



# LEADING THE WAY

## Upcoming Events:

**Annual General Membership Meeting and Luncheon:** Saturday, June 14, 2003 at Japanese Cultural Center of Hawai'i (JCCH) from 10:00 AM – 2:00 PM. Mr. Frank Sogi will be honored for his many years of service to JACL Hawaii. \$25 for members, \$30 for non-members. Tickets will go on sale shortly. More information to follow. Any questions, please call Susan Kitsu at 737-8073.

**Mrs. Yukiko Sugihara**, 89 year old widow of Mr. Chiune Sugihara, and her son Chiaki will be here from April 1 to April 8, 2003. Please join us at one of the two events co-sponsored by JACL Hawai'i (see article on page two)

Thursday, April 3—Honpa Hongwanji Hawai'i Betsuin—1727 Pali Highway 536-7044; 7:00 p.m. Mrs. Sugihara will be speaking

Friday, April 4—Shabat Service honoring the life of Mr. Chiune Sugihara; 7:00 p.m. at the Temple Emanu-El at 2550 Pali Highway; Rabbi Avi Magid (595-7521)

**442nd 60th Anniversary Film Series** at Wallace Theatres at Restaurant Row, April 4th through April 10th.

**"Journey of Honor":**

4/4 (Fri.) at 7 pm, 4/6 (Sun) at 4:30 pm

**"Go for Broke":**

4/5 (Sat) at 7 pm, 4/7 (Mon) at 9:30 pm, 4/10 (Thurs) at 7 pm, 4/6 (Sun) at 1:30 pm.

**"The Colour of Honor":**

4/5 (Sat) at 9:30 pm, 4/8 (Tues) at 7 pm, 4/10 (Thurs) at 9:30 pm.

**"Uncommon Courage":**

4/4 (Fri) at 4:30 pm, 4/9 (Wed) at 9:30 pm, 4/10 (Thurs) at 4:30 pm.

**"Conscience &**

**the Constitution":**

4/5 (Sat) at 1:30 pm, 4/6 (Sun) at 4:30 pm, 4/7 (Mon) at 7 pm, 4/8 (Tues) at 4:30 pm

**"Rabbit in the Moon":**

4/4 (Fri) 9:30 pm, 4/6 (Sun) 7 pm, 4/7 (Mon) at 4:30 pm.

**"Beyond Barbed Wire":**

4/5 (Sat) at 4:30 pm, 4/8 (Tues) at 9:30 pm, 4/9 (Wed) at 7 pm.

## ALOHA!

## Welcome to the JACL Hawai'i Newsletter

I assumed the Presidency earlier this month, and it has been an extremely exciting time. Our country is standing at a crossroad. Decisions being made by our government impact all Americans. Now, more than ever, JACL must play an active role in our community and the nation. We must ensure that the constitution is followed and that the rights of Americans are not trampled in the name of national security. As a Japanese American, whose uncle fought in the decorated 442<sup>nd</sup> Infantry, I believe it is my "giri" to serve this organization and our community. I hope that you will join me in ensuring that America continues to be a place where ALL people can prosper and thrive. Here in Hawai'i, we understand the strength of diversity and we live it every day. I hope

that you will support JACL as we continue our campaign to fight for what is right, just, and fair. We are proud of the work that we have accomplished over the past 19 years, but we still have a lot of work to do. Thank you for your commitment and trust.

In conclusion, please join me in congratulating the 442<sup>nd</sup> Infantry on their 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration. I hope that you will be able to attend some of their activities. We have included information about the festivities in this newsletter. I hope that you enjoy reading this newsletter and if you have any comments, please write or call us.

