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

Washington

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

The bill, S 1647, submitted on Thursday, April 2, was referred to the Senate Gov ernment Affairs Committee.

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

Hearings are scheduled in any other as re quired, including:

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

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

Executive Order 9066, rescinded in 1976 by President Ford, had also authorized use of “Federal and other Federal agencies in carrying out this Executive Order.”

Bill also calls for the Commission to submit a written report within 18 months after the Act is enacted to the President and the Congress concerning its actions, findings and recommendations.

As the principal author, Inouye explained:

“It would be up to this presidentially appointed commission to determine whether a wrong was committed by the Federal government when it ordered 120,000 persons into internment camps for an average of from 2½ to 3 years. The JACL has worked closely with members of the Senate in defense this legislation which I think, has a good chance of Senate passage this session.

“I expect that there are three major questions that this commission may center with in its work: (1) whether EO 9066 and other related actions can be jus tified for the security of our nation; (2) whether relocation or internment were required to protect internees against war time hysteria; and (3) whether the internment was and is a remedy for the wrongs done to our nation.”

While recalling that the Emergency Detention Act was repealed in 1971 and that President Ford in 1976, Matsunaga declared, the Federal government has yet to admit the wartime detention of Japanese Americans.

Very few realize that American citizens were also thrown into internment camps without trial or hearing, Matsunaga said, as happened in Hitler’s Germany with the Holocaust. “To date, no official government inquiry has ever been conducted (into the after math of EO 9066) and no ver has been admitted by any federal government.”

Matsunaga concluded:

“Recent statements have shown the initial impact of the relocation on the American economy was much more traumatic than originally anticipated. Moreover, former internees have begun to question their loyalty and wonder whether such a thing could have occurred in this free country like the United States.

Sen. Hayakawa’s office issued a statement in support of S 1647, citing that “a thorough look at the facts (since EO 9066 was issued) is long overdue.”

EO 9066 “permitted the federal government to relocate Japanese Americans and citizens and residents living on our west coast. They were moved to relocate or interned to insure that they could not aid our wartime enemies,” Hayakawa said.

Continued on Next Page

Affirmative job action in prison upheld

San Francisco

A case in which JACL sup ported from the outset, the State Court of Appeals upheld the right of the California Dept. of Corrections to give special consideration to minorities and women to minimize the adverse impact of affirmative action goals.

The landmark decision of Aug. 1, upturns the 1977 ruling by the so-called Min nicks case by San Francisco County Court Judge Byron Arnold that the state’s prefer encial hiring and promo tion practices represented unconstitutional reverse discrimination.

The unanimous action applies specifically to the state prison system, directed by Sec’y Francis, but will af fect all state agencies.

Presiding Justice Joseph Rattigan handed the decision with Justices Winlow Chris tiansen and 9066 was overturned by the Supreme Court.

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

Indochinese aliens

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

Based upon the investiga tion, the Justice Ministry will then decide whether to attri bute the illegal to the "ghost people" allocation or not.

Great grandsons first to climb Mt. Manzo Nagano

Rivers Inlet, B.C.

A party of five composed of the Nagano clan and a friend of the other part of the clan on July 25. Named after the first Japanese immigrant to Canada, a flag, plaque and family crest were set at the peak.

For the three great-grandsons (Yonos), it was another Mt. Nagano. First, this is the first known ascent of Mt. Manzo Nagano.

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

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

E-W Players on county-wide bill

Los Angeles

Southland residents and visitors can enjoy the East West Players in a free summer festival, "Made in America," a Pacific Ameri can actors, actions and dancers on weekends at various-county locations. The ambitious production comes from a $24,000 grant from the City.

With cooperation of the County Dept. of Parks and Recreation, the 2:30 p.m. performances will staged free to the public at:

Aug. 25—Mondel Regional Park, Lawndale; Angeles National Forest Ford Park, Bell Gardens; Sept. 1—Whittier, Narrows, South El Monte; Sept. 2—Belvedere Park, East Los Angeles; Sept. 3—Cerritos Regional Park, Cerritos; Sept. 6—Pomona, California; Hollywood, Sept. 7—Los Angeles, Veterans Memorial Park, Syl mar; Sept. 16—Farnsworth Park, Alhambra.
DOWN TO EARTH: Karl Nobuyuki

'Ham' Jordan

San Francisco. Without a doubt, one of the top stories of the day in the American and international press was the turnover in President Carter's cabinet. I have heard many people in a variety of places comment on the changes. For me, the possibility of meeting with 'Ham' Jordan and to share that experience was exciting.

