

2005 Day of Remembrance

When Loyalty is Questioned...From Tule Lake to Guantanamo



Saturday, February 19, 2005

2:00 PM

George & Sakaye Aratani Central Hall
Japanese American National Museum

Sponsored by:
Nikkei for Civil Rights & Redress
Japanese American Citizens League – Pacific Southwest District
Japanese American National Museum

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

Day of Remembrance (DOR) is held each year to commemorate infamous signing of Executive Order 9066 by President Franklin Roosevelt on February 19, 1942, which authorized the unconstitutional forced removal of 120,000 Japanese Americans from the west coast and Hawai'i during World War II.

DOR is a time to remember what happened to Japanese Americans and Japanese Latin Americans as a result of "race prejudice, war hysteria, and a failure of political leadership," which was the conclusion of the federal Commission on Wartime Relocations and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) in 1983. The findings of CWRIC included recommendations of a presidential apology and monetary compensation to former internees and were an integral step in the movement to redress Japanese Americans, culminating in the Civil Liberties Act of 1988.

Day of Remembrance is not only a time to reflect but also to act on the lessons of the internment and how they apply to today's world. The wartime government's use of "military necessity" as the reason to uproot all West Coast Japanese American communities without due process coupled with media sensationalism and negative public sentiment cast suspicion and distrust upon all Japanese Americans. Their treatment during World War II has unfortunate similarities to treatment of Arabs, Muslims, and South Asians after the events of September 11, 2001.



CANDLE PLEDGE

"I, _____, pledge to speak out when I see an injustice because I know what can happen when good people are silent. I honor those who stood up for justice and promise to do the same."



YOUR HOSTS



Traci Kato-Kiriyama

Traci is a performance artist/writer and is 1/3 of the theatrical group Zero 3. She also produces and curates "Tuesday Nights at the Café" in Little Tokyo, with the support of Blacklava and the Little Tokyo Service Center. Traci has also lent her work to the CD production *Barbed Wire & Hip-Hop* — a collaborative

compilation by Project J, Justice, which some tracks are featured in today's program. We are thrilled to have Traci return as a co-host of today's program.

Sabrina Lynn Motley

Sabrina Lynn Motley is the Director of Public Programs for the Japanese American National Museum and the National Center for the Preservation of Democracy. A native Angelena, Sabrina has a long history of working with community-based artists and arts organizations throughout Southern California. Prior to her arrival at the National Museum, she was a programming consultant for the J. Paul Getty Museum. In addition to her producing/presenting work, Sabrina has conducted ethnographic research for the Ford Foundation on two local projects, The 1993 Los Angeles Festival and The Black AIDS/Black Faith project, and is writing a dissertation on faith-based social activism at UCLA's Department of Anthropology. Sabrina is also Tuesday host of the Global Village on KPFK 90.7 FM.

2005 DAY OF REMEMBRANCE

WELCOME
Japanese American National Museum

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE
Congressman Robert T. Matsui

OUR FAMILY | TIMELINE | 9-0-DOUBLE 6
Performances by Olmeca, BK aka Kyle Toyama & Dave Iwataki of Project J, Justice

NIKKEI FOR CIVIL RIGHTS & REDRESS
Statement on Day of Remembrance

FROM TULE LAKE...

Poem by Hiroshi Kashiwagi – from “Meeting at Tule Lake”
(a National Asian American Telecommunications Association production)

REIKO NIMURA
Minor child who ‘returned’ to Japan in US prisoner exchange program

HANK NAITO
Renunciant from Tule Lake/served in the US Air Force

WAYNE COLLINS
Son of anti-internment activist who assisted renunciants in regaining citizenship

2005 FIGHTING SPIRIT AWARD PRESENTATION

...°TO GUANTANAMO

9066 TO 9/11
Excerpts from the film produced by the National Museum’s Frank H. Watase Media Arts Center

SALAM AL-MARAYATI
Executive Director, Muslim Public Affairs Council

HAMID KHAN
Executive Director, South Asian Network

ONE TOGETHER
Performance by Olmeca of Project J, Justice

*“If we fight together we will win together
It will all be better for you and me and
Us and them and who we are
We’re like a star shining from far”*

CANDLE PLEDGE

CLOSING

RECEPTION

RAFFLE

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

February 9, 2005

Dear Organizers of the Day of Remembrance:

As Members of Congress, we write to express our appreciation for your efforts to increase public awareness about the Day of Remembrance and its significance in our nation's history.