Mahalo nui loa,  
*Susan H. Kitsu*

## REMEMBRANCE, REFLECTION, AND RESOLUTION



Panelists: Chris Iijima and  
Hakim Ouansafi

As made clear by the title of 2003's Day of Remembrance, "From 'Military Necessity' to 'National Interest': From EO 9066 to the Patriot Act," the past is still very much with us. More than a reflection of past injustices, the February 17 event reminded the audience gathered at Harris United Methodist Church that the fight for civil rights in the United States

is an ongoing one and that it is the responsibility of all citizens to address not only violations from the past, but also to face the challenge of ensuring that the rights of all residents of the country be respected and maintained. Sponsored by the Honolulu Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, the Church and Society Commission of Harris United Methodist Church, and the University of Hawai'i's Office of Multicultural Student Services, the 2003 Day of Remembrance included a ceremony of reconciliation performed by Reverend Gary Barbaree of Harris Church, a preview screening of *Hidden Internment: The Art Shibayama*

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## CHIUNE SUGIHARA: A MAN WHO CARED, A MAN OF ACTION

Dear Friends,

**Mrs. Yukiko Sugihara**, 89 year old widow of Mr. **Chiune Sugihara**, and her son **Chiaki** will be here from April 1 to April 8, 2003. Please watch the newspapers for any changes to the scheduled events, or please call us, Jim and Yoshie Tanabe at 677-4785 if you have any questions. You may also call the Japanese Cultural Center at 945-7633 or the Honpa Hongwanji at 536-7044 or the Temple Emanu-El at 595-7521 to check on any of the events mentioned.

Hope to see you there!

Jim and Yoshie Tanabe

**A**ppointed Japan's Consul to Lithuania in 1939, Chiune Sugihara awakened to shouts outside his home in Kaunas on July 27, 1940. As he looked out the window, he noted hundreds of frightened, beleaguered men and women, some with babies in their arms or toddlers holding on to their parents' hands. "Those are Jews and they want you to save them by issuing visas to Japan and other places—they're fleeing from the German invasion of Poland," said one of their housekeepers.

Sugihara's wife said, "You must help them, no matter the orders from Tokyo." He had asked Tokyo for permission three times and was refused--so he did it anyway. Sugihara started to write visas day and night, sometimes not even stopping for his meals. His wife continued to support him and gave him soothing massages on his back, as well as his writing hand and arm.

By the third week of August, Tokyo was frantically cabling him to cease writing visas. Sugihara paid no mind to the cables and continued writing.

Tokyo ordered the Sugiharas to Berlin. He gave up his residence and told the beseeching crowd that he would spend one night at a certain hotel and write out visas from his room. Thousands of hopeful Jews followed him all the way to the hotel where he continued his frenzied writing.

The next morning they followed him and his family to the train station, where Sugihara continued to write visas and passed them to the

waiting Jews from the train window. One of the refugees yelled out as the train departed, "Sempo, we shall never forget you!"

Years later, Yukiko recalled that train depot scene with tears in her eyes. She composed a "tanka"—"Hashiri izuru ressha no mado ni sugarikuru Te ni wataruru inochi no visa wa." (From the window of the moving train, lifesaving visas were passed out to pleading hands).

Each visa was applicable to a whole family and so the Japanese Foreign Ministry officials calculated at least 6000 Jews had come to Japan on the basis of Sugihara's visas. Recent Jewish scholars such as Boston University's Hillel Levin discovered a 31-page registry of Jewish names. As a result the estimate has been raised (to a very probable) 8000 Jews who were saved by the great humanitarian Sugihara.

When the Soviets rolled into Rumania he and his family were held by the Soviets in a POW camp for 16 months until December 1947 when all Japanese were ordered returned to Japan.

After he returned to Japan, he was told to resign by the Japanese government—"It is because of the incident in Lithuania. We can no longer take you under our wing."

For years he worked for private companies and scraped by.

In 1967, Sugihara's eldest son received a message from Yehoshua Nishri, an Israeli Embassy official in Tokyo—"I've been looking for your father for years. I could never forget the man that saved my life."

