Nisei seeks LA school board seat

Los Angeles

Because of Proposition M last November, Los Angeles school board candidates are to be elected at-large instead of by district, which means candidates from areas with outlying housing developments, such as Gardena, are now eligible to run for seats representing the entire city. The seats up for election include the District 7 seat, vacated by incumbent Phillip Bardos, who voted for the board's desegregation plan and...

Continued on Page 14

Asian/Pacific groups push choices for President's immigration panel

Washington

Asian/Pacific American interest groups are seeking the Presidential appointment of an Asian American to the newly established Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Announcement made by Los Angeles activist who was instrumental in bringing about significant improvements in immigration laws for Asian Americans in the past several decades.

The Japanese American Citizens League and the Organization of Chinese Americans are also planning to support Lee and Masaoka while the Asian Pacific American Federal Employees Council (APACE) is endorsing former Rep. Patsy Mink as well as Lee and Masaoka, Tajima reported. The recently established select commission is to study existing laws, policies and programs governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the United States and to make administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and Congress.

In specific topics to be studied by the Commission include:

(1) the need for a national immigration and nationality legislation which should apply to Guam, American Samoa, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. territories and possessions;

(2) immigration admissions quotas;

(3) refugee admissions and resettlement policies and programs;

(4) the socio-economic and political impacts of immigration policies.

JACL to file redress bill

San Francisco

A series of public activities recognizing the 1977 Evacuation of Japanese Americans served as an education and administrative wake for this redress bill in Congress this mid-season.

The public relations timetable was formed during a Dec. 9-10 meeting of the National JACL Commit­tee for Redress here at JACL Headquarters.

Following the meeting, Tateishi told the Pacific Citizen:

Thus far, the focus of the Committee's work has been in-house—that is, to set the preliminary stages of the campaign. However, we're at the point now where we are, as an organization, prepared to take our case to the American public in an all-out campaign. The Committee is only the beginning of a force behind the drive for Redress, and the real success of this campaign will depend on the great extent on the individual efforts of the total membership of JACL and the Japanese American community here.

In preparation for the weekend meeting, a two-hour discussion on Redress was held Dec. 8 with Congressman Norman Mineta, who is giving his support and assistance to JACL's Redress efforts in Congress. The discussion focused on the organization's legislative proposal, and, from a suggestion by Tateishi and Mamiya is endorsed by the National Committee when it...

Continued on Page 9

JACL probes revocation of Nisei's license

San Francisco

The fair hearing rights of a Nisei real estate broker and builder in Bakersfield have been violated by the Calif. Real Estate Commissioner, the National JACL charged this past week (Jan. 3).

The JACL has been investigating since April 1978 the matter involving Robert J. Matsamoto, President of Great Western Builders, a firm involved in construction of residential homes and apartments for many years in Los Angeles and Kern counties.

Commissioner David H. Forliti issued charges to have Matsamoto's real estate broker's license revoked because of alleged discrimination against a black family in the purchase of their home from Great Western Builders.

Accusation was not upon prevention of a sale but...

Continued on Page 9

Sugiyama cited for efforts in reorganizing U.S. Civil Service

Washington

Shigeki J. Sugiyama received the Civil Service Commissioners' Award for Distinguished Service in his efforts in support of Civil Service Reform and Reorganization which became law last year.

Sugiyama was one of a group of 32 people who were cited for developing the text and supporting materials for the first major overhaul in the Civil Service system in 95 years. The award is the highest the commissioners make.

In presenting the award, Commission Chairman Alan K. Campbell praised the employees for their "demonstrated diligence in their work, innovation in getting things done, and enthusiasm for the public service."

"The civil service reforms, by providing greater incentives for improvement and greater flexibility for managers to get their jobs done, will bring a new spirit to the everyday work of those throughout the Federal workforce."

From June 1977 through the present, Sugiyama served as a central coordinator for the Personnel task forces which developed the major proposals and the overall law last year. Sugiyama told the tracking and analysis of Congressional Action, which is vital in the law-making process.

President Carter submitted the Reform proposals to Congress on March 2 and signed the new law on Oct. 13. Under the Reorganization, effective Jan. 1, 1979, the Civil Service Commission will be replaced by two agencies: Office of Personnel Management and Merit Systems Protection Board. The OPM will assume the role of personnel manager for the President, while the MSPB will handle employee appeals and act as the guardian of merit principles and systems in the Federal government.

An Army veteran and past national JACL president, Sugiyama has been with the Civil Service Commission since 1967. The first five years he served in the San Francisco Regional Office, then came to the central office in Washington in 1972. He is Chief of the Compliance and Evaluation Branch of the Bureau of Personnel Management Evaluation.

Currently he is assisting the Commissioners in planning the establishment of the MSPB, along with the Special Counsel within the Board which will be empowered to prosecute violations of laws and regulations.

Sugiyama has a B.A. in Political Science from the University of California and a Master of Public Administration from the University of California State University in Hayward, will join the Special Counsel in the MSPB when the split takes place.

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NEW YEAR SPECIAL ISSUE

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When Douglas MacArthur ‘reigned’ in Japan

By Mas Manbo
PC’s Japan Correspondent

TOKYO—Looking back over the years since the end of the Pacific War in mid-August of 1945, I certainly feel thankful for having been in the news business. When the Allied Occupation began, war-torn Japan on its knees, the Nisei who had been through it all with the Japanese Press Agency didn’t have to worry about jobs.

