

Pacific Citizen

March 18, 1983

The National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League

ISSN: 0030-8579 / Whole No. 2,230 / Vol. 96 No. 10

(30¢ Postpaid)
News Stand 20¢

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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 effects on the present state of U.S.-Japan relations.

The CWRIC's announcement of its findings on Feb. 24 received front-page coverage from the English-language *Asahi Evening News*, *The Daily Yomiuri* and the *Mainichi Daily News*.

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 racist policies 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."

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Fund raiser slated for coram nobis petitioners

LOS ANGELES—A community reception will be held on Thursday, March 31 to honor and support Gordon Hirabayashi, Fred Korematsu and Minoru Yasui for their historic defense of constitutional rights of Japanese Americans. The event will be held at the Miriwa Restaurant, 750 North Hill Street in Chinatown from 6-8 p.m.

The "Los Angeles Reception in Support of the Writs of Coram Nobis" is sponsored by the Japanese American Bar Association, Pacific Southwest District JACL, Japanese American Democratic Club, Little Tokyo Business Association, Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California, and Japanese American Republican Club. An award presentation will be made to all three individuals by the sponsoring organizations.

Hirabayashi, Korematsu and Yasui were convicted and imprisoned for violating World War II curfew and evacuation orders. They were defendants in the landmark U.S. Supreme Court cases which upheld the legality of the curfew, evacuation and the incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans based on a finding of "military necessity." The three individuals have now filed petitions for writs of error coram nobis in the Federal District Courts to reverse their convictions on the grounds that they were denied a fair trial.

The three petitioners allege that newly discovered evidence, most of which was previously "classified," reveals that U.S. military and government leaders intentionally suppressed, altered and destroyed material evidence in order to justify the mass evacuation and imprisonment, even though the FBI, Naval Intelligence and Army Intelligence had concluded that no security threat existed. They contend that the government's claims that the curfew and evacuation were required by "military necessity" because Japanese Americans as a racial group were "disloyal" and members of an "enemy race" who had

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Editorials on CWRIC: Steering public opinion?

In reaction to the recent release of the report, "Personal Justice Denied," by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, newspapers across the country have published editorials commenting on the World War II internment of Nikkei.

Of the editorials received from readers of the *Pacific Citizen* so far, just about all of the articles acknowledge the CWRIC's conclusion that a "grave injustice" was done to Japanese Americans during World War II. But on the issue of reparations, few could offer any concrete suggestions, but many felt that some form of redress was due.

The question as to whether or not these editorials will produce any favorable public opinion toward redress for the former internees remains to be answered.

New York Times

The *New York Times*, in an editorial March 1 entitled, "How to Atone for 'War Hysteria,'" said that the CWRIC's conclusions were "not novel," noting that as early as 1945, Eugene Rostow wrote that the internment was motivated by "ignorant race prejudice, not facts."

The *Times*, however, pointed out, "What is news, and important, is that an arm of Government has finally condemned this sad chapter of history."

Regarding reparations, the *Times* felt that some form of "symbolic atonement" is due, noting:

"Witnesses before the commission were split over the feasibility of individual reparations; it has deferred any proposals to a later report. In our view, symbolic atonement would be most appropriate—like a scholarship fund for Japanese American students. An even more important way to make amends would be to set forth principles against a recurrence of the tragedy. These could hold the nation to an ideal for which many Americans thought they fought in World War II: that the rights of citizenship in no way depend on race or ancestry."

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 2 that the Commission's study 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, now sit 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 recom-

mendation 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 interning 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 morbid obsession with the past. But if reasonably employed, backward glances 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 yellow. That is the enduring lesson of the relocation and internment of Japanese Americans."

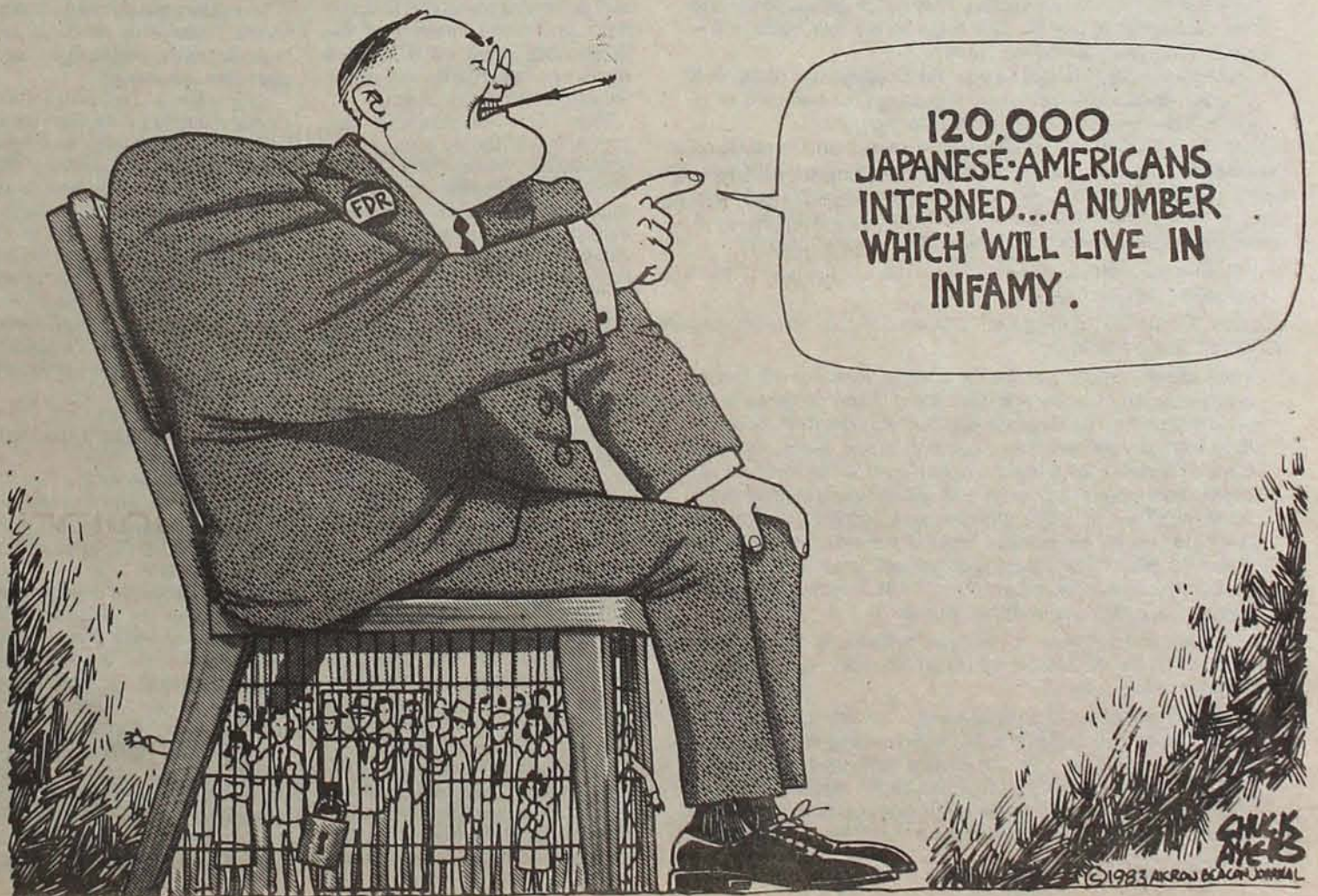
In Ohio, the *Akron Beacon Journal* published a cartoon by artist Chuck Ayers on Feb. 28 depicting President Franklin D. Roosevelt sitting atop imprisoned Nikkei (below) and saying: "120,000 Japanese Americans interned...a number that will live in infamy."

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 Nikkei committed no acts of espionage or sabotage during World War II and that German and Italian Americans were not interned en masse) 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 is to be done about it."

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Used by Permission—Akron Beacon Journal



CWRIC Report: Economic Loss

(Part II)

The Impact of Evacuation

Evacuees repeatedly pointed out that they had had little time in which to settle their affairs:

We had about two weeks, I recall, to do something. Either lease the property or sell everything.²⁴

While in Modesto, the final notice for evacuation came with a four day notice.²⁵

We were given eight days to liquidate our possessions.²⁶

I remember how agonizing was my despair to be given only about six days in which to dispose of our property and personal possessions.²⁷

Testimony emphasized that the governmental safeguards were never entirely successful; they began late, and information about the programs was never widely disseminated among evacuees; the evacuees also distrusted even a quasi-governmental body. The protection and management of the property and personal many evacuees left behind was inadequate. Businessmen were forced to dispose of their inventory and business at distress prices. It was difficult for evacuees to get reasonable prices in a hostile marketplace. Individuals sold their personal belongings in a buyer's market, realizing only a fraction of their worth.

The makeshift warehouses which evacuees used—homes, garages and other structures—were vandalized; the goods frequently stolen or destroyed. Often those who had agreed to serve as caretakers for the evacuees' property mulcted them in various ways. Some who had found tenants for their property discovered, to their sorrow and financial loss, that the promised rent never appeared or that tenants did not continue the previous land use; many disposed of evacuees' property as their own, or simply abandoned it.

The evacuees' losses mounted as their exclusion from the West Coast lengthened. Some evacuees became aware of the destruction of their property while they were still in relocation centers; others only discovered the full extent of their losses upon their return home. The loss of time, of potential and of property were to many of the evacuees irreparable blows—financial blows from which many never wholly recovered.

Agriculture and Fishing

The greatest impact of the mass exclusion and evacuation was felt in agriculture, where the Nikkei's economic contribution was concentrated. In 1940, 45% of those gainfully employed among the 112,353 persons of Japanese descent living in the three Pacific Coastal states were engaged in growing crops. Another 18% were employed in wholesaling, retailing, and transporting food products. Census figures show that nearly two-thirds of the work force directly depended upon agriculture and that in the three West Coast states, the value of the 6,118 farms operated by Nikkei was \$72,600,000 with an estimated \$6 million worth of equipment in use.²⁸

These farms represented 2.2% of the number and value of all farms in the three West Coast states, but only 4% of all land in farms, and 1.5% of all crop land harvested. The average farm was roughly 42 acres; 84% were in California.²⁹ These figures give a misleading indication of the importance of Nikkei farming. The average value per acre of all farms in 1940 was \$37.94; that of Nikkei farms was \$279.96. Three out of every four acres of evacuee farm land were under cultivation, while only one out of every four acres of total farm land was planted in crops.³⁰ Fruit, truck and specialty crops predominated. Much of their acreage was planted and harvested two or more times a year.³¹ In California the Nikkei dominated the wholesale and retail distribution of fruits and vegetables. In Los Angeles County \$16 million of the annual \$25 million flower market business was in Nikkei hands.³²

When the Japanese arrived in the United States they were at the bottom of the economic ladder. Gradually they saved money and were able to rent or indirectly purchase cheap land. By working hard, living frugally and with family cooperation, they were able to increase their acreage. The impact of evacuation is made more poignant by the fact that it cut short the life and strength of the immigrants, frequently destroying the fruit of years of effort to overcome grindingly adverse Depression conditions. Mary Tsukamoto described the yearly economic cycle many farmers followed, especially those around Florin, California:

This was important, to have time to bring in their crops. The money that they had borrowed from the stores and shipping companies was a tremendous burden. They had to depend on the crop and the harvest to pay for their debts before they could be free again. Each year this was the pattern.

