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JAPANESE AMERICAN DAILY

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Tuesday, February 24, 1976

Thoughts of Nisei as President Ford Rescinds E.O. 9066

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 — President Gerald Ford, issued a proclamation officially terminating Executive Order 9066 last Thursday on the 34th anniversary of its authorization, presented it to the JAAC, the only national organization representing

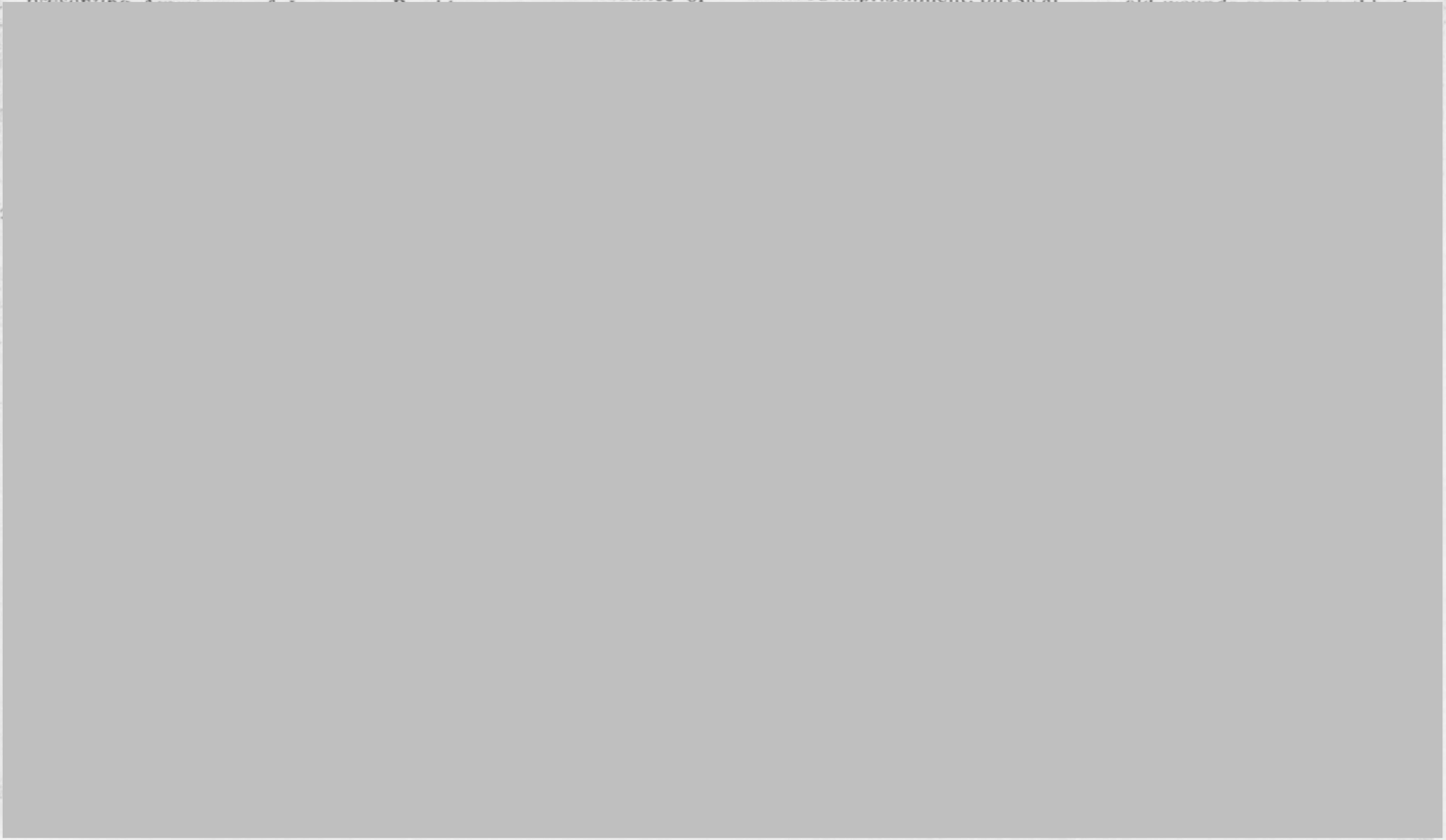
was a bitter tragedy for Japanese Americans, it was also a grievous stain on the fabric of our entire national heritage. For this reason all Americans, regardless of ancestry or ethnic origin, can feel a sense of gratitude in the issuance of

rights and human liberties to occur in this country," Dr. Hayashi concluded.

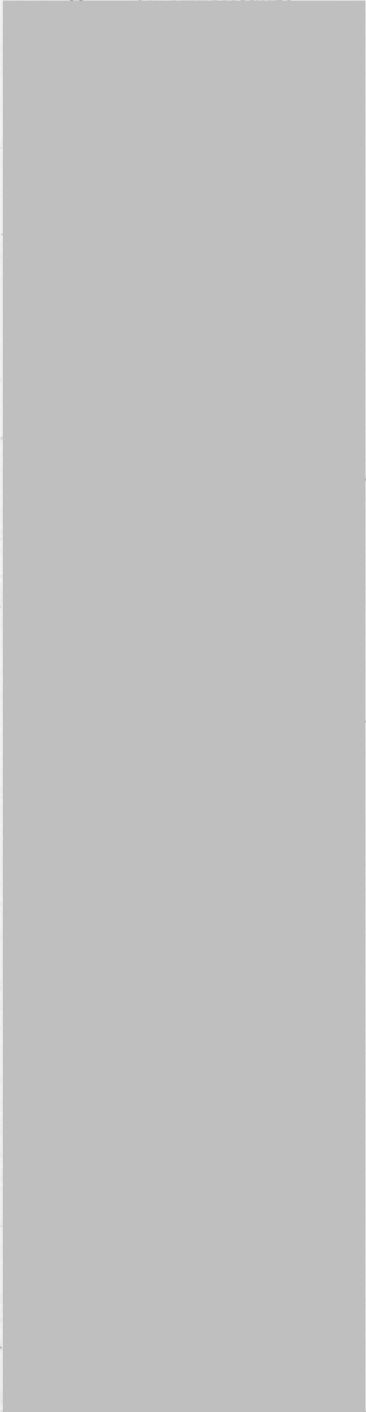
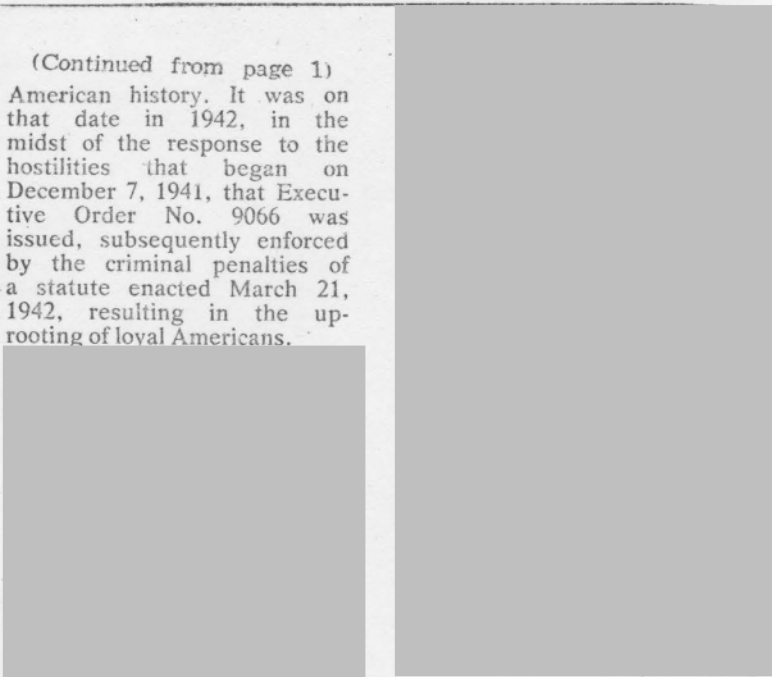
Horiuchi, who worked closely with the White House in planning Thursday's ceremony, pointed out that loyal Americans endured imprisonment, physical

cans have experienced a blatant disregard for our civil rights, we have even a greater obligation to protect the rights of all persons when they are threatened.

"Because the scars of these



(Continued from page 1)
American history. It was on that date in 1942, in the midst of the response to the hostilities that began on December 7, 1941, that Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, subsequently enforced by the criminal penalties of a statute enacted March 21, 1942, resulting in the uprooting of loyal Americans.



FEBRUARY 22, 1976

The OPINION Section of THE SUNDAY DENVER POST

perspective

Editorials • Comment
Open Forum

'It Was Long Overdue, Long Overdue'

By BILL HOSOKAWA

WASHINGTON—The United States is a nation governed by laws. Sometimes the law, as Mr. Bumble said in Charles Dickens' Pickwick Papers, "is a ass, a idiot."

The law known as Executive Order 9066 falls in that category.

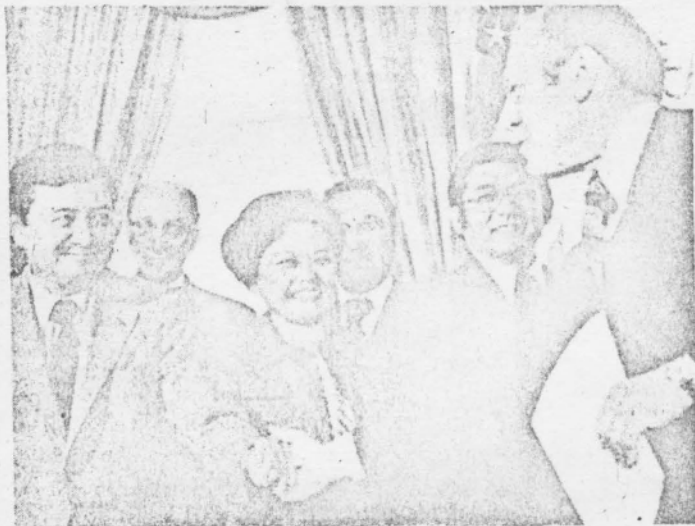
"On the battlefield and at home, Japanese Americans—names like Hamada, Mitsumori, Marumoto, Noguchi, Yamasaki, Kido, Munemori and Miyamura—have been and continue to be written in our history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being

loyal Americans . . .

"We now know what we should have known then—not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese Americans were and are loyal Americans.



Ford Recognizes "American Mistake"



A Presidential proclamation was signed Feb. 19 by President Gerald R. Ford in the Cabinet Room of the White House to rescind the Executive Order 9066 issued by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on Feb. 19, 1942. President Ford is shown shaking hands with Senator Daniel Inouye after the signing. In the picture also are Congresswoman Patsy Mink, Congressman Norman Mineta and Congressman Spark Matsunaga.

PROCLAMATION

In this Bicentennial Year, we are commemorating the anniversary dates of many of the great events in American history. An honest reckoning, however, must include a recognition of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements. Learning from our mistakes is not pleasant, but as a great philosopher once admonished, we must do so if we want to avoid repeating them.

February 19th is the anniversary of a sad day in American history. It was on that date in 1942, in the midst of the response to the hostilities that began on December 7, 1941, that Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, subsequently enforced by the criminal penalties of a statute enacted March 21, 1942, resulting in the uprooting of loyal Americans. Over one hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes, detained in special camps, and eventually relocated.

The tremendous effort by the War Relocation Authority and concerned Americans for the welfare of these Japanese-Americans may add perspective to that story, but it does not erase the setback to fundamental American principles. Fortunately, the Japanese-American community in Hawaii was spared the indignities suffered by those on our mainland.

We now know what we should have known then — not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans. On the battlefield and at home, Japanese-Americans — names like Hamada, Mitsumori, Marimoto, Noguchi, Yamasaki, Kido, Munemori and Miyamura — have been and continue to be written in our history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being and security of this, our common Nation.

The Executive order that was issued on February 19, 1942, was for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war with the Axis Powers, and ceased to be effective with the end of those hostilities. Because there was no formal statement of its termination, however, there is concern among many Japanese-Americans that there may yet be some life in that obsolete document. I think it appropriate, in this our Bicentennial Year, to remove all doubt on that matter, and to make clear our commitment in the future.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that all the authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9066 terminated upon the issuance of Proclamation No. 2714, which formally proclaimed the cessation of the hostilities of World War II on December 31, 1946.

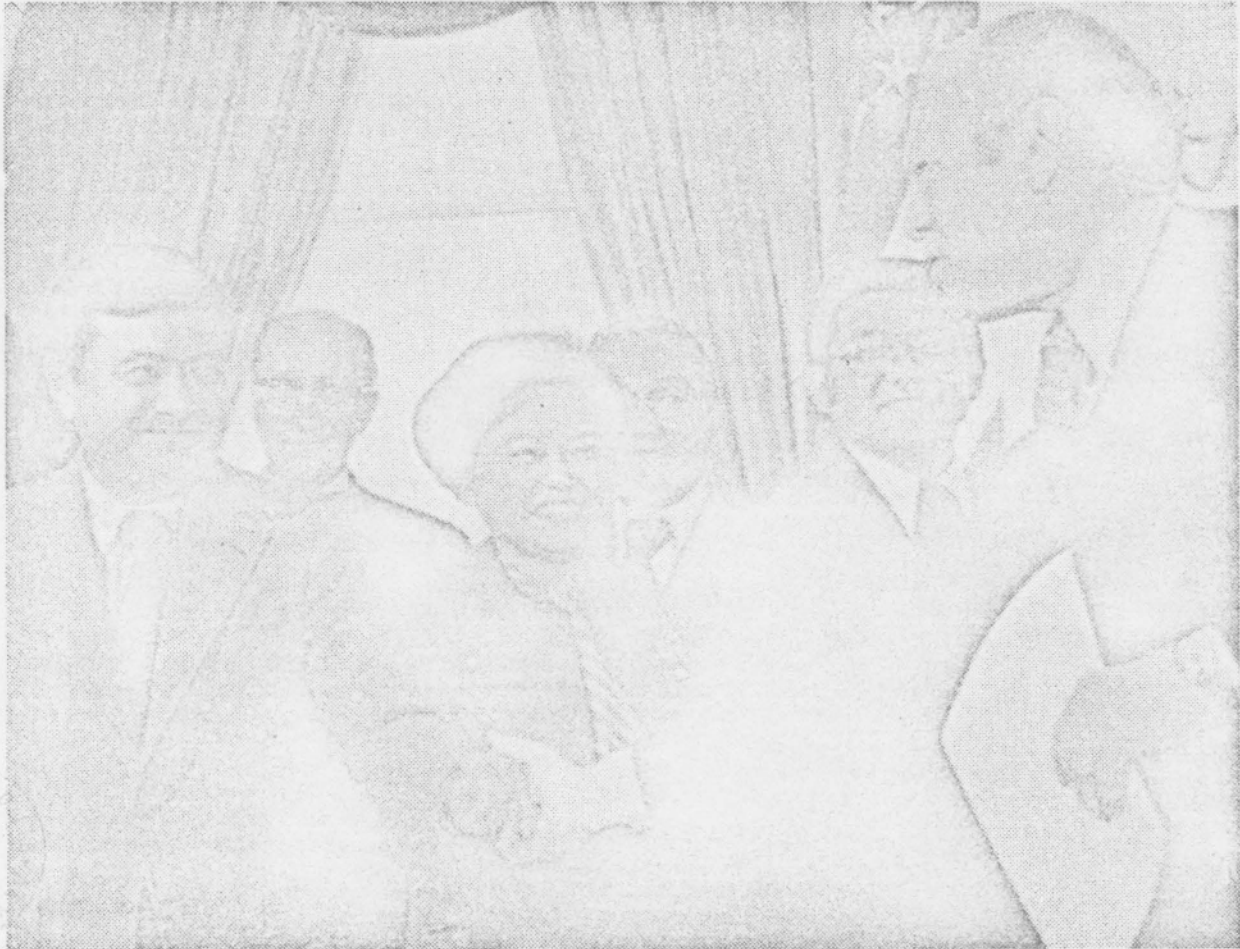
I call upon the American people to affirm with me this American Promise — that we have learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD

HOKUBEI MAINICHI
Tuesday
February 24, 1976

Ford erases an old wrong

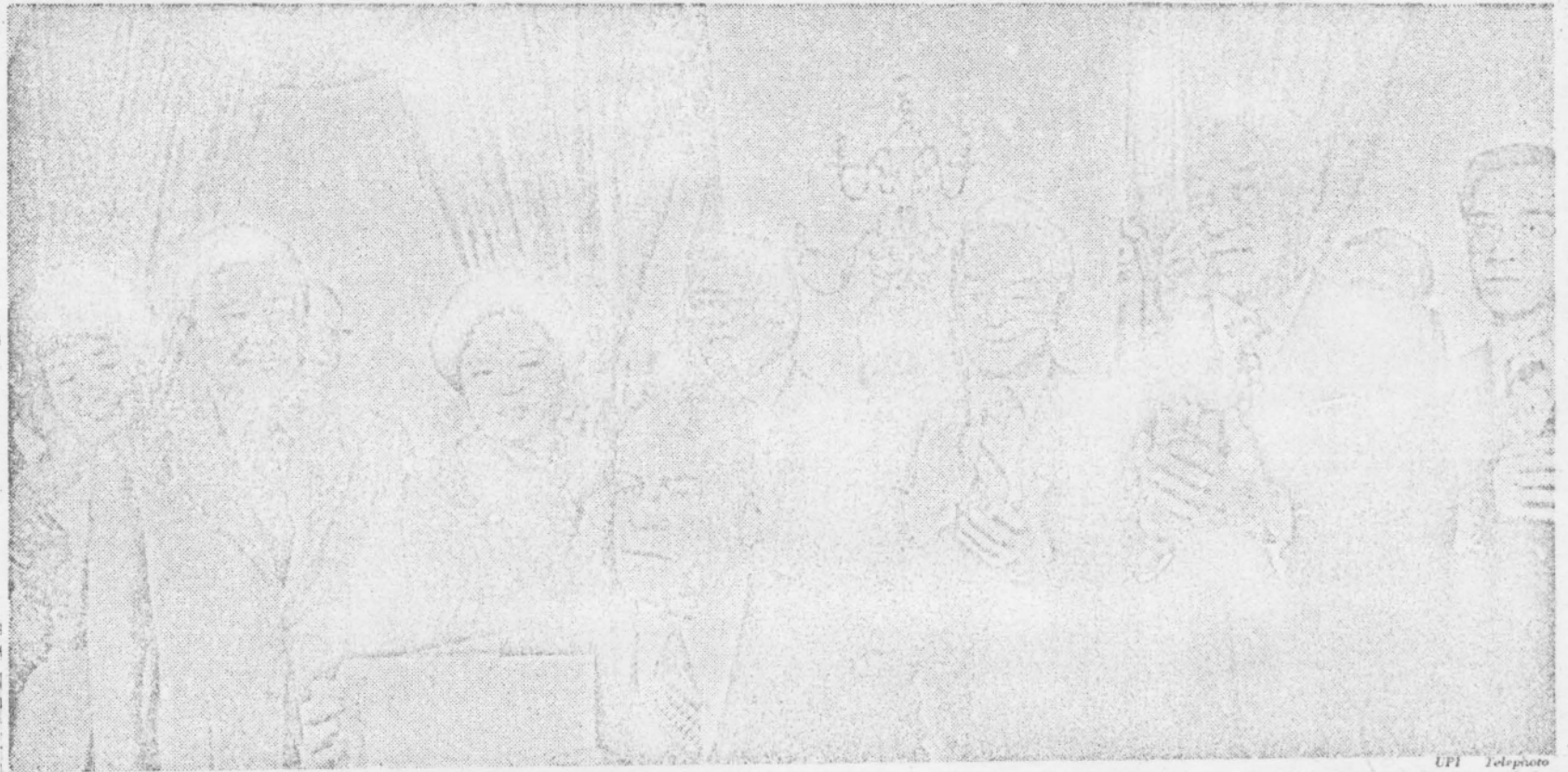


Ford greets Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) before voiding detention camp order

UPI Photo

Examiner News Services

WASHINGTON — President Ford signed a proclamation today terminating the executive order which sent more than 112,000 Japanese-Americans to internment camps during World War II.



