

JACL-Hayashi law scholarship application deadline July 15

WASHINGTON — Applications for the JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship are now being accepted from qualified college students, according to Mike Masaoka, chairman of the Eastern District Council's Law Scholarship Committee.

The Washington JACL Office will again serve as a clearinghouse for communications relating to the Law Scholarship. Students who expect to enter an accredited law school this fall may obtain scholarship applications and pertinent information by writing to:

JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship, c/o Washington JACL Office, 1730 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

Applications must be postmarked on or before July 15, 1981.

Applicants will be given consideration based on the following order of priority: (1) Member of JACL or JAYS, or child of a JACL member; (2) Any person of Japanese ancestry residing in the U.S.; (3) Any Asian-American residing in the U.S.

As was the case last year, a single \$700 scholarship will be award-

ed, based on the applicant's academic record and extra-curricular activities, plus financial need, if any. This scholarship will actually amount to a total grant of \$2,100, since \$700 will be paid annually for three years, provided the recipient maintains a satisfactory average in law school.

Masaoka emphasized that the filing deadline of July 15 will be strictly observed, in order to give the Selections Committee, chaired by Dr. Tom Tamaki of Philadelphia, adequate opportunity to review the applications and announce the scholarship winner by Sept. 1, 1981.



SANSEI DESIGNER—Chery Lynn Kobayashi is one of five fashion designers featured in the "Clothes Encounter of the Third Generation" benefit luncheon fashion March 29 at the L.A. Biltmore Hotel. Born in Kauai, Hawaii, she is currently a designer for Roberta Jrs. in Los Angeles #

Pac/Asian population workshop planned

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Pacific/Asian American Mental Health Research Center and the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research will sponsor a research methods workshop at the Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor to provide training in quantitative research on Pacific/Asian American populations.

Fifteen to twenty qualified applicants will be selected from two target groups: PhDs who seek retraining in specific quantitative skills; and advanced graduate students who have completed research courses and are currently engaged in research.

Qualified students should apply before April 15 through Dr. Alice Murata, P/AAMHRC, 1640 W. Roosevelt Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60608. (312) 226-0117.

'Hito Hata'

NEW YORK—"Hito Hata: Raise the Banner" will be shown on Saturday, Mar. 28, 7:30 p.m. at the Japan House. A reception follows for the stars and producers who will be on hand. The 1000 Cranes Resource Workshop will set up an art exhibit. For tickets (\$25): East Coast Friends of Visual Communication, c/o Asian Cine-Vision, 32 E. Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10002; or call Rene Tajima (212) 925-8685.

Chon inaugural

WASHINGTON—At the request of President Reagan, S.I. Haya-kawa (R-Calif.) represented the United States at the inaugural ceremonies for Korean President Chon Too Hwan Mar. 3 at Seoul. Other members of the official U.S. delegation included Sen. Charles Percy, Reps. Zablocki and Derwinski and representatives of the military and the State Department. #

Renew JACL Membership

New San Diego scholarship started

SAN DIEGO, Ca.—Collegians who are local area high school graduates and in need are eligible for a new Dr. Roy K. Tanaka Memorial continuing education scholarship, it was announced by Mrs. Kiyo Ochi, JCC Scholarship Committee, 945 Nacion St, Chula Vista, Ca 92011, who has application forms. Filing deadline is April 10; award will be announced April 26 at the JCC Kei-ro-kai, April 26, at the VFW Hall, National City.

