Viet refugee-teenagers crash over fishing sites

Seadrift, Tex.

Most of the 100 Vietnamese fishermen who moved into this Gulf coast town about a month and a half ago have

remain but others are unsure whether to return, according to a

One outraged Baltimore, Md. restaurant owner who employed most of the Vietnamese in a local crab-pick-

asked the U.S. Civil Rights Commission to intervene.

Local residents were delighted the Vietnamese crabs and shrimpers for ignoring unwritten rules against trespassing on other crabbers' trap-lines but police have blamed "two or three troublemakers on each side".

Billy Joe Alpin, 35, a crabber, was shot to death Aug. 3 during an argument at the dock. Hours later a second home occupied by Thai Van Nguyen was fire-bombed, though damage was reported. The fire was set at the Port Lavaca jail in lieu of $75,000 bond.

Law enforcement officials and Catholic Charities directors were all shook up that another town, nestled in Seadrift near Fear, had another hate crime.

Immigration of a large, non-English speaking population into small towns is a tender matter which Americans generally

1.20 The easiest way is to have a new inaction program. Nisei Torales, the report continued.

Nisei charge of Northrop job bias sticks

Los Angeles

Alice Nebinger, a 19-year-old Japanese-American woman, has won a job as a statistician at Nor-

throp is said in the Dallas Times Herald he
told the Dallas Times Herald he

Last March, when a U.S. Labor

But frustrated by inaction after 120 days since the agree-

An addendum was signed in June, allowing Northrop to contact minority applicants for clerical jobs.

Nebinger and others who were said to be dazed and confused by the racial tension in the area, have said they don't want to work there anymore.

They had hoped to work in the coffee shops in downtown Houston.

Arlene's parents and family members are trying to find a JAClers. She was among 25 selected from hundreds of

San Francisco

Long-awaited California Dept. of Motor Vehicles' new system for acquiring a driver's license has been published.

Single copy is available by writing to:

JACI/No, Calif. W. Nevada St., San Francisco, CA 94115.
San Francisco
Two days after our meeting
here, Mr. Sen Nishiyama, Honorary President and
founder of the Sony Corpora-
tion, received a follow-up
communication from Mr. Sen Nishiyama, who relayed to us his impressions of Mr. Fuku
Buku: that he was impressed with the meeting and that Sen
had been asked to follow up. We met with him July 11 at
Headquarters.

Sen Nishiyama was born in Salt Lake City. In early 1938
he moved to Japan, returning the ashes of his father to his
homeland. Having been un-
able to locate employment in the United States in his field
of interest (electronics), he found ample opportunity in
Japan. He enjoyed life in Ja
pan and became a citizen shortly thereafter. We learned that Sen was a long-
time acquaintance of the Ma
sakoa family. He had nothing
but praise for Mrs. Masaoka
and told of the remarkable
resilience of the "Masaoka
boys". Sen said very little about himself unless asked. We
knew a little about him as his reputation preceded his visits.
Sen was recently recognized internationally for his simul-
taneous translation (Ja
panese-English) of the Apollo XIV moon shot. He is consid-
ered one of the developers of simultaneous translation and
an expert in communications
and international relations. His reputation is not exag-
gerated.

Our meeting with Sen left us with a great deal of in-
spiration. We were encour-
aged to learn that the Japa
nese would be interested to learn more of the U.S. Nikkei.
Sen expressed to us that he
was a strong advocate for the role of the Nikkei in the field
of Japan-United States rela-
tions and that though the task
would be difficult, if enacted it could be a major turning point in reaching a level of mutual understand-
ing not yet experienced in either

country.

Upon the closing of our ses-
sion with Nishiyama, we
were aware that this joint venture would be several years in the making. Yet we

Meet Sen Nishiyama

Hono~ulu

Speaking on "Quest for Peace: American-Japanese Rela-
tions", U. Alexis Johnson, who served as U.S. ambassador to
Japan from 1966-69, said the future of U.S.-Japan relations
will depend even more careful and far-sighted handling on
both sides.

Johnson said "special interests in both countries are begin-
ing to urge a turning back of the clock to protectionism" which he regarded as "disturbing trends" which could hinder future ties.

