

Nisei candidate for dean at UC Davis School of Medicine

Davis, Ca.

Support for Dr. Lindy Fumio Kumagai, 51, chief of the endocrinology department at Univ. of California School of Medicine at Davis, to be appointed dean of the school of medicine was announced this past week by the La Raza California Medical Assn.

Dr. Joseph Flores, the

group's secretary, said Kumagai's achievements in medicine and as administrator are well-established by his long service.

Kumagai's involvement to recruit qualified minorities to UCD's school of medicine goes back four years, "long before Mr. Bakke appeared on the scene", Flores added.

In Sacramento, Frank Iwama, national JACL legal counsel, said letters of support for the Wyoming-born Nisei physician should be addressed to Chancellor James H. Meyer, UC Davis, Davis, Ca. 95615. The appointment process is expected to close by the end of January, he added.

Kumagai was graduated in medicine from Univ. of Utah in 1954, interned at Massachusetts Memorial Hospitals, completed residency at Boston City Hospital and Univ. of Utah in 1958. He was appointed to the Univ. of Utah College of Medicine faculty (1958-69) and to UC Davis faculty since Aug. 1969. He is married and has three children. He also served on the

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Nisei seeks L.A. school board seat

Los Angeles

Because of Proposition M last November, Los Angeles school board candidates are to be elected this spring (Mar. 27) from geographical districts. Till now, board members were elected at-large.

Among the 65 in the race in four districts is businessman Sam Fujimoto, an outspoken busing opponent, of Gardena seeking the District 7 seat held by incumbent Phillip Bardos, who voted for the board's desegregation plan and

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

Washington

Asian/Pacific American groups are seeking the Presidential appointment of an Asian American or Pacific Islander to the newly established Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy, announced Mark Tajima, Washington Coordinator for the Pacific/Asian Coalition (PAC).

PAC has endorsed Ellen Ma Lee, an attorney and acting project director of the One Stop Immigration Center in Los Angeles, and Mike Masaoka, a former JACL Washington representative and civil rights 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 (APAFEC) 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 procedures governing the admission of immigrants and refugees to the United States and to make administrative and legislative recommendations to the President and Congress.

The specific topics to be studied by the Commission include:

(1) whether and to what extent the Immigrant and Nationality

Act 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; and

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

PAC urges Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders to immediately send letters of support for Ellen Lee and Mike Masaoka to President Carter at the White House, Washington, D.C. 20500. The letters should stress the need for Asian/Pacific American representation on the Commission. It also would be helpful for persons to contact their congressmen for their support in getting an Asian or Pacific Islander American appointed to the Commission.

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JACL to file redress bill

San Francisco

A series of public activities recounting the 1942 Evacuation of Japanese Americans serve as an educational prelude to introduction of a redress bill in Congress this mid-summer.

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 planning force behind the drive for Redress, and the real success of this campaign will depend to a great extent on the individual efforts of the total membership of JACL and the Japanese American community."

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 organiza-

tion's legislative proposal, and, from a suggestion by Mineta, on a possible Congressional ruling on the Supreme Court decisions in the Hirabayashi, Korematsu, and Yasui cases. Mineta indicated that these could be incorporated into the Redress bill.

At the meeting were:

Ron Mamiya, legislative subcommittee chairman; Dr. Clifford Uyeda, JACL Nat'l Pres.; Dr. Jim Tsujimura, Nat'l v.p.; Karl Nobuyuki, JACL exec dir.; J.D. Hokoyama, asst. dir.; and Debbie Nakatomi, JACL staff; and Jeff Ely, Mineta's legislative aide.

The thrust of the weekend meeting was a discussion of possible modifications to the bill and a timetable of events in the campaign.

In keeping within the parameters of the proposal accepted by the National Council last July at Salt Lake City, the Committee discussed two alternative proposals, a tax check-off plan and a plan for direct appropriations.

Tateishi and Mamiya are to discuss both proposals with various members of Congress in Washington, in late January.

The final decision of a draft for a Redress bill will be determined by the National Committee when it

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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. Matsumoto, 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. Fox filed charges to have Matsumoto'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

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Pacific Citizen Archives

Tatsumi Miyajima of West Los Angeles includes his favorite rocking chair before joining the Army convoy on the eve of departing for Manzanar in March, 1942.

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

Washington

Shigeki J. Sugiyama received the Civil Service Commissioners' Award for Distinguished Service for 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 "demonstrated diligence in their work, innovation in getting things done, and enthusiasm for the public service." He noted: "The civil service reforms, by providing greater incentives for improved performance 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 then assisted in drafting the legislation and in 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. The MSPB will handle employee appeals and act as the guardian of merit principles and systems in the Federal gov-

ernment.

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 Branch of the Bureau of Personnel Management Evaluation.

Currently he is assisting the Commissioners in

planning the establishment of the MSPB, along with the Office of the Special Counsel within the Board which will be empowered to prosecute violators of personnel laws and regulations.

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

When Douglas MacArthur 'reigned' in Japan

By Mas Manbo

PC's Japan Correspondent

● Mas Manbo, a PC contributor from Japan, recalls what it was like to greet some of prewar Mainland acquaintances right after V-J Day in Tokyo. This is another phase of Japanese American history that is being unfolded in full with the forthcoming book, "Yankee Samurai", by Joe Harrington.

—Editor.

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 with war-torn Japan on its knees, the Nisei guys who had been through it all with the Japanese Domei News Agency didn't have to worry about jobs.

Masaru Ogawa, who had to flee Manila when Gen. Douglas MacArthur made good his "I shall return" pledge, went to The Japan Times where he rose to the highest editorial post. Other fellows like Day Inoshita, who returned from Shanghai, entered foreign news agencies soon after the occupation of Japan began.

As for me, because of need rather than greed, 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

... shoeshine '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 ultratriotic—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 Daiichi Sogo Bldg., which was Gen. MacArthur's headquarters.

We were regular customers at the beer hall and upon tanking up and coming out, Fujii would face MacArthur's headquarters, lift a fist and shout: "Nippon teikoku banzai! Makaasa no bakayaro!"

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

Fujii, who has held more jobs than any of us during the period after the war, has finally 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. Ohno, the elder brother of Aki Ohno, a friend of mine in Los Angeles, 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



Takeshi Ohno (c. 1946)

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.

Imboden, who was commissioned a major and later became a lieutenant-colonel, was a tall, thin man far above six feet in height, while Ohno was a little bitty fellow not much over five-feet tall. The long and short of it became a familiar combination during the Occupation, which did not wind up until the San Francisco Peace Treaty went into effect in April 1952.

I guess Imboden never knew it, but English-speaking wags were soon irreverently mangling his name, making it "Impotent." They were the same guys who came up with the crack that "GHQ" meant "Go Home Quick."

As the GIs flowed in during the Occupation, a number of familiar faces turned up, Nisei I never knew were in the Army. There was Joe Suski, who took poli-sci with me in junior college, the only course I ever flunked. And Tsutomu Ikemura, who played on Hollywood High's city championship basketball team whose captain was Rod Dedeaux, the now famed USC coach.

There were also Masa Yonemura, a member of the Yonemura family of my hometown of Riverside, Calif., and Sammy Itaya, my sister-in-law's younger brother. I certainly appreciated the stuff



Part of the Japan Times newsroom as it looked in late 1945. The tall visitor in the background is Maj. Daniel Imboden, chief of the press section, SCAP. Standing with him

are Goro Murata (left), then editor; Takeshi Ohno, Imboden's personal interpreter; and T.Y. Koitabashi, then assistant editor.

Japan Times Photo

they gave me, cigarettes, candy and the GI blankets that came from Yonemura.

Kay Tateishi, a Domei man who later went to Time-Life and the Associated Press, had a column in The Japan Times—which had yet to revert from its wartime handle of "Nippon Times"—soon after the war. He wrote a number of stories on Occupation sidelights in the column called "Over Here."

I also contributed a lot of pieces which might have seemed trivial at the time but give a picture today of conditions in Tokyo after the war. For instance, there was the one about the shoeshine obasan, two-members of the army of bootblacks in the capital. They were operating near Yurakucho Station and were charging ¥1.50 for a shine and had about 25 customers each per day.

Then there was the story I wrote later on about Hide Yamamoto, one of a number of sidewalk artists who set up shop every week near the rear of the Imperial Hotel, across the street from the Ernie Pyle Theater. The Takarazuka Theater at Hibiya was known as the Ernie Pyle during the Occupation. Hide, whose name was pronounced "High-Day" by his soldier clientele, charged ¥50 for a pen sketch and ¥100 for a multicolor job.

There were a number of stories. I wrote on the return of jazz music to Japan after it was outlawed during the war. At the end of 1946, there were already 350 bands in the country and the average musician in Tokyo was earning about ¥7,000. A year later they were being paid about ¥20,000 monthly.

When ballroom dancing sprang back, I visited the first postwar dancehalls to write a story, appearing in the Times in June 1946. One of the dancehalls was the Marigold, which was reached by climbing seven flights of stairs in the war-damaged Itoya Bldg. along the Ginza. The Ginza, Tokyo's most fashionable street, was then dotted with buildings burned during B-29 firebomb raids.

My wife Emiko was with me when I went to the Marigold, and she noticed that one of the taxi dancers, while managing to find an evening dress to wear, had Japanese Army shoes on her feet.

We were married in April 1946 and I wrote a story about the wedding, held in the basement of the main Mitsukoshi Department Store. Weddings began to be held in the department store's basement

in October 1944 to escape interference by air raids.

It cost about ¥300 for the whole works. However, for the wedding reception, the bridal parties had to bring their own food. Delicacies for the table had to be bought at the black markets, which mushroomed when the war ended. I often visited the big "yama-ichi" at Shinbashi Station to eat boiled squid, available for ¥5, standing up in the open air. Hordes of pan-pan girls roamed the streets even in broad daylight. One day I spotted among them a girl who used to work at a Ginza shop where I bought my neckties before the war. It was a bit sickening, but everybody had to eat and to do this they needed money.

In 1947, when what was dubbed the "nude show" became popular, I turned out a piece on it. The story said "it is a product of a new age in Japan of unprecedented stage kisses, public hand-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

Of all the stuff I turned out during the Occupation, the story that gave me the most satisfaction was the one about a Nisei GI musician.

I guess it 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 finally 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 Shimbun 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 nothing 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 known as Dr. James Araki and the last I've heard is that he is 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 he responded 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 a generous 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 war-time 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 con-

cept "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 Japanese. The only debate allowed in the Japanese parliament was on the proper wording.

Controversy also flared on the matter of demilitarization. It explicitly stated that Japan would have no armed forces even for self-defense. The U.S. within the framework of the United Nations was to take care of the defense, although it was not specified in the constitution.

Some idealists argued against having a foreign force for defense as a breach of the spirit of constitution. But most accepted it for pragmatic reasons and took an attitude of wait-and-see. Because Japan had gone through an extremely difficult game of survival for the past hundred years, it was rather welcome for a foreign force volunteering to do the task. As many Japanese had predicted, a war broke out in Korea, attesting to the wisdom of the U.S.

Food Policy

As civilians were starving during the war, the food policy was the No. 1 concern of the occupied. The ration was meager; a handful of soybeans for a day, for example. Homeless and hungry people, whose minds were dulled by malnutrition huddled at railroad stations. Some appeared sleeping or dead.

People ate anything, raw orange peels, sweet potato vines and acorn powder.

GHQ's position was that 600 calories a day were adequate for average citizens and 900 for coal miners. It was predicted that in the early summer of '46, the food supply would be exhausted and hundreds of thousands would die of starvation unless food was imported.