They had struggled hard through the Depression to come out of it, gradually some of them were beginning to pay off their mortgages. Many people still had mortgages to pay.³³

Others also spoke of just beginning to recover from the effects of the Depression at the time they were forced to leave the West Coast. The west's expanding economy had enabled many to purchase new equipment or lease additional land and, in general, to raise their standard of living. Henry Sakai's father had been a successful businessman:

He farmed during the Depression, and then he lost it all. [I]t was too late to start over again.³⁴

Clarence Nishizu told of the gains his father and family had made after the Depression in which:

[the] farmer receive [d] 25¢ for a lug of tomatoes all packed, neatly selected as to size and color. I had to stay on the farm and help on the farm. I had to go through those days we were too poor to have tractors—we had only proud horses and mules. However, toward the end of the thirties, I began to get [a] foothold... I had two tractors, several trucks and pickups and was just beginning to make headway by using machinery in farming. I [had] just bought a new K5 Internatkon Truck and a used 1941 Chevrolet Sedan for \$650.00 and loaded it on the new truck in Springfield, Ohio and arrived home on December 5, 1941. Two days later, Pearl Harbor was bombed and the war started.³⁵

One evacuee had followed in his father's footsteps as a commercial fisherman working the coastal waters off Monterey. He described their struggle to keep their boat:

We built one of the first purse seiners... in 1929 just prior to the Great Depression of the 30's. My father retired and I struggled during those years to keep the finance company from repossessing our boat as not only our family but twelve crew members and their families depended on the continuing operation of the boat. Because of the changes in the industry, I sold the boat in 1935 and

began to charter various vessels. The purse-seine net was my investment in the business and at that time valued around \$8,000. Today the same net would cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000... Every cent I owned was invested in my fishing equipment, and I had to store it in the family garage knowing it would deteriorate and be worthless within a few years.³⁶

For many evacuees the most immediate, painful loss was their profit from what promised to be a bumper crop in 1942. The parents of Jack Fujimoto lost the proceeds from an abundant crop of cucumbers and berries which they were unable to harvest before evacuation in May. Instead, the caretaker benefitted from the hard work of this couple who had tilled the soil without much success until then. The Fujimotos never heard from the caretaker.³⁷

Hiroshi Kamei recounted:

My family's greatest economic loss was loss of standing crops. We had several acres of celery just about ready for harvest... Several weeks after our evacuation, the price of celery jumped up to about \$5 or \$6 a crate.³⁸

Another described how he had worked on his farm until he was evacuated, but his crop had been harvested by strangers and he himself received no return for his labor and time.³⁹

The white growers and shippers who expanded in the wake of the evacuation did very well in 1942. The managing secretary of the Western Growers Protective Association summed up matters at the end of the year:

A very great dislocation of our industry occurred when the Japanese were evacuated from Military Zones one and two in the Pacific Coast Areas, and although as shipping groups these dislocations were not so severe the feeding of the cities in close proximity to large Japanese truck farm holdings was considerable and shortages in many commodities developed and prices skyrocketed to almost unheard of values. This, coupled with increased buying power in practically every district of the United States, also brought to the growers and shippers most satisfactory prices on almost every commodity shipped from California and Arizona... 40

For many families who owned nurseries, evacuation occurred near one of the richest days in the flower business—Mother's Day, which accounts for one-fifth of the annual sale of flowers. With the Mother's Day crop about to be harvested, evacuation upon short notice caused obvious financial hardship:

The hardest thing to lose was the full 1942 Mother's Day crop of flowers which [had been] in process from Christmas time.⁴¹

When No. 9066 evacuation came, most of the nurseries, with Mother's Day crop before them, were left with very precarious arrangements, or abandoned.⁴²

Many evacuees who had been in the flower and nursery business told similar stories. Heizo Oshima described the voluntary evacuation of one community of Japanese families in floriculture around Richmond, El Cerrito and San Pablo:

The evacuation of the Japanese in the Richmond and El Cerrito area came earlier than the Executive Order 9066. The Issei in this area were ordered to leave in February of '42 because they were posed as a threat to the Standard Oil plant in Richmond... Nisei children remained behind to tend the nurseries... The Japanese in this community were very frightened and confused by the order to evacuate the Issei.⁴³

The Nisei children left in charge of the nurseries were untrained and unaccustomed to handling financial details of the family business. They were at a distinct disadvantage when they had to sell in a market of rock bottom prices. Mary Ishizuka told of the heavy loss suffered by her father, who in 1942 had one of the largest

Puyallup Fair will get monument

PUYALLUP, Wa.—The Puyallup Fair Board reversed itself March 7 and decided a memorial to Japanese Americans interned at the fairgrounds in 1942 will be erected within the fairgrounds, not in the parking lot across the street.

The board unanimously approved the initial proposal by internationally known artist George Tsutakawa of Seattle for a bronze sculpture and plaque to commemorate the internment of people of Japanese ancestry after Japan bombed Pearl Harbor.

"I think it's terrific," said Thomas Takemura, of Puyallup. "We're very, very happy with the decision."

The board last month vetoed a memorial within the fairgrounds because of protest letters, particularly a letter from the American Legion, according to board president Fred Weber. He described the earlier decision to put the memorial in a parking lot as "a consensus of all of us."

But the consensus apparently collapsed in the face of national publicity.

Tsutakawa said last month he would withdraw his sculpture rather than allow it to be erected in the parking lot, where many feared it would be defaced.

Puyallup fair manager Bob Carlson said final wording of the plaque to accompany the sculpture remains to be worked out, but construction of the memorial will begin as soon as possible. The

\$27,000 appropriation for it is to be spent before June 30, he said.

Tsutakawa has planned a bronze abstract sculpture about 10 feet high, depicting people of all ages and races in harmony.

Opposition to Tsutakawa's memorial came last July when the local post of the American Legion passed a resolution claiming that Japanese Americans went to the internment camps "voluntarily" after refusing to relocate in the Midwest. The Legion asserted that relocation was necessary "to protect" the Japanese Americans. The resolution also questioned spending state funds for the memorial while veterans programs are being cut.

Merchants in downtown Puyallup also spoke against the Tsutakawa memorial.

But Emi Somekawa, a Nisei registered nurse, who was interned in Idaho, said supporters of the memorial think the fairgrounds is an appropriate site.

"We want people to know about it, and about the violation of our constitutional rights, so it never can happen again. The constitution couldn't protect us then, but we want it to protect other American citizens in the future."

The JACL PNWDC office had issued to the fair board a rebuttal to the American Legion's resolution. Most notably, the PNWDC office corrected the Legion's belief that Nikkei "voluntarily" went to the internment camps. #

nurseries in Southern California

He had 20 acres of choice land on Wilshire and Sepulveda. He had very choice customers [such] as Will Rogers and Shirley Temple's parents... because he had specimen trees... But wealth and standing did not save my father from being arrested... on the night of December 7, 1941. When... 9066 mandated that all Japanese were to evacuate, we were faced with the awesome task of what to do. And my mother on her own without father, father taken to Missoula, was not able to consult him. We didn't know what to do. You cannot get rid of large nurseries—nursery stock—at this short notice. So what did she do but she gave all of the nursery stock to the U.S. Government, the Veterans Hospital which was adjoining the nursery. It was written up in the local newspaper along with the story of our evacuation. Itemized piece by piece the dollar amount... totalled \$100,000 in 1942.⁴⁴

The loss of hard-earned farm machinery was also very bitter; a Los Angeles witness told his family's story:

The loss, not only in property, but also potential harvest was considerable and all-important to our family. What I remember most was my father who had just purchased a Fordson Tractor for about \$750 a few months prior to the notice.

Imagine his delight, after a lifetime of farming with nothing but a horse, plow, shovel and his bare hands, to finally be able to use such a device. He finally had begun to achieve some success. A dream was really coming true.

He had much to look forward to. Then came the notice, and his prize tractor was sold for a measly \$75.⁴⁵

The exclusion and evacuation seriously disrupted the agricultural economy of California and led the government to exhort those suspected of disloyalty to produce food for war needs until the final moment when they were thrown off their land. The Secretary of Agriculture had established

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CORAM NOBIS FUNDRAISERS—Co-Chairpersons representing the sponsoring organizations of "The Los Angeles Reception in Support of the Writs of Coram Nobis" are (l to r): Fred Fujioka, president of the Japanese American Democratic Club; Koshiro Torii, president of the Little Tokyo Business Assn.; Leslie Furukawa, president of the Japanese American Bar Assn.; Takeo Taiyoshi, chairman of the board of the LTBA; and Cary Nishimoto, governor of the JACL's Pacific Southwest District.

FUNDRAISER

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committed acts of "espionage" were false and distorted.

While the writs of coram nobis are distinguished from the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, which recently issued its report, (and other redress movements), the sponsors of the reception emphasize that the broader significance of the coram nobis effort is that it provides a means to overturn a dangerous precedent which allows the U.S. government to arbitrarily deny people their constitutional rights based upon racism and wartime hysteria.

A group of attorneys from Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle have organized to form the "Committee to Reverse the Japanese American Wartime Cases" for the sole purpose of representing the three petitioners. The attorneys have volunteered thousands of hours of legal services to this cause and will continue to do so in the future. However, as litigation escalates in the coming months, it is projected that case costs will be in the tens of thousands of dollars.

The community is cordially invited to support this historically significant cause. Hirabayashi, Korematsu and Yasui have authorized the Asian Law Caucus, an Oakland-based legal rights foundation, to raise and disburse funds to help defray expenses incurred in the coram nobis litigation.

Contributions are being sought at the levels of Student—\$10.00, Friend—\$35.00, Sponsor—\$100.00, Patron—\$250.00, or any other amounts. All contributions of \$100.00 or more will be acknowledged on the program for the event if the contributions are received by March 21st. The tax-deductible contribution should be made payable to "Asian Law Caucus—Coram Nobis" and mailed c/o Eileen Kurahashi, 808 N. Spring Street, 9th Floor, Los Angeles, California 90012. For further information contact Leslie Furukawa at (213) 627-7727.

In Northern California and the Pacific Northwest, contributions to the coram nobis effort can be sent to local addresses. It should be noted that all contributions will go toward the legal fees for all three cases (Hirabayashi, Korematsu and Yasui). In Northern California, donations made out to the "Asian Law Caucus—Coram Nobis" may be sent to The Committee to Reverse the Japanese American Wartime Cases, 1322 Webster St., Ste. 210, Oakland, Ca. 94612. In the Pacific Northwest, contributions made to the Asian Law Caucus may be sent in care of the Seattle JACL Office, 316 Maynard Ave S., Seattle, Wa. 98104.

U.S.-JAPAN

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However, the Mainichi praised the U.S. for its willingness to, at least, look back at its past errors, in light of Japan's recent schoolbook controversy 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 far 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

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 a

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 fric-

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"The states involved and some federal agencies have already made some modest compensation to victims of the internment. Further compensation will very likely come out of the commission's findings."

"That hardly seems adequate. This country certainly owes a debt to its Japanese Americans, and not only as repayment for this wrong. That group is and has been among our most solid citizens. Even during the war, when they had little reason to serve or even trust the government, many young Japanese Americans in the camps signed loyalty oaths to the United States so they could enlist in a Nisei combat team, which served with Allied forces in Europe and became one of America's most highly decorated combat units."

"If the commission has a lesson for us today, it is to recall the internment hysteria to prevent a repeat of it in the future. Undoing the wrong—after 40 years—is proving much more difficult than prevention."

Moving westward, **The Salt Lake Tribune** said Feb. 27 that the conditions of the 1940s should be taken into consideration when reviewing the evacuation, but the CWRIC's report can serve to prevent such an incident from repeating itself:

"Few people in 1983 would condone the crude property seizure, the wrenching dislocation of families and other hardships 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?"

Because the rights of minorities were severely limited during that era, 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 Tribune, which concluded:

"No doubt many of those whose decisions led to the mass internments and their unwarranted prolongation believed their actions were in the national interest and even for the safety of those uprooted and confined far from their homes. In hindsight, what they did was wrong. But there is little to suggest that they acted from base motives or with cruel intent."

"It is this recognition that normally decent leaders and ordinarily peaceful people can be incited or misled to inflict the gross injustices the report documents, that makes the belated findings both chilling and instructive."

"The commission's work is not so much an official admission that thousands of loyal citizens were brazenly mistreated and their rights flagrantly violated, but is more pointedly an abundantly footnoted plea that in future, analogous situations, the same mass hysteria fueled by underlying prejudices won't prevail once more."

