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Protesters, supporters demand justice in race-related 'murder' of Vincent Chin

by Jon Takasugi

LOS ANGELES—Asians from local community groups have banded together in protest over the handling of the Vincent Chin murder displaying unprecedented public solidarity and political protest.

"The Vincent Chin case has generated the most interest from around the United States of any case—any civil rights case—of this present administration," said Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, head of the Justice Department's Civil Right Division. "In all my cases I have never seen so much public or political pressure as in this case."

Vincent Chin, the victim in the case, was an American of Chinese ancestry who was beaten to death with a baseball bat in Detroit on June 19, 1982, by two auto workers who blamed Chin for the unemployment of Americans. In a manner which many consider premeditated, Chin was stalked and assaulted which eventually led to his death.

In court, Wayne County Circuit Judge Charles Kaufman accepted the manslaughter pleas and released Ronald Ebens and Michael Nitz with a \$3,000 fine and three years probation.

American Citizens for Justice, a Detroit-based



UNANIMOUS SUPPORT—(above) Councilman Art Snyder (14th District) presents Vincent's mother, Lily Chin, with a Resolution passed by the Los Angeles City Council petitioning the Attorney General of the U.S. to commensate an investigation into the murder of Chin: (from left to right) Irvin Lai, president of the American Chinese Citizens League; Art Synder; Lily Chin; Yuen Sing Wong, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association; and Kin Yee, president of American Citizens for Justice.

FIGHT FOR JUSTICE—(left) Lily Chin: "I promise you that as long as I am alive, I will want to do whatever I can so that no other mother will suffer what I have gone through."

group seeking justice for Vincent Chin, is trying to prove that the incident was racially motivated thereby giving the federal government justification to prosecute for violation of civil rights.

In response to the lack of justice in the Vincent Chin case, hundreds of people throughout the city have engaged in protestation.

The Rally

A "Day of Remembrance" rally for Chin was held on June 18 in a protest march from the Alpine Recreation Center in Chino to the steps of City Hall.

Over 500 participants met outside to hear such speakers as Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and Secretary

of State of California March Fong Eu demand that federal charges be filed.

"We will not stand silently by and permit this incident to be forgotten," Bradley said. "We will call upon the attorney general of the United States because if this government stands for anything, it must stand for justice."

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Position statement

JACL reviews CWRIC's Recommendations

By HANK SAKAI
PC Board Chair

National Board Meeting July 8th - 10th, Summary

The main focus of the meeting was on the recommendations of the National Redress committee which met on Friday, July 8th, to evaluate the recommendations of the CWRIC. (See JACL position statement in this issue).

The JACL, Washington (State) Coalition for Redress/Reparations (WCRR) and the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR) had met previously and were in agreement and that it was essential to unify the entire Nikkei community on a single bill in Congress.

The committee requested and the Board approved an increased level of expenditures in order to make a maximum effort between now and the 1984 National Convention.

In response to a question about accountability the National Director reported that expenditures have been running under the authorized funding levels and that all expenditures are specifically reviewed and approved by the National Director, in addition the expenditure level is monitored by the Finance Committee (National President, Treasurer, and Director).

The Board expressed extreme confidence in and appreciation to the Redress Chair (Min Yasui, who came despite recent surgery); Redress Director (John Tateishi); Associate Redress Director (Carole Haya-shino); Washington Representative (Ron Ikejiri) and assistants.

The time has come for all JACLer's and Nikkei's to get behind and support our leaders to gain our objectives.

Some of the items covered by the Board are:

1. Ozzie Imai of the Lodi Chapter was appointed the Chairperson of the Ethnic Concerns Committee.
2. The two Northern California District representatives to the JACL Washington D.C. Leadership conference (Judy Nizawa and Joan Nakahara) reported that it was a tremendous learning experience for all participants. The participants reports will be published in the PC.
3. The Minority Health Fair Program funded from a \$5,000 grant from Chevron, USA has been well received and JACL was the top producer of all the organizations. As a result of JACL's impressive results an increase in funding is expected next year.
4. Attorney Paul Shinkawa from the Houston JACL chapter presented the status on the Miss Betty Waki case. The Houston chapter is receiving support from the Chinese American community in considering some form of legal action. The National Board approved a motion to provide whatever support available to the Houston chapter.
5. Several members from the Livingston community led by Mr. Fred Kishi presented their side of the case to the Board on why they supported the School Boards dismissal of Mitsue Takahashi. Also a clarification was made by Frank Iwama, National JACL Legal Counsel on JACL's position on this case. Basically National JACL supported Mrs. Takahashi in her right to a fair hearing and due process and not whether the School Board decision was right or wrong. The endorsement for JACLer's to support any fundraising was to assure that Mrs. Takahashi has funds to proceed with the due process. The Board thanked the members for presenting their side.
6. MDC Governor John Tani asked that the Board recognize Mr. Jim Shimoura of the Detroit JACL Chapter for his outstanding work in bringing the Vincent Chin case to national attention and in keeping JACL informed on the status of the case. In addition Mr. Tani reported that the American Citizens for Justice (ACJ) organization has been asked to present its case to the Michigan Democratic Caucus later this month.

The National Board went on record to recognize Jim Shimoura for his outstanding efforts and to support the Vincent Chin case. President Shimoura stated that National JACL had sent \$500 to help the Detroit Chapter support the cause.

7. The National Board went on record to supporting the Golden Gate Chapter resolution opposing the Simpson/Mazzoli Bill (S.529, HR. 1510) called the Immigration Control and Reform Act of 1983.

8. National JACL Vice President for Membership and Services, Vernon T. Yoshioka submitted his resignation since he has decided to run for public office in San Diego and would be unable to devote adequate time to JACL. Vernon is running for the San Diego Community College Board of Trustees and will be the first Asian elected in San Diego if he is successful. The Board thanked Vernon for his service to the organization and wished him success in his campaign. Since membership is at a very critical time the President requested that anyone interested in this important position notify him or one of the Board members. Membership is currently running behind last year and all chapters need to make a vigorous effort over the next six month and utilize the Redress issue or whatever else to sign up membership.

Continued on Page 3

Footnote: Since Harry Honda is in Peru covering the PANA convention, Hank Sakai has volunteered to give a short summary of some of the items covered at the National Board meeting.

evidence now exists as a basis for appropriate legislative action, and its validity has been underscored by this timely endorsement by the JACL Board."

Statement by VFW chief condemned by Congressman

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Congressman Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif.) today strongly condemned the recent statement by James R. Currieo, national commander-in-chief of the VFW, as evidence of the "racist mentality based on sheer ignorance that brought about the tragedy of internment in the first place."

Currieo, in a VFW news release on June 23, declared that there should "never be reparations paid or an apology offered to the West Coast Japanese American relocated from their homes in the early days of World War II."

Currieo's statement went on to criticize both the findings and recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, and to lay the principle blame for internment at the feet of the imperial Japanese government.

"Mr. Currieo's statement unfortunately represents a vast ignorance of what actually happened in those days, as well as a convoluted understanding of the basic American principles at stake in this issue," Matsui said.

"The assertions of Mr. Currieo's statement are frankly outrageous and insulting," Matsui added. "I hope that his remarks, based on myth and prejudice, are not representative of others in the VFW leadership."

"Americans can ill afford to repeat the errors and tragedies of the past. The lessons of history are useless unless we have the determination to learn from them. If we fail in this, we have failed in our effort to build a nation where injustice and fear become things of the past," Matsui added.

"I call upon members of the VFW, through their local posts and commanders, and through direct letters and other contacts with the national VFW in Washington, to repudiate these remarks by Mr. Currieo in the strongest terms."

"His statement cannot go unchallenged if we are to be true to the cause of truthful history and the cause of basic justice in our society," Matsui concluded.

Matsui praises JACL for approach to redress issue

WASHINGTON D.C.—Congressman Robert T. Matsui (D-Calif.) Friday praised the JACL for its "strong, reasoned approach to a complex national issue which has meaning for all Americans." Matsui strongly endorsed the decision two weeks ago by the JACL Board of Directors to support fully the findings and recommendations of the Commission of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The Commission, a non-partisan, independent task force of distinguished Americans, conducted the most thorough documentation of the World War II internment ever made.

"The Commission report vindicates JACL's original decision years ago to support legislation in Congress to create this independent body," Matsui said.

"At that time the JACL wisely supported this establishment of a broadly constituted national commission to produce the authoritative history of this sad chapter of American history. Only through such a nationally recognized body could the strongest case be developed for action to redress the injustice of the internment," the Congressman added.

"The JACL properly rejected the precipitous course of supporting redress legislation before taking the time necessary to examine thoroughly the Commission's findings and recommendations. In view of the JACL's sound record on the issue, the JACL judgment of the report was critical to determining further action."

"Now the JACL has given its endorsement to this exhaustive study produced by the Commission. A strong, impartial body of

Australia plans to restore 'Zeke' found in South Pacific

Tokyo (The Daily Yomiuri) A Zero fighter (Zeke), piloted by Saburo Sakai, an ace of aces in the Imperial Japanese Navy during the Pacific War, is being preserved in Australia, it has been learned recently.

A letter Sakai received from the Australian War Memorial Museum said that this plane was found with another Zeke by natives near Gasmata on New Britain Island.

Although it is in a considerably damaged condition, the marking "V-173" on the wing is legible, the letter said.

The Museum was asking Sakai's technical assistance in the repair of the aircraft and the recording of its history.

On reading the letter, Sakai shouted: "Unmistakable!"

During the Pacific War, Sakai, now 67, piloted many Zekes but he said the "V-173" was the one he flew longest and was in the best condition.

"V" indicates that the plane belonged to the Tainan Wing; "1" of the "173" indicates that the plane was a fighter; "73" is the production serial number.

Sakai, who was a sublieutenant when the war ended, shot down at least 64 enemy planes as a Zeke pilot.

The Tainan Wing arrived at Rabaul on New Britain Island in April 1942.

With Rabaul as its base, the wing engaged in fierce combat with American and Australian air forces every day.

