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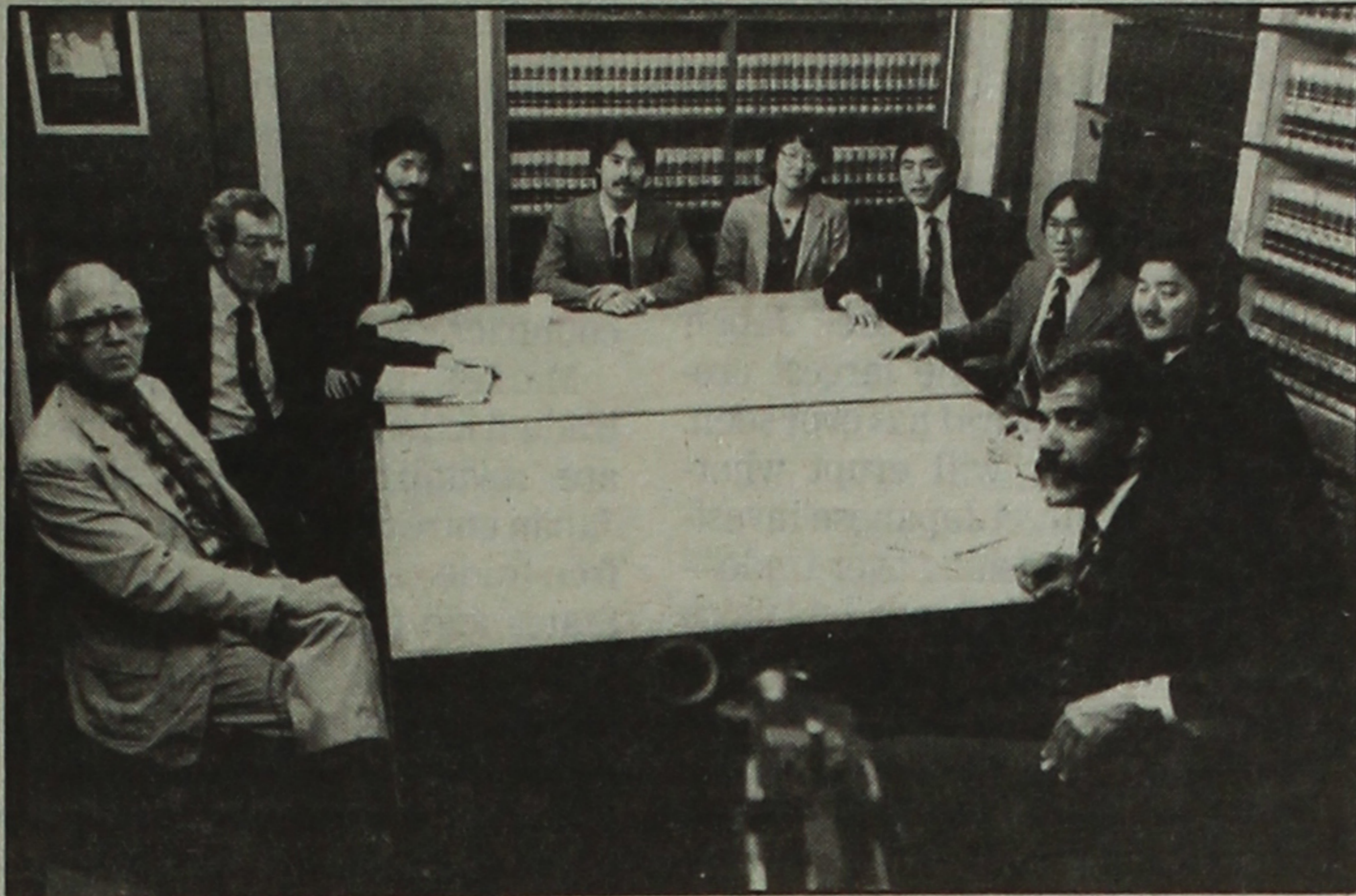
Friday, June 24/July 1, 1988

Eligibility Issue on Redress Bill Still Unresolved

WASHINGTON — Eligibility criteria remained the main issue to be resolved at a meeting of the Senate Conference Committee staff, according to Grayce Uyehara, JACL-LEC executive director. The meeting, scheduled for June 21, was called to discuss H.R. 442 with the House proposals, including eligibility.

Meanwhile, Uyehara reports that the White House has received a large volume of letters from veterans opposing the \$20,000 individual payments. "This is a critical time period for the White House campaign," said Uyehara. According to Rita Takahashi, JACL-LEC associate director, a total of 1,818 mailgrams have been called in to Western Union as of the end of June 14. Takahashi has been monitoring the Western Union prepaid mailgrams arranged by JACL-LEC, with \$10,000 coming from the Min Yasui Memorial Fund and \$10,000 coming from JACL-LEC.

Uyehara feels that "since H.R. 442 is still going through the conference process," supporters of the redress legislation should make use of the free mailgrams. "Utilize the information published in the first page box of the Pacific Citizen," she said. "There is still time for mailgrams. The lobbying work must continue until the gross injustice is rectified."



CORAM NOBIS REPORT—"60 Minutes" reporter Ed Bradley (at right) meets in San Francisco with members of the *coram nobis* legal team aiming to remove the wartime Japanese evacuation cases from the books. Others are (from left) Arthur Barnett (Gordon Hirabayashi's attorney in 1942), Peter Irons (author), Don Tamaki, Dale Minami, Karen Kai, Dennis Hayashi, Michael Wong and Russell Matsumoto (all of the Fred Korematsu legal team). The attorneys and researchers who volunteered their services in the Minoru Yasui, Hirabayashi and Korematsu *coram nobis* petitions will be honored at a dinner June 30 by National JACL at the San Francisco Hotel Nikko.

Don Nakanishi Case Still Smoking

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Unless UCLA acts expeditiously to community concerns in the Don Nakanishi tenure case, the Asian legislative staff caucus will ask the state legislature to review the matter, according to Andrew Sun, seven-member caucus chair.