UPI Telephoto

Applauding as President Ford formally revoked the internment order were Hawaii's Senator Daniel Inouye and Representative Patsy Mink (to the left) and Senator Hiram Fong (second from right)

Ford Kills Anti-Japanese Order

Washington

Pledging "that this kind of error shall never be made again," President Ford yesterday formally lifted the World War II order that sent 112,000 Japanese-Americans into relocation camps.

and added: "We now know that



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 22 Peace Plaza, Suite 203 • San Francisco, California 94115 • (415) 563-3202
REGIONAL OFFICES: Washington, D.C./Chicago/San Francisco/Los Angeles/Portland/Fresno
David E. Ushio, National Executive Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT:
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS (415) 563-3202
MAY 7, 1975

The following statement has been issued by David Ushio,
National Executive Director of the Japanese American Citizens League
regarding the Vietnamese refugees.

The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL), a national human and civil rights organization, urges the American people to welcome the Vietnamese immigrants to the United States. Further, JACL urges Americans to extend to these newcomers the same positive spirit expressed to hundreds of thousands of people from war-torn countries in Eastern Europe, East Germany, Hungary, and Cuba. These refugees came to make America their home, and work toward the principles on which this nation was formed--life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The democratic principles on which our country was formed are absolute and were not conceived by our forefathers to be manipulated by certain groups of people, or by shifts in the political and economic climate of the times. To support the immigration of the Vietnamese to the U. S. is to support those freedoms guaranteed to all people who make America their home.

The JACL deplores the racist and inhumane remarks made by some political figures who are more concerned with pleasing a few

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of their constituents, rather than standing for this nation's founding principles. Some of the slurs used to describe the Vietnamese refugees resemble the "yellow peril" campaign aimed at Chinese and Japanese immigrants around the turn of the century, which was used to deny jobs and civil rights to Asians. So often this nation justifies racist actions by the state of the economy.

Since its inception over 40 years ago, JACL has opposed such racist tactics and stereotyped portrayals of Asians as immoral and ruthless, because they are inaccurate and denigrate Chinese and Japanese Americans. Likewise, we strongly object to those who prejudge the Vietnamese immigrants without giving them an opportunity to demonstrate their talents and make contributions.

JACL especially commends fairminded leaders such as President Gerald Ford, Governor David Pryor of Arkansas, Governor George Ariyoshi of Hawaii, Mayor Joseph Alioto of San Francisco, Union leader George Meany of the AFL-CIO, and the leadership of the American Jewish Committee. Their statements of reason repudiate racist remarks. These refugees deserve the same opportunities afforded other immigrants.

Throughout history, many refugees migrated to the United States for various reasons: famine, war, religious persecution. But nearly all have shared one great hope: the hope for personal freedom.

Much of the responsibility surrounding the displacement of Vietnamese refugees from their homeland lies with the United States' involvement in Indo-China. The Vietnamese refugees are a national concern of utmost urgency, and JACL calls on the U. S. Congress to appropriate funds for their resettlement.



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

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(415) 921-5225
December 11, 1975



USHIO ADDRESSES ROCKEFELLER PANEL

"Eliminating red tape by reducing or consolidating Federal programs will be of no value to minority groups such as Japanese Americans unless the government first becomes sensitive to the needs of neglected groups," stated David E. Ushio, National Executive Director of the National Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) in testimony to the White House Domestic Council Public Forum chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

"There is no point in making efficient a system that excludes minority groups," said Ushio. "All that will accomplish is to insure that we are efficiently left out."

Ushio expanded the concerns of the JACL, the largest national human rights organization of Japanese Americans, by reviewing a litany of examples of how government insensitivity and stereotyping has excluded Japanese Americans and other Asian Americans from developing the potential within their respective ethnic communities and by detailing the history of discrimination faced by Asian groups in America.

"The strength and hope of America is in the concept of pluralism when each group is recognized for the unique contribution, history, and culture it brings to America. The Federal system must be flexible enough to recognize the unique needs of each group," Ushio told the

Ushio Addresses Rockefeller Panel
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Cabinet officers who had gathered in the Los Angeles Convention Center for the day-long confab December 9, 1975. "Different minorities are at different stages of development and have unique problems which are critical to their group's welfare. Asian Americans have been stereotyped as having no problems when in fact severe problems do exist," said Ushio.

Japanese American elderly are penalized because Federal aging programs are based on a white middle-class culture with few, if any, options or considerations given for the cultural difference that excludes participation by the Japanese American elderly.

Employment discrimination affects Japanese Americans in the area of advancement and promotion to decision making positions. Yet Federal affirmative action programs center on entry level regulations. "Discrimination is discrimination regardless of what level it may take place. The civil rights of our people are being violated and the enforcement agencies aren't interested," said Ushio.

More importantly, the inaction of the Federal government in dealing with employment discrimination of Japanese Americans has a spillover effect to the private sector. "Why should private industry promote qualified Japanese Americans and Asian Americans to policy positions when the enforcement agencies of the Federal government fail to recognize the same problems within the government itself?" asked Ushio.

Ushio was among a select group of leaders from state and local government, civil rights, business, and environmental groups asked by Vice President Rockefeller to address members of President Ford's Domestic Council which consists mainly of Cabinet officials. Others

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Ushio Addresses Rockefeller Panel
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invited to testify included Governor George Ariyoshi of Hawaii; Mayor Pete Wilson of San Diego; Mr. Jack Henning, Executive Secretary/Treasurer, California Labor Federation, AFL-CIO, San Francisco; Hon. Daniel J. Evans, Governor, State of Washington; Hon. John Carlson, Mayor, Fairbanks, Alaska; Ms. Mary Ann Eriksen, Southern California Sierra Club Representative, Los Angeles; Mr. James Hayes, Member, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors and President, Southern California Association of Governments, Los Angeles; Mr. John Hay, Executive Vice President, California Chamber of Commerce, Sacramento; and Ms. Susan Hone, Vice Mayor, Berkeley, California.

Cabinet officials in attendance included Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller; Secretary of Interior, Thomas S. Kleppe; Secretary of Labor, John T. Dunlop; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Carla A. Hills; Under Secretary Marjorie Lynch, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and Commissioner James B. Cardwell, Social Security Administration.

While most of the local governmental leaders complained about the red tape and government regulations, Ushio and other minority group leaders focused on the insensitivity and exclusionary nature of the Federal programs.

"Our least fortunate, the poor, are excluded from educational scholarships, from social and human services, and from welfare because of the stereotype that Japanese Americans are successful," said Ushio. "Among no other group are the needs of the poor not recognized on an individual basis. Yet, Japanese American poor go unrecognized and neglected."

Ushio cited President Ford's Blue Ribbon Panel on Vietnamese Refugees as an example of a pervasive attitude in Washington toward handling Asian American problems. "Despite the fact that Japanese

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Americans and Asian Americans have been through similar ordeals as the Vietnamese refugees in our history, and despite the fact that there are scores of well-qualified Asian Americans who could have ably served on the committee, no Asian American was named to this Blue Ribbon Committee. Had a sensitive Asian American been appointed to the Committee, the refugee program would not be in the mess it is now. Even when Asian Americans are directly affected, the Federal government does not include us in decision making."

Ushio concluded by emphasizing that Japanese Americans and Asian Americans have the capacity to make even greater contributions toward making America consistent with her ideals. "We call upon the Federal government to assist by recognizing the unique roles each group can play in our nation."

The Public Forums are one day hearings chaired by the Vice President with members of the Domestic Council participating. Six Forums have been held in cities across the country. Each Forum is designed to involve the public in the review of domestic policy by providing an arena for fact-finding, for the exchange of ideas, and for exploring policy alternatives.





JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

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David E. Ushio, National Executive Director

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

For further information, contact:
National Headquarters, (415) 563-3202
May 13, 1975



National leaders who have argued against Vietnamese refugees being admitted to the United States should reconsider their position as it is being used to justify anti-Asian racism, according to David Ushio, National Executive Director of the Japanese American Citizens League, the largest national human rights organization representing American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

Individuals such as Governor Jerry Brown of California, Reverend Jesse Jackson and members of the Congressional Black Caucus have cited high unemployment, the welfare situation, and the state of the American economy as reasons why Vietnamese should not resettle in the United States.

Speaking at a press conference called in San Francisco by Asian American community leaders to protest growing anti-Asian sentiment, Ushio said. "As a group, we have faced economic discrimination. We fully recognize that racial minorities and recent immigrants are always affected first and with a greater severity in times of economic stress. But leaders such as Brown, Jackson and Congressional Black Caucus members must also be aware that their statements are being used to destroy

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those values and goals of racial justice and equality for which we have all worked together for so many years. Their pronouncements against refugees are being used to justify racist feelings and actions of Americans who hold anti-Asian prejudices."

"I have been told repeatedly by many groups including the so-called liberals who in the past have supported civil rights activities that even Jesse Jackson and the Black Caucus are against the refugees so why should we be for them," stated Ushio.

The Asian American leaders pointed out the fact that in similar periods of economic problems, inflation, recession, and high unemployment Americans welcomed 600,000 displaced persons from Europe after World War II, 40,000 Hungarians during the recession in the late 50s, and 675,000 Cubans in the 60s. "Today, the entry of 115,000 Vietnamese, two-thirds of whom are children, is being protested by segments of the population who use the economy as a justification."

The AFL-CIO Executive Council of 33 union leaders has called upon America to welcome the refugees. "Mr. Meany and the AFL-CIO who is as concerned as anyone with unemployment also recognize the principles at stake in this issue and have advocated a humanitarian position in the true spirit of America's heritage," said Ushio.

According to Ushio, a basic question ought to be posed to the American people, 54% of whom do not favor sanctuary for the refugees according to a recent Gallup poll. "Would the same 54% also be against accepting refugees to America if they were fleeing from a communist takeover in Finland, England, France, Italy, or Portugal? And what if their names were Werner Von Braun, Henry Kissinger, Leo

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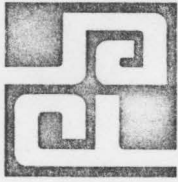
McCarthy, Juan Marichal, Alexander Solshinitzen, Seiji Ozawa, all of whom were not born in America?

"I'm concerned about the racism and insensitivity injected into this issue," said Ushio. "Not too many months ago, Americans were appalled to learn of the atrocities committed at My Lai. We were horrified to hear Lt. Calley and other officers justify the slaughter of unarmed, innocent women and children by saying, 'Gooks don't value life as Americans do,' or 'Gooks don't care about freedom or family'.

"The atrocities of My Lai were opposed to the American sense of fair play, justice, respect and equality shown all people regardless of race, creed or color.

"It is shocking to hear national leaders, who were repulsed by Calley's words, now saying that we should not admit the Vietnamese refugees or that we should send them back," said Ushio. "It would be a sad commentary on American principles if we were now going to resort to a 'My Lai mentality' to judge poor, homeless refugees, most of whom are children.

"This nation is founded on a basic principle of justice and the strength of America is in the rich diversity of her people who bring their unique cultures, heritage, food, history, talents, and hopes to this land. May we continue in this tradition by welcoming the Vietnamese," concluded Ushio.



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

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Donald Hayashi
(415) 921-5225
September 30, 1975



The following statement has been issued by David E. Ushio, National Executive Director of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) in regards to the visit of the Emperor of Japan to the United States.

JACL is the largest human rights organization representing American citizens of Japanese ancestry and comprised of 98 local chapters nationwide with a membership of 30,000 in 32 states.

The National Japanese American Citizens League joins with millions of Americans throughout the country in welcoming the Emperor and Empress of Japan to the United States. American citizens of Japanese ancestry recognize the historical significance of this visit and applaud this event as positive evidence of the mutual desire for continuing friendly relations between the U. S. and Japan.

Today the economic and political alliance between Japan and the United States remains strong and healthy and is essential to world stability and peace. To strengthen this positive alliance requires a continuing effort and dialogue between the people of Japan and

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Emperor Hirohito

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America to understand each other as fellow human beings and to appreciate the unique cultures of both nations.

When our American dignitaries visit abroad, we as Americans expect friendly and cordial receptions by the people around the world. Now, as the Emperor of Japan visits our country, it is only appropriate that the American people extend the same courtesy and respect.

The importance of maintaining harmonious relations between the U. S. and Japan is of prime concern to the Japanese American Citizens League. Historically, in times of political and economic tension between the U. S. and Japan, Japanese Americans have been the victims in this country of misdirected animosities toward policies of Japan. The most notable example occurred during World War II when 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry were imprisoned without due process as a consequence of the Pacific war with Japan.

Currently some economic trade and conservation issues involving Japanese policies are causing similar problems for Japanese Americans. In recent years, for example, Japanese Americans have become the innocent targets of certain special interest groups resulting in protests and confrontations. In many instances these campaigns have racist overtones which are misdirected toward American citizens who happen to be of Japanese ancestry. The fate of Japanese Americans is inextricably tied to the relations between Japan--the country of their ancestry--and the United States--the country of their citizenship and their home.

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Emperor Hirohito
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JACL regards this long overdue visit of the Emperor to the U. S. to be living proof of the strong and friendly ties between the two nations. JACL urges Americans to utilize this opportunity to learn firsthand about the people of one of America's most important allies.

JACL extends a warm welcome to Emperor Hirohito on this historic occasion and calls upon all people both in the United States and Japan to renew their commitments to build bridges of positive understanding and goodwill between Japan and the United States.

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**BUILDING
DEDICATION
DINNER**

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

July 20, 1975

**Hotel St. Francisco Grand Ballroom
San Francisco, California**



A DEDICATION

**JACL dedicates this National Headquarters
Building in honor and memory of the
Issei whose courage, foresight and
pioneer spirit gave Japanese Americans the
inspiration and guidance to become
Better Americans in a Greater America.**

DINNER PROGRAM

CALL TO ORDER AND
INTRODUCTION OF MASTER OF CEREMONIES

Dr. Terry Hayashi
General Co-Chairperson
Dedication Steering Committee

OPENING REMARKS

Hon. Norman Mineta
U.S. Congressman from California
Master of Ceremonies

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

Cherry Tsutsumida
Member, Dedication Steering
Committee

INVOCATION

Bishop Kenryu T. Tsuji
Buddhist Churches of America

INTRODUCTION OF HEAD TABLE

Master of Ceremonies

DINNER

GREETINGS — NATIONAL JAACL

Shigeki J. Sugiyama
National JAACL President

GREETINGS, CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO

Hon. Dianne Feinstein
President, San Francisco Board of
Supervisors

GREETINGS, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Hon. Milton Marks
California State Senator

GREETINGS, JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

Hon. Hidenori Sueoka
Consul General of Japan

HISTORY OF JAACL HEADQUARTERS
BUILDING FUND

Steven J. Doi
Co-Chairperson
National Headquarters Building
Fund Campaign

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

George J. Inagaki
Past National JAACL President

TRIBUTE TO THE ISSEI

David E. Ushio
JAACL National Executive Director

RESPONSE BY ISSEI

Katsuma Mukaeda

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Hon. Spark M. Matsunaga
U.S. Congressman from Hawaii

CLOSING REMARKS

Master of Ceremonies

BENEDICTION

Rev. David Nakagawa
Christ Presbyterian Church

REFLECTIONS

With the dedication of the new National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens League, the JACL marks another milestone in its four and a half decades of existence. In doing so, it is fitting to reflect back on its dynamic forty-five years of history, to take measure of where we stand today, and to focus briefly on our goals for the future. Indeed, "Yesterday—Today—Tomorrow" has been the central theme of the campaign which made the dream of a JACL National Headquarters Building a reality.

Since its inception in 1930, the Japanese American Citizens League has served as a forum for expressing and realizing the needs and aspirations of every Japanese American. The emphasis has always been on human rights and civil liberties, on individual opportunity and personal service. Nothing more clearly demonstrates this than the JACL's record of achievement and accomplishment.



When that small handful of Nisei founders met in Seattle, Fresno and San Francisco, their first order of business was to secure citizenship for entitled individuals of Asian ancestry. Success marked their efforts and the next ten years were ones of rapid growth for the JACL. With it came increased responsibility for meeting the special social and economic problems facing the Nisei. These difficulties—already aggravated by conventional prejudices—were made worse by the deteriorating relationships between the U.S. and Japan. With the attack on Pearl Harbor, Issei and Nisei alike were as shocked and angered as all other Americans, but what followed has been described as the "darkest chapter" in the history of American democracy. Issei, most of whom had lived in America all of their lives, were suddenly classified as enemy aliens. Persons of Japanese ancestry, citizen and alien alike, were removed from their homes to "relocation camps" guarded by armed troops.

Throughout this grim period, JACL leaders worked valiantly for restoration of reason despite severe pressures. Once the Evacuation decision had been made on March 2, 1942, on the basis of "military necessity," the JACL—having no other alternative—urged cooperation. It is a great tribute to the Issei and Nisei that the Evacuation occurred virtually without incident, particularly when it involved the wrongful imprisonment of 120,000 men, women and children who suffered material losses exceeding 400 million dollars.

The JACL, however, did not falter in its purpose. Rather, it matured into a strong, persuasive organization which launched a vigorous program of public education, challenged the Supreme Court on the legality of the Evacuation, won against a movement to remove the names of Japanese Americans from the California voter rolls. It also petitioned the Federal government to reinstate the Selective Service for the Nisei which led to the creation of the famed "Go For Broke" 442nd Army Regiment.

In its first post-war national convention, the JACL displayed the same vigor and determination which had characterized its earlier efforts, and successfully realized its three major goals of changing Federal laws classifying Issei as "ineligible to Citizenship", securing compensation for property losses suffered in the evacuation, and obtaining a stay of deportation for deserving Japanese aliens who had lost the right to reside in the U.S. as "treaty merchants" on the outbreak of W.W. II.

In addition, the JACL won in its efforts to have the Soldier Brides Bill amended, thus permitting Japanese spouses and children to enter the U.S. without regard to the Japanese Exclusion Act. Further, the JACL was successful in restoring tenure to Nisei in the Federal civil service. Beyond this, the JACL played a key role in the passage of 200 private bills in the Congress which benefited individual Issei and Nisei.

There is much more to the history of the Japanese American and to the JACL. Each day brings with it new accomplishments, for the JACL is a thriving, dynamic organization with nearly 100 Chapters nationwide and more than 30,000 members. For these members, directly and through its chapters, the JACL provides a diverse range of services and benefits. It also carries on a vastly expanded education and public affairs program aimed at the broader community at the local, state and national levels. For today the goal of the JACL is not only the advancement of the well-being of Japanese Americans, but also the betterment of all Americans regardless of ancestry. This must remain the guiding principle if the JACL is to have a significant and positive impact in the area of human and civil rights.

The JACL must continue to be a tireless pioneer of constitutional guarantees for citizens of every race, every nationality, every color, every faith. The victories the JACL has achieved over the years helped pave the way for the present era of positive social change we are now witnessing. Yet we know, too, that today we are on the threshold of immense promise—the promise of not only realizing the fullness of the JACL motto of becoming "better Americans in a greater America", but also of manifesting JACL's enormous potential for becoming a preeminent leader in advancing the well-being of all peoples across the land. This is not merely our goal, it is our future. And the new National JACL Headquarters Building is a part of the fulfillment of that future.

WHERE THE CREDIT BELONGS

This is a proud time for the Japanese American Community as a whole, for the Japanese American Citizens League, and for every individual citizen of Japanese heritage. It is a proud time because it is a moment of great accomplishment. When the Building Fund Campaign was launched almost two years ago, there was an enormous feeling of confidence. But, there was also an unmistakable sense of the tremendous challenge before us. The goal we had set for ourselves could not be achieved without the unselfish commitment of a dedicated membership, without the willing sacrifice of thousands of individuals, and without the unstinting hard work of hundreds of volunteers within JACL Chapters across the country and within the national organization.