As for me, because of need rather than desire, I was working at two places early in the occupation, at the new-born Japanese news agency Jiji Press and the International News Service of the U.S. at INS, I was employed along with Johnny Fujii, who had been one of Domei’s men in Kuala Lumpur during wartime. A breezy, wise-cracking extrovert, Fujii, who was on the chubby side, wore glasses and always had a small moustache, could be called the most charismatic Nisei newsman, except that he was born in Japan. He had attended a number of universities in America, one of them Texas Christian I’m certain, for... shoebox ‘obasan’ were charging ¥1.50 for a shine and had about 25 customers each per day.

he was always singing, “the eyes of Texas are upon you.”

It was often said that Fujii was more “Nisei-ish” than the real Japanese American with a few beers under his belt, I discovered he could turn ultrapatriotic—more Japanese than the average guy in the street.

One of the perks for newsmen in the Occupation period was rationed beer at a little basement beer hall in a building just across the street from the Daichii Sogo Bldg., which was Gen. MacArthur’s headquarters. Hordes of writers were regular customers at the beer hall and upon taking up and coming out, Fujii would face MacArthur’s headquarters, lift a fist and shout, “Yama-ichi!”

The fellows with Fujii would then have to grab him and hurry away.

Fujii, who had held more jobs than any of us during the period after the war, had really settled down as Women’s Wear Daily’s man in Tokyo.

Besides the news agencies, the Occupation authorities were in need of English-speaking help, so that meant a lot of jobs for the Nisei. One of the first fellows who went through wartime in Japan to wear a U.S. uniform was Takeshi Ohno, the elder brother of Aki Ohno, a friend of mine in Los Angeles, who had worked for a German news agency during the hostilities.

When the Occupation got under way, not long after the war ended on Aug. 15, 1945, there he was in a U.S. outfit, an interpreter for Daniel Imboden, press chief of the civil information and education section of GHQ, the General Headquarters of the Allied Forces. The occupation of Japan was controlled by GHQ, under the supervision of SCAP, the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Gen. MacArthur.

MacArthur came into Japan at the end of August and moved his headquarters from Yokohama to Tokyo in mid-September.

In October, when what was dubbed the “nude show” became popular, I turned out a piece on it. The story said “It’s a picture of a new age in Japan of unpremeditated stage kisses, public holding, bare midriff bathing suits and loud sports shirts.”

Tokyo’s nude shows, however, were tame at that time. There was no strip tease. Scantily-clad girls merely posed in the still. I turned out during the Occupation, the story that gave me the most satisfaction was the one about a Nisei GI musician.

I guess I was early in 1948 when Japanese musicians told me about this amazing young fellow who would sit in with Japanese bands and play all kinds of instruments well. I discovered that he was Jim Araki, a 22-year-old lieutenant attached to the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, based at the NYK Building. I interviewed Araki and had the Mainichi Shim bun send a photographer to take a picture. In return for a picture of Araki, I offered a copy of my story.

The story got pretty big play in the Times, but it was not compared to the treatment it got in the Mainichi’s tabloid newspaper called the Sun.

The Sun had a photo of Araki blowing the trumpet that was more than a foot high, right smack on the front page.

Aside from Gen. MacArthur, I’ll bet no American soldier had a bigger picture of himself in a Japanese-language newspaper during the Occupation years. More than 30 years later, I guess it’s not proper to call Araki “Jim” any more.

Today he is a professor of Japanese literature at the Univ. of Hawaii...
What Was the U.S. Occupation of Japan Like?

By Nobuyuki Nakajima
Contributing Writer, Cleveland JACL

Nobuyuki Nakajima of Cleveland JACL probably ranks as our No. 1 letter-to-the-editor contributor—not only for his observations of the news of the week but in shedding new light in the area of U.S.-Japan affairs. Hence, we are pleased to respond to our request to submit an in-depth piece on the U.S. Occupation of Japan (1945-52).

Two of my best friends, both U.S. veterans of the Pacific War, recently insisted that the war ended in 1946. Of course, it ended in August, 1945. The Occupation started shortly thereafter. It is important to record what it was like to have experienced a foreign occupation from a Japanese perspective.

Actually the facts are skimpy; obviously, the Japanese do not wish to talk about those dark years. U.S. media created a myth of foreign occupation. Negotiations and agreements between the occupying government (SCAP-GHQ) and the occupied one (Premier Yoshida) were maintained in tight secrecy.

A lucrative ground awaits for the historians to explore.

Underlying Principle of Occupation

Whether there was a consistent principle which guided U.S. occupation is an open question; in a way, my entire article examines this issue.

To start with, let me state two of the directives issued by GHQ in the fall of 45. One was that all Japanese, including babies, were to feel regrets for their aggression of other countries and commitment of violence; and the other was that Japanese were never to have a living standard higher than that of the people of the land they once occupied.

If this principle were applied to European aggressors, it meant that all Europeans were to withdraw from the Western Hemisphere, Pacific, Asia-Australia and Africa and that they would never have a living standard higher than those of the natives of Amazon and Australia.

It was not only very harsh but very unrealistic; this principle was never restated nor implemented.

Emperor and MacArthur

In the early days of Occupation, a photograph of the Emperor and MacArthur standing together was published. This was said to expel the wartime Japanese myth that the emperor was a living god. Actually it was one of the comedies of mistranslation, for Japanese never had the Judeo-Christian concept "God." Kami, the word translated into "god," meant a very respected person, living or dead.

However, the photo gave a vivid impression that Japan was defeated and occupied by the foreign force.

In 1946 the emperor toured Japan in a jeep driven by an MP. The purpose of the trip was to have the emperor see the extent of war damage. After that GHQ never used the emperor for political purposes.

New Constitution

Though not officially stated, people were saying Japan's postwar constitution was drafted in Washington and translated into Japan. The only debate allowed in the Japanese parliament was on the proper wording.

