Japan press relates CWRIC's work to U.S.-Japan relations

TOKYO—Newspapers here apparently feel that the recent findings of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians may have some positive effect on present state of U.S.-Japan relations.


Editorials appearing in the Mainichi and the Yomiuri both expressed the view that, perhaps, the CWRIC's work might be able to contribute to better U.S.-Japan relations.

The Mainichi, in an editorial March 1, drew a parallel between the present policy that existed in both Japan and the U.S. during World War II.

"Racial discrimination — wartime mass hysteria and lack of leadership in statesmen — such sorry elements were evident not only in Japan but in the United States during World War II."

Washington Post

The Washington Post, which had run a series of articles on the internment camps prior to the CWRIC's announcement of its findings, said March 10 that the Commission's work was a "powerful indictment of a shameful wartime policy."

But the Post couldn't offer any recommendations for redressing the issue:

"What should be done to compensate Japanese American citizens who suffered during this time? Two, who were children in the camps, noted in Congress. Others have recovered and thrived, but surely the scars of such unjust treatment by their own government remain. Some received money damages for property losses that could be proved. But what compensation can there be for loss of respect, education, opportunities and three years of one's life? The commission did not address the question of compensation in this report, but it will be the subject of a final document later this year. Formulating that recommendation will be a task even more difficult than the one accomplished with the publication of this powerful and moving history of a shameful time."

The Baltimore Sun said March 2 that, perhaps, if the issue of internment of Japanese Americans had been more strongly debated in public in 1942, it might have been prevented:

"Some might question the need to re-examine continually the nation's mistakes. It is possible to develop a moral obsession with the past. But if reasonably employed, backward glanced can help a nation avoid repetitions in the future. The lesson we learn from re-reading the story of the Japanese Americans in wartime America is that it is easy to get caught up in mass movements and that it is dangerously wrong for democratic societies to allow great issues to go undebated."

The Sun even admitted that during World War II, it "went along with the hysteria" and even published an editorial during that time which insisted that "the Bill of Rights is seasonal." It concluded:

"We don't know that an open debate would have swayed public opinion to the point that President Roosevelt would have sought other means, consistent with the Constitution, to deal with the Japanese American 'problem' brought about by Pearl Harbor and World War II. But it might have. Or the Supreme Court might have overruled FDR, instead of upholding him. Presidents tend to listen to public debates, and justices are always influenced by the 'court of last resort,' public opinion."

In the next crisis, when the mobs say we must sacrifice constitutional rights, we hope the defenders of traditional American values of liberty and justice will be as conspicuous by their loudness as they were by their silence 40 years ago. Other­wise, the mob will win again. Sometimes silence is golden, but in debates of this sort, silence is deaf. That is the enduring lesson of the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans."

In Ohio, the Akron Beacon Journal published a cartoon by artist Chuck Ayers on Feb. 28 depicting President Franklin D. Roosevelt sitting atop imprisoned Nisei (below) and saying:

"I, FDR, Japanese Americans interned... a number that will live in infamy."

The Journal also ran an editorial March 1 with the heading, "Paying Nisei would not absolve U.S. of blame. Citing some of the CWRIC's findings (such as the fact that the Nisei committed no acts of espionage or sabotage during World War II and that German and Italian Americans were not interned or massed) the Journal wrote:

"So the war hysteria argument was overblown. And racism is indefensible in any context. The United States was clearly wrong. The question now is what to be done about it."

Continued on Next Page

120,000 JAPANESE-AMERICANS INTERNED,... A NUMBER WHICH WILL LIVE IN INFAMY.
The evacuees’ losses mounted as their exclusion from the West Coast made it impossible to continue farming or for some of them to possess their property. The vast majority of Japanese American farmers were forced to sell their property to the government or to a contractor before they were allowed to leave for the relocation centers. The value of the land and farms sold under these circumstances was significantly less than the true market value, which resulted in a large financial loss for the evacuees.

For many evacuees, the loss of their farms was immediate and painful. They were not paid in full for their land and were not compensated for the loss of the use of their property for a reasonable period after their evacuation. The government paid the evacuees in installments, and the total amount paid was significantly less than the market value of the land and farms.