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## REMEMBRANCE, REFLECTION, AND RESOLUTION



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*Story*, and a panel discussion featuring Professor Chris Iijima of the University of Hawai'i's Richardson School of Law and Hakim Ouansafi, the president of the Muslim Association of Hawai'i.

Acknowledging that Harris United Methodist Church was a "silent beneficiary" of EO 9066 and the subsequent closing of Buddhist temples and Shinto shrines, Rev. Barbaree said that by taking an active stance in fighting against current violations of civil rights and by publicly accepting responsibility for remaining silent during World War II, the church could reconcile itself with the larger Japanese community in Hawai'i. Before leading a candle extinguishing ceremony followed by a moment of silence, Rev. Barbaree noted that although "the flame of justice, compassion, and peace sometimes does go out...there are others who are willing to re-ignite the flame."

Following the ceremony of reconciliation, attendees were shown a rough cut of filmmaker Casey Peek's *Hidden Internment: The Art Shibayama Story*. Peek's film recounts the little known "kidnapping" and internment of approximately 2,000 Japanese Latin Americans who were held as hostages to be exchanged for American prisoners of war held by Japan. The film briefly outlines the history of Japanese immigration to Central and South America and traces the social and economic movement of the *issei* from manual laborers in mines and in the fields to business owners in the cities. Peek's film suggests that the upward mobility of Latin American Japanese during the 1930s, a time of world wide economic depression, combined with Japan's increasing military stance on the world stage contributed to the hostility directed towards them.

As in North America, the attack on Pearl Harbor allowed for an atmosphere in which anti-Japanese sentiments could be freely expressed by a hostile press.



Unfortunately, the responses of Latin American governments to the December 7th attack were similar to that of the United States. They, too, gave credence to unfounded rumors of subversive activities planned by Japanese and there were

increased restrictions on land ownership and immigration to Latin American countries. Community and religious leaders, businessmen, and educators were scapegoated and rounded up for questioning and detainment.

Using Peru as the primary Latin American country under examination (Japanese Peruvians comprised almost 80% of Latin American Japanese held hostage by the U.S.), *Hidden Internment* argues that this scapegoating served multiple purposes. It was a means of expelling economic competition as well as a way to shore up relations with the United States. In exchange for sending its Japanese citizens, Peru was given a financial aid package, an arms deal, and was granted a reciprocal trade agreement with the U.S. Upon arriving in the U.S., Japanese Latin Americans were declared "illegal aliens" and other Japanese Americans were incarcerated along with Italian Americans and German Americans in government detention camps. During the war, between 500 and 800 Japanese Latin Americans were included in two prisoner of war exchanges with Japan.

Having had their passports confiscated en route to the U.S., Japanese Latin Americans were in a precarious position at the end of World War II. Branded as "illegal aliens" they were barred from remaining in the U.S. and their home countries in Latin America refused to readmit them. More than 900 Japanese Latin Americans were deported to Japan, many of them going back to a devastated Hiroshima. However, over 350 Japanese Latin Americans fought deportation and stayed in the U.S. Although some eventually returned to Latin America, two thirds remained in America and in 1952 were finally allowed to apply for citizenship.



Art Shibayama's family was one of the Japanese Latin American families that opted to remain in the U.S., and they eventually settled in Chicago. However, as Japanese Latin Americans, they were considered non-U.S. citizens, and therefore not entitled to receive compensation for their detainment under the Civil Liberties Act of 1988 which provided for an official apology and \$20,000 in reparations. Not satisfied by the 1996 Mochizuki settlement which granted payment of \$5000 and provided an apology, Art Shibayama brought suit against the U.S. government which asks for a full disclosure of civil rights violations and war crimes committed by America. The suit also seeks full compensation equal to that given to Japanese Americans. The Japanese Latin Americans' efforts to seek justice are still ongoing through Congressional legislation in addition to the lawsuit.