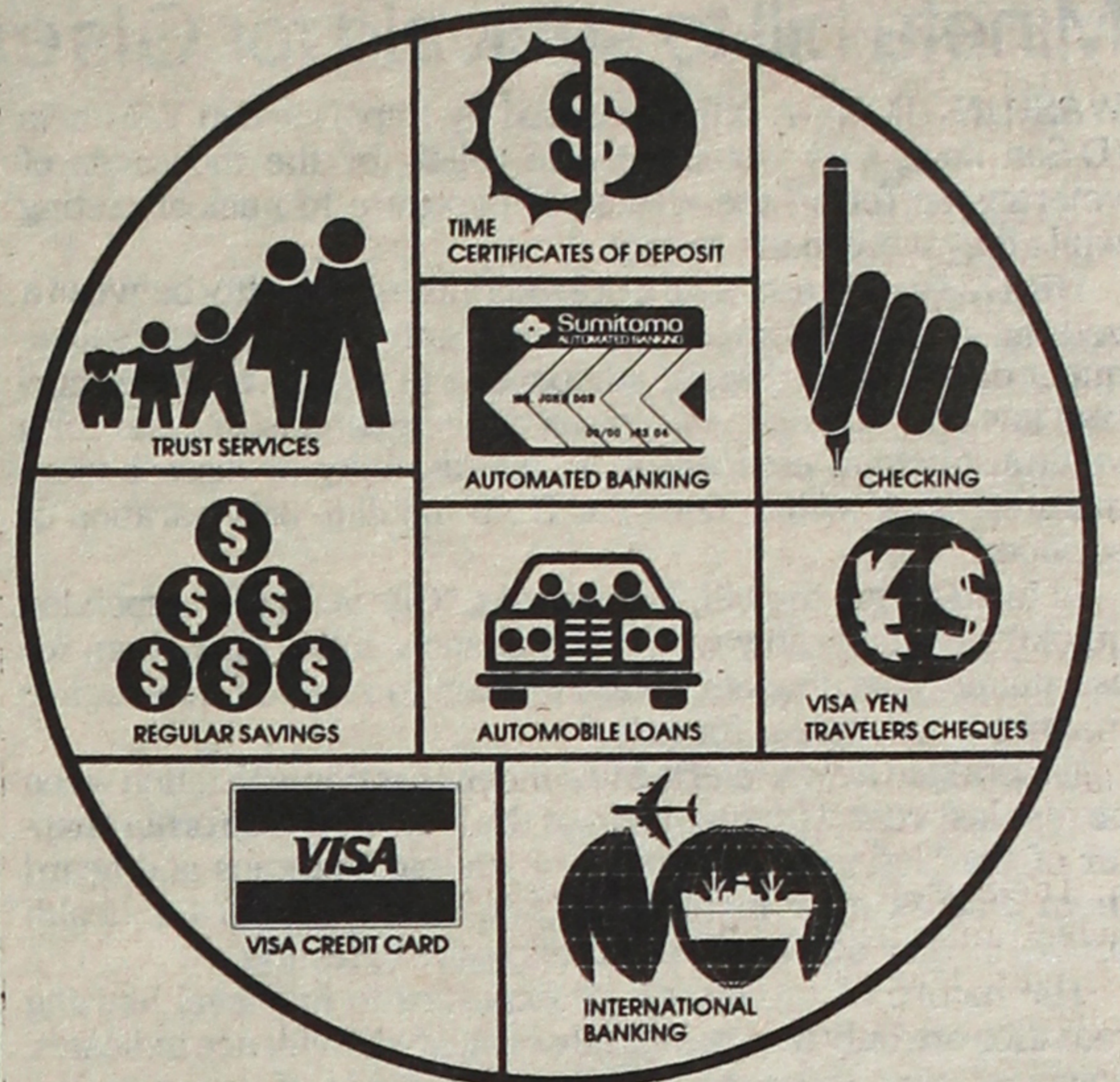
The award is named after a longtime Nisei physician here who established the fund while he was still living. The initial award to the college student who, because of lack of adequate financing, may otherwise be pressed to delay their education is expected to be around \$500.

South Bay Keiro fund nears \$60,000

GARDENA, Ca.—An impressive total of \$58,570 in committed pledges has been raised so far in the South Bay Keiro's Nursing Home fund drive which opened Feb. 22 at the Japanese Cultural Institute. The goal of the fund drive is \$1 million.

The development fund drive is now being coordinated into various divisions, teams and leaders. #

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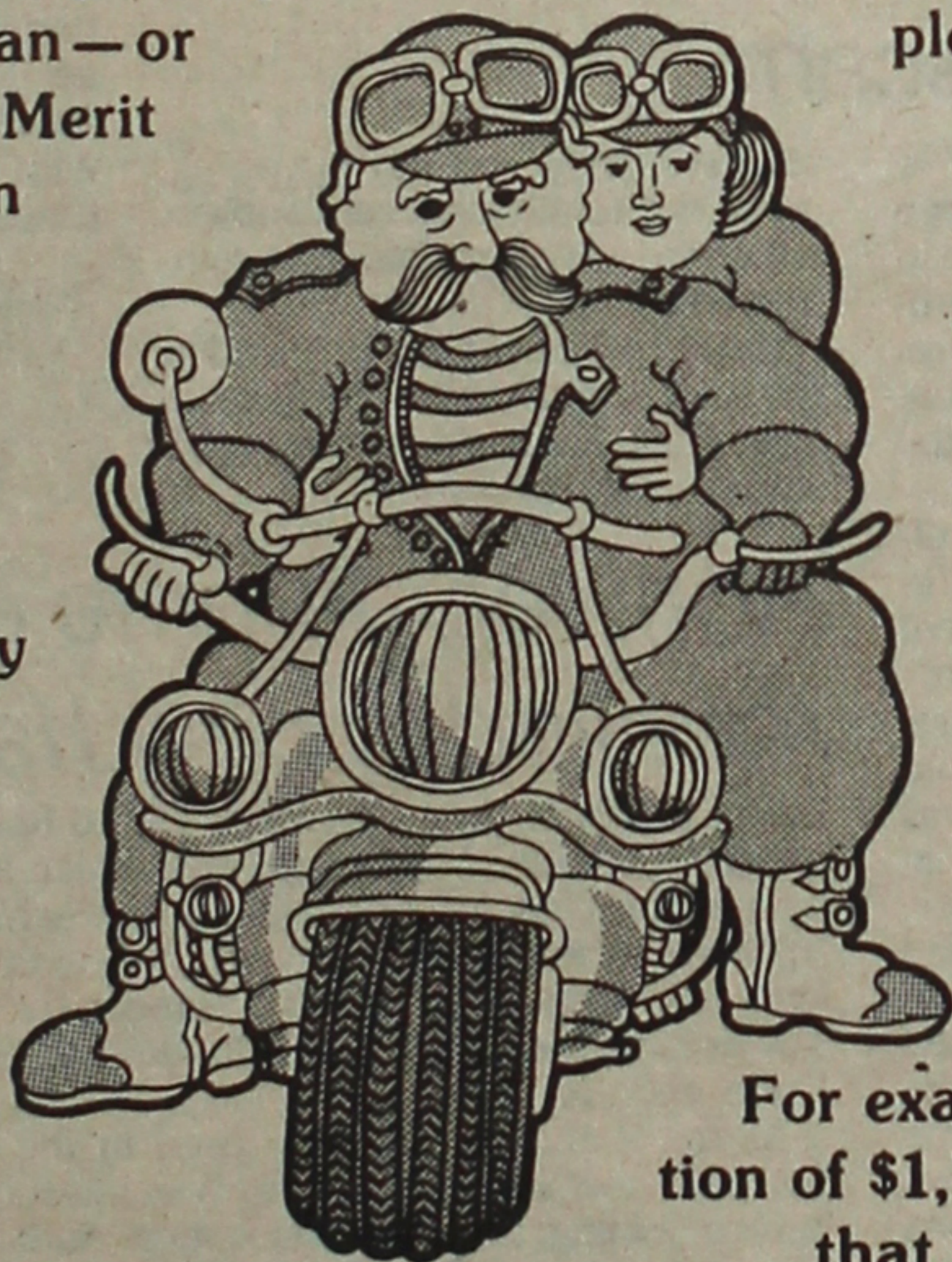
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PETER IMAMURA