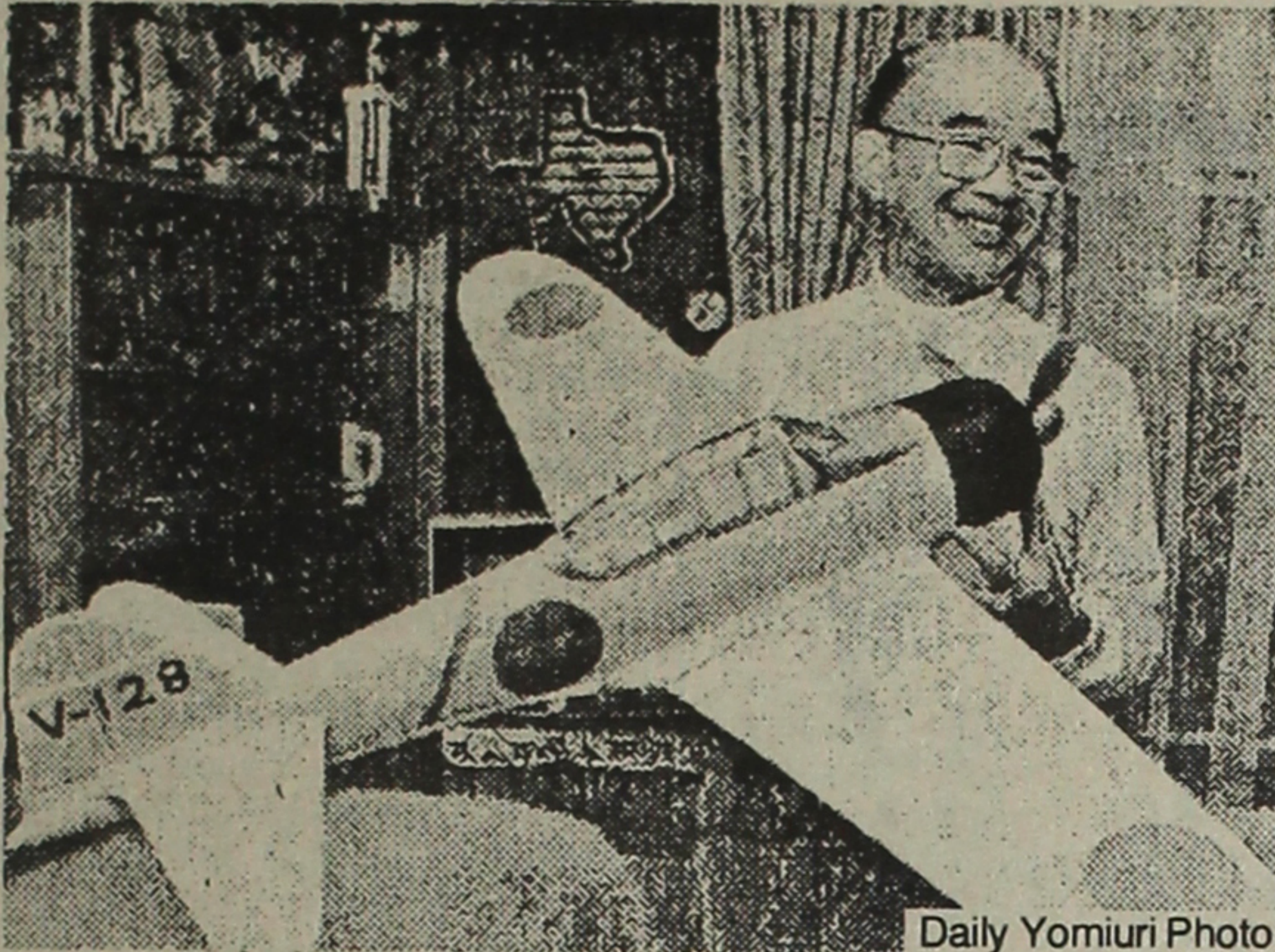
B26 Bomber Hit

On June 9, 1942, Sakai encountered a plane which was carrying

Lyndon B. Johnson, a (Texas) Congressman who later became president.

Johnson had been taking part in a bombing mission of B26 bombers from Port Moresby to Lae, an advance base of the Tainan Wing. He had been inspecting the Pacific front with two military officers.

The U.S. command had opposed his participation in the bombing mission due to the great danger, but Johnson had insisted, saying that he wanted a firsthand obser-



Saburo Sakai holds a model of the Zero fighter.

vation of the enemy's strength, and was given a ride in one of the B26's.

The U.S. command had been right. The bomber formation encountered a fierce Zeke attack squad, and the B26 carrying John-

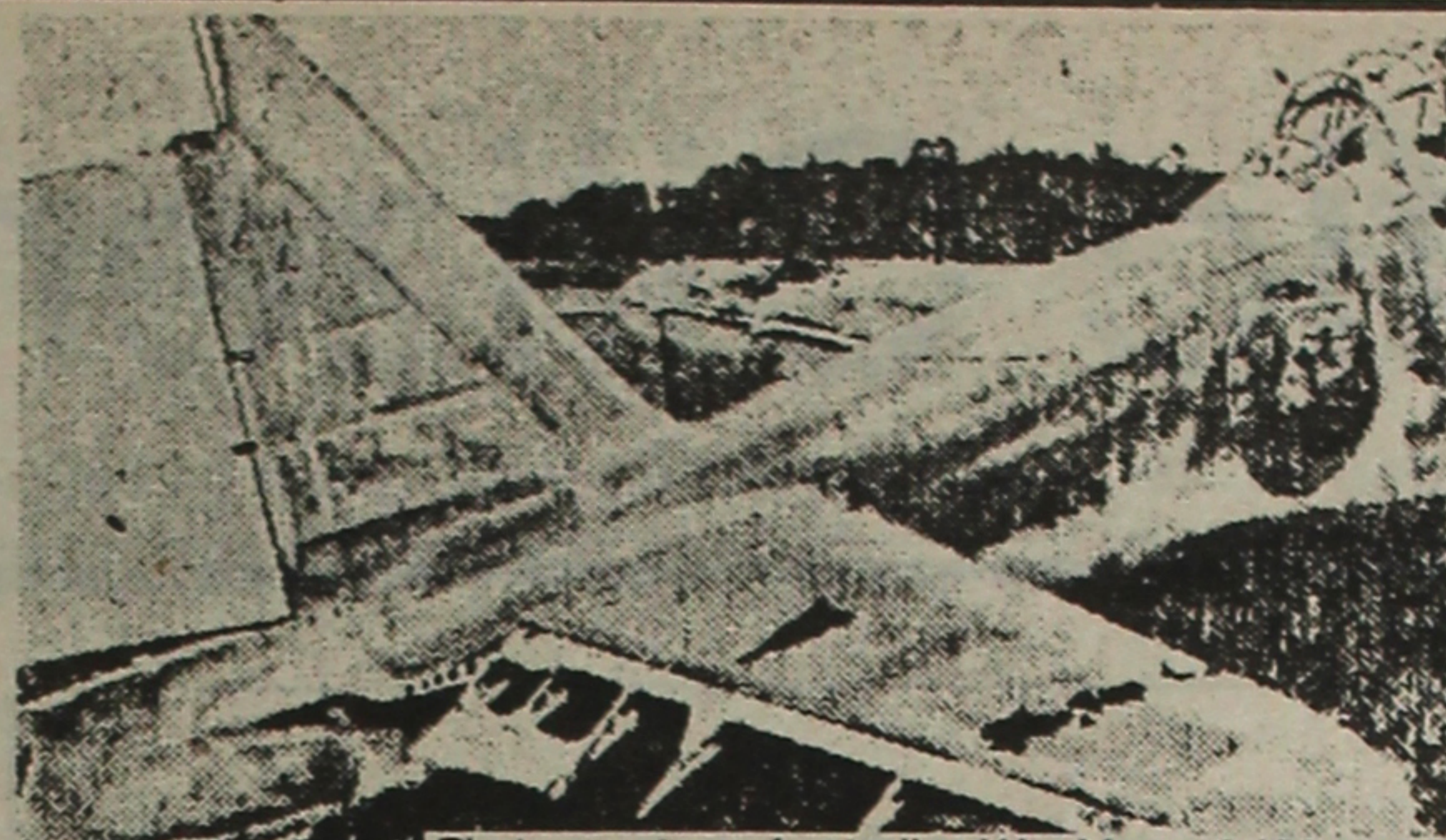


Photo courtesy: Australian War Memorial Museum

JAPANESE ZERO—Wreckage of a Zero fighter, found as shown at Gasmata, New Britain Island in the South Pacific, is being restored in Australia. It is believed to be the one flown by Saburo Sakai and who has been requested for technical assistance to have the aircraft repaired.

cannons at a short distance," Sakai recalls. "I felt that the bullets went home, but the enemy plane fled into thick clouds, so I gave up my chase.

"If I had shot down that plane, I would have struck one U.S. president from history."

Though he escaped death, Johnson was shocked at the Zeke's strength.

On returning to the U.S. he wrote in his report to Congress that the Zeke was a superb plane, that the skill of Japanese pilots was also superior and that it would be a long time until Americans could sleep without fear.

Two months later, Sakai was seriously wounded in a fight over Guadalcanal and was sent to Japan for eye surgery and recuperation.

After returning to battle, he took part in air combat over Iwojima and downed four more enemy planes, bringing his total score to 64 confirmed kills.

Sakai said that Gasmata, hidden

Continued on Next Page

Japan unveils instant, 2-way translation system

TOKYO—Two-way automatic English-Japanese translation system has been developed by Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT), it was reported here by the Japanese press May 24.

It represents the first step toward a computerized system capable of not only translating scientific and other data, but also serving as an interpreter for telephone conversations, according to the NTT research and development communications laboratory.

NTT's eventual aim is to develop a highly sophisticated, large-scale system with built-in voice recognition and voice synthesis devices, which can be used for international telephone conversations and debate at international conferences. This will obviate the need for simultaneous interpreters.

Programmers Call System, 'LISP'

The automatic two-way translation system will be incorporated into the information network system (INS), a highly advanced information transmission network NTT plans to set up throughout the country in the future.

NTT's experimental system is a small-scale device combining a minicomputer and a program language called LISP. Its memory capacity is 700 kilobytes.

Efforts to develop automatic translation systems are going on in various countries to cope with the increasing amounts of scientific and technological data and other information, and to eventually translate language as it is spoken.

In Japan, such systems are also being developed by the electrotechnical laboratory of the Industrial Science and Technology Agency and computer makers, including Fujitsu Ltd., Hitachi Ltd. and NEC Corp.

When a Japanese sentence is fed into NTT's experimental system, the English translation appears on a display screen or via a printer.

The computer does this by using various "dictionaries" in its memory bank, containing such information as Japanese and English words, the grammar of the two languages, information on people's daily lives, and rules and concepts for two-way translation between Japanese and English. #

STATE OF ILLINOIS PUBLIC AUCTION

MT. VERNON REGIONAL OFFICE BUILDING
(Former TB Sanitarium)
FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE
SURROUNDING LAND (10.92 acres)
Adjacent to Good Samaritan Hospital
Mt. Vernon, Illinois

11:00 a.m. Friday, August 5, 1983

The State of Illinois, Department of Central Management Services, will sell at public auction on the property grounds of former Mt. Vernon Regional Office Building (also known as the former TB Sanitarium), the residence known as the Superintendent's home and the land surrounding the structures at 11:00 a.m., Friday, August 5, 1983.