And it happened. It happened because of people . . . people who had a long and proud history of being up to any challenge regardless of the sacrifices required of each person.

And so the work began. A volunteer structure was established that would surpass anything the JACL had known before. At the national level, scores of prominent JACLers enlisted in the effort. At the district and chapter levels the membership responded with unstoppable enthusiasm.

During the campaign period thousands of members were canvassed, countless calls were made, meetings were held and speeches

were made, articles and editorials appeared in the PC and other publications, and the mailings went out. We would like to say it was easy. But we have learned from past experience that nothing worthwhile is easy.

But it paid off. As a result, more than 5,500 have contributed nearly \$450,000. And still the gifts come in. And where does the credit belong? To all of us. To the National Officers, Board and staff, to the District Officers, to the Chapter Presidents and their officers. But most of all the credit belongs to the campaign volunteers who worked so diligently, and to the JACL members and other friends of the Japanese American community who gave so generously. To them never enough credit can be given, adequate gratitude can never be expressed. Nevertheless, to all who gave so selflessly of their time, of their efforts, of their financial resources, of themselves, we simply want to say thanks. Your generosity has been made manifest and will endure for generations to come.

MORE THAN A BUILDING

Glass, steel, concrete, masonry. Attractively blended. Creatively expressed in design, form and function. This is the National JACL Headquarters Building to the eye of the practical observer. But when it is seen through the hearts of the Japanese American, we come to understand that our National Headquarters is much more than just a handsome building.

It is a magnificent tribute to our Japanese American heritage. A heritage in which we not only take unreserved pride, but also one in which we are humbled by the profound experience of our tradition. Our National Headquarters is also an enduring tribute to our sacrifice. Sacrifice that began with the first Issei who immigrated to American shores to endure long-forgotten privations. Sacrifice that is retold thousands of times in Relocation Camps. Sacrifice of Nisei lives on far flung battlefields. Sacrifice in the insidious forms of racism and discrimination.

Yet our new National Headquarters is still more. More than a practical environment in which to carry out the functional operations of the organization. More than meeting and conference rooms. More than a visitors' center and hospitality house. Even more than a library, a research institute, and a museum of Japanese Americana. It is even more than a permanent home for the oldest and largest

national human rights organization representing Americans of Japanese ancestry. It is an instrument for realizing the shared goals of every Japanese American. It is a symbol of our continuing commitment to advancing the entitlements of citizenship for all Japanese Americans and for all peoples who strive for the benefits of racial justice and human dignity that comes through the fulfillment of the American dream. More than a building, the new National Headquarters Building is the edifice for a better tomorrow.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Noboru Nakamura of Van Bourg,
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Katsunori Handa of
S. Handa Sons General Contractor

Hatsuro Aizawa of
Aizawa Associates Graphics

William (Mo) Marumoto of
The Interface Group, Ltd. Development
Consultant

The JACL National Headquarters Building Fund Campaign owes its tremendous success to the generous spirit of the League's many members and friends. From October 1973 through July 1975 over 5,500 donors have pledged their support to this endeavor. JACL is deeply indebted to each of these thousands of contributors, without whose gift this day of Dedication could never have been enjoyed.

In the original planning for this Building Fund Campaign a special appeal went out to individuals and groups announcing that rooms within the new Headquarters would be dedicated in honor or memory of any person, if contributions were made sufficient to cover the cost of the room. The response to this special opportunity has been gratifying. Plaques of distinction today mark the doors of the rooms so pledged, in recognition of and in gratitude for the extraordinary support of the following contributors:

JACL ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE (1946 - 1952)

Office of the National Executive Director

in honor of Mike M. Masaoka,
former JACL Washington Representative

in honor of Masao W. Satow,
former JACL National Director

EASTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL, JACL
Office of Public Relations

TERRY T. HAYASHI AND FAMILY,
San Francisco
Library and Resource Center
in memory of Marian Yoshiko Koike Hayashi

JAPANESE COMMUNITY OF DELANO
Exhibit and Display Area
in honor of the Issei Pioneers of Delano

LIVINGSTON-MERCED JACL CHAPTER
Office of the Youth Director
in memory of Mamoru Kinoshita, Arnold Ohki, and
Shiroaki Shoji of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team
in Italy during the Second World War

SAN FRANCISCO JACL CHAPTER
Office of the Assistant National Director

TSUTOMU TOM AND
MARGARITA R. WAKIMOTO
San Jose
Office of Financial Affairs

EDWARD M. AND GRACE K. YAMAMOTO
Moses Lake
Second Floor Conference Room
in memory of Tom Shoji Yamamoto and
Matsu Kimata Yamamoto

Bank of Tokyo of California
Mitsubishi Bank of California
Sanwa Bank of California
Sumitomo Bank of California

First Floor Meeting and Visitor's Center

JACL wishes to also pay tribute to the following persons whose gifts to the National Headquarters Building have and will continue to enhance the beauty and function of this building:

George T. Aratani, Stereophonic Sound and
Hollywood Pulbic Address System

Martha Kaihatsu, Textile Display
New York

DRAFT: INFORMATION FOR PRESIDENT FORD'S FILMED REMARKS
TO THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

The Japanese American Citizens League, comprised of over 30,000 members in 32 states, attained a milestone membership goal in 1976 by adding its 100th chapter. This followed the establishment of the organization's first permanent home, a focal point for the Japanese American community, when the national headquarters in San Francisco was completed in record time, with the fund-raising efforts of members and friends from all over the United States.

Holding its 24th Biennial National Convention, the nonprofit human rights organization will convene from June 20-26, 1976 in Sacramento, California. The theme of the convention, "A PROUD LEGACY," is appropriate in that the history of Japanese Americans is one that portrays America's history, often reflecting Japan-U.S. relations, with the internment of 110,000 Japanese (three-fourths of whom were American citizens) during World War II, as a prime example.

The Japanese American Citizens League has been very supportive of President Ford for several of his policies. His rescinding of Executive Order 9066 was a high achievement in Japanese American history. And the President's remark, that the retraction was "long overdue" was felt to be very appropriate.

more-more-more-more-more



DRAFT: JACL FILM

2-2-2-2-2

The organization has also supported President Ford's efforts to establish positive U.S.-Japan relations, recognizing the importance of his being the first American president to visit Japan, as well as the historical significance of the Japanese Emperor's visit to the United States in 1975. Japanese Americans participated in the ceremonies in each city that the Emperor visited and in many cases were involved in the planning and implementation of the function.

The President's stand on the Vietnamese refugees, when many wanted to close the door on them, was considered to be very statesmanlike, and felt by Japanese Americans who well remember their own heritage, to have been reflective of his true spirit of Americanism. He has also been admired for returning the country to an atmosphere of decency and trust in the difficult post-Watergate period.

The Japanese American Citizens League, recognizes that one of America's greatest strengths lies in the pluralistic nature of its people. Japanese Americans have contributed much to this nation in all areas. In the recent past, Japanese Americans have emerged in significant roles as public servants: as mayors, as state legislators, congressmen, as representatives on boards of education, and other public offices both elected and appointed, and representing both major political parties. The JACL, believing that the future holds

more-more-more-more-more



DRAFT: JAACL FILM

3-3-3-3-3-3

even more promise and potential, and that our nation needs and deserves the continuing participation of Americans of Japanese ancestry, promotes the involvement of young people in public service careers, by offering study fellowships in Washington, D.C. to selected students. David Ushio, National Executive Director of the J.A.C.L. says, "Americans of Japanese ancestry are increasing in public service careers, but America needs more leaders who have not only realized the American Dream, but have suffered persecution, so that sensitive leadership can emerge."

The Japanese American Citizens League, actively concerned in such issues as quality education, housing and civil rights, is currently involved with the again-famous Iva Toguri or "Tokyo Rose" case. Japanese Americans are hoping that President Ford, compassionate in his "amnesty for Vietnam draft evaders", will be as fair in his pardoning of this woman, victimized by a spirit of racism prevalent at the time.

**



Yesterday
Today
Tomorrow



Yesterday

"Let my troubles and cares be piled
And up-piled some more;
Then I will try and test
What strength I have in store."

Anonymous—Meiji Era

A collective spirit and strong belief in and dedication to the goal of achieving human rights and equal opportunity for persons of Japanese ancestry led to the genesis of the guiding principles of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) as far back as the 1920s. The legacy of our past is rooted in our cultural heritage, which can be characterized by courage, endurance, and the will to prevail even under adverse circumstances.

JACL was officially organized in 1930 and has grown from a handful of dedicated persons to an organization with a membership comprised of 96 chapters with 27,000 members in 32 states. For the past half century, JACL has responded to challenges affecting persons of Japanese ancestry. Some of the efforts and accomplishments of JACL include:

- The passage of the **Immigration and Nationality Act** in 1952 which made provision for the attainment of American citizenship for the immigrant Japanese—the Issei who previously had been denied naturalization rights.
- The **Immigration and Naturalization Act** of 1952 which made provision for the establishment of an immigration quota nullifying the 1924 **Oriental Exclusion Act** and allowed for naturalization examinations to be conducted in the native language of the applicants.
- The repeal of some 500 Federal and State statutes which discriminated against "aliens ineligible for citizenship" and affected those of Japanese ancestry.
- As a result of JACL chapter-sponsored naturalization classes for Issei, the Issei became the single largest ethnic group to obtain citizenship.
- The elimination of the discriminatory "Asia-Pacific Triangle" and the "National Origins Formula" which had previously determined unequal immigration quotas for Asian countries with the passage of the **Immigration Amendments of 1965**.
- The recall of the **Alien Land Laws** which restricted ownership of property by Issei "aliens" and often included their children, although citizens of the U.S. by birth.
- The active participation in supporting statehood for Hawaii, where one-third of the population is of Japanese ancestry.
- The repeal of **Title II** of the **Internal Security Act** which would allow for the detention of persons similar to **Executive Order 9066**, which led to the evacuation and internment of persons of Japanese ancestry during World War II.
- The successful passage of the **Evacuation Claims Act** which provided for reparations for property and personal loss incurred by those individuals interned during World War II.
- The establishment of a **National JACL Scholarship Program** which has provided increased opportunities for students at institutions of higher education.
- The establishment of a **National Education Committee** to insure that there is a recognition and inclusion of our cultural heritage in the instruction of all children.
- The preservation of our cultural heritage by sharing this heritage with all groups in order to increase understanding and communication.

Today

"My footprints on the road
May be effaced—or stay;
Howe'er it may be, I still will go
Most humbly on my chosen way."

Nobutsuna

JACL is a **cultural, educational, and human rights organization**, but more importantly, it is an organization comprised of the most impressive resource—human resources. It combines resources of the volunteer membership and staff, constituting our mutual strength. Our past experiences will serve to nourish our present efforts as we work together to develop and initiate new programs which will strive to meet the needs and aspirations of Japanese Americans.

More than a half million persons of Japanese ancestry currently live in the United States. Now more than ever, it is imperative for JACL to sustain the legacy of its past and continue in its endeavor to meet new challenges facing Japanese Americans.

A myriad number of challenges exist today. The problems created by social change have a significant impact on Japanese Americans and present a pressing need to respond to the complex challenges. JACL attempts to respond to these challenges by participating in the following areas of concern:

- To work cooperatively toward the achievement of equal employment opportunities for Japanese Americans.
- To help build a bridge of understanding regarding the impact of U.S.-Japan relations on Japanese Americans.
- To sustain our deep concern to better the lives of elderly Issei including the right to obtain social and health benefits and to insure that their remaining years will be spent in dignity and physical comfort.
- To advocate for an increased awareness and greater appreciation for the contributions of Japanese Americans in the United States in an effort to erase discrimination.
- To encourage broader participation in the exercise of leadership abilities in various programs within JACL and in relationship with the larger society.
- To seek to affirm our identity as Japanese Americans and thereby enhance the meaning and experience of our cultural heritage.
- To encourage the participation of Sansei and to assist them in their development of projects which are vital to them including workshops on ethnicity, identity and contemporary educational opportunities, planning for discussion groups, conferences, and social activities.
- To strengthen the bond between generations of Japanese Americans.

Tomorrow

"E'en up a mountain peak which seems
To reach the skies, we dare to say,
For him whose will is set on climbing it,
There IS a way."

Emperor Meiji

The strength of yesterday determined the path we have chosen to follow today. Our human experiences, as Japanese Americans, have created a filial bond which was and continues to be the bulwark of our hope—the hope of improving life for ourselves and future generations. We have shared joy and sorrow as well as stunning success and disappointing failure. As a consequence, we have learned and will continue to learn new lessons.

Our collective experience can be compared to the spontaneous appearance of a rainbow following a storm. As the storm subsides and the sun unfolds, a rainbow emerges, glistening and awesome. Like the various patterned hues contained within a rainbow, each generation of Japanese Americans represents a set of experiences that are somewhat unique. Nonetheless, each generation has responded to the challenges of yesterday and today with a sense of enthusiasm, idealism, courage, and stamina in spite of significant barriers. It should become a hope that harmony and unity will remain the steadfast source of our future strength in dealing with problems of the future.

We live in a dynamic era—an era that is, at times, overwhelming; it appears that doubt will prevail in the course of continual social transition. Moreover, it can be a period when our aspirations and dreams can be further realized. Our destiny and that of future generations is the primary concern of JACL.

To better enable our organization to realize our goals, we are undertaking the exciting venture to raise \$250,000 to construct the first JACL National Headquarters Building. We need continued support from our membership and from others who share our hope. Our fund raising effort is an exciting endeavor and is a challenge we face today and will help us build for tomorrow.

How to Contribute

Single gifts. A single lump-sum contribution of cash or securities may be made in any amount.

Gifts by Pledge. If more convenient, pledges may be paid over a period of one to three years as follows:

- Quarterly Installments
- Semi-Annual Installments
- Annual Installments

All contributions, payable to the **JACL National Headquarters Building Fund**, are tax deductible in accordance with Federal regulations governing donations to nonprofit organizations such as JACL. Additional funds received in excess of our anticipated goal of \$250,000 will be used for future programming needs of JACL membership.



JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

22 Peace Plaza, Suite 203 • San Francisco, California 94115 • (415) 563-3202

Forecoast

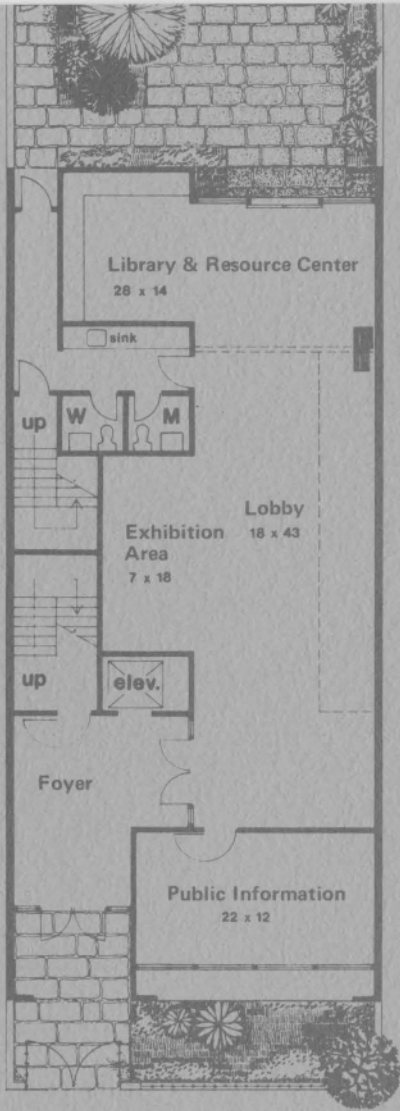


JACL National Headquarters Building in San Francisco will be located on Sutter Street between Laguna and Buchanan, within the city's Nihonmachi. Though modern in mood, the exterior blends comfortably with its Victorian-style townhouse neighbors. Interior plans

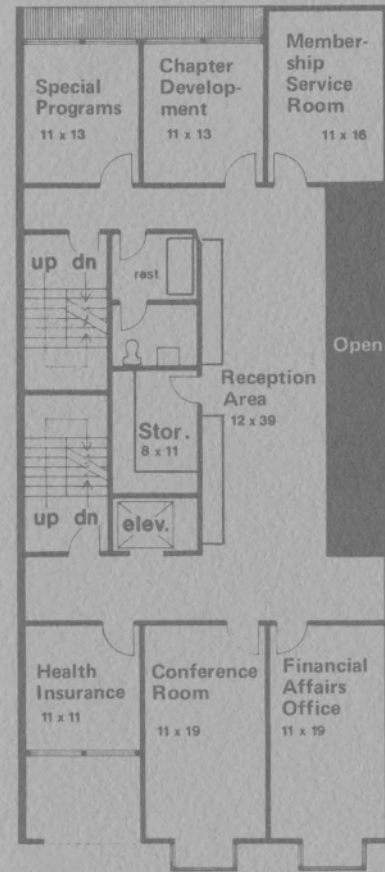
include a library, conference room, reception and display areas, as well as staff member offices. Contributions may be designated to a specified part of the building, where a plaque will be placed and inscribed as the donor wishes.



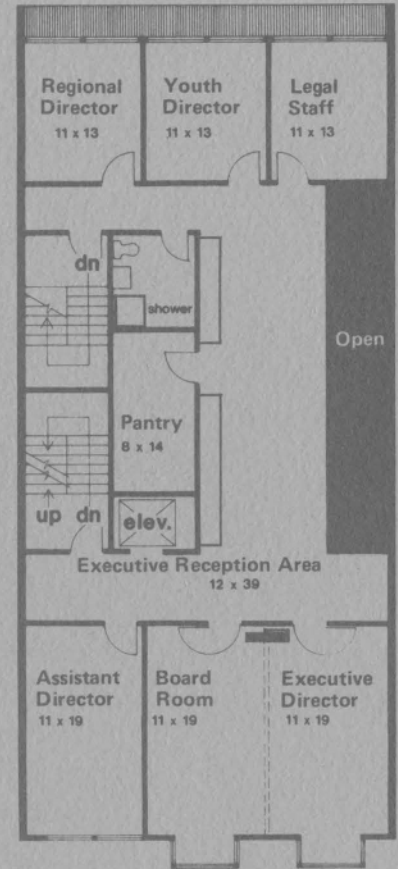
Floor plan



1 floor



2 floor



3 floor

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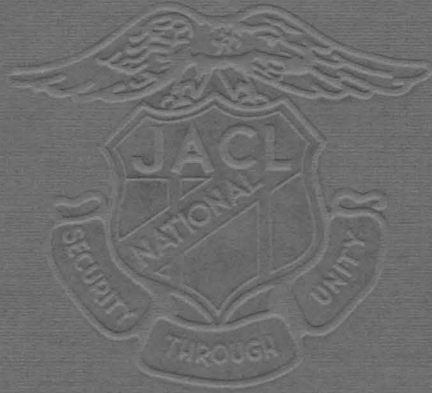
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Fund Raising and Public Relations Counsel: William H. (Mo) Marumoto



"Better Americans in a Greater America"

New Address
1765 SUTTER STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94115



JACL HYMN

Words by Marion Tajiri and music by Marcel J. Tyrrell

*There was a dream my father dreamed for me,
A land in which all men are free;
Then the desert camps with watch-towers high
Where life stood still, 'mid sand and brooding sky.
Out of the war in which my brothers died—,
Their muted voices with mine cried;
This is our dream that all men shall be free.
This is our creed we'll live in loyalty.
God help us rid the land of bigotry
That we may walk in peace and dignity.*

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES TO THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

“This nation has been built by the labor and dedication of Americans whose forebears came from many lands. None have worked harder, fought more bravely, or contributed finer sons and daughters to their adopted home than our citizens of Japanese ancestry.

“I am pleased to salute the enduring contributions you have made to our way of life and happy to commend your efforts to perpetuate a culture and a heritage which have so enriched our society.”

PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON, 1966

“Your organization has earned an enviable reputation for the high standards of citizenship which you have set for all of your members. You have contributed generously to your communities and to our national life.”

PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 1962

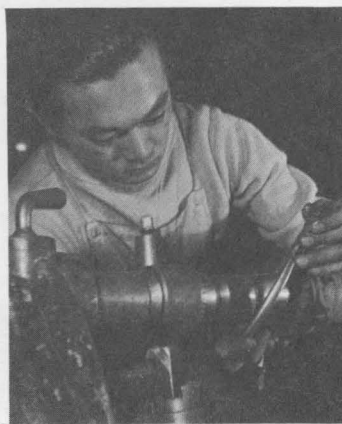
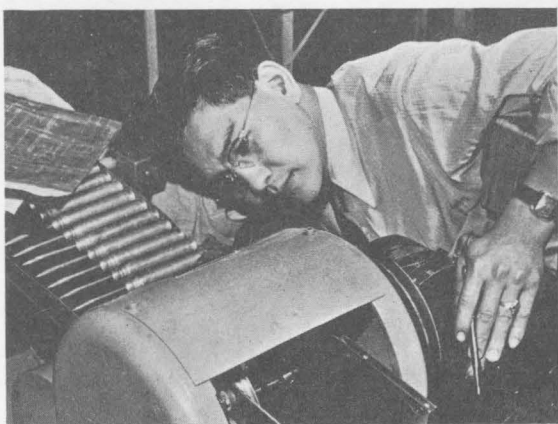
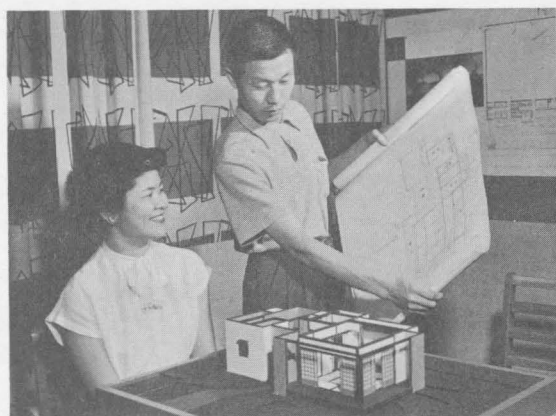
“I congratulate the Japanese American Citizens League on its support of good citizenship, liberty, and patriotism. As you who are League members strive to uphold your organization’s motto, ‘For Better Americans In A Greater America,’ I am confident you will continue to bring credit to your organization and benefit to the United States.”

PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 1956

“The significant and effective work of your organization . . . on behalf of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii is a tribute to the democracy within whose framework you plead your case and achieve your goals.

“The members of the Japanese American Citizens League have proved anew that decency and justice cannot long be frustrated if we stand together to create new and better bonds of understanding between free citizens in a free nation.”

PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, 1950



"Better Americans in a Greater America"

Through the pages of this booklet, we would like you to meet the *Nisei** (KNEE-SAY)—Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The *Nisei* are a comparatively new and infinitesimal minority in American life. On the mainland of the United States there are about 200,000 of them. Despite distinctive features, they are Americans not only by birth, but by upbringing, education and choice.

Like other Americans, the *Nisei* come in various sizes, shapes and vocational callings.

There are *Nisei* butlers and gardeners. There are also *Nisei* space scientists, judges, college professors, engineers, surgeons and editors. They grow food on farms and flowers in greenhouses. They seek the solution to the mysteries of cancer and other diseases in medical laboratories. Three *Nisei* represent the State of Hawaii in Congress. There are *Nisei* jockeys and ministers of the Gospel, cab drivers and Air Force pilots, financiers and social workers, house painters and architects. There are *Nisei* serving the United States abroad in both the armed and diplomatic services. There are even a few *Nisei*—a very few—in jail.

The only thing they have in common, aside from their pride in American citizenship, is their ancestry. Their parents, *Issei* (meaning "first generation"), came as immigrants to the United States about the turn of the century. Just as immigrants from Europe first tended to settle on the East Coast, these newcomers from Japan remained largely in the Pacific coastal states.

Today, *Nisei* live in every one of the 50 states, moving wherever opportunities beckon them. Perhaps it is only natural that the largest number on the continental mainland live in the most populous state, California.

**Nisei* is a Japanese word meaning "second generation." It is used to describe Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The immigrants from Japan came to the United States in search of freedom and opportunity. Like any immigrant group the *Issei* faced many adjustments. Their problems were accentuated by differences in appearance, customs and language. They found that rather than being praised for their industry, they were accused of lowering standards of living. Instead of being hailed as pioneers of the still undeveloped West, they were regarded as intruders. Politicians found in them a convenient scapegoat, harrassing them with cries of the "yellow peril."



But these new immigrants persevered. They helped build the railroads and develop raw land into productive farms. They cleared timber and mined coal. Their crime rate was low. Hardly any became public charges. Their children rarely became delinquents. They were peaceful, hard-working, self-reliant Americans in every way except the most important—our laws prohibited them from becoming naturalized citizens because of their race. And so legally, they remained aliens.

But their children, the *Nisei* were citizens by birth, and the *Issei* looked to them to bridge the gap of misunderstanding and prejudice. The *Nisei*, however, soon learned they had inherited the problems as well as the pioneering courage of their parents. Many persons refused to look beneath the Oriental features of these young men and women and recognize them as fellow Americans entitled to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. The *Nisei* found doors closed to jobs for which they were qualified, housing denied them outside the Oriental ghettos.

As the older *Nisei* reached voting age, they realized their struggle for acceptance might be strengthened through unity. A handful of *Nisei* from California, Oregon and Washington met in Seattle in 1930 and formed the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL).



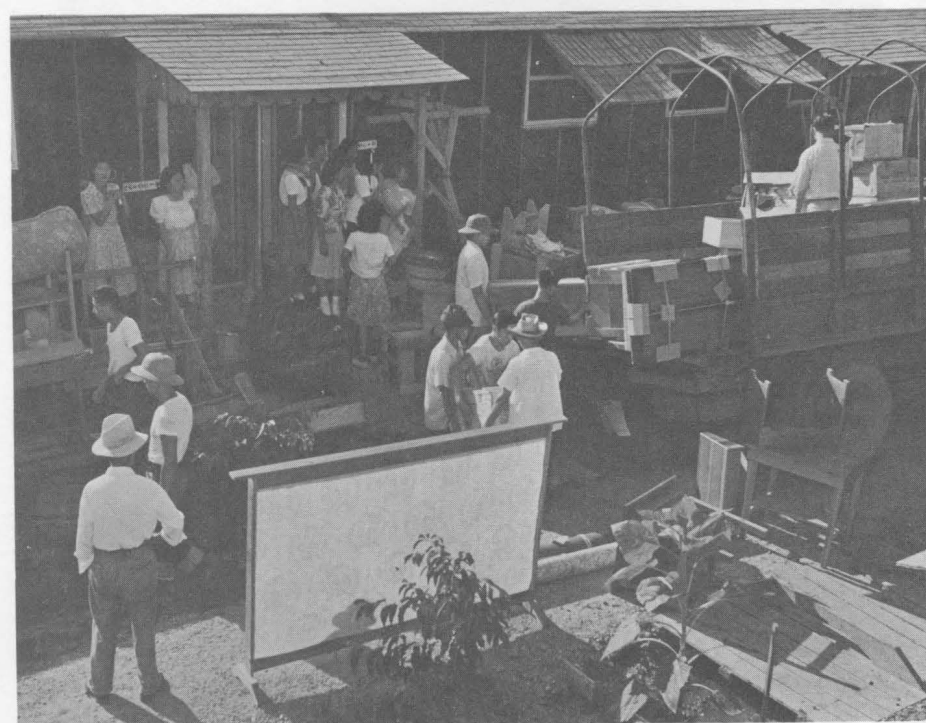
TODAY THE JACL IS THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION REPRESENTING JAPANESE AMERICANS. Its objective is defined by its slogan: "Better Americans in a greater America." The story of this organization is an inspiring account of a group of young Americans treasuring their birthright, defending it, and seeking to be worthy of it.

Of course all its purposes were not so earnestly serious. The JACL also had its social and fraternal aims. But in their effort to become exemplary citizens, the *Nisei* quickly became aware that in a democracy laws are the people's safeguard, and good citizens take an interest in government. It is perhaps significant that delegates to the first JACL convention took two actions demonstrating the importance they placed on the privilege of American citizenship. They adopted resolutions calling on Congress to:

- Permit *Nisei* girls who had married alien Japanese to regain their citizenship, through an amendment to the Cable Act.
- Grant citizenship to Oriental-born men who had served in the United States armed forces in World War I.
- Both measures subsequently were enacted into law.

During the 1930's, as more and more *Nisei* attained their majority and became aware of civic responsibilities, additional chapters of the JACL came into being. This was a period of growth and development for the *Nisei* who, individually, were largely preoccupied with the problems of economic and social adjustment. These problems, already complicated by the inherited prejudices, were intensified during the closing years of the decade by a situation over which they had neither control nor connection. Their fellow Americans, outraged by Japan's aggression in the Far East, misdirected their wrath against Japanese Americans.

THE JAPANESE ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR ON DEC. 7, 1941, shocked and angered the *Nisei* as it did all Americans. The *Issei*, most of whom had lived virtually all their adult lives in the United States, were stunned. Thousands of *Nisei* already were in U.S. Army uniform. Many others, with the blessing of their parents, rushed to enlist.



But the old prejudices were fanned into hysteria against all Japanese Americans. The *Issei*, through no fault of their own, were quickly classified as enemy aliens. For the *Nisei*, it was another matter. In historical perspective, it is possible to document the fact that racism, political opportunism and economic greed created pressures which fed on fear and led to what has been described as the “blackest chapter” in the history of American democracy.

ON MARCH 2, 1942, the United States government ordered all persons of Japanese extraction, citizen and alien alike, removed from the West Coast solely on the basis of race, and locked in inland relocation camps.

Thus began the mass Evacuation of 120,000 men, women and children, two-thirds of them American citizens, months after danger of invasion had passed. No charges were filed against them. No hearing was held as to their loyalty. They were simply ordered out of their homes and escorted behind barbed wire by armed troops in an action unprecedented in American history.

DURING THE PERIOD of mounting hysteria that preceded the Evacuation order, JACL leaders worked valiantly for a restoration of reason. They tried to calm the fears of *Issei* and *Nisei*, cooperated fully with the authorities, sought to remove possible misunderstanding by the American public at large regarding the loyalty of Japanese Americans, protested their case to government policy-makers.

But the pressures were too great. Once the Evacuation decision was made — and explained by the government on the basis of “military necessity” — the JACL had no alternative but to urge the *Issei* and *Nisei* to cooperate in the Evacuation as a patriotic contribution to the war effort.

THERE WERE OTHER CONSIDERATIONS. To resist as a matter of principle—while a tempting course of action, could well have led to bloodshed. Cooperation was essential to demonstrate *Nisei* loyalty to their country in a time of crisis. Furthermore, the JACL recognized that while a case might be made for the rights of the American citizen *Nisei*, there was no recourse for their now enemy alien *Issei* parents and separation of families posed serious complications.

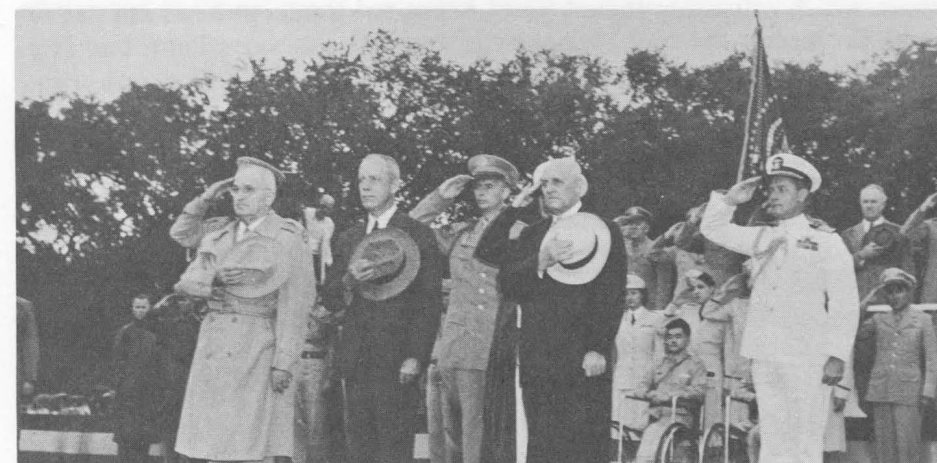
In retrospect, observers have marveled that the Evacuation was completed almost without incident, for the loss of freedom was a bitter experience to the *Nisei*. The cruelest blow was the feeling of being

repudiated by their own government, of knowing that a basic American principle was being violated when they were imprisoned for having the wrong kind of ancestors. It was a particularly grim time for the *Nisei* already in the U.S. Army who saw their families placed in desert camps ringed by barbed wire and guarded by military police. At the time, the loss of 400 millions of dollars in assets — businesses closed, farms abandoned, homes boarded up and furnishings sold for pennies on the dollar — seemed unimportant in relation to the affront to human values and democratic ideals.

ALMOST OVERNIGHT in this trying period the JACL became a mature, fighting organization. With a courage based on faith in America, JACL leaders were making plans for the fight ahead even as the Evacuation was under way. They launched a vigorous program of public education, cooperating with civilian government agencies set up belatedly to safeguard the welfare of the evacuees, seeking relief through the courts from organized persecution. A test case challenging the legality of the Evacuation was taken to the United States Supreme Court. In California, when the Native Sons of the Golden West sought to strike the names of *Nisei* evacuees from the rolls of registered voters, the JACL took successful legal action to block this raid on their birthright.

IN 1942 JACL REPRESENTATIVES petitioned the government to reinstate Selective Service which had been suspended with the Evacuation for the *Nisei*. Early in 1943 the War Department decided to create an Army regiment made up of *Nisei* volunteers. While the idea of a segregated unit was repugnant, the *Nisei* recognized the public relations value of such an organization, working together, going into action as a team. Hundreds of volunteers from the relocation centers and from Hawaii joined *Nisei* already in service to form the celebrated Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Their motto was "Go For Broke" — Hawaiian slang for "shoot the works," or "all or nothing."

IN A SERIES OF ACTIONS IN ITALY AND FRANCE, the 442nd became the most decorated unit of its size and length of service in American military history. These G.I.'s with Oriental faces fought not only for the nation, but also for acceptance for themselves and their families. How valiantly they battled to prove themselves is indicated in these figures — 18,143 individual decorations, 9,486 (309%) casualties and seven Presidential Distinguished Unit Citations collected in seven major campaigns.



Nor was the *Nisei* military record confined to the European theater. Though little publicized because of the nature of their duties, some 10,000 Americans of Japanese ancestry served in military intelligence as the "eyes and ears" of Allied forces in the Pacific. They were with every major unit in every Pacific engagement from the Aleutians and Guadalcanal to the march into Tokyo and the occupation of Japan. They served in the front lines and in headquarters from Pearl Harbor to Burma. Analyzing intercepted communications, interrogating prisoners, translating captured documents, persuading die-hard enemy troops to surrender, the *Nisei* saved thousands of American lives and helped shorten the war in the Pacific by many months, according to General MacArthur's Chief of Staff for Military Intelligence. Even the Navy and Marines, which refused to induct *Nisei*, borrowed these language specialists from the Army.

THESE NISEI FACED A DOUBLE DANGER in the Pacific—from the enemy and from fellow G.I.s who might mistake their identity. In tribute to them, Gen. Joseph (Vinegar Joe) Stilwell, commanding general of U.S. Army forces in Asia, remarked: "The *Nisei* bought an awful big hunk of America with their blood."



AS RESTRICTIONS AGAINST THE EVACUEES WERE EASED, other *Nisei* as well as *Issei* left the relocation centers to take part in the civilian war effort. They helped harvest food crops and worked in defense plants. *Issei* with specialized skills served with the Office of Strategic Services, taught the Japanese language to Army, Navy and Air Corps personnel, wrote propaganda leaflets which were rained down on the enemy, monitored enemy broadcasts and played key roles in psychological warfare.

The outstanding record of persons of Japanese ancestry during the war bore out the truth of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's statement that "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart, Americanism is not . . . a matter of race or ancestry." Despite widespread rumors—rumors which are hard to stamp out—the files of every government investigative and intelligence agency show conclusively that not a single resident alien Japanese or American of Japanese ancestry committed an act of sabotage or espionage for the enemy before, during, or after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

IN 1943 THE GOVERNMENT'S PROGRAM of resettlement got under way. Although the West Coast was still closed to them, the evacuees were permitted to leave the relocation centers and move to communities in the East and Midwest. In cooperation with federal authorities and national church organizations, the JACL assisted in the student relocation program whereby *Nisei* college students were able to continue their studies in inland schools. Entire families were resettled in communities throughout the American heartland and were accepted almost without incident.

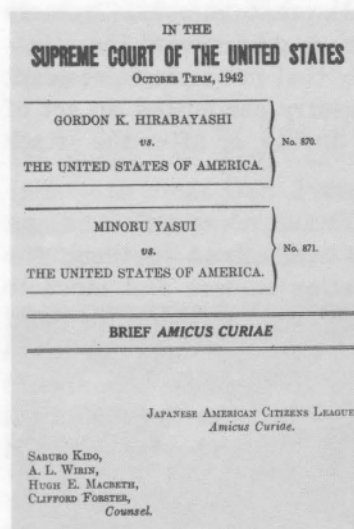
This acceptance was due in part to the exemplary conduct of the evacuees themselves, in part to the good will of Americans who showed they understood the meaning of democracy. But the largest part of the credit must go to the dramatic reports from the European front where *Nisei* of the 442nd were proving themselves in battle. The *Nisei's* loyal response to the War Department's decision to create "a symbol of the loyalty of Japanese Americans" was paying off.

ON THE HOME FRONT JACL STEPPED UP ITS PROGRAM of public education and established regional offices in Denver, Chicago, and New York to assist in the resettlement program. As Japanese Americans sank roots into new communities, it was only natural that JACL chapters should be formed wherever they settled in appreciable numbers.

At the same time JACL membership, heretofore restricted to Japanese Americans, was opened to all citizens who subscribed to its principles and many friends of the *Nisei* joined.

Meanwhile, deeply concerned over the precedents set by the Evacuation, JACL had sought judicial reviews of the constitutionality of all aspects of the program. Three landmark suits reached the United States Supreme Court.

In 1943, in a suit brought by Gordon K. Hirabayashi, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the curfew and travel restrictions imposed on Japanese Americans were a legal application of military authority.



In 1944, in the JACL-sponsored Fred Korematsu case, the majority of the Supreme Court upheld the legality of the evacuation based solely upon race. Three justices dissented.

But late in 1944, the Supreme Court ruled unanimously in the Mitsuye Endo case that the government had no right to detain loyal American citizens in the relocation centers. Within 48 hours the Army revoked its West Coast exclusion orders.

ONE LEGAL VICTORY HAD BEEN WON, but it is a disturbing fact that the Supreme Court's decision legalizing evacuation on racial grounds still stands. The JACL agrees with Mr. Justice Jackson's warning that the decision is a "loaded weapon" pointed at democratic rights, and a reversal of the decision is an important piece of unfinished business in the aftermath of an ugly chapter of American history.

The reopening of the Pacific Coast clearly revealed the hand of the racists. Having lost the fight to exclude Japanese Americans legally, these elements resorted to threats and violence in an effort to discourage evacuees from returning to homes, farms and businesses. On shameful record are more than 100 cases of arson, shootings and beatings against returning evacuees. By these acts of terrorism, they demonstrated that their cry of "evacuate the Japs as a military necessity" was a sham. Their alleged concern for national security turned out to be a front for blind racial prejudice or desire for personal economic gain.

BUT THE MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS of the West Coast subscribed to principles of decency and fair play, and about three-fourths of the evacuees moved back to their home communities. Again, JACL was in the vanguard, establishing "outposts" in San Francisco and Los Angeles to help in the adjustment of homecoming.