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Following the viewing, panelists Professor Chris Iijima and Hakim Ouansafi, addressed the current attacks on civil rights which have occurred following 11 September. Speaking first, Iijima warned listeners that the civil rights of all Americans are currently under siege under the Patriot Act and stated that this crisis must not be suffered in silence. He drew a parallel between the rhetoric used to validate the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II and current arguments which are "cloaked in the mantle of legality and [the] rhetoric of necessity." Iijima exhorted the audience to reject simplistic jingoism and reminded them that it is the birthright of Japanese Americans to question "military necessity." He challenged attendees to ask what the "content of our [the *sansei* and *yonsei* generation's] sacrifice will be," and urged this generation to create a safe and just future. Iijima reminded the audience that "the arc of the universe is towards moral justice," and encouraged his listeners to reflect upon not only the sadness of the past, but also to remember the courageous acts--of both soldier and re-

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## JACL Honolulu Chapter Condemns Representative Coble's Statement Endorsing Japanese American Internment

The Honolulu Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) condemns remarks made by Rep. Howard Coble (R-NC) during a radio call-in program on February 4, 2003 in North Carolina. He explicitly supported President Roosevelt's decision to incarcerate the Japanese American community during World War II. Rep. Coble made this comments in response to a suggestion that Arab Americans be similarly incarcerated. The JACL joins other Asian Pacific American and Arab American groups in demanding the resignation of Rep. Coble from his position as Chair of the House Subcommittee on Crime Terrorism and Homeland Security.

"Representative Coble's statement is as offensive and ignorant as Senator Lott's remarks implying support for segregation. Many Americans of Japanese descent from Hawai'i were forced into internment camps on the mainland, or placed into an internment camp at Sand Island. There was no evidence that any of these individuals posed a threat to the security of America. The House leadership should immediately remove Representative Coble from his position as Chair of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security," said

Susan Kitsu, JACL Honolulu Chapter president.

In 1983, the Congressional Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians concluded that there was no probative evidence that any Japanese American posed a threat to our nation's security. These findings propelled the passage of the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, offering an apology and reparations to Japanese Americans who were wrongly interned during World War II.

JACL National President Floyd Mori commented, "Rep. Coble's comments are outrageous and uneducated. To suggest that the government locked up 120,000 innocent people for their own protection is not only patronizing and offensive, but it is patently incorrect. The government has recognized and apologized for their error of sixty years ago and we expect Rep. Coble to do so as well."

"It is astonishing that yet another political leader would publicly embrace the racist policies of the 1940s, and we are flabbergasted that a man who supports racial profiling and ethnic scapegoating chairs the House Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism and Homeland Security," added John Tateishi, JACL National Executive Director.

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## DISTRICT NEWS:

We are part of the Northern California Western Nevada Pacific District (NCWNP), which is the largest district in JACL. There are 32 chapters in our district and currently Mark Kobayashi of California is our District Governor. NCWNP includes chapters such as Alameda, Sacramento, San Mateo, Berkeley, Salinas Valley, Fremont, chapter in Japan, Monterey Peninsula, San Francisco,

Gildory, Reno, Stockton and Honolulu to name a few. Currently, the district is encouraging all chapters to join the national organization in taking action against provisions of the US Patriot Act. There are many provisions in the act that are unconstitutional. National JACL is encouraging both district and chapter members to take action against those provisions.

## JACL HONOLULU CHAPTER CONDEMNS INS SPECIAL REGISTRATION PROGRAM

On February 10, 2003, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) of Hawai'i, Honolulu Chapter's Board of Directors voted to pass a resolution denouncing the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) "special registration" requirement for non-immigrant men from predominantly Muslim countries. The resolution also calls upon the Bush Administration to abolish the program or suspend its further implementation and strongly condemns the ongoing racial profiling and discrimination against Arab and Muslim communities.