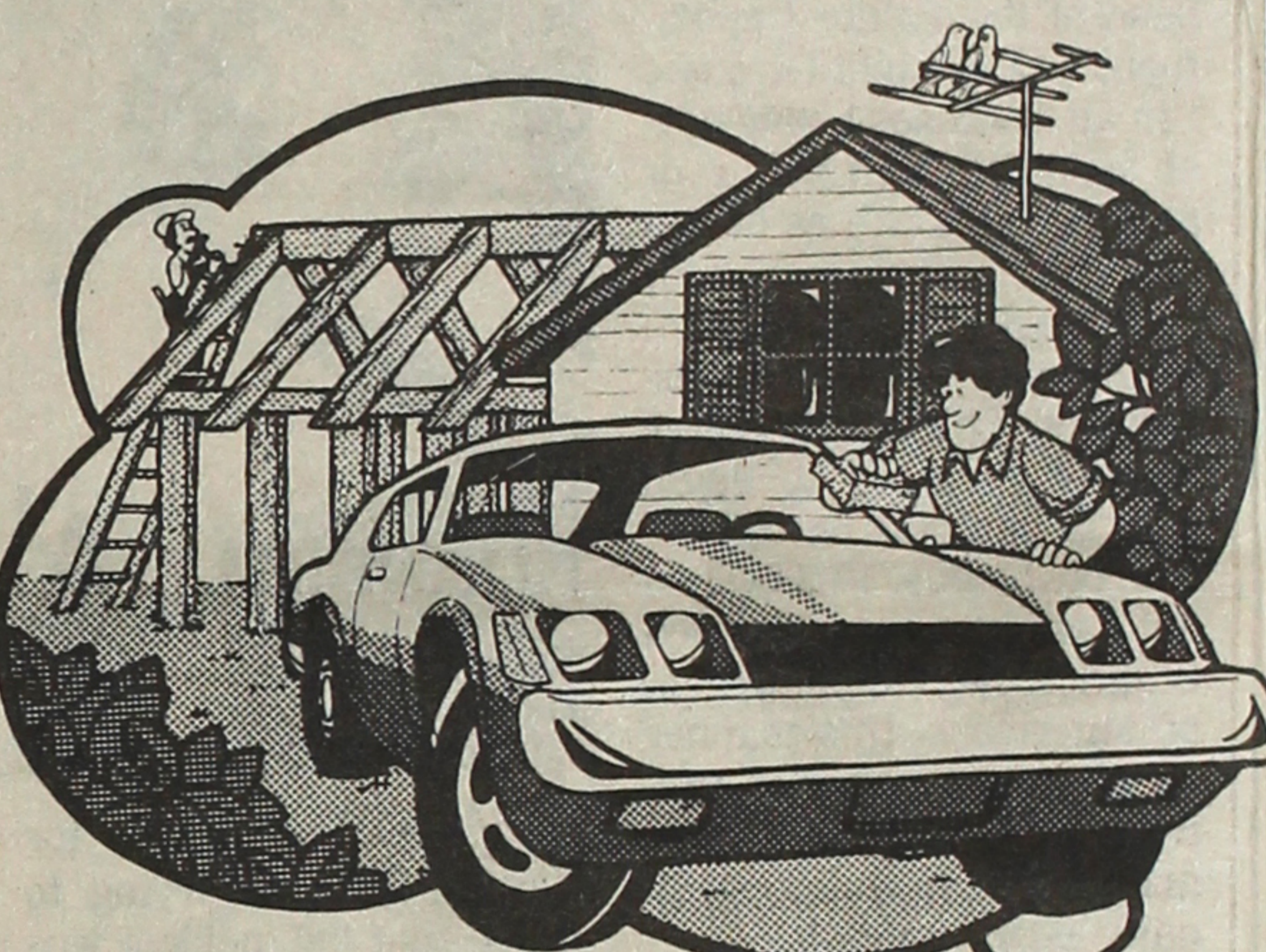
The property, which consists of a three story building containing approximately 78,000 square feet, a modern three bedroom residence containing approximately 2,000 square feet with two car garage and approximately 10.92 acres, will be sold subject to sale to units of local government and/or any legislation approved by the Governor. The property will also be sold subject to any/all prior easements and encumbrances. Subject property may be inspected on July 19 and 20 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. by contacting Mr. Max Shurtz at 618/242-0621.

MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE BID: \$514,167.

Terms: 10% cash, certified check or personal check accompanied by an irrevocable letter of credit on day of sale. Balance and closing to be within 60 days or other terms as acceptable to the Department.

State of Illinois will furnish a quit claim deed at closing. State of Illinois reserves the right to accept or reject all bids. Not responsible for accidents.

For further information contact:
Mr. Brandon C. Bosshardt
Department of Central Management Services
712 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
217/785-1944



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Eight vie for Nisei Week Queen title

LOS ANGELES—Eight young women, representing several community organizations including five local JACL chapters, will be competing for the 1983 title of Miss Nisei Week Queen at the Coronation Ball on Aug. 13 at the Beverly Hilton.

Each of the contestants hopes to succeed the 1982 Queen Janet Midori Barnes and reign for one year beginning with the 10-day festival. They are as follows:

Tracy Lynn Isawa of Torrance sponsored by the South Bay JACL;

Lorraine Midori Kuda of Santa Monica sponsored by the West Los Angeles JACL;

Geraldine Hideko Nakauchi of La Palma sponsored by the Twin County Optimist Club;

Robin Hiromi Oshiro of Montebello sponsored by the East Los Angeles JACL;

Elva Katsue Tamashiro of Industry sponsored by the East San Gabriel Valley Japanese Community Center;

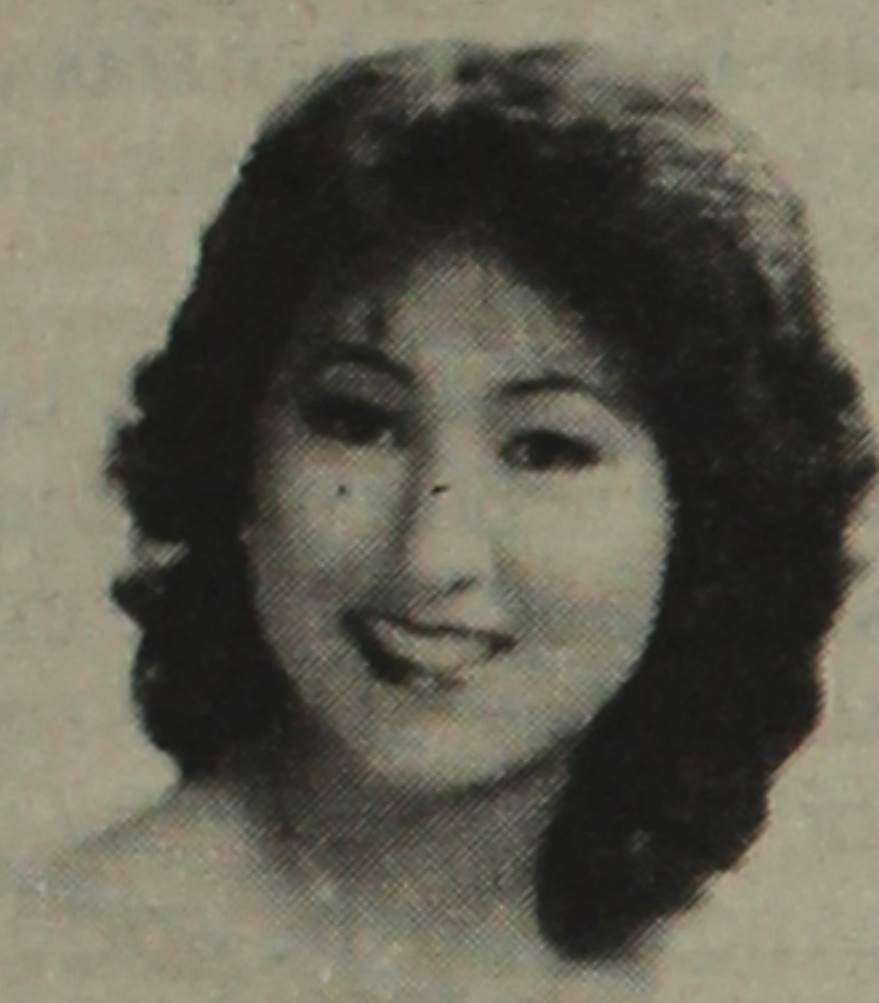
Constance Yoko Takimoto of San Fernando sponsored by the San Fernando Japanese American Community Center Coordinating Council;

Terri Sumiye Tasaka of Monterey Park sponsored by the Pan Asian JACL;

Denise Nobuko Watari of Gardena sponsored by the Gardena Valley JACL.

Tad Ikemoto is chairman of this year's Coronation Ball committee and Mario Machada is the producer. Machada will also emcee the event. Gerald Ishibashi is the music director and will be in charge of entertainment.

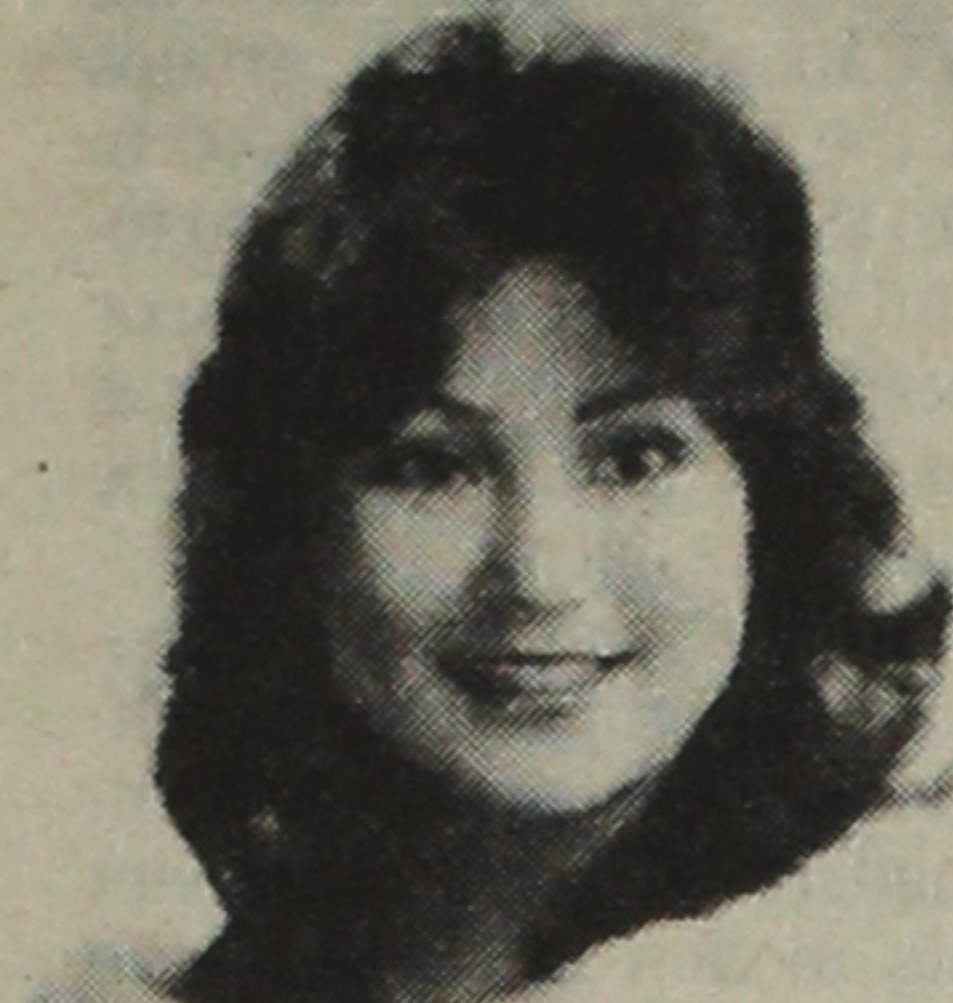
For tickets and information call the Nisei Week office (213) 687-7193. #