In the United States, Japanese goods tend to become a special target, while in Japan, American business interests feel they are not accepted at the same level that Japanese business is accepted in the United States.

Johnson is also concerned about blame and resentment in the United States toward Japanese, and "ominous undertones of that racism which I so well recall in the 1920s and 30s."

The explosion of trade between the two nations has added to prosperity for both nations, "yet all too often, rightly or wrongly, there's an impression that Japan is taking advantage of the United States and that the role of the second economic power in the free world," Johnson continued.

He called upon both U.S. and Japan "to remember ourselves as history to prevent returning to a any mistake of the past against.

California

Asian Community Center of Sacramento-Vallejo, Inc., 2200
6th St., Sacramento (916-444-
2670) will initiate an Asian man
power training program with four classes participating in
Oct. 1. Resumes are due Aug. 31 with interviews scheduled Sept.
2 for a personnel director and three employment counselors.

San Diego's Ocean View UCC banquet plans are under way.
Gatherings are planned at the grounds, 3525 Ocean View, on
Saturday, Aug. 11 (12:30 p.m.,
Sept. 2, featuring a chicken din-
er at $2.75.

Los Angeles

Asian Women's Health Project to provide direct services and
health education inside Los An-
geles county begins in Septem-
ber with Linda M. Iwatsuki as di-
rector (213-677-3130), THI Clinic, 3800 W. Santa Barbara Ave.
Bi-
lingual workers are being sought.

Minority-owned Obayashi Corp of America received a $317-
000 contract from the Com-
pany Community Re receptive Agency to create a walkway system to complement the Japanese American Cultural and Com-
unity Center between 2nd and 3rd Sts in Little Tokyo. Obayashi is currently completing construc-
tion of the Paramount Plaza de-
velopment of the JACC complex.

Breachs
Mrs. Tame Okushi, 92, pioneer
Sedgwick Issei in northeastern
Colorado, died July 18. Surviving
are four sons, Kyoshi, Akira,
Kameo and Tsuruo, all of Los
Angeles; three daughters, Kayoko, Chicago, d Keiko Kobayashi (Al-
buquerque), 17; and 5 gge.

George Vosser Turner, 96, of Salt Lake City died of natural
causes at home Aug. 7. (Story with picture of him in his Salt
Lake City High School sports uniform appeared in the April 27
PC, the day after he turned 96). Surviving are his two sons, Cam
George (Saxo Falls), Tom (Las-
caster), 16, and 117, d Priscilla Nagae (Hawaiian, Lily Shino, Maruya Motski, 11, Jeo. 5 gge.

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GARDEN- A...
CRABBERS

Continued from Front Page

could earn $30-40 but in the winter with few crabs to pick, some of the women were forced to collect food stamps to make ends meet according to Tuyen Nguyen. Rutherford had complained two years ago that the rights of the Vietnamese were being violated because of harassment by local crabbers, but the FBI found no violations.

Regardless of its origin, with community relations representatives from the Justice Department moving in as they did in Selma and Birmingham, it has become a civil rights case. As the Wall Street Journal puts it, this is Seadon's first adventure in civil rights. There is, in fact, only one black family living there.

VIIETNAM REFUGEES—A Japanese Red Cross worker leads part of 110 boat people rescued by a French tanker in the South China Sea landing at Kashima.

daily Yomu Photo

100 boat people rescued by French tanker lands in Japan

Kashima, Ibaraki

As a result of 109 Vietnamese refugees allowed to disembark from the French tanker Ventouse here Aug. 2, 630 refugees are now staying in Japan temporarily, the Foreign Ministry announced. Overall, 2,355 refugees, including 50 infants born after their parents' arrival, have landed in Japan on a temporary basis. A number of these, 1,711 have relocated to the U.S. and other countries; two have died and three allowed to settle in Japan. Ventose picked up the refugees found drifting in the South China Sea. The tanker was Japan-bound to unload crude oil. The refugees were the first group to benefit from a new policy established by the Ohira cabinet July 13 that "boats people saved by a foreign ship visiting Japan a port for regular sea activities should be allowed, to temporarily stay in this country."

