

Pacific Citizen March 11, 1983

The National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

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In the JACL Section...

Matsui, Johnston to keynote upcoming **Tri-District Conference in Reno**

Ikejiri: JACL 'Setting Stage' for redress

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Wakabayashi: 'Best Interests' of Nikkei

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'I SURVIVED 9066'-Runners take off in Seattle's Seward Park as part of the "I Survived 9066" fun run on Feb. 19, sponsored by the Seattle JACL and the Washington Coalition on Redress, as part of a "commemoration" of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1942 signing of EO 9066 (story, Pg. 5).

Antagonism forces ban on Nisei memorial at Puyallup

PUYALLUP, Wa.-A proposed memorial to Nikkei who were interned at a fairgrounds here during World War II has been withdrawn by the artist after falling under attack by the American Legion, the Puyallup Fair Board and local merchants.

"There are still a lot of people who are anti-Japanese, and the merchants don't want to antagonize any more people by putting up this memorial," said George Tsutakawa of Seattle, a widely-known sculptor and former internee.

"It would remind people of the unhappy incidence of the relocation on the Puyallup fairgrounds," he said.

It was called "Camp Harmony" and about 4,000 Japanese Americans were interned at the Puyallup fairgrounds during the 4½ months of World Waf II. Most were then sent to detention camps at Minidoka, Idaho.

Tsutakawa had planned a bronze, abstract sculpture about 10 feet high, depicting people of all ages and races in harmony. It was to have been erected directly inside the main entrance to the fair-

ground. But the board recently voted to allow the memorial in a parking lot instead. That's when the artist and his supporters withdrew their

plan. Fred O. Weber, fair president, said he could "see their point. They think that if they put it on the outside, somebody will destroy it. But where it would be, it would be on part of the fairgrounds anyway, and more people can see it than (they) would at a 16-day fair."

Weber said the change in plans arose from a consensus of the board members after they received letters from citizens and an American Legion resolution. 'Voluntary Relocation'

The Legion's local post and state convention passed the resolution last July, which stated, in part, that the monument is "inappropriate" because Japanese Americans "were given the choice of voluntary relocation inland" and those "who did not voluntarily migrate were assigned to relocation centers, where most of them chose to remain during the war." The resolution also said the relocation was "justified" and that it was done for

the safety of Japanese Americans. Weber, who is of German ancestry, said he had "mixed emotions" on the issue. "I feel these people (Japanese Americans) are still American citizens."

Tsutakawa said he had been ready to present his drawings at the meeting of the fair board.

"But the meeting had very little to do with art," Tsutakawa said. "They were talking politics and history and the general feeling of the public. But not art. I could not do anything under those condi-

"We sat and listened mostly to the opinions of the downtown merchants of Puyallup," he said.

"Some people are still fighting the war and that's unfortunate," said fair manager Bob Carlson. "The board's feeling is that, at this time, it doesn't want to get involved in a controversy."

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CWRIC Report: Economic Loss

Ed. Note: Beginning this week, the PC will run selected excerpts from the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians ("Personal Justice Denied"). This installment focuses on Chapter 4 of the report, entitled "Economic Loss." (First of three parts.).

Exclusion from the West Coast imposed very substantial economic losses on the Nikkei. The complete picture of those losses is a mosaic of thousands of personal histories of individual families. Owners and operators of farms and businesses either sold their income-producing assets under distress-sale circumstances on very short notice or attempted, with or without government help, to place their property in the custody of people remaining on the Coast. The effectiveness of these measures varied greatly in protecting evacuees' economic interests. Homes had to be sold or left without the personal attention that owners would devote to them. Businesses lost their good will, their reputation, their customers. Professionals had their careers disrupted. Not only did many suffer major losses during evacuation, but their economic circumstances deteriorated further while they were in camp. The years of exclusion were frequently punctuated by financial troubles: trying to look after property without being on the scene when difficulties arose; lacking a source of income to meet tax, mortgage and insurance payments. Goods were lost or stolen. Income and earning capacity were reduced to almost nothing during the long detention in relocation centers, and after the war life had to be started anew on meager resources. War disrupted the economic well-being of thousands of Americans, but the distinct situation of the Nikkei—unable to rely on family or, often, on close friends to tend their affairs—involved demonstrably greater hardship, anxiety and loss than other Americans suffered. Forty years after the events, a detailed reckoning of Nikkei losses and suffering is difficult, as the postwar effort to calculate these losses and to make partial recompense for them shows.

Calculating and Compensating for Loss

American the Japanese Congress passed Evacuation Claims Act' which gave persons of Japanese ancestry the right to claim from the government "damage to or loss of real or personal property," not compensated by insurance, which occurred as "a reasonable and natural consequence of the evacuation or exclusion."2 The Act was amended over the years but remained the central vehicle by which the federal government attempted to compensate for the economic losses due to exclusion and evacuation. There were many kinds of injury the Evacuation Claims Act made no attempt to compensate: the stigma placed on people who fell under the evacuation and relocation orders; the deprivation of liberty suffered during detention in the assembly and relocation centers; the psychological impact of evacuation and relocation; the loss of earnings or profits; physical injury or death during detention; and losses from resettlement outside the camps. The legislative history reflects that such claims were considered too speculative.3

San Jose Nikkei express fear of backlash over reparations

SAN JOSE—Japanese Americans in San Jose responded with elation Thursday to the official acknowledgement of what has been their contention for 40 years—that 120,000 Japanese Americans were victims of "a grave injustice" when they were sent off to internment camps for the duration of World War II.

But their reaction to the findings of the federal Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Citizens was tempered by the fear that publicity surrounding their push for monetary compensation for the internment could provoke a backlash.

"It's taken quite a long time for the government to come out against its position (in support of internment) 41 years ago-it's a first step," said Julie Hatta, administrator of the San Jose Asian Law Alliance. "But the overwhelming sentiment is that there was an injustice and that the right course of action would be a redress, and more than just an official apology."

Richard Katsuda, a member of the Nihonmachi Outreach Committee in San Jose, echoed Hatta's hope that the commission report will lead to reparations. But he fears the "potential for a back-

"Given the economic conditions and the economic conflicts with Japan, people fear there may be ... scapegoating with Japanese Americans," Katsuda said.

There is a basis for that concern, Hatta said. "People in the redress movement have received a lot of hate mail and hate calls," she said.

Rep. Norman Mineta, D-San Jose, who himself was interned as a boy, agreed.

"I was very pleased by the report," he said. "It clearly and forcefully supplies evidence that the internment took place not because of a security risk, but purely because of wartime hysteria, political bullying and racism.

"We should remember that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of our government all failed to protect the constitutional rights of thousands of Americans," he said.

-San Jose Mercury

Lowry to introduce new redress bill

SEATTLE—Rep. Mike Lowry (D-Seattle) has announced his plans to re-introduce a redress bill in the House of Representatives. The announcement was made during the "Day of Remembrance" program on Feb. 19 sponsored here by the Seattle JACL and the Washington Coalition on Redress.

Lowry also noted that Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Ca.) has indicated that he will introduce a similar bill in the Senate.

In November of 1979, Lowry had introduced a redress bill which, among other proposals, had called for direct individual reparations of \$15,000 to former internees of the World War II detention centers. The bill however, never made it out of congressional committee.

Twenty-six thousand, five hundred sixty-eight claims totaling \$148 million were filed under the Act; the total amount distributed by the government was approximately \$37 million. It is difficult to estimate the extent of property losses which were not fully compensated under the Evacuation Claims Act, for the evidence is suggestive rather than comprehensive or complete.