In recent months, as part of the Bush Administration's plan to increase national security following the attacks of September 11, 2001, the INS implemented a new program, the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System (NSEERS), commonly referred to as "special registration", requiring men in the United States on non-immigrant visas, who come from designated countries including Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Egypt, Eritrea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, North Korea, Oman, Qatar, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen, to register with U.S. authorities by specified deadlines. The special registration requirement targets persons from these predominantly Muslim countries, requiring that these men submit themselves to be fingerprinted, photographed and questioned, or else face possible detention, deportation, or other dire consequences.

On the first special registration deadline of December 16, 2002, it was reported that some 400 to 500 men were arrested when they voluntarily appeared to register at INS offices around the country. While most were released, the names and whereabouts of dozens more remain unclear. Several of those detained on the December 16, 2002

deadline were found to have been unjustly detained because their immigration papers were not in order due to government oversight and, backlog. Even after this fiasco, the INS has ominously stated that more countries may be added to the special registration list.

The JACL feels that this special registration requirement is a false solution to a real problem, which does not enhance national security by identifying terrorists, but rather instills fear and anxiety into the very communities whose assistance the government should be seeking. Because of the improbability that terrorists would submit themselves for registration, vital national resources are being diverted from other law enforcement activities to implement this misguided special registration program. The JACL fears that further chaos, confusion, arrests and fear—similar to what occurred on December 16, 2002—will continue to be inflicted on law-abiding immigrant communities who seek to comply with these ill-conceived and inconsistently implemented regulations.

Furthermore, the implementation of this special registration requirement is all the more troubling, because it comes approximately one year after the INS launched its first roundup and detention of mostly Arab and Muslim men, the vast majority of whom were detained for immigration violations and ultimately cleared of any involvement in terrorist activity. This special registration requirement follows a disturbing pattern by law enforcement and intelligence agencies of targeting persons for arrest based on race, religion, ethnicity, or national origin rather than on specific evidence of criminal activity or connections with terrorist organizations.

Our nation still bears the scars of an earlier crisis during World War II, when our government went too far by

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sister—that were performed.

Hakim Ouansafi, President of the Muslim Association of Hawai'i, opened his discussion by joking that, being an American citizen for only a decade, he was leery that anything he said might prompt a re-evaluation of his application for citizenship and thus his statements would be taken strictly from already published newspaper articles. The joke was particularly resonant given the administration's desire to increase the powers of surveillance of government agencies on private individuals. Ouansafi's discussion pointed out contradictions between the Bush Administration's stated goals and policies and the actual implementation of these plans and he gave examples of individuals who had been profiled by government agencies. Nevertheless, he was hopeful that civil liberties would not be further violated and acknowledged that "I am not in a concentration camp because of the experience of Japanese Americans in World War II. It's not going to happen here."

During the discussion period following the panelist's talks, Professor Iijima clarified the terms of the new draft of amendments to the Patriot Act that is currently

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being proposed by the Bush Administration. These amendments would allow the government to suspend the civil rights of individuals suspected of being enemy combatants. Iijima also gave a brief outline of the measures that have been suggested by the Administration to aid the war on terror. They include the creation of detention camps, the suspension of privileged conversations between attorneys and their clients, the construction of a DNA database and databases which would track the purchases and travel of individuals, and allow states to greatly expand their powers of surveillance. A member of the audience, attorney Susan Arnett of the State Public Defender's Office, pointed out that there is currently a bill under consideration in the Hawai'i legislature that would increase the state's ability to surveil private individuals. She noted that such a bill had successfully passed the legislature in the past but had been vetoed by former Governor Ben Cayetano, she expressed doubt that it would meet a similar end if passed by the legislature this time around.

The Day of Remembrance concluded with remarks and a reading of

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## JACL HAWAI'I BOARD IN ACTION

JACL submitted a **grant in aid** application to assist with the finances of the convention. The bill passed several committees in both the Senate and the House, but died in the finance committees.