In the spring of '46, I received two K-ration boxes to be eaten in three days. Powdered lemon juice was distributed. Then, corn and Cuban brown sugar were imported. The corn was very tough, taking a long time to cook. Because fuel

was scarce, it was a choice between starvation and indigestion.

Perpetual hunger ceased in '49, but nutritious food remained in short supply until the end of Occupation (1952).

Housing

Because the major population centers, about 100 cities, were 90 per cent burnt, an extreme housing shortage existed. Women and children were evacuated from the cities to rural villages. Many lived in just enough space to stretch out. Those in the cities lucky enough to sleep in unburnt homes also endured crowded conditions. Many lived in holes in the burnt ground with tin-roofs on top.

In front of the railroad stations where black markets first thrived in the open air, what were stalls and shacks were quickly converted into housing. This lack of housing and crowded conditions persisted until some time after the end of Occupation. The returning soldiers and families from the rural area added to the problem. Thus, public housing, tinier houses and compact apartments were built to relieve hard living conditions.

Labor

Japan's labor law, as with other laws, had been drafted in Washington. It starts with an interesting statement that any worker has a right to have a living standard deserving to a human being. This invited a widespread cynical response, because people under U.S. Occupation were not permitted such a living standard.

Also, the law guaranteed women for two extra days off each month.

A major labor reform was the right of workers to organize a union and to strike. Under GHQ encouragement, employees organized unions, which usually included directors and managers—anyone below the executive level. The social milieu was just ripe; there was hardly any noticeable difference in the salaries of directors and workers; pay was at the subsistence level and based on the size of the family.

The salaries were \$5-7 a month—an

estimate as there was no \$-¥ exchange rate. Towards the end of the Occupation, when the life became better, the salaries of experienced engineers rose to \$20-30 a month, for instance.

Everybody spoke of socialism and communism; those who didn't were rare and ostracized.

Then, the situation changed suddenly, because of the revolution in China, the war in Korea and the Taft-Hartley Act. In line with the latter, the labor law was revised.

Communism

In the beginning of the Occupation, communism was encouraged. While the entire population was demoralized by the defeat and by the loss of identity, communist leaders returned from China, Soviet Union and the United States, as if they had been generals who won the war.

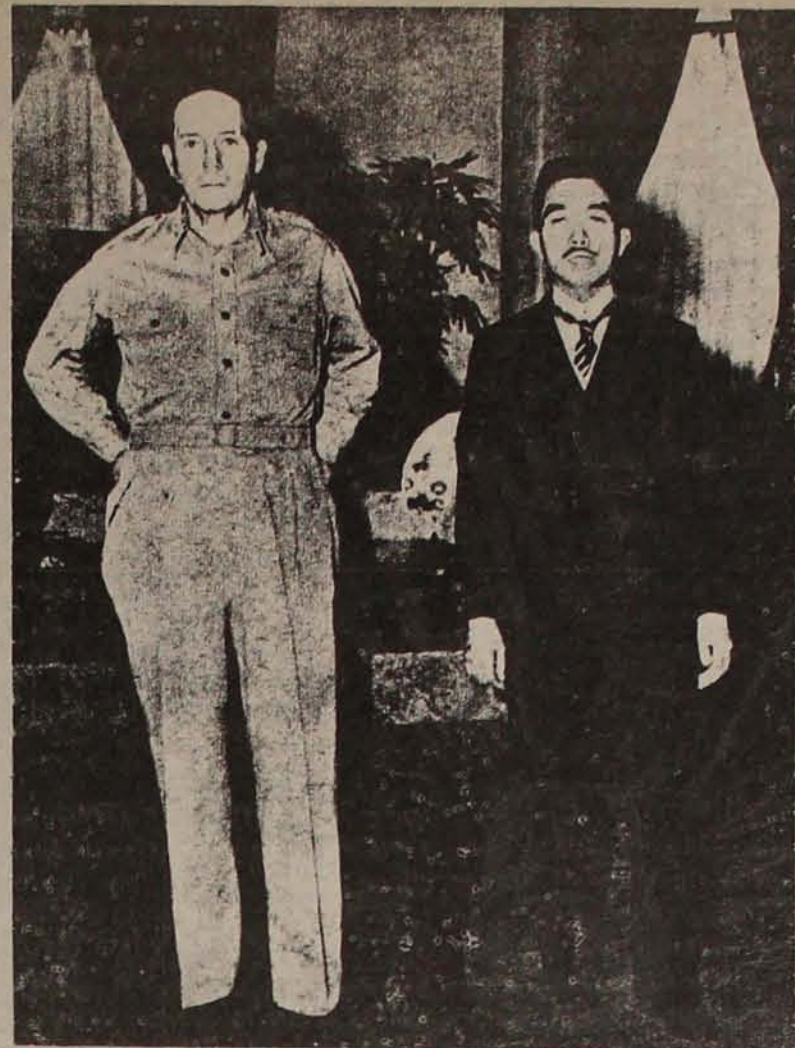
This was 180-degree change for Japanese society, which had prohibited communism until the end of the war. Japan was against communism because (1) it represented one of the European aggressions against Asia, (2) it used violent subversion and terror to achieve its aim, and (3) it built a police state controlled by absolute force.

But once a dam breaks, there is no way to stop the flood. Socialism and communism became a new identity for Japanese. Communist cells were organized in the factories and offices.

Deep down, many Japanese were apprehensive of the development and questioned GHQ's intentions.

There was going to be a nationwide general strike, led by the powerful union of National Railway Workers. Simultaneous strikes by other unions were urged. People were in a dilemma: whereas they supported the strike as a protest against the misery imposed by the conqueror, they also knew intuitively the threat of spreading communism.

On the eve of the strike, a decisive order came from GHQ forbidding the strike. Thus, the U.S. Occupation



A widely circulated photograph during the early days of the Occupation shows Gen. MacArthur and the Emperor.

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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 issue out in 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 obvious question: How much?

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

The sum of \$25,000 per individual was decided upon at the April meeting where representatives to the committee arrived from each of the eight JACL districts. We had to bite the bullet. A redress bill without the amount is only a vague document which would be ignored generally.

More than a candid declaration of intent was necessary to awaken Americans, and re-awaken Japanese Americans, 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 forgotten, that the government must face the responsibility of redressing the wrong it had committed.

Few of us agree perfectly on the exact method of redress. That, however, is secondary. The sum of \$25,000 per individual sends out two clear messages: It is substantive, and individuals who suffered must be included in the redress program. The government now knows our intent. The rest is negotiable.

The committee is not hopelessly molded into a set position. Flexibility is an understood policy of the committee. There are many ways to achieve the goal stated in the redress proposal. They are all under consideration.

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 funding of various studies and projects. We hope that the benefit will eventually extend to other Americans outside our group.

These fundings 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—that even in America freedom is not automatic, that it is extremely fragile, and that it must be actively treasured.

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

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 chapters who helped make this the best to date: some \$23,000 overall in advertising revenue. That was obvious as you flipped through the 104-page edition. We haven't received all the bills so the net figure is yet to come.

To make room for additional advertising, special articles were held over to appear this week. Certainly, this can not be a happy circumstance for our contributors but we beg their understanding. Be that as it may, these pieces start a new trend—making the PC New Year Special Issue "really special" in addition to our 1000 Club Honor Roll. The New Year Special looms to be bigger.

As for what's happening, the year-end and new year traditions—Christmas, *mochitsuki*, and championship football games prevailed, about the same with most Nikkei all over. But discovery of the community *mochitsuki* by young Japanese Americans is fairly new. Don't put away the *usu+kine* (mortar & pestle for mochi) a whole year. They can help celebrate the first Asian-Pacific Cultural Heritage Week to be nationally proclaimed the first week of May. Tradition in Japan marks Boy's Day (May 5) with mochi wrapped in bamboo leaves (*chimaki*).

Chronology

December, 1977

Dec. 28—Tacoma area Nikkei honors WW2-era Tacoma Mayor Harry Cain, lone west coast mayor to protest Evacuation.

January, 1978

Jan. 16—Sansei (Air Force Capt. Ellison Onizuka, 32, of Hawaii) selected for astronaut training at Houston.

Jan. 26—Calipatria (Ca.) Unified School District refuses to reinstate Dr. Miyoshi Ikeda principal of high school.

Jan. 30—Asian American leaders meet with Carter officials at White House.

February, 1978

Feb. 1—Poisoning, conspiracy charges against Filipina nurses Narciso & Perez dropped in Michigan federal court.

Feb. 14—Rural Salt Lake suburb of Draper incorporates, Ken Hisatake elected mayor.

Feb. 21—Stanislaus County supervisors endorse state resolution recognizing all wartime WCCA Assembly Centers as historic landmarks.

March, 1978

Mar. 7—Nikkei win in California municipal elections: Dr. Tsugio Kato re-elected mayor of Oxnard, Long Beach city councilwoman Eunice Sato re-elected; Gardena city councilman Masani Fukai re-elected, Santa Maria city councilman Toru Miyoshi elected, Carson city clerk Helen Kawagoe re-elected in unopposed race, Tom Kitayama re-elected mayor of Union City, Reedley elects two Nisei city councilmen Charles Taguchi and Ron Nishinaka; Monterey Park city councilman George Igelos by 11 votes in third bid for same seat; Carol Kawanami elected to Villa Park city council.

Mar. 9—Nova Academy, San Francisco, apologizes to Nisei parents over alleged racist remarks in class, Sansei student walked out of class when teacher said his parents bombed Pearl Harbor.

Mar. 9—Aiko & John Reinecke settle wrongful dismissal suit out of court for \$250,000; Honolulu teachers dismissed in 1948 during anti-Communist hysteria.

Mar. 14—Nikkei councilmen in California elected mayor: John Kimura in Woodland, Robert Ouye in Marina, Tom Nagata in Fowler, Ken Nishino in Hemet.

Mar. 23—U.S. Supreme Court upholds New York law barring aliens as police officers in a 6-3 ruling.

April, 1978

Apr. 1—Lorrie Inagaki accepts temporary program-legal director post at Nat'l JACL Headquarters.

Apr. 22—Ninth pilgrimage to Manzanar attracts 500.

Apr. 26—Parlier farmer Harry Kubo credited in L.A. Times story for reviving California agriculture's political clout.

Apr. 28—Patsy Mink, only Nisei appointed by Pres. Carter to sub-cabinet post in State Dept., resigns.

May, 1978

May 1—Calif. State corrections director Jerry Enomoto defends affirmative action in hiring-promotion within department.

May 4—Evacuation experiences of U.S. and Canada compared at Bellingham conference.

May 9—Demoted Nisei postal worker (Hoagy Ogawa) fired by Berkeley postmaster Harry McGannon; Nisei had filed job bias complaint.

May 9—L.A. County affirmative action compliance officer Mike Ishikawa warns most Sansei in county job to be laid off if Prop. 13 passes. (About 2,800 get notices.)

May 24—Grid star and coach Bill Kajikawa ends 45 years on Arizona State campus.

May 31—Tom Hibino resigns as the Midwest JACL regional director.

June, 1978

June 6—Yoshio Fujiwara elected to Fremont (Ca.) city council; Calif. Proposition 13 passed by big margin; Robert Matsui wins Democratic nomination for 3rd Dist. Congressional seat; Rep.

Norman Mineta unopposed in party race at San Jose; Superior Court Judge Taketsugu Takei elected to first six-year term after strong challenge.