Most of the refugees were in their 20s; most have relatives in the U.S. and want to join them; all were in smiles as they boarded buses for a nearby Japanese inn for a two-night stay. None said they wanted to stay in Japan. After Japan Red Cross housing and immigration office medical checks, the group proceeded by ferry to the Red Cross International Friendship Center in Motobu, Okinawa, where permanent resettlement papers were processed. The group had flown from Cam Ranh Bay July 28, planning to sail for the Philippines or Singapore, and was rescued 36 hours later by the French tanker.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry revealed it and the Transportation Ministry are studying refugee rescue plans on how Japanese ships can cooperate with U.S. Navy ships and how ship operators can be reimbursed for accommodating rescued refugees transferred from the U.S. fleet.

Asians missing on refugee task force

San Francisco

Mayor Diane Feinstein on Aug. 2 established a task force to assist refugees who are passing through from Southeast Asia and from Nicaragua who are expected to settle here.

Rumors on the lack of Asian representation, Henry Der of Chinese for Affirmative Action said the mayor made an oversight in not including Asian Americans in consultation with refuge leaders. The mayor's office said it was anxious to broaden the committee to include Asian Americans.
The Clarifying Aug. 1

It's time to acknowledge the unsung corps of people (or the 'cutter-uppers' as I want of a better caption) who faithfully sift through the mainstream newspapers, date and forward news and briefs are selected to Japanese interest to our readers. to Japan in mind.

During the summer, Hayakawa was presented with a dozen newspapers and publications as the clippings may have been missed in the quick perusal of the paper here over morning coffee. From Tokyo comes a weekly bundle of the national news papers, which are dated and forwarded to the PC or Japanese consulates in Hawaii, as they are beyond the possibility of their being collected by the Japanese in Hawaii.

Former PC book editor Alan Beekman in Honolulu is our "eye" in Hawaii and the Pacific area. Some of his clippings contain personal notes and background. Others might be graphic photos from the Advertiser taken by staff cameraman Dave Yamada, Roy Jito or Charles Okamura. The clippings we often cramp into the Hawaii news brief or PC People columns. Out of Washington, D.C., Elu Moser, who is about her day perusing at least a dozen newspapers and publications for her husband Mike and the PC—with strong emphasis on stories with a human and or抬高了自己后,尤其是U.S. Japan affairs. But pieces with a Nisei angle are few, or nonexistent.

Jerry Honda's "Cutter-Uppers"

I know of no country in which there is so little independence of mind and real freedom of speech. —America—A. DE TOUCHEVILLE in the Pacific crisis

35 years ago

AUG. 19, 1944

Aug. 4—Minidoka family (Ta-kei) were drafted into Army; believes American-Japanese family use use family with so many in military.

Aug. 8—Alberta provincial election open not to relocated Japanese at Takamatsu, Nova Scotia.

Aug. 11—Shibata sisters file for divorce. Mr. Shibata had found himself innocent of treason charge (assisting in escape of German POWs) but not of conspiracy (treason) for which he had been imprisoned in Japan.

The past has a way of catching up with you. Sometimes, it is by chance. Last spring, I wrote a piece on the death of my friend, Oscar Iwao. He was quite a man. Others bought it, too. Some took the time to write or call, sharing their memories of him.

Among the letters was one from Art Sasahara. I have not seen him since he and his family left Gila for Ohio on December 7, 1943. We corresponded for awhile. The disconnection was probably my fault. I loathed writing letters. But I remember those I received from him. They were different from others I received from the West Coast outside. Art's letters were funny, full of mischief and outrageous lies. Thirty-six years ago, there was a dearth of humor. I marveled that I enjoyed Art's letters, read them over and over again.

The most recent letter I have from Art was written last December on a night the smoke from the smokestacks was so thick, I am glad I kept it. For Bill Hosokawa's search for Big Nisei has brought the nomination of Art Sasahara (PC 7727). He is nominated as "a world authority on pulmonary embolic disease, professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School, and director of pulmonary service at Veterans Administration Hospital.

He is also cited as "being a pioneer in studies of the use of Urokinase, a new anticoagulant, to dissolve blood clots in the lung."

But in his letter to the world-wide reader describes himself as "discussing something I lucked into a few years ago, I'm the modern traveling medicine man, shucking my worries. I shuffle papers and carry out research."