JACL strongly supported and lead the campaign to have the DOE utilize a curriculum that would teach Hawaii students about the civil rights issues that surrounded Japanese Americans during WWII. The JACL worked hard to push this bill through the legislature and encouraged the DOE to utilize existing curricula, oral history, films, and pictures that are currently available. Because of the tough economic times, we will be working with Senator Sakamoto to push for a resolution. We

would like to thank all the legislators, especially Senator Fukunaga, who has been instrumental in assisting us with pushing these educational issues forward.

JACL also testified in strong support of the **House resolution concerning Rep. Coble** (*see page 4*).

A press release was sent to the Hawai'i congressional delegation, the media, and several key members of the Hawai'i State Legislature condemning Representative Coble's statement endorsing the Japanese American internment. Rep. Coble from North Carolina stated in a radio talk show that he supported President Roosevelt's decision to incarcerate the Japanese American

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## JACL HONOLULU CHAPTER CONDEMNS INS SPECIAL REGISTRATION PROGRAM

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incarcerating Japanese, German, and Italian Americans, and Japanese Latin Americans, based on their race, ethnicity, or national origin. Under martial law in Hawai'i during World War II, legal resident aliens, whom the federal government reclassified as "enemy aliens", were required to register with the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, required to carry their identification cards with them at all times, and required to obtain permission to move, change jobs, or even visit other islands. During this time in Hawai'i's history, aliens of Japanese descent were effectively removed from areas where they were considered security risks, and Japanese workers on the waterfront had to wear special badges with black borders, marking them as Japanese.

In keeping with the JACL's ongoing mission to secure and maintain the civil rights of Japanese Americans and all others who are victimized by injustice

and prejudice, the JACL calls for the abolition of the INS "special registration" program and condemns the ongoing racial profiling and discrimination against Arab and Muslim communities. As the nation's oldest Asian American organization, whose predominantly Japanese American community was incarcerated en masse (suffering racism and violations of their civil rights during World War II) the JACL feels that our government's current treatment of Arab and Muslim communities threatens the civil rights of all Americans.

**Author:** Karen T. Nakasone is the 2<sup>nd</sup> Vice President of the JACL Honolulu Chapter. She is a Deputy Public Defender for the State of Hawai'i.

The JACL's ongoing mission is to secure and maintain the civil rights of Japanese Americans and all others who are victimized by injustice and prejudice. For more information about JACL of Hawai'i, contact them at P.O. Box 1291, Honolulu, HI,

## CHIUNE SUGIHARA: A MAN WHO CARED, A MAN OF ACTION

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When Mr. Sugihara heard from his son, his reply was, "I only did what anyone else would have done under the circumstances."

In August, 1968 a tearful Nishri met and surprised Sempo with a yellowed visa that Sempo had given him in Kaunas. Thereupon, Nishri convinced Sempo to visit Israel in 1969 where official government parties and private survivors' celebrations were held in his honor.

Sempo was delighted to meet and renew friendships with those whom he had rescued, including, for example: Zorach Wauhaftig who had helped write Israel's Declaration of Independence and was then the Minister of Religious Affairs; Josef Shimkin, who went to Shanghai and created a large trading firm; and Igo Feldblum, a Haifa physician, etc.

Samuel Minski, one of the survivors said, "Everyone is talking about Schindler, but he used people as slave labor and made money off of them. I'm not minimizing what he did, but I feel that we are forgetting the people who did these acts for pure good. Mr. Sugihara didn't get any money for what he did and he suffered greatly for it. If it were not for him I would not be here today."

In 1985 Israel honored Sugihara with the Yad Vashem Award (Righteous

Among the Nations), and a memorial park was inaugurated on Beit Shemesh Hill in Jerusalem in Sugihara's honor. Sugihara died on July 31, 1986. Jews from throughout the world sent cards and condolences to Mrs. Sugihara, but the death was hardly noticed in Japan. Belatedly, in 1991, Japan's Foreign Ministry formally apologized to Mrs. Yukiko Sugihara for terminating Chiune (Sempo) Sugihara's diplomatic career in 1947. (There is some doubt about the apology being real.)