State of Siege

The high crime rate in California, particularly Los Angeles, has filled its residents with fear, anger and a stronger sense of caution. The tragic murders of Robert Sakane last year and businessman Joe Miyoshi in January are foreboding indications that members of the Japanese American community are among the victims on the rising statistics lists.

The news media has recently turned its attention to people who are "fighting back" at crime, in different ways.

Individuals have attempted to take the law into their own hands through acts of revenge and vigilantism—often with tragic results. Innocent bystanders and even the person seeking vengeance are often killed.

Unfortunately, the growing attitude of reprisal has given rise to "survivalists" who teach and arm citizens in preparation for the coming "Armageddon". Then there is the Ku Klux Klan, whose members recently appeared before a city council meeting in Paramount, Ca., to offer their "non-violent assistance" in reducing the crime problem, since current law enforcement agencies are unable to. A frightening premonition is that they are waiting for—or perhaps encouraging—a "race war" to develop.

However, the most desirable method of combatting crime has been through citizens' organizations, who work together with law enforcement agencies in crime prevention.

The Seinan Center in Southwest Los Angeles has a program which may be one little stone against the goliath of criminal activity. Southwest L.A. is plagued with drug trafficking, burglary and robbery. The Center organizes "neighborhood watch" systems—people looking out for each other—in an attempt to prevent crime and assist in the apprehension of criminals. It certainly isn't new and it may not be the most effective system, but it is, perhaps, one of the few methods of crime-fighting that city residents have.

Helen Okamoto of the Seinan Center sadly commented that many of the Asians in the Southwest district tended to lose interest in the anti-crime program, which she feels is highly unfortunate, since such a program works best when more people get involved.

Crime prevention is one aspect, but there is always the possibility of being confronted. The safest action would be "avoidance and running," but self-defense classes are offered, such as those which will be sponsored by the West L.A. JACL Auxiliary.

There are no simple solutions to L.A.'s complex crime problems; there's no question that the criminal justice system needs improvements. And changing laws will affect everyone's rights—guilty and innocent—so the legislation and courts have a wobbly tightrope on which to walk.

The Asian American community, as well as all residents of Los Angeles, will need to express more concern for this issue, since the solutions will come from people who, rather than turning their heads away from the problem, are willing to look at it straight in the eyes.

■ In doubtful cases the more liberal interpretation must always be preferred.—Justinian Code.

J.A. National Museum plans announced

LOS ANGELES—Designs for the proposed National Japanese American Museum will be discussed at a public meeting on March 19, at 7:30 p.m. in the Japanese Cultural and Community Center, announced Bruce T. Kaji, President of Merit Savings and Loan Association.

The museum will be the first of its kind in the U.S. and will serve as the repository of the Japanese American experience in this country. Included will be the immigration of the Issei pioneers, the dark days of the World War II Evacuation and the heroic exploits of the Nisei servicemen. Also, notable achievements of the Japanese Americans in the fields of agriculture, education, business and politics will be highlighted.