Hosokawa mentioned that Art published more than 100 articles and had 20 books on his subject. Sasahara, the Scientist

**COMMENTS & LETTERS**

\[\text{\textbf{SHORT NOTES}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{FROM HAPPY VALENT: Sachi Sako}}\]

\[\text{\textbf{PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Kojun Uyeda}}\]
Nisei on the U.S.-Japan trade scene

Denver, Colo.

There is no contemporary issue between the United States and Japan which could be more important to American business than the trade between the United States and Japan. Japan imports a large part of its food from the United States, and has quantities of raw materials like coal, iron ore, lumber, and finished products that in turn must be sold on the American market.

For the United States, trade with Japan is extremely important but not a matter of survival. What bothers Americans is that we buy substantially more from Japan than the Japanese buy from us. The result is an imbalance of trade that ranges up into the billions of dollars, contributing indirectly to the inflation that is stifling American economic growth and hurting every one of us.

Getting the economic problem, and at least two Nisei are right in the middle of that effort. They belong on Frying Pan's informal, unofficial and rapidly expanding staff who are writing, or have written, more than local or regional impact on matters of importance to their particular areas of activity.

The first of these is a Nisei whose name doesn't appear often in Japanese American journals. He is H. Dick Yamashita, president of Marcom International and founder and chairman of the Japanese American Business Group in Tokyo. This body is made up of seven Japan-U.S. organizations—the U.S. Embassy in Japan, the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, JETRO which is Japan's external trade promotion organization, Keidanren (Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations), the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the U.S.-Japanese Economic Consultative Council.

An impressively high-powered group. It was later incorporated into the Japanese American Consultative Council, a bi-lateral government negotiation body established by special trade ambassadors Nobuhiko Ushiba of Japan, Robert Strauss of the U.S., and Secretary of Commerce Juanita M. Kreps. Yamashita was also one of the key co-authors of the American Chamber of Commerce White Paper, published last May, outlining steps necessary to increase sales of American goods in Japan and bring trade into balance.

Yamashita is in great demand as a speaker at conferences dealing with trade and American trade officials visiting Japan ask to see him. He was listed as a featured speaker at two Japanese journalists' seminars in July, his topic being on the similarities and differences in practices between American and Japanese businessmen, and how these relate to recent frictions. Yamashita's opponent in the U.S.-Japan Trade Study Group—the chairman of the Japanese side—is Shinshiku Sogo, director of JETRO's overseas public relations department. Sogo was stationed in New York from 1962 to 1967, and at JETRO's Los Angeles office from 1974 through 1977.

The second person has already been listed as a Big Nisei. He is Mike Masaoka, recognized as a human rights lobbyist for JACL who was responsible for persuading Congress to eliminate race as a qualification for becoming a naturalized American citizen, and removing racial-based inequities in the immigration laws. That, however, was a quarter of a century ago, and since then Masaoka has been involved in trade matters.

His consulting firm, in Washington, D.C. and New York, Mike M. Masaoka and Associates, represents some of Japan's leading manufacturers, such as Matsushita (Panasonic), Bank of Tokyo, Sunbury, Dentia—helping to steer them clear of pitfalls that would prove damaging to the two nations. Because of the key position he holds, officials of both countries use him as a sounding board to test their ideas.

This column's listing of Big Nisei has stirred a good deal of reaction, and we'll mention other individuals from time to time. If you have a nomination, please let us know about him or her.

QUESTION AND ANSWER FACT SHEET

How about the blessings of Evacuation?

Continued from Last Week

17. Weren't most of the adults enemy aliens and therefore subject to summary detention during a war? The so-called "enemy aliens" were legal permanent residents of the United States system, who were fully entitled to constitutional protections of the Bill of Rights. The "aliens only" because they were prohibited by law from becoming United States citizens. Presidential Proclamation #2252, which was based on a 1798 statute, did permit the apprehension of certain "enemy aliens," but only those individuals against whom there was specific evidence to show they were dangerous to the safety of the United States, and all such individuals had the right to a hearing in a court of law to determine if there was sufficient cause for removal or detention. Only those persons arrested under individual warrants and placed in Department of Justice internment camps fell into this category—and they comprised just 9% of the total number of Japanese "aliens" who were interned. Two hundred Japanese nationals could have been interned as "enemies of war" under provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929, which provided for detaining POWs in accordance with the Geneva Convention of 1929, which provided for detaining POWs because the Geneva Convention rules would then be violated. Also, it should be noted that German and Italian "enemy aliens"—who, incidentally, were free to become United States citizens—were not imprisoned en masse.