First, by the time the claims were adjudicated, most of the essential financial records from the time of the evacuation were no longer available. When the Evacuation Claims Act was set in motion in 1948, the Department of Justice discovered that the Internal Revenue Service had already destroyed most of the 1939 to 1942 income tax returns of evacuees—the most comprehensive set of federal financial records.5 Nor was the situation better among the evacuees themselves. The Japanese American Citizens League emphasized this problem in testifying in favor of amending the Evacuation Claims Act in 1954:

It was the exception and not the rule when minute and detailed records and documents were retained. In the stress and tension of 1942, when one could only take to camp what could be hand carried, when one did not know how long he would be detained or whether he would ever be allowed to return, it would be unreasonable to expect that emotion-charged men and women would have chosen to pack books and records instead of food, the medicines, and the clothing which they took with them to war relocation centers.

The whole community was moved, and so books and records could not be left with neighbors or even with friends.

And, today 12 years later, with all the great changes that have taken place particularly on the West Coast, it is almost impossible to secure even remotely accurate appraisals and evaluations of the homes, the businesses, the farms and the properties of more than a decade ago, a decade of war and upheaval.

To add further difficulties, under Federal and State codes, most of the Government records of 1942—which might have been of value as cross-references—have been destroyed pursuant to law.6 Thus the best evidence of economic losses no longer existed by 1954. The passage of another twenty-eight years, coupled with the deaths of many

Issei and witnesses, has only added to the difficulty. One study of property and income losses due to evacuation was done shortly after World War II, Broom and Riemer's "Removal and Return." It focused on Los Angeles and the authors estimated that each evacuated adult had a median property loss of \$1,000 and an income loss of \$2,500' which would have resulted in approximately \$77 million in claims payments under the Evacuation Claims Act, rather than the approximately \$37 million actually paid. The Broom and Riemer estimates are conservative. Replacement costs of 1941 were used to estimate personal property losses. Estimates of real property losses were not presented separately and it is not clear how they were calculated. In addition, Broom and Riemer did not distinguish between income losses imputable to property and that part of income imputable to labor and management components.8 In 1954 the JACL characterized this study as authoritative to the Congressional subcommittee considering amendments to the Act⁹ and it is certainly the most thorough analytical work that is even roughly con-

temporaneous with the evacuation. A second suggestive study by Lon Hatamiya, "The Economic Effects of the Second World War Upon Japanese Americans in California," relies on Broom and Riemer's work but develops other data in analyzing the income of the ethnic Japanese in California. Hatamiya points out that

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Commission report now on sale

WASHINGTON-Copies of the report, "Personal Justice Denied" by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, may be obtained by sending \$8.50 per copy (made out to U.S. Government Printing Office) to: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Requests should include the title and the Library of Congress Catalog No. 82-600664.

Nikkei scholars clarify myths, realities of Japanese industry

NEW YORK—Americans harbor many illusions about Japanese industry and the productivity of its workers, say two university professors of Japanese ancestry.

Contrary to current popular belief, U.S. workers actually are 30% more productive than Japanese workers except in those industries that manufacture largely for export and have turned heavily to robotics, says Prof. Koji Taira of the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

Taira adds that, while Japan's economic growth has been gaining on that of the United States by 10 percentage points a decade, the Japanese hope of reaching full economic parity with the U.S. in per capita gross national product probably will not be reached.

The newest estimates of some Japanese economists, he said, put Japan's potential growth now at a rate no greater than America's.

"If that's right," Taira said, "the U.S. will remain a comfortable 30% ahead of Japan."

Taira told United Press International Japan's automobile industry is peaking and cannot continue to expand. He also said Japan's light industries, apparel and other consumer goods, are finding it ever harder to compete with Tai-

wan and other Asian countries. Prof. William Ouchi, who teaches management at UCLA's graduate school, said in an inter-

Continued on Page 3

Policeman killed in helicopter crash

LOS ANGELES—A Nikkei Los Angeles Police reserve officer was killed when a helicopter he was riding struck a power line and crashed in the tornado-ravaged neighborhood of South Central L.A. on Mar. 1.

Stuart Taira, 26, died instantly when he was struck by the copter's rotor blade as he ran from the fallen aircraft. Two other officers who were riding with him, Sgt. Ron Hansen and Ofc. Thomas Brooks, were injured and taken to Daniel Freeman Memorial Hosptial, where they were reported in serious but stable condition.

Taira had been part of an air-support mission that was surveying the tornado-damaged areas of the city last week.

The Sansei officer had joined the force in Oct. 1980 and specialized in radio communications and electronics. He is survived by his parents, Kotaro and Keiko Taira of Los Angeles, brothers Takashi and Ricky and sisters June and Carrie.

Education

Dr. John Kashiwabara, chairman of the Family Practice Department at Long Beach Memorial Hospital and director of Health Services at Long Beach City College, recently announced his candidacy for the Board of Education of the Long Beach Unified School District. Three election seats on the School Board will be filled at an election on March 15.

Kashiwabara has worked with youth services groups for the past 28 years in Long Beach, Lakewood and Signal Hill, serving as team physician for the PTA Milk Bowl and as a member of the Long Beach Human Relations Commission and board member of nucommunity organimerous zations.

AADAP celebrates its 10th year

LOS ANGELES—The Asian American Drug Abuse Program (AA-DAP) will hold its 10th anniversary celebration on April 8 at the Miriwa Restaurant.

Four prominent leaders have consented to serve as honorary cochairs, and they include Rep. Robert T. Matsui of Sacramento, Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, county Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and state Sen. Diane Watson.

The agency has also designated a 60-member committee of pio-

Government

Naomi Fujimoto Sanchez was recently appointed assistant for Human Resources to Washington Gov. John Spellman. Sanchez is the only minority and woman on Spellman's policy staff of four persons. She also serves on the legislative committee within the governor's office.

In this high-level position, Sanchez personally briefs the governor on all significant issues affecting human services. She also serves as the governor's liaison to the Departments of Social and Health Services, Corrections, Veterans' Affairs; Employment Security; Labor and Industries; Human Rights Commission and women's and minorities' concerns.

neer supporters including former directors Tommy Chung, Ron Wakabayashi and Patrick Ogawa as well as other community lead-

For ticket info call May Goya

(213) 293-6284. AADAP, which has provided treatment and prevention programs directed at drug abuse problems throughout Los Angeles, recently received \$5,000 towards the agency's on-going renovation of its facility.

Two students kidnapped, raped, shot

SAN DIEGO—A 17-year-old Japanese exchange student and her 15year-old Nikkei schoolmate were raped and shot by a gunman on their way home from school here on Feb. 21.

Coronado police arrested James Russell Bishop, 27, maintenance worker in Imperial Beach. He was charged with two counts of kidnap, rape, assault with a deadly weapon and murder.

The 17-year old exchange student from Kiryu, Japan was shot three times and left paralyzed from the waist down. She was taken to Coronado Hospital and later transferred to the intensive care unit of UC San Diego Medical Center where she was listed in stable condition.

Her 15-year old friend was shot four times but was listed in good condition.

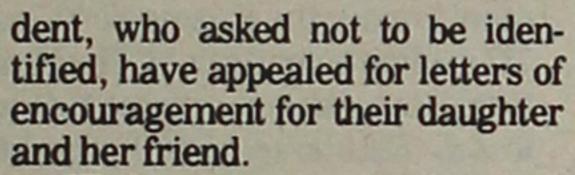
Both students were attending Vista Del Mar High School in Imperial Beach and were on their way home when they were abducted by a man at gunpoint and 1 aken to a beach owned by the U.S. liavy and attacked.