Continued on Page 15
Chronology

December, 1977
Dec. 26—Tacoma area Nihonbashi Nichols on trial in Superior Court. Pinkie Kain, long west coast mayor in Japanese American community, is elected to first six-year term as mayor.

January, 1978
Jan. 16—Sansei (Air Force Capt. Elton Kawanishi) is selected at Nisei Week parade grand marshal. Kawanishi was strafed at Eniwetok Island in Mar. 1944.

Jan. 26—Calif. (Ca.) University, Berkeley, announces March 9 Nat’l Women’s Conference on sex role issues.

February, 1978


Feb. 21—Sanford, Calif., Superintendent endorses state resolution recognizing all warfare veterans as honors for historic landmarks.

Marcb, 1978
Mar. 7—Nikkei win in Calif. municipal elections. Dr. Tsuru H. Okazaki, former mayor of Oakland, is elected to Long Beach city council. Dr. G. A. Kida, Calif. state senator from San Francisco, is elected to Nisei city council chairman.

Mar. 10—Nagato re-elected in race for city council. Tom Reddy (D) elects two Nisei council members, Ron Nishimura, Monterey Park, & Nancy Yamanaka, Lakewood, to VIP city council.

Mar. 9—Nova Academy, San Francisco, opens.

Mar. 13—Parents of San Francisco school boardsend letter objecting to assignment of student from George Washington High School to McClymonds Highschool.

Mar. 18—Akio & John Reinecke settle wrongful dismissal suit out of court for $24,000. Honda Motor Co., Ltd. in Los Angeles.

Apr. 6—Report published entitled “Voices Against Apartheid.”


Apr. 22—North pilgrimage to Manzanar attracts 500. Tom & Georgia Kubo credited in L.A. Times story for reviving Calif. agriculture’s political clout.

Apr. 28—Patsy Mink, only Nisei female member of Congress, becomes sub-chairman in Senate, Dept. of Labor.

May, 1978
May 1—Calif. State convocation is held in Los Angeles to foster understanding between different cultural groups.

May 4—Evacuation experience of Issei and Nisei at Radygoon Conference is being held in Berkeley conference.

May 7—Nisei worker (Joseph Qaiz), fired at the West Coast, is rehired.

May 16—N.I.A.D. Affirmative action committee office (N.I.A.D.) is set up in Folsom, Calif., to help Nisei jobhunts.

May 29—L.A. County affirms affirmative action committee shall be followed.

June, 1978
June 6—Nisei women are selected to Fremont (Calif.) city council.

June 13—Protest by Nisei women, who have been fighting for women’s rights, is heard.

June 20—JACL                                                                                      signed by President Carter Sept.

August, 1978
Aug. 15—Asian American group in Northwest Washington D.C., federal grant of $200,000 for anti-discrimination work.

Aug. 18—Congress passes Malti bill granting civil service recognition to returning veterans. Guatemala, Japan, & Brazil are first time in internment camps.

Nov. 2—President Carter appoints Hon. Kenji Ito, the first Nisei NOJU president, as U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

November, 1978
Nov. 8—Congress votes to increase federal assistance for Asian American community.

Nov. 18—President Carter signs appropriations bill for fiscal year 1979.

Nov. 22—President Carter announces nomination of U.S. Attorney General Thompson for U.S. Supreme Court. The Senate confirmed Thompson on Dec. 7. Thompson is the first Asian American to serve in the U.S. Supreme Court.

Nov. 28—President Carter signs bill establishing National Museum of American History.

YE EDITOR’S DESK: Harry K. Honda

Thanks, Again

While the 1978 Holiday Issue has been well received, we are elated over the support from our contributors and our advertisers. This was that was as you flipped through the 104-page edition. We haven’t received a single complaint.

Let’s hope that we will be able to memorialize the early Japa­nese Americans who struggled and overcame an episode in American history which will stand as a reminder to future generations of American freedom. It is not automatic, that it is extremely fragile; and that it must be actively treated.

What greater goal than to transform our past misfortune into future benefit for all Americans.

PRESIDENT’S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

Redress

The redress issue has brought forth some strong comments—from both Japanese Americans and the American public. Discussing the is­ sue. The rent is now up to the open has been healthy.

The pre-convention committee seriously considered a redress proposal without a mention of monetary sum. It soon became clear that we were side-stepping the most urgent thing.

What is meaningful or what is a substantial amount? It still lacks the specific. A generalized term means a differ­ ent thing to different people.

The sum of $25,000 per individual was decided upon at the April meeting where representatives to the commit­ tee arrived from each of the eight JACL districts. We had to decide upon this sum before a vague document which would be ignored generally.

More than a candid declaration of intent was necessary to awaken Americans, and re-awaken Japanese Amer­ icans, to the injustice being completely ignored. People have different reasons for ignoring it, but there was also a considerable number of Americans who felt that this episode in American history should not be ignored or for­ gotten, that the government bears some responsibility for redressing the wrong it had committed.

Few of us agree perfectly on the exact method of re­ dressing the wrong. That, however, is secondary. The sum of $25,000 per individual sends out two clear messages. It is sub­ stantive, and individuals who suffered must be included in the redress program. The government now knows our demands.

The committee is not hopelessly molded into a set position. Flexibility is an understood policy of the commit­ tee. There are many ways to achieve the goal stated in the redress amendment.

Individuals can be redressed. The Japanese American community will definitely share. From the established trust fund, Japanese Americans throughout the United States will be served through scholarships and the fund­ ing of various studies and projects. We hope that the benefit will be extended to other communities as well.

Throughout the nation there will be a memorial to the early Japa­nese Americans who struggled and overcame an episode in American history which will stand as a reminder to future generations of American freedom. It is not automatic, that it is extremely fragile; and that it must be actively treated.