California

Beginning with Northern and Central California, the **Sacramento Bee**, **Fresno Bee** and the **Modesto Bee** all ran the same editorial (because the three are published by McClatchy Newspapers) shortly after the CWRIC released its report on Feb. 24, and, like **The Baltimore Sun**, the editorial pointed out that the newspapers themselves had contributed to the wartime hysteria which led to the internment:

"The net effect of this damning report by a bipartisan commission should be to discredit once and for all the contention, still maintained by many, that the internment was somewhat justified 'under the circumstances.' Even now, a former president of the Native Sons of the Golden West, one of the organizations singled out by the commission for 'political bullying' of ethnic Japanese, dismisses the panel's findings. The racial climate of that time, not only among ordinary bigots but also among a number of respected institutions and public figures—including this newspaper—contributed to the hysteria. That

German-Americans and Italian-Americans were not interned has always stood in telling contrast to the internment of the Japanese."

The editorial added: "Why all this should matter some four decades later derives from the fact that the wrong inflicted on innocent people has never been officially redressed, whether it be in the form of an official apology, in some form of restitution or a combination of both. Moreover, it derives from the fact that, even in times such as now, when we as a nation are unquestionably more enlightened in many ways than a half-century ago, the specter of racism and its potential consequences are not yet extinct."

"It is that ever-present threat, together with the need to right a grievous wrong, that commands our attention to the unfinished business so rightfully resurrected by the commission's report."

The **San Francisco Chronicle** felt that "the mood of today (in America) was not the mood then (during World War II)." The Chronicle added that the "report's accurate hindsight was not available when wartime decisions were made in an atmosphere not of hysteria, the word used in (the CWRIC's) report, but of pervasive fear of attack..."

Noting Japan's World War II attacks on the Malay Peninsula, Hong Kong, Wake and Midway Islands, etc., the Chronicle concluded:

"Given those circumstances, it is little wonder that mistakes, even such gross mistakes as the internment of loyal citizens, were made. Such mistakes occur at any time a nation is involved in a fight for its life. They occur when fear is a dominant force throughout a society. And this, indeed, may be the most valuable lesson to be learned from the detention post-mortem."

"The story is tragic and sad and the nation has now given partial apology. War for survival breeds such tragedies."

Neither the Chronicle nor the **San Francisco Examiner** made any suggestions for redress. The Examiner, of the once anti-Japanese Hearst newspaper chain, offered this comment:

"After a three-year study of that occurrence (the internment), with all of its painful ramifications, the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians has drawn a sobering, shaming picture of a 'grave injustice,' to the end that such denial of rights and due process never will happen again. The nation should make a promise to itself in that respect."

San Jose Mercury

The **San Jose Mercury** had written an editorial on Nov. 22, 1982, prior to the CWRIC's release of its findings. The Mercury felt that some monetary compensation was due:

"It is true that money paid 40 years after an injury will never equate to perfect justice. What is possible, and what Congress should have the courage to do, even in the face of a prolonged economic recession, is to make a substantial acknowledgement of national wrongdoing. Saying we're sorry and letting it go at that is not enough. It is too easy, and it sidesteps the principle that a person has a right to be compensated for injury."

"We have no magic numbers to offer the commission when it meets...to approve some portions of its final report. It would cost the government an estimated \$1.5 billion to give each of the 60,000 internment camp survivors \$25,000; some smaller, but nonetheless substantial, amount would probably do just as well. And we believe reparations should be paid only to camp survivors, not to their estates or to some community organization or foundation. The wrong done was personal; the amends for it should be equally personal."

The Mercury also pointed out the recent reparations made to

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

The **Berkeley Gazette**, in its Feb. 18 issue, recalled that during the war, "Prevailing racial fears and hatred were as common then to Berkeley as they were to most American towns."

The Gazette said that the CWRIC's work is "only a part of what has to be done," adding:

"Just as important, and vastly more difficult than setting up commissions and holding hearings, is the effort by individual 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. Matsui (D-Sacramento) has cautioned Nikkei not to be too optimistic about any immediate action from Congress on reparations. But the Union noted: "...Regardless of whether Congress tackles the issue of reparations or leaves it to the courts..."

Continued on Page



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Controversial judge in Hawaii resigns

HONOLULU—A circuit court judge who was mysteriously injured 17 months ago has resigned from his post, the Honolulu Advertiser reported Mar. 3.

Circuit Judge Harold Shintaku, 55, pointed out that "permanent and irreversible" injuries to his eyesight and hearing were the reasons for his decision to step down.

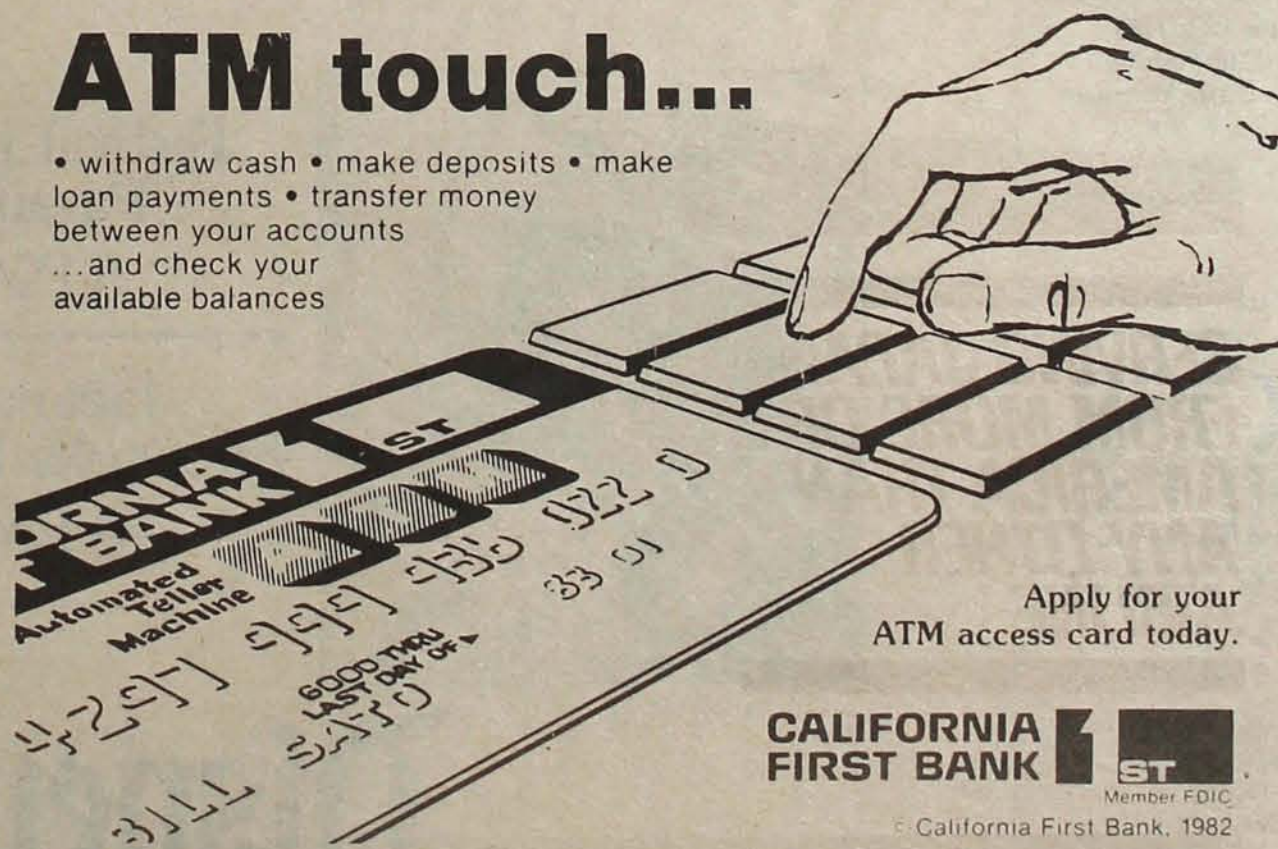
Shintaku had been under fire from a group called Citizens for Improved Judiciary after his controversial acquittal of a man convicted in a double murder. The judge himself had been arrested on charges of drunken driving, to which he subsequently pleaded guilty.

On Oct. 7, 1981, the day after Shintaku was arrested for drunken driving, the judge was found in his Mokuleia beach cottage suffering severe head injuries.

The police have never determined how Shintaku was injured. Shintaku maintained he was assaulted; the police theorized that the judge had attempted to commit suicide.

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U.S.-JAPAN

Continued from Page 3

tion between the two countries.

"Racism against minorities has greatly been toned down in the United States in the face of the angry cries for liberation of the black people. It must be noted, however, that a good many Japanese Americans still encounter discrimination in one form or another, thus racism is still deeply rooted in American society. The present trade friction serves to inflame the racism against the Japanese and Japanese Americans.

"Norman Mineta, a Japanese American member of the U.S. House of Representatives, visited Japan recently and was quoted as saying that 'fourth-generation Japanese' Americans are called 'Japs' in school and that speeches highly discriminative against Japan are heard in House plenary sessions."

"To admit the blunders committed in the past is one way to learn the lessons of history. This way one becomes wiser and makes better decisions in the future. The report, appropriately titled 'Personal Justice Denied,' serves as a starting point for our two nations to make further efforts to repudiate racism."

The Daily Yomiuri

The Yomiuri also commented on the CWRIC's findings on Feb. 26, and like the Mainichi, it praised the U.S. also:

"Reading the report leaves one with mixed feelings. One has to ask why it took the U.S.

38 long years after the war to compile this report. Nearly half of the 120,000 U.S. citizens of Japanese ancestry relocated and interned are already dead. We have no way of conveying to them the joy of vindicated honor and restored rights.

"At the same time, the reader has to appreciate the virtues and strength of U.S. democracy indicated by the fact that even though it was late in the day, the Americans looked back on their past misdeeds and passed a fair and frank judgment on this 'black mark' in America's history. We know no instance of a communist regime or dictatorship acknowledging past injustices."

The Yomiuri also felt that after the war, Nikkei have attained some degree of success in the area of social status. However, U.S. hostility toward Japan still exists, so the Mainichi noted:

"Japan and the U.S. have drawn closer together since the war, but it cannot yet be said that prejudice against Japan has been wiped out.

"Compare Japan with France, for example. Although Japan maintains closer ties with the U.S. in both defense and trade, the attitudes of the U.S. Congress and public toward Japan are much harsher than toward France.

"We propose that the U.S. use the above report not only as the basis for self-reflection on past errors but also as a foundation for building up better Japan-U.S. relations in the

future."

The Asahi Evening News briefly commented on the CWRIC report, and said on Feb. 28, "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."

Japan Times

The Japan Times said that the CWRIC's findings offer "a precious lesson to leaders of Japan."

The Times commented on the CWRIC's views on the use of the term "concentration camp":

"...By the same token, the (CWRIC) report corrected the mislabeling of the war relocation center(s) as 'concentration camp(s)' as of 'the phrase, concentration camp,' says the report, 'summons up images and ideas which are inaccurate and unfair.' Indeed, there is a categorical difference between the Nazi concentration camp and the relocation camp. The former was designed for the sole purpose of wholesale, physical destruction of individuals in one category. The American version, on the other hand, was a device for accommodating persons removed from a certain area.

"In this respect, even the commission report appears inadequate in describing the true nature of the evacuation program. It gives the impression that 120,000 persons were confined within the relocation centers until the end of the war. Actually, from early 1943, the evacuees were en-

couraged to leave the camps for the Midwest and the Eastern Seaboard for employment. And many younger people responded, discovering 'the rest of America,' that is, the regions other than the three West Coast states."

On the issue of reparations, the Times felt that perhaps the CWRIC was "wise" in not recommending payments at this time:

"The commission report, wisely, avoided making references 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 facts of the past.

"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 dif-

ficulties."

"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 of the government. It, in fact, offers a precious lesson to leaders of Japan."

U.S.-Asia Institute probes media topics

WASHINGTON—"The Communications Revolution: Key to U.S.-Asia Relations" will be the focus of a conference co-sponsored by the U.S. Asia Institute and the U.S. Department of State on April 21-22.

Topics will include: The Current State of Policymaking in the U.S. and Asia; The Domestic Communications Network; Changing Communications Markets in East Asia and the U.S. and its Legal Implications; International Cooperation in Communications Development; and Views for the Future of Communications.

