MEMORIAL DAY—In memory of Asian Americans who sacrificed their lives in defense of the United States, a National JACL wreath is laid at the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery on May 6 by Rep. Robert T. Matsui, escorted by Midshipman David Yoshida (in white). Standing at left as honorary escorts are Dr. Clifford Uyeda, national JACL president; and Hideki Hamamoto, president, Washington, D.C. JACL. The annual presentation of the JACL wreath during Memorial Day services with those of the President of the United States, national military, veteran and patriotic organizations began in 1946.

Poor bilingual compliance due to desegregation

Washington

Desegregation of this nation's public schools and the bilingual education goals of its Asian and Pacific American communities can be achieved in harmony, reports the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights (CCR).

Conflicts between the two are unnecessary and resolveable, it says in its latest education study, "Desegregation of the Nation's Public Schools: A Status Report," released recently, which focuses on Asian Americans, the courts, Congress, and the Federal executive branch of government.

It cites the common objective of "equality and educational opportunity." The report comments that minority group educators, including Asian and Pacific Americans, are generally "disenfranchised" with Federal efforts to monitor and enforce those regulations relating to bilingual education in spite of indications that many school districts are not in compliance with Federal guidelines.

It points out that 46 percent of the country's minority pupils—almost 4.9 million—still attend schools in at least moderately segregated districts.

Language minority groups support desegregation, it adds, providing there is an accommodation for bilingual education programs.

(The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in January 1974, Lau v. Nicholas, that the San Francisco school system violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964 by not providing English language instruction or offering other adequate instructional procedures to 1,800 students of Chinese ancestry who did not speak English.)

Following passage of the Bilingual Education Act of 1968, Federal funding for bilingual education programs has grown from an original $7.5 million in 1969 to $150 million for fiscal year 1979.

The CCR desegregation update looks at 47 communities nationally. Nine-tenths of the schools are 25 percent or greater Asian and Pacific American student population.

They include (with percentages of Asian and Pacific American students in parentheses):
- Seattle, Wa. (9.7%); San Diego. Ca. (6.3%); Los Angeles, Ca. (5.8%); New York, N.Y. (3.3%); Long Beach, Ca. (3.2%); Tacoma, Wash. (3.2%); Fairfax County (Fairfax, Va.); Anchorage, Alaska (2.5%); Providence, R.I. (2.9%); Chicago, Il. (1.6%); Clark County (Las Vegas), Nev. (1.6%); Springfield, Colo. (1.5%); Denver, Colo. (1.5%); Des Moines, Iowa (1.3%); Minneapolis, Minn. (1.3%); Kansas City, Mo. (1.0%); Ogden, Utah (1.0%); and Oklahoma City, Ok. (1.0%)

"The role of bilingual education within the context of desegregating school districts is a devil's advocate of the enforcement effort" of HEW, the report

Vietnamese in Texas cling to culture

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

Dallas, Tex.

In order to retain some of the Vietnamese traditions in the land of football, TV and Big Macs, families at Grand Prairie (near the Gyo Obata-designed airport) have converted a former barbecue restaurant to a Buddhist temple where Vietnamese students are tutored in their language.

When the refugees first came four years ago, children were 3 or 4 today. They are quickly being "Americanized," as their parents struggle to learn English, they battle to make sure their children remember Vietnamese.

Their child's house is filled with paintbrushes and paper, "Buddha was a vegetarian, but he was tolerant," they say.

Unlike refugees in New Orleans and other cities where Indo-Chinese are concentrated in one or two residential areas, Dallas refugees are spread out, "because the jobs are scattered," Continued on Next Page

New Yorkers discuss own plan for Day of Remembrance

(Right of frame)

New York

Steps to support redress and a "Day of Remembrance" for Japanese Americans who were interned during World War II were discussed during a meeting of the Pacific American Student Union at the University of the Pacific. An appeal for "justice and healing" was made.

Mayre Noda of Meriden, N.H., who spoke at the meeting, said she had been a member of the opponent of the "internment" of Japanese Americans.

"Buddha was a vegetarian, but he was tolerant," they say.

Unlike refugees in New Orleans and other cities where Indo-Chinese are concentrated in one or two residential areas, Dallas refugees are spread out, "because the jobs are scattered," Continued on Next Page

Notes

Many minority group educators and leaders complained that the monitoring and evaluation conducted by HEW's Office for Civil Rights "do not adequately take into account the educational needs of language minority students" and that "the Federal Government will tolerate minimal compliance with the Lau remedies, which allow broad
San Francisco
The Sumitomo Bank of California, 114 Weller St., is a Diamond Club member in the history of the Japanese American Community League (JACL).

At a ceremony held on April 18 at the San Francisco Main Office of the Sumitomo Bank of California, Al H. Nobuyuki, presi­
tu, president and chief execu­tive officer, presented a check for $1,000 to National JACL President Dr. Clifford Uyeda. Also present at the ceremony was John Sato.