June 8—Racial slur erupts commencement at San Diego City College; college board rebukes remarks made by president Lou Ridgeway.

June 13—JACL launches new anti-Kenzo/Jap label campaign with 1/4-page appeal in Women's Wear Daily.

June 13—Ross Harano edged by 600 votes in special Chicago aldermanic race.

June 18—Japanese in Brazil celebrate 70th anniversary of the arrival of first emigrants from Japan; Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko visit.

June 19—Giichi Aoki memorial scholarship added to Nat'l JACL program; a UC Berkeley graduate (1907) who loved music, he ran Aoki Music Store in Sacramento and Fresno.

June 23—Calif. Assembly passes anti-alien land bill 41-37 (Lehman bill: non-resident alien barred from owning more than five acres of farm land.)

June 25—JACL hosts first North-South all Nikkei track meet at West Los Angeles College; South wins 582-412.

June 25—Scheduled Nazi party march in Skokie, Ill., called off. Federal court had invalidated city ordinances banning march Feb. 23 for violation of First Amendment; Chicago JACL Board had opposed march as "outbreak of racism".

June 28—U.S. Supreme Court in 5-4 ruling upholds Allan Bakke's request to be admitted to UC Davis medical school.

June 30—Richard Okabe resigns as National JACL youth director.

July, 1978

July 1—Ron Ikejiri, Gardena attorney, appointed Washington JACL Representative.

July 2—Wyoming homesteaders unveil memorial plaque at Heart Mountain campsite.

July 6—Wimmer-Yamada design of new civic center at El Cajon, Ca., wins top award of American Society of Landscape Architects.

July 6—Second increase in 2nd Class mail rates inside five weeks totals 70% for PC; subscription rate raised from \$5 to \$7 for JACL members from Oct. 1.

July 7—Pacific Citizen publishes its 2,000th edition and "sample" 24-page Quarterly.

July 18—First Nisei (Manuel Kawashita) elected to 100-member Peruvian Congress, first election since August 1976 military coup.

July 19—UCLA sociologist Gene Levine presents tri-generational Nikkei survey during Convention workshop on Family Values at Salt Lake City.

July 21—JACL presents its \$25,000 per evacuee redress proposal during Salt Lake national convention.

July 22—Nat'l JACL 25th biennial convention elects Dr. Clifford Uyeda of San Francisco as president; adopts \$806,500 budget with a \$4.50 dues increase; lauds Patrick Okura as "Nisei of the Biennium"; Edward Yamamoto of Columbia Basin as "JACLer of Biennium" and Seattle JACL as "Chapter of the Biennium"; vote for constitutional convention, planning committee on Nisei retirement and aging, JAY regional directors in lieu of national youth director, and approve redress legislation.

July 23—Sen. S.I. Hayakawa's remarks calling JACL redress plan "ridiculous" shocks Convention delegates as statement not heard during speech; worldwide publicity given plan.

August, 1978

Aug. 15—Asian American group in Los Angeles receives federal grant of \$250,000 for anti-crime projects.

Aug. 18—Congress passes Mineta bill granting civil service retirement credit to Nisei spending time in internment camp; HR 9471 passed in House Jan. 23, 366-12; in Senate Aug. 18 by unanimous vote; effective Oct. 1, 1978;

signed by President Carter Sept. 22.

Aug. 23—Spokane JACL continues to question Washington State commitment to Asian American studies.

Aug. 25—Report Tomoya Kawakita wants stigma (conviction of treason during WW2) removed, and visit father's grave in Los Angeles.

Aug. 28—Wendy Yoshimura charges in appeal Alameda County superior court was biased in her conviction of weapons possession.

September, 1978

Sept. 5—San Francisco jury finds Curtis Tam, 18, guilty in Chinatown restaurant massacre of Sept. 4, 1977.

Sept. 8—Japan decorates Taul Watanabe of Seattle with Order of Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class.

Sept. 15—City of Hope scientists create gene which makes human insulin; Dr. Keiichi Itakura and Tadaaki Hirose principals.

Sept. 20—Spokane JACL and five students file lawsuit against Wash. State University, charging anti-Asian discrimination.

Sept. 21—East West Players win \$240,000 grant from CBS, Inc.

Sept. 13—Wash. Gov. Ray names Seattle attorney Diane Yen-Mei Wong executive director of Asian American Affairs Commission.

Sept. 25—Two Nikkei among 151 dead in mid-air collision over San Diego, Ca.; worst U.S. air disaster to date.

Sept. 26—Second triggerman in San Francisco Chinatown massacre convicted.

Sept. 26—Bill Hosokawa's latest book, "Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan", based on his columns in Pacific Citizen, go on sale.

Sept. 28—Koreagate spurs anti-Korea bias in U.S., says Korean cleric at Methodist Church confab.

October, 1978

Oct. 1—William Yoshio announced Midwest regional director.

Oct. 1—Ichiro Doi appointed Nat'l JACL Credit Union treasurer.

Oct. 3—WSU launches Asian studies class for next fall; Dr. Bryan Man (Chinese American) hired.

Oct. 5—President Carter signs Asian-Pacific Island Americans Heritage Week resolution (HJR 1007).

Oct. 6—State of Washington's new anti-alien land bill has Arabs as targets, but Asian Americans voice concern.

Oct. 7—Hawaii Gov. Ariyoshi edges Honolulu Mayor Fasi a second time in gubernatorial primaries with less than 3,600 votes; Jean Sadako King wins Demo's lt. governor's nomination.

Oct. 10—British Press Council indifferent to use of "Jap" in headlines; English-language press in Japan in strong reaction.

Oct. 16—U.S. Supreme Court affirms Nazi's right to demonstrate.

Oct. 16—J.D. Hokoyama of Los Angeles appointed Nat'l JACL associate director.

Oct. 21—Sansei wife (Jo Ann Asakawa, 31) disappears from work; found slain in Tijuana four days later, suspect arrested Nov. 3.

Oct. 23—Nisei parents receive apology over complaints of teaching method in Belmont (Ca.) School district; Asians demeaned in fifth-grade studies on human relations.

Oct. 27—Justice Dept. charges San Francisco derelict in preparing bilingual voters.

Oct. 28—Placer County JACL marks its 50th anniversary at Goodwill Dinner.

35 YEARS AGO

Jan. 1, 1944

Dec. 23—First Nisei group enters training at WAC center, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

Dec. 24—Hattiesburg (Miss.) rancher Earl Finch "adopts" 442nd RCT.

Dec. 25—Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, U.S. 5th Army commander, on Christmas Day visit of Italian war front, decorates two Nisei 100th Infantry officers.

November, 1978

Nov. 1—JACCC announces \$500,000 gift from Konosuke Matsushita, of Japan.

Nov. 1—John Yanagisawa named PSWDC regional director.

Nov. 3—San Francisco Nihonmachi seeks \$2.5 million community center.

Nov. 5—PC offices burglarized; over \$700 reported lost.

Nov. 7—Rep. Robert Matsui of Sacramento, second mainland Nisei elected to Congress; Norman Mineta of San Jose re-elected to House of Representatives; Calif. incumbent assemblymen Bannai and Morie re-elected; Gov. Ariyoshi-Lt. Gov. King win in Hawaii; Utah County commissioner Yukus Inouye and Wash. State Rep. Paul Shinoda Jr. defeated.

Nov. 11—Sachi Kuwamoto of Sanger announced as CCDC regional director.

Nov. 25—Over 3,000 in 250 cars retrace Seattle trek to Camp Harmony in Day of Remembrance to kickoff JACL redress campaign.

December, 1978

Dec. 1—Asian groups seek \$500,000 from Los Angeles United Way agency.

Dec. 1—JACCC receives nearly another \$1 million from Japan for Little Tokyo cultural center.

Dec. 5—United Way of Santa Clara County charged with anti-Asian bias by county human relations commission.

Dec. 15—President Carter announces diplomatic relations with Peking. #

letters

United Way & Asians Editor:

I read with interest the problem the Los Angeles Asian community is having with their United Way agency as Paul Tsuneishi stated (PC Nov. 10).

This problem is not unique to Los Angeles as we here in Sacramento have confronted the United Way with the same issue in 1971. Our representatives met with the United Way committee to present our request for membership in the agency, but our application was rejected. Subsequently, we took action by picketing the United Way headquarters for a week until they accepted our organization as a member of the United Way. Unfortunately, this standoff exists to this day.

Another problem emerged recently when the United Way printed a long list of non-affiliated agencies to which contributions can be designated through the United Way. Although we were never consulted, our agency, Japanese Community Center of Sacramento Valley, was included on this list. We prevailed upon a United Way apology for all non-affiliated agencies on the list that were not contacted previous to the publication. An apology has been received.

YASUSHI 'CHEWY' ITO

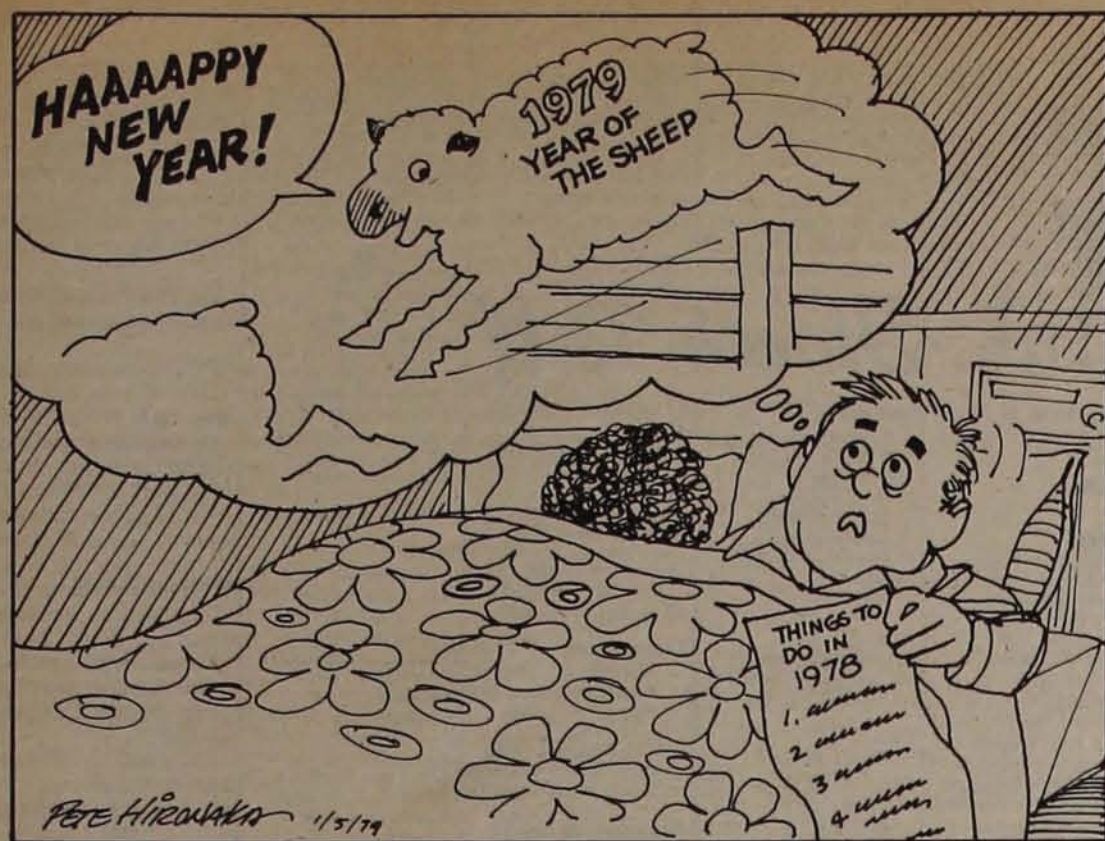
Chewy Ito is board president of the Japanese Community Center of Sacramento Valley, Inc.—Ed.