It was on Jan. 30, 1978, when I first met Hamilton Jordan. A number of us had been invited to attend a meeting in the West Wing of the White House. It was organized by a group called the Asian American Finance Council of the Democratic National Committee (DNC) to introduce "Ham" to representatives of the Asian Pacific American community and allow an exchange of views with a top-ranking member of the White House.

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

"I was a frank with y'all I like to be that way and I like y'all to be that way with me. But I ain't never heard of an Asian American before, I ain't never even heard the term. I know who blacks are, out I grew up with them in Georgia, but Asian American. I ain't never heard the term.

My initial reaction to that statement was one of considerable discomfort. It became very clear that if I wished to have a role in the public life of this country, I would have a lot of educating to do (again) if we were to be successful in advancing the welfare of Japanese Americans through the political process. Here we were at the bottom again, I thought, and there would be a very long way to get to the top. Mr. Jordan added a comment to the conclusion of his earlier statement, though. He said, "Well, I guess y'all have to teach me about 'em." At least I thought he would be open to learning more about Asian Americans.

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

"It's either votes or money."

I could not help but wonder what the situation would be if one had neither. If you are a small yet identifiable group with financial resources, would you be left out? How then would you make a difference in the decision-making process of the executive branch of government? The only answer I received was that "it had always been that way," and the political nature of the American systems makes this approach a necessity. It's either votes or money.

For many Americans, then, the only option is the legislative branch of government. The Congress of the United States. Yet at the same time, the executive branch can wield the power to affect national policy, the impact of which is felt in our lives and our children's lives for generations yet to be born.

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

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

Niseg Heads Harvard's Study Council

By KEI KANEDA

Boston, Ma

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

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

A Nisei raised in Pocatello, while an undergraduate at Idaho State College, Morimoto studied the Idaho Japanese community in which he was born. His work was based upon two hundred family histories.

He is a 442nd Regimental Combat Team veteran and won the Silver Star and Purple Heart. He received his M.A. in sociology from Boston University and joined the Bureau of Study Counsel Department at Harvard in 1955 where he pursued his interests in men- tioned earlier.

Primarily a sociologist, the new director is described as a "worker" by President Smith as a farmer, cook, chauffeur, ward care attendant and a carman helper on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. "He does everything," Perry in praise of Morimoto.

"He knows how to shoe a locomotive, and very few people know how to do that. Kiyon has great strengths; he's an extraordinarily powerful man.

Students who over the years have been guided by Morimoto in their personal and academic endeavors hold him in high esteem. "Students arrive at the Bureau," Morimoto said of his work in the counseling program, "feeling that we are the experts and have the answers, while its real function is to provide a context in which students can begin to find their own voices."

In his own words, Morimoto provides a service used by more than 1,000 students a year who seek personal counseling, but academic assistance, in mathematics, languages, and the sciences. It maintains an advisory network through other Harvard counseling facilities in the Office of Career Services and Off-Campus Learning, the Health Services, house tutors and freshman counselors.

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

Ideas are the great warri­ ors of the world, and a war that has no idea behind it, is simply a suicide mission.

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Garden Memorial—Mrs. Man Takashio of Spokane, Wash., stands beside an ornamental lantern donated for the Spokane-Nishinoo-Ya Garden at Manito Park in memory of her 36-year-old son, Ed, who died last year. He was twice Spokane JACL president, a member of the city's Council of Life, and community development task forces.

Washington

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

National Federation of Asian-American United Methodist, San Francisco, $4,000; Western Jurisdiction, Asian-American Youth Ministries, Berkeley, Ca., $2,000; Multi-Services Van Project/Asian Manpower Svcs., Oakland, Ca., $5,400; Asian Assn. of Utah Community Program, Salt Lake City, $1,000; New Immigrants Developing Project, Hazel Park, Mich., $1,810.

The South

Louisville, Ky., which already has a Japanese restaurant, is named Ninth St. in honor of Roy Williams, retired NAACP executive director: "Because changes require being bold, the city aldermen now favor a monument on remaining streets."

South

Masayumi Wada, 94, San Francisco, died July 18 after being ill. She was the mother of Yoshiko Wada, Univ. of California professor, and the grandmother of Yoshiko, a Minneapolis-based Japanese, and Tomoko and Nann开关.

Sports

Sacramento Barons, 1979-79 NAL A Major champions, host an exhibition game Aug. 15, 7:30 p.m., at Sacramento City College gym. Vendors will play a local all-star team. Admission $2.00.

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Inouye

Continued from the Front Page

Then recognizing there was "a large amount of controver­sity" generated in recent months over the proposal to provide reparations to those interned in the camps, Haya­mori stated, "It has focused our attention again on a subject that has been of particular concern to the people of the United States ... and is a matter of interest in the United States and are calling for the establishment of a fact finding mission in order to carefully investigate the question of reparations by the Federal government and to make recom­ mendations on the possible need for remedies.