The parents of the exchange stu-

CSU Northridge sets study tour to Japan

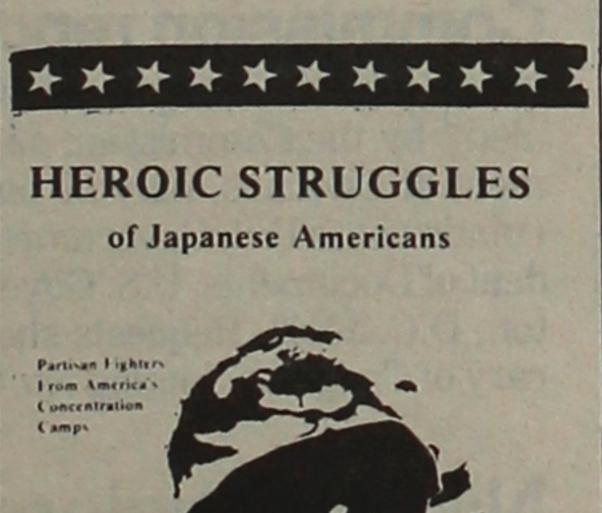
NORTHRIDGE, Ca.—California State University Northridge Office of Continuing Education will offer a fifteen-day Arts/Media Study Tour to Japan from June 11-25. The tour, which carries two units of credit, will be led by Dr. John Allyn, professor of Radio-TV-Film and author of the historical novel, The Forty-Seven Ronin Story, as well as other works on Japanese theater and cinema. For additional information, call Dr. Allyn at (213) 885-3192 or the Kao Interna-(213) tional Travel Agency, 208-6001.

2-PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, March 11, 1983



"We hope that our daughter will recover as quickly as possible and to speed the process, we thought if she would receive some letters of encouragement it will greatly assist her in recovering," the couple said through a translator at Coronado Police headquarters.

Letters to the students may be sent in care of Charles J. Andromidas, regional director, Youth for Understanding, 8455 Beverly Blvd. Ste. 309. Los Angeles, CA





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OPTOMETRIST OF THE YEAR—Stephanie Nishimura, O.D., of Hayward, Ca. (shown here examining a patient), was named California Young Optometrist of the Year on Feb. 18 by the California Optometric Association Congress in San Jose. Dr. Nishimura practices in Cupertino and at the Family Health Foundation of Alviso, Inc. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Nishimura of Hayward.

Amerasia bookstore opens new location

LOS ANGELES—Amerasia Bookstore and Gallery will celebrate their move to 321 Towne Ave near Third St. with a grand opening on March 12, 12 noon. Featured will be the Kinnara Taiko and East Wind Lion Dancers and various art exhibits. A sale on Asian American titles (10% off), children's books (20% off) and Japanese books (40% on selected books) will also be featured. For more info call (213) 680-2888.

Business

Chicago's Comiskey Park, the oldest major league ballpark still in use, is undergoing a major facelift with Comiskey Park Associates in charge, the new owners which took over last September. The corporation is headed by Christopher Hashioka and Irwin Jacobson. Hashioka, who is a partner of a real estate syndication firm, is the nephew of San Fernando Valley JACLer Dr. Henry/May Hashioka.

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Cathay Post now named Nisei Post

DENVER-The Cathay Post No. 185 of the American Legion has officially changed its name to the Nisei Post No. 185.

December of 1982.

The Chinese Food Dining Room called the Nisei Post Lounge.

F. Morales.



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Original charter members of the post, founded in 1946, consisted of Chinese and Japanese American veterans of World War II. As the years passed, the membership of the Post became predominantly Nikkei, so its name was changed in

which is part of the Post's building on 2015 Market St. will retain the Cathay name but the lounge will be

Organization

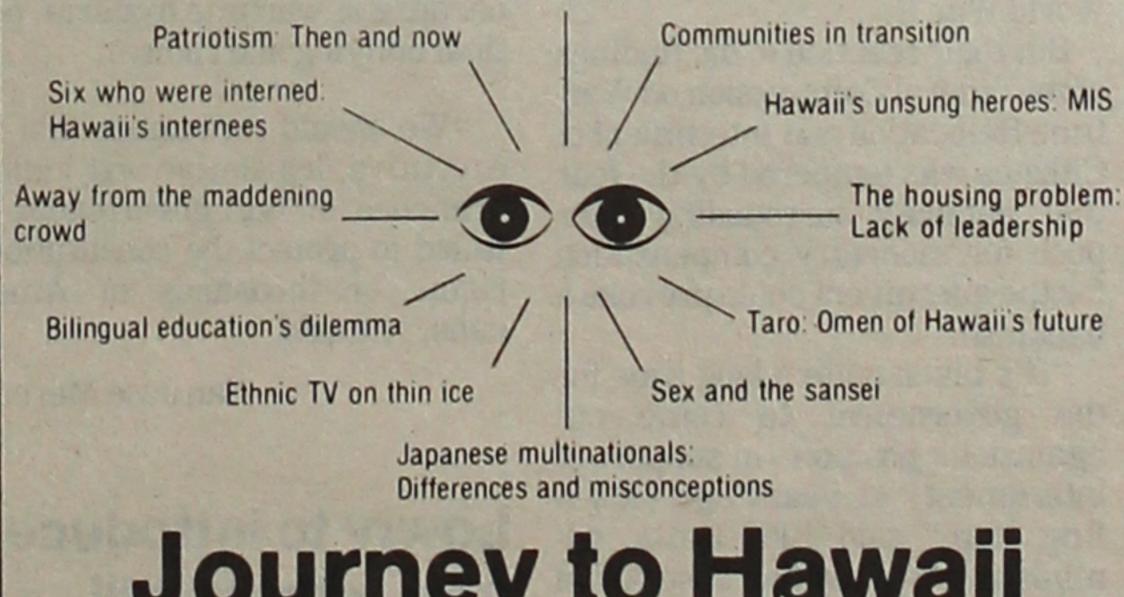
Mark Mayeda, Director, Asian Rehabilitation Services, has been elected to head the Asian Pacific Planning Council, an umbrella council of human services organizations of Los Angeles, according to the out-going President, Royal



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See Hawaii from a Japanese American Viewpoint

Shadows of fear: AJA and violent crime



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Name Address. Arts

Two students from the Tokuyae Hanayagi Japanese Dance School—Grace Keiko Matsumoto and Connie Aiko Sakurai-have been presented with professional credentials from the Hanayagi Iyemoto in Tokyo.

A formal Natori certificate presentation was performed at the Tokuyae Hanayagi School Jan. 30 with current natori Tokushiho, Tokukiyohatsu, the rites. Ms Matsumoto was given the professional name of Tokukeiko Hanayagi and Ms. Sakurai was bestowed the natori designation Tokuai Hanayagi.

The Los Angeles-born Grace is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bob Matsumoto of West L.A. She has taken odori lessons since the age of five and is currently a sophomore at UCLA majoring in Japanese language.

Santa Monica-product Connie is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bill Sakurai of West L.A. She has been taking odori since she was seven and is today a cosmotology student at Santa Monica College.

Tokuyae Manayagi has been teaching the Hanayagi style odori since 1935, and has been actively involved in the promotion of Japanese culture through her civic and community activities.

Government

Brian Nakamura, 31, formerly a law clerk with the Hawaii Supreme Court, has joined the Washington staff of Sen. Daniel Inouye as a legislative assistant.

Nakamura is a graduate of the University of Hawaii school of law.



What is the Japanese American Kamon?

The Issei are the forefathers of the Japanese Americans. With the Issei, a long line of Japanese history ended;

however, in giving birth to the Nisei, a brand-new, Japanese American history was also born.

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Kei Yoshida is an artist, a researcher of Kamons and surnames, and the mother of 2 Nisei children. If you wish to order, please send a request along with a self-addressed,

stamped envelope for further information and a price list. YOSHIDA KAMON ART

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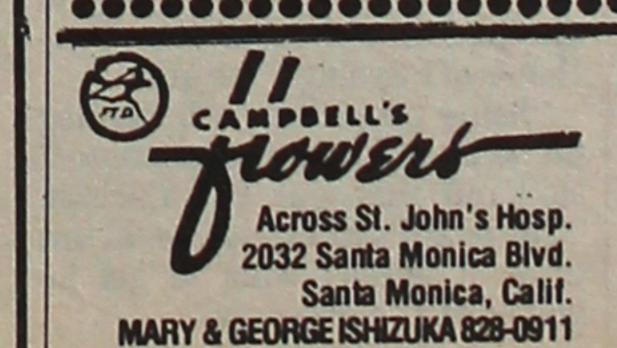
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U.S.-JAPAN

Continued from Front Page

view in the Manhattan Report on Economic Policy that naive Americans believe the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry "knows all, sees all and tells everybody what to do" in business. The truth is just the opposite, Ouchi said.