Tracy Lynn Isawa
South Bay JACL



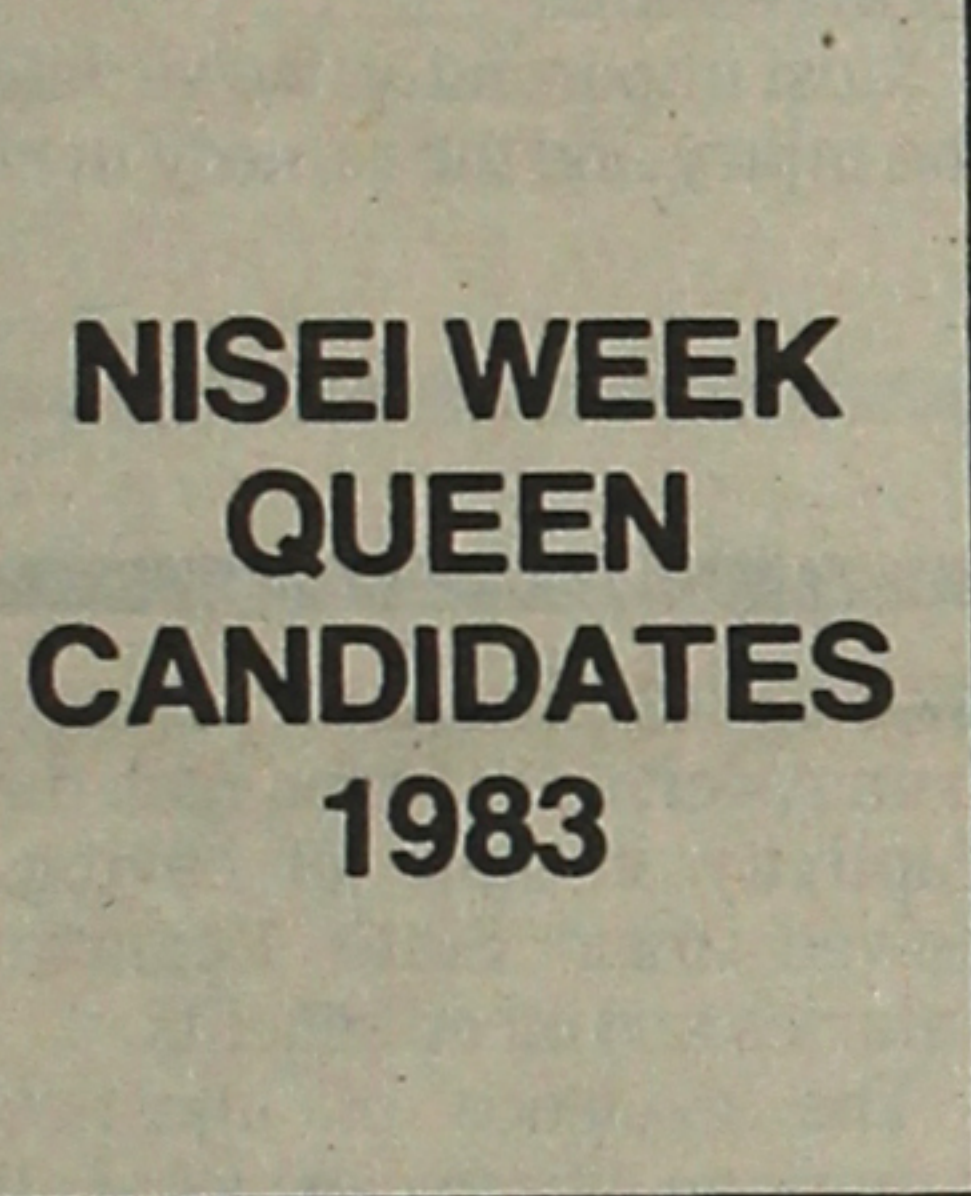
Lorraine Midori Kuda
W. L.A. JACL



Geraldine Hideko Nakauchi
Twin County Optimist



Robin Hiromi Oshiro
East L.A. JACL



**NISEI WEEK
QUEEN
CANDIDATES
1983**



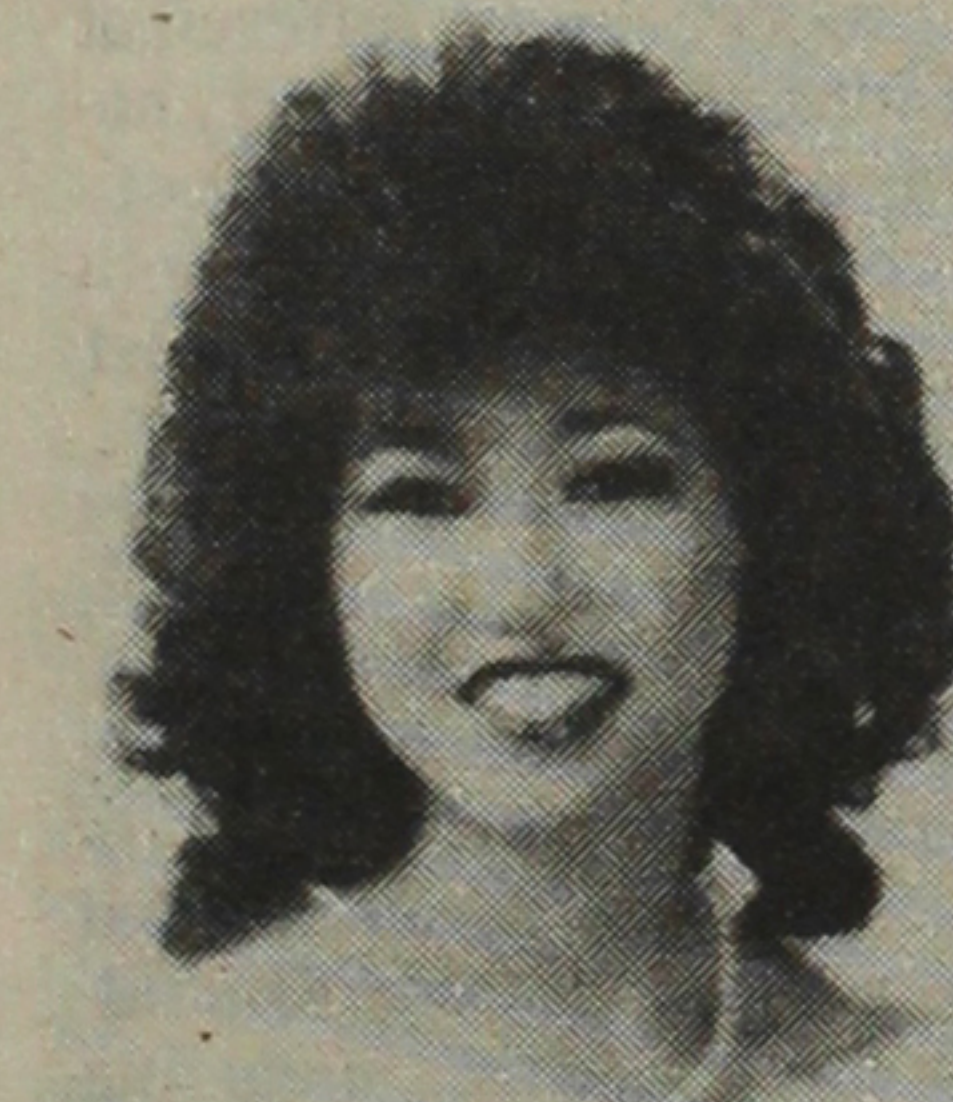
Constance Yoko Takimoto
San Fernando JACC



Elva Katsue Tamashiro
E. San Gabriel JACC



Terri Sumiye Tasaka
Pan Asian JACL



Denise Nobuko Watari
Gardena Valley JACL

Kawada plays at 1st Annual Taiko Matsuri

LOS ANGELES—The First Annual Los Angeles Taiko Matsuri was held at the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center's Japan America Theatre on July 9 featuring award winning Kimico Kawada and taiko groups from Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Entitled "Taiko: The Drums of Japan," the 2 hour performance had a matinee and evening show almost selling-out the 886-capacity theatre.

The taiko program was commensed by the Los Angeles Maturidaiko Aiko-kai, one of the sponsors (the other being the JACCC). Led by the founder of the group, Etsuo Hongo, the nine person troupe, with movement and dance, powerfully projected throughout the auditorium.

Celebrating its 50th anniversary, the San Francisco Taiko Dojo followed the L.A. group. Led by Seiichi Tanaka, the dojo began with the traditional Japanese lion dance. The uniqueness of the San Franciscans' style results from combining both Osuwa and Tokyo Sukeroku Taiko.

As a finale, the two taiko groups joined together with over 15 people excitedly beating and moving to the rhythm of their music.

Following a brief intermission came the highlight of the performance—Kimico Kawada leading the Miyarabi Taiko of Okinawa.

Kawada, founder of the group, is a famous taiko per-

former having been presented the "Award of Excellence" at Japan's Ministry of Culture's Festival of Arts in 1982.

Beautifully flowing colors and emotional dance movements characterized the five all-female group. Their classical energy captivated the audience throughout their three-part performance.

Concluding the evening's events, Secretary of State for California March Fong Eu thanked Kawada for sharing her talents and presented her a resolution from California and a representative from Councilman Lindsay's office (9th District) made a presentation on behalf of Los Angeles City. #

Amache Memorial reunion fete and dedication Sept. 3-4

DENVER, Colo.—Thousands of pamphlets describing the Amache Memorial Project and its dedication after the Sept. 3-4 reunion here at the Regency Hotel have been distributed nationwide, it was announced by Susumi Hidaka, chairman, and Denver Central Optimist Club, project sponsors.

The reunion begins with the trip Saturday to Amache by chartered bus leaving Denver at 6 a.m. and returning by 8 p.m. The trip fare is \$25 with bento included.

Sunday reunion dinner-dance, also \$25 per person, starts at 7 p.m. at the Regency, 3900 Elati St., Denver, CO 80226. Room rates for Sept. 2-5 is \$50 sgl, \$60 dbl with \$5 breakfast and \$2 complimentary cocktail included, payable to the hotel for Amache Memorial guests.

Separate checks should be made for the Saturday trip, Sunday dinner, and contributions to the Fund and forwarded to Amache Memorial Fund, Nobuo Furuiye, treas., 2960 Eppinger Blvd., Thornton, CO 80229. Closing date is July 31, 1983. #

552 FA, 232 Engr, 442 Anti-Tank Co. diorama depicting WW2 action put on display

SAN FRANCISCO—Brian Buhl, who has created dioramas depicting military history for the San Francisco Presidio Army Museum, has completed his sixth scene, one depicting the WW2 combat actions of 442nd's Anti-Tank Co., 552nd Field Artillery and 232nd Combat Engineers. It was recently (June 24) dedicated by officers from the Sixth Army and Presidio.

Participants at the Presidio dedication included Gen. D.E. Grange Jr., Brig. Gen. Jere L. Hickman, Sixth Army; Col. Eugene Hawkins, commander, and Col. Constantine J. Blastos, Presidio. Also present were members, families and friends of the 442nd RCT units; museum curator Eric Saul and Maj. Tom Kawaguchi (ret.), director of Go For Broke, Inc. #

● Awards

Awards for outstanding federal service in Hawaii went to Louise M. Kato, Federal employee of the year, who is an EEO specialist with the Dept. of Labor; Paul Tomiyasu, exceptional community service, who is a printing press operator at Tripler Army Hospital, who is deaf and serves as a newscaster for the hearing impaired over cable TV; and George M. Miyauchi, civilian retiree of the year, former PR officer with Federal Aviation Administration, for over 19 years of high quality work and for motivating high school dropouts. #

Church carnival

WEST COVINA, Ca.—The 15th Obon Festival, sponsored by West Covina Buddhist Church, will be held Sunday, July 31, noon to 10 p.m., at the East San Gabriel Valley JACC, 1203 W. Puente Ave. Special attractions will be the Taiko group performance at 6 and obon odori from 7.

'ZEKE' ZERO

Continued from Page 2

under coconut trees, had been a secret emergency landing place for the Rabaul wing. Its runway was only 700 meters long.