One by one the barriers fell. *Nisei* and *Issei* reestablished homes and businesses, returned to old jobs or found new ones and sought to resume lives disrupted by the Evacuation. One major acknowledgment of the loyalty of the *Nisei* was the Navy's announcement late in 1945 that its ranks would be open for their enlistment.

In their first postwar national convention, JACL members assembled in Denver in 1946 with the sober realization that the organization must spearhead a fight to secure, once and for all, the rights for which *Nisei* G.I.s had gone "for broke." Their wartime experiences had taught them the realistic lesson that only in organization is there strength, that organization is essential even in making a minority group's needs known to its own government. Among their goals were three measures aimed at rectifying injustices against persons of Japanese ancestry:

- Legislation to change federal law classifying *Issei* as "ineligible to citizenship" even though they had resided in the United States a half century or more. This law was the basis for much legalized discrimination against *Issei* in many states.
- Compensation for property losses suffered in the evacuation.
- Stay of deportation for deserving alien Japanese who had lost the right to reside in the United States as "treaty merchants" on the outbreak of war. Many of these individuals had American-born families.

Such an ambitious program could succeed only through a campaign of public education beginning with communities which had been receptive to Japanese Americans. New JACL chapters were established in

the East and Midwest where evacuees had settled permanently, and old chapters were reactivated as the *Nisei* returned to their West Coast homes.

TODAY THE JACL MEMBERSHIP ROSTER reflects the extent to which Japanese Americans have spread out across the United States. Whereas before the war JACL chapters were found only in a half dozen states in the Far West, now there are chapters and members in 32 states and the District of Columbia. Thus, out of the war, JACL emerged a truly national organization both geographically and in scope of program.

To implement the national program, a JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee was incorporated and an office opened in Washington, D.C. JACL had not forgotten that Washington officials in 1941 had been woefully ignorant about this American minority and had allowed West Coast pressure groups to dictate national policy regarding them. JACL leaders realized, too, that there are no spectators in a democracy, and that good citizenship means active participation in government. And so the organization has become the collective voice of the *Nisei*, and the JACL finds itself being consulted on matters of national policy having to do with Japanese Americans.

SINCE JACL REPRESENTS a small minority without effective voting power, its approach to Washington in seeking its objectives was an appeal for simple justice backed by a record of loyalty tested by fire.

By the time of the next JACL convention in 1948 Congress had passed an act to compensate evacuees for their losses, and had consented to place deportation of Japanese treaty merchants on the same basis as those of other nationalities, thus assuring them of being able to stay with their American-born families.

IN ADDITION, THROUGH JACL REPRESENTATIONS, the Soldier Brides Bill was amended to permit the Japanese spouse and children of American servicemen to enter the United States without regard to the Japanese Exclusion Act. This enabled Japanese, for the first time since the Exclusion Act of 1924, to enter this country for permanent residence. JACL was also successful in restoring tenure, cancelled as a result of Evacuation, to *Nisei* in federal civil service. Additionally, Congress passed more than 200 private bills benefiting individual *Issei* and *Nisei*. Significantly, every bill passed without a dissenting vote.

IN 1952, JACL'S MAJOR LEGISLATIVE goal of citizenship privileges for the *Issei* was realized with passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act eliminating race as a qualification for naturalization.



This Act also allowed for the first time a token immigration quota for Japan, negating the 1924 Oriental Exclusion Act which many historians say planted the seeds of resentment which resulted ultimately in war. JACL's plea that certain prospective citizens be permitted to take their examination in their native language enabled many other long-time resident aliens of various nationalities to qualify for American citizenship.

Elimination of the category, "aliens ineligible for citizenship," had widespread repercussions. Some 500 federal and state statutes aimed against and hindering the progress of such aliens, and in many cases their citizen children, were wiped out.

TO ASSIST ISSEI in qualifying for the citizenship they had desired for so long, JACL chapters conducted naturalization classes. So great was the response that for the first time in history the Immigration and Naturalization Service conducted mass swearing-in ceremonies. Despite the advanced age of most *Issei*, the record shows that in proportion to their number more of them became citizens than in any other nationality group.

JACL also interceded successfully for two groups of *Issei* with special problems. California was persuaded to grant old age assistance to *Issei* unable for one reason or another to secure naturalization and who had

lived in the United States at least 25 years prior to passage of the 1952 Naturalization Act. The naturalization petitions of certain *Issei* were challenged on the ground that they had sought exemption from World War I military duty on the plea that they were aliens. Precedents were established when courts in San Francisco and Denver accepted JACL's position that classification as exempt aliens was involuntary and made automatically by local draft boards.

The President's Immigration Act Amendments of October 1965, eliminating the discriminatory Asia-Pacific Triangle and the National Origins formula in determining immigration quotas, marked the achievement of another major JACL goal. In effect it placed immigration from all Asian countries, including Japan, on an equal basis with other Old World countries, including Europe. Significantly, of all organizations supporting the liberalization of the nation's immigration laws, JACL was first in urging equal treatment for the peoples of Asia.

JACL CARRIED ON ITS CAMPAIGN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS in courts and state legislatures as well as Congress. In the Oyama case the U.S. Supreme Court established the right of a citizen child to receive a gift of land from his alien parent. This led eventually to the California State Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the 40-year-old California Alien Land Law in the Fujii and Masaoka cases. JACL subsequently succeeded in removing this law from the state constitution through referendum. Also as a result of the Oyama case the State of California discontinued what has been referred to as "legalized blackmail" of Japanese landowners by requiring out-of-court money settlements to the state to clear land titles. The state was later to return such escheat monies by action of the legislature.

In the Takahashi case the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated the California law denying commercial fishing licenses to resident alien Japanese.

THE BATTLE AGAINST DISCRIMINATORY LAWS on the state level has been particularly effective. JACL participated in drives to repeal alien land laws in Oregon, Utah, Idaho and Washington, and in eliminating anti-miscegenation laws in Idaho, Nebraska, Utah and Wyoming. JACL helped make Idahoans aware of an obscure statute denying the privilege of voting, serving as jurors and holding office to "Chinese and others of Mongolian descent" not born in the United States, even though citizens. The law was wiped off the books by overwhelming referendum vote.



JACL'S CAMPAIGN FOR EQUAL RIGHTS has not been confined to persons of Japanese ancestry. Realizing that a threat to the rights of any minority is a threat to all Americans, JACL actively has supported the President's Civil Rights program, state and federal Fair Employment and Fair Housing laws, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax bills, and the end of segregation in the armed forces. JACL has been a charter member of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, the coordinating body for more than 100 national organizations representing church, labor, veterans and ethnic groups.

On matters of general concern, but affecting *Nisei* indirectly, JACL has joined with other organizations as "friend of the court" in making its views known. JACL played such a role in *Brown v. Board of Education*, the historic school desegregation case, and in the case in which the U.S. Supreme Court invalidated restrictive covenants.

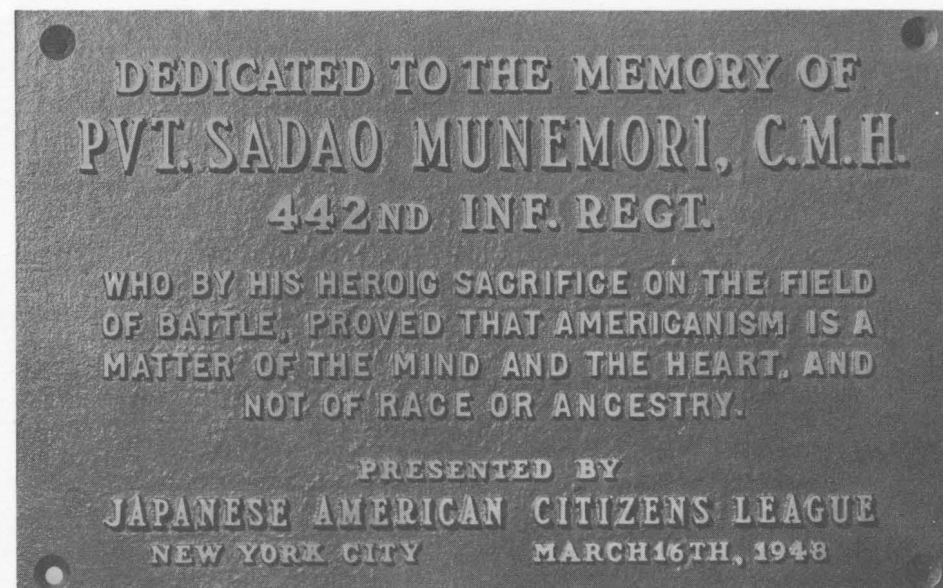
JACL participated in the campaign to uphold California's fair housing laws, and joined in amicus brief in the State Supreme Court reversal of the referendum prohibiting the State from providing open housing.

In *Loving v. Virginia* where the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against anti-miscegenation statutes in the States, JACL filed amicus brief and its National Legal Counsel participated in oral argument.

JACL is proud to have had a part in the campaign for statehood for Hawaii, advocating the staunch Americanism of its people, one-third of whom are of Japanese ancestry.

JACL HAS FELT IT OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE that all Americans be made aware of their fellow citizens of Japanese extraction and their place in the nation. An intensive information and education program has been carried on. Among the highlights have been:

- A gala homecoming arranged for veterans of the 442nd on their return from Europe, with President Truman reviewing the unit.
- Reburial ceremonies for *Nisei* soldiers at Arlington National Cemetery with high government and military leaders in attendance.
- Naming of a U.S. Army transport in honor of Pvt. Sadao Munemori, posthumous recipient of the Medal of Honor.
- Cooperation with the city of Bruyeres, France, in dedication of a memorial park in honor of the 442nd Combat Team, for the role it played in liberating that community.



- Sponsoring services at Arlington National Cemetery commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the 442nd, resulting in an unprecedented two-hour tribute to *Nisei* servicemen in the House of Representatives.
- Cooperation with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in production of the film, "Go for Broke," a tribute to the war record of the 442nd.
- Cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System in production of its TV program, "Nisei—The Pride and the Shame," in the Twentieth Century series.

In addition, the JACL has been the primary source of information for a host of writers and editors, scholars and students, officials and organizations seeking factual information about Japanese Americans.

One of JACL's current functions is as a "watchdog," alert for movements and proposals both in Congress and state legislatures which might have a possible effect on the welfare of Japanese Americans. In this role it has fought discrimination in cemeteries, protested the production of "hate" films depicting Japanese Americans in a false light and the revival on television of wartime movies that portray the *Nisei* wrongfully. Through JACL's efforts, inaccuracies in textbooks concerning Japanese Americans have been corrected. JACL has pointed out the derogatory implications in the word "Jap" with the result that several standard dictionaries have revised their definition of the term and it has all but disappeared from newspaper headlines.

IN 1960 JACL LAUNCHED a project of researching and writing the history of the Japanese in America and their contributions to this nation. While designed as a tribute to the *Issei*, the project was in keeping with the JACL's educational program and to highlight the rich cultural heritage of Americans of Japanese descent. The University of California at Los Angeles has accepted co-sponsorship of the history project and has been designated as a repository for documentary material collected by researchers. Both the Carnegie Corporation and the National Institute of Mental Health have made grants to further the project.

IN RECENT YEARS AN INCREASING NUMBER OF SANSEI—the children of *Nisei*—have turned to JACL for a better understanding of their identity and backgrounds and for knowledge about the struggle of their parents and grandparents to find acceptance in American life. A number of Junior JACL groups have been formed under sponsorship of JACL chapters as an important part of the JACL program. Unhindered by discrimination, these young people already are making significant contributions to their communities and in their fields of endeavor. JACL has established a national scholarship program as a step toward perpetuating the *Nisei* heritage of academic achievement.

THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE, born of the needs of a particular ethnic group, is dedicated to hastening the day when Americans of Japanese ancestry face only those problems which have no racial implications and are no different from the problems faced by all Americans. The term "Japanese American" in the organization's name describes the scope of its operations and activities; it does not identify the membership for its ranks are open to all Americans who believe in its purposes and are interested in its activities. Nor is the term ever hyphenated, for JACL is not a hyphenated organization. JACL is also aware that the concept of America as a "melting pot" has been replaced by the concept of an America united in, and enriched by, the diverse cultural backgrounds of all its people. The *Nisei* are proud of their cultural contributions to a greater America.

JACL's governing body is the National Board, members of which are elected at the biennial national convention held each even-numbered year. Legislative powers reside in the National Council composed of two representatives from each chapter which in turn are grouped geographically into eight District Councils: Eastern, Midwest, Mountain-Plains, Intermountain, Pacific Northwest, Northern California-Western Nevada, Central California and Pacific Southwest.

THERE ARE NOW 88 CHAPTERS with total membership exceeding 22,000. The organization is supported through dues and contributions. Associate membership is provided those who reside in areas not served by chapters. JACL is incorporated as a non-profit organization under the laws of the state of California and enjoys state and federal tax exempt status.

JACL publishes a weekly news organ, *The Pacific Citizen*, in Los Angeles to keep the membership informed and to mirror the aims, activities and achievements of Japanese Americans. *The Pacific Citizen* has a proud record of hard-hitting leadership and reporting in the best American journalistic traditions. JACL also maintains a national credit union and offers a health and accident insurance program.

AS IN ALL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATIONS, it is the local JACL chapters which provide grass roots support for the national organization. At the local level they carry on programs of public education, community welfare and youth development; they sponsor informative sessions on local and current issues; organize athletic leagues and social events; undertake voter registration and get-out-to-vote campaigns. In short, they serve as channels for the wider participation of Japanese Americans in the total life of their respective communities.



The current acceptance of Americans of Japanese ancestry, as contrasted with their position in 1941, is both a measure of the effectiveness of the JACL and a demonstration of the ability of a democracy to redress wrongs within its framework.

Congressman Walter H. Judd of Minnesota paid eloquent tribute to the Japanese American Citizens League in a statement, titled "Touchstone of Democracy," published in 1955 on the occasion of its 25th anniversary, in the *Congressional Record*:

"*THE JACL STORY FOR THEIR FIRST 25 YEARS* is an inspiring document of democracy in action, at the best, an epic which could have been written only in America and which completely refutes the hate and race mongers of only a few years ago who charged that the Japanese, by their very character, were unassimilable into the American cultural pattern, which itself as we all know, is made up of the cultures and the contributions of all the many peoples who have immigrated to these shores since time immemorial, as did the ancestors of all of us.

"*BUT PERHAPS EVEN MORE IMPORTANT* in the long pull of history is that, what the JACL has accomplished here in the United States is living proof to all the free peoples of the world, and especially to those in the Far East who are so important to us as a nation today, that the democratic way is best, for it makes possible the correction of abuses and wrongs and the achievement of justice and redress on the basis of the complete record and of individual merit, not race, color, creed or national origin."

In its ceaseless struggle for the extension of the rights and privileges of America to every citizen, the JACL has been guided by the spirit of its "Japanese American Creed." It was written by Mike M. Masaoka, long-time Washington representative of the JACL. It was first read before the United States Senate on May 9, 1941, and published in the *Congressional Record*:

WILLIAM K. HOSOKAWA
Associate Editor, The Denver Post

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE CREED

MIKE MASAOKA

"I am proud that I am an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, for my very background makes me appreciate more fully the wonderful advantages of this nation. I believe in her institutions, ideals and traditions; I glory in her heritage; I boast of her history; I trust in her future. She has granted me liberties and opportunities such as no individual enjoys in this world today. She has given me an education befitting kings. She has entrusted me with the responsibilities of the franchise. She has permitted me to build a home, to earn a livelihood, to worship, think, speak and act as I please—as a free man equal to every other man.

"Although some individuals may discriminate against me, I shall never become bitter or lose faith, for I know that such persons are not representative of the majority of the American people. True, I shall do all in my power to discourage such practices, but I shall do it in the American way; above-board, in the open, through courts of law, by education, by proving myself to be worthy of equal treatment and consideration. I am firm in my belief that American sportsmanship and attitude of fair play will judge citizenship and patriotism on the basis of action and achievement, and not on the basis of physical characteristics.

"Because I believe in America, and I trust she believes in me, and because I have received innumerable benefits from her, I pledge myself to do honor to her at all times and in all places; to support her Constitution; to obey her laws; to respect her flag; to defend her against all enemies, foreign or domestic; to actively assume my duties and obligations as a citizen, cheerfully and without any reservations whatsoever, in the hope that I may become a better American in a greater America."

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

National Headquarters: 1634 Post Street,
San Francisco, California 94115

JACL Washington Office: 919-18th Street N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20006

JACL Midwest Office: 21 West Elm Street,
Chicago, Illinois 60610

JACL Southern California Office: 125 Weller Street,
Los Angeles, California 90012

Myron B. Kuropas

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR FILMED MESSAGE TO JAACL CONVENTION

I am delighted to have this opportunity to greet the delegates and guests of the Japanese American Citizens League 24th Biennial National Convention in Sacramento, California.

We now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an independent nation as well as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution. For two centuries our nation has grown, changed and flourished. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the world, have joined together to fulfill the promise of democracy. This nation has been built by the labor and dedication of Americans whose forebearers came from many lands. No group has worked with greater devotion and commitment to its adopted homeland than the members of the Japanese American community.



Despite the fact that many Japanese Americans were unjustly forced to spend the war years in internment camps, your community did not turn its back on America but volunteered to fight for freedom in Europe, an effort which led to the formation of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Together these two distinguished fighting units received seven separate Presidential Unit Citations for outstanding tactical operations while individual members of these two units were awarded a total of 5,940 awards and medals from a grateful United States Government. In the words of President Truman, who reviewed the proud members of the 442nd Regimental

after the war, "you fought not only the enemy, but you fought prejudice and you have won."

Today the Japanese American community can point with pride to outstanding architects, sculptors, musical conductors, university professors and, more recently, mayors, state representatives and members of Congress. "A Proud Legacy," the theme of your JACL convention is indeed a most appropriate description of your organization as well as your community.

As I address you this evening, I am reminded of the last time I met with a number of your leaders. It was on February 19, 1976 on the occasion of my signing a Presidential Proclamation entitled "An American Promise." The Proclamation declared that in commemorating our Bicentennial, "an honest reckoning must include a recognition of our national mistakes as well as our national achievements." I called on the American people to recognize that the war time evacuation of loyal American citizens was wrong and to resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.

Tonight, I reaffirm that promise and pledge to continue the fight against discrimination and prejudice in America until all Americans, regardless of race, religion, sex or national origin are treated equally,



equitably and with the respect that is owed all of our citizenry.

Thank you.



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1976

FOR: Warren Hendriks
FROM: Myron B. Kuropas *MC*
SUBJECT: Japanese-American Citizens League Convention

The attached invitation to Elliott Richardson from the Japanese American Citizens League is for your information.

As you know, President Ford was able to garner a great deal of good will among Japanese Americans when he issued his Proclamation recognizing Executive Order 9066 as null and void. Mr. Richardson's acceptance would reinforce that good will with an audience that would be very friendly.

Your efforts on behalf of the JAACL are appreciated.


Myron



*Why don't you try this one
on Trina Schulhoff again
personally. She enjoyed talking
with you yesterday & I think
you would be more successful
since you have the talking
points well in hand.*

Myron B. Kuropas

PROPOSED REMARKS FOR FILMED MESSAGE TO JAACL CONVENTION



I am delighted to have this opportunity to greet the delegates and guests of the Japanese American Citizens League 24th Biennial National Convention in Sacramento, California.

We now mark the beginning of our Third Century as an independent nation as well as the 200th Anniversary of the American Revolution. For two centuries our nation has grown, changed and flourished. A diverse people, drawn from all corners of the world, have joined together to fulfill the promise of democracy. This nation has been built by the labor and dedication of Americans whose forebearers came from many lands. No group has worked with greater devotion and commitment to its adopted homeland than the members of the Japanese American community.