The National Japanese American Museum will be located in the four-acre Merit Court Plaza development in Little Tokyo. The complex will be master-planned by world-famous architect Minoru Yamasaki, designer of the New York World Trade Center.

Kaji said that the designing firm of Neuhart, Donges, Neuhart will make a presentation during the public meeting. Merit Service Corp., a subsidiary of Merit Savings, will oversee the syndications of the development, which will include commercial offices and high rise condominiums.

The project earned the support of the Pacific Southwest JACL District Council, which recommended to the National JACL Board, that the funding of the museum "be included as part of reparations... and maintain such a facility for perpetuity" as a reminder that Evacuation should never happen again to any of its own citizens.

Persons interested in attending the meeting should call Renee Toriumi at (213) 624-7434 ext. 16 by March 13.

Koreisha to celebrate 5th anniversary

LOS ANGELES, Ca.—The Koreisha Chushoku Kai will hold its Fifth Anniversary and Appreciation Luncheon on March 22 at 1 pm at the Golden Ballroom, New Otani Hotel and Garden, 120 South Los Angeles St., Los Angeles, Ca. A donation of \$12 per person is requested. For information call (213) 680-9173 or 9177.

Lowry addresses Seattle installation

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

SEATTLE, Wa.—Congressman Mike Lowry of the 7th District presented a new image when he appeared as keynote speaker at the Seattle JACL Installation and Awards Banquet on Feb. 15 wearing a distinguished Van Dyke beard and mustache. His steadfast commitment to the redress effort, however, remained unchanged.

Before a crowd of over 200 in the Butcher's Atrium, Lowry assured that he would continue to work toward monetary redress compensation for interned Japanese Americans and would continue efforts to assure that such denial of constitutional rights would never recur again.

On the national worldwide scene, Lowry deplored the proliferation of nuclear arms and urged that the single most important priority for all citizens was to push for de-escalation and the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

Mayor Charles Royer, King County Executive Ron Dunlap, and Japanese Consul H. Sasaki extended greetings.

Seattle City Treasurer, Lloyd Hara, succeeding past president Chuck Kato, was installed with his new cabinet and board by Tomio Moriguchi, former national JACL treasurer. Guiding the evening's program as emcee was television personality Lori Matsukawa, KOMO-TV.

Chapter Cites First Issei Woman

The emphasis was on the Issei, as four community leaders were presented with appreciation awards from the Seattle JACL. When petite Mrs. Kiyo Motoda was honored with a certificate of appreciation for her lifetime of duty, devotion, and concern for the Nikkei community, to her church, and to all persons of Japanese ancestry, it marked the first time an Issei woman was so honored by the chapter. As an immigrant to the U.S. widowed early in life, she overcame personal adversity to become a highly successful businesswoman in the apartment/hotel field. A civic minded leader known for her involvement and

generous donations to community organizations, and an activist for U.S.-Japan friendship, she has been awarded the 6th Order of the Sacred Crown by the Japanese government. Mrs. Motoda has been a staunch supporter of JACL, completing her 25th year as 1000 Club member.

Also recognized by the Japanese government with the 5th Degree Order of the Sacred Treasure for promotion of international relations between the U.S. and Japan, Mr. Masato Uyeda was awarded a JACL certificate of appreciation for his dedication to community affairs and for his contributions to the community in resources, time, and energy over the past 35 years as one of the few remaining pioneer leaders of the Issei generation.

A resolution from the Mayor's Office naming him "First Citizen of Seattle" was presented to Mr. Yuhachi Tamesa for his generosity in providing funds to assist Japanese American high school students desiring to attend college. The establishment of the Minoru Tamesa scholarship, in memory of his son, was matched by additional donations for a similar scholarship in his ancestral prefecture of Yamaguchi-ken. Hale and hearty in his 90's, Tamesa has been a long-time supporter of JACL.

Harry Kadoshima, Nisei community leader, and current president of Nikkei Concerns (Keiro Nursing Home), was honored for his dedication and hundreds of hours devoted to JACL and community service.

Sapphire and Silver Pin Awardees

John Matsumoto, 1976 chapter president and currently vice governor of PNWDC, and Cherry Kinoshita, chapter president in 1977 and active on district and national committees, were awarded sapphire pins. Currently recording secretary of the PNWDC and a past chapter president, Ted Taniguchi was the sole silver pin recipient. Immediate past president Chuck Kato was presented with the pearl president's pin.

Helen Akita was chairperson of the banquet, which was held at the Butcher's Atrium in Benaroya Park.

TOMONOKAI

Continued from Front Page

March meeting, Mrs. Masuda said, "We're having a dinner meeting at the Hungry Turtle. A group is getting together for a Reno trip at the end of this month." In May there will be a one-day trip to the picturesque town of Leavenworth, and this summer a visit to one of the member's summer home on Hood Canal is planned.