The "Day of Remembrance" has become an important tradition in the Japanese American community, rooted in remembrance, education, and activism for redress and social justice. First commemorated in 1978 in Seattle, Washington, the "Day of Remembrance" is now observed with educational events around the country on or around February 19th. On that day in 1942, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 that led to the mass incarceration of the persons of Japanese ancestry — both US citizens and immigrants. Many Italian and German Americans, while not subjected to mass incarceration, also faced severe restrictions that included required identification cards, travel limitation, seizure of personal property, forced relocation, internment, and forced prisoner exchange which branded them "enemy aliens."

Over the past twenty-four years, recognition of the significance of the "Day of Remembrance" has gone beyond the Japanese American community. On March 4, 2004, the House of Representatives unanimously passed a resolution, introduced by Rep. Mike Honda (D-CA), supporting the goals of the Japanese American, German American and Italian American communities in recognizing a national Day of Remembrance to increase public awareness about the World War II experience of their communities and provide an opportunity for all people to reflect on the importance of justice and civil liberties during times of crisis and war.

As we enter 2005, we recognize that our nation is again at war and is still recovering from the tragedies of September 11th. This represents a critical time for Americans to renew public support and collectively remember the lessons of the World War II exclusion, eviction and incarceration of Japanese Americans.

Public education is crucial to raise awareness and to prevent recurrence of past mistakes. Despite the historic passage of legislation recognizing the wartime violation of the constitutional rights of many Japanese Americans, there are an estimated 1,200 Japanese Americans and Japanese Latin Americans who have yet to receive appropriate redress. The German and Italian American communities still have not been properly acknowledged or apologized for the violation of their rights. The Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus is heartened that there continue to be efforts to educate and raise awareness of redress issues through films, petitions, and public testimonial events. We encourage the public to share resources, ideas and educational materials so that more people can be informed on these issues.


Thank you for continuing the tradition of the "Day of Remembrance." Keep up the great work!