The loss of land and farms was a significant blow for the evacuees, who had been accustomed to a life of farming. The value of the land and farms sold under these circumstances was significantly less than the true market value, which resulted in a large financial loss for the evacuees. The government paid the evacuees in installments, and the total amount paid was significantly less than the market value of the land and farms.

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have turned a blind eye to the atrocities committed during the Sino-Japanese war and the Pacific theater of World War II.

The Mainichi pointed out the Japanese government’s World War II actions against Koreans: “During the war, the Japanese government carried out a mass movement of Koreans from their native land to Japan where they were kept as slave labor force. About 1.5 million Koreans were forced to do extremely dangerous work, but when the war ended the government failed to treat them with justice. This was also racial discrimination; Japanese racism against the Koreans.”

The Mainichi then commented: “When a time of difficulty arises, racism tends to burst into the open coupled with a lack of leadership. Regarding present Japan-U.S. relations, we feel that such a danger is imminent because of the intensification of the trade friction which involved revisions of World War II history.”

...It is consoling, however, to learn that the U.S. has been quite frank and courageous enough to admit its mistakes of the past instead of trying to hide a long ugly history of anti-Japanese agitation. The American attitude is a fair cry from the Japanese leaders who ‘attempted to keep the lid on the ugly parts of Japanese history.’

The textbook issue which caused a big commotion last year is a typical case in point, and we are ashamed of our leaders who

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Friday, March 18, 1983 / PACIFIC CITIZEN—3
States so they could enlist in a Nisei combat team, which served
same mass hysteria fueled by umerlying prejudices won­
ships inflicted on internees out of fear their Japanese heritage
or were reluctant or unable to stand against it," said the Tr-i­
vail once more. “
actions were in the national interest and even for the safety of
their rights flagrantly violated, but is more pointedly an abun­
WHAT THEY DID WAS WRONG. BUT THERE IS LITTLE
narily peaceful people can be incited or misled to inflict the
Harbor and fears of further assaults on the U.S. Mainland
would say, given similar circwnstances, that it couldn’t happen
again.
Because the rights of minorities were severely limited during that
time, the Tribune said that “the shocking” attack on Pearl Harbor
and fears of further assaults on the U.S. Mainland
stirred passions and overwhelmed reason.
“Political leaders were either swept up in the tide of anxiety,
or were reluctant or unable to stand against it,” said the Tr-
which concluded.
“Few people in 1983 would condone the crude property
seizure, the wrenching dislocation of families and other hard­
ships inflicted on internees out of fear their Japanese heritage
would subvert their allegiance to a new homeland. But who
would say, given similar circumstances, that it couldn’t happen
again.
Controversial judge in Hawaii resigns
HONOLULU-A circuit court
judge who was mysteriously in­
jured 17 months ago has resigned
from his post, the Honolulu Ad­
tiser reported Mar. 3.
Circuit Judge Harold Shintaku,
pointed out “permanent, and irre­
surable” injuries to his eyesight
and hearing as the reasons for his
decision to step down.
Shintaku had been under fire
from a group called Citizens for
Improved Justice after his con­
troversial acquittal of a man con­
victed in a double murder. The
judge was found in his
checking by maintaining an average balance of
$2,500. Earn
advantages of a checking account and more. Earn
information about Sumitomo Super Checking.
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14 PACIFIC CITIZEN/ Friday, March 18, 1983

ATM touch...

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and check your available balances

Nikkei former state and Los Angeles County employees
were dismissed from their jobs during World War II, and
declared, “Congress can—and should—do no less.”

The Berkeley Gazette, in its Feb. 18 issue, recalled that
aotting the war. “Prevailing racial fears and hatred were as
strong then to Berkeley as they were to most American towns.

The Gazette said that the CWRIC’s work is “only a part
what has to be done,” adding:

“Just as important, and vastly more difficult than setting
up commissions and holding hearings, is the effort by individu­
als not only to share responsibility in the action, but to share
the determination that such injustices will not be allowed to happen
again.”

The Sacramento Union said Feb. 28 that Rep. Robert T. Mi-
tsu (D-Sacramento) has cautioned Nikkei not to be too opti­

tive about any immediate action from Congress on repar.