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

Dec. 27—Calif. Attorney General Kenny rules Nisei civil service worker (Misao Shiratsuki, San Francisco) entitled to vacation pay even though evacuated.

Dec. 29—Calif. Personnel Board shelves back-pay complaints and ouster of 82 Nisei civil service workers for duration.

Jan. 1—North Platte (Nebr.) Nisei aerial gunner Ben Kuroki home for Christmas, completes 30 missions over Europe.



EAST WIND: Bill Marutani



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 flocked around, excitedly calling out "gai-jin!" or "Amerika-jin!" 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 served against. Lost in my soli-

tude, 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 homestead: 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.

MINE IS 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? #

—Japan's secret intercontinental missile—

Konnyaku Bakudan

By Mike Hoshide

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 Doolittle's humiliating raid over 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 "fu-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 Kokugi wrestling hall in Asakusa and the modern day landmark in downtown Tokyo, the Nichigeki 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



FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

Lingua Franca

Denver, Colo.

A LONG TIME ago, during the first weeks of the Korean war in fact, I met Lee Chia. He was, and still is, chief of Central News Agency's Tokyo bureau. We often traveled together in Korea and became friends. The friendship has endured over the years despite infrequent meetings and sporadic correspondence.

Lee Chia came to Denver once in 1956, and he didn't return until a few weeks ago. This time he was accompanied by two young media types, Jasper Hsu, deputy director of the English editorial department for Central News in Taipei, and a tall girl named Chang Kou-jung, a reporter for the Broadcasting Corporation of China, also in Taipei.

Their mission was to find out what Americans in the grass roots were thinking about Taiwan's efforts to remain free, to tell American writers and editors about Taiwan and, as I got the picture, give bright young newsmen an opportunity to get to know the United States.

Over the years I had found Lee Chia to be a remarkably knowledgeable observer of the East Asian scene. He rarely steered me wrong about what was happening in Taiwan, or Japan, or mainland China for that matter. He taught me a great deal about ancient Chinese history and culture. He also had some pointed observations about the contemporary Japanese scene: The Japanese call apartments *apahto* and *mansion*, and the main difference seems to be that one does not hang laundry to dry out of *mansion* windows; when served with Japanese food, rice is called *gohan*, but the same rice served with Western food is *raisu*.

Among other things, Lee Chia has hosted a large number of visitors to Tokyo, and one was Herbert Wong who owns the New China restaurant in Denver. That was in 1959, but the Chinese, who are inclined to take the long view of things, also have lengthy memories. Wong remembered how hospitable Lee Chia had been

and insisted on throwing a party for him and the two other visitors.

It now becomes necessary to list those at the party to make the point of this column. There were, of course, Herbert, born in China, and his wife, Frances, who is a third generation Chinese American. Then there was Frances's brother, Ed Chinn, and their sister, Mrs. Wahwah Jew and her daughters Carolyn and Linda. There were also several of Lee Chia's Tokyo friends who had moved to the Denver area not long ago—Hatch Kita, a Nisei and his Tokyo-born wife, Kyoko; and Sam Jones, a Caucasian and his Japanese wife, Junko. Plus, of course, Alice and I and the two journalists from Taiwan.

To the casual observer, this might have appeared as a party of 14 Orientals and one Caucasian. Actually, three nationalities were involved, and English was the language understood by all although some comprehended it better than others.

For example, Herbert Wong found it easier to talk to Lee Chia in Cantonese, but it was a language not understood by most of the others, including Carolyn and Linda (who are Yonsei), and Jasper and Chang. Jasper and Chang could converse in Mandarin and Taiwan dialect, but since Lee Chia was the only one who could understand, they stuck to English.

Lee Chia could also talk to Mrs. Kita and Mrs. Jones in Japanese which of course Kita and the Hosokawas and Jones could understand, but none of the others. As it turned out, Lee Chia was the only one of the 15 who could speak to each of the others in the tongue most familiar to that person.

Linguistics was no problem since we could all fall back on English, and everyone had a great time enjoying both the superb meal and the conversation. But any eavesdropper would have been totally confused by so many people who obviously were Orientals chattering away in so many different languages. #

In America the president reigns for four years, and journalism governs for ever and ever.
—OSCAR WILDE

the ocean.

Balloons were launched from remote coastal sites, 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 was quick to determine their origin, but here, too, a strict secrecy was enforced to prevent panic and to keep any suggestion of success from reaching the enemy. Discoveries ranged from tiny fragments to complete units. Significant numbers of Air Force units from Alaska to California were put on standby alert to chase and shoot down the balloon bombs when sighted. The potential for civilian panic

and disastrous forest fires was serious.

Fortunately 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 Hanford, Washington, which caused a momentary power failure at the atomic energy plant where materials for the atomic bomb later dropped on Japan were being produced. Although it did not cause any direct damage, the reactor had to be shut down

Continued on Page 14

● Mike Hoshide, now a member of the St. Louis JACL, has previously written for the New Canadian. A naturalized U.S. citizen, since emigrating from Canada, he writes of an obscure operation during World War II. The annual PC Holiday Issue attracts a number of writers to our pages and we hope this is his start of a lasting series of interesting stories with a Nikkei angle.

Life

* Memorial

Berkeley

Yamashita, Yuriko

Chicago

Gordon, Harold*
Hagio, Roland T.
Hiura, Dr. William T.
Mizuno, Harry
Sakamoto, Dr. Frank
Wakamatsu, Shig
Yoshinari, Kumeo A.

Dayton

Taguchi, Dr. James T.

Columbia Basin

Yamamoto, Edward M.
Yamamoto, Mrs. Grace
Yamamoto, Mrs. Masu*
Yamamoto, Tom Shoji

Contra Costa

Oshima, Heizo
Shirai, Mrs. Peggy
Shirai, Dr. Shohei

Cortez

Shiyoumura, Mrs. Bessie

Delano

Takaki, Ernest H.

Downtown L.A.

Abe, Masami*
Clement, Father
Kido, Saburo
Miyasaka, Yoneichi
Takata, Fred T.

Fresno

Hirasuna, Fred Y.

Gardena Valley

Dills, Sen. Ralph C.
Kobata, George
Koyama, Dr. John Y.
Osaka, Kenji

Idaho Falls

Harada, Deto
Morishita, Sadao
Nishioka, Joseph
Nukaya, George
Yamasaki, Frank K.

Livingston-Merced

Iwata, Buddy T.

Marysville

Nakamura, Frank F.

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Yasui, Ray T.

Mile High

Fujisaki, Dr. Charles K.

New York

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Hayashi, Futami

Parlier

Iseki, Harry*
Koga, Ben
Miyakawa, Norman N.

Pasadena

Ito, Tom T.

Philadelphia

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Michener, James A.
Michener, Mrs. Mari
Mikuriya, Tadafumi

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Otow, Seichi

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Tayama, Fred*
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Ota, George S.

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Sakota, Kiyoshi

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Kiwa, Richard
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Murayama, Tamotsu*
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Sawar, Masao W.*
Shiraki, Tingsang S.

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Uchida, Yoshihiro

Santa Barbara

Ohashi, George

Santa Maria

Ito, Frank K.

Seattle

Aoki, Jiro E.
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Kubota, Takeshi
Nogaki, Ken
Otsuka, Edward E.
Otsuka, Mrs. Jeanette Y.

Sequoia

Baba, Dr. George R.

Snake River

Iseri, Tom T.

Teramura, Kay

Watanabe, James

Stockton

Agari, Junseuke
Okubo, Mabel
Tabuchi, George

Twin Cities

Harada, Masayoshi
Ishikawa, Frank

Venice-Culver

Carter, Victor M.
Inagaki, Chris
Inagaki, George
Inagaki, Kuniji (Frank)*
Inagaki, Mrs. Yukie
Ueda, Patti Inagaki
Wakamatsu, Matsunosuke*

Washington D.C.

Nogaki, Kenko
Yoshino, Mrs. Mary Louise

West Los Angeles

Okuno, Kats
Sonoda, Dr. Kiyoshi
Sonoda, Mrs. Mitsuo

West Valley

Ishimaru, Haruo
Nakashima, Stephen

New Mexico

Matsubara, Daikichi*
Matsubara, George*
Matsubara, Mrs. Toshi*

NC-WN District

Yuki, Mrs. Miyoko
Yuki, Takeo*

20-Life

Joe S. Hirota (SET)
Roy Inouye (SLV)
Johnson Kebo (SAN)
James N. Kozuki (PAR)
George Mitsunaga (STL)
Tom Miyayana (SAL)
Tommy H. Miyasaka (IDA)
Ben Ohama (PHI)

Dr. Robert S. Okamoto (SJO)

Barton Sasaki (SNA)
Masami Sasaki (DNT)
Tom T. Shimazaki (SFV)
Paul Shinoda (SBA)
Murray Sprung (NY)
Dr. George M. Suda (FRS)
Joseph Tanaka (CHI)
Thomas Tsuyama (FOW)
Fred Y. Tsuji (CHI)
Dr. K. Uba (SW)
Dr. Sam Uchiyama (PUY)
Charles T. Ukita (HOL)
Ken Uyesugi (ORA)
Richard H. Yamada (CHI)

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Teramura, Kay

Watanabe, James

Tak Kawagoe (GAR)

Lillian C. Kimura (CHD)
Kokusai Intl Travel (DNT)
Kosakura Tours (DNT)
New York Travel Svc (NY)
David Noguchi (SAC)
Tom T. Okamoto (STO)
Hiroshi Yamamoto (SF)

Third Year

Asia Travel Bureau (DNT)

East & West Travel (SF)

Harry Fujikawa (SF)
Japan American Travel (BER)
Monterey Travel Agency (MP)
Matsukiyo Murata (FRG)

Washington D.C.

Nogaki, Kenko
Yoshino, Mrs. Mary Louise

West Los Angeles

Okuno, Kats
Sonoda, Dr. Kiyoshi
Sonoda, Mrs. Mitsuo

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Baba, Dr. George R.

Snake River

Iseri, Tom T.

Teramura, Kay

Watanabe, James

Third Year

Yasuo W. Abiko (SF)
Betty Akagi (ALA)
Hiromu Hi Akagi (ALA)
Dr. Jackson Eto (STL)
Donald Hayashi (SF)
May N. Hirata (NY)
Robert Kanagawa (SAN)
Ben Kimura (PHI)
Sumiko Kobayashi (PHI)

Second Year

Seichi Konzo (CHI)
Charles Matsumoto (MIL)
Minoru Miya (WFF)
Fred Morioka (CIN)
David Murakami (SON)
Ben Nagatani (DEL)
Edward Nagatani (DEL)
Hiroshi Nishikawa (SAC)
Asako Sasaki (CHI)
Harry Shigaki (SAC)
Shiro F. Shiraga (MIL)
Misa Shiratsuki (CHI)
Mike Suzuki (WDC)
Yoneo Suzuki (SAC)
Dr. Kenneth K. Takeda (LON)
Dr. Ryosaku Tanida (FRS)
William T. Yamazaki (GLE)

First Year

Margaret Fleming (DNT)
Morris Kawamoto (CHI)
Jimi Mitsunaga (SLC)
Shigenari Nagae (GRE)
Carnegie Ouye (SAC)
Mary Sadatani (CLE)
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Dr. Tetsuo Tagawa (MIL)
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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 meet with Gov. Bob Straub on federal CETA funds for migrant workers and attending an AOC meeting.