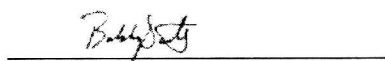
Sincerely,

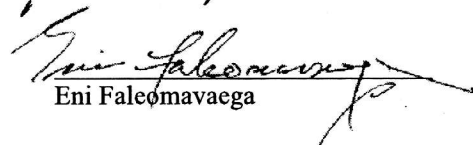

Michael M. Honda

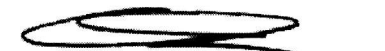

Xavier Becerra



Neil Abercrombie


Madeleine Bordallo

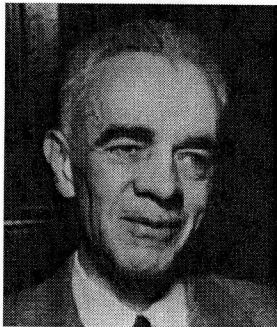

Bobby Scott


Eni Faleomavaega


David Wu

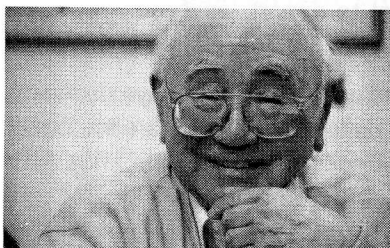

Ed Case

2005 NCRR FIGHTING SPIRIT AWARD



Wayne Mortimer Collins

According to Nisei author and activist Michi Weglyn, Attorney Wayne Mortimer Collins "did more to correct a Democracy's mistake than any other one person." Outraged by the constitutional rights that were being violated by the government, Collins took up the cause of Japanese Americans and Japanese Peruvians during World War II. As an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in San Francisco, he represented Fred Korematsu in his landmark Supreme Court case that tested the constitutionality of the internment and supported the Yasui, Hirabayashi, Endo and other evacuation test cases. Threatening to expose the extreme physical violations at the infamous Tule Lake stockades, Collins forced the administration to release the prisoners and shutdown the stockades. He represented thousands of renunciants from Tule Lake and fought for the rights to have their citizenship restored. Collins continued to work on these cases until the late 1960's. With the support of the ACLU, Collins brought public attention to the "legalized kidnaping" of over 2,000 Japanese Latin Americans, obtained a court order to halt their forced deportation in 1946 and represented them in their fight to remain in the United States. In 1973, Wayne Collins wrote in *Years of Infamy*, "Given another manufactured hysteria over 'national security' or some such expediency to justify ends, citizens can again be carted off at the point of bayonets. That is America's evacuation legacy."



Tetsujiro "Tex" Nakamura

Tex Nakamura told the young people at Tule Lake, ". . .we have this basic thing called a constitution and that we have certain rights. In order to protect our rights, we have to fight for it. Nobody is going to give it to us for free." Although Nakamura had leave clearance from Tule Lake in 1945, he decided to stay on and work with Wayne M. Collins in forming the Tule Lake Defense Committee on behalf of those who had renounced their citizenship. "I wanted to do something for these people. You know, the government gave them a raw deal."

For the next 23 years, as Collins' associate, Tex traveled extensively, interviewing renunciants at many Department of Justice camps, in Seabrook, New Jersey and Japan. The Collins' team filed more than 10,000 affidavits on behalf of renunciants. By 1968, 4,982 Japanese Americans had their citizenship restored. For his courageous fight on behalf of the renunciants, NCRR presents him with a "Fighting Spirit Award".

PAST RECIPIENTS

2003 | Janice Yen

2002 | Art Shibayama

2001 | Alan Nishio

2000 | Carmen Mochizuki, Alice Nishimoto, Fred Okrand

1999 | Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee

1998 | Michi Weglyn

1997 | Linda Kawabe Consolo, Bruce Iwasaki, Gerald Sato

1996 | Bill and Yuri Kochiyama

1995 | Jim Saito, David Monkawa

1994 | James Omura

1993 | Jim Matsuoka

1992 | Bert Nakano, Bernadette Nishimura, Lily Okamoto

1991 | Tom Shiroishi

1990 | Amy Ishii and the Uno Family

1989 | Frank Emi and Reverend Paul Nakamura

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS



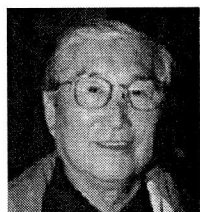
REIKO NIMURA

Soon after Dec. 7, 1941, the US government imprisoned Reiko Nimura's father at Missoula, Montana. She and the rest of her family were incarcerated at the Amache, Colorado camp. While most of the family agreed

to go to Japan in order to be together, the eldest son refused. The government assisted Reiko's father to visit Amache to talk the son into going to Japan. In 1943, when Nimura was 15 years old, her entire family boarded the Swedish ship Gripsholm and sailed to Goa, India. As she and the other Japanese American passengers walked down the gangplank to leave the ship, she recalls being counted head-for-head with the white Americans who boarded. While talking with some of the white Americans she had the sudden realization that her family's dire situation was all about race. Her family was among the hundreds of Japanese Americans used in a prisoner-of-war exchange with Japan.