But the Union noted: “ .. .Regardless of whether Con­
gress takes the issue of reparations or leaves it to the court

Continued on Page
The Asahi Evening News briefly commented on the CWRIC report, and said on March 29, "There is the courage here to recognize a past mistake in policy as a blot, and these words make us feel that American democracy is still strong and healthy."

The Times felt that perhaps the CWRIC was "wise" in not recommending payments at this time:

"The commission report, wisely, avoided making reference to monetary compensation despite the fact that the inquiry body was set up by the Congress primarily to determine what kind of redress should be made."

"We say 'wisely' because recommendations for payment to the survivors of the relocation program would have exacerbated the hostility that has been generated in American society by the very creation of the commission itself. During the hearings, there were agitations against the inquiry on the part of the citizens who were not sympathetic toward the Japanese Americans demanding compensation and even the fact that the commission was bringing to light the ignoble deeds, there has been an almost complete demand for monetary compensation by the commission."

What underlay the popular reaction was the very source of the evacuation itself: race prejudice. The Americans who objected to the inquiry, which they believed would lead to monetary compensation, identified Japanese Americans with Japan, 'the source of America's current economic difficulties.'

"In this sense, American society has not really changed. The same tendency is still there. To the average American, it seems, there is no difference between an American whose ancestors happen to have come from Japan many many decades ago and the citizens of Japan today."

"That the activities of the commission brought out this fact, however, is a vicarious achievement. Its real significance is to be found in the fact that an official body, though a temporary commission, created under pressure from an interest group, did acknowledge faults in the official past and did recognize a past prejudice against Japanese Americans with Japan."
From JACL's District Youth Reps:

Common Knowledge

BY MARCNARASAKI

MPD Youth Representative

Ed. Note: Marc Narasaki is a social worker at Houston's Halfway House for Delinquent Adolescents. He received his master's degree in Social Work and Criminal Justice from Washington University in St. Louis in 1980, and a bachelor's in Sociology from Austin College in Sherman, Tx. He has had extensive experience in working with youth in the area of violence prevention and crisis intervention. Marc is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Narasaki of the Houston JACL.

This article explores some of the influential factors contributing to drug abuse among youth. The term "youth" refers to all children between the ages of 13 to 21 years. The causal factors influencing a youth's decision to experiment with drug use are multifaceted and interrelated. A discussion of the many factors, their varying aspects, and all of the interrelationships existing among them are presented here. Therefore, the present discussion will focus on how "significant others" and peer groups influence youths in their decisions to become involved with drug use. Furthermore, a possible mode of intervention will be presented.

Significant others play a major role in shaping a child's attitudes toward drug usage. A child's parents would not be considered significant others, rather, the term refers to adults of the same age (plus or minus one year) whom a youth admires or emulates. Usually they are family members or close friends. Other significant others include peers that drink and smoke since they are too young to be considered "adults." Youths observe the drinking patterns of adults. They realize that alcohol makes a person feel good. Youths feel that they are not shunned by the peer group. The group may label the youth as a "straight" or some diminutive title. In fact, youth does not even have to meet or know the significant other personally. The teenagers will help to clarify issues, such as, why the youth turned to using drugs. Most Nikkei definitely bring shame upon the family if he/she is arrested or otherwise violates the law. Youths observe the drinking patterns of adults. They realize that alcohol makes a person feel good. Youths feel that they are not shunned by the peer group. The group may label the youth as a "straight" or some diminutive title. In fact, youth does not even have to meet or know the significant other personally. The teenagers will help to clarify issues, such as, why the youth turned to using drugs. Most Nikkei definitely bring shame upon the family if he/she is arrested or otherwise violates the law.

Peer pressure continues to be the primary factor contributing to substance abuse among youth. A group of individuals around the same age (plus or minus one year) will be considered a peer group. In most cases peers do not physically coerce members of their group to drink, smoke, and sell their commodities. These dealers try to meet or know the significant other personally. They realize that alcohol makes a person feel good. Youths feel that they are not shunned by the peer group. The group may label the youth as a "straight" or some diminutive title. In fact, youth does not even have to meet or know the significant other personally. The teenagers and other significant others will help to clarify issues, such as, why the youth turned to using drugs. Most Nikkei definitely bring shame upon the family if he/she is arrested or otherwise violates the law.
Lifting the Stigma of ‘Disloyalty’

Denver, Colo.
The report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, released Feb. 24 after a year's study, has cast doubt the wisdom of having gone the commission route in the search for redress.