What greater goal than to transform our past misfortune into future benefit for all Americans.
Fantasy Island

As it was, just as some 15,000 Nisei did, I served my country against the land of my parents.

AFTER THE WAR was over, as an American soldier I visited my father's land in Yasu-mura, up a hill to the house where he had lived before he left for America. At the foot of the hill, I asked for directions as curious children circled around, excitedly calling out "gay-jin!" or "American!

Finally, upon locating the house, I silently stood looking out over the rice fields, and for a fleeting moment the ambivalent sensation swept over me that I could have been a soldier coming home after serving in the army—the army that I had abandoned during the war. Lost in my solitude, I suddenly realized there was no one to greet this soldier. Only the children yet flitting about.

IF MY PARENTS had not elected to come to these shores, what would my life be today, assuming I did not end up as a skeleton on some forlorn Pacific island? Well, about seven years ago I visited my father's homeland. There were now paved highways, apartment buildings, and even a zoo nearby. It would appear that I would have made it to the "big city," in a manner of speaking.

MINION BUT one fantasy of "what if", which could be duplicated a thousand-fold, as many as there are Nisei out there. Have you ever wondered?

Fantasy Island

By Mike Hoshide

Japan's secret intercontinental missile

Japan's secret weapon was a balloon made of paper from the kozo bush. It was glued together with konnyaku paste by thousands of school children who got out of school early to help with the war effort. In spite of dire shortages, scarce materials were diverted for this secret weapon.

It was a difficult time. The leaders and the military were determined to regain "face" after Doltile's humiliating raid on Tokyo in 1942, and for two years Japanese scientists worked furiously to develop a weapon of revenge that would carry the war to the U.S. mainland. Actually, the balloon-bomb, or "ji-go weapon," was first conceived of back in 1933, and was, in a sense, a slow-paced forerunner of the intercontinental missile.

The balloon bomb was not only kept secret from the enemy, it was kept secret from the Japanese, too. The workers and children who made the paper panels were not told what they were making. The completed balloons, about 33 feet in diameter, could only be tested in large buildings such as the Ko-kugi wrestling hall in Awa-kusa and the modern-day landmark in downtown Tokyo, the Nihonbiki Music Hall, now crowned by a large Toshiba sign.

The project was also meant to be a secret when it reached the U.S. Therefore, care was taken to have all markings in English letters and Arabic numbers. But the bombs attached were standard military units with standard Japanese markings. All of which seems incongruent, since all parts of the bomb were set to be destroyed by explosives upon reaching the U.S.

On the other hand, the soldiers who launched the balloon-bombs were told of their strange new superstition behavior which broke security. They placed their military insignias (bunlets in the form of Shinto prayers) in the folds of the balloons they were launching. These "sumrah" had been delivered to them for their personal protection when they left home to go to war, and it must be assumed that the protection thus provided accompanied many balloons across the ocean.

The balloon-bombs were launched from remote islands in the Pacific and all farmers and fishermen were barred from such areas. But, since the balloons were airborne, they must have been sighted, although no mention was ever made of them officially.

On the U.S. side, strange foreign objects were found scattered from Alaska to Mexico. The government did not desire to disclose their origin, but here, too, a strict secrecy was enforced to prevent panic and to keep any suggestion of success from the enemy. Discoveries ranged from tiny fragments to complete units. The U.S. Army and Air Force units from Alaska to California were put on standby alert to chase and shoot down the balloon-bombs in mid-flight.

The potential for civil panic and disastrous forest fires was serious. Although the bomb was for the U.S., no major forest fires were started from the approximately 9,000 balloons that were released. However, one bomb hit a power line in Hauban, Washington, which caused a momentary power failure at the atomic energy plant where the bomb had fallen. Some of the atomic bomb later dropped on Japan were being produced.

Although it did cause a bit of smoke, the re-actor had to be shut down

On continued Page 14

• Mike Hoshide, now a resident of S. St. Louis, Mo., JACL has previously written for the New Canadian. A graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy, since emigrating from Canada, he writes of his experiences in World War II. The annual FC Holiday Issue attracts a number of our writers, and we hope this is his start of a lasting series of interesting stories with a Ninkel angle.
Top-ranking Nisei official dies

Salem, Ore. Roy Hirai, 61, judge and county commission chairman for Malheur County and former president of the Assn. of Oregon Counties, collapsed while having breakfast in a downtown restaurant and died several hours later in a local hospital Dec. 22.

He had been re-elected to a second six-year term as county judge in November. He was scheduled to retire Nov. 22, but had been re-elected to another six-year term in November, being nominated for office. (This past summer, he was accorded JACL's Japanese American Service Comm. Award, for his work in the community.)

A friend of the Malheur County Democrat said Hirai was not feeling well when he left his home in Nyssa, “but his dedication to his job caused him to attend.”

The longest potato farmer was deeply involved with the Snake River Valley JACL and a frequent speaker at dinners and service club luncheons, often telling of his experiences as a wartime internee.

He is survived by his wife Emma and several children.

Judge Roy Hirai, 61

ROGER TOMITA, 54:
"Seattle activist in & out"

By EIRA NAGAKA

Seattle

Nikkei maneuvering the offices of Masso "Roger" Tomita, 54, at one of the largest funerals in the community held at Seattle Japanese Baptist Church Dec. 27. He succumbed Dec. 20 following surgery to correct heart condition. He was supply manager for U.S. Postal Service. His passing left a painful void in the community when the well being community will be depending on volunteers for the sustainability of institutional responsibilities.

It all started when he spent years of his spare time with his twin brother Yoshio remodeling the Japanese Baptist Church. He was to serve three terms as church moderator, highest lay position.