After the war, Reiko's two older brothers joined the US Army while in Japan. In 1947 Reiko returned to the United States. It took many more years for her parents to be allowed to return. In the 1990's Nimura was active the struggle for redress. The Department of Justice had denied her redress application three times, so she joined the NCRR delegation to Washington D.C. in 1993, and lobbied for several years until the DOJ finally granted redress to the minor children who went to Japan during the war.

Nimura is a retired medical transcriber who has lived in Los Angeles' Crenshaw area for 46 years. Her husband Richard was in the Military Intelligence Service. They have two daughters and five grandsons.



HANK NAITO

Hank Naito was born in San Diego, California and spent most of his youth at Terminal Island, Hiroshi "Hank" Naito went from Santa Anita Assembly Center to Heart Mountain Relocation Center to Tule Lake

Segregation Center to Bismarck Enemy Alien Internment Camp during World War II. Soon after the war ended he went to Japan with his family. His wartime routing reflects his responses to the injustices of this government incarceration. Naito went from being an internee, to "no-no" resistor, and then became a renunciant.

In 1952, he enlisted in the US Air Force and spent 20 years in the service. He ended his second career by retiring from the Federal Civil Service.



WAYNE COLLINS, JR.

Attorney Wayne Collins practices civil litigation at Collins, Toschi & Doyle in Oakland, California. He lives with his wife Juta and son Eamon in Berkeley.

He is the son of the late-Wayne Mortimer Collins who distinguished himself through his representation of Fred Korematsu, Iva Toguri, and thousands of Japanese Americans who renounced their citizenship during World War II. The elder Collins' efforts over 23 years led to the reinstatement of citizenship to 4,978 former renunciants and proved the coercive nature of the government's tactics to deport Japanese Americans during World War II. Wayne M. Collins died in 1974.

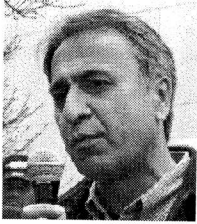
In *Years of Infamy*, noted author Michi Weglyn dedicates her work to Wayne M. Collins who "did more to correct a democracy's mistake than any one person."



SALAM AL-MARAYATI

Salam Al-Marayati is the Director and co-founder of the Muslim Public Affairs Council. For the past 16 years, he has had the opportunity to speak to congregations at community-sponsored events, temples, synagogues, churches, high

schools, and college campuses. He has written extensively on Islam, human rights, Democracy, Middle East politics, the Balkan Crisis, and the Transcaucus conflict. His articles and interviews have appeared in such prominent newspapers as *The Wall Street Journal*, *The Los Angeles Times*, *The Christian Science Monitor*, *The LA Daily News*, *The Chicago Tribune*, *The San Francisco Chronicle* and *USA Today*. He has appeared on radio and television talk shows, including *The Dennis Miller Show*, *Tonight with Deborah Norville*, *Politically Incorrect*, and was featured on C-SPAN and NBC. Salam is also deeply involved in interfaith activities. He served as co-chair of the Interfaith Coalition to Heal Los Angeles, which formed as a result of the Los Angeles uprising of 1992. Salam also works as an advisor to several political, civic and academic institutions seeking to understand the role of Islam and Muslims in America and throughout the world.



HAMID KHAN

Hamid Khan is the Executive Director of the South Asian Network (SAN). A first generation immigrant from Pakistan, Hamid came to the United States in 1979.

In 1990, Hamid gathered a group of fellow south Asians and colleagues to explore the idea of creating an organization that would address a broad array of social, economic and political issues affecting persons of South Asian origin living in southern California. The first meeting, and those that followed, generated discussion on issues of mutual concern including worker's rights, immigration, civil rights, healthcare, domestic violence, identity, gender and sexuality.