Steven Dui, chairman of the JACL 1000 Club-Kurt Nobuyuki National JACL Executive Direc­tor for the Salt Lake City in­terboro office, presented a cerem­ony were:

2-Pacific Citizen which for many years has sup­ported local activities in the corporate club membership structure are the Silver and Diamond Club member in the history of the Japanese American Community League (JACL).

The JACL Diamond Club membership is limited to firms that are classified under the corporate branch of commercial general insurance, according to the National JACL Convention held in Salt Lake City in 1978. The other two classifications of the corporate 1000 club structure are the Silver and Golden.

Items
Visual Communications, producer of a feature-length documentary on Japanese Americans under a HEW Office of Education grant, re­ceived a letter of recommendation from Dr. David Berkman, director of the HEW-Office of Education special projects, after mak­ing his on-site visit of VC in Little Tokyo. This is the finest film I've seen in the six years I've been at the Office of Education,” Berkman said of the pilot segment of “Hito Hata: Raise a flag!”

Beginning June 3, the Fifth Street Studio Theater in Los Angeles will have major poets reading original works in their native language on Sunday afternoons. To participate, poets should contact George Petrarca, 383-7117.

Harry Bridges, president emeritus of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, will speak at Pine United Methodist Church in Detroit May 25, 8 p.m.

The Asian Community Library, 309 S. San Pedro St., Los Angeles 90013, in cooperation with the Los Angeles Public Library, will show “Hidden Fortress,” a classic Japanese War movie, along with “Tangram,” for children, on May 26, 12-2 p.m.

Sumitomo Bank of Calif­ornia opened its new San Fran­cisco branch on March 16 with appropriate fanfare. Opening day festivi­ties will take place Saturday, May 25, with Richard Tsutakawa, v.p. and manager. An upstairs community-use hospitality room will be available.

REFUGEES
Continued from Front Page

“We sincerely appreciate the fact that the Sumitomo Bank of California approach­ed us and expressed their interest and willingness to join the restoration efforts,” said 1000 Club Chairman Dr. Nobuyuki. “We are pleased that other members of the cor­porate community will join in a spirit of cooperation to fulfill the entire JACL organiza­tion.”

and differing interpreta­tion, says.

Poor competence persist­ed in mid-1978, it added, because school districts still were not properly identifying students who needed bilingual educa­tion.

It also notes that de­segregation actions by many school districts are felt to have had a negative im­pact on bilingual programs because the districts did not take into account sufficient. But problems are strictly administrative and can be resolved at that level, it suggested. “While the Supreme Court of the United States holds fast to established constitutional principles that mandate school deseg­regation,” it notes in an ac­companying letter to the President and Congress, “the Congress has taken steps that severely impede the ability of (HEW) to enforce the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

President Carter should designate a single high official “to coordinate all the activities and authorities of the executive branch to bring about a vigorous and effective en­forcement of the constitutional mandate to desegre­gate elementary and sec­ondary schools,” it recom­mends.

Deaths

Dr. Yokoyama Abe, 66, of San Bernadino, died May 16 from cancer. He was a member of the Rotary Club, Riverside, and was a school teacher in San Bernardino-chikawa Sister City Program. He is survived by Mrs. Choyco, a Kin­ichi, Paul, Mr. Yasahashi and Ta­kao (Japan) and sons Fumi Shum­bo and Yone Sato.

Sadako Kimoto, 80, of Detroit, died April 23. A native of WAD­ville, she was re­settled in Detroit in 1965, was employed by Gen­eral Tire Co. He chaired the Detroit JACL for two terms and was the chapter's JACLer of the Year.

Fred Hideo Koga, 46, of Mon­tery Park, Ca., died May 4. A graduate of the University of California at Berkeley, he worked for General Electric and was a member of Boy Scout Troop 329, Brightwood School, active with CVC, taught additional at Paramount High School, School Social Services, and Masako, a mathew, Warren, Dr. El­lil, Dr. Robert, J Frank and Fran­ces Shobs, gmt Mitsue Yoshino (Alameda). Among his nine children are two well­ known JACLers John Yoshino, Washington, D.C., and Ruby Schar, New York.

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N.Y. holds meet on Asian women

Women Working Togeth­er" was the theme of the first conference here on Asian American women held May 12 at Better Chintan Project and timed to coin­cide with Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week.

A coalition of organiza­tions including the New York JACL sponsored the workshop. The Morita Dance Co. performed, poets from the homeless Water Heaters, and Filipino martial art demons were shown, and a slide show and a number of topics were aired.

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Seattle challenges on Redress

By MARTIN MATSUAMURA

The National Committee for Redress on March 3, 1979, voted 4 to 2 to support "the concept of a Congressional Commission to the exclusion of any other redress plan." Such a commission would determine the extent of the injuries sustained by persons of Japanese ancestry in our internment and whether those injuries should be addressed by a Board of Governors for our chapter at a recent meeting voted unanimously for a call for reconsideration because of the following reasons:

1. We feel that the so-called "Commission" approach is in direct violation of the letter and spirit of the National Council's Salt Lake City mandate. The main points of the mandate included eligibility, individual payments and the broadest possible coverage.