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 longtime potato farmer was deeply involved with the Snake Riv-



Judge Roy Hirai, 61

er 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 Emme and several children. #

ROGER TOMITA, 54:

Seattle 'activist' in & out

By EIRA NAGAOKA
Seattle

Nikkei mourned the loss of Masao "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 where the community well being depends on volunteer workers for the sustenance 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 heading every major committee and eventually as its commander. He helped organize the Asian Employment Opportunity Center, now federally funded, when the jobless rate in Seattle peaked at 14 per cent.

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

Tomita was an activist. He noted that Asian workers were at the bottom rung, bypassed in all promotions notwithstanding rare exceptions after two decades of service in the

U.S. Post Office. He pressed charges of discrimination. Government attorneys were overwhelming. He lost the case but they got the message. He testified before the Washington State Commission on Asian American Affairs when they held an all-day hearing on discrimination to Asians.

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

For the Record

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

Deaths

Teruo Chono, 55, of Corcoran, Ca. died Dec. 12. He was the father of recent PSWDC JACL Office secretary Kathryn Chono.

Judge Roy Hirai, 61, Nyssa, Ore., died Dec. 22; as Malheur County judge, he was the first Nisei to be elected to a major state office in Oregon in 1972. He had been re-elected to another six-year term in November, being unopposed for office. (This past summer, he was accorded JACL's Japanese American of the Biennium silver medallion.)

Mrs. Michio Inouye, 79, of Philadelphia, died Nov. 29. She and her late husband Saburo (d. 1957), were relocated from camp in 1944 to operate a hostel for evacuees in Philadelphia at 3228 Chestnut St. The residence served as a house for foreign students after the war. In 1970, she was decorated by Emperor of Japan with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th Class.

Harold Y. Shimizu, 75, Guadalupe, Ca. died Dec. 15. He reactivated the Santa Maria Valley JACL, serving as its president in 1947-48. He was born in Hawaii, survived by s George Eddy, d Alice McKesson, br Henry and 6 gc.

Masao Roger Tomita, 54, of Seattle, died Dec. 20 following heart surgery. A supply manager for the U.S. Postal Service, he was a community and church leader. Surviving are w Masako, d Laura Kusaka, Marianne, Julie, 5 br and 1 sis.

Mrs. Tane Sato Yoshida, 68, of Washington, D.C. died Dec. 13 of a kidney ailment. A native of the District, she and her late parents owned and operated Japanese gift shops since the 1920s in and around D.C. The FBI closed their shop in northwest Washington at the outbreak of WW2 and wanted to intern the family in Baltimore but the Henry Sato took the case to court and was allowed to reopen the store after several days.

Neerology

December 1977—December 1978



George Inagaki

Akagi, Helen K, 73, Nov 9, Binghampton, N.Y.; first Nisei born in the Puyallup Valley area (1905), first registered Nisei nurse in PNW (1927).

Carr, William C, 78, June 8, Pasadena; realtor who defended Nisei as loyal Americans during WW2.

Chapman, Oscar L, 81, Feb 8, Washington, D.C.; Interior Dept official who opposed DeWitt's 1942 Evacuation plan; later Sec of Interior under Pres. Truman (1949-53).

Fujii, Shuji, 67, June 30, New York; editor, prewar labor paper, Doh, Los Angeles.

Hagiwara, Esther, 58, Sept 2, Chicago; widow of late Abe Hagiwara; JACL Midwest Office secretary (1956-78).

Hamamoto, Juzo, 79, Aug 14, Napa; pioneer orchardist.

Haratani, Rev. Iwakichi, 97, July 23, Oakland; pioneer Issei Methodist minister.

Hayashi, Dr Don T, 49, Aug. 12, San Francisco; Sansei ophthalmologist.

Higashi, Hisaki, 87, Jan 29, Philadelphia; East coast Issei pioneer.

Hirai, Judge Roy, 61, Dec 22, Nyssa, Ore; Malheur County's chief official.

Hoegh, Harry, 88, Jan 27, Selma, Ca.; high school teacher who defended Nisei during war years, welcomed them after the war upon return.

Inagaki, George J, 64, June 14, Los Angeles; Nat'l JACL president (1952-56), Nisei of Biennium (1956), Bay District JACL pres (1937-38), Venice-



Chiz Satow

Culver JACL pres (1962).

Inouye, Michio, 79, Nov 29, Philadelphia; operated hostel for evacuees during WW2 in Philadelphia with late husband, postwar for foreign students.

Ishimaru, Mrs Yoshiko, 59, Dec 11, 1977, Harbor City, Ca; JACL Office secretary in Los Angeles (1950s), wife of one-time No Calif JACL regional director Haruo.

Kazato, Mrs Toyo, 92, Sept 11, Fresno; community worker, one of the earliest Issei women to attend Fresno High.

Kubota, James H, 58, Sept 20, Fresno; attorney, Fresno JACL president (1960), CCDC governor (1967).

Masaoka, Haruye, 92, June 2, Los Angeles; mother of Mike Masaoka, initiated Nat'l JACL scholarship program.

Mayemura, Kazuo, 58, Mar 28, San Gabriel Valley JACL president (1976).

Momii, Ikken, 84, Mar 22, Los Angeles; editor-publisher of Shin Nichibei.

Murphy, Robert D, 83, Jan 9, New York; career U.S. State Dept. diplomat, first postwar ambassador to Japan.

Nakamura, Tura, 81, May 7, New York; prewar Seattle radio personality, New York actor postwar.

Nakane, Kenji, 70, Feb 7, Chicago; exec director, Japanese American Serv Comm.

Nakashima, Rev Juko, 86, Oct 6, San Leandro; co-founder with late husband Kikutaro of wholesale nursery, ordained

Buddhist minister (1949).

Nakatani, Soichi, 90, Sept 30, Sacramento; president, Hoku-bei Mainichi board.

Nishita, Dan F, 57, Dec 13, 1977; Marysville JACL pres (1955).

Nitta, Fred H, 75, Oct 10, Watsonville; community and church leader.

Nitta, Hitoshi, 61, July 25, Santa Ana; Orange County JACL president (1951-52).

Nozaki, Bishop Reikai, 77, Aug 24, Los Angeles; rinban, Jodoshu Buddhist Temple.

Ogata, James S, 61, Oct 13; Chicago photographer and businessman.

Okamoto, Tom S, 62, Nov 20, El Monte, Ca; creator of cartoon strip, "Deems".

Oshita, Albert, 53, June 18, Salt Lake City; Nat'l JACL Credit Union treas-manager (1976-78).

Oyama, Rev Andrew, 74, Oct 6, Chicago; Methodist minister prewar in California, founded Devon Church in Chicago (1944).

Satow, Chizuko U, 58, Apr 24, San Francisco; widow of

the late Masao Satow, Nat'l JACL director, 1946-72.

Shimizu, Harold Y, 75, Dec 15, Guadalupe; reactivated Santa Maria Valley JACL after war, chapter president (1947-48).

Shirrell, Elmer L, 88, Apr 21, Santa Barbara; WRA official at Tule Lake, Chicago.

Sugioka, Rev James, 74, Mar 18, Indianapolis; founding member, San Benito County JACL (1935), wartime secretary to Nat'l JACL board.

Takahashi, Dr Henry, 74, June 19, Berkeley; first Nisei optometrist in Calif (1926), San Francisco JACL president (1930, 1933); fellow, Photographic Society of America (1965).

Tanabe, Eiji, 67, Mar 10, Los Angeles; wartime JACL staffer, postwar JACL regional director at Los Angeles.

Tomita, Masao R, 54, Dec 20, Seattle; church and community worker-leader.

Wirin, AL, 77, Feb 4, Los Angeles; noted ACLU counsel, wartime Nat'l JACL legal counsel.

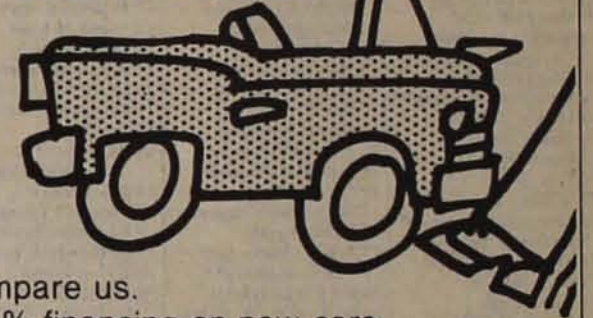
Yamada, Tamaichi, 97, Aug

9, Portland; community leader, hotel assn executive over 40 years.

Yamamoto, Yukinobu, 95, Aug 8, St Louis; Issei community patriarch since 1900s.

Yoshihashi, Dr Takehiko, 65, Feb 14, Washington, D.C.; dean, American University School of International Service; San Francisco JACL president (1949). #

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THE FAMILY OF

The Late Haruko Nakano

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who passed away at age 75 on Dec. 8, following open heart surgery at Presbyterian Hospital, San Francisco, acknowledges the many expressions of sympathy and condolence.

A native of Hawaii, Haruko (nee Harano) was raised in Fukuoka, Japan, coming with her parents to the United States. She was married in 1927 to the late George Nakano of Modesto, Ca. During the war, they lived in Denver where she was active with the Tri-State Buddhist Church. She returned to Berkeley in 1951 and a member of the Contra Costa JACL. Four children survive: Florence Tsunoda of Santa Barbara; Ruby of El Cerrito; George H., Ph.D., of Los Altos; and Frank, M.D., of Culver City. There are six grandchildren.

RUBY NAKANO
6419 Hagen Blvd.
El Cerrito, Ca 94530

YEAR-END REMEMBRANCE

THE FAMILY OF

The Late George J. Inagaki

wishes to acknowledge at this time of the year's end the many remembrances made to us in the recent months since his demise on June 14.

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LICENSE

Continued from Front Page

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 first 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 investi-

gation as "inadequate". The case for revocation relies thus far on words of a discharged and disgruntled real estate agent (Sydney Haberkern) then employed by Great Western Realty, of the black family (Mr. & Mrs. Willie Shell), 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, fail to reveal any circumstance attending 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 prewritten statement which in 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 reminded nominations close Jan. 15 for listing of qualified Nikkei in the Japanese American Resource Registry (JARR), being compiled by National JACL Headquarters to serve as a

REDRESS

Continued from Front Page

meets again in February.

As a means of providing resource materials for the campaign to educate the American public about Evacuation, Tateishi and Nobuyuki are working on plans to establish task force groups which will assume responsibility for specific areas pertaining to Redress.

Regarding the campaign and a six-month time-table of events, the major target date is approximately mid-year when the Redress bill will be introduced in Congress. At Congressman Mineta's suggestion, the Redress bill should be introduced as HR 9066.

The Redress Committee will also urge all JACL chapters and districts seek resolutions from their local governments to have Feb. 19 proclaimed as "A Day of Remembrance."

The Committee will also coordinate media coverage for various events planned for 1979. The time-table is as follows:

January—Meetings with

Continued on Next Page

talent bank when calls are received to fill certain opportunities in the public or private sector.