18. Weren't most of the citizens who were incarcerated children who had to accompany enemy alien parents? Under our legal system, children are not locked up just because their parents are imprisoned. The basic rights of United States citizens cannot be deprived due to age; the Constitution protects children as well as adults. The government did not give the children, nor their parents, any choice in the matter. All persons of Japanese ancestry were considered incarcerated, including orphans and other children with non-Japanese guardians, foster parents, or adoptive parents. The military arbitrarily decided that a person with as little as 1/16 Japanese "blood" was condemned to be evacuated and incarcerated. This, by the way, is twice as harsh as Hitler's "final solution" formula for determined those of Jewish faith.

19. Why was placed in these camps for your own protection against mob violence? In a case of mob violence, the rulers should be locked up—not the innocent intended victims. There was no basis for believing that the Japanese American population was in grave danger. In the cases of assault against Japanese Americans on the West Coast during the first months of the war, and only one was committed by a white person. The general public may have been prejudiced, but they were law-abiding people. Any small need for security could have been readily handled by the local police and sheriff departments. The physical arrangements of the camps prove that the purpose was evacuation—not protection. Despite being in the middle of nowhere, detached with no others around, the camps were surrounded by barbed wire fenced with topiary walls that provided safety to keep the people in; the guards and the watchtowers had their weapons pointed into the camps; and the searchlights were directed inside the camps.

20. Weren't these camps just relocation centers to give you temporary shelter until you could find new homes? Weren't you not free to leave, but encouraged to do so? Detainees were explicitly prohibited from leaving under Civilian Restriction Order #1 and Public Proclamation #8 issued by General John L. DeWitt (Commander of the Western Defense Command), and Public Proclamation WD-1 issued by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Anyone leaving without permission was shot, as evidenced by the eight inmates killed by guards. Another illustration of the fact that people were confined against their wills is Mitsuye Eddy's story. She was voluntarily detained, she was provided with a warden, harassed by bullies in July 1942, but her plea for release was denied.
**SAN FERNANDO VALLEY SCHOLARS**

Nine San Fernando Valley high school graduates receive $100 scholarships as recognition from the San Fernando Valley JACL and the Community Center. They are (left to right): Patty Senzaiwa, Monroe High; Nancy Azuma, Reseda High; Hitomi Otsawa, Shirley Koga, Laurie Shigekuni, Granada Hills High; May Chu, Camarillo High; back—Hiroko Noda, Granada Hills; Alan Kosaka, Kennedy, Jeffrey Nizawa, Granada Hills High. Ninth honoree Kevin Taguchi of Van Nuys was absent.

**SAN FERNANDO VALLEY—** How do you describe a chapter board meeting where 24 people show up? It's unbelievable, but I was told that this particular board meeting was on the low side.

I would bet anyone that the recording secretary of this chapter does not know how to spell quorum and relocation remains for many as a muted experience. For some, time and answer fact sheet, compiled by the National Committee for three years and in one case about ten minutes over the phone.

I really don't know how much can be accomplished by a ten minute phone interview to develop a station's strategy for the next three years, but maybe we can see if the stations listened to what I thought our community needed.

I told them we needed more Asian Americans in managerial positions, where the decisions are made. We have plenty of skilled technicians but not enough top managers. There is not anything interesting or inventive in our make up to qualify us from those positions. For example, look at Mr. Toyota, Mr. Datsum or Mr. Mixuta. They must have top Asian managers to compete successfully in the individual competition field.

Maybe my ten minutes over the phone wasn't wasted. Let us see what kind of numerical increase among Asian American managers we can detect by 1992.