2. A primary concern for speedily passage of a redress bill was that the Senate, who lost the most because of the concentration camps, be the ones to benefit. In the five to ten years it will probably take the Congress to establish itself, hold hearings, publish its findings, and recommend a bill for passage, a number of Senators will be gone. The decision for a Commission is, in effect, a request for justice to the Senate. A case in point is the Commission for Reparations to Japanese-American Witnesses Act, which has not passed after many years. Like the Israeli, the number of Japanese nates decreases year by year.

3. The "educational benefits" generated by the Commission holds its hearings in cities with significant Japanese American populations will not be as favorable as the process. What lies before a Commission, by definition, solicits testimony half for and half against the issue. A Commission will serve to mobilize even more vocal opponents to the redress movement. In short, it is possible that the views claiming that the camps were for our protection, that they were not concentration camps at all, will no doubt gain the media's attention. We have already seen in the passage of the Hungarian American Newt Act how well a valid organization can subvert a well-run political and media campaign, which Japanese Americans themselves control.

4. The belief that the Commission's findings would have the credibility of a non-existent "fact" or "proof" is a naive extension from the war. depreciation and national住了ness is a profound flaw in his argument. Professor Robert Jackson, 'dissenting' the government. In so doing, planting American citizens. The Korematsu decision to pursue a commission legislation adheres to the National Council mandate.

5. The basic warrants of the Salt Lake City mandate are (1) that we should seek $25,000 per individual affected by Executive Order 9066; (2) that eligibility be extended to: (a) those that Japanese and Central and South America be included among those eligible for redress; and (3) that, in addition to individual payments, a trust fund be established and placed under the control of a National Council's Salt Lake City mandate because the country to be restored would have been restored.

Nikkei commission. What should be kept in mind is that these warrants are still the ultimate goals of Redress. We are seeking to establish a commission so that Congress will be forced to address itself to the constitutional question of the Evacuation and to determine whether the eventual loss of constitutional guarantees warrants some type of restitution as a form of compensation.

Once these determinations have been made we will submit legislation which will ask for those things mandated by the National Council. In other words, we have chosen to take a two-step approach in seeking those warrants, based on what we determined to be the most feasible method of achieving success ultimately in our campaign.

The Redress Committee chose to take the commission approach because, in the climate of today's Congress, an appropriations bill such as we would submit would virtually stand no chance of succeeding. It is highly unlikely that such a bill would ever reach a hearing stage in a subcommittee, and we would lose the battle before we could even put up a fight.

With a commission approach, we are taking a two-step approach to our final goals. First of all, we want Congress to determine whether the Evacuation was constitutional, we want Congress to make a determination on the four Nisei cases, and we want Congress to do this in light of the evidence available today and based on hearings which will be held wherever there exists major populations of Japanese Americans. We feel confident that we can argue our case effectively and successfully, despite whatever opposition voice is present.

Secondly, the commission, and therefore Congress, will be asked to determine to what extent the gross violations experienced by Japanese Americans warrant some form of restitution by the government. In so doing, we are not demanding money per se, but in effect we will be presenting an argument for compensation.

The Commission Approach

SEMINATIC NONSENSE OR THOUGHT PROVOCATION:

Rest of Nation gains when Hayakawa focus wrong

It is an ill wind that blows to one's own good. It blows from the south; sometimes from the north. Was it from the west, it could be from the east! Let's harness the ill wind! Where does this I wind go? Have you noticed how I mind playing tricks again?

-- MASAHI SUMIDA

A poem like "Haiku" can be thought-provoking. A Zen koan is a seemingly unanswerable question--the thought processes. Each requires "fine tuning" to reveal any sense. Implications of the poem, the haiku, are self-revealing, not to be artificialized.

The thought process, no answer, is all important. Enthusiasm is known. It is said, "One who says really doesn't know, and one who knows really can't say!" Then how can one really know?

"Semantic-nonsense"-- statements or answers which are not true.

"Fine-tuning" How purported truths are shown to have many gaps.

John F. Kennedy stated at Yale in 1962: "For the great energy of truth is very often in opposition to the popularly committed and fashionable, but the most persistent persuasive and realistic."

"Too often we hold fast to cliches of our own bequest. We subject all facts to a prefabricated set of interpretations. We employ "logic" without the discomfort of thought."

In the political process

ATTENTION!

To All Former Inmates of Block 23, Canal Camp, Gila River Relocation Ctr, Rivers, Ariz.

A 27th year reunion of block inmates is planned for Saturday, Aug. 25, 1979, in Fresno, Ca., at the Sheraton Inn. If you read this notice and were a former member of Block 23, please send your name and new address to:

Block Reunion Comittee
1528 Mill St., Selma, Ca. 93662

The BLOCKHEAD COMMITTEE

REDDRESS PHASE TWO: John Tateishi

The Commission Approach

Is it an ill wind that blows to one's own good. It blows from the south; sometimes from the north. Was it from the west, it could be from the east! Let's harness the ill wind! Where does this I wind go? Have you noticed how I mind playing tricks again?