"To think that he (Nakanishi) is having such a difficult time achieving tenure raises suspicions regarding the university's commitment towards (its) Asian faculty," Sun said June 15 after meeting with U.C. di-

rector Steven Arditti of governmental affairs at the State Capitol.

Currently, there are no Asians tenured on the UCLA School of Education faculty, where Nakanishi is assistant professor at the Graduate School of Education and associate director of the Asian American Studies Center (see Feb. 12, 1988 P.C.). His application for tenure in 1986 was denied in 1987. He has appealed, charging the entire review process was "infected with political and racial biases."

Nisei Veterans Focus on 1993 Celebration

Special to The Pacific Citizen

WASHINGTON — Unsolicited donations amounting to \$3,000 to launch the Go for Broke Veterans Assn. (see June 17 P.C.) were acknowledged this past week following its formation during the National AJA Veterans Reunion June 8-12 at Reno's Bally Hotel.

Each was for \$1,000, the first one from Dr. Harold Harada of Culver City in memory of Saburo Kido, national JACL president during World

War II; the second from Chet Tanaka, now of Honolulu, author of the pictorial history, *Go For Broke*; and the other from temporary chair Mike Masaoka in memory of his three brothers, Ben, Hank and Akira, who served in the 442nd Infantry.

"This is really seed money to start up the organization," Masaoka pointed out, as funds were not being solicited. Several pledges were also received. He added, "At this rate,

we will be needing an acting treasurer soon."

For a 1993 Celebration

The new group, which proposes to celebrate in 1993 the 50th anniversary of the formation of the 442nd RCT, the landing of the 100th Infantry for combat in the Mediterranean theater of operation, and first public disclosure of Nisei military intelligence soldiers in the Pacific, will be centered around the building of a heroic memorial in Arlington National Cemetery.

Dedication of this national memorial on the Avenue of Heroes would be to honor the Nisei volunteers who served in the WW2 military, to remember the evacuees who were deprived their constitutional and Bill of Rights protections and due process, be ever prepared to "go for broke" again, and to recommit America to the ideals of justice and fair play so that "never again will any individual or group of Americans be similarly victimized because of race, ancestry, nationality, creed, color, condition land/or circumstance" and to remember what President Roosevelt said when the 442nd RCT was formed: that "Americanism is a matter of the mind and the heart, and not of race or ancestry."

Continued on page 3



Pacific Citizen Photo by Harry Honda

RENO REUNION—Chairman Wilson Makabe and his wife Marga, co-chair, greeted some 2,200 participants at the National AJA Veterans during the week of the June 7-12 at the Bally Hotel in Reno, Nev. Here they help at the registration desk.

'Dear Colleague' Letter

Conservative Congressmen Urge Colleague Support for Redress

WASHINGTON — Strong support for H.R. 442 has come in the form of a "Dear Colleague" letter signed by four conservative Republican House members. The June 14 letter signed by Newt Gingrich (Ga.), Henry Hyde (Ill.), Jack Kemp (N.Y.) and Patrick Swindall (Ga.), urges support of the bill, which would redress Japanese Americans interned during WW2.

The letter cites the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution and states "The action of the United States government in the expropriation, forced removal and incarceration of Japanese Americans violated these two provisions, and we must make amends."

The letter then describes the internment as a "tragic action" that occurred when Americans were "in great fear." It goes on to say, "Clarity of vision clearly shows that our reaction was tragically inappropriate."

Not Precedent Setting

In response to "detractors" of the bill who believe that such legislation would set a precedent whereby the U.S. would have to redress other minority groups which encountered government-related problems, the four Representatives write, "The treatment of Japanese Americans was a unique situation... This specific unconstitutional act was perpetrated not by private individuals, but by the federal government, against identifiable, living victims at a specific point in time."

The letter then states, "We, as Americans, are enlightened enough to learn from our mistakes and courageous enough to admit it. We will never again allow our Constitution and our individual rights to be undermined." It concludes by stating, "If our Constitution is truly our guiding document both in letter and in spirit, then this redress must be

made. Please join us in supporting H.R. 442."

Gingrich, Hyde and Swindall voted for H.R. 442 on Sept. 17, 1987. Kemp was among the 50 who did not register a vote on the bill.

Attached to the letter was a newspaper column by Joseph Sobran, which appeared in the May 5, 1988, edition of *The Washington Times*. Sobran, a senior editor of *National Review*, wrote that, "The act of reparation is modest... If anything, the amount is too small, in today's dollars, for three years' internment." He continued, writing, "It may not be quite fair for this generation to pay for the sins of its fathers, but we have to assume responsibility for the acts of our government."

Sobran also wrote, "Specific injuries were done and a specific remedy is being offered. I see nothing abject in the gesture." He then stated, "The U.S. government is acknowledging and redressing wrongs it inflicted against its own citizens in direct violation of the protections they were entitled to... They were such acts as this government itself promised, at its very founding, never to commit."

Matsui's Response

Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.) reacted to the letter written by the four Republicans by saying, "I applaud the commitment demonstrated by my conservative colleagues in the House. Their convictions to redress illustrate that principles of justice can transcend any partisan lines politics may draw up. When all is said, we're all Americans with a great stake in our nation's character. No political party has ever been able to claim a monopoly on fairness. Conservatives and liberals have embraced the efforts for redress because they love this nation and all that it represents."

NEWS IN BRIEF

NEA Distributing Book Against 'English Only'

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The National Education Association is distributing a 28-page handbook opposing the "English Only" movement. Entitled "Official English/English Only—More Than Meets the Eye," the handbook defines the dangers inherent in language restrictionism.

"Practically speaking, English is and will remain the language of the United States," notes NEA President Molly Hatwood Futrell. "English is not in danger, and we can't let alarmists spread unreal fears that it is. Those fears discourage the teaching of other languages at a time when such communications skills are essential to our nation's economic and political success."

Copies may be ordered by specifying Stock No. 1837-0-00, from: NEA Professional Library, P.O. Box 509, West Haven, Conn. 06516. The price is \$3.95 each.

Hwang Gets Tony Award For 'M. Butterfly'

NEW YORK — Playwright David Henry Hwang's *M. Butterfly* won the Tony Award for best play on June 5.