Speakers will include Secretary of State George Shultz, FCC Chair Mark Fowler, Undersecretary of Commerce Lionel Olmer and Asst. Secretary of State for East Asia Paul Wolfowitz.

For more info call (202) 466-6124.

EDITORIALS Continued from Page 4

the commission has performed a valuable service. It started the process of a long-overdue apology and has reminded Americans how easily one innocent group of people can be made scapegoats, even in our democratic society."

Southern California

Of all the editorials from the Southern California newspapers, perhaps the most unique is the one by **The Register**, based in the mostly conservative Orange County area. The Register had been one of the few newspapers (perhaps the only one) which wrote against the internment of Nikkei during the war.

In 1942, co-publisher R.C. Hoiles and editor Pete Cooley were critical of the evacuation policies and ran anti-internment articles as the government's program was carried out.

In an editorial on March 2, The Register recalled Hoiles' "lonely stand" against the internment. Quoting an Oct. 14, 1942 editorial by Hoiles, The Register noted:

"Few, if any, ever believed that evacuation of the Japanese was constitutional. It was a result of emotion and fright rather than being in harmony with the Constitution and the inherent rights that belong to all citizens.

"...We should make every effort possible to correct the error

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Circulation: Tomi Hoshizaki, Mitsuko Sakai
Typesetting: Mary Imon. Mailing: Mark Saito

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as rapidly as possible. It would seem that convicting people of disloyalty to our country without having specific evidence against them is too foreign to our way of life and too close akin to the kind of government we are fighting. If we are not willing to run any risks and cannot have faith in humanity and regard people innocent until they are proved guilty, we are on the road to losing our democracy."

The Register's recent editorial pointed out that Hoiles, who died in 1970, was "a crusty individualist who took the ideas of limited government, personal freedom and the rights of individuals seriously. He tried to look at people as individuals rather than as members of a group or race. He was suspicious of government power. Right or wrong, diplomatic or painfully blunt, he had the integrity to follow his ideas to conclusions he believed logical and the courage to stand against the tide in expressing them."

The Register then concluded:

"We like to hope that his spirit still permeates this newspaper, though he passed to (we trust) a better place in 1970. He would probably not have been surprised that it took the federal government so long to admit its mistakes and outrages of 1942. And he would probably urge us to keep our suspicions intact as we view government's antics today."

"We will, R.C. We will."

The *Los Angeles Times* on Feb. 27 said this of reparations to Nikkei:

"The nation owes a debt to its wronged citizens that must be paid. The nation also owes an obligation to itself to understand why an injustice on so large a scale occurred with so little protest."

As for the Aleuts, the *Times* added, "At long last, they too deserve compensation."

The *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* commented upon both the CWRIC's report and the recent coram nobis petitions that were filed by Gordon Hirabayashi, Fred Korematsu and Min Yasui.

In its March 1 editorial, the *Herald Examiner* said that the CWRIC's report "is both heartbreaking and ominous" and that the Commission found the internment to be based on "racism, war hysteria and failed political leadership."

Regarding the coram nobis petitions of Hirabayashi, Korematsu and Yasui, the *Herald Examiner* urged a reversal of those Supreme Court decisions:

"Not only for the Nikkei, but for all Americans, the high court should bury forever this dangerous threat."

The *Long Beach Press-Telegram* made this comment on the CWRIC report on Feb. 28:

"The commission report makes its points in a calm, scholarly way that should be persuasive where some earlier, more emotional critics of the internment policy aroused only hostility. And since the commission membership covered the political spectrum from Congressman Robert F. Drinan to Daniel Lungren, it can be hoped that the report will reach—and touch—many Americans who might otherwise not think much about its subject."

Regarding reparations, the *Press-Telegram* said:

"It may not be so important that compensation be paid to the victims of the outrage—although that would be a tangible and possibly healing expression of shame—as that white America generally come to understand how its own racism fueled the injustice. Only if Americans recognize that disease in the body politic can they hope to prevent it from again spreading in time of crisis."

Seattle, Hawaii

The *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* said March 7 that the CWRIC was "absolutely right" in concluding that the internment was a "grave injustice" done to American citizens and resident aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The *Post-Intelligencer*, while it offered no suggestion for redress, concluded:

"Even great nations and great leaders, like President Franklin D. Roosevelt, are capable of terrible mistakes. The final, and perhaps most painful, measure of greatness is what is done about them when they're uncovered."

The *Honolulu Advertiser* said Feb. 25 that some kind of restitution is in order, but left it up to the CWRIC to determine the form and dollar amount.

"For the moment, however, the United States government is taking the first steps toward a formal apology for incarcerating innocent Americans. Congressional acceptance of the Internment Commission's findings would be a significant step," concluded the *Advertiser*.

Ed. Note: The PC will occasionally run other editorials it receives from readers across the country. The Editor extends his appreciation to the many readers who contributed to this article.

6—PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, March 18, 1983

Letters

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

● CWRIC Report

Editor:

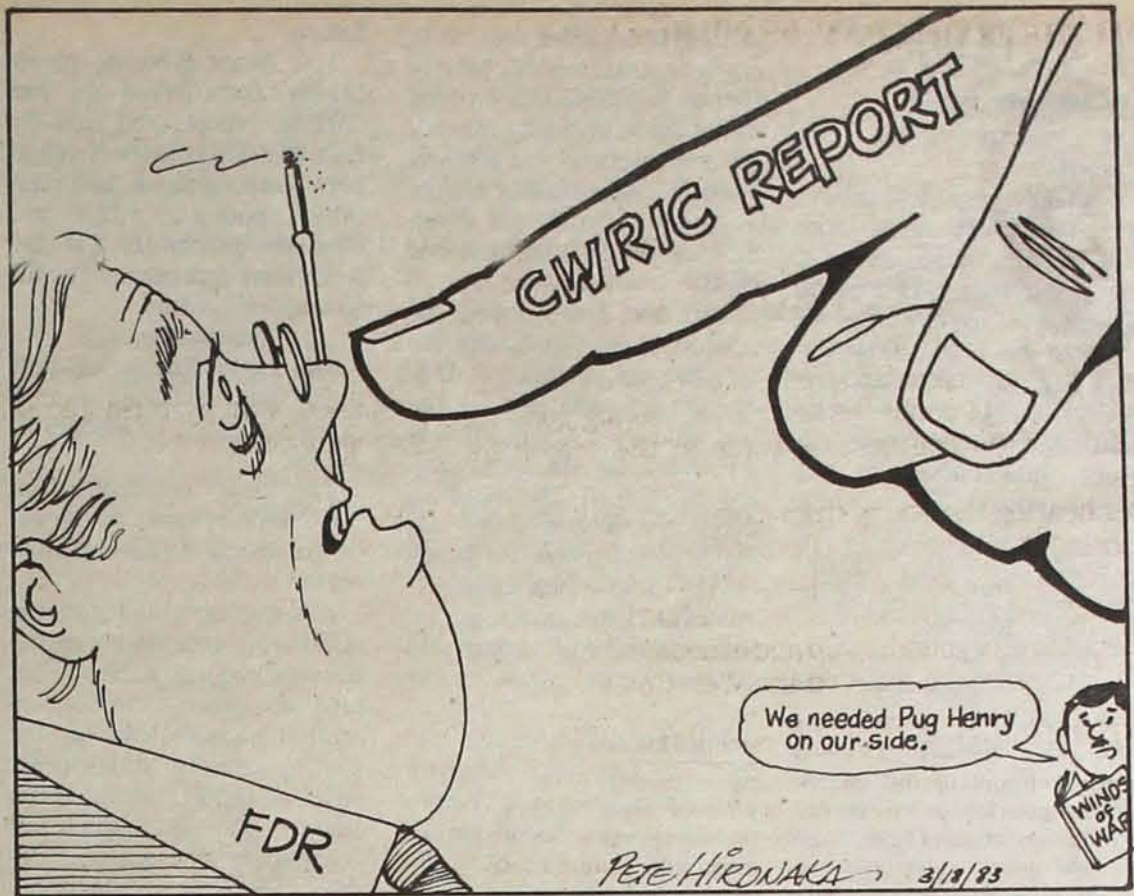
Your editorial in the *Pacific Citizen* (March 4) makes reference to the report on the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians with a comment, "...some Nikkei might feel that the CWRIC report really doesn't contain anything 'new' since much of the information in it has been documented in several history books."

That may be true but the real significance of the report is the fact that it is the first and only report of an official federal government investigation of the evacuation and internment experience. As such the report carries immeasurably more weight than any previous publication on the subject. It undoubtedly will serve as the basic reference to which scholars will turn when they study this episode in our history. Public school history textbooks will also rely heavily on the report as a reference for the evacuation and internment experience.

In addition, the work of the Commission is a positive example of the democratic process in action whereby, a bi-partisan commission investigates and reports on a grievous national mistake of the past.

Lastly, I doubt that any previous publication on this subject could serve as the basis for any meaningful restitution.

WALTER SAKAI
Portland, Or.



● However...

Editor:

The report summary of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, dated Feb. 24, states in part:

"The camps were surrounded by barbed wire and guarded by military police..."

"The promulgation of Executive Order 9066 was not justified by military necessity... The broad historical causes which shaped these decisions were race prejudice,

war hysteria and a failure of political leadership..."

The historic plaque No. 850 dedicated on April 14, 1973 by the Manzanar Committee and the Japanese American Citizens League (supported by hundreds of signatures of survivors on letters and petitions) reads as follows:

"In the early part of World War II, 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were interned in relocation centers by Executive Order 9066 issued on February 19, 1942."

"Manzanar, the first of ten such concentration camps was bounded by barbed wire and guard towers confining 10,000 persons, the majority being American citizens."

"May the injustices and humiliation suffered here as a result of hysteria, racism and economic exploitation never emerge again." So tell me, what else is new?

SUE KUNITOMI EMBREY
Los Angeles, Ca.

From JACL's District Youth Reps:

Common Knowledge

By MARC NARASAKI
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 areas of drug abuse 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 become involved with drugs are multifaceted and interrelated. A discussion of the many factors, their varying aspects, and all of the interrelationships extends beyond the scope of this article. Therefore, the present discussion will focus on how "significant others" and peer groups influence youth in their decisions to become involved with drug usage. 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 outside of the immediate family or household. They are people whom a youth admires or emulates. Usually they are family friends or just acquaintances. In fact a youth does not even have to meet or know the significant other personally. The teenager may have seen a drug peddler on the streets and noticed that he seemed to be very popular. The youth may desire to be like the drug dealer since he seemed to be very popular and appeared to be well off, financially.

Some drug dealers solicit the aid of teenagers to distribute and sell their commodities. These dealers try to exploit the youth. Youth who work for the dealers typically receive small quantities of drugs to use personally and may keep a very small percentage of the profits. Most importantly the youth receives recognition from his customers, giving him a feeling of importance. These youth are not cognizant of the fact that the dealers are using them. For example, the dealer prefers not to run the risk of being arrested and imprisoned for several months to 20 years or more depending on the jurisdiction, type and amount of illegal substances, etc. If, the teenager is caught and incarcerated he will be released once he attains legal adult age (17 to 21 years depending on the state).

Family friends are also significant others and can influence young minds. Take the business man that visits one's home and must drink alcohol to relax or enjoy himself. Then there is the family friend that drinks a bit too much and loses control. Youths observe the drinking patterns of adults. They realize

that alcohol makes a person feel good. Youths feel that they are entitled to the same privileges as adults.

Peer Pressure

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) shall be considered a peer group. In most cases peers do not physically coerce members of their group to drink alcohol and smoke cigarettes. Peer groups are more likely to employ psychological force, such as acceptance versus ostracism. They will challenge other teens to drink or smoke and if he/she will not comply the teen will be shunned by the peer group. The group may label the youth as a "straight" or some diminutive title. Quite a few youths take up these habits as a form of rebellion or defiance of their parents. Others seek out peers that drink and smoke since they are perceived as being mature. Drinking alcohol and smoking are recognized as adult habits. Teenagers are easily impressed by those individuals that appear to be mature. Two influential forces were discussed, significant others and peer groups. Of these two factors peer pressure is the most influential to youth.