In August 1991, Lithuania honored Sugihara by naming one of Kaunas' streets "Sugihara Street." The following year, in Sugihara's birthplace of Yaotsu, Japan, a beautiful memorial park called "Hill of Humanity" was dedicated in his honor and Jews as well as others came to eulogize his contributions to peace and humanity. On September 23, 1994, a delegation of veterans from the 522<sup>nd</sup> Field Artillery Bn (442<sup>nd</sup> RCT) along with the MIS veterans, accompanied a contingent of "Sugihara Jews" and their descendants to honor Chiune Sugihara at Yaotsu.

— *Yoshie Tanabe*

*Mrs. Yukiko Sugihara, widow of Mr. Chiune Sugihara, and her son Chiaki, will be present at our MIS reunion banquet on April 5, 2003 at 5:30 p.m. at the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii.*

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"Then They Came for Me," by Rabbi Avi Magid of Temple Emanu-El. "Then they Came for Me" is a statement written by Stephen Rohde, a constitutional lawyer and President of the ACLU of Southern California, who was inspired by Reverend Martin Niemoller (1937). The reading was an exhortation for people to not remain silent but to speak out against injustice against any minority group, as an injustice to one group would ultimately be an injustice to all.

Thus, although this year's Day of Remembrance saw many chilling parallels between the events of 1941 and 2003, both Iijima and Oansafi expressed optimism that restrictions on civil rights could be reversed if Americans were willing to speak against unfair policies. As Hakim Oansafi pointed out, Americans still have a choice. They can remain silent or they can choose to speak out.

*Author Shelley N. Nishimura is a doctoral candidate in the English Department at the University of*

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community during WWII.

JACL Hawai'i also passed Resolution 03-1: **calling upon the INS to Abolish the National Security Entry-Exit Registration System** because of the racial profiling inherent with this requirement. Only individuals with tempo-

rary visas from 13 countries, including countries such as Iran, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Pakistan and North Korea (to name a few) were required to register.

JACL Hawai'i and the National JACL submitted testimony to the Subcommittee

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JACL Hawai'i  
Honolulu Chapter  
P.O. Box 1291  
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96807



## Convention Countdown 2004!

Please save the date! The 75<sup>th</sup> Anniversary JACL National Convention is going to be held in beautiful Honolulu, Hawai'i from August 10 - 14, 2004. Events will take place at various sites and properties, but the main convention property is the Waikiki Beach Marriott. If you would like to get involved, please call Susan Kitsu at 737-8073. More information will be provided in the upcoming newsletter in June 2003!

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## JACL HAWAII BOARD IN ACTION

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tee on Indian Affairs supporting the **Akaka Bill**. The JACL National Council passed 4 resolutions starting in 1984, supporting the recognition and rights of Native Hawaiians as an indigenous people. JACL Hawai'i will continue to track this bill and provide assistance as needed. Alan Murakami and David Forman from the Honolulu Chapter and Kristine Minami from Washington, D.C. worked tirelessly to ensure that the testimony was filed in time. Thank you very much to all of you for a job well done!

JACL Hawai'i officer, **David Forman**, provided a letter to Hawai'i Attorney General, Mark Bennett, urging him to join others in supporting the University of Michigan's affirmative action admissions program. National JACL has also worked in conjunction with other organizations in submitting an

amicus brief (friend of the court) to the U.S. Supreme Court supporting affirmative action. We will have more information in the upcoming months.

Membership Committee is back on track thanks to our newest board member, **Shelley Nishimura**. We are so honored to have Shelley on our team. We will be trying to reach out to our membership and do a better job with keeping all of you updated on JACL events and causes.

**Garrett Toguchi** will be heading our scholarship committee. More information on scholarship opportunities will be provided in future editions of this newsletter.

**Karen Nakasone** will be heading the Fund Development Committee and is the chair of the fundraising committee for the 2004 National JACL Convention.