The play also captured Tonys for B.D. Wong in the best featured actor category and for John Dexter as best director. The play is based on a true story about a French diplomat who fell in love with a transvestite singer in the Beijing opera.

JACL-LEC Mailgram Hotline to the White House Urges President Reagan to Sign Redress Bill

Call Western Union toll-free (800) 257-4900, ask for Operator 9395 and select either Message "1" or "2." (There have been complaints that this Operator is not there. The P.C. has found this Operator is there.)

After the number of mailgrams exceeds the \$20,000 account, there will be a \$3.50 charge per message, charged to your phone bill. The JACL-LEC acknowledges a \$10,000 contribution from the Minoru Yasui Memorial Fund toward the \$20,000 mailgram account.

SUMMER SCHEDULE
Our Next Issue Is Dated
July 8 - 15, 1988

News / Ad Deadline: Fri. July 1, 5 p.m.
Press Run Date: Tue. July 5



FLYGUY—Tim Yoshinaga, a senior at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., was welcomed back to California recently by U.S. Rep. Mervyn Dymally, who appointed the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yoshinaga to the Academy.

Retail Store to Pay City for Racial Bias

SAN FRANCISCO — The retail store Duty Free Shoppers has agreed to pay the city of San Francisco \$250,000 and alter practices that led to charges of racial discrimination and false advertising, the *Associated Press* reports.

Duty Free was accused last year of telling Japanese tourists that its airport shops are government authorized and discouraging Blacks from shopping at its downtown outlet.

"I believe this is one of the largest dollar amounts ever paid to a public agency in California by a business accused of discrimination," said District Attorney Arlo Smith on June 6.

Duty Free is the major lessee of space at San Francisco International Airport. It was accused in a

1987 report by KRON-TV of racial discrimination and false advertising.

The company is now enjoined from denying individuals access to its stores on the basis of race and must pay an additional \$185,000 in donations to the San Francisco Human Rights Commission and other civil rights groups.

Under the terms of the settlement \$250,000 in "voluntary payments" will be made by Duty Free Shoppers to the city's General Fund.

A Trans-Pacific Common Market

By Masanori Morioka
Director and Sr. Economist, C. Ito & Co.
From *Tokyo Shimbun*

By the year 2001, Japan will be the most dynamic force in the global economy. Our gross national product (GNP) should be \$7 trillion, nominally equal to America's.

The United States and the European Community will intensify pressure on Japan, demanding that this market be completely opened to their goods and services. Non-tariff barriers erected by political and business interests, and even those due to culture—our language and customs—will come under heavier attack.

Over the next decade, Japan should emerge as the largest creditor nation the world has ever seen. Bitter animosity will erupt wherever there is direct Japanese investment. The skirmishing over trade—U.S. insistence that Japan buy more beef and retaliation against the Japanese semiconductor industry—will spread to the financial and cultural spheres. Eventually, the clash may turn into an all-out confrontation.

To avoid such a crisis, Japan should adopt three new policies.

First, we must move toward formation of a Japan-U.S. free-trade zone. Caution is essential, however, because such a pact could be tantamount to an exclusive bloc, which would undermine the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

(GATT). But even if Tokyo and Washington have to promise other GATT members equal access to their markets, the trans-Pacific arrangement would prove a worthy objective.

At some point in the 21st century, capital and labor will move freely between Japan and the United States. Prior to that, tariffs, import quotas, and national differences in tax and financial systems will be removed.

These changes will greatly facilitate industrial restructuring, sharply reduce production and distribution costs and dramatically boost international competitiveness in both countries.

Market integration should end trade friction as the two economies are revitalized. It will also give Japan entree to the North American free-trade area that the United States and Canada agreed to form last January. Then the world's largest common market—from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, plus Japan—could be the nucleus of the Pacific economic community that will emerge in the next century.

The second new policy is to raise

the ratio of manufactured goods to 70 percent of Japan's total imports, the present U.S. rate. Assuming our imports reach \$500 billion annually, finished and semi-finished products should account for \$350 billion, or five times the estimated amount for the current fiscal year.


To achieve this goal, Japan must make a national commitment to buying from overseas, including tax and financial incentives. Such an influx of foreign products will require painful industrial restructuring, but we have no choice.

Importing \$350 billion worth of manufactured goods would decrease Japan's huge balance of payments surplus and help to resolve trade disputes. Even if we run a deficit in merchandise trade, increased investment earnings should result in an overall surplus. Japan's survival rests on being a banker to the world.

Third, we must increase foreign aid substantially. Japan is committed to increasing its official development assistance (ODA) to 0.7 percent of GNP by the year 2001.

—from the *Asia Foundation's Translation Service Center*

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EDITORIAL OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN:

Hamburgers and Marmalade

AFTER LONG and often acrimonious negotiations, agreement has been reached on liberalizing Japanese imports of American beef and oranges. Over a period of time quotas on these items will be increased until ultimately all restrictions are eliminated. Negotiators on both sides profess to be pleased.

Beef and oranges had been permitted to take on a symbolism in trade disagreements completely out of proportion to the dollars involved. Japan already buys far more American beef and citrus fruits and juices than any other country. Yet the barriers to free trade in these commodities irritated Americans.

The result was ill feeling with spokesmen for both sides making intemperate statements widely reported by the media. Inevitably, the fall-out was felt by Japanese Americans who, except for a very limited number of orange and feed-corn growers, are innocent bystanders.

In the final stages of the negotiations the United States, stymied by Japan's unyielding position, threatened to take the matter to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade. Japan, expecting to be overruled by that international body, suddenly found ways to accommodate American demands.

Presumably it is good tactics in negotiations never to back down until one has no other choice. But for us Japanese Americans, life would be much easier if the U.S. and Japan could agree to agree on their differences before reaching the showdown stage. If agreement is to their mutual benefit, why can't it be achieved without going through a lot of unseemly raging and ranting?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Shut Out of Redress?

I have been pleased with the progress of the redress bills H.R. 442 and S. 1099 until now. However, I was distressed to learn that the Senate-House Conference Committee is considering amendments to exclude restitutionary payment to certain individuals.