Family therapy used in conjunction with residential treatment will become the prevalent mode of treatment for drug abusers. Residential treatment centers typically provide 24 hour live-in care, utilizing support services such as individual and group counseling, or maybe even chemotherapy. These centers are fairly successful at helping the drug abuser withdraw from his/her physical and/or psychological dependence on drugs. After being "cured" the ex-addict returns to the same environment in which he/she developed the addiction. Some sort of support group must be "outside" of the treatment center to help the person resist the temptation of further involvement with drugs.

One of the best support groups is the family. Families should participate in a drug user's treatment program, i.e. attend family therapy sessions while the drug user is in residential treatment. Family therapy will aid in opening the lines of communication and will help to clarify issues, such as, why the youth turned to using drugs. Most Nikkei will be too ashamed and embarrassed to seek help and to admit that their child is causing problems that they can not handle. The child will definitely bring shame upon the family if he/she is arrested and incarcerated. Ignoring the illegal behaviors will not help. Parents should seek professional help as soon as they notice a typical behavior patterns, e.g. drastic changes in eating habits, lethargy, irritability, etc.

Drug abuse is a phenomenon of society, which dates back to the beginning of society and further. The abolishment of drug abuse is not feasible, but coping with it is.

Ed. Note: More "Women's Concerns" and "Youth Concerns" articles will appear in future issues of the PC, as they come in.



Denver, Colo.

The report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, released Feb. 24 after a year and a half of work, shows beyond doubt the wisdom of having gone the commission route in the search for redress.

After hearing testimony from more than 700 witnesses 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 rounding up and evacuating the 110,000 ethnic Japanese who lived on the West Coast, that "ra-

CWRIC REPORT Continued from Page 2

arm production goals for 1942, and the Japanese farmers of California had been expected to produce over 40% of all truck crops.²⁴ It was sufficiently critical to the government that the evacuees produce as much as possible, that continued crop production became a measure of loyalty.²⁵ Tom C. Clark, Chief of the Civilian Staff, Western Defense Command, declared on March 10, 1942:

There can be no doubt that all persons who wish to show their loyalty to this country should continue farming operation to the fullest extent.²⁶

Three days later Clark was no longer equating crop production with vacuee loyalty. Crop neglect or damage had been elevated to an act of sabotage:

[I]t would be most helpful if you would advise the Japanese [in Hood River County] that they are merely damaging themselves when they fail to take care of their orchards. In addition to this, any failure to do so might be considered as sabotage and subject them to severe penalties.²⁷

Witnesses recalled the government's insistence that they continue to farm (with evacuation imminent) or be charged with sabotage:

With the beginning of the war, we not only had to terminate our basket business, but we lost all financial investments in the asparagus farm as well. However, we were forced to continue farming with no financial gain because the government stated that any neglect on our part would be considered an act of sabotage.²⁸

A gentleman... wanted to harvest a small strawberry crop. He wanted 24 hours. He came to me [a U.S. Employment Service Employee assigned to the Federal Reserve Bank] and asked if I could get some kind of time deferral. I could not. So another frustration, he plowed his crop under. The following day I found out that the FBI had picked him up and he had been jailed because he had committed an act of sabotage.²⁹

Shigeo Wakamatsu told how the Issei truck farmers of the Puyallup Valley in Washington responded to the regulation to continue crop production:

By the middle of May, when the valley folks were sent to the assembly center, the telephone peas were waist high and strung, the pole beans were staked, early radishes and green onions were ready for the market, strawberries were starting to ripen and the lettuce had been transplanted.

Not much is known how the crops fared in the harvest nor what prices were obtained, but the Issei 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.³²

(To Be Continued)

Footnotes

24. Testimony, Mitsuo Usui, Los Angeles, Aug. 5, 1981, p. 26.
25. Testimony, Elsie Hashimoto, Los Angeles, Aug. 5, 1981, p. 139.
26. Testimony, George Matsumoto, San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1981, p. 112.
27. Testimony, Tom Hayase, San Francisco, Aug. 11, 1981, p. 127.
28. U.S. Department of the Interior, *People in Motion: The Postwar Adjustment of the Evacuated Japanese Americans* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, undated [circa 1947], pp. 57-59).
29. *Ibid.*; Adon Poli, *Japanese Farm Holdings on the Pacific Coast* (Davis, CA: University of California at Davis, College of Agriculture, December 1944) (CWRIC 14405-34).
30. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., *Final Report of the Participation of the Farm Security Administration in the Evacuation Program of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, March 15, 1942 through May 31, 1942* [hereafter "Final Report of FSA"] (CWRIC 4540-74).
31. Laurence I. Hewes, Jr., *Supplemental Report of the Participation of the Farm Security Administration in the Evacuation Program of the Wartime Civil Control Administration, Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army in Military Area Number 2, June 1, 1942 through August 8, 1942* [hereafter "Supplemental Report of FSA"] (CWRIC 11594-608).
32. Masakazu Iwata, "The Japanese Immigrants in California Agriculture," *Agricultural History*, vol. 36, Jan. 1962, pp. 33-34.
33. Testimony, Mary Tsukamoto, San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1981, p. 79.
34. Testimony, Henry Sakai, Los Angeles, August 4, 1981, p. 234.
35. Written testimony, Clarence Nishizu, Los Angeles, Aug. 4, 1981.
36. Unsolicited testimony, Fred Manaka, Long Beach, CA.
37. Testimony, Jack Fujimoto, Los Angeles, Aug. 5, 1981, p. 60.
38. Testimony, Hiroshi Kamei, Los Angeles, Aug. 6, 1981, p. 243.
39. Testimony, Mike Umeda, San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1981, p. 124.
40. Report of managing secretary of the Western Growers Protective Association, Dec. 1942, reprinted in Morton Grodzins, *Americans Betrayed* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949), p. 59.
41. Testimony, Vernon Yoshioka, Los Angeles, Aug. 6, 1981, p. 111.
42. Testimony, Heizo Oshima, San Francisco, Aug. 13, 1981, p. 122.
43. *Ibid.* pp. 120-21.
44. Testimony and written testimony, Mary Ishizuka, Los Angeles, Aug. 5, 1981, p. 231.
45. Testimony and written testimony, Jack Fujimoto, Los Angeles, Aug. 5, 1981, p. 59.
46. Final Report of FSA, pp. 5-6.
47. Memo, James F. van Loben Sels to Tom C. Clark, Coordinator, Enemy Alien Control, WDC, Feb. 23, 1942; letter, Clark to T.M. Bunn, Salinas Valley Exchange, March 12, 1942; letter, Clark to Harold J. Ryan, Agricultural Resources and Production Committee, Los Angeles County Defense Council, March 10, 1942, DOJ 146-13-7-2-0 (CWRIC 12067: 12078; 12075).
48. Letter, Clark to Ryan, March 10, 1942, DOJ (CWRIC 12075).
49. Letter, Clark to C.D. Nickelsen, County Judge, Hood River, Oregon, March 13, 1942, DOJ Report (CWRIC 12086).
50. Testimony, Dick Nishi, San Francisco, Aug. 12, 1981, p. 121.
51. Testimony, Ben Yoshioka, Chicago, Sept. 22, 1981, p. 128.
52. Testimony, Shigeo Wakamatsu, Chicago, Sept. 23, 1981, p. 68.

Lifting the Stigma of 'Disloyalty'

cial prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership" was responsible, and a "grave injustice" had been done.

Of course those of us who were the victims knew that an injustice had been done, and we believed that race prejudice, war hysteria and failure of political leadership were responsible.

But it is one thing for us to make these charges on the basis of our feelings, and a totally different thing to have these charges made after thorough investigation by a high level Commission approved by Congress, appointed jointly by Congress and the President, and provided with tax funds with which to carry out its mission. The Commission report has a credibility that cannot be challenged.

One point emerging from the Commission report that needs stressing has to do with the violence that was done to the American justice system by the Evacuation. The basic American principle is that a person is considered innocent until proven guilty. In violation of this principle, the government in 1942 accused an entire ethnic group of suspected disloyalty and imprisoned it until its individual members could prove their innocence. Further, the U.S. Supreme Court found such action proper. A reversal of this finding may be the most important goal to be sought as a result of the report.

The Commission was given two responsibilities by

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani



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 about the radius of Fifth and Jackson, stopping into various food and gift shops, making a few purchases here and there—nothing bulky since we had to fly back home. We were properly impressed by the magnificent Buddhist temple from which a happy wedding party was then emerging into the glorious sunlight. For lunch we certainly weren't going to have any *yo-shoku*, so we stopped into a promising-looking restaurant called simply (as we recall) "Kyo"—as in Kyoto. 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 gleaming showpieces, riding extremely low to the ground as the front end seemed to be saucily undulating. 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 underside.

WE WERE ALSO impressed by the proliferation of Vietnamese business enterprises along this strip: fast-food shops, an ice cream parlor, mini-markets, and so on. It was obvious that these (comparatively) newly-arrived people certainly were not letting any grass grow 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 we had long figured was bound to happen one of these days: a fast-food operation featuring Japanese fare. It was called "Happi House" featuring, among other things, various types of *teri-yaki* servings, *udon*, white or "beef" rice, Chinese-style chicken salad, green tea, 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 Towers, the residence for Issei. But I was the only Asian customer; all the others were *hakuji*s, young and old. We understand that "Happi House" has other places in the immediate environs.

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

Congress: To determine whether an injustice had been done by the Evacuation, and if so, to recommend the form of redress.

The Commission has now discharged the first responsibility. So far, it is silent on the second and small wonder. How does anyone reach a decision as to an equitable and politically acceptable form of redress, four decades after the event, when the injustice was so gross as to defy recompense?

News reports out of Washington indicate the Commission will make some sort of recommendation before it is dissolved later this spring. It is easy to imagine that the commissioners are torn between the desire to do the right thing, and the importance of doing the practical thing. The practical thing has to do with the fact that any monetary redress would have to be approved by Congress when staggering federal budget deficits are being projected for years into the future.

Whatever the Commission decides to do, it has done the nation a great service already by unveiling the root causes of a tragic national error—the omission of human and legal safeguards, and the commission of human and legal wrongs.

The Commission's report is a fair and thorough document that should lift for all time the lingering stigma of disloyalty that has clouded the lives of the Japanese American minority. #

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 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 *nihongo* as well as in English. The Buddhist Church is just a block away, thus providing the community a choice, especially for the Issei, of seeking either of two paths—to the One God of all.

All in all, it's a nice place. Indeed. #

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San Jose fetes 60th anniversary

By PHIL MATSUMURA

SAN JOSE—Over 900 attended the banquet commemorating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the San Jose JACL Chapter on Feb. 19 at the Hotel Le Baron ballroom and heard keynote speaker Judge William Marutani of Philadelphia address questions on the internment of 1942.

Judge Marutani spoke on the experiences and the reactions of the evacuees as extracted from the actual testimony of some 800 who testified before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians hearings several years ago.

Later, citing a provision in the United States Constitution, more specifically, the Bill of Rights, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the right of the people to petition the government for redress and grievance, he stated that what happened to the Issei and the Nisei would justify the exercise of this portion of the First Amendment and that, like all laws, it is not self-executed.

Someone has to get behind it and bring life into it and people who care about the constitution and what this great nation stands for, must join together to meet the great debt of honor that our nation owes us.

Judge Marutani called on the audience for a common joint effort of all to redeem the honor that remains tarnished and destroyed so that those many thousands who suffered would not have suffered in vain.

The overflow crowd was greeted by Rep. Norman Mineta, (D-San Jose), the evening's Master of Ceremonies. Congressman Mineta introduced the many public officials in attendance including members of the State Senate, the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors, the San Jose City Council and the judiciary.

Among the list of distinguished visiting JACLers were the national president, Floyd Shimomura and a host of national, district and local chapter officers. Greeting and resolutions were presented to the chapter by Senator Dan McCorquodale (state), Chairperson Rebecca Morgan (county) and Major Tom McEnery (city) and Floyd Shimomura (national JACL).