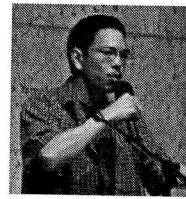
In addition to his role at SAN, Hamid also participates as a spokesperson on community issues at numerous town halls, meetings, interfaith forums, university seminars, nonprofit conferences, local media programs, and Federal Congressional and California Assembly hearings. He was selected for the 2003 exhibition "LA Stories: The Power of One" by Facing History and Ourselves, an organization whose mission is to engage students of diverse backgrounds in an examination of racism, prejudice and anti-Semitism. He has been a leading advocate for the peace movement, speaking up against the current wave of occupation and violence.



OLMECA

Olmeca channels the teachings of various conscious leaders from the past 400 years, from Harriet Tubman to Emiliano Zapata, Gandhi to Malcolm X, to the modern day activism of the Immokalee farm workers

in order to show the correlation of their messages throughout generations of defiance. Olmeca's unique lyrical style and bilingual rapping skills has gained the respect of his peers. He rocked the mic with the legends of the LA underground Hip-Hop scene (Aceyalone, Freestyle Fellowship, Abstract Rude and Living Legends) as well as the greats from the Roc en Español (Roco from Maldita Vecindad, Fidel Nadal). With Project J, he shows the parallels between the struggles of all people of color.



KYLE TOYAMA, aka "BK"

Kyle describes his experience in hip-hop as "a street MC, self taught through humility and practice". Kyle was in many a battle (think 8 mile) and has been writing lyrics

since the beginning of high school. After high school, he joined up with two friends, also MCs, and formed a trio called the Dutch Masters. They performed to a live band with a sound based on hip-hop mixed with a mix of genres from rock, reggae, rock en español, soul, salsa and others in a collaboration of ethnicities. Sending social/non-stereotypical hip-hop messages, changing the face of hip-hop, and basically cutting the commercialism crap out was the group's ultimate goal. Now all are pursuing solo careers and pursuing individual growth. The name BK is a description of his style, personality, and the way he conducts himself behind the mic: leaving other MCs, Burnt Krispy.

BARBED WIRED AND HIP-HOP

Barbed Wire and Hip-Hop is a hip-hop, rap, and jazz cd which also contains a companion booklet of historical photos and text. The project was conceived and produced by Dave Iwataki, and funded by a grant from the California Civil Liberties and Public Education Program. Barbed Wire and Hip-Hop is designed to increase awareness of the many injustices Japanese Americans suffered as a result of wartime hysteria, racism, and their incarceration during World War II. Through this project, Project J, Justice, also founded by Iwataki, introduces teens and young adults to a part of American history that they may not know and stresses the fact that we must remain vigilant so that these crimes never happen again.

Several of the compositions utilize audio excerpts of taped testimony from former internees of the World War II concentration camps. By incorporating these audio excerpts from the Los Angeles Hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (CWRIC) with hip-hop, rap, and jazz, the history of the Japanese Americans wartime suffering becomes accessible to a new generation of people. The booklet was written by Miya Iwataki whose years of dedicated community activism insured that an accurate and passionate delivery of information about the internment years was presented in the booklet. For more information and feedback about the project, visit www.daveiwataki.com

ENDORSED BY

Asian Pacific American Labor Alliance | Korean Immigrant Workers Advocates
Japanese American Historical Society of Southern California | Manzanar Committee
Little Tokyo Service Center CDC | Japanese American Bar Association
Japanese American Citizens League chapters —
(Carson, Ventura, San Gabriel Valley, Greater Pasadena,
Downtown LA, Greater LA Singles, San Fernando Valley, WLA,
Orange County, Gardena Valley, South Bay and Venice/Culver City)

SPECIAL THANKS

Akira Boch
John Esaki
June Hibino
Nana Imaizumi
Dave Iwataki
John Keyes
Toshiko McCallum
Ken Moffett
Carrie Morita
Martha Nakagawa
...and to all the volunteers

DAY OF REMEMBRANCE COMMITTEE

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Japanese American Citizens League | www.jaclpsw.org | 213.626.4471
Japanese American National Museum | www.janm.org | 1.800.461.5266