Such amendments would exclude my mother, myself and my sisters. My mother was a loyal American who gave up her citizenship under duress and suffered tremendously for it.

My mother's reason for giving up her citizenship was her love for her children. She had four children stranded in Hiroshima, Japan while visiting their grandparents and had no way of knowing whether they had survived the war or if they were alone and destitute. So painful as it was, she chose the only avenue open to her to reach her children quickly.

I was five and my sister was four-years-old when we were interned. Another sister was born in an in-

ternment camp. When my mother took us to Japan, we were eight, seven and two-years-old. We were too young to make any decision on our own and yet we suffered as much as anyone.

The amendments as proposed would do great injustice to many people like us. We had been aggrieved enough, and to exclude us now from restitutionary payments is not only unfair but would constitute a cruel sellout by the redress leadership. JAACL-LEC Executive Director Grayce Uyehara has told us to "wait and see" (P.C. May 13, 1988) concerning who will be eligible for individual payments. On the contrary, we must actively fight to protect the rights of everyone injured by Executive Order 9066.

TAEKO OKAMURA
Berkeley, Calif.

Letters to the editor should be typewritten (double-spaced) or legibly hand-printed and no more than 200 words. A contact phone number and address must be included or P.C. will not print the letter. Letters may be subject to editing.

Sweepstakes a Good Deal for All

Easter has come and gone and I am still looking for that elusive "nest egg" for the JAACL treasury. One potential nest egg for JAACL is the National JAACL Sweepstakes.

The National JAACL has been conducting a sweepstakes in conjunction with the Biennial Convention since 1980. Proceeds benefit the National Support Fund which maintains the general operations of the organization. JAACL National President Harry Kajihara, in his April 1988 P.C. column, set a net revenue goal of \$35,000 for the 1988 Sweepstakes. Our expenses including the eleven cash awards, total \$22,000. In order to meet the targeted \$35,000, we need to sell 1,140 sweepstakes tickets. As of May 27, 1988, \$10,000 from 200 contributors has been received.

In addition to supporting the general operating expenses of the national organization, we are offering the opportunity for JAACL members to apply their sweepstake's contribution to an upgrade in membership. The \$50 contribution can be credited towards an upgrade from the regular membership category to 1000 or Century Club status. If each chapter sold a total of 9 tickets from

BY THE BOARD

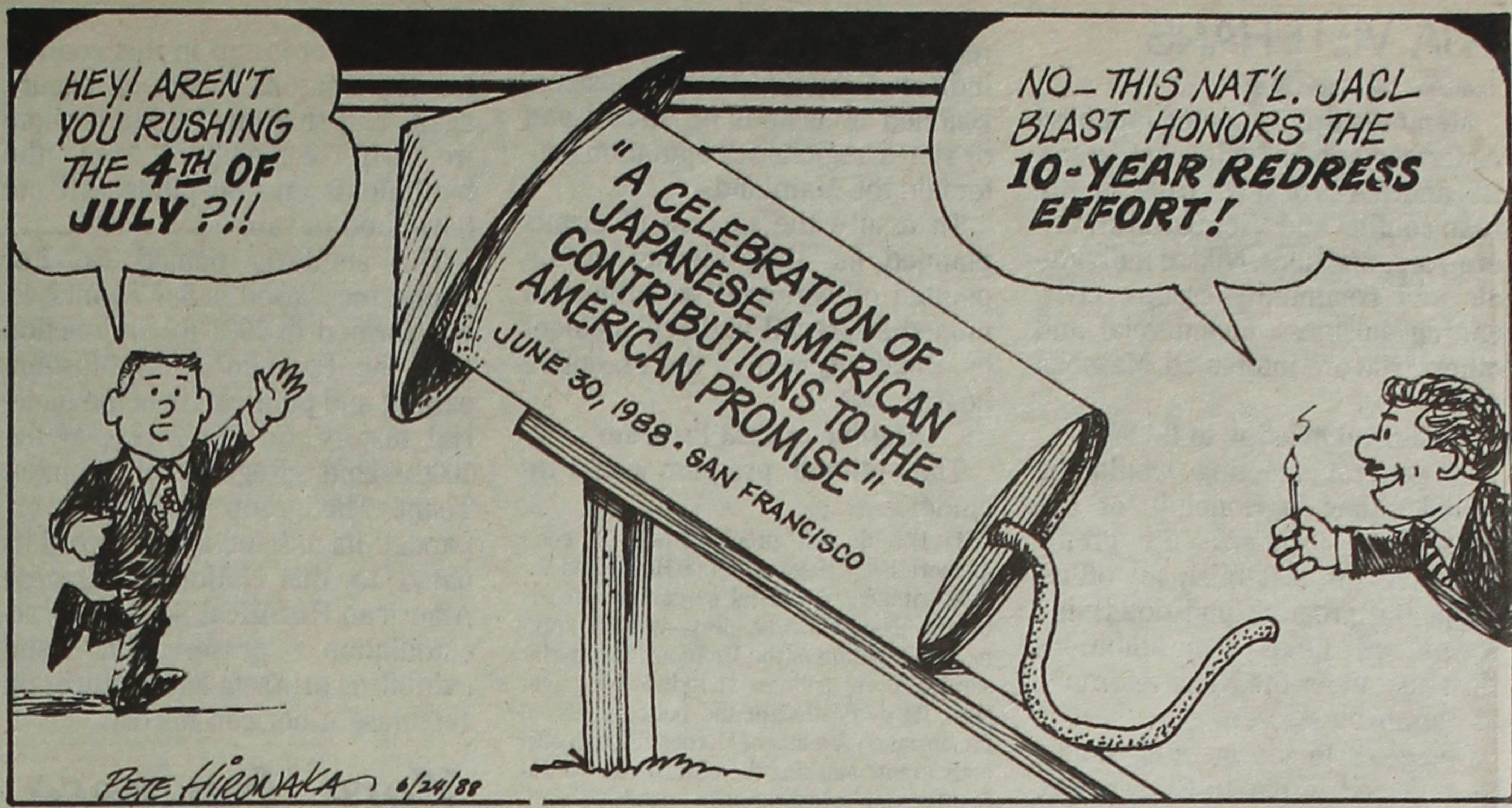
Alan Nishi



now until the convention (June and July), we could easily meet our projected goal. If each chapter sold a total of 10 tickets in the next two months before convention, we could net \$45,000.