Following dinner, the 1983 chapter officers and Board of Directors for the terms 1983-84 were installed by Ron Wakabayashi, the national Executive Director of the JACL. In the annual message to the Chapter, the 1983 President Wayne Tanda asked that all

JACLers "continue the honest fight to assure the liberties and rights of future generations." He also presented a check of \$3,000 to National JACL president Shimomura as San Jose's contribution to the redress campaign fund.

San Jose JACL has had 29 presidents during its 60 years span and 24 past presidents were present at the celebration and a recognition plaques were presented to them with Floyd Shimomura doing the honors. Those present were:

Shigeo Masunaga (1936, 37, 42, 45, 51); Phil Matsumura (1938, 55, 56, 57); Wayne Kanemoto (1939); Roy Ozawa (1941); Henry Kiyomura (1946); Eiichi Sakauye (1947, 61); Henry Hamasaki (1948); Esau Shimizu (1949); S. Ruth Hashimoto (1950); Akira Shimoguchi (1952); Sam Tanase (1953); Tom Mitsuyoshi (1954); Harry Ishigaki (1958); Norman Mineta (1959, 60); Dr. Tom Taketa (1962, 63); Henry Uyeda (1964, 65); Karl Kinaga (1966, 67, 68); James N. Ono (1969, 70); Richard T.

Tanaka (1971, 72); Grant Shimizu (1973); Mike Honda (1974, 75, 76); Jan Kurahara Jr. (1977, 78); Judy Niizawa (1980, 81); Wayne Tanda (1982, 83).

In attendance were the past chairmen of the San Jose Jr. JACL, which started in 1965 and disbanded in 1970 as follows:

Shirley (Matsumura) Ota (1965, 66); Sharon Uyeda (1967); Winston Ashizawa (1968); Dale Sasaki (1969). Advisors: Beverly Takeda, Michael Honda and Richard Tanaka. Carolyn Uchiyama, who served in 1970 and also as the convention Queen at the 1968 national convention, was not present.

In appreciation for their many years of dedicated services, a sapphire pin was given to Grant Shimizu and silver pins to Tom and Nadine Yamamoto. Special plaque was presented to Dr. Tokio Ishikawa as the longest active member covering some 55 years and also a posthumous

Continued on Page II

L.A. Mayor to address PSWDC

LOS ANGELES—L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley will address the Japanese American Citizens League at a special meeting of the Pacific Southwest District Council, according to a recent announcement by Cary Nishimoto, PSW District Governor. The keynote issue to be discussed is the role of Japanese Americans in city government.

The event, sponsored by the West Los Angeles JACL Chapter, is set for Friday, March 25, 1983, at 7:00 p.m. at the Little Tokyo Towers dining room, located at 455 E. Third Street in downtown L.A. A buffet dinner will precede the evening address by the Mayor, to be followed by questions and answers.

Reservations can be made by calling Toy Kanegai at (213) 820-3592 or John Saito at (213) 626-4471 by March 21, 1983. Tickets are \$12.00 per person payable in advance. For more information, contact Toy Kanegai.

Hayashi scholarships offered

WASHINGTON—Applications for the annual JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship are now being accepted by the Washington JACL Office, according to Mike Masaoka, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

University graduates who expect to enter an accredited law school this fall (1983 academic year) may obtain application forms and necessary information by writing to: JACL Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship, c/o Washington JACL Office, 1730 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., Suite 204, Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Thomas T. Hayashi Law Scholarship, named in honor of the late New York Nisei attorney and JACL leader, is the only national JACL scholarship which is not administered by JACL National Headquarters but rather by the Eastern District Council, which Tom Hayashi helped to establish in the late 1940's.

Formal applications must be received by the Washington JACL Office no later than July 15, to be considered for this year's scholarship. The award will amount to \$700 for each of three years (based upon satisfactory grades each year) for a total grant of \$2,100.

The scholarship award will be based on the applicant's academic record and extracurricular activities, plus financial need, if any. Consideration of applications will be based on the following priorities: (1) member of JACL or JAYs, or child of a JACL member; (2) any person of Japanese ancestry residing in the United States, and (3) any Asian-American residing in the United States.

Masaoka emphasized that the July 15 deadline for receipt of applications will be strictly observed in order that the Selections Committee, chaired by Dr. Tom Tamaki of Philadelphia, will have an adequate opportunity to review the applications and announce the scholarship winner by September 1.

1983 JACL Membership Rates

Membership fees (after name of Chapter) reflect the 1983 rate for Single and Couple, (s)—Student, (y)—Youth / No PC, (z)—Retiree, Senior Citizens. (In some cases, the 1984 rates are reported.) Thousand Club members contribute \$55 and up, but their Spouse (x) may enroll in the chapter at the special rate indicated. Student dues (s) include PC subscription under the one-per-household rule. Dues are remitted to the JACL Chapter of one's choice. Youth members may subscribe at the special rate of \$10 per year. • Where no rates are reported, please check with the individual listed.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Columbia Basin (\$35-60; x\$25; z\$27, \$28.75 in '84)—Edward M Yamamoto, 4502 Fairchild Loop, Moses Lake, WA 98837.
Gresham-Troutdale (\$35-60)—Shiro Takeuchi, 2250 SE 122d, Portland, OR 97233.
Lake Washington (\$35-63)—Tetsu Yasuda, 14421 NE 16th Pl, Bellevue, WA 98007.
Mid-Columbia (\$)—George Tamura, 6881 Trout Creek Rd, Parkdale, OR 97041.
Portland (\$35-55, x\$27.50, y\$5, s\$10)—H. Sumida, CLU, 2116 SE 76th Ave., Portland, OR 97215.
Puyallup Valley (\$32-55)—Sam Uchiyama, 1002 Fife Hgts Dr E, Tacoma, WA 98424.
Seattle (\$32-57)—Aki Kurose, 1430 - 37th Ave, Seattle, WA 98122.
Spokane (\$26.75-48.50, z\$20-40)—Calvin Kam, E 14019 Sharp, Spokane, WA, 99216.
White River (\$28.75-52.50, x\$23)—Frank Natsuhara, 622 V Main St, Auburn, WA 98002; Miye Toyoshima, 17844-147th Ave SE, Renton, WA 98055.

NO. CALIF.-W. NEV.-PACIFIC

Alameda (\$30-49, x\$25)—Mrs Anna Towata, 639 Larchmont Isle, Alameda, CA 94501.
Berkeley (\$30-50, lc\$50, x\$20, y\$5, s\$10, asso\$5)—Mrs. Fumi Nakamura, Mrs. Yone Nakamura, 1601 Posen Ave. Berkeley, CA 94707.
Contra Costa (\$30-52)—Natsuko Irei, 5961 Arlington Blvd, Richmond, CA 94805.
Cortez (\$27-49, y\$2.50, s\$10)—Kathy Hagiwara, 1205 Quincy Rd., Turlock, CA 95380.
Diablo Valley (\$30-53, x\$22, y\$2.50, s\$10)—Mrs. Akiko Ton yama, 2648 Reliez Valley Rd., Martinez, CA 94553.
Eden Township (\$27.75-50.50, x\$22.75, y\$3.25, s\$10.75)—John Yamada, 2125 170th Ave., Castro Valley, CA 94546.
Florin (\$29)—Catherine C Taketa, 1324-56th St, Sacramento, CA 95819.
Fremont (\$30-50)—Betty Izuno, 41966 Via San Gabriel, Fremont, CA 94538.
French Camp (\$27-49)—Fumiko Asano, PO Box 56, French Camp, CA 95231.
Gilroy (\$30-50, y\$6, z\$6)—Mr. Misao Niizawa, PO Box 1238, Gilroy, CA 95020.
Golden Gate (\$30)—Sumi Honnami, 3622 Fulton St, San Francisco, CA 94118.
Hawaii (\$27)—Kay Kaneko, PO Box 2424, Honolulu, HI 96804.
Japan (US\$27+\$8PC postage)—Bert S Fujii, c/o Marcom Int Inc, Akasaka Omotemachi Bldg Rm 805, 8-19 Akasaka 4-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107.
Livingston-Merced (\$30-55, x\$27.50)—Stanley Morimoto, 9527 W Meadow Dr, Winton, CA 95388.
Lodi (\$35.50-63.50)—Sumiye Okuhara, 724 S California St, Lodi, CA 95240.
Marin County (\$30-50, y\$2.50, s\$10)—Mo Noguchi, 8 Drakes Cove, San Rafael, CA 94903.
Marysville (\$30-55)—Tosh Sano, 1530 Coats Dr, Yuba City, CA 95991.
Monterey Peninsula (\$29-52)—David Yamada, PO Box 664, Monterey, CA 93940.
Oakland (\$32-52, lc\$60)—James Nishi, 5 Alida Ct, Oakland, CA 94602.
Placer County (\$30-50)—Dick Nishimura, 5867 Eureka Rd, Roseville, CA 95678.
Reno (\$30-50)—Keiji Date, 1306 Ralston St, Reno, NV 89503.
Sacramento (\$33-56, x\$27, y\$12)—Percy Masaki, 2739 Riverside Blvd, Sacramento, CA 95818.
Salinas Valley (\$)—Ted Ikemoto, 1118 San Fernando Dr, Salinas, CA 93901.
San Benito County (\$27-49)—Phillip Nishimoto, 1251 Gloria Rd, Hollister, CA 95023.
San Francisco (\$30-51, s\$10)—Vicky Mihara, PO Box 22425, San Francisco, CA 94122.
San Jose (\$32, z\$10-15, y\$2.50, s\$10)—Phil Matsumura, P.O. Box 3566, San Jose, CA 95156.
San Mateo (\$35-60)—Grayce Kato, 1636 Celeste Ave, CA 94402.
Sequoia (\$35-64, x\$30, y\$2.50)—Harry Hatasaka, 3876 Grove Ave, Palo Alto, CA 94303.
Solano County (\$30-55, z\$20)—Lillian Lee, 1098 Mocking Bird Lane, Fairfield, CA 94533.
Sonoma County (\$33-55)—Dr. Roy Okamoto, 1206 Farmers Lane, Santa Rosa, CA 95405.
Stockton (\$30-55, x\$25)—Gladys Murakami, 5225 W 8-Mile Rd, Stockton, CA 95209.
Tri-Valley (\$)—Richard H Yamamoto, 785 Terry Ave, Livermore, CA 94550.
Watsonville (\$32)—Wally Osato, 105 Bronson, Watsonville, CA 95076.
West Valley (\$28.50-49.50)—Hamako Nakagawa, 5550 Muir Dr., San Jose, CA 95124.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Clovis (\$28-50, y\$2.50, s\$10, w/ins\$27)—Ronald Yamabe, 9287 N Fowler Ave, Clovis, CA 93612.
Delano (\$30.50-54.50, x\$23.50, y\$2.50, s\$10)—Jeff Fukawa, 714 Washington St, Delano, CA 93215.
Fowler (\$)—Dick Iwamoto, 416 E Adams, Fowler, CA 93625.
Fresno (\$30-50, s\$10)—Dr Henry Kazato, 1312 E Austin Way, Fresno, CA 93704.
Parlier (\$28-50)—James Kozuki, 15008 E Lincoln Ave, Parlier, CA 93648.
Reedley (\$32-54, lc\$60)—Tom Shitanishi, 1603-11th St, Reedley, CA 93645.
Sanger (\$30-52)—Jim Harada, 4592 S Leonard, Del Rey, CA 93616.
Selma (\$36.25-67.50)—Hiroshi Deguchi, 14500 E Kamm, Kingsburg, CA 93631.
Tulare County (\$30-53, lc\$49)—Stanley Nagata, 6782 Ave 400, Dinuba, CA 93618.

EASTERN

New England (\$)—Mei Kawakami, PO Box 548, Cambridge, MA 02138.
New York (\$28-51)—Hisayo Asai, 501 W 123 St 5-G, New York, NY 10027.
Philadelphia (\$30-50)—Miiko Honkawa, 716 Old Lancaster Rd, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.
Seabrook (\$35-52, z\$15)—Jane Mukoyama, 81 N Sentry Dr, Bridgeton, NJ 08302.
Washington, DC (\$28-49; \$29-52.50 in '84)—Mary Toda, 4881 Battery Lane, #22, Bethesda, MD 20814.