"The Japanese government intervenes far less directly in economic policy than the U.S. government does; things go by voluntary consensus in Japan, not by government intervention."

Ouchi attributed much of the current Japanese success in competition with the U.S. to structural failures in the American system. For example, he said, American law puts too many restrictions and obstacles in the way of intercompany joint research and development projects. Japanese law and custom favor such projects.

Another big failing in the United States, Ouchi said, is that "in a society that cherishes private property rights, we have, paradoxically, favored a system in which

PUYALLUP

Continued t- om Front Page

The JACL's PNWDC office issued a rebuttal to the American Legion's resolution, pointing out that the Legion was in error when it said the relocation was a "voluntary" action on the part of Nikkei.

The PNWDC office also said that the Legion was wrong in saying that the internment was justified because of "military necessity" and that there were a large number of "adult aliens suspected of disloyalty."

Bruce Le Roy, director of the Washington State Historical Society Museum, the state agency designated to fund the memorial, said he was "with the Japanese on this one...It might not inspire fun and games at the fair, but the Japanese internment is a matter of history."

'Survivors' film shown in Hiroshima

SAN FRANCISCO-"Survivors," the film on Japanese American hibakusha, recently premiered at the Hiroshima Peace and Cultural Center and was well received.

Mariko Lindsey, a native of Hiroshima who is featured in the film, attended the film screening and said the Japanese "loved 'Survivors' because its focus is so different," noting that people in Hiroshima have seen many films about the bombing already.

Lindsey, whose mother lived through the Hiroshima bombing, added that "many people (in Hiroshima) would like to help the hibakusha in the United States" after seeing the film. "I was really touched by their enthusiasm."

The Hiroshima newspaper Chugoku Shimbun reported favorably on the film, noting that people in Hiroshima were "shocked" to learn that American hibakusha lost their medical insurance coverage.

A screening of the film will be held in San Francisco's Western Addition Public Library, Scott and Geary, on March 12, 2 p.m. For more info call Amy Hill (415) 921-5225 (JACL HQ).

Seabrook Reunion

plans progressing

LOS ANGELES-Plans are progressing for the first reunion of former residents of Seabrook, N.J., a farming community formed largely by Nikkei after World War II.

Chairman Jim Yamanaka reported a large early response for the luncehon affair to be held at the New Otani Hotel here on Sunday, Mar. 27, beginning at 11:30 a.m.

For more info call Yamanaka at (213) 666-2992 or "Mayor" Fuju Sasaki 532-6426.

Friday, March 11, 1983 /

PACIFIC CITIZEN—3

nobody really owns our big corporations...therefore you have companies drifting or running

Big Japanese companies are tightly owned by big banks and so top management is constantly monitored. Ouchi blamed the

March

9AM-9PM

Glass-Steagall Act of 1933, which forbids bank ownership and control of non-banking business for much of the current industrial democracy in the world that has such

Ouchi is most widely known as the author of "Theory Z: How

American Business can meet the Japanese Challenge." In this book he deals at some length with the Japanese practice of lifetime employment, which he terms a critical factor. His company Z seeks to make American employment conditions just as attractive or more

attractive in different ways.

But Professor Taira says lifetime employment is a privilege earned by only a few Japanese, perhaps 10 to 15% of non-farm workers. He also said it is not really "lifetime."

Many workers are forced to re-

tire as early as age 55. Women are rarely even considered for the lifetime jobs.

In fact, Taira said, lifetime employment is actually practiced in Japan now, has its roots in an antiunion movement of the 1920s that was called "the American Plan."



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Japanese Fireworks Display 8PM



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CWRIC Continued from Front Page

Broom was already dealing with recollections which were five years old and that the study was limited to Los Angeles, but his analysis supports Broom on income figures and thus suggests the general soundness of Broom's property loss figures. Hatamiya estimates the 1940 median annual income of Japanese (alien and citizen) at \$622.10 Broom had estimated the mean as \$671-694." Hatamiya argues that since median figures are often less than mean figures, there is no major discrepancy between these numbers. Hatamiya does not attempt to estimate property losses directly.

\$400 million figure 'unsubstantiated'

For years, writers and commentators have cited an estimate by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco that evacuee property losses ran to \$400 million.12 The Commission has inquired of the Federal Reserve, which can find no basis in its records for such an estimate, and the Commission can identify no known source for the number. In short, the \$400-million figure appears to be unsubstantiated.

Consideration of how claims were disposed of under the Evacuation Claims Act allows one to judge further the fairness of its results. The program moved very slowly in its first years, when the Attorney General was required to adjudicate each claim presented to him. In 1949 and 1950, only 232 claims were adjudicated out of more than 26,000 filed. 13 In 1951 the formal adjudication requirement was removed from the Act for claims settled for the lesser of \$2,500 or 75% of their value." A rush of setlements followed: by the end of 1955 approximately 22,000 claims had been settled.15 These limitations must have operated as a forceful incentive to reduce claims in order to get a quick resolution and cash payment. In 1956, with a small number of large claims remaining (approximately 2,000 claims for \$55 million), the Act was again changed to allow the Attorney General to settle for up to \$100,000 and to permit contested cases to go to the Court of Claims. Thereafter, almost all claims were compromised and settled—only 15 cases were taken to the Court of Claims. 16

Regardless of the low level of litigation, the settlement procedure was tilted in favor of the government. It was not until 1956 that the Act was amended to provide for appeal past the Attorney General to the Court of Claims. 17 Before 1956, decisions of the Attorney General were final and, in approaching settlement, the Justice Department's attitude, not surprisingly, balanced protecting the interests of the United States with trying to give claimants such liberality as the Act provided. 18 In practice, the Department tried to reach the same result trial might have produced." "Where the problem is created by failure to supply information, the amount should be on the low side."2 Moreover, no matter was too small for careful consideration by Justice Department officers, and the rulings were published in a volume of "Precedent Decisions" to guide all future similar cases. For instance, a \$7.50 claim for Japanese phonograph records destroyed by the claimant because it was rumored that anyone with Japanese records would be arrested, was not allowed since the loss did not spring from the evacuation but was caused by "the general hysteria among an alien people arising out of the state of war;"21 but a \$3.00 claim for the cost of advertising a car for sale at the time of evacuation was thoroughly reviewed and allowed.22 Thus the difficulty of providing persuasive evidence of claimants' losses, the evidentiary standards followed by the Justice Department and a compromise authority which encouraged the reduction of many claims, would tend to result in settlements well below the actual value of losses.23 Recently released from camps, struggling to survive and to reestablish their lives, the claimants badly needed financial resources to sustain themselves; this too played a part.

One cannot readily appraise how much below truly fair compensation were settlements under the Act, but evacuees' testimony before the commission drew a picture of economic hardship and suffering that could not be fairly compensated by an amount close to \$37 million.

(To Be Continued)

Footnotes

1. 50 U.S.C. App. §1981 et seq. 2. 50 U.S.C. App. §1981(a).

1948 U.S. Code Cong. Serv. 2297. 4. Testimony, William Lengacher, Washington, DC, July 14, 1981, pp. 153-54; Department of Justice, unpublished internal report of the Japanese Claims Section on the administration of the Japanese Evacuation Claims Act, undated (circa 1959) and unpaginated (the Commission has numbered the pages 27017-279) [hereafter "DOJ Report"] (CWRIC 27105).

DOJ Report (CWRIC 27098-100). 6. Hearings before Subcommittee No. 5 of the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S.