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There are many gaps in its thinking. In economics there are many unknown factors. When economic matters become political concerns, political principles, economic policies and principles legal principle. The question of free passes for principle usually is clouded by "self-preservation" and "economic survival."

It was Walter Lipman who said, "All principles are nothing more than the rationalization of special interests."

The reader or listener should look for gaps in any "fine tuning" on these gaps and reflecting on the offered answers is a process of "fine tuning" on these gaps and searching for the different possibilities from different points of reference is a mental process leading to understanding.

Semantic-nonsense like the Zen Koan is a useful learning tool but "fine tuning" process is the "fine tuning" process can be productive.

Professor Robert Jackson as a Senator and Semanticist is pointing out "gaps" in today's thinking processes. Whether in business, education, politics, foreign affairs, he has his own reasons to address the principles of civil rights and the Constitution. Most of the time, not uncommonly his own. Many of the statements made in redress "tuning" are semantic-non-sense "triggering" all kinds of wrong reactions and "negative", depending upon the reader's or listener's point of reference.

Hayakawa by design or accident is actually doing a fine tuning in our country by causing the country to reflect and examine or fine-tune many of the things that we do today from many different points of reference. Not just the dualism of right and wrong alone.

Whether a Japanese classic novel, "Rashomon," the frailties of human perception and the reason were reversed. Each person gave a rational story. Each story revealed a different motivation of the person and the fundamental flaw in his character. Each story was "colored" with greed, fear, jealousy, vindictiveness, power, or control.

Hayakawa has taken a stand on the question of "suspension" of civil rights under cover of "National Security." We ask: does the National Security of Nikkei commission. What should be kept in mind is that these warrants are still the ultimate goals of Redress. We are seeking to establish a commission so that Congress will be forced to address itself to the constitutional question of the Evacuation and to determine whether the eventual loss of constitutional guarantees warrants some type of restitution as a form of compensation.

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MEMBER FSLI

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DR. CLIFFORD UYEDA, NATIONAL JACL PRESIDENT
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PRESIDENT’S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

Alaska

Bill Muratsuni’s column on Alaska brought back floods of memories. During the 1960s I, too, spent the summers in the coastal communities. We all lived in bunk houses. The food was monotonous—salmon three times a day. We were hired through the Issei labor contractors in Seattle. They were impressive in those days—immaculately dressed, doll-size rings, chauffeured cars and bodyguards.

I had an occasion to interview one of them a few years back. Of course, he didn’t want to talk about the experience. He and his staff illustrated their total lack of understanding of the issue.

We insist that the issue is not a question of money, but a question of viability and survival of two people. The Bill of Rights and the Constitution guarantee the protection of individual rights regardless of race. The persons of Japanese ancestry were evicted from the west coast without any form of due process. We are questioning the right of the government to abrogate, under any condition, the guarantees of the Constitution.

In other words, are the guarantees of the individual welfare of all people at all times in this country, or are they conditional guarantees which can be suspended at any time according to a given situation or the whims of hormone?

By citing hysteria and panic on the west coast after Iwo Jima and Okinawa, the American citizens of Japanese ancestry have absolute right to defend their homes and property by the use of arms, just as the American citizens who are sons of American ancestry defend their homes and property by the use of arms.

Hayakawa stated by his and his lack of understanding of the re­dress issue. During a press conference called by a community­based organization from Seattle calling itself "Days of Remembrance," he announced the Washington Post ad— the response from Hayakawa’s office (in Los Angeles) was “after all, the Japanese did bomb Pearl Harbor.”

American citizens of Japanese ancestry had absolute right to defend their homes and property by the use of arms. It was then pointed out that Hayakawa is just as irresponsible as the Negros who incited and trained the Negroes to go. If the concentration camps in which we were detained were indeed for our own protection, why were they held in barbed wire compounds with armed guards who were instructed to shoot any person attempting to leave the camp? And why were the spots directed inside the camps?

And why indeed were only persons of Japanese ancestry selected for concentration camp and internment? In answer to this question: Hayakawa states that it was to protect the loyalty of Japanese Americans to the United States. For the United States to deport, deport, deport, or not to deport, to place these young men and women just as they wouldn’t have placed the camps. Many of these people had red blood on their hands in the west, such as USC, UCLA, Stanford, Berkeley, Caltech, a great many, many, college education was cut short, careers ended and for those who came back from the camps, despite our present status in the society, did not have the opportunity to succeed.

If we achieved a degree of success today, it is because we have been able to overcome the bastions of the past. But our achievements today have nothing to do at all with the question of rectifying a past injustice, Succes­s in our career and pro­fessional life is not a question of any way redress a past wrong. To say so, as Hayakawa does is to be, “ridiculous and absurd”.

Efforts of the JACL and other Japanese American community to seek redress for the experience of 1942, is not to be considered as a "re­placement hustle" of minorities. It is manifested from our very future to help insure no group of people ever experiences what we did in 1942, and our sentiments of duty in strengthening the foundations of American democracy as the best hope of mankind. It is predicated on our belief that America lives up to its promises.