Mrs. Masuda, who has been co-chairing the program with Aki Wataoka, said no one was willing to take on the task of the chair, so they solved that problem by rotating that position on a three-months' term. Temporary chairperson at the outset was Kay Nakasone. For February through April, Teresa Takayoshi is carrying the responsibilities, followed by Hana Masuda, Hide Shimomura and Kay Nakasone, each for three months up through January of next year. Massie Tomita serves as secretary and a brave widower, Kiyo Yabuki, handles the treasurer's duties. Mrs. Masuda took on the task of permanent liaison with the Seattle JACL Board.

The group picked its name "Tomonokai" from among a list of suggestions, "because it has a nice sound and meaning to it," Mrs. Masuda said, "so much warmer than the translation, 'Friendship Club.'"

Goals of the group have been formulated as: (1) to be a supportive and companionship group for widows and widowers; (2) provide educational forums (e.g., classes on coping with loneliness, singleness, practical matters and



IN APPRECIATION—Honorees and guests at the Seattle JACL Installation and Awards Banquet (l. to r.): Congressman Mike Lowry; Mrs. Charles Royer; Mrs. Kiyo Motoda, award recipient; Mayor Charles Royer; Lloyd Hara, 1981 chapter pres.; John Matsumoto, sapphire pin recipient; Yuhachi Tamesa and Masao Uyeda, award recipients; and Ted Taniguchi, silver pin.

assertiveness training); (3) sponsor community education (e.g., wills, financial planning, death and dying, etc.); (4) develop and disseminate resource materials; and (5) social activities.

Committees which have been established are: program, service and sunshine, membership, hobby and activities, travel, telephone, refreshments and a car pool.

"We are learning," Mrs. Masuda remarked, "that each month there are brand new widows." People hear about the group through members and others just come

with friends. Many of those who come back are people who had long maintained that they were self-sufficient, that they did not need to associate in a structured group with others in similar circumstances.

Requests have come from singles, such as divorced or unmarried persons, but for the present the membership has been limited to widows and widowers based on the feeling that those who have lost their spouse share unique problems and the special kinship of these feelings enables

them to help each other.

Mrs. Masuda felt a deep satisfaction that many who have joined have expressed their happiness in having found a group that they can relate to. Her voice revealing her enthusiasm, she said, "After a meeting everyone doesn't want to leave—it's so gratifying to see a beautiful companionship!"

(Dr. Minoru Masuda was named the Japanese American of the Biennium in the Field of Humanities at the 1980 National JACL Convention in San Francisco).

Pacific Northwest D.C. gears for visit of redress commission

SEATTLE, Wa.—Pacific Northwest redress activities, like those around the country, have intensified with the recent appointments of all nine members of the Commission on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Sen. Hugh B. Mitchell of Seattle, appointed by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson in one of his last acts before leaving office, has met several times with the Seattle JACL redress committee and with the newly-formed Community Committee on Redress/Reparations (CCRR), comprised of representatives from local area church and community groups. Currently, the CCRR is focusing its energy on preparing the community for the Commission hearings, one of which is expected to be held in Seattle.

More than 700 Nikkei responded to a CCRR survey regarding their camp experiences and attitudes toward redress, and several dozen persons have come forward to submit possible testimony before the Commission. CCRR workshops are also being held to help persons structure their testimony effectively.

The Pacific Northwest will be able to take advantage of two solid years of work in their media campaign, dating from November, 1978, when the first and largest Day of Remembrance program was observed at Puyallup Fairgrounds, a former temporary detention center. Since then, most newspapers, radio talk shows and TV stations have carried on-going feature stories about redress.

CCRR members expect that the hearings will generate "saturation coverage" of the redress campaign. Meantime, they are training community leaders in giving interviews to reporters and preparing press packets for the media.

Thus far, Portland, site of an extremely successful Day of Remembrance two years ago, has raised more money than any other Northwest community for the redress campaign. Under leadership of redress committee chair Sho Dozono, the Portland JACL is sponsoring an education forum Mar. 14 at Lewis and Clark College. As Dr. James K. Tsujimura, National JACL President, writes in the Portland newsletter, the significance of the forum "is attested to and underscored by" the participation of Dr. Gordon Hirabayashi, Rep. Norman Mineta and Dr. Arthur Flemming, former chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and recently appointed by President Carter to the redress commission. Prof. Hirabayashi, Seattle chapter redress chair, brought his historic challenge of the expulsion order to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1943.

Later this month, the PNWDC is devoting an evening to a discussion on redress. Tsujimura, newly appointed executive director Ron Wakabayashi (formerly on the National JACL redress committee), and PNWDC redress committee chair George Hara will speak at Kiyoji's Restaurant, Moses Lake, on Saturday, Mar. 28, 7:30 p.m.

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

'Go For Broke' Exhibit: Army's Salute to the 442nd

Denver, Colo.

What I am about to write may embarrass some of the subjects for they are uneasy in the mantle of heroes. They see themselves only as ordinary Joes, they seldom have occasion to recall the events that set them apart and speak of those experiences even less frequently for they have more immediate matters on their minds.