In San Francisco, Karl No­buuyuki of JACL Headquar­ters, carefully pointed out S. 1647 is not a redress bill but a first step toward determina­tion of redress by the Cong­ress. In a recent canvas of chapters, 35 of the 79 respond­ing had voted for the so-called commission approach which is S. 1647 pro­motes.

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S. Urayama, Prop.
Japan's first Viet refugee family glad to be on land; 8 months at sea

Tokyo

On July 12, the Luu Tung Si family of four arrived in Tokyo by air from Saigon, a permanent settlement in Japan. They are the first Indochinese refugees to be admitted since Japan announced in April it would take in up to 500 refugees. They were aboard the Hong Kong freighter Tung An, anchored in Manila Bay, when Japan's quota was at

Bannai named to refugee task force

Sacramento, Ca.

Gov. Brown appointed Assemblyman Paul Bannai (R-Riverside) to the California task force on Indochinese refugees, which is being headed by Secretary Mario Obledo of Health & Welfare Agency.

Bannai noted that community groups working with refugees must continue to play a major role in any humanitarian effort. The task force will determine how the government and private organization resources can be best coordinated and utilized.

www.hawaiiane

Breaking the News

Guinness Book of World Records mark was Derek Nuimao whirled 46 bula hoops in 30 seconds, beating the previous performance at Honolulu Zoo July 18.

About a dozen Japanese graves at Waianae were found desecrated July 22 with the tiny crypts that contained bones broken into by children seen running from the graveyard. Most of the urns were found intact in a nearby pit. The speculation was that the vandals thought the crypts contained valuables like "the graves in Egypt or somewhere."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Published weekly except during the months of the year by 335 First St., San Anselmo, Ca. 94960.

Dr. CLIFFORD UVEDA

National JACL President

Pacific Citizen Board Chairman

Harry K. Mondae, Editor

26 Close postpaid sale of Los Angeles, Cal.

Subscription Rates: JACL Members, $7 of the 335 First St., San Anselmo, Ca. 94960.

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WAREHOUSE Fruits and Vegetables
San Francisco At long last, a JACL study bill for redress has been intro­duced in the U.S. Congress. On Thursday, Aug. 4, a Sen­ate study bill (S 1647) was introduced in which a com­mittee to be appointed by the speaker of the House of Representa­tives is directed to study the matter of reparations for Japanese Americans interned during World War II. The ideas of the moment. People are vocal and serious. The audience, however, could readily identify with the characters and laugh at themselves.

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

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

At the close of the conference, the most commonly heard parting words were those heard two years ago, “I’ll see you in two years.”

Letters
We’re Enchanted

Editor:

The idea that youth should be educated to have a sense of the JACL, vigorously supports the introduction of the JACL’s resolution calling for the establishment of the Commission on Wartime Internment and Resettlement of Interned Civilians. It marks an important first step toward a meaningful inquiry into the causes and consequences of the erosion of our civil and constitutional rights.

Although it has been over 37 years since the signing of E.O. 9066, the action taken on the Senate floor today (Aug. 2) sig­nals to the Japanese American community the desire of the members of Congress to redress wrong committed by their government.

The National JACL acknowledges the interest and support of the people of Japan for whom this book is now being published. We hope that our book will be a source of understanding and knowledge for people of all backgrounds.

From Nobuyuki Nakajima

As Instruments of World Peace

I have proposed Japan be invited to build a university in the U.S. for educating their youth. The long term benefits of this project are to expand Japanese thinking from national to global, to the need of which is already recognized in Japan. The idea that youth should be educated to have a sense of the JACL’s resolution calling for the establishment of the Commission on Wartime Internment and Resettlement of Interned Civilians. It marks an important first step toward a meaningful inquiry into the causes and consequences of the erosion of our civil and constitutional rights.

Perhaps I should ask the "shogun" in the white house to be the technical advisor for this scene.

Looking at Retirement

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

Some of our friends have opened small businesses. A few have done exceptional­ly well, while others have quietly failed.

The happiest man we know repaired ant­ique clocks. He retired as a desk execu­tive but worked faster. But each extra day waiting for his word, she said.

We were reminded of our friend this week. It has been a frustrating week of everything promised and nothing delivered. Slacker to be cuffed were two days late. Golf clubs left for repair were still sitting in the shop. We sat around all day waiting for the phone calls that never returned about eyeglass prescription. We were told that whatever product or service he sold, the concern will be called "The Reliability Company." Now, how can a business fail with a title like that.
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MEMBER FSLIC
Midwestern mixup over Nikkei fumes

As the saying goes, "Sometimes you have to hit the road just to gain its attention." The problem, however, is that while the mile will acknowledge you, it may nevertheless maintain its obstinacy. Some things are hard to change.