He said he could not imagine how his plane had been found there.

The Australian War Memorial Museum plans to restore the V-173 Zeke in two or three years by using parts of other incomplete Zekes.

Sakai says he wants to fly to Australia and identify his plane with his own eyes. #

Maude Ishida, CCDC Governor
Colleen Darling, Associate to the Wash. Rep.
Bill Yoshino, Regional Director, MDC

The National JACL Committee for Redress was called to order by Chairman Minoru Yasui at 9:00 a.m., Friday morning, July 8, 1983, at the National JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115.

Matters preliminarily reviewed and discussed by the Committee were:

1. National JACL Guidelines for Redress, as adopted by the National JACL Council, at the Los Angeles convention, during August, 1982;
2. Preliminary draft of "Proposed JACL Bill" as tentatively submitted by Min Yasui for discussion purposes only and including all essential points enumerated in the National JACL Guidelines for Redress;
3. Final Recommendations of CWRIC (U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians), as issued in Washington, D.C., on June 16, 1983;
4. Lowry Bill, H.R. 3387 (96th Congress); Cranston bill (unnumbered); and Dymally bill, introduced in the 97th Congress, on December 8, 1982; and
5. Pending litigation in the U.S. District Courts, including the NCJAR class action suit against the U.S. for \$25.5 billion; and the "coram nobis" cases filed by Korematsu, Hirabayashi and Yasui in San Francisco, Seattle and Portland.

II. DISCUSSIONS:

Meeting with NCRR July 7, 1983
John Tateishi and Floyd Shimomura, with comments added by Lloyd Hara for the Washington (State) Coalition for Redress/Reparations (WCRR), reported on the meeting held with representatives of the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations (NCRR) led by Bert Nakano, held on Thursday evening, June 7th, at Nat'l JACL HQs in San Francisco, CA.

The NCRR group expressed a strong desire to unify the entire Nikkei community on a single bill in Congress, and emphasized an imperative to include heirs as eligible recipients in any redress legislation. NCRR expressed willingness to forego inclusion of an heirs provision introduction when explained by JACL/WCRR such provision would "kill" any

Continued on Page 6

JACL

Continued from Page 1

National JACL Position on Redress

"Although the National JACL guidelines for redress have not been fully met, nevertheless, the National JACL Board adopts the following resolution:

"The National JACL endorses and supports the recommendations of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), as issued on June 16, 1983, and urges that legislation be drafted and submitted to Congress in conformity with, and to carry out such recommendations."

Action taken: 10:30 a.m., Saturday July 9, 1983

The foregoing resolution was adopted by the National JACL Board by unanimous vote. The supplemental request to give effective consideration to inclusion of 120,000 persons excluded, evacuated, relocated, moved or forced to move from the West Coast, during World War II (from Dec. 7, 1941 through June 30, 1945.), the issue of heirs, and the number of members on the Board for the trust fund, to be raised at future appropriate time.

FLOYD D. SHIMOMURA,
Nat'l President
Japanese American Citizens League

I. BACKGROUND REVIEW

The National JACL Committee for Redress was assembled in San Fran-

cisco, on Friday, July 8, 1983. All members of the national committee for redress were present as follows:

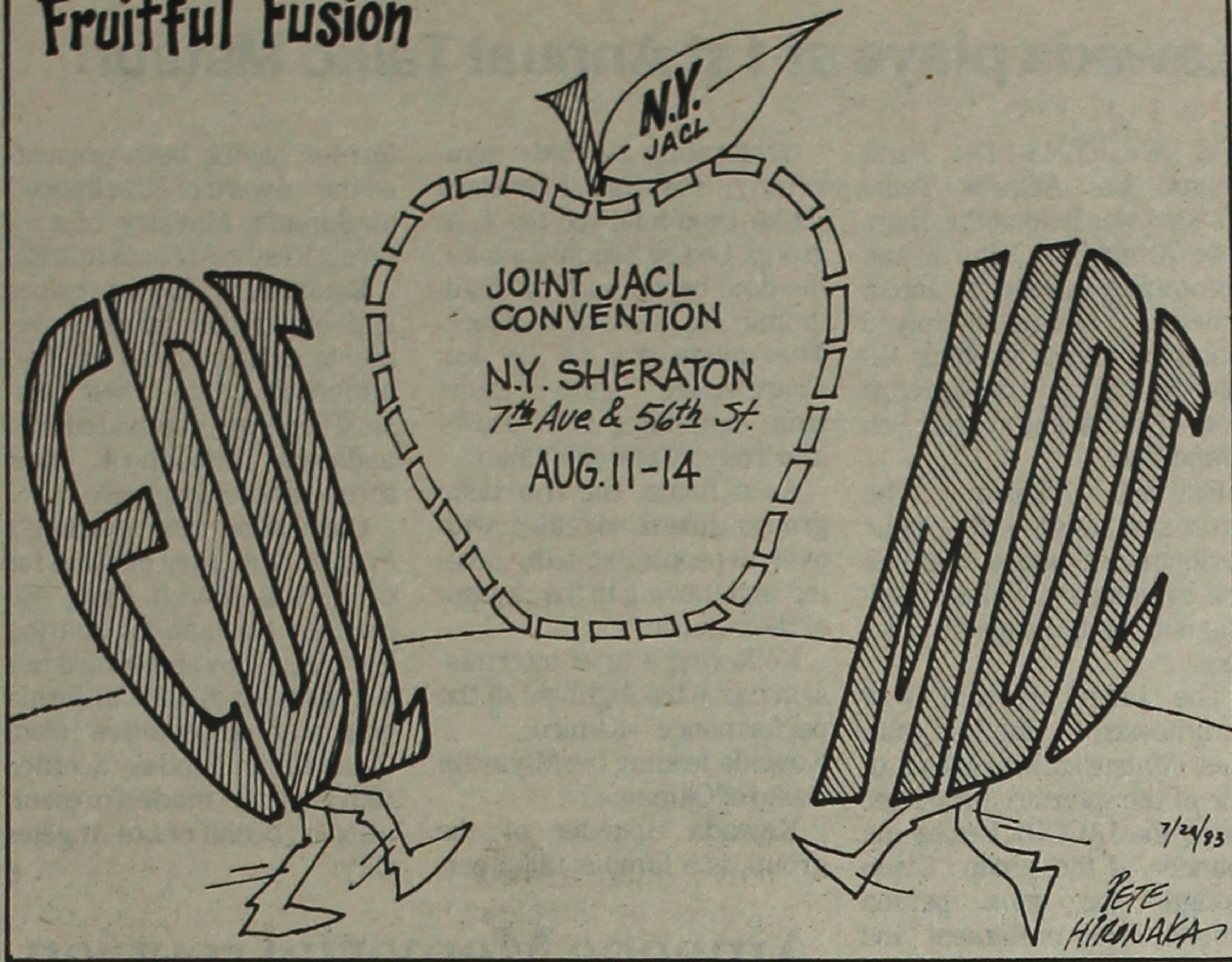
MINORU YASUI, Chairman
Mike Hamachi
Howard Watanabe
Grayce Uyehara
Paul Shinkawa
Henry Tanaka
Stanley Nagata
Hon. Raymond Uno
Lloyd Hara
*Harry Kajihara

* (Harry Kajihara's flight out of Santa Barbara was cancelled, necessitating his arrival in San Francisco by charter flight. He arrived late morning, just prior to the noon recess during the background briefing—and participated in all voting matters as a representative of the Pacific Southwest District.)

Also present were:
Charles Kubokawa, Nat'l JACL Vice-Pres.
Floyd Shimomura, Nat'l JACL President
John Y. Tateishi, Nat'l Redress Director
Ronald Ikejiri, Washington JACL Repr.
Ronald Wakabayashi, Nat'l JACL Director
Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Former JACL President
Carole Hayashino, Assoc. Redress Director
Miki Himeno, Nat'l JACL Vice-Pres.

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Northern Cal-WN-P
Northern Cal-WN-P
Eastern District
Mountain-Plains
Midwest District
Central California
Intermountain
Pacific Northwest
Pacific Southwest

Fruitful Fusion



Letters:

● 'Get the facts'

"Get the facts first, distort them later!"—Mark Twain
Is the Constitution to be treated as a piece of paper?
To be "tossed away" as non-existent, at the discretion of government leaders. To be invoked when it serves a purpose that is popular and ignored when it conflicts with the consensus of the majority?
If true, any minority is at the mercy of the tyranny of the major-

ity. It matters not that we are a government of laws, if distortions are the rule. Facts indicating a clear violation of the Constitution become meaningless if they are in clear conflict with the feelings of the majority. To wit:
"Given John McCloy's concern for the legality of the government's conduct, one must also note the account of the meeting of February 4, 1942 between the War Department and the Justice Department which General Gullion gave to General Clark on February 4:
"Well, I think McCloy did say

this to Biddle—you are putting a Wall Street lawyer in a helluva box, but if it [is] a question of safety of the country, the Constitution of the United States, why the Constitution of the United States is just a scrap of paper to me."
"That is what McCloy said. But they are just a little afraid DeWitt hasn't enough grounds to justify any movements." [Telephone conversation. Gullion and Clark, February 4, 1942. NARS RG 389 (CWRC 5937)]
McCloy testified to the Commission that he had not made this

statement. [Testimony. John J. McCloy, Washington D.C. November 3, 1981 pp. 17-18, 33-34]

Is it an unwritten code of party politics that all cronies (party members and appointees) no matter whether they serve in the Executive, Congress, or a Court of Law do everything in their power to allow distortions and hide the fact? Does it not matter that the facts indicate a Constitutional violation had been perpetrated?

Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy in his testimony before the Commission in Washington D.C. Nov. 3, 1981 (pp 45-66)—indicated that he believes that the evacuation decision was right in the context of the time. [Questionable now?]

The Constitution should be held inviolable at all times!

MARSHALL SUMIDA
San Francisco, Ca.

● Class action suit

We fought to have the term "concentration camp" applied to our camps. The Commission reverted to "relocation". Redress groups defined the remedy as \$25,000 to \$30,000 to \$50,000 to \$210,000 and included all 120,000 victims, alive or their estates. The Commission has pared it down to \$20,000 and the 60,000 survivors only.

The class action lawsuit continues as uncompromised, self-determined course of action. It remains high risks. The government made its motion to dismiss. We will respond. We are passing through a moment of truth.

We are presently seeking legislation which would waive the government's procedural defenses and allow us to have our complaints resolved on their merits.

But we are in control. It's our lawsuit. We've done our home-

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani



The Custom of 'Bargaining'

Philadelphia

AS THE YOUNGEST of the family brood, it was my lot to be in tow whenever my Issei mother went on shopping trips. This arrangement was prolonged, not so much as for this "koko's" protection as it was simply to keep an eye on him. Somehow, trouble and he seemed to have a magnetic affinity. With such early and vast exposure to shopping trips, we readily claim authoritative knowledge of the subject and we can report that it is an excruciatingly boring experience: going from one store to another, then from one department to the next, and within a department covering counters A to Z. And then ending up buying almost next to nothing.
As so perhaps it may be understandable that when this writer escorts today's lady-of-the-house on her shopping tours, it can be the prime source of whatever strains as may arise in our marriage.

RISKING THE DISTINCT repercussion of being labeled a "male chauvinist," we are nonetheless moved to comment that there seems to be something in the female psyche that impels her to wander, at times seemingly aimlessly, in a store—touching this, turning over that, often including objects that no way in the world will she ever buy. On these shopping safaris, the lady's

Continued on Page 5

work and plowed through tens of thousands of primary historical documents and done months of legal research.