Yet it will not do to overlook the dedication of the "Go For Broke" exhibit, commemorating their feats, which opened at the Presidio Army Museum in San Francisco on March 7. The exhibit is the Army's way of recognizing the 442nd Regimental Combat Team which in World War II became the most decorated unit of its size in this nation's military history.

What the 442nd accomplished is well known among Nisei of my generation. It was preceded into combat by the 100th Battalion, made up of Nisei from Hawaii, which later was incorporated into the 442nd. This Nisei regiment fought with extraordinary valor in Italy and France and Italy again, took virtually impossible objectives, and paid the price with 600 dead and more than 9,000 wounded. It won more than 18,000 individual citations,

including one Medal of Honor and 52 Distinguished Service Crosses.

This is the story that is being commemorated in the exhibit, for that is the kind of performance that the military understands and appreciates.

But the complete story that must be projected to the American people is larger. It is the story of Nisei men who chose to ignore the fact that they had been spurned by their own government, who suppressed their anger and frustration to volunteer for the opportunity to demonstrate their worthiness in blood.

It is the story of men who understood clearly that their future and the future of their friends and families as Americans would be virtually hopeless without a dramatic demonstration of faith. So they stepped forward despite the jeers of the embittered and those of lesser determination. Many volunteered for military duty from behind the barbed wire fences of the camps where they had been imprisoned, leaving their families in the government's care while they accepted an assignment from which they might not return.

The volunteers knew very well what some were saying: The Nisei had been segregated into a racial unit so they could be thrown into battle as cannon fodder. None

of the Nisei would ever come back, the doomsayers prophesized, the Jap-hating generals would see to that. The volunteers were called fools to serve a government that had deprived them of their rights and among some, those who refused to answer the country's call until those rights had been restored were hailed as the truly courageous.

But the volunteers signed up anyway because their country needed them, and because it was the most convincing way they had of proving their right to be recognized as Americans.

The dramatic turn-around in the way Japanese Americans have been accepted in their native land is the result of many complex occurrences. But there is no doubt that the courage and sacrifice of Nisei soldiers in World War II was the largest single element in demonstrating to the nation that Americans also could have Japanese faces.

I regret very much that I missed the dedication of the exhibit. But sometime in coming months I will make it a point to visit the museum and try to understand something of the experience of the men of the 442nd, to remember the dead and pay my respects to those whose faith and courage helped insure my future in a country that, in its ignorance, had doubted. #

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

One Person, One Vote

(OR: MIGHT MAKES RIGHT)

Philadelphia

EVERY SO OFTEN some well-meaning, but unthinking, JACL leader revives the simplistic concept of "one person, one vote" and urges that such be adopted by JACL. Sounds democratic and enticingly reasonable particularly if one does not pause to think about it a bit. So let's examine such a proposal, just a little, for that's all the strictures of space here permit.

FIRST, CONSIDER FROM whence such proposals erupt: From the Intermountain District? Perhaps the Mountain Plains, Midwest or even the Pacific Northwest? Certainly not the Eastern District. No, invariably such proposal is advanced out of some chapter or district in California. "And why?" one might well ask. Is it because the regional considerations advanced from these other areas of our land cannot continue to be tol-

erated? Under the guise of a slogan of "one person, one vote," are we then not adopting another slogan, namely "Might makes right"? And let balance and reason be damned.

TO HAVE A single region's monolithic—and thereby, provincial—views preponderate, smothering other insights proffered in the spirit of promoting the overall welfare of all Nikkei, can only lead to the certain demise of the JACL as a national organization. The simplistic slogan of "one person, one vote" may be fine for the political sphere of our lives; the problem is that JACL is *not* a political organization. Rather, it is, or at least it is supposed to be, a human rights organization, in particular for *all* Nikkei *throughout* these United States. Forget this polestar purpose and it becomes all-too-easy to "buy" simplistic proposals such as "one person, one vote," unthinking. That such a proposal has not, thus far, been adopted in JACL can be credited to the good sense and ecumenical sensitivity of the overwhelming

numbers of JACLers in California.

IT HAS BEEN said by some members outside of California that those who press for the one-vote-per-person proposal fail to take into account many other factors. Included in such additional factors are said to be that: often, chapters outside the Pacific Coast contribute more per member, yet receive very little, and at times practically nothing, in terms of service; we do not have a regional office; we are not served with visits by national officers and staff; whereas our members, more or less, tend to be "convinced" members, membership in other chapters often are bloated with individuals interested primarily in health insurance or group rates for overseas travel, and are little concerned with the welfare of Nikkei. Indeed, some of these members who reside outside of California wonder, at times, what benefit they gain by paying (escalating) membership dues, often at a greater per capita rate. But being dedicated believers, they hang in. So far.