House of Representatives, on HR 7435, (83rd Cong., 2d Sess. (1954), Serial No. 23 [hereafter "1954 Hearings"], p. 18a.

7. Leonard Broom and Ruth Riemer, Removal and Return (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949), pp. 202-04. Broom changed his name from "Bloom;" for the sake of consistency, he is referred to here solely by the name of his choice.

8. F.G. Mittelbach, "Concepts and Methods in a Potential Study of Losses Among

Japanese American Evacuees in 1942 and Later," paper prepared for the Commission, 1982, (CWRIC 26051-71).

9. 1954 Hearings, p. 42a. 10. Lon Hatamiya, "The Economic Effects of the Second World War Upon Japanese Americans in California," testimony of the Japanese American Citizens League National Committee for Redress, Dec. 23, 1981, p. 168.

11. Ibid., p. 172. 12. E.g., Roger Daniels, Concentration Camps USA: Japanese Americans and World War II (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1972), p. 168.

13. HR Report No. 1809 Cong., 2d Sess. (1956), p. 5.

14. DOJ Report (CWRIC 27144) HR Report No. 1809, 84th Cong., 2d Sess. (1956).

16. DOJ Report (CWRIC 27278). 17. 50 U.S.C. App. §1984.

18. DOJ Report (CWRIC 27211).

19. Ibid. (CWRIC 27160). 20. Ibid. (CWRIC 27162)

21. Claim of George Tsuda, Adjudications of the Attorney General of the United States, Precedent Decisions Under the Japanese Evacuation Claims Act, 90 (1950). 22. Claim of Shigemi Orimoto, Adjudications of the Attorney General of the United States, Precedent Decisions Under the Japanese Evacuation Claims Act, 103 (1950).

23. DOJ Report (CWRIC 27144). 4—PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, March 11, 1983

Letters

Letters to the Editor (200 words max) on items appearing in the PC are welcomed.

Truth will out

Editor:

The truth will out! The truth is that the Japanese and the Japanese Americans suffered a most grave injustice by their wartime internment, physically, mentally and financially. Over WOR airwaves I've stated that the supposedly relocation centers were, in reality, concentration camps complete with armed guards and barbed-wire. As if we didn't know.

Compensation for the loss of their worldly goods is in order so that governments will learn that it is costly to make such boners; but, regardless of what the financial redress may be, the scars of the ignominious event will remain forever with these loyal and lovely people; the shame with the country they so love. Forty years and still fresh!

> DENNIS A. ROLAND New York, N.Y.

Ed. Note: Mr. Roland, a New York JACLer, noted that he was an American survivor of the "H" Force Burma/Thai RR & River Kwai Bridge.

'Silent Majority'

Editor:

From the reading of Rev. Herbert Nicholson's recent letter of (PC Feb. 4) regarding the "Silent Majority," it is difficult to place his opinion or non-opinion of redress remedies. I just wonder how accurately he has assessed the perceptions of Issei and Nisei during the "inter vivos" contacts he mentions or implies in the letter. It would seem in that social context, responses to an ecclesiastic who

revered, friendly and sympathetic, may be an existential (Medi-Cal) or cultural (intentional concealment) choices. At least I hope that I am correct in assuming that he, having been involved with the evacuation with such compassion favors other remedies if not reparation.

AN OLD-GUARD

GM EXECUTIVE IN

DETROIT HAD THE LAST WORD.

The principle of the "majority" is often the mildest form of opinion particularly when "silent". It has too often reflected non-opinion, conservatism, timidity, appeasement, fear, a convenience, and at worst, a tyranny. A test of courage arose when we were the "minori-

happens to be white, respected and ty" during evacuation and we triumphed, in a way, by persevering. But I would suggest that there is a bit more to do. The new "minority" must now take the uncongenial position and demand reparation.

00000

Corrections for the constitutional and civil rights wrongs of that melancholy period are now approaching the apogee of the "Commission" investigations; it should mandate (am I being presumptuous?) legislative and constituincluding remedies "torts"—the right of citizens to sue for damages resulting from false arrest and incarceration. The demands for corrections are constitutional and moral imperatives and civic duty.

PETE HIRONA/4 3/11/88

To paraphrase Thomas Jefferson, I have observed that a minority with courage and mission is a majority.

EJISUYAMA Ellsworth, Mn.

For the Record

Due to an oversight by the Editor, it should be noted that the review of Bill Hosokawa's "JACL In Quest of Justice" by K. Patrick Okura (PC Feb. 18) had originally appeared in East West on Dec. 8, 1982. Our apologies to East West.

Women's Concerns:

A Different Light

By MEINAKANO

Sebastopol, Ca.

Ed. Note: The following column is the first in the series on Women's Concerns. Mei Nakano, of the Sonoma County JACL, will co-chair a workshop on Women's Concerns at the upcoming NCWNPDC, CCDC and PSWDC Tri-District Conference on Apr. 23. Letters and comments in response are welcomed.

The title of this column comes from a line in Ibsen's "A Doll's House." Here, Nora Helmer has come to the sudden realization that being a wife and mother (what her husband calls her "sacred duties") are not enough for her.

"I believe," she tells Torvald, "that before all else, I am a reasonable human being, just as you are, or, at all events, that I must try and become one." That said, she prepares to leave

Shocked ("This is unheard of in a girl of your age!"), Torvald asks rhetorically if she has lost her moral sense.

"That is not an easy question to answer," Nora replies. "I only know that you and I look at the matter in quite a different light."

Quite a lot of women are beginning to look at themselves in relation to society in "quite a different light." Like Nora, they are no longer content to be doll wives in doll houses. They are beginning to believe that just as sacred as their "duties" of wifehood and motherhood are their duties to themselves.

What exactly does "duty to oneself" mean for a woman, married or not? To begin with, it means that she would only claim for herself the same freedom historically accorded men. Along with this, she would seek conditions which allow her the option to exercise to the fullest whatever potential there lies within her. Equal treatment, equal opportunity.

And if that sounds familiar, it is with good reason. We are talking here about sexism.

Sexism, like its demon twin racism, operates on the assumption that one group is superior to another. The group that considers itself superior puts all sorts of complex machinations into play in order to hold sway: benevolent paternalism, tokenism, job discrimination, use of "biological inferiority" as a rationale, biased language, ad infinitum. Sound familiar?

We Japanese Americans know all about racism, or should, having been its victims since we can remember. On the other hand, we don't know much about sexism-at least not so it shows. That seems to have eluded even the most enlightened of

But let's face it: the Nikkei society is a sexist society, more so even than the larger society within which it exists. With us, it's more deeply ingrained, more pervasive, more subtle, and therefore more pernicious and difficult to root out.

If you have any doubts about it, you have only to look at our own organization. As a microcosm of middle-class Nikkei society, JACL has unremittingly perpetuated the notions of male superiority and dominance, making believers out of almost everybody, including women. It has nurtured an atmosphere within its body which is, if not hostile, certainly not conducive to developing and sustaining creative participation by women.

I give you just one example: appointments made to committee chairs. From the National level on down, from time immemorial, these appointments (made mostly by men) have gone overwhelmingly to men. Inasmuch as women have been present and available, these choices carry the inescapable message that women 1) are not fit for "important" slots, or, 2) are not wanted. Or both.

It is hardly surprising, then, that only a few brave women have been willing to put themselves out in the arena to be counted. Not so surprising either is that many bright, gifted women have gone elsewhere to seek more nourishing air.

Unfortunately, the solution to sexism—especially as it exists in Nikkei society—is not as simple as slamming the door on the doll's house or making even-handed appointments. Our cultural heritage, in so many ways humane and life-giving, has been a drag on the movement to liberate women. Too, our experience here in the U.S. as second-class citizens may not have yielded to us, all of us, the security, the sense of wholeness needed to bolt from the comfort of tradition.