Most importantly, we've defined the injury and the remedy in clear

and comprehensive terms. There is an amount of money that will repair the injury. Should we demand less?

WILLIAM HOHRI
Chicago, Ill.

Keeping Track of Editorials

Readers who have turned in editorials to the PC desk are acknowledged at the bottom of the piece submitted. We thank them.—Editor.

● Commission condemns McCloy

The Los Angeles Times
Monday, July 11, 1983

The recent statements made by former Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy about the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians to Congress for appropriate remedies for the wartime exclusion and detention of Japanese Americans, necessitate this reply.

McCloy is a distinguished American who has served our country both in war and in peace. He is, however, wide of the mark in his comments about the commission's report and recommendations and of the established facts.

McCloy has stated that the disparity of treatment between Japanese Americans who were evacuated and interned and German and Italian Americans who were not was due to the fact that Japan attacked us at Pearl Harbor while we attacked Germany and Italy.

All of this is contrary to the facts and irrelevant to the commission mandate to investigate the relocation of Japanese American citizens.

As the commission's report makes clear, the infamy of the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor has not been condoned in any way by the commission nor has the commission condoned Japan's treatment of prisoners of war or civilians. We share the outrage of all Americans at the dastardly attack on Dec. 7 and the inhumane treatment of American soldiers by Japan.

Germany and Italy were, of course, Japan's allies in the Axis Pact and, prior to any American action, declared war on the United States on Dec. 11, 1941. In effect, Germany and Italy attacked the United States. There was no rational basis for distinguishing the treatment of Japanese Americans from that of Italian Americans and German Americans.

McCloy adheres to the fundamental error of 1942 by suggesting that the behavior of Japan

should determine our treatment of American citizens and residents of Japanese descent. The clear implication is that the dependability of Americans of Japanese ancestry was determined by their ethnicity and not by their loyalty to America. No similar collective treatment was accorded to Americans of German and Italian descent, and with Japanese Americans the assumption was not only fundamentally unfair, it also was flat wrong.

Japanese Americans had no more responsibility for Pearl Harbor and Bataan than German Americans did for the invasion of France or Russia or Italian Americans for Mussolini's joining Hitler.

Our report showed that there were no proven cases of disloyalty on the West Coast by any Japanese American citizen. The judgment of Henry L. Stimson, the secretary of war, on the exclusion and detention retains its force today: "To loyal citizens this forced evacuation was a personal injustice."

McCloy's further statement that the commission should be "investigated" for seeking to comply with the congressional mandate to examine the facts relating to the Japanese American evacuation and internment and recommend appropriate redress is nothing less than ludicrous and has McCarthy-like overtones.

The commission fulfilled its mandate from Congress by producing a painstakingly thorough historical report that was given widespread acclaim when it was released.

The commission's recommendations have been supported in two bills introduced in Congress.

The commissioners have recognized records of public service; the chair served as general counsel to two Cabinet departments; four commissioners are past or present members of Congress, two are former Cabinet secretaries—evenly divided between republicans and democrats—and one has served on the Supreme Court of the United States and in important diplomatic posts. Several commissioners

served with distinction in the armed forces during World War II. They do not concede to McCloy a monopoly on patriotism.

Unlike McCloy, most Americans agree that the evacuation and internment of 120,000 loyal Japanese Americans was unjustified. Differences, however, do exist as to appropriate redress for this injustice, although only one commissioner dissented from its redress recommendations.

McCloy's unfounded and absurd statements, hopefully, will not divert Congress from deliberate consideration of whether loyal Japanese Americans who were uprooted and detained over 2½ years should be granted monetary compensation and a national expression of apology and regret for the grave injustice they suffered.

JOAN Z. BERNSTEIN
ARTHUR J. GOLDBERG
EDWARD W. BROOKE
Washington, D.C.

Bernstein is chair of the Commission of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. Former Supreme Court Justice Goldberg and Brooke, a former senator from Massachusetts, served on the commission.

● Redress wrongs with cash

The Oregonian
Sunday, June 19, 1983

The evidence is overwhelming, conclusive and deplorable: The United States government excluded 77,000 American citizens and 43,000 resident aliens of Japanese descent from living, working or traveling on the West Coast during World War II.

They were deprived, as an entire ethnic group, of their presumption of legal innocence "without any careful or thorough review of the situation" and despite the absence of "a single documented act of espionage, sabotage or fifth column activity."

Even worse, there was no evidence of disloyalty. The confinement occurred although FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover reported shortly after Pearl Harbor that the mass evacuations resulted from public and political pressure rather than factual data.

Further, the incarceration continued until after the 1944 presidential election, owing to political considerations, even after Secretary of War Henry Stimson said in mid-1943 that internment could not be justified as a military measure.

Congress authorized payment in 1948 of \$132 million to 23,000 families for property losses suffered at time of internment. However, nothing was done to assess and rectify loss of income, loss of freedom and unfounded character assassination.

The evidence has been compiled in the 467-page report, released in February, of the federal Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians. The commission last week recommended that the government pay \$1.5 billion in compensation, including payments of \$20,000 each, to the 60,000 surviving Americans of Japanese ancestry who were interned after Pearl Harbor.

The Oregonian believes that these reparations are appropriate to the magnitude of the wrongs that America seeks to right.

Further, the editors believe such indemnities are in the mainstream of this nation's attempts to atone for injustice. In 1948, for example, Congress established the Indian Claims Commission and empowered it to adjudicate various claims made by Indian tribal groups. Claims did not need to arise from legal obligations but could be "based upon fair and honorable dealings that are not recognized by an existing rule of law or equity." Awards totaling more than \$800 million were granted.

Another precedent is the reparatory scheme established by Germany after World War II under pressure from the Allies, under which more than 5 million claims have been settled. In another example, Congress appropriated \$3.1 million to pay damages to some 15,000 anti-war demonstrators who were arrested in Washington, D.C., in 1971.

And in a recent precedent, the President's Commission on Hostage Compensation urged in 1981

that the 52 American hostages in Iran receive \$12.50 for each day of captivity in spite of having received their State Department salaries and other benefits.

The evidence of injustice to American citizens and legal aliens during World War II is compelling. The culpability of cynical political leaders and an unenlightened public has been established. The nation cannot undo its collective failure. However, it should atone financially, particularly through perpetual scholarships and through compensation to internees who had little chance after the war to reconstruct their livelihoods. That will help America remember that it must not again allow arguments between governments to fall on the backs of innocents at home.—(From Walt Sakai)

● Compensation overdue

The Spokesman-Review
Spokane, WA.
Thursday, June 30, 1983

People too young to remember World War II find it difficult to fathom the bigotry and hysteria that led to the internment of Americans by Americans.

Our nation was at war with Germany, Italy and Japan.

Hysteria prevailed, but on a selective basis. Political leaders and ordinary citizens honored the human and civil rights of only certain Americans.

German-Americans and Italian-Americans were not singled out for social ostracism. They were deemed patriotic Americans, as were those who were descended from other European lands.

It was the patriotic Americans of Japanese descent who were treated differently.

They were herded into isolated holding camps where it was thought they would pose no threat to national security. Like common criminals, 120,000 people from the West Coast were moved inland and placed behind barbed-wire fences.

Why? Perhaps it was because they did not look American—whatever an American is supposed to

look like.
At this point, the reasons don't really matter. The injustice is all that matters.

The internment of these loyal citizens ranks as one of the sorriest chapters in American history.

Compensation for the internees is long overdue, no matter how difficult the task of measuring their suffering and humiliation in dollars and cents.

Without question, they are entitled to more than a government apology.

A federal commission recommended last week that \$20,000 be paid to each surviving internee—approximately 60,000.

The survivors' case has been taken up by Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., and Rep. Mike Lowry, D-Wash., who have introduced bills mandating reparations.

Redress is justified, but budget considerations are expected to delay congressional action.

Congress, if it truly is dedicated to social justice, will not delay too long. Government resources are scarce, but government resources always are scarce.

Some expenditures are morally necessary. Internees' compensation is one of them.

And given the budget outlook through the end of the decade, the enabling legislation would be better passed today than tomorrow.—(From Jim Watanabe)

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REDRESS PHASE 3: by John Tateishi



San Francisco

During the weekend of July 8-10, the JACL National Redress Committee and National Board met to determine the future course of action for this organization in seeking redress from the U.S. government. The decision, as reported by the PC, was to adopt the recommendations of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians as the official legislative policy of the JACL.

It is, in many ways, an historic decision because it will have impact on all Japanese Americans, now and in the future. Such decisions do not come lightly or easily, as evidenced by the long and intense discussions by the Redress Committee before it was prepared to make its recommendations to the National Board. The major question was whether to stand firm on idealistic principles which would mark sure defeat on legislation or to seek that which offers the best possibility for success.

Despite whatever arguments can be given in support of the JACL's decision, I'm sure there are some who will question the wisdom of that decision. They will say that, like the decision to forego specific redress legislation in favor of the creation of the commission, the JACL has once again taken the easy way out. But today even our harshest critics of the past cannot deny the immense value of the commission's work. Some of them even claim credit for much that has resulted from the commission's hearings and findings.

But what of the JACL's decision? Is it the easy way out or is it one which demonstrates responsibility? It would be easy for the JACL to take an unyielding stand because the issue would be resolved simply in Congress: legislation would meet a pre-emptory and early demise, and we could have done with it. That's 'defeat with honor,' and I for one completely reject such a quixotic notion because in my view it flies in the face of responsibility on this issue. It offers nothing to the community and leaves

JACL Redress Legislation

nothing but empty words that linger only for the moment.

The more responsible course, and obviously the more difficult one, is to seek that which will bring the greatest possible degree of success. The JACL's chosen course, which I'm confident will meet with approval from most sectors of the JA community, offers the best possibility of hope for what the community wants and needs to resolve this issue. The recommendations of the commission were issued by a credible investigative body which was legitimized by its creation by the United States Congress. Its recommendations, now being sought as legislation by the JACL, cannot summarily be ignored by the very governmental body which mandated its proceedings.

From what I've heard as a minority view in the community, the rub is that the commission's recommendations don't fully meet the demands expressed by the majority of JA's at the hearings and that those recommendations are a compromise. And perhaps the current JACL decision will be viewed in the same light. But it's more than obvious that the community's demands cannot be fully met, and it's therefore encouraging that the JACL has taken a responsible position to strive for realistic goals that come close to meeting the community's concerns, rather than to take a stand which says, we tried but lost. The latter just isn't good enough because it leaves the community empty on all counts.

We've chosen to fight our battle in the political arena and we should be aware of the difficulties we face. The simple truth is that it's going to be extremely difficult, but not impossible, to convince the Congress of the moral issue and on the issue of compensation. I doubt that we'll win this battle simply on the basis of principle and justice because solutions fought in the political arena are rarely ever that simple. Whether it's for tariff legislation, aid to the needy, or correcting injustices, the solutions never are simple, even if they appear to us to be obvious. Those who would stand in opposition (and there are many on

Redress) would force compromise at best. At worst, they would force defeat.