—JOHN TATEISHI, Chairperson National JACL, Redress Committee

So that America lives up to its promises

YE EDITOR’S DESK: Harry K. Honda

Gasoline Crunch in Southland

Aside from personal stories that every member of the JACL has, the gasoline crunch— and from the promi­nence of the crisis has attained in the media—radio, especially through the those on the local all-news stations, it is evident that our lifestyles as volunteers in the JACL vineyards are due for a change.

That can mean we have to change our approach to the board item at the National JACL Board meeting coming up June 1-3 a drastic realignment of district councils based upon how far delegations are willing to drive or travel to our conference or if by establishing sub-district councils to thrash out problems and hand out JACL.

For instance, JACLers in San Diego will think twice about driving to Los Angeles for a JACL meeting—a round trip total of 270 miles. Likewise between Salinas Valley and San Franc­isco—Santa Barbara and Orange County … And it’s a 350-mile round trip between Portland and Seattle, if the board item is important enough.

The gas crisis in California which led to the prospect of a
gasoline station drivers’ weekend shutdown for May 17-20 may reflect the panic of the days for the days of the Vietnam War. The first day of the shutdown is cor­responding to the first weekend in June … The Days of Remem­brance pilgrimage from Los Angeles to Pomona via Santa Clarita to the historic Japanese American Center (75-800 E. Harvard) and the Army can come up with the trucks, a la 1942, and transport the 1979 pilgrims— will be able to teach the most realistic lessons than the hard way. To worry about … The Tule Lake Pilgrimage this weekend (May 26-28) from San Francisco-Sacramento is still "on." In Texas they say: “Give a guy enough rope and he'll hang himself.” The Tule Lake Pilgrimage will not be "on," because many won't need gas is going to be a white elephant.

Tone of this column has been governed by the amount of gas that has been allowed to go past the JACL headquarters, just as people who ask aren’t disappointed.

1942—First anti-alien law was passed in the United States area; involves Yeto-Setsuko, a woman who was to buy 72-acre farm in the Los Altos area; the farm never went over to her name. She was later found dead in the backyard in Tokyo on Mar. 24, 1942.

1969—Elegantly termed by Casper, impressionable youth will never consent to permit return of Ni­cola Tescani to come again.
Pending Items

WASHINGTON

"Yellow Peril"—Time for filing opposition to the granting of trademark rights to the applicant of "Yellow Peril" has been extended for 60 days (July 18). Members or persons who are able to produce documentation on the public use of the term in a racist, anti-Chinese manner are urged to submit them to the Washington JACL office as soon as possible.

PL 95-507 (Addabbo Bill)

The JACL is in full support of the national Asian American opposition to the proposed exclusion of the Office of the Federal Procurement of Asian Americans as a defined minority under the Small Business Administration procurement contract.

A delegation of Asian Americans, headed by Harold Yee and Wilson Chang of Asians, Inc., of San Francisco, as well as representatives of OCA, PAC, and the congressional liaison, is now at the White House and at the State Department, Congressmen, Nisei, Matsui, J. Burton, P. Burton, Dixon, and others met at the White House.

and other Washington offices to encourage opposition to the proposed regulation.

JACL feels the precedent set by the exclusion of Asian Americans under the SBA regulation set into motion the belief that white House registration policy makers that Asian Americans are not a minority group.

JACL will continue to lobby against the certification of the regulation to the exclusion of Asian Americans as a minority is deleted from the SBA regulation.

SUMIDA

Continued from Page 2

SUMIDA

Continued from Page 3

SEATTLE

VRA, sociologists, and our own scholars. We must not let Congress, through a Commission, to dictate that which it believes is in our best interests, as it did in 1942, and again in the Equal Employment Act of 1948. We must not let the court through a "fine tune" on the what has come to be known as one of America's "political realities". Each principal in the drama over a period of time has come for what it represents and reason.

8. Allowing citizens to vote is not the answer. We must have a "fine tune" on the what has come to be known as one of America's "political realities". Each principal in the drama over a period of time has come for what it represents and reason.

9. The "political realities" is a way of life that has been the drive for redress, and the responsibility of responding for answers. We must not lose sight of what we have accomplished and the responsibility of responding for answers. We must not lose sight of what we have accomplished and the responsibility of responding for answers.

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST DISTRICT COUNCIL:

commission concept for redress hit

**Special (to The Pacific Citizen)**

**East Los Angeles**

FOUR CANDIDATES UP FOR MISS EAST LA.

Four candidates will vie for the title of Miss East Los Angeles at the JACL Emerald Ball, held at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Monica. They are:

Maiko Hori, daughter of M/M Hori Hori, Monterey Park; M/M Masao and Kazuyo Monobe, Monterey Park; M/M Sadao and Hisako Nishizaki, Los Angeles; and M/M Setsuji and Irene Monobe, Los Angeles.