**FROM THE MIDWEST—Bill Yoshino**

**Why Redress Now?**

Chicago

Why redress after so many years? The Redress Question and Answer Fact Sheet, compiled by the National Committee for Redress, explains that "the time lag is an indication of the severity of emotional damage incurred . . ." The evacuation and relocation remains for many as a muted experience. I know this to be true, for I have asked and have been left with little or no response. For some, time is beginning to dissipate this inhibition as witness the following:

MINIDOKA, 1942-43—"I worked in the hospital with Dr. Iriki, a surgeon from Stanford, who performed surgery from morning until night, because he was the only qualified doctor in camp. And yet, Dr. Iriki and I stood in line to receive the Navy payrolls which were being handed out for us to wear. This was the only item which we received from our clothing allowance."

"Due to the lack of treatment, my youngest son who was born in camp had to be given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation by me every afternoon, just to keep him alive. He had an enlarged spleen which was pushing against his heart. As a rule, babies were born prematurely or malnourished because their mothers were malnourished and under tremendous stress and strain."

"It is hard for me to ever forget the man for whom I was asked to do special duty nursing. This man had taken three bottles of aspirin and drank two bottles of rubbing alcohol. He eventually died and the diagnosis—suicide. I will always remember his final words: 'Hajj, hajj.' (Disgrace, disgrace.) I never knew who was the diagnosist."  

Almost 18 years after camp, I was asked to assist with bilingual psychotherapy with Dr. David Rothstein at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago. The patient was an Israeli lady. Most of her paranoia resulted from the years in the concentration camp.

"For myself, it used to be standard practice that whenever I met an old friend from my youth, we would reminisce about life before the war and our ‘waging of war’ achievements of gossiping and self-offspring after camp. Now, since I like myself better, and have a better and more solid identity, whenever I meet friends, we are able to include experiences about camp days as well as life before and after camp."

"Now, I am preoccupied with doing something to show my own people that we can be so upright, because ultimately we don't hate ourselves, we must live with pride and beauty. With that, we are all forever bound together and I must say, all Nokels, I love you all."—Betty Hasegawa

**Where's Cortez?**

There are well accepted, many of its members are active in civic affairs.

- You will not find Cortez on the maps but we now know it exists. We were literally swept off our feet by the hospitality and the warmth of reception of our hosts—not to mention the winds on Hwy. 500 as we drove home.

Thank you, Cortez! We shall see you all in Watsonville come November.

**VISIT OLD JAPAN**

**Lunchtime Dinner Cocktails**

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ORANGE 33 Town & Country-841-3393
TORRANCE 24 Del Amo Fwy. S64-9977

With a hand in me, we meandered around the orchards of Turlock until we decided that we had better ask someone one of the whereabouts of our destination. Little did we know that we were half block from the Cortez JACL Hall. We were given directions by two truckers and 20 minutes later and 15 miles we finally arrived at the hall.

To our surprise, the Cortez JACL Hall is a well-maintained modern structure surrounded by beautifully landscaped gardens. The hall was built for use by many Japanese community organizations including the youth, the Israel as well for chapter meetings.

Cortez JACL also owns an almond orchard where chapter members volunteer their time and proceeds from the harvest is used for upkeep of the hall and funding various other programs.

Because of the energy crisis, we had the poorest attendance at this quarterly session. However, 24 of our 31 chapters were present (77%). We missed delegates from Fresno, Golay, Marysville, Merced Peninsula, Salinas Valley, San Benito County, and Watsonville. The first meeting was productive and informative with John Tateishi giving an update on our redress campaign. Our national executive Karl Nobu Taguchi gave a serious report of the status of JACL with recommendations for the future. His proposal, "Operation ’86", was received with enthusiasm and this hopefully indicates energizing of the apathy which seems prevalent.

Roger Manuda, first v.p. of the host chapter, welcomed the delegates and the boosters with a brief history of his chapter: The Japanese in Cortez

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**Lunchtime Dinner Cocktails**

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Bet

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Bet
If the real energy crisis comes (Heaven forbid!) the gasoline lines of ’74 and some months back will seem like a picnic. Many less favored peoples of the world will then regard our severe shortages as sinful abundance. Throughout history, burning an animal for warmth and cooking seems to have been a primitive practice. Cows in India and China, camels in Africa and Central Asia, and deer were the most important energy sources, both as draft animals and producers of fuel.