This organization's decision to embrace the commission's recommendations as its proposal for redress legislation was an honest and responsible one. I sincerely believe that. This is not to say that achieving redress will be the easier for it, or that we can expect more immediate success. What it does say, however, is that the possibilities of achieving a satisfactory resolution to this issue are more hopeful. And when it comes to talking about redress legislation, I think that's saying a lot. #

BARGAINING

Continued from Page 4

energies seem boundless, whereas her spouse (at least this one) is stricken with aching arches and hardening calves after a short while. (It's an interesting phenomenon: on the other hand, we think almost nothing of hiking for miles through the woods to reach a fishing hole.)

BUT RETURNING TO that Issei mother: she often "bargained", whether it was buying a fish or a frying pan. And often as not, she succeeded. (We've often wondered whether our mother was the only Issei who engaged in this "old world" custom of bargaining over price). We must confess that a bit of this custom was absorbed by that "koko" and whether we're in Tokyo or New York, we look for "wari-biki" and, more often than not, also succeed. For reasons not quite understood by us, exercise of such custom seems to be a source of embarrassment for today's lady-of-the-house and she immediately places an alien distance between us, at times walking out of the shop altogether. Our efforts to convince, if not convert, her to the benefits, and some fun, of the practice, fall upon deaf ears.

IN MUCH LATER years, my mother's "old world" custom would become a source of bit of embarrassment to her "bargaining" child. In her older years, we'd visit her and take her out on shopping trips, forgetting those early boring trips of yore. She hadn't changed a bit: she bargained. The difficulty was that even in the established department stores, she would—gently—seek to "bargain" with the counter clerk. My efforts to explain to her that the clerk was merely an employee, that the department store had fixed prices from which the clerk could not deviate, were unconvincing. So somewhat red-faced, I stood at her side, as she bargained. Or tried to bargain.

OLD HABITS NEVER die: they're simply passed on. But we do not expect to be negotiating the price with a department store clerk. #

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa



Hawaii's WW2 Internees

Denver, Colo.

Among mainlanders, it's been widely accepted that Japanese American civilians in the Hawaiian Islands came through the war relatively unscathed. Local officials, we've been led to believe, saw greater advantage in keeping them where they were, and the military persuaded Washington that it was not necessary to evacuate them to the mainland or concentrate them in camps on one of the islands.

Well, it didn't happen quite that way. True, there was no mass evacuation as on the American mainland. But substantial numbers of Issei, and even some Nisei who had spent significant periods of time in Japan—some 1,500 in all—were rounded up, held in primitive detention camps, and ultimately moved to the mainland where they shared confinement with other Issei from the United States and South and Central America.

This story is told in great detail in a new book, "Ganbare!" by Patsy Sumie Saiki, a Hawaiian Nisei who spent two and a half years in painstaking research, in interviewing scores of survivors, and finally in the writing.

The story opens with the recounting of a shocking if little-known episode. Japanese American fishermen whose sampans were built on traditional Japanese lines and carried "Maru" designation, were strafed by U.S. fighter planes as they made their way back to port the day after the Pearl Harbor attack. Some of the fishermen were killed. The pilots were on the lookout for a Japanese invasion. Too late, Coast guardsmen who were familiar with the fishermen gave them American flags to fly as identification.

As on the mainland, a roundup of Issei considered to be possible security risks began within hours after the outbreak of war. The victims were community leaders, people who had traveled often to Japan or seemed to entertain Japanese officials frequently, Japanese lan-

guage school teachers, even a well-known judo instructor.

Later, in a mainland detention camp, an internee from Hawaii explains, "During the first few days, conditions in Hawaii were chaotic. No one knew whether the Japanese troops would land on Oahu. To the young mainland soldiers, we look just like Japanese from Japan, so we had to be on guard...In a situation such as that, they wanted instant obedience, and we gave it to them. We didn't talk about Constitutional rights or democratic ideals...We knew the ones with the guns were just as frightened as the ones without."

Saiki implies that the situation for the Japanese Americans could have been infinitely worse had it not been for Nisei leaders who had established contact with the authorities as international tensions increased months before war came. In fact, some members of a Nisei committee were having breakfast with the head of the local FBI office on the morning of the Pearl Harbor attack.

"The need for Japanese labor in Hawaii's economic system," Saiki writes, "played a role in keeping Japanese Americans in the islands, but the trust built up between the intelligence forces—FBI, Army, Navy—and the Japanese community contributed heavily to the support received by the Japanese from military leaders."

Yet there were strange ironies; some of the first internees were sent to Camp McCoy, Wisc., where later the 100th Battalion made up of Hawaii's Nisei National Guardsmen trained before shipping out to establish a brilliant combat record.

Internment brought millionaires and humble fishermen down to a common level of privation, humiliation and discomfort. Some of their jailors were arrogant and even sadistic, others kindly and understanding. Despite lapses into unpolished writing, Saiki captures the moods and anxieties—and the "hang tough" spirit characterized in the Japanese word "Ganbare" in this memorable volume. #

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JACL

Continued from Page 3

Redress legislation. Ron Wakabayashi, as Nat'l JACL Director, was also a participant in such meeting, also Ron Ikejiri, Carole Hayashino (Admin. Asst. Redress Staff), Colleen Darling.

WASHINGTON ACTIVITIES: June 16—25, 1983

John Tateishi and Ronald Ikejiri reported in some detail concerning rather frenzied activities in Washington, D.C., upon the premature leak of CWRIC's recommendations by the San Jose Mercury, Sacramento Bee and Fresno Bee newspapers in California, on June 16, 1983.

Such premature news leak necessitated the CWRIC hastily to call a news conference on June 16, 1983, disrupting and indeed cancelling media arrangements originally set up for June 22, 1983. Chairwoman Joan Z. Bernstein and Vice-Chairman Daniel Lungren participated in such news conference.

Subsequently Congressman Mike Lowry (D-Washington) and Senator Alan Cranston (D-California) announced at a press conference on June 22, 1983, the introduction of redress legislation in Congress. Ikejiri & Tateishi under considerable pressure to endorse, but did not take position on any Redress bill, since policy decision had to be placed before National Board.

LOWRY BILL (H.R. 3387) June 22, 1983

Although the Lowry bill followed fairly closely the CWRIC's recommendations, it was pointed out that the Lowry bill substantially increased the proposed amount of funding from CWRIC's \$1.5 billion to approximately \$2.4 billion, because Lowry proposes that \$20,000 be appropriated by Congress for the 120,000 individuals who were excluded, relocated, evacuated or removed from the West Coast during 1942 under authority derived from Executive Order #9066.

It was emphasized that the CWRIC's recommendation was for payment of \$20,000 for every survivor of the experiences above described (meaning about 60,000 individuals today).

NIKKEI DELEGATION June 30, 1983

It was reported that the four Nikkei members of Congress had met on June 30, 1983, and that there was general agreement that they would consider a JACL proposal if such proposal reflected what they viewed as "doble" they would seek influential sponsorship and would co-sponsor in both houses.

It was believed essential that unless all four Nikkei members of Congress were unified in their support, redress legislation would be doomed. It was further pointed out that all four members of the Nikkei delegation in Congress has always supported the concept of redress, but had deferred to the National JACL in expressing explicitly specific legislation desired.

On the basis of all of the foregoing discussions, the National JACL Committee for Redress proceeded to hammer out a basic position to be recommended to the National JACL Board for consideration on Sat., July 9, 1983.

III. COMPARISONS

Analyses of the CWRIC recommendations, as contrasted with basic guidelines adopted or proposed for JACL redress, indicated the following:

CWRIC (Lowry bill)	JACL Guidelines
\$20,000 per individual;	\$25,000 per individual;
To survivors only (est. 60,000 (Lowry: 120,000 individuals)	To all persons evacuated or excluded (120,000 persons - heirs to be eligible)
\$1.5 billion in aggregate (Lowry - \$2.4 billion, but heirs' share to trust fund; (Cranston states no amounts)	\$3 billion in aggregate total (Unclaimed or rejected amounts to be paid into trust fund)
Trust fund for limited period; (Community, humanitarian, and educational purposes)	Foundation to exist in perpetuity; (Community, humanitarian and educational purposes)
Majority of Board to be eligible individuals, or their descendants;	51% or more to be eligible individuals, or their descendants; (Provide mechanism for assuring such majority)
President to appoint all members, confirmed by Senate; (No number specified)	President, Senate and House to appoint, 2 each (one of whom to be an eligible individual); the six appointees to elect three additional, two of whom must be eligible individuals;
No provision for geographic distribution of Board members;	No provision for geographic distribution of Board members;
No mechanism provided for nomination of Board members;	No mechanism provided for nomination of Board members;
No provision for administrative costs or personnel;	Suggest \$500,000 per annum for administrative costs by government;
Phased appropriations for three fiscal years (No amount is specified in Lowry bill nor in CWRIC recommendations).	Phased appropriations upped to \$500 million for six fiscal years, for aggregate total of \$3 billion.

To clarify considerations and discussions of the National JACL Committee for Redress, it is noted that consideration was given explicitly to:

1. \$20,000 individual payments:

It was recognized and acknowledged that the JACL Guidelines explicitly called for \$25,000 per person, and that the CWRIC recommendation is for \$20,000 per individual survivor.

It was suggested that the lowering of the amount by \$5,000 was not of essential moment, because no matter what the figure is suggested, such amount can only be symbolic of the enormous losses and damages suffered. Therefore, the lower figure of \$20,000 was voted to be acceptable.

2. \$1.5 billion aggregate amount:

Considerable discussion was had on the issue of whether \$20,000 per individual ought to be allocated to the total 120,000 persons excluded, evacuated, relocated or moved from the West Coast. Unless that figure were made constant, it might be an incentive to delay enactment of redress legislation until the numbers of survivors had diminished even more substantially.

It was also recognized that multiplying \$20,000 times 120,000 indi-

viduals would be an indirect way for benefitting heirs, since such sums would be paid into a trust fund which would benefit Nikkei communities—and thus heirs and descendants.

However, after prolonged discussions it was concluded that JACL should accept the CWRIC recommendation, with the proviso that a supplemental request would be made.

3. Board for Trust Fund:

Complicated formulas for appointments to the Board was rejected by the Committee, and Presidential appointments, with confirmation by the Senate was accepted.

Geographic, regional representation was rejected as being too complicated and extremely difficult to effectuate. Nomination process would be informal, without specific provisions—because it is well known that all groups interested would certainly exert informal influence and suggestions.

It was suggested, however, that the number of members of the Board be not less than 9 nor more than 14 members.

4. Eligibility of Heirs:

It was felt that the JACL could not reject formally the concept that heirs should be eligible to receive reparations, because the Nikkei community had long expressed a strong feeling that heirs should be so eligible.

However, it was pointed out that no one in Congress with any expectation of successful enactment would sponsor any kind of a bill which would include heirs—because of the potential of opening up a Pandora's box of problems—not related to Japanese American redress, but the whole gamut of other claims involving the U.S. government.

Because of the realities of such legal consideration, it was urged that although JACL adopt and approve the CWRIC recommendations, a good faith efforts be made at a later time to have serious consideration be given to such issue—especially as to making an issue of whether the total of 120,000 individuals, whether living or deceased, should be computed in ascertaining the total amount to be requested of Congress as appropriations.

5. Trust Fund Amount:

Some discussion was generated in regard to a proviso to establish a "floor" as to the amount to be designated for the proposed trust fund. It was suggested that not less than \$500 million be designated for such trust fund.

However, upon discussion, such proposal was not formally accepted.