PACIFIC SOUTHWEST

Arizona (\$28.75-51.50, lc\$50)—Mrs Hatsue Miyauchi, 8116 N 45th Ave, Glendale, AZ 85302.
Carson (\$30-54)—Betty Hamilton, 21203 Berendo Ave, Torrance, CA 90502.
Coachella Valley (\$35-65, incl \$5 contrib to Redress)—Toru Kitahara, 86-600 Ave 72, Thermal, CA 92274.
Downtown L.A. (\$29-53)—Patrick Ogawa, 2705 S Cold Plains Dr, Hacienda Hgts, CA 91745.
East Los Angeles (\$30-55)—Michi Obi, 111 St Albans Ave, South Pasadena, CA 91030.
Gardena Valley (\$38-60)—Karl Nobuyuki, 2007 W 180th Pl, Torrance, CA 90504.
Greater Pasadena Area (\$32-55)—Bob Uchida, 852 S Los Robles, Pasadena, CA 91106.
Hollywood (\$32-57)—Toshiko Ogita, 2017 Ames St, Los Angeles, CA 90027.
Imperial Valley (\$27-49)—Dennis Monta, 1225 Wensley, El Centro, CA 92243.
Las Vegas (\$27-50.50; local \$10)—George Goto, 1316 S 8th, Las Vegas, NV 89104. (National & local dues separate.)
Latin American (\$)—Elena Yoshizumi, 23241 Saguaro St, El Toro, CA 92630.
Marina (\$29-53, x\$24, y-Free, s\$10)—George Kodama, 13055-4 Mindanao Way, Marina del Rey, CA 90291.
New Age (\$)—Fumi Yokogawa, 3908 Mesa St, Torrance CA 90505.
North San Diego (\$)—Lon Hirai, 2077 Foothill Dr, Vista, CA 92083.
Orange County (\$32-57, s\$10)—Betty Oka, 13228 Ferndale Ave, Garden Grove, CA 92644.
Pacific (\$30-55)—Jim H Matsuoka, 509 Kingsford St, Monterey Park, CA 91754.
Pan Asian (\$30-55)—Karen Kishi, PO Box 189, Monterey Park, CA 91754.
Pasadena (\$30.50-54.50, y\$6, s\$13.50)—Akiko Abe, 1850 N Arroyo Blvd, Pasadena CA 91103.
Progressive Westside (\$)—Toshiko Yoshida, 5156 Sunlight Pl, Los Angeles CA 90016.
Riverside (\$29-52.50+DC dues)—Masako Gifford, 22675 Elton Dr, Grand Terrace, CA 92324.
San Diego (\$30-53)—Tetsuyo Kashima, 11071 Ironwood Rd, San Diego, CA 92131.
San Fernando Valley (\$35-60, incl \$5 contrib to Redress Fd)—Kay Seno, 10844 Staggy St, Sun Valley, CA 91352.
San Gabriel Valley (\$31.50-55)—Fumi Kiyan, 1423 S Sunset, West Covina, CA 91790.
San Luis Obispo (\$27-49)—Ken Kitasako, 906 Fair Oaks Ave, Arroyo Grande, CA 93420.
Santa Barbara (\$35-55)—Reiko Uyesaka, 1236 E De la Guerra St, Santa Barbara, CA 93101.
Santa Maria (\$30-54)—Sam Iwamoto, 605 E Chapel St, Santa Maria, CA 93454.
Selanoco (\$33-55, s\$10)—Evelyn Hanki, 12381 Andy St, Cerritos, CA 90701.
South Bay (\$29-53)—Ernest Tsujimoto, 2047 W 169th Pl, Torrance, CA 90504.
Southeast Cultural (\$)—Donna Osugi, 340 S Lafayette Park, Los Angeles, CA 90017.
Venice-Culver (\$32-55)—Frances Kitagawa, 1110 Berkeley Dr, Marina del Rey, CA 90291.
Ventura County (\$40-60)—Shig Yabu, PO Box 231, Camarillo, CA 93010.
West Los Angeles (\$31.50-57.50, s\$15)—Fred Miyata, 1711 Federal Ave, Los Angeles, CA 90025.
Wilshire (\$)—Alice Nishikawa, 234 S Oxford, Los Angeles, CA 90004.

INTERMOUNTAIN

Boise Valley (\$30-55)—Henry Suyehira, 777 E South Slope Rd, Emmett, ID 83617.
Idaho Falls (\$)—Tim Morishita, 339-11th St., Idaho Falls, ID 83401.
Mt Olympus (\$28.50-52)—Mary Takemori, 170 Pioneer St, Midvale, UT 84047.
Pocatello-Blackfoot (\$30-60)—Marie Proctor, 1605 Monte Vista Dr, Pocatello, ID 83201.
Salt Lake (\$28.50-52)—Alice Kasai, 120 S 200 W #201, Salt Lake City, UT 84101.
Snake River Valley (\$)—Russ Murata, 210 NW 4th Ave, Ontario, OR 97914.
Wasatch Front North (\$29-52, y\$3)—Jack Suekawa, 848 W 2300 N, Clinton, UT 84015.

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Arkansas Valley (\$27-49)—Ugi Harada, 27440 Road 20-5/10, Rocky Ford, CO 81067.
Ft Lupton (\$)—Shigeo Hayashi, 953 Park Ave, Ft Lupton, CO 80621.
Houston (\$30.75-51.50, s\$15, z\$26.75)—Dr Daniel Watanabe, 7418 Aqua Ln, Houston, TX 77072.
Mile-Hi (\$32-55)—Sachi Kaneko, 6155 W 66th Ave, Arvada, CO 80003.
New Mexico (\$)—Jean Yonemoto, 7624 Osuna Dr NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.
Omaha (\$25-45)—Sharon Ishii, 11037 Harney St, Omaha, NB 68154.

MIDWEST

Chicago (\$27)—Carol Yoshino, c/o JACL Office, 5415 N Clark St, Chicago, IL 60640.
Cincinnati (\$31-55, s\$15)—Jacqueline Vidourek, 3091 Riddle View Lane, #3, Cincinnati, OH 45220.
Cleveland (\$31-51)—Capt Frank T Tanji, 4817 Columbia Rd #203, North Olmsted, OH 44070.
Dayton (\$27-44, x\$19.50, s\$10)—Carol L Brockman, 3402 Old Stage Rd, Spring Valley, OH 45370.
Detroit (\$32-57, y\$9, s\$17, z\$29)—Kathleen Yee, 26067 Joy Rd, Dearborn Hts, MI 48127.
Hoosier (\$25-45)—Sue Hannel, 4625 W 116th, Zionsville, IN 46077.
Milwaukee (\$25-45, x\$19, z\$20)—Ronald J Kiefer, 3009 W Renee Ct, Mequon, WI 53092.
St Louis (\$28-50)—Kimiko Durham, 6950 Kingsbury, St Louis, MO 63130.
Twin Cities (\$25.75-46.50)—Sylvia Farrels, 52108 W 111th St, Mpls, MN 55437; Yun Ezaki, 7808 Glenroy Rd, Mpls, MN 55436.

March 15, 1983

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 in these 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 of 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 reconfirmed 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 hereby, to exist in perpetuity as an ever-present and living memorial to those Alaskan Aleuts and persons of Japanese ancestry who were forcibly removed from their homes, relocated en masse under regimented conditions, and arbitrarily confined in desolate, makeshift camps during World War II;

Such federally chartered corporations or foundations, the first being for Alaskan Aleuts and the second being for persons of Japanese ancestry who were forced to move from their homes by the U.S. military during World War II, shall make disbursements from funds appropriated by the Congress for such individuals and for such programs, projects or other

Continued on Next Page

Marin JACL president raps Hayakawa on redress views

NOVATO, Ca.—Former U.S. Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, who once called the World War II internment of Japanese Americans "a vacation" for many Issei, was at it again, this time commenting on the report of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians that was released last month.

In a Feb. 25 article of the Independent Journal, Hayakawa, now a private citizen, sharply disagreed with the conclusions of the CWRIC.

"Whatever injustices there were in the relocation, it accelerated the absorption of Japanese Americans into the mainstream of American life by one full generation," said Hayakawa, who never faced internment because he was a native of Canada and lived in Chicago during the war.

"The relocation, like many things that look like a disaster at the time and may cause suffering, turned out to have some real beneficial effects in the long run," he noted.

He pointed out that many young Japanese Americans attended

high schools in the Midwest and East and also attended the nation's prestigious universities because of government efforts after the war.

"They got to places they never would have gotten to picking strawberries in Los Angeles," Hayakawa said.

He added that without the relocation, it would have been the current strides into the mainstream of this country rather than their mothers and fathers.

He felt that the CWRIC's criticism of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and other government leaders in the 1940s was "unfair."

"If you have a war on against Japan, what you're trying to do is unite the country against Japan. I think criticizing Roosevelt for this is unfair," Hayakawa said. "He had a war to fight and a country to lead. His primary responsibility as president was to beat the hell of the Japanese."

Hayakawa, however, did acknowledge that racism played a large role in the internment, but he also said that it would have been difficult to believe that after Pearl

Harbor, no action would have been taken against the Nikkei.

Hayakawa has maintained that reparations for Japanese Americans is a "dishonor" because, as he said, the Japanese notion is that if one is dishonored, one must demonstrate honorability.

"The 442nd (Regimental Combat Team) wrote in blood that they were loyal Americans. The Japanese American soldiers wiped the slate clean and it never could be doubted they were loyal Americans," he said. "That's the end. They don't need a cash indemnity."

As for the organizations seeking reparations, Hayakawa said "they've lost all sense of Japanese tradition—the ancient warrior idea to wipe out an insult with your own blood."

Marin's Shimizu Responds

In response to the Hayakawa article, Marin JACL Chapter president Bruce K. Shimizu wrote a letter to the Journal's editor March 3 which called the former senator's comments "very distressing" and his words "mislead" readers.

Shimizu added that Hayakawa

was stating his own opinions, as a private citizen.

"He is not, and has never been, a spokesman for the Japanese American community," said Shimizu, noting that Hayakawa was never interned nor ever served with the 442nd.

"He does not consider himself a Japanese American and has always remained outside of the Japanese American community," said Shimizu.

"The issue at hand is the abrogation of the constitutional rights of American of Japanese ancestry. Whether the Japanese American community fared better as a result of the internment, as the senator contends, is irrelevant and disputable," said Shimizu.

He also reminded the Journal that 80,000 Nikkei suffered a "grave injustice" through the internment and 40,000 other Nikkei were denied citizenship until 1952.

He added that the JACL wants the findings of the CWRIC "presented clearly and understood so that a similar incident (like the internment) will never happen again in this country."

Yoshino, Harano named to Ill. panel

CHICAGO—Illinois Governor James Thompson's Office of Interagency Cooperation announced the appointment of William Yoshino and Ross Harano as members of the Asian American Advisory Council to the Governor's Office.

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

is composed of representatives of the Asian American community. Yoshino is the JACL's Midwest Regional Director and Harano, owner of an import/export company, is past Chicago JACL president.

"The Council has an ongoing open dialogue with the Governor's Office and has advised state government representatives of the concerns and needs of the Asian American community," said Harano. "We are looking forward to positive action and results from the Governor's Office."

PSW hold forum on camp's psychological impact on JAs

LOS ANGELES—The "Psychological Impact of the World War II Evacuation Experience" will be the topic of a community meeting on Friday, March 18, 7 p.m., at Little Tokyo Towers, 455 East Third Street.

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 "rap groups" in local areas,

and comments from resource people. The videotape of the Redress Hearing panel on the psychological impact will be shown.

For further information contact Ford H. Kuramoto, D.S.W. at (213) 669-1060 or John Saito at 626-4471. The meeting is sponsored by the Redress Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), Pacific Southwest District. #

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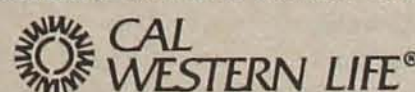
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GUIDELINES Continued from Page 9

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, and 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, as hereinafter provided, and shall be disbursed in accordance with provisions hereinafter set forth.