He became active in the Nisei Veterans Committee organizing the annual Nisei Veterans Committee as well as its commander. He helped organize the Asian Employment Opportunities Center, now federally funded, when the jobless rate in Seattle peaked at 14 percent.

Tomita was on the committee to push English as a Second Language in public school. He was a founder of Issel Concerns which culminated in the formation of Seattle Keiro Home and was serving as a board member of Seattle JACL.

He noted that Asian workers were at the bottom rung, bypassed in all pro, possessing notwithstanding rare exceptions after two decades of service in the U.S. Post Office. He pressed charges of discrimination. Government remembrances made to us but they got the message.

He testified before the Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs when they held an all-day bearing on discrimination to Asians.

In spite of all these involvements, Tomita had time for his family, wife Masako and daughters, Mrs. Toshiyuki (Laura) Kusaba in Japan, Marlene and Julie. He is also survived by five brothers and one sister.

The two Gentlemen not identified on the Dec. 15 front page picture are Aslan T. (left) and Frank Iwama.


9. Portland; community leader, hotel assn executive over sixty years.

Yamamoto, Yukikazu, 95, Apr. 17, 1926.

The two gentlemen not identified on the Dec. 15 front page picture are Aslan T. (left) and Frank Iwama.

Yamamoto, Yukikazu, 95, Apr. 17, 1926.

The two gentlemen not identified on the Dec. 15 front page picture are Aslan T. (left) and Frank Iwama.

Yamamoto, Yukikazu, 95, Apr. 17, 1926.
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based upon the assertion that the Nisei intentionally delayed construction of the home in question until the entire subdivision where the home was to be constructed was fully completed and sold, according to Lorrie K. Inagaki, national JACL program and legal director.

"The basic principle of the case rests on every person's right to a fair, unbiased hearing regardless of race or color," Inagaki commented. Rights of Japanese Americans, though fewer than the blacks in number, should not be "swept under the rug," she stressed.

The state real estate department was asked to postpone the hearing date on the Matsumoto case from Jan. 22 so that a thorough investigation can be done. It was further suggested by JACL that statements be included from all material witnesses: the subcontractors, suppliers, personnel of Great Western Builders actually involved, office and construction superintendents.

Facts accumulated to date, according to JACL, indicate the state investigation as "inadequate." The case for revocation relies thus far on words of a disqualified and disgruntled real estate agent (Sydney Haberkern) then employed by Great Western Realty, of the black family (Mr. & Mrs. Williams Hill), and one of the three building superintendents involved (Roger Meyer), who is exactly contrary to the position maintained by the real estate commissioner.

Other statements on file, the JACL said, do not reveal any circumstance attendant to the sale of the property in question.

JACL noted the department has been under subject to undue pressure from the black community as indicated by a HUD conciliation meeting over the same case when Matsumoto was handed a written statement in which effect judged him guilty. Matsumoto had not been given an opportunity to present his evidence of argument, the JACL pointed out.

Matsumoto also has been informed by the state real estate department that there is much black pressure on the Department with regard to the case.

JARR nominations closing Jan. 15

San Francisco JACL chapters were re­

minded nominations close Jan. 15 for listing of quali­

fied Nikiie in the Japanese American Resource Regis­

try (JARR), being accepted by National JACL.

Quarterly to serve as a

REDDRESS

continued from front page

As of Jan. 15 for listing of qualified Nikkiie in the Japanese American Resource Regis­

try (JARR), being applied by National JACL.

Quarterly to serve as a

REDDRESS

continued from front page

as PSW governor

Los Angeles

Paul Tsuneishi, Pacific Southwest district govern­

or, resigned his JACL post Dec. 26 because of health reasons. Vice-governor Wiley Higuchi, attor­

ney and Hollywood JACL officer, will assume the governorship which expires next November.

Tsuneishi was also dis­

trict governors' caucus representative to the JACL National Executive Committee.

Community groups, includ­

ing the PSWDC, helped stage the Little Tokyo nochikushi on Dec. 30 at Little Tokyo To­

wers. Over 1,200 lbs. of mo­

chi was pounded.

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Thank You

Dear Friends:

I would like to take this time to say "Thank You" for your support and help in my re-election campaign. This was a difficult year for all incumbents and it is only because of the continuing help and good words from people such as yourselves that I was successful on November 7th.

I will return to the 96th Congress and continue to represent the views and values that are important to us of Japanese ancestry, and to all American citizens who value human rights.

Again, my thanks to you all for your support and help and prayers.

Sincerely,

Yoshiko Atkin
Member of Congress
Phase II—Who’s Who
San Francisco

This article marks the revival of the PC REDRESS PHASE TWO: John Tateishi

This column, as before, will carry the hammer. This is an issue which

It serves you right. Sumitomo serves you right. That’s because the people working for use are especially trained to give you prompt, courteous service paying careful attention to the small details that could make the big difference. And Sumitomo is an innovative full-service California Bank which continually strives to bring you the very best in banking services. So whatever your banking needs may be, from personal to commercial to international, come to Sumitomo Bank. It serves you right.

The Sumitomo Bank of California

will be the architects of the campaign and who will take our issue to the public and to the Congress of the United States. They are the nucleus of the campaign, each one of them dedicated to the cause. But there are no heroes in REDRESS, no single voice to carry the banner. This is an issue which will take the efforts of the total membership. We either make it to get or we don’t make it at all.

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San Francisco

The Sumitomo Bank of California announced the election of Chusuke Takahashi, 63, of Osaka as chairman of the board of directors, following resignation of Kazuo Katano. Takahashi is currently deputy president of Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., in charge of international relations.