6. Supplemental Request:

Because it was strongly felt that JACL owed an obligation to the Nikkei community to make good faith efforts to have the matter of 120,000 individual losses and heirs considered, it was proposed:

IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST

Although the National JACL Committee for Redress urges the National JACL Board to endorse the CWRIC recommendations as basis for redress legislation, the Committee does further request that the National JACL Board also adopt, as a supplemental request, the following:

1. Consideration of 120,000 individuals:

Because 120,000 individuals did suffer the consequences of the enforced exclusions, evacuation, relocation, and removal from the West Coast during 1942-1945, the figure of \$20,000 should be applied for all such persons.

Even though the initial legislation as introduced in Congress need not include such concept or figures, it is urged that the National JACL Board direct the redress staff to make good faith efforts to have this issue raised at a later and appropriate time.

Such effort then could be judged explicitly on its merits, without jeopardizing the entire effort for redress.

2. Eligibility of Heirs:

Similarly, the question of heirs being eligible to claim the share allocated to their antecedents should be similarly raised, for the reasons above stated.

3. Number of Trustees:

It is urged that in the drafting of redress legislation the number of members of the Board of Trustees for the trust fund be specified as not less than nine (9) nor more than fourteen (14). If an optimum number can be agreed upon, it is suggested that such number be explicitly set forth in the legislation.

The foregoing should be set forth as a separate document, and should be construed as operational instructions to the redress staff.

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V.

BUDGETS — FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A brief review of past income and expenses since the 1982 National JACL Convention was had. It was indicated that the National Council authorized \$300,000 over a three year period, at the rate of \$100,000 per year.

Ron Wakabayashi reported that the nine months past has seen income of about \$85,000.00, which is on target with expectations. Expenditures had been held down, so that a cash balance of approximately \$30,000 is on hand as of date. Expenditures reported at below authorized levels.

On Jan. 21, 1983, the National JACL Committee for Redress, noting that CWRIC was ready to issue its report on Feb. 22, 1983, and also knew that the recommendations of CWRIC would be due before June 30, 1983, requested and received approval of the National JACL Board to accelerate its monthly spending rate from about \$9,000 per month to approximately \$15,000 per month, in effect compressing two years effort (1984-1985) into one year from July 1983 through Sept. 1984.

The staff of the National JACL Committee for Redress has now submitted a proposed budget of approximately \$194,500 for the period of from Oct. 1, 1983 through Sept. 30, 1983. (To carry the redress effort through the National JACL Convention to be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, during July, 1984.)

Considerable discussion was had in regard initiated to the Washington, D.C. operations, as well as the core staff in San Francisco. It was pointed out that in preparation for submission of a JACL redress bill, and the efforts thereafter to lobby such legislation in Congress, concentrated and accelerated efforts would be needed.

It was also pointed out that grass roots efforts must be made in all localities of the United States, and certainly in those areas east of the West Coast. The matter of a legislative hand book was again mentioned, and assurances made that with the initial distribution of a loose-leaf notebook, additional materials would be forthcoming.

VI.

REQUEST FOR BUDGET APPROVAL

The National JACL Committee for Redress, by unanimous vote (with two abstentions), requests:

THAT THE NATIONAL JACL BOARD APPROVE THE PROPOSED BUDGET OF \$194,500.00 FOR THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 1, 1983 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1984, FOR THE NATIONAL JACL COMMITTEE FOR REDRESS.

*APPROVED BY THE NATIONAL BOARD.

MINORU YASUI, Chairman
Nat'l JACL Committee for Redress

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CHIN

Continued from Page 1

"We insist that the murderers of Vincent Chin receive their day in court to be truly judged and punished by the same standards applied to other murderers," said Eu. "We insist that the U.S. Department of Justice file charges and prosecute these perpetrators of this heinous act against humanity."

The crowd cheered and shouted support as all the 15 speakers urged an end to racial scapegoating and blasted the Judge Charles Kaufman who failed to impose jail terms on the two. Other speakers at the rally were: Yuen Sang Wong, president of the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association of

American Citizens for Justice, speaking for the group said, "Seeing so many people here makes us in Detroit want to work harder for this Vincent Chin case."

"It started out as seeking justice for Vincent Chin, but it's no longer that," Yee said. "It is for the future of all Asian Americans."

A haggard Lily Chin rose to speak. In a solemn voice she said (translated from Chinese by Dr. Marisa Chuang):

"I want justice for my son. What happened to him could happen to any of us. We cannot let the killers free, on probation—we cannot allow the justice system to do whatever they want. If we do, where is there justice? If we do, where do we have protection?"

"...if this gov't stands for anything, it must stand for justice"—Mayor Bradley

L.A.; Sen. Art Torres; Lily Chen, mayor pro-tem of Monterey Park; Assemblyman Charles Calderone; Dr. Dan Wong, mayor of Cerritos; L.A. City Councilman Art Snyder; and Fred Fujioka, vice-chair of the Pacific Asian American Round Table.

"In my lifetime in Los Angeles, this is the first time that I think such a broad coalition has come together," said Stewart Kwoh, director of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center.

The Reception

Three weeks later on July 9, a reception was organized for the mother of Vincent, Mrs. Lily Chin. Held at the Grandview Gardens Restaurant in Chinatown, the reception attracted over 450 people raising about \$13,000.

Kin H. Yee, president of the

"I promise you, that as long as I live, I will want to do whatever I can so that no other mother will suffer what I have gone through. I will work hard for justice and I appeal to all of you to continue our quest for justice for all."

Following Mrs. Chin, Dr. Marisa Chuang talked about two ways of obtaining justice for Chin.

"If there is evidence of racism in the killing then there will be a federal case." She said if the killers are found guilty, they would be subjected to life imprisonment guilty of civil rights violations.

Another hope lies in the state court of appeals Chuang said. We have engaged a named lawyer who is a former state supreme court justice—his name is Thomas Brennan, she said. "I think his willingness to accept this case

renders lots of strength and hope to us."

"There is no question in our minds that racism killed Vincent Chin," said March Fong Eu. "The most fitting tribute to him and his family and to his mother is to dedicate ourselves to insuring that it kills no other," the Secretary of State said. Councilman Gilbert Lindsay (9th District) described a "sad thing about minorities." When the reds and the blacks and other minorities were having their separate discrimination problems, none of the other minority groups cared much about it as long as they themselves were not affected.

"This should teach us a lesson," Lindsay said, "and some day a monument will be built for (Chin) for having started the trek toward equal justice for all mankind."

Art Snyder, councilman for the 14 District, after presenting Mrs. Chin with a Resolution from the City of Los Angeles said, "On the 21st (June), I presented that Resolution (and) the City Council not only adopted it unanimously but five members rose to speak in support of the Resolution."

The Resolution

"...Throughout the nation, Americans have rallied in protest to this gross miscarriage of justice, which carries within it a challenge

to the rule of law and the human rights guaranteed by our Constitution and the laws of the land. City Councils, County Boards of Supervisors, and State Legislatures are joining in the demand for further Federal action in the Chin case."

"I THEREFORE MOVE that the City Council of the City of Los Angeles join with the other governmental bodies of the Los Angeles region and the State of California in petitioning the Attorney General of the United States to commence an investigation into the murder of Vincent Chin and the events preceding and following it, and should it appear that the laws of the United States of America have been violated, then to prosecute his murderers to the extent the law allows."

Closing the program was Fred Fujioka, vice-president

of the Marina Chapter JAACL. He said: "The problem that we face in this community and this society is that there's still racism and that there's still racists and there's still people willing to crawl out from under their rocks and take advantage of a bad situation. They come out of the shadows because they think the life of a 'Chinaman' is only worth \$3,000 and probation. If they know that the full weight of the system will come down on them and the community will band together and we won't rest until justice is done; they won't come out from under their rock. They'll stay where they belong." #

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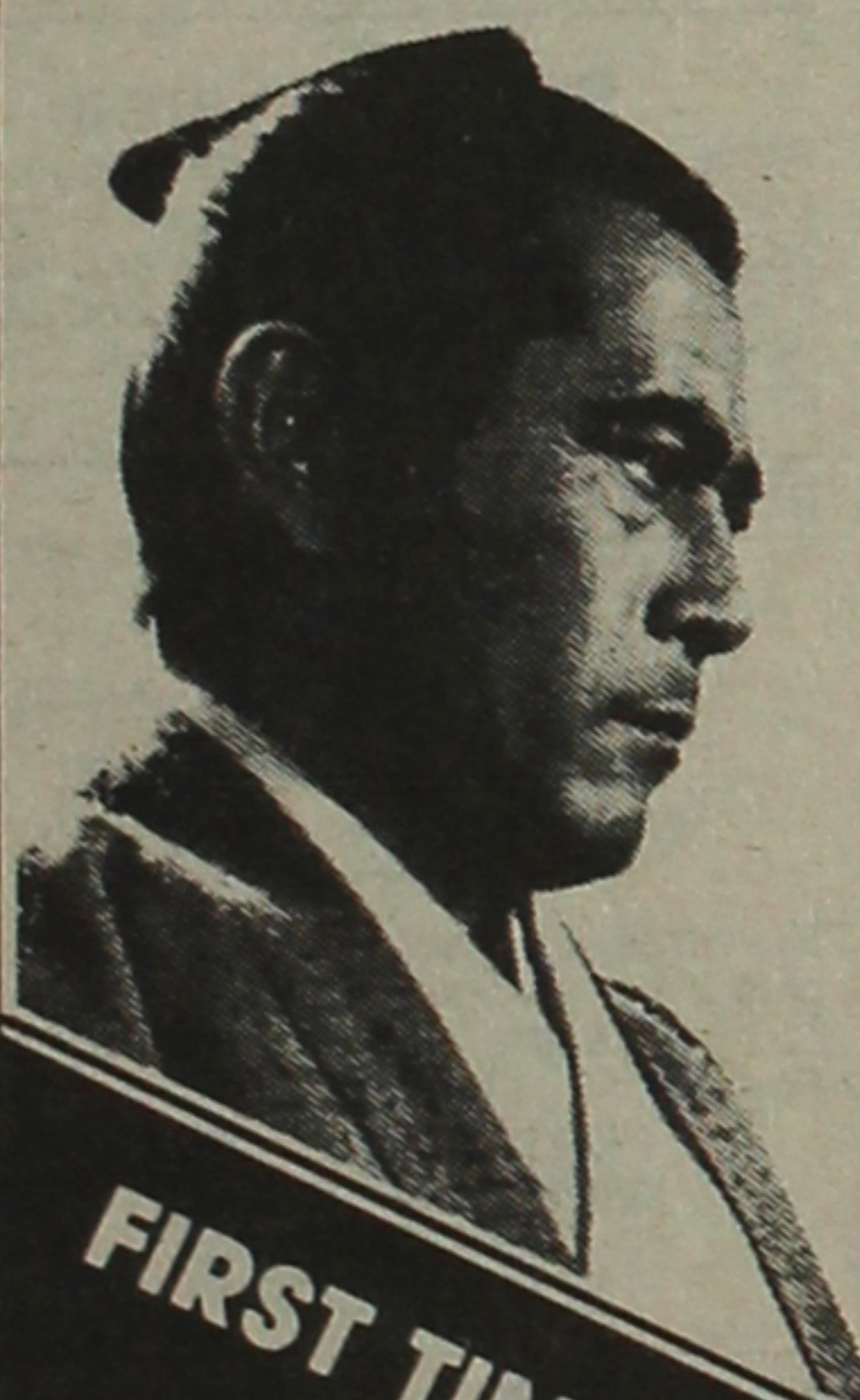
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