Despite the fact that many Japanese Americans were unjustly forced to spend the war years in internment camps, your community did not turn its back on America but volunteered to fight for freedom in Europe, an effort which led to the formation of the famed 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Regimental Combat Team. Together these two distinguished fighting units received seven separate Presidential Unit Citations for outstanding tactical operations while individual members of these two units were awarded a total of 5,940 awards and medals from a grateful United States Government. In the words of President Truman, who reviewed the proud members of the 442nd Regimental

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Tonight, I reaffirm that promise and pledge to continue the fight against discrimination and prejudice in America until all Americans, regardless of race, religion, sex or national origin are treated equally,



equitably and with the respect that is owed all of our citizenry.

Thank you.



KUROPIS

REMARKS FOR FILMED MESSAGE TO JAPANESE
AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE CONVENTION
JUNE, 11, 1976



I AM DELIGHTED TO GREET THE DELEGATES AND GUESTS
OF THE JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE AS YOU MEET FOR YOUR
24th NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THIS YEAR WE MARK THE BEGINNING OF OUR THIRD
CENTURY AS AN INDEPENDENT NATION -- AS WELL AS THE 200th
ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. FOR TWO
CENTURIES OUR NATION HAS GROWN, CHANGED AND FLOURISHED.
A DIVERSE PEOPLE, DRAWN FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE WORLD,
HAVE JOINED TOGETHER TO FULFILL THE PROMISE OF DEMOCRACY.

THIS NATION HAS BEEN BUILT BY THE LABOR AND
DEDICATION OF AMERICANS WHOSE FOREBEARS CAME FROM MANY
LANDS.



NO GROUP HAS WORKED WITH GREATER DEVOTION AND COMMITMENT
TO ITS ADOPTED HOME THAN THE MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE
AMERICAN COMMUNITY.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT MANY JAPANESE AMERICANS
WERE UNJUSTLY TREATED DURING THE WAR YEARS, YOUR
COMMUNITY DID NOT TURN ITS BACK ON AMERICA BUT
VOLUNTEERED TO FIGHT FOR FREEDOM IN EUROPE -- AN EFFORT
WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE FAMED 100th INFANTRY
BATTALION AND THE 442nd REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM.



TOGETHER THESE TWO DISTINGUISHED FIGHTING UNITS RECEIVED
SEVEN SEPARATE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATIONS FOR OUTSTANDING
PERFORMANCE / WHILE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THESE TWO UNITS
WERE AWARDED A TOTAL OF ALMOST SIX THOUSAND AWARDS AND
MEDALS FROM A GRATEFUL UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

IN THE WORDS OF PRESIDENT TRUMAN, WHO MET
WITH THE PROUD MEMBERS OF THE 442nd REGIMENTAL AFTER THE WAR,
"YOU FOUGHT NOT ONLY THE ENEMY, BUT YOU FOUGHT PREJUDICE --
AND YOU HAVE WON."



TODAY THE JAPANESE AMERICAN COMMUNITY CAN
POINT WITH PRIDE TO OUTSTANDING ARCHITECTS, SCULPTORS,
MUSICAL CONDUCTORS, UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND, MORE
RECENTLY, MAYORS, STATE REPRESENTATIVES AND MEMBERS OF
THE CONGRESS. "A PROUD LEGACY," THE THEME OF YOUR
J-A-C-L CONVENTION IS INDEED A MOST APPROPRIATE DESCRIPTION
OF THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF YOUR ORGANIZATION AS WELL AS YOUR
COMMUNITY.



AS I SPEAK TO YOU THIS EVENING, I AM REMINDED OF
THE LAST TIME I MET WITH A NUMBER OF YOUR LEADERS.
IT WAS ON FEBRUARY 19, 1976 WHEN I SIGNED A PRESIDENTIAL
PROCLAMATION ENTITLED "AN AMERICAN PROMISE."

THE PROCLAMATION DECLARED THAT IN COMMEMORATING OUR
BICENTENNIAL, "AN HONEST RECKONING MUST INCLUDE A
RECOGNITION OF OUR NATIONAL MISTAKES AS WELL AS OUR
NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS."

TONIGHT, I REAFFIRM MY PLEDGE TO CONTINUE THE
FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION AND PREJUDICE IN AMERICA UNTIL
ALL AMERICANS, REGARDLESS OF RACE, RELIGION, SEX OR
NATIONAL ORIGIN ARE TREATED EQUALLY, EQUITABLY AND WITH THE
RESPECT THAT IS OWED ALL OF OUR CITIZENS.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

END OF TEXT





WASHINGTON OFFICE

JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

1730 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 223-1240

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, JAACL
DAVID E. USHIO, NATIONAL DIRECTOR
1765 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94115
(415) 921-5225

WAYNE K. HORIUCHI
WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

JUL 8 1976

July 6, 1976

Dr. Myron Kuropas
Special Assistant to the President
for Ethnic Affairs
Room 190
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20501

Dear Myron,

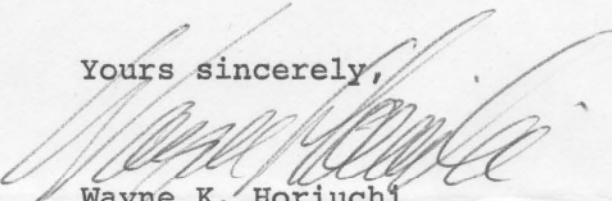
I just wanted to drop you a note and thank you for arranging the Ford greetings for our convention.

The response was very good! In fact, the response was almost one of disbelief.

Let's please keep in touch.

I am,


Yours sincerely,


Wayne K. Horiuchi
Washington Representative

WKH/11c



Office of the White House Press Secretary



THE WHITE HOUSE

AN AMERICAN PROMISE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

In this Bicentennial Year, we are commemorating the anniversary dates of many of the great events in American history. An honest reckoning, however, must include a recognition of our national mistakes, as well as our national achievements. Learning from our mistakes is not pleasant, but as a great philosopher once admonished, we must do so if we want to avoid repeating them.

February 19th is the anniversary of a sad day in American history. It was on that date in 1942, in the midst of the response to the hostilities that began on December 7, 1941, that Executive Order No. 9066 was issued, subsequently enforced by the criminal penalties of a statute enacted March 21, 1942, resulting in the uprooting of loyal Americans. Over one hundred thousand persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from their homes, detained in special camps, and eventually relocated.

The tremendous effort by the War Relocation Authority and concerned Americans for the welfare of these Japanese-Americans may add perspective to that story, but it does not erase the setback to fundamental American principles. Fortunately, the Japanese-American community in Hawaii was spared the indignities suffered by those on our mainland.

We now know what we should have known then -- not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese-Americans were and are loyal Americans. On the battlefield and at home, Japanese-Americans -- names like Hamada, Mitsumori, Marimoto, Noguchi, Yamasaki, Kido, Munemori and Miyamura -- have been and continue to be written in our history for the sacrifices and the contributions they have made to the well-being and security of this, our common Nation.

The Executive order that was issued on February 19, 1942, was for the sole purpose of prosecuting the war with the Axis Powers, and ceased to be effective with the end of those hostilities. Because there was no formal statement of its termination, however, there is concern among many Japanese-Americans that there may yet be some life in that obsolete document. I think it appropriate, in this our Bicentennial Year, to remove all doubt on that matter, and to make clear our commitment in the future.

more

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim that all the authority conferred by Executive Order No. 9066 terminated upon the issuance of Proclamation No. 2714, which formally proclaimed the cessation of the hostilities of World War II on December 31, 1946.

I call upon the American people to affirm with me this American Promise -- that we have learned from the tragedy of that long-ago experience forever to treasure liberty and justice for each individual American, and resolve that this kind of action shall never again be repeated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundredth.

GERALD R. FORD

#





JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS: 1765 Sutter Street • San Francisco, California 94115 • (415) 921-5225
REGIONAL OFFICES: Washington, D.C./Chicago/San Francisco/Los Angeles/Portland/Fresno
David E. Ushio, National Executive Director

May 18, 1976

MAY 20 1976

Dr. Myron Kuropas
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Myron,

Having just recovered from surgery that has kept me home for three weeks, I am just now catching up on some very important matters for the Japanese American Citizens League. Of prime importance is the final details and planning for our National Convention to be held in Sacramento, California June 20-26, 1976.

Drawing from a national membership of 30,000 Japanese Americans, we are expecting over 2500 delegates and friends to participate in our events from throughout the United States.

I'm writing to confirm our request to you to have President Ford prepare a short film for our convention's major banquet. To have Gerald Ford, the President of the United States, personally address our dinner through this medium would be a great honor and one the 2000 people in attendance could long remember.

As you have suggested, I am enclosing materials about the Japanese American Citizens League, our programs, policies, and membership, that may be utilized in preparation. I have attempted to select items of importance to JACL to which the Ford administration has been especially sensitive and responsive.

Of course the rescinding of Executive Order 9066 tops the list. You are very familiar with this item since it was only through your help that it became a reality. Of course, the President's positive policies toward Japan, his stand on welcoming Vietnamese refugees, and restoring trust and decency to the nation are issues that have caused Japanese Americans to be supportive of the President. Of course, we would like the President to pardon Iva Toguri, which has been a key project for us of late.



-2-

I am enclosing various materials that will assist you and your speech writers in the preparation of this message.

I regret that this material has not been provided earlier. We do need the film by June 15, 1976 and trust that through your good efforts this may be possible. Please call me directly if you need further clarification.

With warm personal regards.

Sincerely,



David E. Ushio
National Executive Director

DEU:mt

encl.:

Biennial review
Iva Toguri-selected articles
Parade Magazine article
Whale Issue news clips
News clips on Vietnamese refugees
Brochure on JACL
Executive Order 9066
Building Dedication materials



The Case of 'Tokyo Rose'

By EDWIN McDOWELL

Twenty years ago last month Iva Toguri D'Aquino was freed from federal prison after serving more than six years of a 10 year sentence. Hers was no ordinary crime: She was one of the 24 Americans convicted of treason since 1795. And Mrs. D'Aquino is anything but an ordinary ex-convict: She is the notorious Tokyo Rose

zona (where her mother died soon afterwards).

Trapped in a country whose language she barely understood, she eventually found a job in mid-1942 with Domei news agency. In January 1943 she went to work as a clerk-typist for the Danish legation; seven months later she also took a part-

acts of treason, opened in July 1949, lasted almost 13 weeks, totalled almost one million words, cost some \$750,000 and involved 71 witnesses plus depositions from 19 witnesses in Japan. It was the longest treason trial in U.S. history, and it was hardly a proceeding of which the U.S. can be proud.

Government peremptory challenges ex-



IVA TOGURI: SUMMARY OF A TRAGIC CASE

"The case was a political one. It arose in the immediate post-war (World War II) period when the public temper was still inflamed against Japan and citizens of this country of Japanese ancestry. It was not merely difficult, but impossible to obtain justice at the time for an accused person of such ancestry, however innocent. Iva (Toguri) was one of the victims of the war. She became a casualty of our judicial system which failed to protect her fundamental constitutional rights, and failed to accord her even the decency of a fair trial . . ." Thus wrote attorney Wayne M. Collins, Sr., in an unsuccessful petition for presidential pardon in 1968.

The Iva Toguri case is a tragic story of how a young American woman was trapped in Japan during World War II, how she became victimized by a romantic image created by American soldiers, and how she is still affected today, some thirty years later.

Iva Toguri was born in Los Angeles in 1916 and was raised in Southern California. Shortly after her college graduation in 1941, she went to Japan to help care for a seriously sick relative. World War II broke out before she could return, and she was left stranded in an unfamiliar country. As an enemy alien in wartime Japan, Iva Toguri faced severe survival problems: she was denied food rations, was repudiated by her Japanese relatives, and was without money. Japanese authorities constantly harassed her and demanded that she renounce her American citizenship and apply for Japanese citizenship, but she repeatedly refused.

Since she had no skills in the Japanese language, she had to seek employment utilizing her English language abilities. Wherever she worked, she encountered difficulties because of her outspoken pro-American attitude. Eventually, she was hired as a typist in the business office of Radio Tokyo. There she met three male prisoners of war (POWs) assigned to the "Zero Hour" (English language music program) who were covertly burlesquing the intent of Japanese broadcasts. When Japanese authorities decided to add a female voice to the program, the POWs recommended Iva Toguri. Initially she refused, but after she was threatened by Japanese authorities and was secretly assured by her POW friends that she could help the American war efforts, she agreed.

Using the name "Orphan Ann," Iva Toguri was one of many women announcers used by Japanese-controlled radio stations scattered in fourteen locations throughout Asia and the Pacific. But unknown to anyone in Japan at the time, American soldiers coined the name "Tokyo Rose" and applied it to any and all women broadcasters heard on Japanese radio. "Tokyo Rose" was a generic term, created from the loneliness, frustrations, and fantasies of the American soldiers – and the image was not entirely unfavorable. American soldiers eagerly tuned in to hear their favorite "Tokyo Rose" play the latest American pop music, read amazingly accurate war news, and dabble in humor and nostalgia.

At the end of the war, American journalist capitalized on the tremendous curiosity about the identity of the legendary "Tokyo Rose." Iva Toguri was one of the many women implicated, but she alone became the scapegoat. The U.S. Occupation Forces imprisoned her in Japan for more than one year without charges, without legal counsel, and without trial. After thorough investigations, the Department of Justice concluded there was no case and ordered her released in 1946. But when she applied to return to the United States in 1947, a fire-storm of protest was ignited by the newspapers and radio, and she was arrested again in Japan in 1948. She was ordered to stand trial for treason in San Francisco – then a stronghold of anti-Japanese prejudice.

A Federal Grand Jury refused to indict Iva Toguri unless the American POW who worked with her at Radio Tokyo was similarly charged with treason. But when prosecutors promised to charge the former POW before an army court martial, the Grand Jury issued an eight-count indictment against her. (The promise was never kept. The man was promoted to major shortly thereafter.) When the trial started in 1949, prosecutors quickly removed all non-whites from the jury. Ironically, the prosecution's case rested largely on the testimony of two "turncoat" American civilian men who worked for Radio Tokyo. Other prosecution witnesses could only recite the legend of "Tokyo Rose," and could not identify the person on trial. The main defense witnesses were the three former POWs who had originally asked her to broadcast. Iva Toguri herself testified she firmly believed she was helping the United States.

After the longest and most expensive trial on record at the time, spectators and journalists were nearly unanimous in predicting complete acquittal or, at worst, a hung jury. When the jury reported a deadlock, the judge reminded them how expensive the trial had been for the government and appealed to their sense of patriotic duty. Thus admonished, the all-white jury returned a verdict of guilty on one of the eight counts. The judge sentenced her to ten years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine. Loss of American citizenship was automatic.

Iva Toguri was released from prison in 1956, with reduced time for good behavior. But the Immigration and Naturalization Service promptly attempted to deport her as an "undesirable alien." In 1958 the government admitted there was nowhere they could deport her, and reclassified her a "stateless person." In 1968 a federal court ordered the confiscation of her life insurance policies as partial payment of the fine. In 1971 the Justice Department summoned her into federal court to demand payment of the remaining fine. The fine was recently satisfied when her father died and left a will stipulating that the fine be paid from his estate. Three appeals for review to the Supreme Court were denied, and two petitions for pardon to the President were unanswered.

Iva Toguri is now 59 years of age and lives quietly in a Midwestern city. She is still classified as a stateless person and is denied most civil rights. Iva Toguri firmly proclaims her innocence. A renewed effort is underway to redeem her name and restore her American citizenship via a presidential pardon. With the support of the American people, Iva Toguri may finally be accorded the justice to which she is entitled.

The preceding is just a brief outline of the ordeal and tragedy of Iva Toguri. For further information and a free copy of the booklet, "Iva Toguri (d'Aquino): Victim of a Legend," please contact:



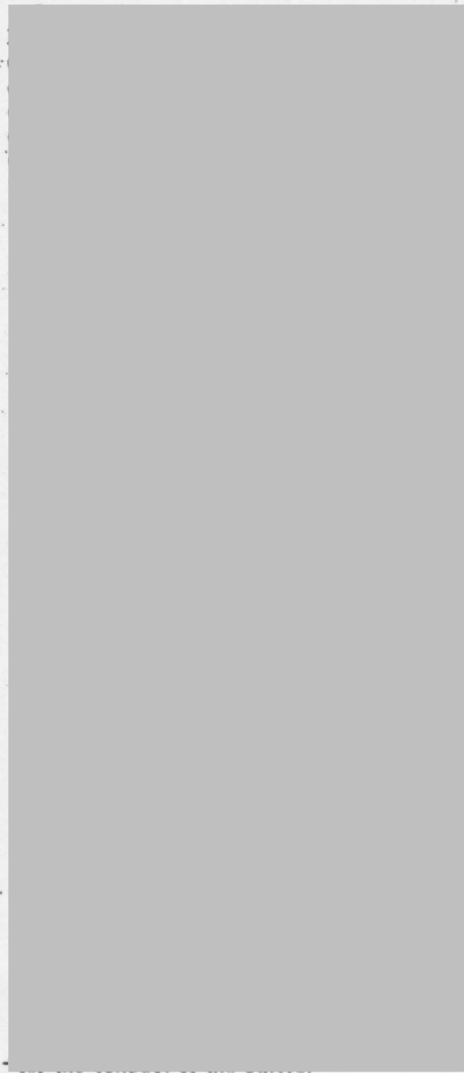
The National Committee for Iva Toguri
Japanese American Citizens League
1765 Sutter Street
San Francisco, California 94115
(415) 921-5225

Letters to the Editor of the Journal

More on Tokyo Rose

Editor, The Wall Street Journal:

I read with unusual interest Edwin McDowell's article "The Case of Tokyo Rose" (Feb. 6). To my knowledge this is the first time that there have been publicized facts concerning the circumstances of Iva Toguri D'Aquino.



GEORGE S. GYSI

Oklahoma City, Okla.

THE DENVER POST

Clemency Due in 'Tokyo Rose' Case

By ROBERT PATTRIDGE

"And earthly power doth then show likest
God's,
When mercy seasons justice." —WILLIAM
SHAKESPEARE

HOW WOULD YOU like to be haunted by a curious legend? How would you like to be labeled the "Tokyo Rose" of World War II?

What if the legend resulted in your conviction for treason in 1949? After a 56-day trial that cost the U. S. government a half-million dollars, you spent six years and two months in a federal reformatory.

This opinion column is by the editorial page editor of The Denver Post.

guilty on one count. The jury found you guilty of one overt act: "That on a day during October 1944, the exact date being to the Grand Jurors unknow, defendant in the offices of the Broad-



Case of 'Tokyo Rose'

On July 4, when America celebrates its 200th birthday, Iva Ikuko Toguri d'Aquino will be 60 years old. She is better known to Americans by a name she apparently never used, "Tokvo Rose."

in such a camp at Gila River, Arizona.

More than ten women who spoke on Japanese radio were known by the GI-invented name "Tokyo



The Honolulu Advertiser

Established July 2, 1856

THURSTON TWING SMITH *President & Publisher*
GEORGE CHAPLIN *Editor-in-Chief*
BUCK BUCHWACH *Executive Editor*
JOHN GRIFFIN *Editorial Page Editor*
MIKE MIDDLESWORTH *Managing Editor*
GENE HUNTER *Associate Editor*

Friday, February 6, 1976



Mon., Feb. 9, 1976

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

Founded 1865 by Charles and M. H. de Young
George T. Cameron, Publisher 1925-55

Charles de Young Thieriot
Editor and Publisher

Gordon Pates
Managing Editor


Richard Thieriot
Associate Editor

Templeton Peck
Editorial Page Editor

Editorials

The Afterlight On Tokyo Rose

THERE IS NOW overwhelming evidence that the 1949 treason trial of Iva D'Aquino — the American citizen who had the misfortune to be labeled Tokyo Rose — was indeed, as her attorneys have always claimed, "one of the grossest and most disgraceful miscarriages of justice in the history of the federal courts."



San Francisco Chronicle

The Largest Daily Circulation in Northern California

★★★★

MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1976

777-1111

'Tokyo Rose' Juror Urges a Pardon

By Jerry Carroll and Keith Power

The foreman of the San Francisco jury that convicted Iva Toguri D'Aquino 26 years ago of being the traitor known-as Tokyo Rose joined yesterday in the growing demand that she be given a presidential pardon.