**Garden Valley**

JUNE CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Garden Valley JACL’s calendar for June starts with a queen coronation festivities at the Garden Valley Japanese Cultural Institute on June 3. The queen candidates were introduced May 12 at a queen’s tea held at Shibuya Garden on the Peary Jr. High campus.

Gardena plans to renew its contract with the Pacific Northwest District JACL. The local chapter committee members include Norman Hata, George Yoshino, and Mas Odoi. Training sessions have been held weekly as preparation for Gardena High during May.

Chapters will handle the coffee and cold drink booth at the Garden Valley JCI carnival June 23-24. Volunteers will be needed to help with construction of the booths and serving refreshments during 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., Saturday, June 30 to Sunday, July 1. Karl Nobuyuki is returning “home to Gardena” to speak on Redress Committee’s plan for restitution June 27 at the Nisei Awareness Seminar, meeting the fourth Wednesdays of each month at JCI. He was a local member who sought opening to before being appointed national JACL executive director in 1977.

**Las Vegas**

MEMBERS RECALL CAL-VET EXPERIENCES

Five Las Vegas JACL members recalled their evacuation experience during a meeting at the Osaka Restaurant. It was a way of relating to many members, especially for those who were born after the war or who have come from Japan, and it brought up American heritage that has been seldom discussed in first-person style.

Speakers were Lillian Morigino and Joe Fujimoto (Gila River Camp), George S. (Manzanar), Rhee Fujimoto (Tule Lake), and Sam Nakamura (Manzanar).

Special guests were Judge and Mrs. Carl Christiansen, who were presented a token of appreciation for their past involvement, interest, and support.

Meanwhile, May 31 is the deadline for chapter scholarships. Ondo practice is continuing every Wednesday, 8 p.m., until June 20, at the South Clubhouse at Heritage Square for the International Festival.

**New York**

CITY LIGHTS TO SHINE AT SUNDOWN DINNER-DANCE

Nisei and Sansei are expected to crowd into the Corinthian Ballroom at the Gables Inn in Westbury, Long Island, June 28, for a lively evening of dining, dancing, and entertainment. After dinner, the program will feature a Mini Release, a Sansei offering of the Nisei “swing era” while the Nisei will present the “ boasted” Genji style “City Lights” that will set the mood for an evening of ballroom and disco dancing.

For information call: R.J. Watase (212) 773-3617; Ruby Scharer, pres., 742-5443.

**LAKESIDE**

CHARGE PULSE & CALENDAR

CHAPTER PULSE & CALENDAR

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**LAKESIDE**

TULKEE YOKO

A NOVEL BY

EDWARD MIYAKAWA

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KOHACHIRO SUGIMOTO
Chicago testimonial planned

Kohachiro Sugimoto, publisher of the Chicago Shimbun, will be honored at a testimonial banquet June 2 at the Marriott Motor Hotel.

One of the original founders of the Chicago Resisters Committee, which would become the Japanese American Service Committee, had been a member of the board of directors of the JACL's Anti-Discrimination Committee, which raised substantial money for the committee.

He was born in Hamatsu, Shizuoka, and arrived in San Francisco in 1915 to teach at Kimono Gakuen. After four-and-a-half years, Sugimoto worked for the North American Mercantile Co. until Evacuation in 1942 Meanwhile, he had married Sono Terada in 1922, and they had a daughter, Fujiko.

During the war, the family was incarcerated at Tule Lake and Heart Mountain. After relocating to Chicago in 1943, Sugimoto first worked for the North American Mercantile Co. until Evacuation in 1942 Meanwhile, he had married Sono Terada in 1922, and they had a daughter, Fujiko.

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Nikkei families focus of W.L.A. workshops

Los Angeles

Tuesday workshops on the Japanese American family will begin from May 24, 7:30-9:30 p.m. The first four sessions will be at WLA Methodist Church, and the last two at the WLA Buddhist Church.

The series explores the history, present and future of Nikkei families. Common stressors tend to disrupt the family unit and ways to deal effectively with them. The workshops were successful when presented in Gardena in March and April.

Co-sponsored by the Asian American Drug Abuse Program and the two churches, the social group is free. To register, call: Lelie Kim or Dick Osami, 293-6284, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.

San Francisco date
Joe Harrington, author of "Yancy Samurai," will be guest speaker at the MIS of No. 8, Fourth Class. The series will be held every July at the San Francisco Miyako Hotel.

AADAP poster contest

Los Angeles

"Drug Abuse Prevention in the Pacific/Asian Community" is the theme for the Asian American Drug Abuse Prevention Program's third annual Poster Contest. The rules are for the 13-and-over category, and $50 for children 12 and under. Entries must be submitted before June 8, and must not be smaller than 8½" by 11" or larger than 2' by 3'. Name, age, address must be on the back of each entry (telephone number is optional), which becomes property of AADAP.