THUS, IF THOSE few protagonists, for whatever narrow purpose, continue to beat the drums for overpowering power of one-vote-per-member, the already fragile confederation risks absolute demolition. We ask all enlightened JACLers to continue to hold fast, and not let this come to pass. #

WASHINGTON PROFILE:

An Interview with Robert S. Ingersoll

U.S. and Japan business and trade issues have long been a concern of Americans of Japanese ancestry. The development and success of U.S. and Japan economic relations in the past have been indicators of the manner and treatment of Japanese Americans in the United States. Too often, leaders from both countries have ignored the socio-economic and psychological impact that the failure of the economic bond has had on the acceptance and well-being of the Japanese American community.

I believe that the following interview with former Ambassador to Japan, Robert S. Ingersoll, conducted by Alan Schlosser, Executive Vice President of the Japan Economic Institute of America, would be of interest and benefit to the JACL membership, and the Japanese American community at-large.

RONALD K. IKEJIRI
Washington Representative

Former U.S. Ambassador to Japan Robert S. Ingersoll, Chicago, is a graduate of Yale. He spent some 35 years in the private sector. A former board chairman of Borg-Warner Corporation, Ingersoll served as Ambassador to Japan in 1972-73. He subsequently held the posts of assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs (1974) and Deputy Secretary of State (1974-76). At present he is co-chairman of the Japan-United States Economic Relations Group, a panel of distinguished private citizens widely known as The Wisemen's Group who informally advise the two governments on issues affecting bilateral relations. . . . Chairman of group is Nobuhiko Ushiba, former Japan ambassador to the U.S. and former Minister of External Economic Affairs.

Q: The Japan-United States Economic Relations Group, of which you are co-chairman, recently issued a major report on bilateral economic issues. What in your opinion are the most important conclusions of that report?

The third category I think is in "WASHINGTON PROFILE" will be a regular feature of the Pacific Citizen, filed by the JACL Washington Office. The Washington Profile will provide the JACL membership and the Japanese American community insight into the newsmakers and to highlight newsworthy developments of interest to the readership.—Editor.

the area of energy, where we believe that because of the fact that the United States and Japan are 50 percent of world trade in petroleum, that is they receive 50 percent of the movement of petroleum outside of other borders, that they should take the lead in trying to prepare for any possible interruptions, particularly from the Persian Gulf or the Middle East.

We believe that they should first, between themselves, plan what might happen under such a contingency and not have it in generalities but have it worked out well, and we suggest several means of implementation, such as cabinet-level meetings as well as working group levels below that.

Coming to the matter of government relationships, we think that they should be increased through cabinet-level meetings, hopefully the first one this year since 1973, and then the regular follow-up at the sub-cabinet or the working level; it should be on a regular basis for that level. I think at the cabinet level it ought not to go more than two or three years at the most, whenever there is a change of government in either country.

There are other recommendations with respect to Japanese agriculture, pointing out the importance of agricultural trade between our two countries and how Japan should reorganize or rationalize its industry, become more competitive in those products where they would like to continue self-sufficiency, then open up to world markets those areas where they determine they cannot be competitive.

We do make some recommendations on the conduct of negotiations and handling disputes to minimize political friction in the future.

We suggest that the United States not carry a heavy hand, that it in general negotiate more broadly with its allies before action is