'TOKYO ROSE' JUROR URGES PARDON

From Page 1

more guts to stick with his acquittal (vote), Mann remarked.

The host of a bland chatter-and-platters program on Radio Tokyo that was beamed at American men fighting in the Pacific, Iva

"The Army forbade any of its officers or men to come to the trial," Mann said. There were several important generals that we were

despite the Army findings, and brought Iva to trial. It was to be the most expensive judicial proceeding up to that time.

Page 16 San Francisco Chronicle
Monday, February 16, 1976



The Washington Star

JOEL ALLBRITTON, *Publisher*

JAMES G. BELLOWS, *Editor*

SIDNEY EPSTEIN, *Managing Editor*

EDWIN M. YODER JR., *Associate Editor*

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1976

'Tokyo Rose,' echo of history

That Tokyo Rose is drawing attention two and a half decades after her conviction for treason must seem anachronistic, if not downright mystifying, to that half of today's American population that was not alive in 1945.

tuguese national in 1945) was released after having been imprisoned by the U.S. for more than a year and after the Army and the Justice Department initially cleared her. Two years later, after the government finally had had to

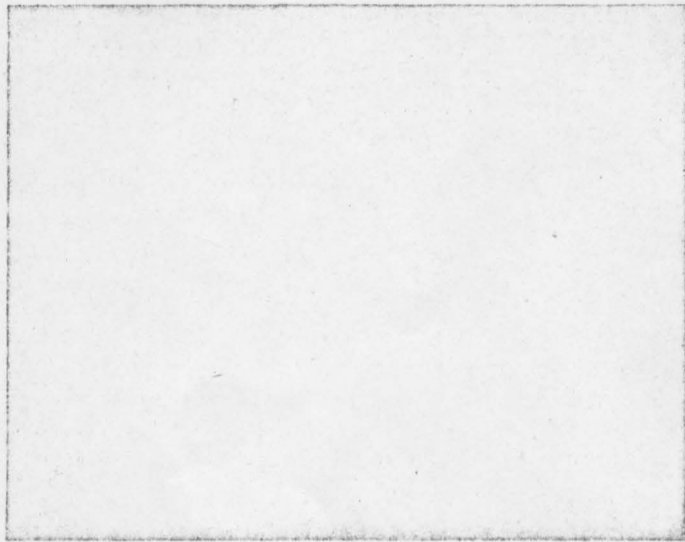
After the war, Iva Toguri (who married a Por-

tions as individuals.

This is material that will be enclosed in a booklet
to be handed out to all delegates at the National Convention.

JACL BIENNIAL REPORT 1974-1976

INTERNATIONAL ADVOCACY



EMPEROR VISITED U.S.

October 1 to 13, 1975, the National JACL joined millions of Americans in welcoming the Emperor and Empress of Japan to the U.S. American citizens of Japanese ancestry recognized the historical significance of this visit and applauded this event as positive evidence of the mutual desire for continuing friendly relations between the U.S. and Japan.

Historically, in times of political and economic tension between the U.S. and Japan, Japanese Americans have been the victims in this country of misdirected animosities toward policies of Japan, for example, the internment of 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry without due process as a consequence of the Pacific War with Japan.

The West Los Angeles JACL Women's Auxiliary sewed tablecloths and napkins for the luncheon hosted by the City of Los Angeles for the Emperor and Empress.

In Chicago, the Emperor said, "I pay my tribute in particular to the Japanese Americans who have attained their place as good American citizens withstanding many a trial." For all, the visit signaled the good feelings in U.S. - Japanese relations at this time.

The Emperor placed a simple wreath of white chrysanthemums on the Tomb of the Unknown soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, viewed specimens at Wood Hole Oceanographic Institute, saw the Jets beat the Patriots 36-7 at a Shea Stadium pro football game, saw Disneyland, the San Diego Zoo, Japan Town and Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, rode in a motorcade through crowds in raining San Francisco, and met with the Japanese American community, then flew to Honolulu.

FORD SIGNED FRIENDSHIP ACT

President Ford signed the U.S. - Japan Friendship Act October 21, 1975. The legislation will promote scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between the two nations. The bill provides for approximately \$30 million.

STATELESS CHILDREN REMEMBERED

Prior to U.S. President Gerald Ford's visit to Japan in November, 1975, the JACL, in a letter to the President, explained the organization's position regarding citizenship rights of children of Japanese mothers and American fathers.

The JACL National Board pointed out the unusual predicament faced by persons born in Japan immediately following the American occupation, of Japanese mothers and American fathers, primarily U.S. servicemen. The nationality laws of Japan state that the father alone determines the nationality of the child, thus barring these children from Japanese citizenship. The laws of the U.S. provide that, if one parent is American, the child is entitled to American citizenship, provided residence requirements are met.

The letter requested assurance that the children of Japanese women and American servicemen not lose their soon-to-expire right to become citizens of the U.S. without their full knowledge and consent.

Because U.S. law requires two consecutive years of residency in the U.S. between the ages of 14 and 28, and because their families lack the resources to enable them to meet the residency requirement, the letter requested the enactment of U.S. legislation to make possible the entry into the U.S. of these children, including the provision of transportation. The Board also requested that President Ford discuss with the Prime Minister the need for the Japanese Government to alter its citizenship laws to allow these individuals to become Japanese citizens if they desire.

USHIO VISITED JAPAN

JACL National Executive Director, David Ushio, and his wife, Judi, made a three-week visit to Japan in November, 1975. They had an hour-long private meeting with Crown Prince Akihito and Crown Princess Michiko at their Imperial residence in Tokyo. They spoke of the importance of harmonious U.S. - Japan relations, of the Issei and Nisei and their contributions to American society, and the emergence of the Sansei in U.S. politics. They presented the Crown Prince and his wife with a copy of William Hosokawa's book, Nisei.



The JACL was commended by the Crown Prince for encouraging young Japanese Americans to participate in active citizenship.

Ushio also met with Japan's Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa. They discussed, in depth, U.S. - Japan relations and their effect on Japanese Americans. They also discussed the positive influence Japanese Americans can have on friendly relations between these two countries. Miyazawa said it is most important that young Japanese Americans become conversant in the intricacies of U.S. - Japan relations. Ushio said that one of the prime concerns of the JACL today is the education of the Japanese Americans in the area of international relations.

Ushio also spoke of the issue of corporate and social responsibility on the part of Japanese businesses based in the U.S. He urged them to participate in community affairs, sponsoring creative community programs, establishing philanthropic foundations.

The importance of corporate responsibility was reiterated in Ushio's meeting with newly-appointed Japanese Ambassador to the United States, Fumihiko Togo.

While in Tokyo, Ushio appeared on NHK-TV's Morning Show before an estimated audience of 40 million. Speaking as a Japanese American individual and on behalf of the JACL, Ushio shared his views on U.S. - Japanese relations, the Emperor's visit to the U.S. and the emergence of Sansei in America. Ushio was also interviewed by Mainichi and Asahi Shimbun.

The whole experience was very gratifying to Ushio, who said, "I hope that our story reaches as great a number of persons in the U.S. as it seems to have reached in Japan."

BABYLIFT CONSIDERED

In keeping with the resolution urging Congress to end U.S. participation in Southeast Asia, the JACL's National Council stated that is considered U.S. participation in Vietnam to be "morally wrong and racist in nature, to have caused incalculable harm to the civilians and country of Vietnam, to have disrupted and destroyed the lives of combatants on all sides . . ."

Dedicated to the welfare of all persons, regardless of race, color, or creed, the National JACL supported the airlift of Vietnamese orphans as a means to preserve human lives.

HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY

9066 RESCINDED

President Gerald R. Ford formally rescinded Executive Order 9066 of 1942 in a proclamation signed February 19, 1976. The termination of the order came on the 34th anniversary to the day when President Franklin D. Roosevelt had issued it. The order uprooted from their West Coast homes and detained without due process more than 110,000 Japanese American, three-fourths of them native-born U.S. citizens.

President Ford's proclamation, entitled "An American Promise", was presented to the Japanese American Citizens League. It was accepted by JACL National President Shigeki J. Sugiyama, National Executive Director David E. Ushio, and Washington Representative Wayne K. Horiuchi.

Recalling February 19, 1942 was a "sad day in American history", the President added, "We now know what we should have known then - not only was that evacuation wrong, but Japanese Americans were and are loyal Americans."

In accepting the proclamation on behalf of the 30,000 JACL members, Sugiyama expressed gratitude to the President for his understanding of the need to rescind officially and publicly Executive Order 9066 and for his recognition as the nation's chief executive of the grave and sad mistake which occurred through issuance of the order.

Attending the signing ceremony were Attorney General Edward H. Levi; the Nisei members of Congress, Senator Daniel Inouye, Representative Spark Matsunaga, Representative Patsy Mink, Representative Norman Mineta; Senator Hiram Fong, only Chinese American member in Congress from Hawaii; other Japanese American public officials at state and local levels as well as community leaders.

RICE ACT PASSED

The culmination of two years of hard work came on February 3, 1976, in the Senate with the passage of HR 8529, known as the Rice Act. After an attempt to filibuster the bill to death, a vote for cloture was taken and passed and the vote on the bill was an overwhelming 75 to 13.

The U.S. is the largest exporter of rice, but it accounts for a mere 1% to 2% of world production. U.S. production is concentrated in a handful of states: California, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. California, Texas and Louisiana are the traditional rice-growing states, and, because the growing of rice is under Federal regulation, these three states hold most of the acreage allotments. The remaining states which have land ideally suited for the crop campaigned strongly for the Rice Act, which would have opened rice production to them and to anyone else interested in growing the grain. The farmers in the first three states were, of course, bitterly opposed.

Rice consumers are often poor and minorities (Asian, Black, Latin-American). In the large cities, the ghetto areas can be pinpointed by the high consumption of rice (and beans).

Such areas were devastated in 1972-73, when the price of rice more than doubled and nearly tripled because of failure of crops abroad and the restricted production at home. Now, production is not restricted until the Rice Act expires in two years. If no legislation is enacted at that time, production again becomes restricted.

ROCKEFELLER TESTIMONY

JACL National Executive Director, David Ushio testified December 9, 1975, before the White House Domestic Council Public Forum chaired by Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

While local government leaders focused on red tape and government regulations, Ushio and other minority leaders concentrated on the insensitivity and exclusionary nature of the Federal programs. He discussed the particular needs of the Japanese American minority that are particular to that group and different from other minority groups. He pointed out that the Asian Americans are stereotyped as being a model minority with no problems which often leads to their being forgotten when it comes to civil rights legislation or scholarships for the poor or cultural programs.



FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT RETIREMENT CREDIT

Five bills are pending in the U.S. Congress to amend Title 5 of the United States Code. The bill will allow credit for civil service retirement purposes for the time spent by Japanese Americans in World War II internment camps. The credit would be equivalent to the time which they were detained by the Federal government. The JACL, through the Washington office, is working to bring about passage of the legislation.

The Committee for Internment Credit (CIC) was formed in November, 1975, in response to the need for an organized effort to secure passage of the legislation. Mr. William Kyono and Ms. Toshi Yoshida head the CIC Steering Committee.

In 1973 Congress passed legislation which enabled persons covered by Social Security to receive social security (retirement) credits for the time spent in the concentration camps. Since federal employment does not qualify for social security credit and instead is covered by civil service retirement benefits, this legislation will bring parity to persons who were subjected to mass evacuation during World War II.

INTERNMENT REDRESS SOUGHT

At the 1974 Biennial Convention in Portland, the Planning Commission report called for a program to conduct a redress campaign for Japanese Americans detained in concentration camps during World War II.

In 1975, the JACL Political Education Committee met in April and recommended to the National Board a separate legislative arm be established and also supported legislation which would provide a lump sum amount for reparations to be placed in trust.

Surveys were subsequently conducted by JACL Districts. The Washington Office of JACL has established as a major project the goal of seeking the advice and opinion of individuals in Washington who will be involved in redress legislation. Many Senators and Congressmen have been interviewed.

"JAP" LABEL IN COURT

A fashion designer received a patent on a label for clothes marketed as JAP in this country. JACL is taking legal steps to prevent distribution of this derogatory trademark and ultimately to prevent its use in the U.S.

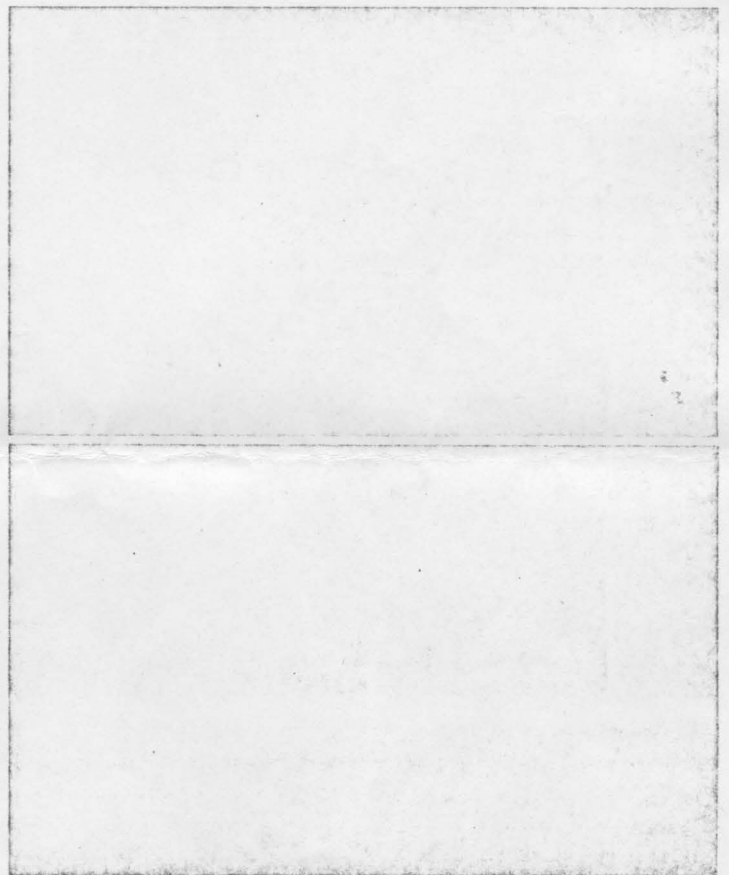
INDOCHINA REFUGEES WELCOMED

The last week of April through the first two weeks of May, 1975, saw the agonizing end of the Vietnamese war. Many refugees came into the U.S. JACL urged the hearty welcoming of refugees from Indochina and protested against the anti-Asian sentiment that accompanied their arrival.

A National JACL delegation visited with Vietnamese refugees at Camp Pendleton May 22, 1975. The delegation saw first hand the situation and discussed resettlement plans with the top officials of the program. Aid came from the individual chapters of JACL as the refugees settled in their areas.

In a letter to President Ford, National President Shig Sugiyama commended him for his support of the resettlement of Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees. He said that JACL had fought for almost 50 years for the kind of compassion and concern which President Ford showed toward the Indochina refugees, remembering the racism and anti-Nisei incidents that led to the evacuation of 1942. He concluded, "Because of our tragic experience, we encourage all Americans to welcome the Vietnamese refugees with the same kind of compassion President Ford has shown."

National Executive Director, David Ushio, was interviewed by the national newspaper and broadcast media urging support and aid of the refugees and condemning racist statements by some Americans and government officials. He pointed out that economic arguments have historically been used to justify and cover racist sentiments.



WHALING CAMPAIGN CONDEMNED

The conservation campaign against Japan's whaling caused consternation for the Japanese American community during the biennium. A number of groups launched a campaign to boycott Japanese goods to force Japan to honor the ten-year whaling moratorium. This campaign, in many instances, resulted in harassment and abuse of Japanese Americans.

JACL met this harassment by urging President Ford, in his visit to Japan, to discuss and negotiate with the Prime Minister to encourage that country to honor the moratorium. The National Executive Director also wrote a letter demanding an apology and immediate retraction of statements in an advertisement of the Animal Welfare Institute. The letter said the JACL condemned "the Animal Welfare Institute ad because it is blatantly racist, misleading and perpetrates racist reaction to people of Japanese heritage." The ad stated, "The Japanese American Citizens League, representing hundreds of thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry, has condemned the notoriety generated by the Japanese whalers. At the JACL convention in July, the League unanimously supported a world-wide moratorium on whaling." The ad failed to acknowledge that JACL did not endorse the boycott campaign. Executive Director Ushio said in his letter, "You fail to state that JACL is opposed to a campaign 'which has overtones of hysteria, racism, and fear directed at the economic and political forces in Japan, the Japanese Government, and all persons of Japanese ancestry.'"

A-BOMB SURVIVORS SUPPORTED

JACL called for support of a bill in Congress to aid A-Bomb survivors. Nearly 1,000 victims of the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki are American citizens and live in the U.S.

IVA TOGURI

Early in 1976, key prosecution witnesses admitted they were forced to tell half-truths and withhold information at the 1949 San Francisco trial of Iva Toguri d'Aquino, known as Tokyo Rose. The plight of Iva Toguri has recently been brought to the attention of the public through the efforts of the National JACL.

A resolution adopted by the National Council at the last Biennial Convention recognized that Iva Toguri was the victim of war-time hysteria and became a scapegoat for her alleged role as "Tokyo Rose" for those forces which sought to foster vengeance and national retribution. She suffered for alleged acts of treason and much of the evidence and conduct of her trial were highly questionable and prejudicial. The resolution stated that the verdict is a blot on the integrity of American jurisprudence.

A booklet telling Iva Toguri's story was completed and many of the national newspapers including the Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor, National Observer, Denver Post, Honolulu Advertiser, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle and San Francisco Examiner ran long articles and editorials in support of a pardon for her.

The Chicago Tribune's Far East correspondent, Ronald Yates, reported his interviews with witnesses. Some told of threats and of being bribed by government officials to make harmful testimony against Iva Toguri. One of the witnesses commented that of all the dozen or so Japanese Americans working for the radio program, only Iva had "guts enough to keep her American citizenship after the war ended. It was that flair for patriotism that proved her downfall."

The campaign originated by the JACL will culminate in a new file for Presidential pardon. A broadbased group of public officials including Governor George Ariyoshi, Evelle Younger, Rep. Spark Matsunaga have joined JACL in calling for a pardon. Wayne M. Collins, Jr., who took over as Iva Toguri's attorney and chief counsel when his father died, will file so that she might redeem her good name and regain her precious American citizenship.

TOPAZ-TULE LAKE PROJECTS

A historical landmark monument at Delta Park in Millard County, Utah, has been put in place, featuring a map, picture of the wartime Topaz WRA Center and text explaining it as one of the ten "concentration" camps in America.

The Tule Lake camp has not had its plaque approved yet. The Northern California Western Nevada District Council appeared before the Historical Landmark Commission November 6, 1975. There was disagreement as to the wording of the plaque that is to be placed at the site which was designated as a historical landmark in May, 1974. Commission members objected to the use of the word "concentration" camps on the plaque.

PARADE MAGAZINE ARTICLE

"We're Americans, Too" by National Executive Director, David Ushio, appeared in Parade magazine July 13, 1975. This Sunday supplement reached nearly 20 million homes with the story of what it means to be Japanese American.

Ushio explained some of the difficulties faced by Japanese Americans in a society where they are a small minority. He expressed concern for the Vietnamese refugees in terms of our own experiences and hoped that they would be welcomed as new Americans.

PRESS CONTACT MAINTAINED

National JACL kept the news media informed on all important events through regular press releases, interviews and press conferences. The Japanese American community and society as a whole were made of JACL programs and Japanese American attitudes toward national and international events that affected them. This resulted in many editorials and articles published in the Japanese community newspapers and a number of prestigious national dailies.



NHK INTERVIEW

NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai — Japan Broadcasting Corp.), on October 2, 1975, presented a 45-minute T.V. program originating in Los Angeles. Dr. Hans Baerwald, UCLA professor and Japan expert, led a panel of Nikkei. Viewers in Japan heard the panelists during the White House dinner in honor of the Japanese Emperor.