After hearing testimony from more than 700 individuals and poring over stacks of documents for months, the commission published a 467-page report on its findings. The commission concluded that there had been no military necessity for removing the 110,000 Japanese who lived on the West Coast, that “disloyalty”

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36. Unsolicited testimony,

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could get some kind of time deferral .

Employee assigned to the Federal Reserve

40.

41.

42.

48. Letter, Clark to Ryan March


1942, and the Japanese farmers of California

Critical to the government that the evacuees produce as much as possible during the war years was the need to augment the national food supply, but the government stated that any 

any failure to do so might be considered as sabotage and subject them to severe penalties.

Witnesses recalled the government’s insistence that they continue to work (with evacuation imminent) or be charged with sabotage.

With the beginning of the war, not only had to terminate their basket businesses, but we lost all financial gains that we had accumulated in the asparagus farm as well. However, we were forced to continue farming with no financial gain because the government stated that any failure to do so would be considered as sabotage.

A gentleman who wanted to harvest some strawberry crop. He wanted to harvest it. He came to the government with his electric plow and asked the government if he could get some kind of time deferral. I could not. So another gentleman, who was on the evacuation personnel program, came to the government and asked if the government would help him pick his beets and he had been arrested because he had committed an act of sabotage.

Japanese truck farmers of the Puylaeryvalley in Washington responded to the government’s order to continue crop production:

By the middle of May, when the valley folks were sent to the assembly center, the telephone poles were left without the poles, the pole beans were staked, early radishes and green onions were left to rot; the wooded area was turned into a ranch, a small, and the lettuce were transplanted.

Not much is known of the crops that were farmed in the harvest nor what sources were obtained from the government and the farmers went into camp with their heads held high, knowing that they had done everything that was possible to help our nation face its first summer of World War II.

East WInd: by Bill Marunui

San Jose: Then and Now

Philadelphia

ONE BRIGHT SUNDAY morning, three years ago, we drove down the peninsula into San Jose "to check it out," particularly its J-town. Sunday is an unfair day to measure any city or community. However, we wandered around the radius of Philippines, stepping into various food and gift shops, making a few purchases here and there—nothing bulky since we had to fly back home. We were impressed by the magnificent Buddhist temple from which a happy wedding party was leaving, a temple from which a happy wedding party was then emerging into the glorious sun. For lunch we certainly weren’t going to have any yo-sho-ka, so we stepped into a promising-looking restaurant called simply (as we recall) "Kyo"—as in Jenny. The choice was good.

NOW THREE YEARS later, we checked the city and the community out a bit more in detail and came up with these observations, some of them superficial. For example, Santa Clara apparently is one of the main arteries; the eastern section of the city appeared to be predominantly inhabited by Hispanic residents. On the weekend, near evening, the street was jammed with vehicles, and we noted old models which had been rehabilitated into geegee shops, riding extremely low to the ground as the front end seemed to be swaying unsteadily. Apparently the streets do not have any potholes, for one unexpected drop into such a hole and one of these shiny vehicles would be ruined upside.

WE WERE ALSO impressed by the proliferation of Southeast Asian businesses along this strip: fast-food shops, an ice cream parlor, mini-markets, and so on. It was obvious that these (comparatively) newly-arrived residents were dying to get any grass growing under their feet. It also spoke eloquently of the receptive attitude of the San Jose community. Commendable.

THEN WE SAW something that we don’t recall having seen three years before, but something that had long been furtively done by these people: a fast-food operation featuring Japanese fare. It was called “Hapa House” featuring, among other things, various types of teriyaki servings, udon, white or “beef” rice, Chinese-style chicken, sukiyaki, and so on. We were so intrigued to see this, that we stopped in and placed an order: it was located just across the street from the Fuji Tower, the residence for Issei. But we was the only Asian customer, all the others were Caucasian, young and old. We understood that “Hapa House” had other places in the immediate environs.