Nominees are being

sought in all areas, which represent the unique accomplishments, service, character or contributions. Nominees will be sent an

application form. Information will be available in the fall, 1979, when the first edition (1979-80) is scheduled to be published. #

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Chapter mail ratification lags on PSW-Vegas amendment

San Francisco

JACL chapters have until Jan. 31 to respond to a mail ballot asking ratification of the by-laws amendment permitting the Las Vegas JACL to switch from the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council to the Pa-

Tsuneishi resigns as PSW governor

Los Angeles

Paul Tsuneishi, Pacific Southwest district governor, resigned his JACL post Dec. 26 because of health reasons. Vice-governor Wiley Higuchi, attorney and Hollywood JACL officer, will assume the governorship which expires next November.

Tsuneishi was also district governors' caucus representative to the JACL National Executive Committee. #

Community groups, including the PSWDC, helped stage the Little Tokyo mochitsuki on Dec. 30 at Little Tokyo Towers. Over 1,200 lbs. of mochi was pounded.

cific Southwest DC, it was reminded by Debbie Nakatomi, assistant to the National Executive Director.

As of Jan. 2, there were 51 (out of 104) responding. A total of 70 is required to meet the two-thirds majority required to amend the by-laws. All 51 have voted in favor to assure adoption, but 19 more must reply to meet the quorum of ratification.

Those which have responded thus far are:

PNWDC—Mid-Columbia; NC-WNDC—Berkeley, Contra Costa, Cortez, Eden Township, Fremont, Las Vegas, Marin County, Marysville, Monterey Peninsula, Reno, Salinas Valley, San Francisco, San Jose, San Mateo, Solano County, Sonoma County, Stockton, Watsonville, and West Valley;

CCDC—Clovis, Delano, Fresno, Sanger, and Tulare County;

PSWDC—Arizona, Gardena Valley, Pan Asian, Pasadena, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Selanoco, Venice-Culver, West Los Angeles, and Wilshire;

IDC—Boise Valley, Pocatello-Blackfoot, Salt Lake City, Snake River, and Wasatch Front North;

MPDC—Fort Lupton, Houston and Omaha;

MDC—Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Detroit, Hoosier, and Milwaukee;

EDC—Philadelphia. #

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 wishes 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,

Wiley Higuchi
Member of Congress



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Carson	9	Pasadena	32
Chicago	84	Philadelphia	16
Cincinnati	4	Portland	30
Cleveland	28	Puyallup Vly	84
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Columbia Bsn	6	Reno	3
Delano	16	Riverside	12
Detroit	21	St Louis	6
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Eden Twnshp	84	Salt Lake	154
Fowler	2	San Diego	336
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Gardena Vly	252	San Jose	168
Hollywood	10	San Mateo	6
Hoosier	6	Sanger	36
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Milwaukee	6	Solano Cty	6
Monterey	168	Sonoma Cty	12
Mt Olympus	12	Stockton	168
NC-WNDC	20	Tri-Valley	11
PSWDC	30	Tulare Cty	30
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DEC. 16 TOTAL		West Valley	2

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Dayton	18	St Benito	30
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Marvsville	23	Tri-Vly	7
Mt Olympus	8	Twin Cities	27
Omaha	33	Venice-Culver	20
Pasadena	25	Wash DC	41
Philadelphia	29	West Valley	17
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Dec. 16 Totals			807

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REDRESS

Continued from Previous Page

members of Congress.

February—February 19th Resolutions; meeting of Redress Committee—begin work on the final draft of the bill.**March/April**—Manzanar Pilgrimage; California Tri-District meeting.**May**—Pilgrimage in Portland to Assembly Center; Asian American Heritage Week—possible workshop on Redress; Tule Lake Plaque Dedication/Pilgrimage.**Mid-year**—Introduction of HR 9066.

It was also announced at the meeting that Sen. S.I. Hayakawa has agreed to a debate with a JACL representative on the subject of Redress, and that Sen. Hayakawa will arrange for television network coverage.

Present at the meeting were the following Redress Committee members:

Tateishi, Ray Okamura (NC-WN), Henry Miyatake, (PNW), Phil Shigekuni (PSW), Min Yasui (MP), Mamiya, and Dr. Uye-da, Dr. Tsujimura, Nobuyuki, Hokoyama, Nakatomi, and George Kondo, NCWN Regional Director.

Calendar

*A non-JACL event

● **JAN. 12 (Friday)**
Philadelphia—Bd mtg, Sim Endo's res, 8pm.● **JAN. 13 (Saturday)**
Gardena Valley—Inst potluck dnr, JCI, 6pm; Dr Clifford Uye-da, spkr, "Redress Plan".● **JAN. 15 (Monday)**
Las Vegas—Inst dnr.● **JAN. 16 (Tuesday)**
San Jose—Nishida koto concert.● **JAN. 17 (Wednesday)**
Monterey Park—ARC bloodmobile for Jim Otsuka's late daughter, Sage Methodist Church, 3-7:30pm.● **JAN. 19 (Friday)**
Contra Costa—Nishida koto concert, King Jr High, Berkeley, 8pm.● **JAN. 20 (Saturday)**
Monterey Peninsula—Inst dnr, Outrigger Restaurant.
Marysville—Nishida koto concert.

Milwaukee—Inst dnr, Country Gardens.

Seattle—Inst dnr, Bush Gardens, 7pm; Capt Ellison Onizuka, spkr.

● **JAN. 27 (Saturday)**
EDC—Qtr sess, Washington DC JACL hosts.

Washington, D.C.—Inst dnr-dance, Sheraton Potomac, Rockville, Md; Rep Bob Matsui, spkr.

● **JAN. 28 (Sunday)**
Pasadena—Inst dnr, Limehouse Restaurant, L.A., 5pm.● **FEB. 3 (Saturday)**
Contra Costa—Inst dnr, Berkeley Marina Marriott Hotel, 7:30pm; Yori Wada, spkr.

San Mateo—Inst dnr, Black Angus Restaurant.

Riverside—Inst dnr, CSC-San Bernardino, 7pm; Dr Harry H L Kitano, spkr.

*Los Angeles—City AAEmpl Assn dnr, GoldenPalace Restaurant, 6:30pm; Judge Robert Takasugi, honoree.

● **FEB. 4 (Sunday)**
Cleveland—Inst dnr, Tokyo Garden, Fairview Park, 6:30pm; Dr Toaru Ishiyama, spkr.● **FEB. 5 (Monday)**
NC-WNDC—Cult Herit comm dnr, Blue Dolphin, S Leandro, 7:30pm.● **FEB. 11 (Sunday)**
Philadelphia—Gen mtg, Jeffersonville CC, 3pm.

Puyallup Valley—Memb potluck.

We try to accommodate JACL and community activities up to 30 days in advance. Groups wishing to advertise here may at the Classified Rate—10 cents a word, \$3 minimum, per insertion.

REDRESS PHASE TWO: John Tateishi

Phase II—Who's Who

San Francisco

This article marks the revival of the PC REDRESS column, perhaps long-awaited, certainly long overdue. This column, as before, will serve as the conduit from the Redress Committee to keep the membership informed of its current thinking and progress.

As a start, let me introduce the members of the Committee, the people who are responsible for designing and carrying out Phase II of the Redress campaign:

Ellen Endo, over fifteen years in the media, a professional who knows media from the inside, currently with ABC network television, chair of the Redress subcommittee on media.

Ron Mamiya, Sansei lawyer, active in the PNW Redress movement, headed Seattle's spectacular "Day of Remembrance," chair of the legislative committee.

William Marutani of Philadelphia and judge in the Court of Common Pleas, author of the PC "East Wind" column, the lone voice from the east, recently appointed to the Redress Committee.

Henry Miyatake, Boeing engineer and systems analyst, eight years of hard campaigning for Redress, one who lives and breathes Redress day and night, a walking encyclopedia on the subject.

Raymond Okamura, chemist, a prime mover of the successful Title II campaign, veteran of other JACL campaigns, an invaluable strategist who often sees subtleties that the others of us miss, a source book on legislation and JACL history.

Phil Shigekuni, high school counselor, a co-founder of EO 9066 Inc. in PSW, for many years quietly slugging away on Redress behind the scenes in LA, a key Redress campaigner in Southern California.

Min Yasui, attorney, Executive Director of Denver's Commission on Community Relations, one of two people who consciously dared to challenge the WW2 curfew and who lost in the U.S. Supreme Court, veteran campaigner of the long and hard battle to win naturalization for the Issei.

This is the current Redress Committee, the people who

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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 together or we don't make it at all.



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chapter pulse

● Cleveland BLIZZARD WON'T DETER CHAPTER

Cleveland JACL's installation always enjoyed a record of being a well-attended affair despite blizzards and chilled winds of winter. This year's promises to be another successful dinner, set for Sunday, Feb. 4, 6:30 p.m., at the Tokyo Gardens restaurant, 21750 Lorain Rd., Fairview Park.

Dr. Toaru Ishiyama, district director of mental health for the State of Ohio, will give the keynote address. Midwest regional director Bill Yoshino has been invited to install the new officers. George Nishimoto was re-elected chapter president. Dinner will be \$9 per person, \$7 for Issei and students under 17.

● 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. Mrs. George Minami was chairperson.

President Tomi Miyamoto opened with award of welcome, followed by a program by the children:

Dance numbers by Amy & June Harada, Wendy Nakatani, Machiko, Sayoko & Kumi Nakano, Jo Ann & Betty Irie, Cathy Wharton, Judy Mitsuyoshi, Joyce Miyaguchi, Sue Tanisawa, Darlene Sasaki, Stacey Teshima & Cathy Tanabe; accordion solo by Joyce Miyaguchi & Betty Irie; Hawaiian dance by Eleanor Salvadore; piano selections by Mark Hayashida; and Japanese odori by Laura Mizota.

Santa's arrival with gifts for the children climaxed the evening's festivities, followed by refreshments. Members assisting with the program were:

Jean Kawahara, gifts; Jean Nomura, decorations; Yuri Yokota, refreshments; Georgene Deardoff, dance numbers; George Nomura and Ichiro Nishida.

● Washington, D.C.

SAVE THE DATE

The Washington 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 Hastings College of Law. He has been in private law practice in Sacramento since 1966.

Matsui was elected to the Sacramento City Council in 1971 and is a former president of the Sacramento JACL. He is married to the former Doris Okada of Dinuba, California. They have one son, Brian, six.

● Marin County FRIENDS SERVICE WORK EXPLAINED

Marin County JACL's installation dinner-dance held on Dec. 8 featured guest speakers Bill Stevenson and Kenji Murase explain the goals and functions of the American Friends Service Committee and its role assisting Japanese Americans during World War II.

Not only was it enlightening, but their talk added insight to the events surrounding the war, Evacuation and the Nikkei. NC-WNDC regional director George Kondo installed chapter president Bill Tsuji and his cabinet members. Jim Witzel's combo entertained.

● Monterey Peninsula INSTALLATION DINNER SET JAN. 20

The Monterey Peninsula JACL installation dinner will be held Jan. 20 at the Outrig-

ger Restaurant on Cannery Row. Mayor Robert Ouye of Marina will install the new officers. Ted Durien will emcee the affair.

The chapter hosted the annual year-end party for the Issei Kai on Dec. 10 at the JACL hall.

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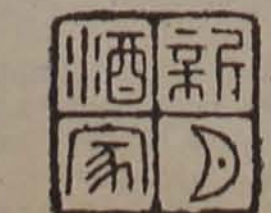
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DESMOND NAKANO:

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 land of plastic fantasies. Before us, covered by layers of rain, was a huge poster of Donna Sommers, 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, stylistic coveralls, black gloves and tinted glasses. Desmond spoke with a subtle, reflective voice.