I urge your support and participation in the 1988 National Support Fund Campaign. Only 2,500 tickets are circulated for the \$10,000 first-place and ten \$1,000 awards. It's not that hard. The tickets can be sold to a group of people (i.e., chapter board members), to your chapter, or to a few dedicated individuals. Remember, the \$50 contribution to the Support Fund is tax-deductible. With a successful Sweepstakes Campaign, we can be assured of a healthy financial start for the coming biennium.

Thanks for your help!



Japanese TV Fans Turn On To Oregon

Back in 1984 Japanese television viewers were introduced to a 13-week Fuji network series titled "From Oregon With Love." It was the story of Akira, a 9-year-old orphan who is sent to live with relatives, a Japanese couple who have a ranch in central Oregon.

From the beginning the series was a tremendous hit. Unlike so much of Japanese (and American) television fare, which features violence and sex, "From Oregon With Love" was like a contemporary "Little House on the Prairie" featuring children and wholesome adults facing and overcoming exciting problems. What's more, a lot of footage showing Oregon's splendid forests, mountains and rivers was worked into the film.

The program turned out to be so popular that Fuji TV came back in 1985, '86 and '87 to film sequels. And they'll be back again this summer for what is expected to be the final time since Akira is growing out of his role.

"From Oregon With Love" turned out to be a major public relations coup for the Oregon tourist industry. Oregon, which had taken a back seat to California (San Francisco, Yosemite, Monterey, Los Angeles, Disneyland), Nevada (Reno, Las Vegas,

FROM THE FRYING PAN

Bill Hosokawa



Boulder Dam), and Arizona (Grand Canyon), suddenly found itself "discovered" by Japanese with a yen to spend their yen. Directors of tourism offices in other Western states turned green in envy.

"From Oregon With Love" just didn't happen. Somebody had to plant the seed of the idea. That somebody was an enthusiastic, fast-talking Japanese named Kiyoshi Nakamura, and he was in Denver recently to see what he could do about "selling" Colorado to Japanese tourists.

But to start at the beginning, Nakamura was editor of a travel magazine in Japan when he figured it would be wise to study English for a while in the U.S. He got a job as a schoolboy in Portland while his wife worked as the family's cook and maid. Eventually the Immigration people issued him a green card for

permanent residence and Nakamura went to work for George Azumano who runs the enterprising Azumano Travel Service.

Nakamura was in Japan on business when he saw an installment of a then popular TV serial about a couple of Tokyo kids who move to the rural northern countryside. Why not a similar story set in Oregon, he asked himself. One thing led to another with Nakamura greasing the skids, and eventually a Fuji TV crew showed up with cameras, actors and a script.

This year's contingent will number about 40. Nakamura will be scurrying around with chores including such matters as teaching central Oregon restaurant chefs how to steam rice in an industrial-size electric cooker.

Close behind the TV crew will be contingents of Japanese tourists who will view the film-making as well as visiting Oregon's considerable tourist attractions, meanwhile dropping dollars liberally.

I am anxious to see what Hiroshi Nakamura can do for Colorado's tourist industry. The last I saw of him he was headed for the hills, his brain going 60 miles a minute as he tossed around marketing ideas.

Fingerprints and Immigration

THE JAPANESE ISSUE of the Alien Registration Law—popularly referred to as the "fingerprint law"—continues to be reported in some Japanese newspapers. Under the law, enacted in 1951, any permanent or long-term non-citizen resident of Japan must register and have his/her fingerprints taken, starting at age 16. Thus, some 670,000 Koreans in Japan, many of them born in Japan of parents who had been compulsorily brought into Japan during colonial days, are required to register and carry with them an identification booklet containing thirteen pages.

Thirteen pages. Where does that leave room for carrying one's *saifu* (purse, wallet)?

THERE ARE REPORTEDLY some 760-1,000 persons who have refused to abide by this law, and of the some 100 or so who have sought travel to foreign lands, all but two have been denied re-entry permits to Japan. And although certain revisions to the law went into effect as of June 1st, it is said by some that the law is even more strict to foreign residents. Japanese Justice Minister Yukio Hayashida is reported as stating that punitive actions against foreign residents would be eased. Reportedly, the residency renewal period for non-complying foreign residents, have been shortened.

EAST WIND

Bill Marutani



Before we start hurling stones, perhaps we might take a look at our own laws, starting with the Immigration Reform and Control Act—"IRCA."

I'VE NOT MADE an in-depth study of IRCA, and as to the details of how the act impacts upon people in the United States, I'll leave that to those who specialize in immigration laws. Essentially, however, the law would require every person to prove that (s)he is a citizen of the United States or otherwise is eligible to be employed here. And the employer is placed in the position of enforcing the law by requiring such proof from each employee, or else risk fines and/or jail. And, of course, with every government venture, there are forms to fill out and to be preserved.

Bureaucracy is alive and kicking.