Whatever the case, the Nikkei society is long past due to extricate itself from the shackles of culturally determined assumptions and biases toward women. And to the degree that sexism, like racism, fosters psychological strain, creative waste and social ills, we owe it to ourselves to become keenly aware of how our own attitudes and behavior perpetuate or negate the practice.

The editor of this paper has made this column available to do just that. Writers, men and women alike, are invited to contribute a column concerning the subject of women.

Slated for upcoming columns are: The Language of Sexism; Self-Image of the Asian Woman; A Man's View. Other suggestions: Sexual Myths of the Asian Female; The Male Role in Liberating Females; Women's Support Network; A Sansei Male's/Female's View.

Write and cast your light on these or any other pertinent topics (500 words max). Send to: Mei Nakano, P.O. Box 854, Sebastopol, CA 95472

(Note: I do not expect to edit these articles. I've only agreed to solicit and collect them to alleviate that chore for our busy editor.)

Matsui, Johnston, speakers for Reno Tri-District Conf.

RENO, Nv.—"Redress—A Time for Action" will be the theme of the 1983 Tri-District Conference for the NCWNP-DC, CCDC and PSWDC slated for April 22-24 at the Reno Hilton. The meeting will be hosted by the Alameda and Reno Chapters and sponsored by the NCWPDC.

Keynoting the event will be Rep. Robert T. Matsui (D—Sacramento) and Assemblyman Patrick Johnston of Stockton (who authored the state worker reparations bill, AB2710).

Matsui will be the keynote speaker for the conference luncheon, which will be held on April 23, 12 noon.

Johnston will give the opening address that same morning.

Workshops

The following workshops will conducted on April 23 from 10:45 a.m. to 3:20 p.m.:

U.S.-Japan Relations conducted by National JACL President Floyd Shimomura and National Director Ron Wakabayashi. Areas to be covered: 1)How U.S-Japan relations will affect the Nikkei community; 2) Recent communications with U.S.-Japan officials; 3) What is JACL's role?; 4) What should we tell the Japanese people?

Redress Fund Raising
Workshop conducted by PSWDC Redress chair Harry Kajihara, will focus on ways and
means of raising funds to
meet JACL's redress pledge.

Farm Issues conducted by Tom Shimasaki of the CCDC will look at the problem of illegal aliens and their impact on the Nisei farmer. The ses-

sion will also focus on the impact of Japanese import restrictions on fruits and vegetables shipped from the U.S. to Japan.

Aging and Retirement with Dr. Michael Ego, National chair of the Aging and Retirement Committee and John Yamada of the NCWNPDC, who will lead the discussion. Kay Iwata will speak on pre-retirement planning for Nisei.

Women's Concerns conducted by Mei Nakano and Chizu Iijima of NCWNPDC will deal with the need of self-awareness, regarding our attitudes about Nikkei women by both sexes.

A special redress session will also be conducted in the afternoon.

On April 24, each district will have an opportunity to conduct their own meetings, with the final session from 9:30 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.

Registration

Advance registration at the Reno Hilton will be \$40 per room (up to four persons). Cards for registration are available through local chapters. The deadline for hotel reservations is April 7.

An advance conference package which includes conference registration, Friday night mixer, and Saturday luncheon will be \$25. Registration forms are also available from local chapters. Deadline is April 1.

In-person registration will begin on Friday, April 22, 2-10 p.m.; Saturday, Apr. 23, 8 a.m.-12 noon.

For more info, call Don Ito (916) 322-9580 or George Kondo (415) 921-5225.

Runners survive '9066 fun run'

SEATTLE—More than 400 Nikkei and friends came together for Seattle's Day of Remembrance, held on a grey and drizzly February 19. At Seward Park, 200 runners of varying shapes and sizes ran, jogged, or walked in the "I Survived 9066" morning fun run. Chuck Kato, chair of the event, laid out two looped courses: one for 9,066 meters (5.6 miles), the other for 9,066 feet (1.7 miles).

Coming in first on the 9,066 meter race were Bob Hayman (time, 30:41) and Kimberly Mele (36:54). Short-distance winners were Gary Matsuzaki (10:20) and Tracy Kogita (11:47). The committee awarded white sweatshirts with red silkscreened logos to these winners and to the male and female runners who finished 9th and 12th in each distance. Ninth place, said Kato, because the number 9 is lucky for Nikkei and 12th place because this is the year of the boar, 12th in the zodiac. Wesley Hikida, finishing double-lucky in 99th place, also received a prize. All

Ishii to speak at Fowler dinner

SELMA, Ca.—Tony Ishii, Fresno attorney and past JACL CCDC governor, will be the guest speaker at the Fowler JACL's dinner meeting at Sevans Restaurant on Wednesday, March 16, 6:30 p.m.

Fowler JACL recently sponsored a benefit movie to help raise money for redress.

The chapter also plans a community picnic on Sunday, Apr. 24, 10:30 a.m. at Woodward Park in Fresno.

runners got a t-shirt proclaiming "I Survived 9066/February 19, 1983," with logo designed by artist Frank Fujii.

After the race, 250 persons gathered for a community potluck at Nisei Veterans Hall. Lori Matsukawa of KOMO-TV emceed the noon program. Featured speaker was Congressman Mike Lowry, who announced his plans to re-introduce a redress bill during this session of the House and the commitment of Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) to introduce the same measure in the Senate. Kathryn Bannai, counsel for Gordon Hirabayashi, explained his petition for a writ of error coram nobis. Seattle Taiko Group rounded off the program with a special half-hour performance.

Sponsors of the Day of Remembrance were Seattle Chapter JACL and Washington Coalition on Redress. Committee members were Chuck Kato, Jerry Shigaki, Roger Shimizu, Karen Seriguchi, and Doug Nikaitani.

Singles Chapter to hold 1st program

GARDENA, Ca.—The newly formed JACL "Greater L.A. Singles Chapter" will hold a program on "Nisei Today, Decisions and Changes" featuring Emily Yamanaka, western region director of the Asian American Project, on Mar. 11, 7:30 p.m. at Founders Savings, 2001 Redondo Beach Blvd. For more info call (213) 541-6698.

Setting the Stage



Washington, D.C.
Ed. Note: This is the first in a series
of ten articles on the JACL Redress
Program by Washington Representative Ron Ikejiri.

As an opinion leader of the Japanese American community, the JACL is in

an ideal position to create the positive state of mind within our local and regional communities regarding the JACL Redress program.

As an opinion leader the board and the membership are responsible for the articulation of the goals of the JACL Redress program, in a manner that will unite the Japanese American community, and the general community at-large.

In addition, as an opinion leader, our most difficult task will be to raise the conscious level of the community, above the conflicts that have traditionally torn our community apart...that is, the petty preoccupation with the individual egos and self-centered interests.

Our role is not easy, yet because of the position we occupy within the JACL organization, we are confident that we will clearly and effectively articulate the objectives of the JACL Redress program.

Action Plan

As a first step, we are expected to know the objectives of the JACL Redress program.

So that there will be no misunderstanding, the three objectives of the JACL Redress program are as follows:

- 1.) Educate the American public and policy makers of the wrongful incarceration of the Americans of Japanese ancestry during World War II.
- 2.) Create the national, state and local political network to successfully effectuate a national legislative drive for Redress.
- 3.) Seek Redress remedies in the Congress of the United States.

Redress is possible, only if the American people and political leaders understand: a) What happened? (the wrongful internment of Japanese Americans), b) How it happened? (because of the breakdown of the checks and balances of our American governmental system during World War II), c) Why it happened? (because of racism brought upon because of hysteria).

As a second step: Have a thorough understanding of the history of Japanese Americans. Read the Commission of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians Report Personal Justice Denied: Nisei, East to America, and Quest for Justice by Bill Hosokawa; which would be helpful in your understanding of the Japanese American experience in the United States.

As a third step: we should brush up on public speaking and writing skills—in other words become the best communicator that we can for the JACL Redress Program.