Winners will be selected by the staff at AADAP, and results will be released in July. Call Kim Dao for more information.
YANKEE SAMURAI © by Joseph D. Harrington, 1979

CHAPTER 15

Vic Nishijima found himself on Ie Shima, although he had not been scheduled to go there. Jeeps, ambulances, and ambulances had been blown to bits by the 500-pound aerial bombs that studded the airstrip, the bombs having been low enough to be land mines. Metal detectors were brought for warily. All this time Vic was trying to talk Okinawans out of the trance. Vic expected a small, elderly fellow. Two other Grs, returned to his feet and shouted, “Ko-chi kinosai!” (“Come here!”) waving them toward him. As he did, he was shot. It was never determined whether an enemy sniper or a sleeping and frightened buddy got Shibata killed, before someone shot him.

As he came over a dune, machine gun bullets whizzed past him, and he dived into a ditch. Minutes later, word was passed down the ditch that Ernie Pyle had just been killed. He’d been in the same line of fire of an enemy gunner who’d let almost an entire battalion pass, before opening up. The burst that missed Vic missed everyone, but Pyle stuck his head up too soon, and the second fusillade got him. Nishijima, who’d finally made it safely to battalion headquarters, where he realized that it was war—war for the one of the Southern end of the island of Okinawa proved fairly easy, but that was because Gen. Mitsuru Ushijima had planned it that way. He had let Americans get ashore without much opposition, then took a toll of them once crawled out into Japanese artillery was served in on targets one inch of the island. One deadly weapon the supposedly intimidating enemy had was its anti-aircraft fire. It had a low muzzle velocity, but followed by its nose, Japanese artillery experts had made it become an armor penetrating weapon, at least into Japanese tanks as though they were paper. Nishijima told the author. He spent all of one morning in a shell-ripped yard, waiting for an interrogator

The 77th linguist didn’t even feel like answering. Nishijima was on Ie Shima about a week. He once got smacked around, but not in the face. He was bad read surrender leaflets to wait for a ride back. He’d been written up by Le Fesmegan of the North American Newspaper Alliance for the Seattle Times because of what he’d accomplished on Saipan. The last line in Fesmegan’s story read, “He was moribund, but if Uchida was posthumously.

Given his choice of which wave he’d go in with, Kubo said the first, and was much admired for his bravery. However, Kubo claims, “I wasn’t stupid. I saw that the first waves weren’t getting hit too badly.” The 27th landed on the seventh day of the invasion. Kubo had been able to scan intelligence and casualty reports before that. Besides, Kubo had come up from Espiritu Santo in the New Hebrides with the 27th, “and my fellow troops were pretty raw. They’d only had eight weeks of training.” They were reinforcements for men who died in Saipan. Kubo was taking no chances. He had heard or read somewhere that “Brave men get less brave with each battle.”

The enemy’s advance was held up for many days,” said Richard Moritsugu of the 27th. “When the first enemy line started to crumble, the second was much easier.” Moritsugu, Jack Hirotsu, Tim Ohta, and William Nuno spent most of the campaign talking Okinawan civilians out of caves and burial chambers. Dick Kishine and Frank Mori, found themselves frightened. Some caves were closed because infantry, their casualties mounting, didn’t feel safe in leaving anyone behind them.

Larry Saito and Kishine had worked hard to master the differences between Okinawan and the Japanese spoken in other provinces, but a Caucasian infantryman had no such tool for differentiating between Okinawans and others. Many civil- lied died because of this, Shigehiro To noted.

It gave certain Hawaii Ni­seis pause for thought, compli­ment and importance to assist in this campaign of theirs. They would send themselves. Back home, while growing up, they’d had to endure a certain degree of discrimi­nation right in the Japanese communities. Just as nearly every New Englander in the twenties and thirties (as well as those serving together during the war) considered everyone from Kentucky and Georgia an insidious “cotton-clopper,” basing much of his knowledge on the comic strip “Li’l Abner,” so did most Hawaii Jissei and Nisei think of Okinawans in the islands as “pig farmers.” This part of the war brought American soldiers into their own. Without their knowledge of the Okinawan way of life, much of what they had learned would have been lost.

Ben Hazard was with the 27th now, working closely with his men and dammed proud of them. They would inspire him to such a degree that Hazard would devote much of his future to Japan-
THE pines and Okinawa. He also
recommended for the
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MISLS, preparing to serve in
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According to Pat Nagano,
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broken at a place called Ka­
kazu Ridge had the Nisei
work been used. Hodge al-
most spat flames after the
attack when he learned what
had happened. Or, rather, what
had not happened.

Slippery record-keeping, failure to clean up, and an informal
residual prejudice against Nisei Japanese features may be some of the rea-
sons, but in researching this book, neither author had tried to
identify everyone who had been involved in the intel-
ligence effort. Nisei reticence
accounted for some of the
hundreds of Nisei, as well.

An example was Warren Sakuma
serving as a Sugar Detach-
ment. Four of its members are
identified only as Okano, Na-
kamura, Nagao and Minodo.
Numerous Nisei with these
names served. The Nisei con-
tribution on Okinawa was a key
example of its importance in
communicating with and sorting
things to get trapped enemy
marines to head back to their
coral head to coral head to
coral head to
coral head to

Nishiyama was surprised to
get a summons from the
marines to interrogate some
POW's. He was surprised to
see the marines, he said, that "we fight their
way in, and they fight their way out. Taking prison-
ers only slows them down."