THEN THERE ARE all those other requirements: registering for

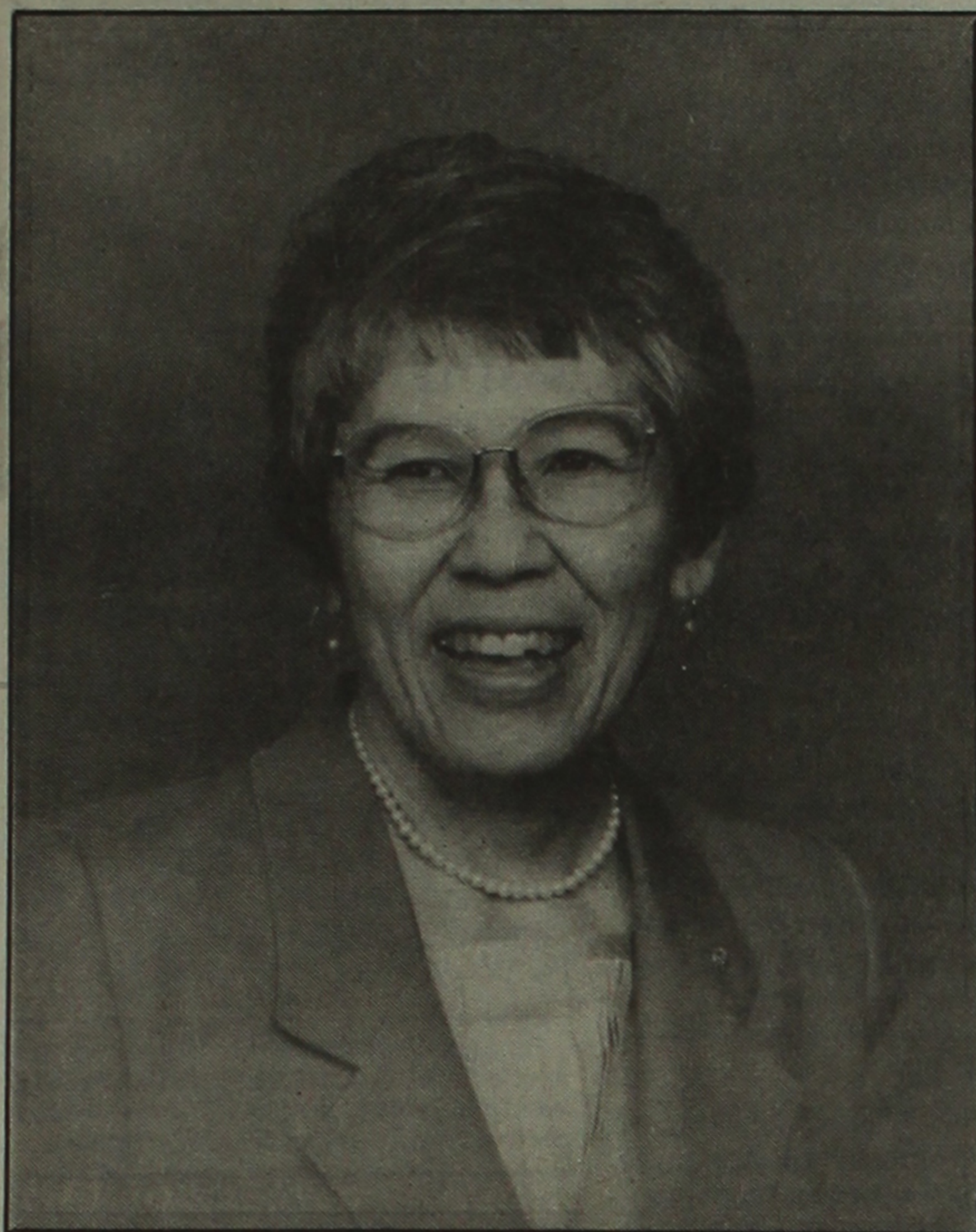
selective service, filing for and carrying a social security card (there's a movement which would require all infants to be registered by a certain age, working or not), not to mention driver's license, auto registration, auto liability insurance card, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, credit cards, bank identification card, and so on. It is little wonder that I see some men pull out a wallet that looks like a miniature trunk crammed full.

Leaves no room in the *saifu* or *okane* (money).

THERE ARE SOME who may well accept all this regulating as being necessary, and perhaps some of it may well be necessary. But I wonder about the philosophy behind all this and particularly how that philosophical bent is visited upon the citizenry. And when I say "citizenry," that very much includes myself. Take, for example, a simple motor trip into Canada and back. Going into Canada simply involved driving across the Rainbow Bridge at Niagara Falls. Coming back, the automobiles ahead of me are freely waved into the United States. When it comes my turn, a series of questions: "Where do you live? Where did you go? What for? How long? What are you carrying? Open up your trunk!"

Why me? (If you have the answer, you have the message.)

JACL Candidates for National President Speak Out



MOLLIE FUJIOKA

I. PRIORITIES/FUTURE

What do you think JACL's main priorities are for the next biennium?—Among the main priorities are: keep the JA community informed of the implementation of the redress/reparations law; re-establish the Washington D.C. office; mount campaigns to fight anti-Asian violence, including employment and promotion discrimination; and finally, initiate a "workplan" type of approach (see below) to manage JACL's operation.

What must JACL now do to insure a strong organization in ten years?—Each elected National officer, using the National JACL Constitution and By-Laws as a guide, will develop a "Master Plan" (called "workplan" for his/her area of responsibility). The workplan will clearly define goals and objectives which are reasonable, achievable, and sustainable. The workplan will mandate clear lines of responsibility for implementation and will require regular review, revision if necessary, and reporting to the National Board. The president and the National Board will integrate all the separate workplans into one "master workplan." This master plan must contain four essential elements:

1. A comprehensive plan to provide a stable and secure financial base coordinated with workplans of all National officers.
2. A membership development plan to recruit new members and retain current members.
3. A program development plan to promote present programs, create new programs by projecting needs, invest in training for volunteers and staff, and to enhance the image of JACL.
4. A plan for building coalitions in an active program to work toward a just society.

What is the perception of JACL by:

Its members—It varies from pride of past accomplishments to questioning the need of the organization to continue after redress.

Other Japanese Americans—Most are impressed by successes of redress, yet declare that JACL is not relevant, and also harbor notions that it is an elitist group.

Asian Americans—Their perception is tinged with awe, if not admiration, and certainly with a sense of envy.

Should we do anything to change this perception? If so, what?—The primary concern should be in building the organization; the perception, whatever it may be, will follow regardless of our wishes.

II. CIVIL RIGHTS

How do you view the redress program at this time?—JACL should be justifiably proud of its accomplishments, especially having achieved them on a "shoe string budget." It should be proud to have involved so many rank and file members and friends in the struggle for justice and personal dignity.

What future tasks does JACL have in the redress effort program?—Even after passage of the redress bill, the JACL-LEC Board will continue operations for the purposes of monitoring the appropriations process, assisting the attorney general in locating eligible recipients, acting as an information base and providing input into the formation of the Trust Fund Committee. I foresee JACL sponsoring educational forums to keep the Japanese American community informed.