FURTHER UP FIFTH Street is the issei Memorial Building, a stately wooden structure of the turn-of-the

century architecture. It is located just across the street from the Wesley United Methodist Church. The building, situated on a generous sized lot, is undergoing renovation, and its rich cream color trimmed in dark brown has promised a revitalized future for the community. To the left, as one faces the building, there is a single tree, an evergreen, which obviously had been there a goodly number of years. And we wondered what that tree could tell us about what it had seen and heard in the decades past—if it only could speak.

THE METHODIST CHURCH across the street has as one of its pastors, Reverend Peter Chen who is articulate in English, and who spoke with us about the second generation Japanese American community.

All in all, it’s a nice place. Indeed.
San Jose feteS 60th anniversary

By PHIL MATSUMURA
San Jose, CA—A gala celebration marked the crowning of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the San Jose JACL Chapter #1442 at the Hotel Le Baron ballroom and heard keynote speaker Judge Wayne Tanda, chair of the Joint Redress Campaign Fund.

Tanda opened the evening by thanking everyone for coming together to meet the great debt of the past and for their dedication to preserving the past and the future.

The San Jose JACL #1442 was founded on November 18, 1923 with 20 charter members and became the 36th chapter of the JACL.

The first program was presented by Dr. Norman Sanborn, a founding member of the 1442 chapter. Dr. Sanborn highlighted the history and growth of the chapter and how it has evolved over the years.

A special thank you was extended to the 1931-32 chapter president, Dr. Norman K. Tanaka, who served as president of the chapter during its formative years.

The second program was presented by Judge Wayne Tanda, chair of the Joint Redress Campaign Fund. Judge Tanda spoke about the progress of the redress campaign and the role of the San Jose JACL in supporting the cause.

Following the speaker, the 1931-32 chapter president, Watanabe Tanda, addressed the audience and thanked everyone for attending the celebration.

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Marin JACL president raps Hayakawa on redress views

JACL’s Legislative Guidelines for Redress

Ed. Note: Here are the JACL’s Legislative Guidelines for Redress, which were approved at the National Convention in Gardena, Ca. in August of 1982. During the National Board meeting this weekend (Mar. 18-20), JACL’s National Committee for Redress will propose some changes to the guidelines to the Board, and any changes made will be published in the PC.

I. CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

Congress shall make findings, in accordance with the “Final Report and Recommendations” of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, that the forced removal, relocation and internment of persons of Alaskan Aleut background and persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II were wrong, and that the United States is therefore enacting this legislation to rectify such wrongs;

That it is hereby reiterated and affirmed that it is the policy of the United States to make appropriate and adequate redress available to individuals who were wronged and to make such individuals whole, to the degree possible, for any injuries or losses wrongfully caused by the federal governmental actions;

That it is hereby declared the policy of the United States that distinctions based on race or ancestry are odious to the fundamental principles upon which this nation is founded, and that such distinctions shall never be used to impose differential obligations or responsibilities upon any person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

It is further declared as a matter of public policy of the United States that individuals who suffered losses as a consequence of Executive Order #9066, and official governmental actions, laws, judicial decision, rules or regulations subsequently flowing therefrom, shall be fully and individually compensated to the degree possible, as hereinafter provided.

In the event that the individual who suffered such losses as above described is no longer living, then in such event, the amounts appropriated by Congress shall be distributed and disbursed in accordance with provisions hereinafter set forth.

Finally, it is intended by Congress that federally chartered corporations or foundations shall be created hereunder, to exist in perpetuity as an ever-present and living memorial to those individual victims of the internment, but also to serve as a historic link in the national commemoration of the past.

The Council was created by the Governor’s Office to facilitate ongoing positive communication between state government and the Asian American community with the purpose of improving the well being of Asian Americans by promoting full and active participation in government, business, education and social services.

The eleven-member council

Yoshino, Harano named to III. panel

CHICAGO—Illinois Governor James Thompson's Office of the Consumer gave a “vacation” to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians last month, the first of a series of twelve briefings to be given at the Open sesame to the JACL’s Legislative Council.