The panel which included a past National President of JACL, the JACL Executive Director and a staff member discussed the identity problems affecting Japanese Americans and their attitudes toward the Emperor. All agreed that the Emperor's visit was significant historically and would promote good will.

AMERICAN ISSUES FORUM

The JACL was among over twenty community groups working together with the American Issues Forum (AIF) of San Francisco. Made possible by a grant of the National Endowment for the Humanities, AIF was a national issue-oriented Bicentennial program engaging the American people in a serious and thoughtful examination and discussion of fundamental forces in American society.

Beginning in September, 1975 and running through May, 1976, AIF sponsored nine monthly issues and thirty-six weekly subtopics.

In November, 1975, JACL featured Judge Earl Warren, Jr., State Director of Corrections Jerry Enomoto and Legal Director of the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union Mr. Charles Marson as evening forum speakers. They discussed minority problems of equal access to the law, affirmative action in employment, fair housing, repressive laws, and minority rights and safeguards.

Also in November, the JACL and San Francisco Consortium for Colleges and Universities brought U.S. Senator Daniel K. Inouye for a public lecture at Lone Mountain College. His topic was Certain Inalienable Rights.

"A Sense of Belonging" was sponsored by JACL May 1, 1976 featuring Congressman Norman Mineta, YMCA Director Yori Wada, Professor Edison Uno, KABL Radio Reporter Gael Muramoto, Attorney Steven J. Doi, AC Transit Board President Kimie Fujii, and California Republican Convention Delegate S. Stephen Nakashima. The discussion centered on what it means to belong to a small and very visible minority. A booklet was published in conjunction with the program and featured a number of prominent Japanese Americans and their statements about belonging.

NHK GRANT MADE FOR FILM

Hoso-Bunka Foundation, Inc., awarded a \$33,333 (10 million yen) grant to the Japanese American Citizens League in November, 1974, to aid in the production of a film on Japanese Americans.

This was the first grant ever awarded by the Foundation, which is the newly-formed granting arm of the Nihon Hoso Kyokai. Proceeds from a recent sale of land owned by NHK were used to establish this foundation.

The amount granted by the foundation makes up only part of the total sum needed for the project and additional funds are being sought.

PAST CELEBRATED WITH SMITHSONIAN

The Japanese American Citizens League participated in the Bicentennial Festival of American Folklife, in July 1975. The festival reflected America as a nation of immigrants, JACL's Eastern District Council, particularly the Washington D.C. and Seabrook Chapters, joined the Smithsonian Institution in planning and implementing a presentation on Japanese American tradition.

The theme of the festival was "Old Ways in the New World" and the music, dance, crafts and customs of ethnic groups from the United States was brought together with their old world counterparts in a series of celebrations presented on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY BICENTENNIAL ADMINISTRATION

JACL National Executive Director, David Ushio, served as a member of the American Revolutionary Bicentennial Administration. In this capacity he participated in meetings throughout the U.S. advocating that racial and ethnic minority contributions and history be reflected in the Bicentennial observances.

ORGANIZATIONAL SERVICES

MEMBERSHIP INCREASED

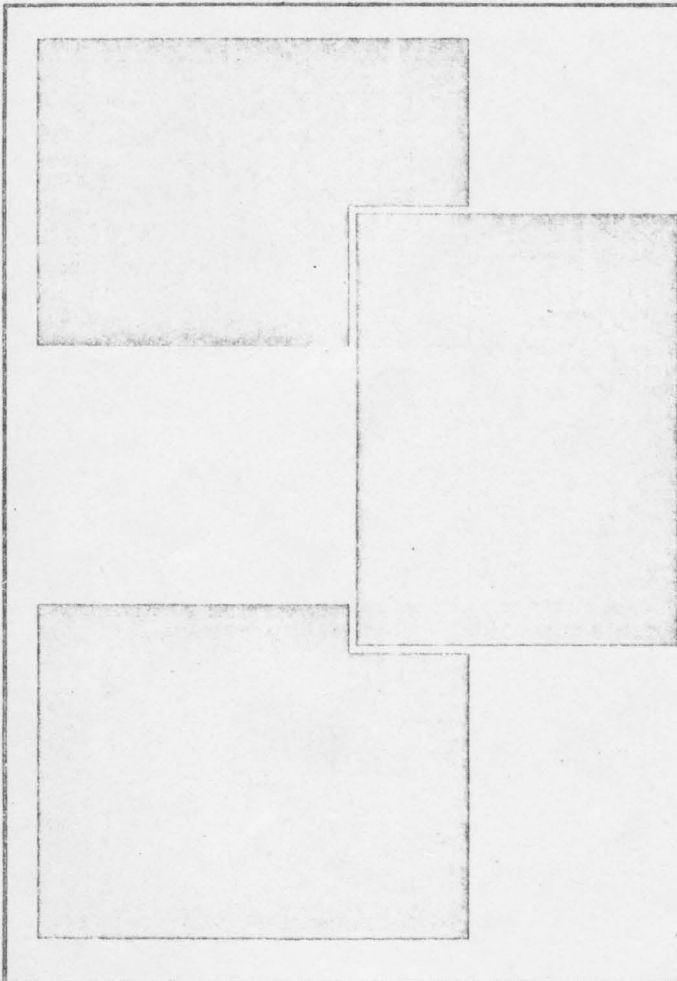
Six new chapters have been added to the Japanese American Citizens League since the last national convention. For the first time, JACL has over 100 chapters. The Tri-Valley chapter, in the Northern California District, is the 101st chapter. The Marin County chapter is also new in that District. The Pacific Southwest District has two new chapters, Pan Asian and Carson. The Houston chapter joins the Mountain Plains District and the Hoosier chapter is the newest member in the Midwest District. At the end of the last biennium we had 96 chapters. One chapter went inactive.

JACL reached a new membership high at the end of 1975. There are now 28,948 members. Of these, 26,197 are Regular members, 2,209 are 1000 Club members, 130 are 50 Club members, 77 are Century Club members, 17 are Corporate members, 195 are Student members, 119 are Life Memorial members, and 4 are other categories. This was a total increase of 135 members over 1974.

Significantly, there were 53 new 1000 Club members, 12 new Corporate members, 66 new Student members and 12 new Life Memorial members. This is the fulfillment of the chapters commitment made at the last convention to raise the total membership, especially in 1000 Club categories. Chapters now receive a portion of the 1000 Club dues for local projects and activities on a profit-sharing basis with the national office.

In January, 1977, National JACL began a new reporting format for membership from the local chapters. The reports are now broken down into the number of members in each membership category. A graph appears regularly in the Pacific Citizen reflecting the progress in membership





NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

Japanese Americans from across the nation gathered in San Francisco for the dedication of the first JACL National Headquarters building on Sunday, July 20, 1975.

More than three years before, plans were developed to erect the first National Headquarters building in San Francisco. The modern, Victorian-style structure was designed by Bay Area architect Noboru Nakamura to harmonize with the neighborhood. The building was dedicated to the contributions of the Issei.

The building fund campaign headed by Steven Doi, Tad Hirota and the late Masao W. Satow was the largest fund-raising effort in the organization's 45-year history. As of mid-April, 1976, a total of 5,662 donors contributed \$447,804.00. Of the 5,662 donors, 5,299, or 18% of the National JACL membership, have pledged \$380,722.00.

The new structure houses a reference library and film library, making materials available to the local JACL chapters and to school districts. It also includes the visitor and meeting center and offices for the travel program, JACL - California Blue Shield, the youth program and various government and/or foundation funded projects as well as national staff offices.

The building was dedicated to the Issei. The dedication dinner featured Congressman Norman Y. Mineta of California as keynote speaker.

Three new membership brochures have been produced in the biennium as well as a Membership Campaign Manual, which details to chapter presidents and membership chairpersons the procedures of reporting new members, applying for memberships, and gives some guidelines and ideas for new membership campaigns.

HEALTH INSURANCE BENEFITS ADDED

More than 9,000 families participated in group health insurance plans through the JACL districts. A number of these plans have increased their coverage during the last biennium.

ACCOUNTING SYSTEM UPDATED

A professional CPA firm has been employed for the first time to prepare financial statements and audit the JACL. In this last biennium, a new and up-to-date accounting system was implemented. Financial statements are now requested from the many different entities of the JACL and this has aided in fulfilling the reporting requirements of State and Federal tax laws. The new accounting system has instituted controls to avoid over-expenditure of funds.

CREDIT UNION GREW

There was a substantial growth in membership and in share balances in the JACL Credit Union during the biennium. In 1975 there were 1926 members, of whom 780 were borrowers, compared with 1823, of whom 694 were borrowers in 1974. \$1,107,405.10 was loaned in 1974 and in 1975 \$1,253,389.95 was loaned to members.

The help of the JACL Credit Union with the credit needs of members has been a force for economic stability among the membership.

TRAVEL

In 1974 the JACL Travel Program began on a national level. The travel committee opened up the opportunity to all members to travel to Japan at about half the excursion round trip rate.

National JACL guidelines have been established to conform with all government regulations for the safety and protection of the member travelers.

In 1975, 1,200 JACL members participated in the low-cost flights and this year there are expectations of an even greater number of members visiting the country of their ancestry.

Travel brochures are available through local chapters and districts as well as from the National Japan Travel Bureau.

PRESIDENTIAL CLASSROOM FOR YOUNG AMERICANS

The participation that began in 1974 continued and grew in number. Thirty-two Sansei high school students participated in the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans in 1975. In 1976, thirty students are participating in the week-long seminar with national leaders in Washington, D.C. These outstanding young people gain leadership experience and are better prepared to make major contributions to fellow Japanese Americans and the society.

JAL-JACL CULTURAL HERITAGE FELLOWSHIP

After a hiatus of a few years, four outstanding Japanese Americans received the Japan Air Lines-Japanese American Citizens League Cultural Heritage Fellowship in the spring of 1975 and again in the spring of 1976.

The awards included eight weeks of summer study at Sophia University in Tokyo, round trip air fare, room and board while in Japan at a university dormitory and educational materials. In addition, Japan Travel Bureau sponsored individual two-week itineraries visiting destinations in Japan selected by each recipient.

The recipients of the fellowship became better acquainted with their ancestral country through their first-hand experiences.

JACL SCHOLARSHIPS INCREASED

Fourteen freshman scholarships and three graduate scholarships are now offered by the National JACL. Four are new scholarships this last biennium. Members of the Japanese American Youth, children of JACL members and all persons of Japanese ancestry are eligible. Applicants for Freshman Scholarships must be graduating high school seniors planning to enter a trade school, business school, college, university or any other institution of higher learning in the following semester. Current graduate students or those entering an accredited graduate school are eligible for the Graduate Scholarships.

STUDENT AID PROGRAM

JACL's national student aid program is designed primarily for the needy student. Need, motivation and potential are the criteria used in making grants. Any student of Japanese ancestry permanently residing in the U.S., and members and family of JACL, needing financial aid in attending high school, college, university or trade and technical schools are eligible for the grants known as the Abe Hagiwara Awards. They range from \$200 to \$500 each.

Names of those obtaining the awards are kept confidential. The number of awardees per district is announced through the Pacific Citizen.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

INTERN SPONSORED

JACL sponsored a student intern in early 1976. A communication student was sponsored, at the national offices, in cooperation with California State College at Chico. This was a beginning step to implement the student internship proposal adopted at the 1974 convention. The intern spent the semester of field study assisting on special projects, writing news releases and working with graphic layout.

MULTI-CULTURAL PLANNING BEGUN

January 22, 1976, JACL was host to a panel presentation co-sponsored by the American Jewish Committee. Topics discussed included accusations of dual loyalty and the effects of stereotyping in the two groups. It is hoped that this is the beginning of many such panels with other human rights organizations with similar issues.

TEACHER RESOURCE MANUAL

The Ethnic Heritage Project begun July 1, 1974, with a \$60,000 grant from the U.S. Office of Education, was completed September 30, 1975. A Teacher Resource Manual, including historical and contemporary experiences, suggested classroom activities and resource listings, was completed and is now available to the general public for a small handling fee.

Departments of higher education, Asian American organizations, state boards of education, and other educational sources have been notified of the availability of this book. Its use should stimulate greater awareness of Japanese Americans and their role in American society.

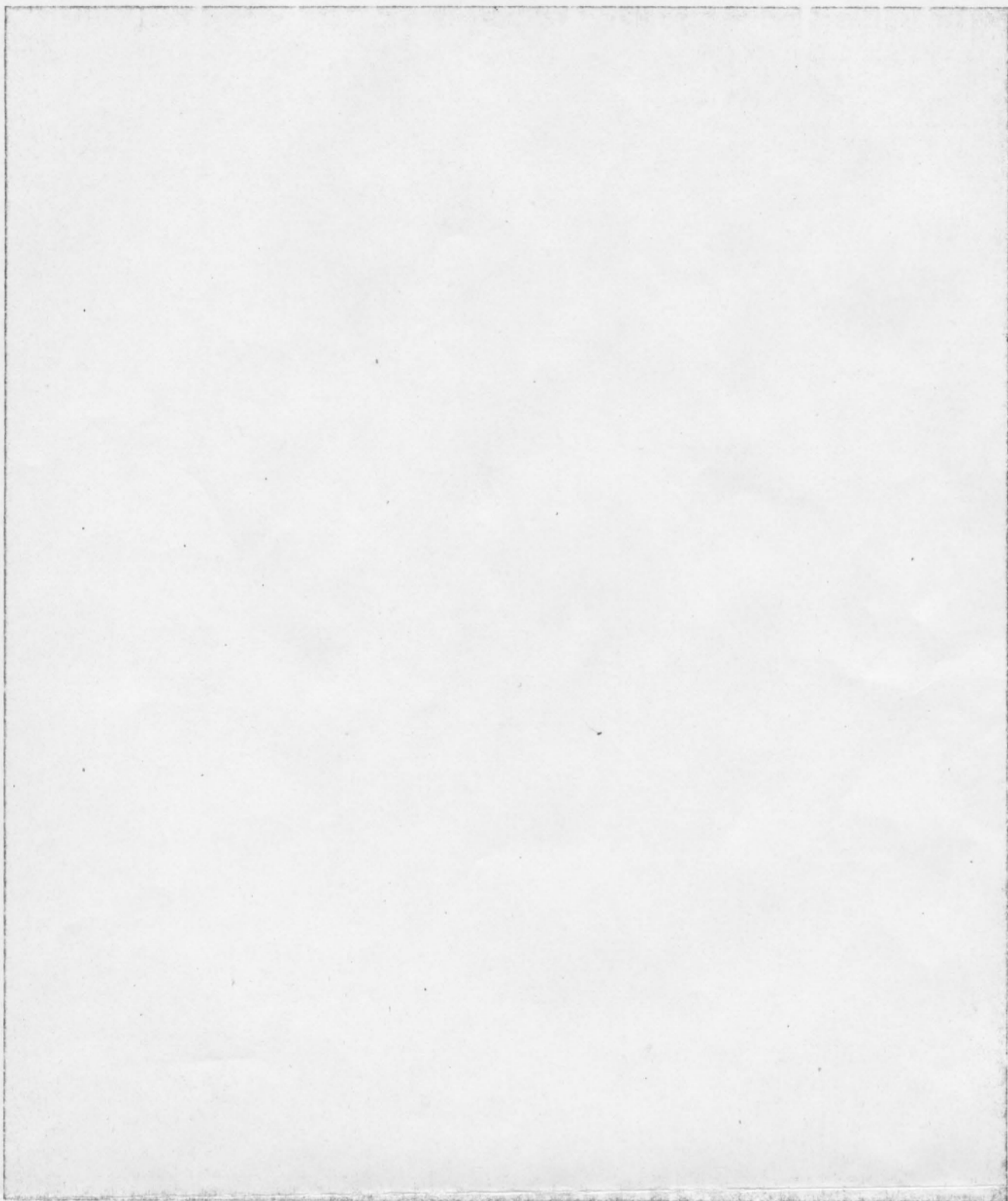
CAMPAIGN FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AID

A grant of \$75,000 to the Japanese American Citizens League was announced November 1, 1975. Underwriter of the grant was the Campaign for Human Development, a branch of the United States Catholic Conference. The grant will enable JACL to appeal effectively to national and regional foundations and emphasize the need to support the projects of Japanese Americans. JACL will seek grants from these foundations in a variety of areas, including leadership development, antidefamation, cultural pluralism, education and the elderly.

NISEI RETIREMENT PROPOSAL GRANT

A \$10,000 grant from the National Institute of Mental Health of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare was given to JACL in April 1976. This was in answer to a proposal, requesting aid in studying the retirement of Nisei, submitted to the National Institute of Mental Health in 1975 and again in 1976.

A planning conference with nationwide representation will be held in the fall of 1976 in San Francisco. Nisei retirement problems and their solution will be discussed.



MASAO W. SATOW – IN MEMORIAM

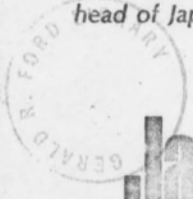
Masao W. Satow served the Japanese American community for forty years. He guided the JACL as National Director during the 25 years after World War II until his retirement in 1972. During this period 110,000 of us, returned to our homes from Relocation Centers, faced the awesome task of rebuilding our lives. His leadership was a major factor in our recovery.

Japanese Americans everywhere owe a debt to Mas for making our opportunities in America real ones. JACL has lost a family member. The deep sorrow felt in his passing is universal.





American family: Author David Ushio with wife Judy and daughter Misti. As head of Japanese American Citizens League, he seeks greater racial harmony.



Japanese-Americans Say

'We're Americans, Too'

by David Ushio

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. I have been following with intense interest the news accounts of the Vietnamese war refugees who have come to the United States and are struggling to establish themselves in American society.

1940's. The Congressman's final words were: "Young man, if you can guarantee to me that your country will not bomb Pearl Harbor again, then I'll vote for your bill."

John J. Wilson, the Watergate lawyer for Robert Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, was heard over public television

tragedy of the internment camps in the

have methods that will test the loyalty

continued

(...continued)



Although Japanese-Americans were held in internment camps like this during World War II, no responsible charge of sabotage was ever made against them.

JAPANESE CONTINUED

they often look at a person in a stereotypical manner.

Certain environmental groups are campaigning to save the whales, a campaign that Japanese-Americans support.

Japanese-Americans and Japan and on the other hand they are very proud of their Japanese cultural heritage. It is troubling that the public at large too often fails to make this distinction.

The Japanese American Citizens League seeks to explain and solve these problems. A grassroots civil rights organization, JACL was organized in

PARADE MAGAZINE
National Distribution
130 Major Newspapers
30 Million Homes
DATE: July 13, 1975/Sunday



Los Angeles Times

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE WEST, 1,037,963, DAILY, 1,244,713 SUNDAY

TS—PART ONE

72 PAGES

SATURDAY, MORNING AUGUST 2, 1975

CC

BOYCOTT REACTIONS CITED

Whale 'Backlash' Feared by Japanese-Americans

BY DARYL LEMBKE
Times Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO—The focal point of an exhibit in the new national headquarters building of the Japanese-American Citizens League here is a rusting snarl of barbed wire.

even in Tokyo, the institute has urged a boycott against the purchase of any Japanese and Russian products "until Japan and the Soviet Union agree to stop whaling."

Please Turn to Page 16, Col. 1

WHALE 'BACKLASH' REACTION

Continued from First Page

"The Animal Welfare Institute protest bothers me, because it is based on the philosophy the end justifies the means. One leader of an environmental group told me to my face, 'I understand what you are saying, but in any noble cause, certain

Spokesmen for other conservation groups participating in the boycott conceded that there is some concern in their circles about hitting the wrong target.

Said Paul Swatek, associate conservation director of the 150,000-member Sierra Club:

"people are frightened and looking for someone to blame."

The International Whaling Commission adopted rules last month which would supposedly reduce the quota of whales killed annually, but Russia and Japan have yet to state