The current REDRESS Committee, who

Sumitomo names new bank head

San Francisco

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chapter pulse

- Cleveland: BLIZZARD WON'T DETRIMENT CHAPTER
  Cleveland JACL's installation always enjoyed a record of being a well-attended affair, despite blizzards and chill winds of winter. This year’s promise to be no different with a large attendance set for Sunday, Feb. 6. 10-2, 3 p.m., at the Tokyo Gardens restaurant.

- Eden Township:
  100 ENJOY CHRISTMAS PARTY
  About 100 children and adults of the community attended the 30th annual Christmas party sponsored by the Eden Township JACL on Dec. 9. George Minami was chairperson.

- Washington, D.C.:
  SAVE THE DATE
  The D.C. JACL Chapter's 33rd annual installation dinner-dance on Saturday, Jan. 27, at the Sheraton Potomac Inn, Rockville, Md., will feature Rep. Robert T. Matsui as guest speaker. Matsui, 36, a native of Sacramento, is the newly-elected Representative from California's 3rd Congressional District. He is a graduate of the University of California at Berkeley and the Haas School of Business.

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After many years, we are happy to announce the return of The National Theatre of Japan

The Grand Kabuki theater of Japan returns to L.A.'s Shrine auditorium.

Los Angeles

The National Theatre of Japan—the august Grand Kabuki—returns to Los Angeles, after several seasons, to Shrine Auditorium for five performances from Feb. 21 to 24.

The Grand Kabuki will offer the same program in each of the four evening performances and the single matinee (on Feb. 24). "Shunkan" tells of a warrior who became a priest. He is one of three political prisoners remained to a remote island with no chance of escape. The piece explores the respect each prisoner develops for one another, and builds to a stunning climax.

"Renjshi" (The Double Lion Dance) is the second offering, a dance containing considerable music. The story concerns a father and a son, who engage a ritual dance wherein the father prays that his son will become as strong as a lion, and he goes through life a brave Samurai. It, too, contains a stunning close.

Mail orders are now being accepted by the Music Center Ticket Office, 155 N. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Ca 90012. Prices are: Orchestra—$15, $12, $10, and $8; Balcony—$15; Boxes $10. Balcony—$15, $12, $10, 9, and 8.

UCLA gallery shows Manzanar photos

Los Angeles

"Two Views of Manzanar," a show of 100 photographs at UCLA Frederick S. Wight Art Gallery through Jan. 14, contains pictures taken by Toshiyui Takak, an internee in 1942, and Ansel Adams, a visitor in 1943.

L.A. Times art critic Suzanne Muchnic noted, "The bleakness of Manzanar comes through most strongly in a few exterior shots of the barracks. Apparently, the location center in the Owens Valley offered minimal comfort and cultural enrichment, but the spiritual strength of its inhabitants triumphed, least in photographs.

BOOKS ON REVIEW:

Josephine and Frank Duveneck celebrated their 65th wedding anniversary on June 7, 1978. Eleven days later, Mrs. Duveneck died of pneumonia at age 87, just a few days after completing her final corrections for proofs and selection of photographs for her book, "Life on Two Levels." Her chapter on evacuation features a photo of a puzzled young lad, about 7 or 8 (tagged "Matsuda, No. 1557"—numbers are not clear), we have seen for the first time. He's wearing a sailor's cap embroidered "Remember Pearl Harbor."

As with other chapters that end with her reflections, hers on Chapter XXIV correctly observes: "Still, relatively few people under fifty have ever heard of it. Even many Japanese of the second generation now in college often ask about it curiously."

Frank and Josephine Duveneck are names remembered by Nisei evacuees who got permission to leave the camps early to continue their studies in college and by JACL at the 1952 national convention in San Francisco where they and others of the American Friends Service Committee and the Bay Area Committee for American Principles and Fair Play were publicly recognized.

"Life on Two Levels" shrines the Duveneck name in an unforgettable way.—H.H.

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A young talent struggles for freedom

By Jon Inouye

A young Japanese American writes for Hollywood. His name is Desmond Nakano. In 1979, we can look forward to his first major film, Boulevard Nights, released by Warner Brothers and produced by Tony Bill (of The Sting fame).

It was a rainy Sunday morning when I interviewed this extremely talented, young writer. The setting: A small coffee shop on Sunset Boulevard in the midst of Hollywood, the town. As I entered, before us, covered by layers of rain, was a huge poster of Donna Summer, the slick skyline of tall business offices, Playboy International, and a myriad stores and cafes.

All of us have been a part of the Hollywood fantasy in some shape or form. Nakano looked and talked as though he were in the right place at the right time. A native of Los Angeles, he wore a scarf, artistic, coveralls, black gloves and tinted glasses. Desmond spoke with a subtle, "stormy, artistic" type. Yet also present in the moment was a feeling of revelation.

"I've been very fortunate in writing," he said. "I started with no connections - just wrote a script, and then another script, and then people would see it and then think it was good."

TORN MENUS

Suddenly, it happened. I felt as though we were in the right place at the right time. One of the subcultures. One of the subcultures, it's about not being able to get a job, it's about not relating to the mainstream of America, it's about being cut off totally, and you have to find out some other alternative, some other way.

Though the main characters are Chicano, the film, Desmond feels, is important to other minority groups.

Why a movie on Chicanos? How did he research his film?

"I used to go and hang around Whittier Boulevard, the 'boulevard of Boulevard Nights. Cars go cruising by, like American Graffiti. I spent a lot of time trying to get a real 'feel' for the environment."

You see, I was in the same position as this kid who was the main character. I mean, this kid's very young, he doesn't know what he's doing, he's got all this energy that's cramped up, and he's got nowhere to turn. He feels like he's cut off because all he knows is a very limited circle. And he feels like anything. So what can he do? The question is whether he should turn to violence through gang, or whether he should find an alternative. It's a matter of personal meaning, you know."