"I've been very fortunate in writing," he said. "I started with no connections ... I 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 I were part of an incident of a Japanese American Norman Mailer. A waitress approached us and said that, due to crowded circumstances, we had to move to the back of the restaurant.

"I've had enough of these morons," Nakano said, his anger and discontent breaking out into the open air. It was an interesting revelation.

For a moment, Nakano stared at the menu. Then he tore it up into little cardboard pieces—the kind you see in Hollywood wastebaskets. We paid the bill and walked out. The waitress looked incredulous.

We continued the interview at another coffee shop over ham and eggs.

I might be giving the impression of a stormy, artistic type. Yet also present in his writer's archetype was a strong sense of modesty, self-possession, politeness, even reticence—your typical Hosokawan quiet American.

UCLA AND MUSIC

Nakano attended UCLA as an English

major. In earlier years, he had great hopes of being a musician, but ...

"My music really got burned," he recalled. "I played guitar and sax—that was just falling apart. At UCLA, I met Paul Schraeder (who was involved with the university's cinema curriculum, and who was the author of *Taxi Driver*) ... and he taught me a lot and really gave me momentum ... my emphasis shifted to writing."

Though Desmond may have given the impression that it came easy, he admitted to working hard. He collected scripts and studied them intensely. "I have just about the largest library of scripts I know," he revealed.

Early in his writing career, Nakano won two major awards, the Writers Guild Open Door Award and the Samuel Goldwyn Competition.

"When you're just getting started, you have no way of gauging your own talent and knowing if you're any good ... (the awards) really gave me a boost."

Desmond took a moment to describe the process of selling a script:

"You can't just write something and hope somebody's going to discover it," he proclaimed, "because it just doesn't happen."

You have to keep showing the script around. Patience was important. But, on the other hand ...

"If it is really good it will sell itself, eventually. I think everybody *does* have a chance, but everybody doesn't deserve to make it. If your work is no good, no matter how good of a salesman you are, it just doesn't matter ..."

Nakano does believe that talent is developable. A person who works hard and drives himself will, eventually, succeed. In reaction to a large number of university students with the consensus that it's really hard to get into the film industry:

"They (the students) make all this noise about it's impossible to get an agent and they can't get in to meet Dino de Laurentis. Well, they have nothing to give him anyway! (His voice rises, angrily.) "I wish they would shut up and work. And get a script that is really strong ..."

BOULEVARD NIGHTS: A PERSONAL FILM

I asked Desmond what *Boulevard Nights* was about ... what we could expect in 1979.

"It (the film) is set in East Los Angeles ... it's about two brothers who've lived in East L.A. their whole lives, and they're part of the subculture. One of the brothers is starting to grow out of the gang mentality ... but his brother's still involved in it. So it's about the conflict be-

tween the two of them ... they get involved in a gang war. It's about brotherhood ... sort of like a Los Angeles *Mean Streets*."

Suddenly, Desmond becomes more eloquent.

"... it's about being locked into a subculture, 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 Chicanos, 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, but 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 nothing. So what can he do? The question is whether he should turn to violence through gangs, 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 Sturgeon's Law: 99% of everything is crud. True art, as is often said, must come from deep within.

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

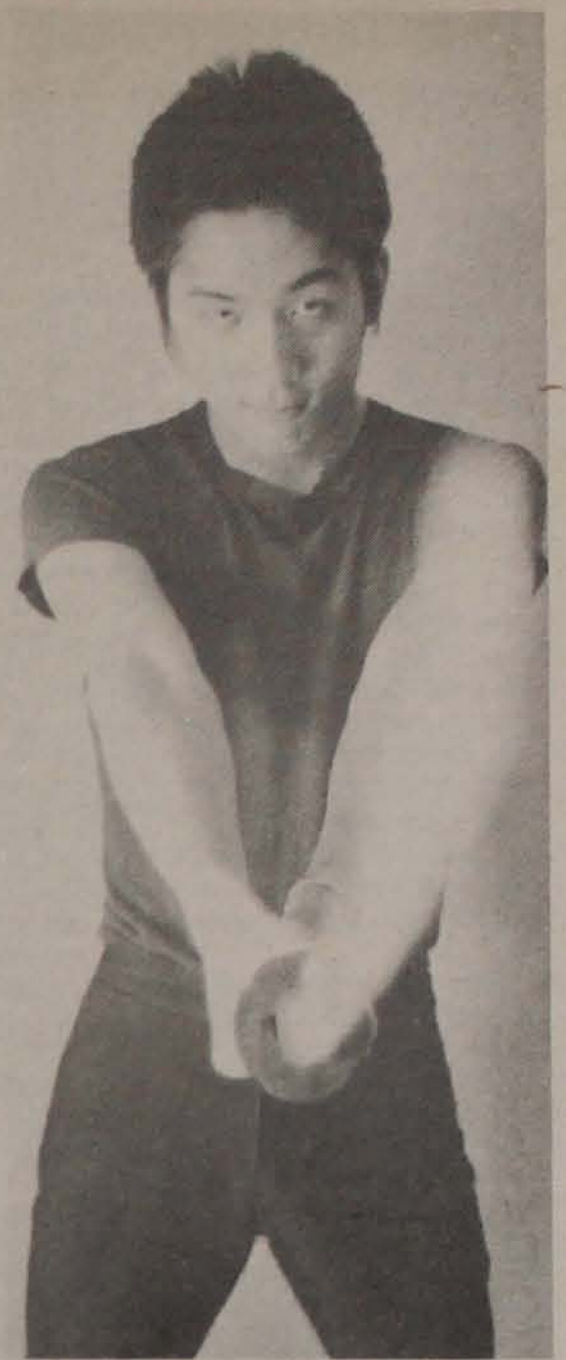
Desmond laughs.

"As long as I 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 Chica-



Desmond Nakano: a Sansei scriptwriter who is producing for Hollywood films.

nos 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".

"I don't relate to that," he admitted. "It's so limited. There are no 'Asian American' writers ... I think you should think in terms of the very best, the highest standard ... regardless if you're black, white, etc."

But for those who are confined due to race, sex or nationality, Nakano noted that this can be inhibiting.

"Minorities and women have had no models to follow. In the past the industry has been elitist. It's also a very risky business ... there's no security in it. Asian Americans, like most people, don't want to take chances."

But Desmond felt he had to take chances.

Why? Was it worth it?

SUCCESS OR FAILURE

"On a private level, I get satisfaction out of being able to do my own work ... on a public level, it's the same as anybody else, being paid for what I like to do, getting recognition ... the best thing is ... getting to the point where I have freedom. I don't have to go out and take a menial job. I don't have to work eight hours and then try to run home and be exhausted and try to write. I'm free! I can do original scripts. I can get paid well enough so that I can eat and not have to worry about survival. That gives me a lot of leeway, and that makes it so that if I succeed or fail, it's my own doing."

Maybe it's a Sansei slip not to mention parents—but the Japanese American milieu is small enough yet where families are known across three generations in the community. Writer Jon Inouye is the son of the Culver City physician Dr. Mitsuo Inouye while Desmond Nakano is the son of Nisei entertainer Gene Nakano.

Togo Tanaka named to L.A. Federal Reserve Bank board

Los Angeles

The Federal Reserve Bank of Los Angeles has 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 community programs.

A trustee of his church, he serves on the board of directors of:

Methodist Hospital of Southern California, American Red Cross, Crippled Children's Society, Boy Scouts of America, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Calif., and the Aca-

He is past division chairperson of the United Way and is a former director 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 board of commissioners and the blue ribbon Citizens Management Review Committee for the L.A. Unified School District.

Prewar English 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, 26, has completed a 16-week training course at the FBI University in Virginia and was assigned in December to San Francisco, one of the 10 major bases of FBI activities in the United States. #

FUJIMOTO

Continued from Front Page

has 22 challengers.

Fujimoto, 51, declared the main issues are "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 Cultural Institute. #

HOSHIDE

Continued from Page 5

for three days.

The only casualties from any balloon were a minister's wife, Elsie Mitchell, and five children from five different families. They had found what they thought was a strange object, pulled on it, and were killed.

(The Rev. Mr. Mitchell received \$5,000 and each child's parents received \$3,000 from the Government as compensation. A monument was erected at the Mitchell Recreation Area, named by the Weyerhaeuser Co. after Mrs. Mitchell in Bly, Ore.)

It was this incident that

prompted the U.S. to lift the blackout on news of the bomb. However, the news ban had already had its effect. The Japanese military leaders didn't think the bombs were reaching the United States. Discouraged, they stopped the project before even half of the bombs they had planned

were launched, thus depriving hungry workers who pasted the balloon panels from their occasional *konnyaku* treat on the job.

Ironically, the balloon bomb's secretary made it: relatively harmless weapon. Or perhaps it was the gods, responding to the *samhara*.



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Calif. Dateliner

Appeal by the Jim Oshitas of Rosemead to replenish 40 pints of blood of the 72 pints required by their late daughter Della who didn't pull through emergency surgery Oct. 30 was made through Sage Methodist Church and the Single Mingles Club. American Red Cross bloodmobile will be stationed at the church, 333 So. Garfield, Monterey Park, between 3 and 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Jan. 17. Della succumbed to injuries sustained in an auto accident involving a drunken driver.

Asian American Studies at San Francisco State will offer six studies on Japanese Americans, it was announced by Jim Okutsu (469-1064, ext 1708). Two new courses cover role of the community press and history of the social and political movements. The concentration camp history class will coordinate a pilgrimage to Manzanar in the spring and camp art will again be exhibited by the art class.

UCLA Asian American Studies Center will conduct a 10-week class on history of the Japanese in the U.S. starting Jan. 9, from 7:30 p.m., at West Los Angeles Holiness Church with Yuji Ichioka, UCLA History Dept. lecturer, as teacher. Admission will be free. For information, call Ron Hirano, 825-2974.

Watercolors by Riverside JACler Bob Meltzer will be shown through January at the 11th annual exhibition at Riverside County Art and Cultural Center, 9401 Oak Glen Rd., Cherry Valley.



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Nobuyuki Nakajima tries on skiing togs at home.

What was the U.S. Occupation of Japan like?

Continued from Page 3

officially violated its stated objective. 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 departments within GHQ.

Japanese, first, reacted with a sigh of relief, for the threat of communism subsided. 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 in Korea. However, for a long time people supported the party and voted for its candidates, whenever they felt it was necessary to protest against the Occupation's policy, for this was the only means of expression.

Personal Freedoms

There was hardly any control of personal freedom, except for the routine interception and censoring of mail. But owning foreign currencies, traveling abroad and engaging in foreign trades, were also forbidden.

The media were under GHQ control. In general, the papers were not allowed to print anything unfavorable to Occupation, such as criticism on the policies or the crimes committed by GIs.

The only paper which defied the control was Red Flag, the official Communist Party paper, which disclosed such scandals as exporting a high quality mochi rice to U.S. while people were still starving.

Resistance Movement

There was absolutely no resistance movement against Occupation; this is not because Japanese accepted it, but they knew that violent resistance would bring violent reprisals. GIs were absolutely safe to go anywhere in Japan day or night.

The Japanese, however, accepted the presence of GIs. The Occupation was just like men in black clothes on the kabuki theater stage. They are not supposed to be there. This traditional ability of Japanese to erase the undesirable from their minds had undoubtedly contributed to the absence of violence against the Occupation personnel.

Urge

Executives 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.

Ex-military officers of any rank were forbidden from becoming political candidates. The so-called Occupation purge was done and never became an issue.