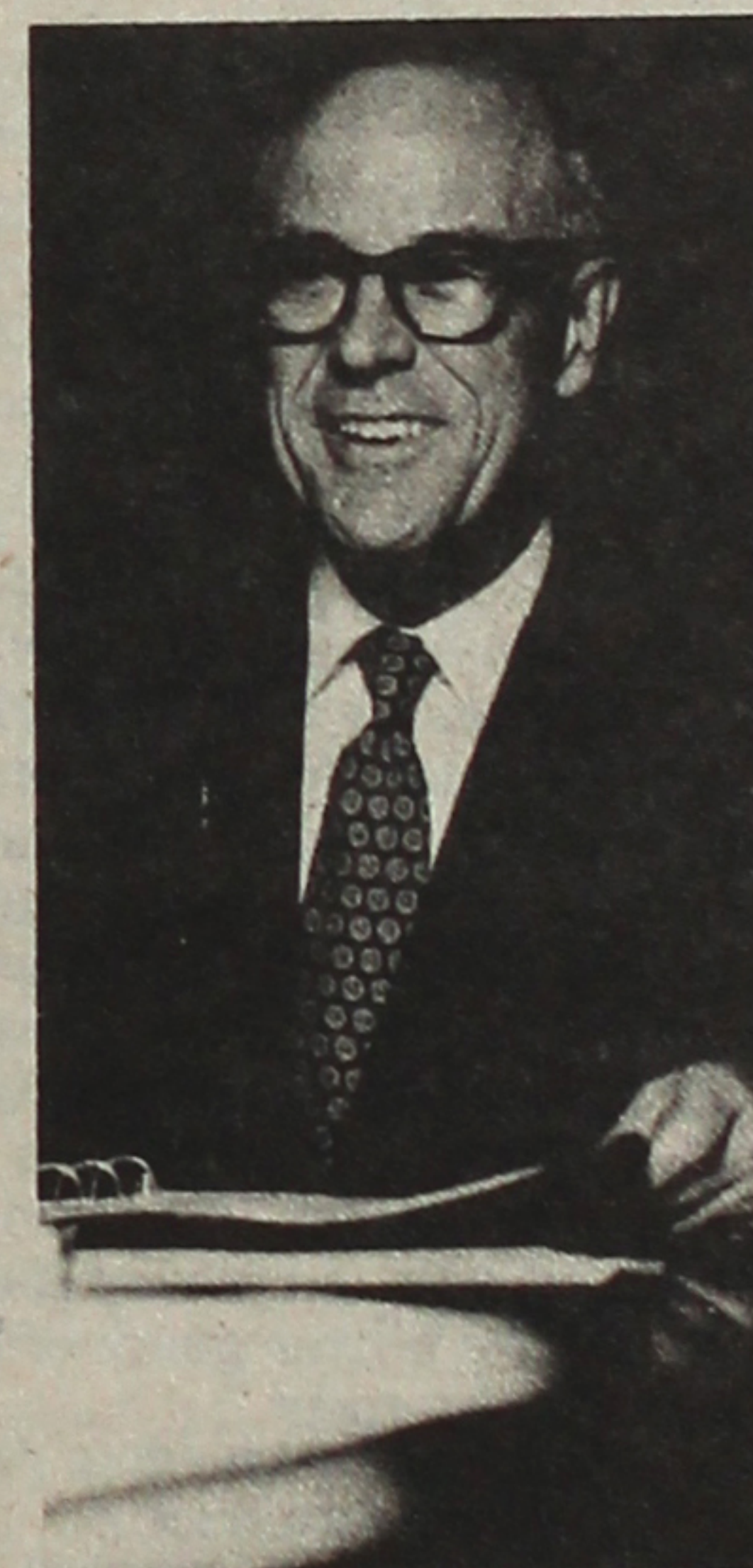
taken rather than after, even though that's sometimes difficult from a domestic political standpoint. We think our government should take the heat on that and recognize the interdependence and the necessity of bringing our allies into moves as we want to make before we make them, rather than asking them to make them afterwards where they have had no input.

Japan should become more international in its outlook and should take a bigger responsibility both politically and economically. And Japan should really determine what its defense mission is and, on the basis of that determination, decide what its defense expenditures and its particular status of security in Japan should be.

We think that security is not entirely military security; we think that economic and political security are very important. We urge Japan not only to help the United States in maintaining our troops in Japan and bear a greater share of that cost, but that they also increase their share of economic aid to the developing countries, which will not interfere with their constitution with respect to security matters. And because they probably are not going to make as large an expenditure in defense matters, that they increase to a greater proportion in the economic areas.

We believe that economic security leads to political security; therefore, they can make their contribution in that way rather than through a massive increase in defense spending.

I'll tell you frankly, I was surprised with the unanimity our group was able to reach in a relatively short time. It didn't come overnight, but there were eight people who had the same goal in mind—to produce a paper and recommendations that could be used both by the governments as well



Robert S. Ingersoll

as the private sectors.

We do make some recommendations to the private sector, although we were chartered by our governments. We don't think that all relationships by any means should be just between the governments; in fact they aren't, they're mostly private. We think that the private sector must increase its exchange of ideas and consultations and therefore should contribute to the efforts that the governments make as well. We started out by trying to determine what the issues were.

We each in our countries went to different constituencies to find out what the problems were; most of us knew what they were but we wanted to get some input from the outside.

There may be some criticism of our group in that it didn't represent all constituencies. I think that it would have been impossible to produce this kind of report if we had a very large committee on

both sides that wanted to get something in from every place. We had to winnow it down to those issues that we thought were probably the most important in our first report.

If we have a second report, and it looks as if we may, we will pick up some items that we were not able to research as thoroughly as we were able to in this one and include them in the next report. But we finally determined what were the major issues and then we asked certain groups to do some research where we didn't have data readily available. We did this in both countries and in many cases tried to make it joint research, that is a Japanese and an American, or several on each side on a particular chapter. Those bits of research were done and were then submitted to the Committee.

We reviewed the recommendations, in some cases as they were, others we modified. In two cases we didn't even include the report or we incorporated it in a larger subject, so that we didn't have a particular chapter for that bit of research. Each group (that is, the Japanese and the American) met themselves in their own countries and reviewed the papers as they were in progress.

We met in Washington in December 1970, and in Tokyo in May of 1980. In August we were in Hawaii, where we tried to wrap up the final recommendations. We had a few that we couldn't finish there, so we concluded in November in San Francisco.

The most difficult thing is to agree on language. Some things are understood better in one country than they are in the other, and to translate some of these ideas between languages and cultures is extremely difficult.

Q: What about the future of the so-called "Wisemen's Group"?

A: We're funded at least through this fiscal year in the United States, and I understand that Japan's is as well. Since the new administration here has not been able to concentrate on how it

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