Like most serious/creative young writers, Desmond feels turned off by commercialism. Nakano has harsh words for television.

"TV has no heart, no intelligence, no balls, he says with strong conviction."

Nakano is an unwitting advocate of Studorge's Law: 99% of everything is crud. True art, as is so often said, must come from deep within.

"99% of TV is just so monotonous, whereas movies it's only 89%," Desmond laughs.

As long as he have the opportunity, he continues, "I'd rather do features, because that's the highest form. TV is a low form to me, although you can reach a high level ...

JAPANESE AMERICAN IDENTITY

As a writer, Desmond admitted an interest in the Japanese American experience. But the difficulty lies in the spectre of commercialism.

"I don't think you can get a movie off right now (about Japanese Americans)," Nakano said. "The demographics aren't very convincing. And that's what the studios look for.

For instance, Boulevard Nights is the first major feature film on Chicanos. There are twenty million Chicanos in the U.S., and there are how many hundred thousand Japanese Americans? Yet this is the first film they're gearing for that audience because, in financial terms, if you've got twenty million people, that's a possible first audience ... people you can feel sure are going to have a big interest. But with two-hundred thousand people demographically, it's not very promising."

Nakano doesn't like being labelled an "Asian American writer":
Togo Tanaka named to L.A. Federal Reserve Bank board

Los Angeles

The Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco announced the appointment of Togo W. Tanaka to its board of directors, effective Jan. 1, 1979.

The Los Angeles branch of the "Fed" is the largest in the nation. Its seven member board meets monthly.

Tanaka is president of Gramercy Enterprises, a real estate investment firm with holdings in more than 20 states. The Federal Reserve Bank is the nation's central bank. Board responsibility extends beyond banking.

He currently serves on the board of directors of the Los Angeles Wholesale Produce Market Development Corp.

Tanaka's appointment reflects his own background of varied civic service. While helping to build a multi-million dollar investment enterprise, he also has given much time to civic activities, the arts and Jews. Calif., and the American Israel Associate.

He is a member of: Sage Methodist Church and the American Red Cross; Boy Scouts of America; National Conference of Christians and Jews, Calif.; and the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA.

Tanaka is also a member of: the Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce and the Los Angeles Rotary Club. Tanaka is also a former member of: The L.A. Community Redevelopment Agency, Allen & Unwin, Inc., and the blue ribbon Citizens Management Review Committee for the L.A. Unified School District.

Previously, editor of the Kashu Mainichi and Rafu Shimpo, he is listed in Who's Who in Finance and Industry and is a member of: Beverly Hills Masonic Temple, Stock Exchange Club. West Los Angeles JACL, and the L.A. Scottish Rite Temple.

He and his wife are residents of Westwood; they have three children and five grandchildren. He is an alumnus of UCLA and the Univ. of Chicago.

FBI hires first Sansei fem agent

Honolulu

A third-generation Japanese American has become the first female investigator of Japanese ancestry in the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Joan Sakamoto, 24, has completed the FBI's training and will be assigned to the FBI office in Hawaii.

She is a member of the Westwood Junior Chamber of Commerce with Yuji Ichioka.

Fujimoto

Los Angeles

Fujimoto has 22 challengers.

Fujimoto, 31, who is the main issue is "carpetbagging."—Bardos having just moved from San Fernando Valley into the district to seek re-election and thus misrepresenting the area, the way school funds are spent and forced busing.

Fujimoto's anti-busing stance stems from Evacuation, having been forced to leave home and community "for sake of a government order."

"I was forced to leave my home ... because of my race. Today, Bardos is supporting the relocation daily of thousands of young people on that same basis," Fujimoto explained.

District 7 covers the Harbor area north to Manchester. Fujimoto grew up in the area (Leuzinger High prewar), spent his war years in Heart Mountain and Chicago and finished his schooling at Compton College. He operates Coast Nurseries, is married to the former Ayako Nishi, and has four children. He is active with: Gardena Chamber of Commerce, YMCA, Gardena Valley Baptist Church, JACL and Japanese American Institute.

Matsui: Festival explores how 5 celebrations evolved from historic to modern day Japan and how they are celebrated by Japanese Americans.

Activities relating to the festivals are found at the end of each section. They range from origami, cooking, folk-dancing, to simple sculpturing, wood-working and sewing.

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What was the U.S. Occupation of Japan like?
Continued from Page 3

The workers' right to strike defined in the labor law, which had been handed down to Japanese by the U.S., was ignored by its enforcer.

This was the only order which came directly from the office of General MacArthur and was probably the most significant one during the Occupation. Other directives came from various apartments within GHQ.

Japanese, first, reacted with a sigh of relief, for the threat of communism abided. Then, they gave affirmative response.

Gradually, the communist movements were brought under control by a series of regulations. Its popularity disappeared when the war started.

The only paper which defied the Occupation was the Asahi Bokkusu, which disclosed the existence of GIs. The Occupation was frustrated when GIs were brought under control by a series of regulations.

Japanese, however, accepted the Occupation, because Japanese accepted it, but as a matter of fact, the Occupation was nil.

Against Occupation; this was the only means of protest against Occupation. This traditional ability to protest against the Occupation, however, was spent in supporting the Occupation.

Executive of major corporations who served during the war and the high-ranking military officers were forbidden during the Occupation from assuming any position in business and politics. However, there was an indication that GHQ used some of them as consultants, especially after the war broke out in Korea.

New Year Special: Jan. 5-12, 1979: PACIFIC CITIZEN—15

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Monetary Policy
Scarcity of goods and over-abundance of paper money led to a spiraling inflation. Production was practically nil, because all the factories were destroyed. While many were jobless, they engaged in the black market operation of one kind or another. Their speculation raised the prices of goods even higher. This was finally stopped by the freeze of money, i.e., the arrest and taxing of the property.