What We Can Do Now

During the next 90-120 day period, in which we are awaiting the final report and recommendations of the Commission of Wartime Relocation and Internment of Citizens (currently scheduled for late May or early June of 1983) our primary task will center around the education of American people as to the unanimous findings of the Commission that the internment of Japanese American during World War II was wrong and that a grave personal injustice was perpetrated because of the failure of our American Governmental system.

What the Staff Will Do

The National Headquarters staff led by Ronald Wakabayashi, the Redress Staff led by John Tateishi and the Washington office will regularly communicate to the board and membership the latest JACL Redress developments.

CWRIC Report

By MIN YASUI
JACL Redress Comm. Chair

Washington, D.C.
Joan Z. Bernstein, chair of the U.S. Commission on
Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC), flanked by the distinguished members of the Commission (except for former U.S. Sen. Edward Brooke of
Massachusetts, and Rev. Ishmael V. Gromoff of Alaska), publicly released, in Washington, D.C., on Feb. 24,
the detailed report of CWRIC on the evacuation, incarceration and relocation of persons of Japanese ancestry
on the West Coast during World War II (1942-1946).

"Evacuation was not based upon military necessity" is the unequivocal conclusion of the Commission. This flat-out declaration undercuts the entire legal basis of governmental action against 120,000 innocent people in 1942, and brands such action as "racism" and as a failure of democratic processes under wartime stresses.

Meticulously documented with hundreds of references only recently cleared under the Freedom of Information Act, and buttressed by exhaustive research and the vividly poignant, human testimony of more than 750 witnesses, the "Personal Justice Denied" report makes an impressive impact.

Historically, the report officially notes the failure of high governmental officials to protect and preserve the Constitution of the United States for the benefit of its own citizens.

Over-all, the report is good. It is well-written, in an easily read style. The contents are solid, and the conclusion of injustice imposed upon individuals is inescapable. Knowledge and awareness that such an aberration occurred in these United States in 1942-1946, and the causes therefore, is well served, so that such traumatic experiences will be less likely to be imposed upon any other group of people in the future.

Second Phase

The factual and historical CWRIC report of the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, and the Aleuts of Unalaska and the Pribiloff Islands of Alaska, is but only the first phase of a two-step process. The statute creating the Commission on July 31, 1980, mandated that the Commission should:

(1) Examine the facts, and report in regard to the consequences of Executive Order #9066, and

(2) Make recommendations to the President and the Congress of the United States as to appropriate remedies.

Chairwoman Bernstein indicated that the Commission, and staff, would further study the extent of economic losses, and the psychological/psychic damages suffered by Japanese Americans, and would issue their recommendations as to remedies by no later than June 30, 1983. No indication of what would be recommended was revealed, at this time.

The most important part of the Commission's work

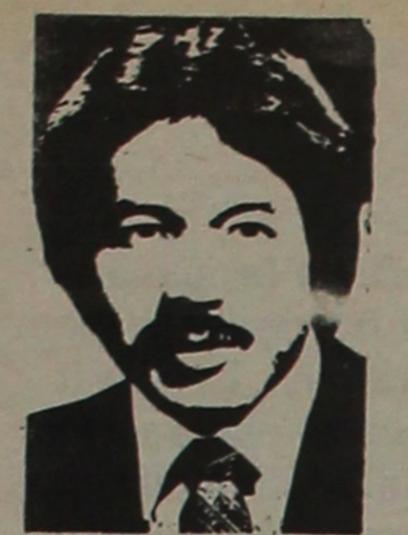
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NATIONAL JACL CREDIT UNION

PO 1721 Salt Lake City, Utah 84110 (801) 355-8040

Friday, March 11, 1983 / PACIFIC CITIZEN-5



The 'Best Interests' of the Community

San Francisco

There are several Nikkei organizations in pursuit of the best interests of the Japanese American community in articulating a position on appropriate remedies to the wartime internment episode. At least that was the starting

point for this whole movement. The difficulty that developed around the best interests of the community stemmed from different flavors depending on the values, insecurities or mechanisms that each group identified as important

identified as important.

Except for the fringe that has managed to interpret a historical episode of gross constitutional violations against a specific ethnic community as a positive benefit, there is a general consensus that the concentration camps were wrong. There is the interpretation that the kind of wrongs that took place could not be remedied at any price. There's a great deal of truth in that. At the present level of technology, there is no way to reconstruct history to remediate all of the individual circumstances that resulted from the incarceration of 120,000 people.

We are left with a discussion of remedies within an economic and political setting that would satisfy our community in a symbolic sense. Individual compensation and compensation to communities are one aspect, along with educational, legislative and judicial goals that most of us cover in the discussion of making the wrong right. Interestingly, the detailed focus of our analysis is upon the monetary damage aspect. The dialogue about the nuances of how educational and legislative remedies ought to be assured is conspicuously abridged.

As a practical matter, it makes sense that the material damages becomes such a focal point in the dialogue within the Nikkei community about remedies. There is certainly an understandable basis in human nature for this interest.

Our various surveys of the community all indicate that there is an overwhelming interest in monetary awards. All of us would be shocked with any other result. The most concrete survey is the State of California bill to compensate former state employees who were terminated from employment as a consequence of their Japanese ancestry. The state identified about 350 employees from that period, and expected about a 50% return on the claims. I understand that 295 claims have been filed to date. Who said we weren't interested in monetary awards?

I do get a little concerned that we get too focused on the monetary aspect of redress. I hope that we get to the point when equal energy is spent on the other kinds of remedies as well. In fact, they are linked together. The education of the American public is essential to any real hopes that we can have about gaining a symbolic dollar damage. The symbol is tied to this public understanding.

With the focus on direct individual compensation, there has been a series of positions put forth as representative of the best interests of the Nikkei community. One

position favored a direct payment mechanism from the treasury to the individual to insure against reductions in the award because of administrative costs. Another position called for a trust fund to capture the funds from the treasury to insure against any reversion of unclaimed funds back to the treasury. The two views could be received, but considerable and emotional debate would preced such accommodation.

JACL's guidelines developed a strategy that allowed for phased appropriations of damages to help make the effort more palatable to a deficit-focused Congress. This strategic position was viewed in some circles as a tepid approach. Within the organization, there is some rethinking of the extent of the phasing, to shorten the period from the rather extensive one in the guidelines.



DIABLO VALLEY'S NEW PRESIDENT—Roy Takai (right), outgoing president of the Diablo Valley JACL, congratulates 1983 president Carl Mune at the chapter's installation dinner Jan. 30 at the Hungry Tiger Restaurant in Concord, CA.

In the bills introduced by Congressman Dymally there is an intent to include survivors. The language, however, describes spouses and descendents only. A child or single person who has deceased would not be included, contrary to the intent of the author. That bill also has a provision for much participatory democracy, which is a

Continued on Page 8



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S.F. scholarship forms available

SAN FRANCISCO—The San Francisco JACL will award a \$1,000 scholarship to a deserving high school graduate. Any 1983 graduate who is a member of the San Francisco Chapter or whose parents belong to the chapter is eligible to apply.

The scholarship will be awarded on the basis of: 1) Scholastic and academic achievement; 2)Demonstrated leadership, community involvement and commitment; 3)Defined purpose for education; 4)Personal interview.

Applications are available at San Francisco high schools or by contacting Hiro Arima (415) 573-0628 (day) or 550-8154 (eve). Deadline is April 15.