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 old yen and heavy taxation on the properties. Indeed, it was almost confiscation rather than taxation. People were allowed to withdraw only a small amount of the new yen from their savings in the old yen. Salaries were paid 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 left undestroyed. The capital accumulation was nil to start anything.

The often reported Marshall plan-like economic aid to Japan was never substantiated. As a matter of fact, the economic recovery did not start until the beginning of '60s.

Supporting Occupation Forces

An enormous burden was placed on Japan to support the Occupation forces, involving 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 subsistence wage was 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 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 sad 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. Maids, 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. How-

ever, I have tried to shed glimpses of the truth, which was by and large kept unreported. I believe the citizens of the U.S. have the right to know. This may stimulate further inquiry on the Occupation.

Those who never experienced a foreign occupation may like to believe something good comes out of it for the occupied. Such an attitude does not contribute to the friendship between people of two countries.

The government of the U.S., which had never been democratic towards Japanese, proclaimed to teach them democracy. Such was the Occupation tragi-comedy.

Looking back, not as an occupied country's citizen, but as a U.S. citizen, I must praise millions of then-young American GIs who, in spite of the virulent propaganda against Japanese, could see the truth. They have been the great contributors to the ever-lasting friendship between two countries. I sincerely hope that a new era has begun in the relationship between people of the Asia-Pacific and those of Euro-Africa-Atlantic. #

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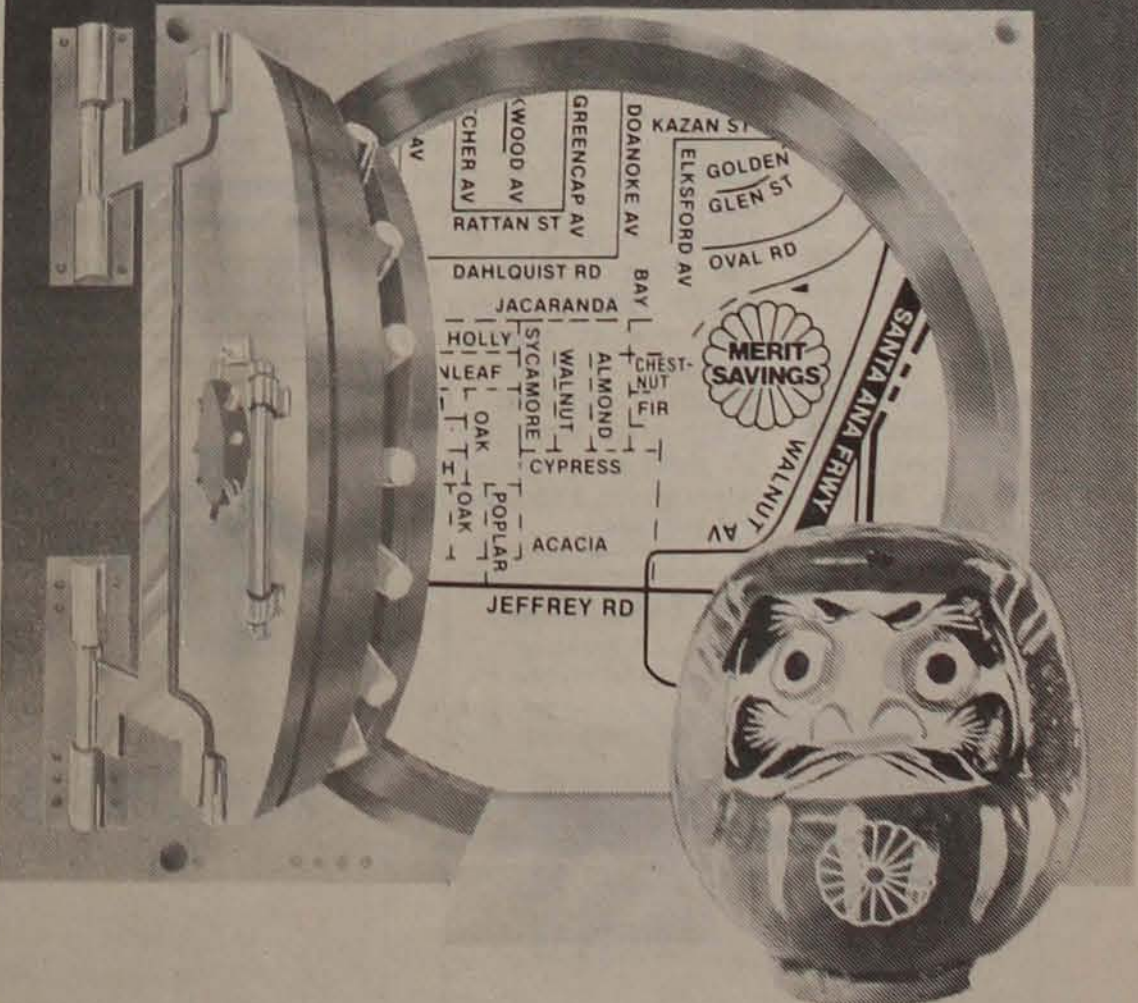
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JACL tours add China, South America

San Francisco

With the diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China by President Carter, this has created greater interest in that country, the JACL Travel Committee chairman Hank 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 returning through Tokyo, individual application and \$500 deposit must be made by Saturday, Feb. 10, with JACL

Travel, National Headquarters.

In addition to the China tour and numerous flights to Japan, an escorted South American tour for JACLers is scheduled for June 23-July 10, an 18-day excursion to Manaus, Brasilia, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Iguacu Falls, Buenos Aires, Lima (optional tour to Cuzco and Machu Picchu). This is a Japan Travel Bureau package.

Total fares, based on current 1978 tariff and subject to change, are \$2,957 plus \$3 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 or write JACL Travel Coordinator at Headquarters (see coupon on page 16).

Highlights of the cities to be visited include:

Kwangchow—South China's major industrial, trading center; about 75 miles up the Pearl River from Hong Kong. Visit the Chinese Export Commodities Fair, Peasant Movement Institute, samples of Canton's famous parks.

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

Visit includes neighboring communities and modern industries such as printing, chemicals and farm products.

Changsha—The provincial capital (about 600 miles northeast from Nanning) and foremost cultural center of Hunan Province, visit here will include the Provincial Museum where the well-preserved body of a woman found by archeologists digging remains of a life at least 2,000 years ago; the Chieh-tsu Pavilion on Orange Island in the middle of the river and Ai-wan Pavilion which overlooks the city from the neighboring foothills.

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 retained many of the symbols of antiquity amidst modern housing, buildings and industrial sites.

Outstanding historical visits include the Imperial Palace, the Great Wall, Ming Tombs, Temple of Heaven, Tien An Men Square, Great Hall of the People. Peking's busiest shopping district is right by the hotel. There is also the antiques district and the largest Friendship Store in China.

1979 JACL Travel Program

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GA-100 FLIGHTS TO JAPAN

Group No.	Depart from:	Dates
1	SAN FRANCISCO San Jose Chapter Flight—Grant Shimizu	April 2 - April 23
*2	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Aki Ohno	April 2 - April 23
*3	LOS ANGELES West L.A. Chapter Flight—George Kanegai	May 7 - May 28
4	LOS ANGELES (Ret. stopover Honolulu) West L.A. Chapter Flight—George Kanegai	June 16 - July 10
*5	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Aki Ohno	June 18 - July 9
6	SAN FRANCISCO National JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	June 18 - July 16
7	LOS ANGELES San Diego Chapter Flight—Mas Hironaka	June 19 - July 17
8	CHICAGO Midwest District Council Flight—Frank Sakamoto	June 24 - July 15
*9	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Flight—Aki Ohno	July 16 - Aug. 6
10	SAN FRANCISCO Nat'l JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	July 30 - Aug. 27
11	SAN FRANCISCO Nat'l JACL Flight—Yuki Fuchigami	Aug. 12 - Sept. 2
*12	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Aki Ohno	Aug. 20 - Sept. 17
13	LOS ANGELES (Ret. stopover Honolulu) West L.A. Chapter Flight—George Kanegai	Sept. 29 - Oct. 23
14	CHICAGO Midwest District Council Flight—Frank Sakamoto	Sept. 30 - Oct. 21
*15	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Akira Ohno	Oct. 1 - Oct. 22
16	LOS ANGELES San Diego Chapter Flight—Mas Hironaka	Oct. 2 - Oct. 23
17	SAN FRANCISCO Sacramento Chapter Flight—Tom Okubo	Oct. 2 - Oct. 23
18	LOS ANGELES Downtown L.A. Chapter Flight—Aki Ohno	Oct. 16 - Nov. 6
19	SAN FRANCISCO San Jose Chapter Flight—Grant Shimizu	Oct. 17 - Nov. 7

* DEPARTURE DATE may vary by a few days.

The GA-100 fare round trip from Los Angeles or San Francisco is \$564, and includes JACL administrative fee and airport departure tax. Apply through JACL-authorized Retail Travel Agent. (Look for listing in PC next week.)

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Air fare (effective Aug. 1, 1978) includes round trip, \$3 airport departure tax and non-refundable \$20 administrative fee. Adult & child seats same price on any flight; infants 2 years old, 10% of applicable regular fee. Charter price includes round trip airfare, tax, JACL administrative fee and may vary depending on number of passengers. ALL FARES, DATES, TIMES SUBJECT TO CHANGE. If there are any questions regarding the National JACL Travel Committee policies or decisions, write or call: Nat'l JACL Hq., 1765 Sutter, San Francisco, Ca 94115, 415-921-5225.

Information Coupon

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Mother pleads innocent in death of 3-yr.-old son

Oakland, Ca.

Kayoko Powdrill, accused of killing her three-year-old son by binding him and taping his mouth shut, pleading innocent in the Alameda County superior court Dec. 5 to charges of involuntary manslaughter.

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

She told police and court-appointed psychiatrists that her son, Kevin, was alive after he was discovered dead Sept. 25 at the family home near San Leandro. "I don't do nothing bad," she said. "He'll come back."

Her husband, Gary, found the lad in his home with his hands and feet tied with wire and his mouth

taped shut, police said.

The coroner's office said the boy died of suffocation, dehydration, injuries inflicted by a blunt instrument and cardio-respiratory failure.

In broken English, Mrs. Powdrill told the psychiatrists she had thought it better to tie up the child than to spank him, court records indicated. She also said she had to talk with God before agreeing to be

questioned by police after her arrest. Deputies said she had little contact with anyone besides her husband and the child.

KUMAGAI

Continued from Front Page

National Institutes of Health advisory council on health research facilities (1970-74), and many academic committees at both Utah and Davis

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 had been barred from landing at Malaysia) and 4,375 Cambodians.

Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell told the House Judiciary Committee Nov. 27 they would be in addition to 25,000 Indochinese he 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

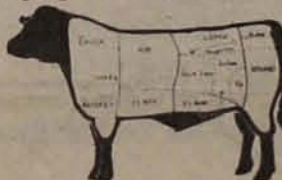
or not granted permanent settlement by any country.

The U.S., thus far, has admitted 175,000 since 1975.

In Bethesda, Md., a group of Chinese American professionals organized an ad hoc committee for Vietnamese refugees Dec. 27 to petition Congress for help. Many of the estimated 6,000 Chinese American residents in Montgomery County were refugees who had fled the civil war of the 1940s, according to Kung Lee Wang, a Bureau of Mines official. Herman Yeh, research chemist at National Institutes of Health, organized the group after watching on TV news an overcrowded boat capsize, killing nearly 800 refugees.



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