The issue of redress has hit a small farm community in northern Illinois recently. Currently, a column appeared in its community newspaper entitled, "Why pay interred (sic) Japs?" The article was written in an effort to get the attention of the most conservative toward redress. However, in addition, this was the writer's failure to make a distinction between two separate issues: 1. the constitutional issue as to whether redress is an accurate position or not. 2. The fear of redress as a means of diluting the strength of American values. This attitude is a form of denial. It is a willingness to dispense with reality. The attitude continues in the editorial pages of the rural newspaper in a much more deep-seated than an opposition to redress. They go to the core of not tolerating something that is perceived to be different.

The approach, then, is to identify and isolate those attitudes. While I will not attempt to label them, when you know where they exist, you can then begin to deal with them. Be it redress or any other issue, the fear of redacting racial sentiment is short-sighted.

The future holds many issues for the Japanese American community. Our community would stagnate in the face of such fear.

The efforts of the Issei and Nisei in counter-action racing have been exemplary. Their efforts have softened many attitudes. These efforts, however, are a continuing process because, after all, some things are hard to change.

PSW to meet at Gardena

Gardena, Ca. - The Los Angeles area office of the national JACL hosts the third quarterly Pacific Southwest District Council session on Sunday, Aug. 29, 9 a.m. at the Nisei VF Hall, 162nd and Gra-dy Pl., it was jointly announced by PSW G卮e P. Hanawa, 377 N. 8th St., P.O. Box 521, Oxnard. The registrations for the meeting will be $5 per person, including discontinued breakfast and luncheon, through the JACL national office (626-4471) by Aug. 17.

TATEISHI

Continued from Page 4

The involvement of the National Headquarters in the national office of the JACL, the individual chapter president or contact us at JACL National Headquarters. I've been asked by many of my colleagues to help out in the National Office, the interdependence be-tween...
President Jimmy Carter appearing regularly in print in California, has published a book, _Medical Transcription: Techniques and Procedures_, written with Marcye Diehl.

Art as a social critic is the theme of _Sunum Er Exhibits at the Endo Gallery_, an _Endo Gallery_ exhibit which runs through March 31. The _Endo Gallery_ is located at 10240 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles.

Marilyn "Winkie" Talashahi Fordney, instructor at Ventura College in California, has published a second book, _Medical Transcription: Techniques and Procedures_.

Hiroshi Ogawa, a 1963 UC Santa Barbara graduate from Pusan who studied pathology and Buddhism for two years in Japan, now lives with his family in Central Valley. He possesses "Traditional Forms," a _Gardena Historical Society_ exhibit on Studio City East August.

**REDRESS**
Continued From Page 5

1968-71 campaign to repeal the Emergency Detention Act, the 1969-72 effort to gain Social Security Disability credit, the 1975-76 drive to rescind Executive Order 9066, and the 1975-76 effort to secure retirement credit for federal employees.

8. Isn't it inconsistent for the JACL to support the Vietnam War now, after it cooperated with the government at the time? No. The JACL was a small, young, and inexperienced organization with meager funds and practically to outdated supporters. The old political and civic leadership was destroyed by the FBI arrests. The JACL simply did not have the resources to resist the awesome pressures of the government and urged cooperation as the best means to demonstrate loyalty, faith in the United States at a time when doing otherwise might have resulted in a bloodbath, and the injury and/or even death of many Japanese Americans and possibly other American citizens.

9. Moreover, the record will show clearly that JACL never did surrender its right to seek redress at the appropriate time; in fact, at its fateful meeting in the spring of 1942 when cooperation was the only logical and reasonable alternative, it was resolved unanimously that at some future appropriate time it would mean redress for the travails, suffering, and monetary losses incurred by an activity of experience. JACL now feels that it is time to redeem its pledge to all of Japan's military service in this country.

10. Not all the letters appearing in the Japanese-language dailies on the boat people problem have been critical of Japan, however. One written by a foreign resident said that the United States is partly responsible for the boat people plight. The letter writer said as a partial concession for the wartime ravaging of Vietnam, America should pay 30 billion to take care of the refugee problem.

It certainly seems that the refugee problem could have been avoided in the first place if the U.S. had extended a helping hand to Vietnam when it was being done after that damaging war. The United States, as Japan would know, has been very magnanimous toward the countries whose states it has. But toward those which had refused to honor uncle, the attitude seems to have been the hell with them.