Indeed, it was almost confiscation rather than taxation. People were allowed to withdraw only a small amount of money from their savings in the old yen. The savings were kept in new yen. Sometime later the official exchange rate was fixed at ¥360 to a dollar. This and the policy allowing the importation of food undoubtedly stabilized yen.

Economic Policy
No clear policy was set by Occupation. Japan was not to have any industry other than utilities. This was found to be unrealistic and never enforced rigorously. Reality was that Japan had nothing to offer.

The often reported Marshall plan-like importation of food undoubtedly stabilized yen. This was finally stopped by the freeze of money, i.e., the arrest and taxing of the property. Indeed, it was a matter of fact, the Occupation was nil.

Supporting Occupation Forces
An enormous burden was placed on Japan to support the Occupation forces, including construction of housing, base facilities, the maintenance and salaries of service workers, salaries of Japanese employees in the Occupation government and their services. Though kept in secret, 90 per cent of the national budget was spent in supporting the Occupation. Yet, the total expressed in dollars might appear not very large, because yen was almost valueless currency. However, many manhours of labor paid with such currency were used for this purpose, which, if paid by the minimum U.S. wage, would have been enormous.

In addition, better homes which had escaped bombardment were confiscated to house officers. Red Cross hospitals in the major cities were used to take care of GIs.

Women and GIs
There are 20,000 reported intermarriages, the fact that true human understanding could develop under very adverse circumstances gives faith in the goodness of mankind. Undoubtedly, their contributions to the promotion of friendship between the two nations are beyond any measure.

Unfortunately, other aspects were more conspicuous all over Japan. As in any history of conquest, there were "hungry girls and soldiers hungry for girls". Under Occupation, girls appeared on the streets as if out of nowhere. They hung around wherever the GIs were, such as the Asahi Beer Hall. Gradually, GIs isolated their activities near the bases.

During the Korean War, special facilities were said to have been built secretly in order to accommodate specially trained soldiers returning from the front. It was supposed to prevent violence. Anybody who cares to throw stones at them may make moral judgment; I state this rather said aspect, because without mentioning it, the U.S. Occupation cannot be fully described.

Most tragic was the rape. There was no special meaning in Japanese culture for a man and a woman being together in one room. Maida, unaware of such a possibility, were raped in the officers' and non-coms' housing. But, no "evidence" was available.

There were cases of kidnap and rape: a Nisei woman, who was knowledgeable on U.S. legal proceedings, helped to bring the cases to court—not the Japanese court, because Japan did not have jurisdiction over GIs. It was a court of the U.S. Occupation forces. The victims never won.

Post Script
This brief treatment is hardly enough to cover seven years' occupation. However, if out of nowhere. They

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San Francisco

With the departure recognition of the People's Republic of China by President Carter, this has created greater interest in that country, the JACL Travel Committee chair, Dan Hak-Sakai said today in reminding a limited number of visas (24) has been allocated to the 1979 JACL Travel Program.

While the 21-day tour is scheduled for Nov. 16 to Dec. 6 with visits of Hong Kong, then Kwangchow (Canton), Nanning, Changsha, Peking and a return through Tokyo, individual application and a deposit $500 deposit must be made by Saturday, Feb. 10, with JACL

Travel, National Headquarters.

In addition to the China tour and numerous flights taking an escorted South American tour for JACLers is scheduled for June 24-July 10, an 18-day excursion to Manaus, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Iguazu Falls, Buenos Aires, Lima (optional tour to Cuzco and Machu Picchu). This is a Japan Travel Bureau package.

Travel rates, based on current 1978 rates and subject to change, are $2,957 plus $33 tax for the China tour and $1,940 for the South American trip.

The China tour which is open to JACL members, is limited to citizens and legal residents of the U.S. All meals on tour are provided while in China. For details, call the JACL Travel Coordinator at Headquarters (see coupon on page 14).

Highlights of the cities to be visited include:

Kwanzhou—South China's major industrial trading center; about 72 miles up the Pearl River from Hong Kong. Visit the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, Peasant Movement Institute, samples of Canton's famous furs.

Nanning—Only recently opened to tourists, this southern city (about 300 miles west of Canton) is the industrial and communications center of Kwanzhou Province and known for its rich agricultural crops.

Peking—For most of the past 700 years, the capital of China (and about 900 miles north of Changsha) is populated by 7.5 million, unique in that it has remained one of the most symbols of antiquity amidst modern housing, buildings and industrial sites.

MOTHER pleads innocent in death of 3-year-old son

Oakland, Ca.

Kayoko Powell, accused of killing her three-year-old son by hitting him and taping his mouth shut, pleading innocent in the Alameda County superior court, who continues to charges of involuntary manslaughter.

She is expected to appear at trial starting Jan. 29.

U.S. to admit more refugees

Washington

The Carter Administration told the Congress: it was prepared to admit 21,875 more refugees from Southeast Asia this year: 15,000 Vietnamese "boat people", 2,500 from the vessel Hai Hong (which was reported to have been banned from landing at Manila) and 4,375 Cambodians.

Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell told the House Judiciary Committee Nov. 27 they would be in addition to 25,000 Indochinese authorized for entry last June.

More than 800,000 Southeast Asians have fled their homelands in the past year and a half, according to UN figures. Roughly 200,000 are still homeless out of sight and out of mind. Implementation of the July 1975 Geneva Accords requires the repatriation of 1.7 million refugees who were forced to leave their homeland by the fighting. A statement by the U.S. A. is to be cleared Japanese customs.

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