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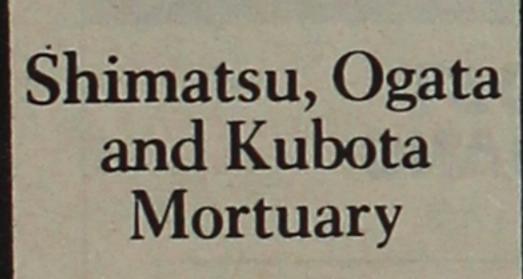


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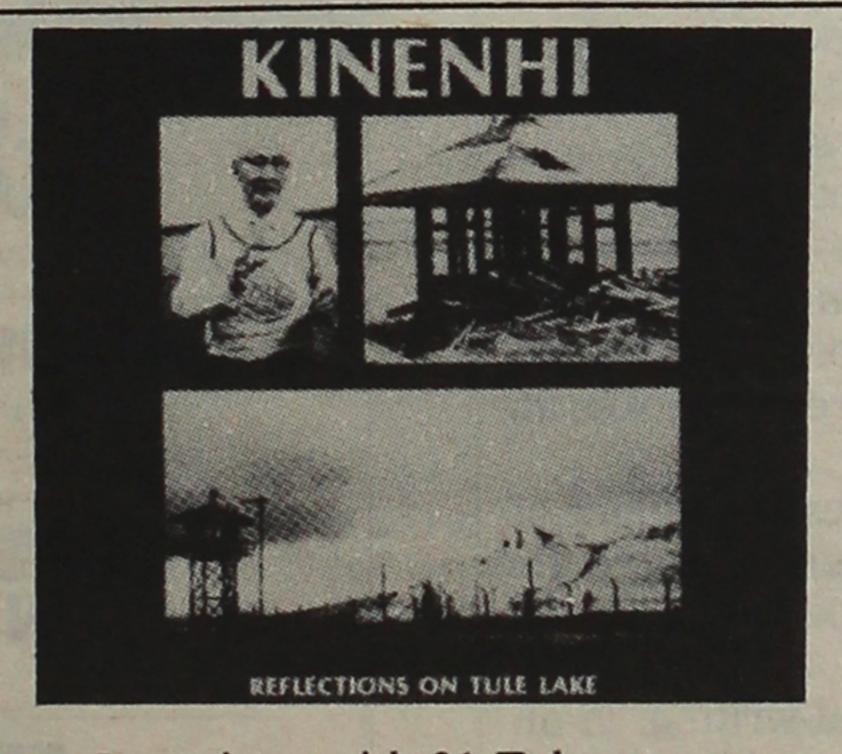
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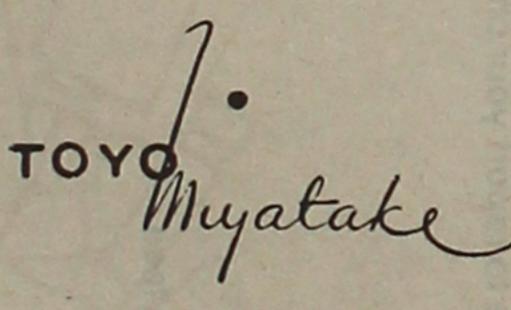
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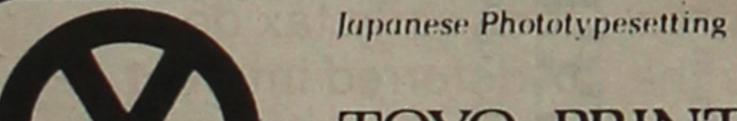


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Dewa, 15-Tomio Suyama, 1-William Suyama. New York: 3-William S Fujimura, 10-Chiyoko Itanaga, 27-George G Shima-

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Isao Kawamoto. San Gabriel Valley: 1-Yasokazu Larry Nomura. Seattle: 10-Reiko Tsubota, 10-Tom

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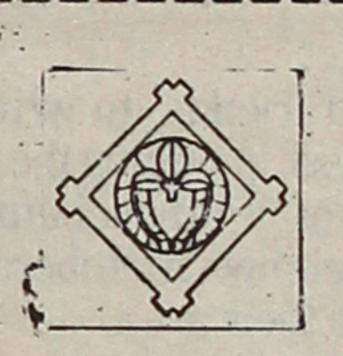
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good idea. The implementation however involves a definition of a community as a group of ten survivors or their descendents. Locate this in Region One of that bill which includes 25 states and we have a tremendous and costly administrative problem.

Essentially, we all started from a position seeking

YASU Continued from Page 6

will be the explicit recommendations of remedies. Clearly, an official apology by the U.S. government would be wholly inadequate.

The recommendations of the Commission will certainly be studied, analyzed, evaluated, and positions taken by various groups interested and concerned with this issue.

Hopefully, the various Japanese American groups and organizations will be able to coalesce their strengths and contacts in order to present a unified approach to this immensely complex problem.

Legislative Battles Ahead

After CWRIC issues its recommendations for remedies, most certainly explicit legislation will have to be written as would conform generally with the wishes and desires of all Nikkei America.

Appropriate sponsorship of proposed bill in Congress will have to be obtained. Unquestionably, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives must be recognized, as well as the Republican leadership in the U.S. Senate. Important too, will be the unquestioned influence of the Reagan White House.

Although the CWRIC report received considerable attention on both the West Coast and the East Coast, the press and media was relatively quiescent in the broad Midwest and Deep South. It is most crucial that Representatives and Senators of those important areas also be reached.

We beg of friends and supporters to provide us with names, addresses, telephone numbers, and data concerning influential contacts in both the Midwest and in the Deep South. Please send such information to the JACL Redress, c/o John Y. Tateishi, Nat'l JACL Redress, 1765 Sutter Street, San Francisco, CA 94115, or call (415) 921-5225.

MEANWHILE ...

We urge all JACL chapters, and friends, to write to their own representatives in Congress, including the U.S. Senators, to ask for several copies of "Personal Justice Denied," for distribution among their own membership, as well as to libraries and schools in their area.

Those wishing to purchase the book may write to:

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Washington, D.C. 20402 The cost is \$8.50 per copy; personal checks, VISA, or Master Charge will be accepted. The Library of Con-

gress Catalog Card Number is 82-600664.

Hopefully, there will be such a demand for this report that the CWRIC will be required to re-print thousands of more copies to keep up with the demand. Overwhelming requests for copies, especially routed through elected representatives in Congress would indicate an intense interest in this subject matter, so it cannot be ignored. We hope you will make the CWRIC report a national "best seller"!!!

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8-PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, March 11, 1983

what seemed to each of us to be the best interest of the Nikkei community and became wedded to a particular means of achieving that.

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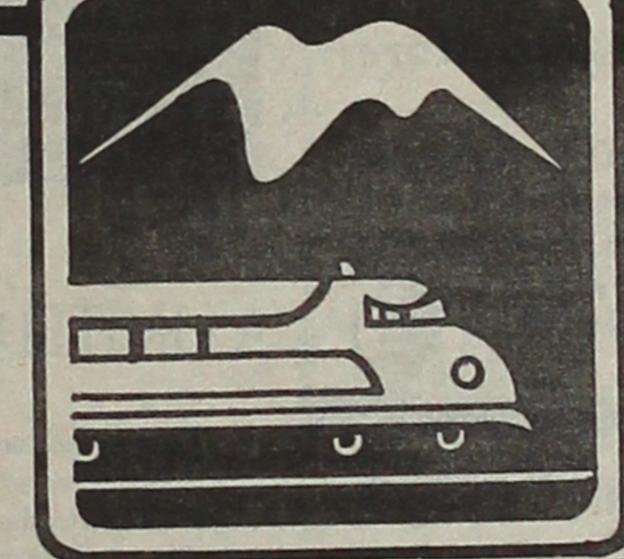
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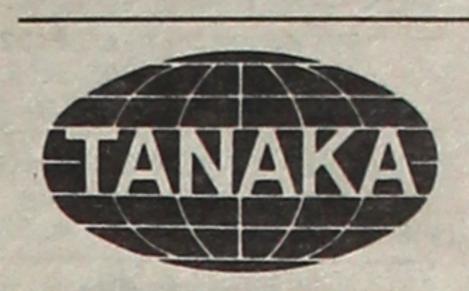
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