Hayakawa, who was named by the Council as a representative of the Asian American community, said that he would be working with the Governor’s Office to facilitate ongoing positive communication between state government and the Asian American community with the purpose of improving the well being of Asian Americans by promoting full and active participation in government, business, education and social services.

The eleven-member council

FSW hold forum on camp's psychological impact on JAs

LOS ANGELES—“Psychological Impact of World War II Evacuation Experience,” will be the topic of a community meeting on Fri., Mar. 25, 1983 at the Little Tokyo Towers, 455 East 3rd St., Los Angeles.

This will be a follow-up meeting to the session that was held at the time of the Redress hearings and will focus on individual experiences, discussion about forming “tag groups” in local areas, and comments from resource people who have attended the Redress Hearings panel on the psychological impact will be shown.

For further information contact Fred K. Kuramoto, D.D.S., at 201-304-0100 or John Salio at 626-4471. The meeting is sponsored by the National JACL, Pacific Southwestern Pacific American Citizens League (JACL), Pacific Southwest District.

A SALUTEm to BILL YAMASHIRO

Since he joined Cal-Western Life in 1956, Bill T. Yamashiro has established a record of accomplishment that is unmatched by any other Japanese-American in the continental United States.

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GUIDELINES

Activities as would benefit such individuals, their descendants, communities or groups, as well as for the general welfare and protection of human rights of all persons in these United States in the name and memory of such individuals.

II. MONETARY COMPENSATION TO BE PAID TO INDIVIDUALS

Congress shall authorize and appropriate adequate monetary compensation to all individuals who suffered injuries, physical or psychic, losses, tangible or intangible, as a proximate consequence of Executive Order Number 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, and from all official governmental actions flowing therefrom.

Such appropriation(s) by Congress shall be paid into the treasury of the two federally chartered corporations, or as hereinafter provided, and shall be disbursed in accordance with provisions hereinafter set forth.

III. ELIGIBILITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PAYEES

As hereinafter provided, all persons who suffered injuries or losses because of Executive Order #9066 and the governmental actions flowing therefrom shall be fully entitled to compensations herein provided. Proof of residence or actual physical presence on those areas cleared by the military during World War II shall be sufficient for entitlement of compensation from the United States government.

Specifically, all Japanese Americans and persons of Japanese ancestry enrolled on the records of the United States government during the period from December 8, 1941 until December 31, 1944, as being in the prohibited military zones, shall be automatically deemed eligible to receive compensation for injuries and losses as herein described.

It should be noted, however, that there were a number of other racial and ancestral backgrounds who were similarly affected by Executive Order #9066, and upon proper showing, should be fully entitled to compensation as herein provided.

IV. AUTHORIZATION AND APPLICATIONS

Congress shall authorize and appropriate such sums of money as would adequately and fully compensate all individuals for injuries and losses incurred because of Executive Order #9066 and governmental actions flowing therefrom, and shall cause such sums to be paid and distributed to the federally chartered corporations or foundations hereinabove provided, in such amounts and under such proportions as are appropriate.

Method for Determining Losses:

Congress shall instruct the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the Treasury Department to determine the number of individuals so inured by Executive Order #9066 and governmental actions flowing therefrom, and after having computed such number, to appropriate total amounts hereinbefore paid by the U.S. government under the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948.

Congress shall appropriate an initial fund of $500,000,000 to the Japanese American Citizens Cause for the chapters.

By Congress:

BY THE BOARD: by Dr. Yosh Nakashima

Why Should Anyone Join JACL?

San Francisco

If you asked many JACL members as to their reason for joining, you would hear many reasons, from believing in the organization or because a friend asked them to join. I believe that we need to pursue new avenues for increasing the membership.

If one clearly understands and knows the mission statement of JACL, as passed at the 1982 National Council meeting, then you can better serve the membership drive and truly get new members who will remain and actively serve their membership and community.

To refresh us, let us state again:

1) To protect the rights and liberties of Japanese Americans and to secure and uphold civil and human rights for all people.

2) To preserve the traditions and values of Japanese Americans in a multicultural society.