III. ELIGIBILITY AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PAYEES

As hereinabove 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 full entitlement of compensation from the United States government.

Specifically, all Alaskan Aleuts and persons of Japanese ancestry enrolled on the records of the United States government during the period from December 8, 1941 until December 19, 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 and are individuals of other racial and ancestral backgrounds who were similarly affected by Executive Order #9066, and upon proper showing, should also be fully entitled to compensation as herein provided.

IV. AUTHORIZATION AND APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS

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 herein above provided, in such amounts and in such proportions as are appropriate.

Method for Determining Losses:

Congress shall instruct the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) of the U.S. government, within a period of not more than twelve (12) months, to:

(1) Tabulate all physical losses, by whatever method feasible, and as suggested by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, suffered by Alaskan Aleuts and persons of Japanese ancestry who were forcibly moved or required to move from the West Coast of the United States during World War II as a result of Executive Order #9066 and governmental actions flowing therefrom, and after having computed such total aggregate amount, deduct therefrom all amounts heretofore paid by the U.S. government under the Evacuation Claims Act of 1948;

(2) Compute the average earnings of above such individuals, on the basis of 1940 statistics, to date of re-establishment of their normal lives, adding thereto unusual or extraordinary costs and expenses incurred by such individuals to preserve and protect their property or to re-establish their normal lives;

(3) Canvass all federal tort cases in which the U.S. government was found liable by competent courts, including awards for pain and suffering, false imprisonment, humiliation and degradation, and all other similar or related intangible injuries, and by means of computers arrive at average amounts, to be multiplied by the number of individuals so involved in the involuntary movement from their homes on the West Coast during World War II, and compute the aggregate total thereof;

(4) Inflationary factor: After having arrived at such total aggregate figure, appropriate adjustment shall be made for the inflation since the first quarter of 1942;

(5) Interest computation: Interest at the rate of 6% per annum shall be computed and added to the total aggregate amount due since 1942;

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS

Congress shall authorize and appropriate an initial fund of \$500,000,000 and subsequent sums to be paid and deposited with the federally chartered corporations hereinabove referred to, in accordance with the fol-

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 them 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 sponsor and 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 District 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 dislikes which prevent progress and a meaningful advancement. JACL has been and can continue to be an effective organization for Japanese Americans 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 dogged determination and participation within. Present leadership should not be held to account for past perceived mistakes and misjudgements. 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.

lowing schedule:

(1) \$100,000,000 during the fiscal year in which this Act becomes effective; and

(2) \$100,000,000 during the second, third, fourth and fifth fiscal years thereafter; and

(3) \$50,000,000 per year during each fiscal year thereafter until the full, total, aggregate amount determined by the OMB shall have been paid in full.

Amounts above shall be divided proportionately between the corporation or foundation for Alaskan Aleuts and the corporation or foundation for persons of Japanese ancestry, based of the number of individuals involved.

V. ALASKAN ALEUTS FOUNDATION AND JAPANESE AMERICAN FOUNDATION

In fulfillment of the policy hereinabove enunciated, there is hereby created two federally chartered, charitable, educational and non-profit corporations, to be known as: (a) Alaskan Aleut Foundation, and (b) Japanese American Foundation, to exist and to function in perpetuity as hereinafter set forth:

The purposes of these foundations are:

(1) To receive appropriations from the Congress of the United States as hereinabove provided;

(2) To invest or re-invest such funds as deemed prudent or appropriate, from time to time as convenient or advisable;

(3) To disburse and pay out to individuals who are eligible and qualified, on a per capita basis, in the following order of priorities, during each fiscal year, until all such individuals are paid in full:

(a) First priority: 100% of the per capita share shall be paid to individuals who were at least 18 years of age, as of Feb. 19, 1942;

(b) Second priority: After all those in Category (a) above have been paid in full, then those who attained the age of 18 by Sept. 1945 (when the camps closed) shall be paid in full;

(c) Third priority: Thereafter, all others who are duly qualified and eligible shall be paid in full;

(d) Exceptional cases: In the event that the Board of Directors finds that there are exceptional cases deserving special attention, in such event such individuals may be paid without regard to the priorities above set forth.

(e) General Rule: Payments shall generally be made in the order in which requests or claims are made, subject to the priorities and exceptions above stated.

(4) During any fiscal year, not less than 10% of the amounts appropriated and paid to the aforementioned foundations, and any earnings

Continued on Page 12

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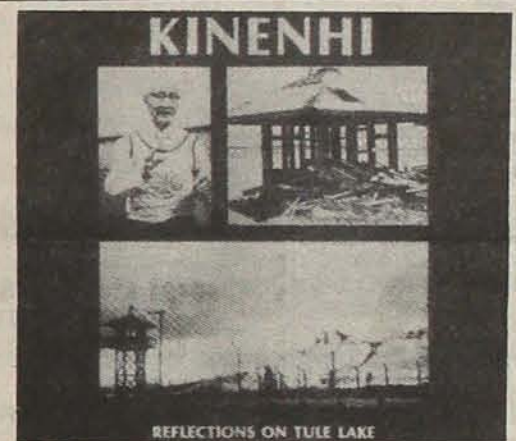
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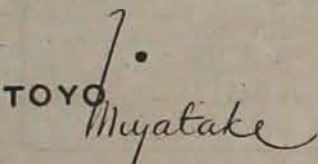
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SAN JOSE

Continued from Page 8

honors to late Dr. Hisaichi Nakahara as the founding leader of San Jose chapter. He passed away in 1981 and the award was received by his daughter Mrs. Nadine Yamamoto.

The San Jose Chapter was first organized in 1923 through the efforts of Dr. Nakahara and it was known as the American Loyalty League throughout the 20's. Emily Sakamoto of San Jose, one of the original charter member of the organization, was in attendance and she accepted a plaque in behalf of late Kay Nishida, the first charter president.

Investment advice from Contra Costa

EL CERRITO, Ca. — The March Contra Costa JACL Aging and Retired Program (CARP) presentation will be on "How To Invest" and "Estate Planning." It will be held on Friday, March 18, 8 p.m. at the East Bay Free Methodist Church, 5359 Potrero Avenue.

The feature speaker of the evening will be Preston Cranford of Prudential-Bache investment firm. He is also the account executive of the 72 investor groups for the Chapter's A & R and CARP. Therefore, his talk on how to invest should be interesting and beneficial to all who attend this seminar. Also speaking on the same forum will be Ms. Leslie Tyler, a tax attorney, from the same Prudential-Bache.

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GUIDELINES Continued from Page 10

that might accrue, may be held in reserve to be expended for the following purposes:

- To pay all necessary costs and expenses for normal operations of the Foundation, including payment of salaries, fees, taxes, and/or other personnel or other costs; and
- To fund appropriate programs, projects and activities as would benefit, directly or indirectly, those individuals who suffered injuries or losses because of Executive Order #9066 and subsequent governmental actions flowing therefrom, as well as their descendants or their communities or groups, in charitable, educational, cultural, social, or other legitimate non-profit activities in pursuance of the purposes of this Act;
- The enumeration of the above shall not exclude expenditures for and the funding of other activities as would preserve and protect the human rights of all persons in these United States, inasmuch as such activities would also benefit those individuals first above mentioned.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

The principal office of the Foundations above named shall be established by resolution of the Board of Directors, and may be moved from place to place as mandated by formal resolution of the Board of Directors.

Other offices may be established in such other place or places as it may be deemed necessary or appropriate in the conduct of its business.

ADMINISTRATION: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The affairs of the above Foundations shall be under the general direction of the Board of Directors, the majority number of whom shall fairly represent those individuals who suffered losses resulting from actions related to Executive Order #9066 and other related acts of the government. The Board of Directors shall be composed as follows:

- An appointee of the President of the United States, who shall serve as Chairman of the Board;
- An appointee of the Senate of the United States, who shall serve as one of the Vice-Chairs of the Board;
- An appointee of the House of Representatives of the United States, who shall serve as one of the Vice-Chairs of the Board;
- Not fewer than three (3) general members of the Board shall be elected by the first three appointees above named. The total number of members of the Board may be fixed by the Board of Directors, and shall be selected on the basis of their interest and devotion to the policies and principles hereinabove first set forth.

TERM OF OFFICE

The term of office of members of the Board of Directors shall be prescribed by the Board of Directors, but in no case shall exceed a period of four (4) years.

A successor to a general member of the Board shall be chosen in the same manner as above provided, and shall have a term expiring four years from the date of expiration of the term for which his predecessor was chosen, except that a successor chosen to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of such term shall be chosen only for the remainder of that term.

COMPENSATION

Each member of the Board of Directors shall be paid at the daily rate for each day of actual service and away from their usual place of abode or business, and shall be reimbursed for travel and actual expenses necessarily incurred in attending board meetings and performing other official duties, at the direction of the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES

Both the Alaskan Aleut Foundation and the Japanese American Foundation shall have the following powers, in order to carry out the functions hereinabove set forth:

- To have succession until dissolved by Act of Congress, in which event, title to the properties of the Foundations, both real and person, shall insofar as consistent with existing contractual obligations and subject to all other legally enforceable claims or demands by or against such Foundation, pass to and become vested in the United States of America.
- To sue and be sued in its corporate name.
- To adopt, alter, and use a corporate seal which shall be judicially noticed.
- To adopt a constitution and to make such by-laws, rules, and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or of any State, as it deems necessary for the administration of its functions set forth herein, including among other matters, by-laws, rules and regulations governing disbursements or investments of funds, administration of corporate funds, and the organization and procedure of the Board of Directors.
- To accept, hold, and administer gifts and bequests of money, securities, or other personal property of whatsoever kind and character, absolutely or in trust, for the purposes for which these Foundations were created. Unless otherwise restricted by terms of the gift or bequest, the Foundations are authorized to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of and to invest or re-invest in such investments as they may determine from time to time the moneys, securities, or other property given or bequeathed to them.
- The principal of such corporate funds, together with income therefrom and all other revenues received by the Foundations from any source whatsoever, may be placed in such depositories as their respective Board of Directors shall determine and shall be subject to expenditures by the Foundations for their corporate purposes hereinabove set forth.
- To acquire by gift, devise, purchase, or otherwise, absolutely or in trust, and to hold and, unless otherwise restricted by the terms of the gift or devise, to encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, any real property, or any estate or interest therein, as may be necessary and proper in carrying into effect the purposes of these Foundations.
- To contract and make cooperative agreements with Federal, State, or municipal departments or agencies, corporations, associations, or individuals, under such terms and conditions as deemed advisable, respecting the programs, projects and activities hereinabove authorized and approved by the Board of Directors.
- To enter into contracts generally and to execute all instruments necessary or appropriate to carry out the corporate purposes for which these Foundations were established, which instruments may include contracts, leases, or permits of any and all kinds, as necessary or desirable.
- To appoint and prescribe the duties of such officers, agents, employees as may be necessary to carry out its functions, and to fix and pay such compensation for their services as the Boards of Directors shall determine.
- And generally to do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the functions and purposes for which these Foundations were established.

Sansei turnout at Chicago brunch

CHICAGO—Over 30 persons attended the Chicago Chapter's Orientation Brunch, held at the home of Chapter member Janet Suzuki on Feb. 13.

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

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

The program also focused on the Chapter's activities, with committee chairs Ron Yoshino (redress), Mike Yasutake (Human Rights), and Betty Hasegawa (membership). Chapter president

Jane Kaihatsu gave a brief history of the chapter.

The brunch was deemed successful as 90% of the turnout was Sansei, who were specifically targeted for the event. The Chapter is working on recruiting more Sansei and younger Nikkei members, as Chicago has had a long history of Sansei involvement including the first Sansei president Ross Harano in 1969, to the current president, Kaihatsu, the sixth Sansei to hold the post. The Chapter's 1983 Board of Directors is composed of 12 Sanseis out of 15 total members.

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F—Honshu/Taipei-Hong Kong-Bangkok	Oct. 1-22	Bill Sakurai
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