What has been your role or contribution in the redress effort?—At the chapter, district, and community levels: conducted and participated in forums, secured support from boards, spoke at schools at many grade levels, groups and churches, participated in Day of Remembrance programs, gave interviews to newspapers, radio and TV, and gave testimony to state legislative bodies.

As district governor I had key responsibilities in recruitment of volunteers for lobbying and fund raising efforts. The district met its JACL pledge 100 percent for four years, and in three years raised \$163,000 for JACL-LEC's lobbying expenses. I served on JACL-LEC Board for three years as district representative and secretary.

What should JACL's role be regarding anti-Asian violence and sentiment?—Assume role of listing/documenting of incidents nationwide; establish lines of communication with state and national law enforcement groups, as well as with organizations with civil rights interests and develop plans for coalition building with other Asian groups.

What should JACL's relationship be other with Asian American and civil rights groups?—Establish lines of communication, initiate guest exchanges at board meetings, and participate together in projects of mutual concern.



HELEN KAWAGOE

I. PRIORITIES/FUTURE

What do you think JACL's main priorities are for the next biennium?—Redress will continue to remain the current major program of the JACL until it is successfully resolved. However, we must develop other services and programs for the members and give priority to both increasing membership and securing a sound funding base. JACL needs to increase our networking with other Asian American/civil rights groups to strengthen our position through a collective voice.

What must JACL now do to insure a strong organization in ten years?—We must earn the respect of our entire community and gain their trust and confidence in order to merit their interest and participation and support. We can then develop a JACL chapter in every state in which Americans of Japanese ancestry reside. We must have membership growth, new revenue sources, accelerate our leadership training programs, and better utilize our volunteers.

What is the perception of JACL by its: members, other Japanese Americans, Asian Americans?—The majority of Japanese Americans, including many of our own membership, regard the JACL as a "do-nothing" organization and rather "boring." JACL appears to them to be an irrelevant organization that fails to meet the needs of the mainstream Americans of Japanese ancestry. We are fortunate that other Asian Americans, particularly activists and recognized organizations, perceive us as role models and envy that we are established as a national organization.

Should we do anything to change this perception? If so, what?—Besides developing value for Americans of Japanese ancestry, we must aggressively market the JACL as an "insurance policy" for the future; you invest in it, not hoping you will need it, but for the assurance that it will be there should the need arise. As mentioned above, we must continue to build strong coalitions with other Asian American/civil rights organizations to establish a strong collective vote.

II. CIVIL RIGHTS

How do you view the redress program at this time?—It is critical that the redress legislation is implemented by the U.S. government to give substance and credibility to the United States Constitution.

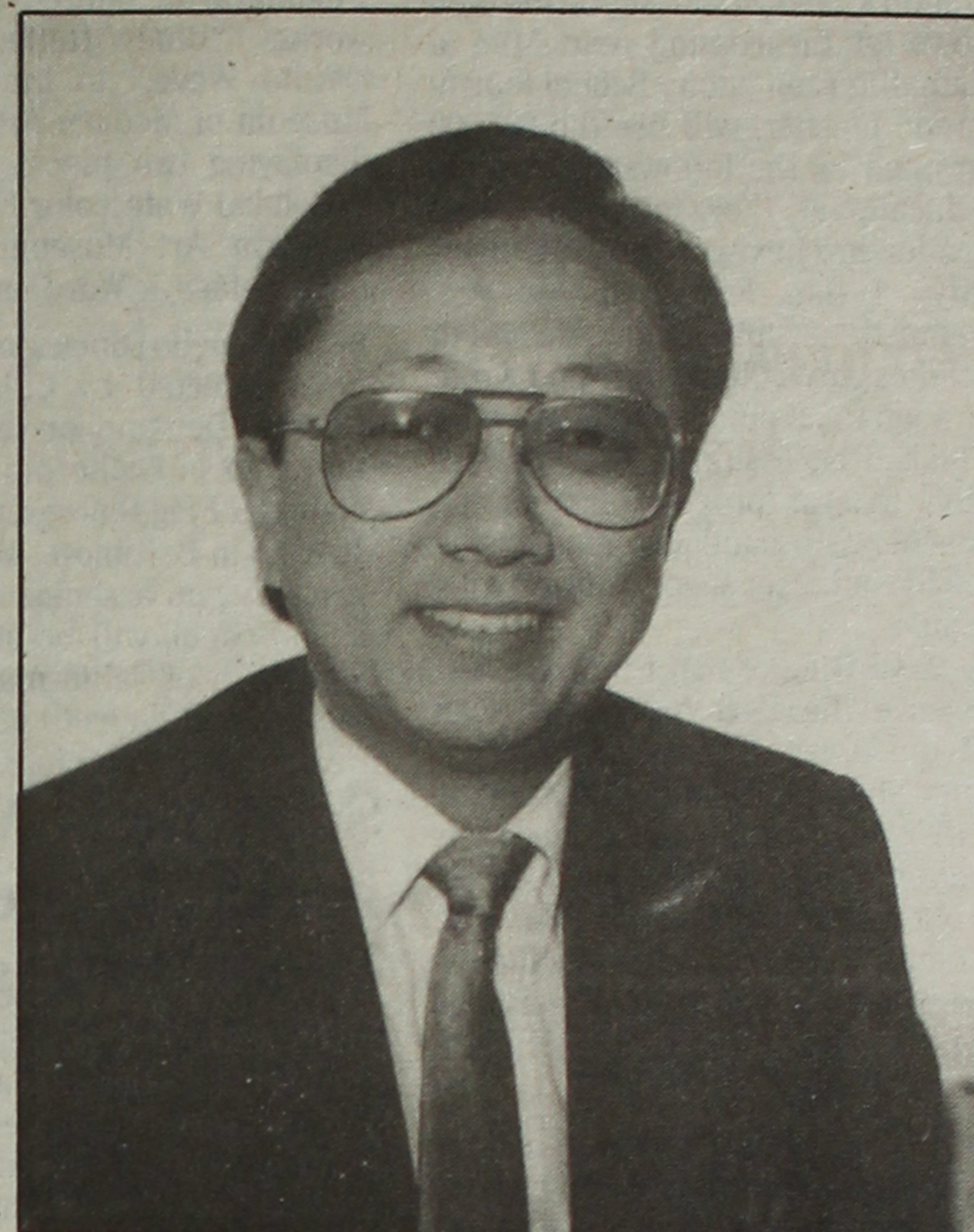
What future tasks does JACL have in the redress program? What has been your role or contribution in the redress effort?—I have actively participated in the successful passage of a number of resolutions in support of redress in mainstream organizations. As a member of the sponsoring Asian Pacific American Municipal Officials, the National League of Cities annually passed resolutions supporting redress, most recently in December 1987; personal calls and visits were made to individual County Supervisors for the successful adoption of the resolution in support of redress by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors on July 7, 1981; as the city clerk of Carson, Calif., I introduced our City Council resolution in support of redress on July 20, 1981. As an officer and most recently as president of the International Institute of Municipal Clerks' association, I was given the opportunity to speak in groups and individually to 9,000 member-cities throughout the United States, Canada, and 13 other countries, many of whom were unaware of the existence of Americans of Japanese ancestry, much less their wartime plight.

