on paper in that earlier time.

James Clavell's gift of \$1,000 should provide incentive to young Japanese American writers to pursue their lonely craft. There are many great stories waiting to be written. The Evacuation and relocation camps, the experiences of the men in the 442nd and military intelligence, provide rich story material and Japanese Americans should be able to write them with more sensitivity, understanding and authenticity than anyone else because they were part of that human experience.


With a few notable exceptions such as "Farewell to Manzanar," most of the previous efforts to write these stories, as fact or fiction, have been mechanical and sterile. Now it is reassuring that there are in the Japanese American community young men and women with the potential to write their own story as it should be written. They deserve to be encouraged. #



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QUESTION AND ANSWER FACT SHEET

Why seek redress? What are the issues?

1. Why seek redress? What are the issues?

The Japanese American Citizens League is seeking redress on behalf of Japanese Americans and legal permanent residents of Japanese ancestry (the Issei) for their eviction and incarceration by an official act of the United States Government during World War II. This action was based solely on racial grounds and imposed without criminal charges, indictments or trials of any kind. It was a gross violation of rights guaranteed under the Bill of Rights and the Constitution.

The basic question being raised is: Are the guarantees enumerated in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution absolute for all people at all times, or are they conditional and subject to the desires of those in power or the mood of the times?

2. Which rights were violated?

Seven of the ten articles of the Bill of Rights were abrogated. They were as follows: *Article I*: (a) freedom of religion, (b) freedom of speech, (c) freedom of the press, (d) right to assemble; *Article II*: (e) right to keep and bear arms; *Article IV*: (f) freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures; *Article V*: (g) right to an indictment or to be informed of the charges, (h) right to life, liberty, and property; *Article VI*: (i) right to speedy and public trial, (j) right to be confronted with accusatory witnesses, (k) right to call favorable witnesses, (l) right to legal counsel; *Article VII*: (m) right to

trial by jury; *Article VIII*: (n) right to reasonable bail, (o) freedom from cruel and unusual punishment; *further constitutional guarantees abridged were*: (p) right against voluntary servitude, (q) right to equal protection under the laws, (r) right to vote, (s) right to habeas corpus.

3. What are the bases for your claims?

Defamation of character, false eviction, false imprisonment, loss of property, loss of income, loss of life and health due to government actions, emotional and psychological damages, damage to ethnic identity, disruption of family life.

4. What do you hope to gain? What are your goals?

Compensation of sufficient magnitude to create a public awareness of the violations of constitutional rights during 1942-46, and a greater awareness of the needs for vigilance to prevent similar unconstitutional conduct in the future.

5. Didn't the Supreme Court rule that the government's actions were constitutional?

Yes, the United States Supreme Court did in the *Hirabayashi*, *Yasui*, *Korematsu* and key portions of the *Endo* decisions. But we hold these decisions were wrong—morally and legally—and need to be overturned. The Court reflected the prejudices of the times and based its decisions on rumors, stereotypes, and speculation. There was no factual evidence to support its decisions.

This information was prepared by the National JACL Committee for Redress and consists of 40 questions and answers. It will appear over several issues.

6. Weren't your losses already compensated?

The Japanese American Claims Act of 1948 compensated only a small and inadequate fraction of the property losses alone. Even though there was no inflation corrections and no interest paid, loss of freedom, loss of income, death, injuries, loss of increased land values, mental suffering, etc., were not covered. The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco estimated actual tangible property losses to be at least \$400 million in 1942. Even at 3 per cent interest per year, the amount of property losses would have totalled \$538 million by 1952 when the claims were settled. However, the government placed an unreasonable burden of proof on most of the claimants, who received a total of \$34 million, which amounted to 8½ per cent of the actual property losses.

7. Why redress now, after 34 years have passed? Why so long a wait?

The time lag is an indication of the severity of emotional damage incurred. The wounds have to be at least partially healed before the victims can confront the offender. Also, it is not quite true that we simply waited. Efforts were made in the past and partial relief obtained. Examples of past actions are: the 1942-44 court challenges, the 1945-52 campaign to redeem property losses, the



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