In China the practice was to hurl just-dropped dung on the mud walls where they stuck and dried, later to be gathered for fuel. About a disciple who was so lazy as to sleep in the daytime, Confu- ciric made the famous comment: ‘Rotten wood cannot be carved; a fence of dung cannot be painted.”

Mary Campbell, one of Robert Burns’ many girl friends, wrote to Jane Burns, that he had been the champion cowdung hunter in her village. You can be sure that the laughing Scots did not indulge in such a messy pastime, except for some minor and curricular profit to be derived from it.

In some crises, dung burning was practiced by the British. In America many a runaway train had heavily relyed on the buffalo chips to ward the end of the prairie crossing. I wonder if some poor wife, who strenuously objected at first, only to yield to necessity, remembered the story of Ezzelik?

On returning to Palestine after Babylonian captivity, he is ordered by the Lord to bake bread with the heat of human dung. In the writing of this book have a scatological imagination, or was such a practice in Babylon.

A friend of mine once lived in Northern China in the 1920s and knew a well-to-do family intimately. He told me a story as his wife was making the observation, which I am passing on, I cannot vouch for its authenticity.

To prepare for a bath, all the utensils in the kitchen were mobilized to hot water. When the tub was filled, first the master of the house soaped and washed. Next the sons, in the order of their ages, then the mother and the daughters—or, in other words, mothers and daughters! I do not remember—since they were themselves in the same tub, with occasional additions of more hot water. After the family had finished, men servants, then the maids, bathed. By this time the water was almost cold and turbid white.

In North China, in those days, water was precious, and fuel was even more so. Soybean plants after harvest were carefully saved for the purpose.

There are very few roasted meats baked in a hole. Cooking Chinese bread used to be steamed, a significant fact that testifies to the pre­ ciousness of fuel through the ages.

Fourteenth century Japan, for example, was a land of firewood. Still firewood was a precious commodity. The story of the famous monk Harunobu (The Potted Tree) revolves around the cherished pine tree root, disfavored samurai Tsuneyo that was sacrificed for hospitality’s sake.

In Zola’s time France, too, was not to well endowed with firewood. Peasants seemed to be always salvaging dead twigs from the hedgerows.

About this time, there was the custom of making Noel gifts of firewood. The climax of this tale of France’s ‘The Crime of Sylvester Bombard was

English football wears Hitachi shirt

Liverpool English football league champions, Liverpool, opened its 1979-80 season Aug. 1 in West Germany by playing against Werder Bremen. The story of the electronic giant, which has long been selling Hitachi, is a football club. The club was unable to strike the deal and bring Hitachi into the pitch. Association rules permit shirt advertising. Hitachi has a similar agreement with the Hamburg (West Germany) Football Club.

Gov. Brown responded Dr. Ernest K. Takahashi, 34, of Sacramento to California’s convention of Optometry. A Democrat and a Young Democrat.

Deborah Matsui Kedama, 22, of Hawaii, was chosen Miss Nikkei international at the 23rd annual beauty pageant, sponsored by the Braille Institute and four newspapers. Journal Paulista, Kiai, in Paulista, Marum Matsakagi, Miss Hawaii, was named Outstanding in Person. Koji Fujii, Miss Seattle, was Miss Outstanding in Personality.

On the 1979 JACL Travel Program

Japan Air Lines announced Shino Hotta, 80, former pres­ ident and honorary chairman of Sumitomo Bank, was named its chairman of the board, filling a post left vacant since its previ­ ous chairman, Kajiga, died last year. Shimo Iwada is JACL president.

Russell Y. Haraguchi of Issei­ ga Associates, Newport Beach (Ca.) landscape architect, urban designer, first, completed a master plan for Northeast Corp’s west complex in Oxnard in 35 minutes. Focus will be a visitor’s center to the U.S. and foreign digni­ taries.

Recent Huntington College of Law graduate, Sandra, daughter of Tais and Mae Morita of Fresno, is currently employed at the Public Defender’s office in San Francisco.

Russell Kubota, announced his partnership with the Oakland and San Francisco firm of Minami, Todd. Kubota is the son of Nicki and the late James Kubota.