What should JACL's role be regarding anti-Asian violence and sentiment?—Racial violence is increasing rapidly, in Los Angeles County alone, it increased over 100 percent in one year. As an Asian civil rights organization, JACL must be in the forefront of involvement against anti-Asian violence.

What should JACL's relationship be with other Asian American and civil rights groups?—JACL needs to spearhead the formation of a coalition of other Asian American and civil rights groups. Such a coalition is necessary to gain the kind of leverage needed to make an impact.

The interviews with the three candidates for National JACL president will be concluded in the next issue.

The questions were prepared by the National JACL Nominations Committee, which consists of Teresa Maebori (chair), Ruth Mizobe, Janet Kometani, Sandie Ito, May Tanaka, Mjitori Watanabe Kamei, Vicki Toyohara, Hid Hasegawa, Sharon Ishii Jordan and Maude Ishida, with the assistance of Dr. Yosh Nakashima, Bill Yoshino and Neal Taniguchi.



CRESSEY NAKAGAWA

I. PRIORITIES/FUTURE

What do you think JACL's main priorities are for the next biennium?—Main priorities for the next biennium will be funding in two respects. If H.R. 442 is enacted into law, JACL-LEC must push for funding of individual monetary compensation through congressional appropriations. The appropriation process may take several years. JACL obviously needs funding of operations, especially its programs. Without additional funding of programs designed to retain and enlarge our membership base, membership will continue to decline in the face of ever increasing National dues to cover operational expenses. Such additional funding must be met by fundraising efforts directed at corporations, foundations and creative special events.

What must JACL now do to insure a strong organization in 10 years?—A strong JACL was defined by the National Long Range Planning Committee in 1982. At least 50,000 members are needed. No doubling of our current membership of roughly 26,000 can occur without programs of direct and indirect benefits for (1) the existing membership and (2) to entice potential Nikkei to join—be they Nisei or younger generations.

What is the perception of JACL by its: members, other Japanese Americans, Asian Americans? Should we do anything to change this perception? If so, what?—The perception of JACL by its members was surveyed by the Long Range Planning Committee in 1981-82. Results showed that JACL is perceived by some as "elitist," "not representative of the Japanese community," "primarily a social organization," and that JACL sadly neglects "rural areas." Other comments were that "membership dues are too high," "the credibility of JACL has diminished," "JACL needs more political awareness" and that "JACL must increase advocacy and affirmative action efforts." Assuming that JACLers reflect the perception of JACL held by other non-member Nikkei, JACL has some credibility and perception problems. Improvements can be made if (1) JACL actively pursues a civil and human rights program on issues other than redress and appropriate publicity is given to these efforts, (2) if JACL properly attends to the aging and retirement needs of the Nikkei community as a part of JACL's mission of looking after the welfare of Japanese Americans, and (3) if JACL develops social service and cultural programs, political education programs and career-oriented services to attract new members, reinvigorates the interest and involvement of current members and recaptures former members disenchanted with JACL.

II. CIVIL RIGHTS

How do you view the redress program at this time? What future tasks does JACL have in the redress program?—The redress program is on course and hopefully by convention time, H.R. 442 will be enacted into law. JACL's continuing future task will be to aggressively seek appropriations to fund redress.

What has been your role or contribution in the redress effort?—Beyond my participation in the redress effort as a board member of JACL-LEC I served as the redress chair for the San Francisco Chapter for the past three years. Moreover, I actively participated in the effort to bring co-sponsors to sign H.R. 442 and S. 1009. In addition, I created "Americans For Fairness." Using this organization a major fundraising effort was made in 1986 to fund the startup of JACL-LEC's operations in Washington, D.C. On June 13, 1986, Americans For Fairness generated sufficient interest in redress, both inside and outside of the Nikkei community, such that we raised \$80,000 for redress. Thereafter, Americans For Fairness was adopted by the Sacramento Chapter to sponsor a fundraiser for redress that produced \$20,000 plus.

What should JACL's role be regarding anti-Asian violence and sentiment?—Anti-Asian violence and anti-Asian sentiment foster the commission of "hate crimes" as well as encourage economic deprivation and discrimination. JACL must join forces with other Asian American community organizations to develop ways and means to cope with this serious emerging problem. Coalition-building was absolutely necessary in connection with the success of our redress effort. JACL is obligated to support the efforts of other Asian American organizations who supported JACL on redress to cooperatively deal with common interests and concerns.

What should JACL's relationship be with other Asian American and civil rights groups?—I was appointed to California's Asian/Pacific Advisory Committee. The purpose is to develop a report on the concerns of Asian Pacific Americans on criminal justice, civil rights and hate crimes, then directing these issues to California's attorney general. JACL will have the task of implementing many of the recommendations of the report. JACL will be confronted with the question of how well it has created "better citizens for a greater America" if we do not play an active role and take consistent positions on all civil and human rights issues.