3) To participate in the development of understanding between all racial and ethnic groups.

4) To promote and sponsor programs and activities by which members fulfill their citizenship responsibilities.

We need to be clear as to the role of JACL with respect to the National, District and Chapter responsibilities. As reported by the National Long Range Planning Committee of the past biennium, I believe that the primary focus of the National JACL should be a civil rights advocate with activities in legislative advocacy, anti-defamation, political education, citizen action and a monitoring of activities of government and private entities that affect our members.

The District and Chapters' leadership should focus their attention on the above as well as educating the local community on important issues and to create programs which meet the local memberships' needs.

It is important to look to the Chapters for the main needs of the local membership and local community, not the National level. The Districts should work on regional concerns and needs and coordinate National programs for the chapters.

One concern that has used a lot of energy and wasted a lot of time is one of personalities and leadership within JACL. Also, too many people dwell in the past and hold grudges and disgraces which prevent progress and a meaningful advancement. JACL has been and can continue to be an effective advocate for Japanese American advocacy. We can work with other groups and organizations to protect our civil and human rights. Change comes hard but change can come to any organization with a clear and well defined determination and participation within. Present leadership should not be held to account for past perceived mistakes and misjudgments. Only with everyone's active participation can JACL move forward and remain in the forefront as a recognized national civil rights organization. Let us pledge to increase our membership to maintain the important role of JACL as an important national entity.
CHICAGO—Over 30 persons attended the Chicago Chapter’s Orientation Brunch, held at the home of Chapter member Janet Sanaki on Feb. 13.

The brunch was designed to acquaint new board members and interested people with the structure and activity of JACL. It was the 1983 kick-off program under Chapter VP (Programs) Kathy Nakamura.

The Program consisted of a variety of guest speakers: Bill Yokozawa, LCDR Regional Director (who explained the National staff and structure); John Tani, MDC governor; and Shig Watanuki, past National JACL president and chairman of the Japanese American Research Project.

The program focused on the Chapter’s activities, with committee chairs Ken Vinodhi (R.D.), Mike Yasutake (Human Rights), and Betty Hasegawa (membership). Chapter president Jane Kaizan gave a brief history of the chapter.

The brunch was deemed successful as 98% of the turnout was Sansei, who were specifically targeted for the event. The Chapter is working on recruiting more Sansei and younger Nikko members, as Chicago has a long history of Sansei involvement including the late Sansei president Ros Harano in 1969, to the current president, Kazumatu, the sixth Sansei to hold the post. The Chapter’s 1983 Board of Directors is composed of 12 Sansei out of 15 board members.

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HOKKAIDO / HOKKURIKO TOUR—Oct. 20 (8 days)
Tokyo, Lake Akan, Lake Mashu, Sounkyo Gorge, Sapporo, Shinzo, Noboribetsu, Nagata, Sado Island, Noto Peninsula, Kanazawa, Yamashita Spa, Kyoto, Nara.
Tour Escort—Frank Hirata
HOKKAIDO / TOHOUKOU TOUR—Oct. 6 (19 days)
Tokyo, Lake Akan, Lake Mashu, Sounkyo Gorge, Sapporo, Shinzo, Noboribetsu, Hakodate, Ainu, Lake To wada, Odate, Morioka, Matsumi, Sendai, Nikko.
Tour Escort—Fred Dobashi
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* Late Changes/Additions

B—Cherry Blossom... Mar. 26-Apr. 16: Toy Kenagi
C—Takayama/Kanazawa/Shikoku... Apr. 30-May 21: Yuki Sato
D—May Charter Flight... May 7-28
K—Carolyn Rockers... June 7-20: Toy Kenagi
D—Summer Tour... June 8-July 9: Charles Nishikawa
E—Europe Highlight... Sept. 2-24: Jiro Morohoshi
F—Honshu/Taipei-Hong Kong-Bangkok... Oct. 1-22: Bill Sakurai
G—Ursa-Nishik/Shikoku-Kyushu... Oct. 1-22: Steve Yagi
H—New England Voyage... Nov. 1-15: Tom Hirsch
I—Special Holiday Tour... Dec. 22-24: George Kanegae

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