Nishiyama and three other
officers were flown to the Okinawa's
a 50mm Flak gun, and
a jeep, Nishiyama
asked the man that question. No
answer was needed. Special
expressions he'd been taught
by "Marksman Chou." The old man's
face lit up in recognition, and
he answered, "Kamikaze..."
Nishiyama's answer
written to the POW's, he
happily accepted.

On Okinawa, at one point a
part of the enemy force had
retreated to a hot, dry area
and was trapped there. Nishiyama found out from a
wounded POW that the Japa-
nese were getting all their
water from a simple well in
the deserted town of Ma-bu-
ni. He and a lieutenant
pointer found the well and
sent someone for the water. The well was
full of water, and
whether or not to give their
water was the well's location.

When it once got discovered, na-
evives would have no other.

Finally, when it was found that
what ever would shorten this war
and save lives is justifiable,"
Workers in Japan face shock: unemployment

Tokyo

A generation which has known little of war has discovered there is no Santa Claus. The worker in Japan who has long been taken for granted, has wakened to the idea that rapid economic growth in the postwar era would never have been possible without the sacrifice of the working class. The very few survivors, depriving themselves of a large surplus work force by every means possible. In the past three or four years, it has been the small companies which had become bankrupt, rushing thousands of workers onto the streets. The nation's unemployment rate is just over 2% or about 1.2 million. While some encourage early retirement by offering a bonus, some have been told they will not be able to get an immediate job and are being told there will no longer be automatic pay raises or promotions that were assured under the lifetime guarantee system.

Average price on condominiums in Tokyo is expected to increase a million yen to ¥150,000,000 (500,000) units, per capita. About the Real Estate Economy Institute. The young adults earn about ¥4,000,000 a year.

Disposal is seldom as massive in the big industries as in the West, but the latest example by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (with the loss of shipbuilding contracts) finds 80,000 dismissed in the past three years and another 10,000 is anticipated this year. Most workers find new jobs with Mitsubishi affiliates. Oki Electric said it would hire 300 employees. Nippon Steel, when it closes its plant in Kumachiu, Japan, will have 10,000 people out of work soon and virtually shut down the city.

Most industrial commentators concede the simplistic view that a man's job is guaranteed for life is definitely out of order. Mid-career retirement age of 45 is now the norm, as compared with the traditional retirement age of 55. Another Japanese sacred cow, "seniority," is being hit when ability and performance are being given more than years of service and seniority. In addition to the chronic labor shortage, Japan's economy is experiencing a three-digit rate of inflation. The nation's core consumer price index is up 4.8% in recent months.

Kokichi Otani of Hoshino University is not surprised by Japan's economic slowdown. "The nation's economy has been on a roller-coaster ride," he says. "The economy is not as healthy as it appears." He attributes the current slowdown to the strong yen, which has made imports cheaper and exports more expensive.

"Shangri-la (?) in Ecuador site for Japanese aged and artists"

Tokyo

A recreational complex to accommodate old people of all nationalities will be constructed in Vilcabamba, Ecuador, under a five-year joint program of the Ecuadorian government and a private Japanese group, the Japan Heritage Society (Hills). Vilcabamba, community with about 7,500 population, is 16 over age 65. This, which the Hills investigators said was due to favorable climate and the luxuriant vegetation furnishes abundant oxygen to the atmosphere, it was pointed out. Japan Hills was formed in March, 1977, by Kokiichi Otani of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Taro Okamoto, a painter, and Masamitsu Kawakami, Tokyo Institute of Technology.

First project will be to construct a sanatorium, research institute and a clinic. While the screening criteria are to be worked out, such people as elderly treasures and aging artists will be given priority, Otani said recently.

Daily Yomiuri

Manjirō monument in Okinawa planned

Naha, Okinawa

A monument in memory of the 1851 arrival of John Manjirō, who was the first of the southern group of Okinawa's main island is being planned by local history enthusiasts on Okahama in Mabuni. Approval has been received from the Governor, Hirohito, Sh, of Nago, a state and fourth-generation descendant of the first Japanese who was rescued at sea by American whalers in 1841 and who then studied English and navigation for nine years in New England. Kanbe Takayuki, fifth-generation descendant of the Sa-kuma Shigemasa, a Clausing cart, asked Manjirō, of Tama-gusuku-son also supported the plan.

2nd sake plant to open in Calif.

San Francisco

Four U.S. and Japanese firms are forming the second Japanese sake brewery in California, this time in Hollister under the Onchi and Benito, Inc. label. It was announced here April 27 that Onchi Sake Brewing Co. of Japan is putting up 40% of the capital ($750,000 total). Benito Sake Company of Hollister, on the other hand, is putting up 60%. The brewery will be located in Hollister and will be managed by Onchi.

Taipei, Hong Kong Tour also available.

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Other travel agencies are also handling the Fall Tour in Japan. For more information, call the travel agencies listed at the bottom of this section.