Oregon Sansei heads Girls Nation

By DENNY YASAHARA and DAE MINAMII
Special to The Pacific Citizen

For over six years, Asian Americans have sought to convince Washington State University (WSU) to establish Asian American Studies and provide culturally sensitive counseling services for Asian Americans. While programs have existed since the early '70s for Black, Chicano, and Native American students, Asian Americans were consistently denied comparable programs to meet their educational needs.

It was not until aggressive action was taken against the WSU on several fronts that serious consideration was given for programs by the WSU Administration. When requests and notes were made from 1973 to 1975 to continue to be denied and negotiations failed, an Administrative Complaint was filed on behalf of Asian Americans by the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) with the Office for Civil Rights, HEW, in December 1975.

Although a temporary one-year position for an Asian American scholar to develop a program and teach a course or two was provided in the 1977-78 budget, it was not a permanent total program beyond that year failed.

In November, 1978, five WSU Asian American students and members of the JACL dominated a civil rights lawsuit in U.S. District Court against WSU. This suit is still pending.

In April, 1979, HEW's Office of Civil Rights issued a ruling of no jurisdiction in the Asian American Studies charge and cleared WSU on all other allegations, a blatant abdication of responsibility by a federal law enforcement agency. Despite this decision, in June 1979, after support from many JACL chapters, District Councils, the National Office, community members, the Nikkei congressional officials, state agencies such as the Washington State Human Rights Commission, and many WSU faculty members, the WSU Board of Regents agreed, in principle, the Asian American Studies Program.

The WSU Administration finally allocated monies for the first year of the program but no commitment has been made for future years nor has a director been hired to oversee the program. Also the search began in March 1979 for a Director, without appropriate qualifications.

The case against WSU rests on two propositions: First, a governmental institution cannot treat similarly situated groups of people differently and secondly, the regulations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 expressly prohibits discrimination in federally-funded projects and also forbids granting of "benefits" to persons, while denying such benefits to other groups of people.

We contend that Asian American Studies has been given unequal treatment because:

1. Through 1977, over $14,000 was spent for seminars, studies, counseling, and recruiting.

2. Asian American programs were not included in the proposal.

3. In 1978, the search was reopened for a Director and a position was advertised.

4. In 1979, the WSU Board of Regents approved the appointment of a Director, without appropriate qualifications.

5. Asian American Studies was denied because of the low value they placed upon that subject.

San Francisco mayor, board endorse S. 1647

The San Francisco City and County board of supervisors unanimously passed a resolution introduced Aug. 13 by Supervisor Quentin L. Kopp in support of the JACL study bill for the 95th Congress, as authored by Sens. Inouye, Matsumaca, Hawaii, Cranston, Church and McClure.

It was believed to be the first endorsement of the bill which was introduced in the U.S. Senate Aug. 2.

The Kopp resolution notes:

"... Although historians and many Americans have long recognized the internment of Japanese Americans during World War II as a black page in American history, and while Executive Order 9066 was finally rescinded in 1969, the Federal Government itself has yet to acknowledge that the wartime detention of Japanese Americans was wrong ..."

Order of AHEPA backs bill for redress

The Order of AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Pro...

Oregon Journal
WSU
Continued from the Front Page

matters but that this contributed significantly to the ignorance and racism of American society.

The establishment of a total program in Asian American studies at WSU is much closer to the goal. The long struggle and the resistance encountered raised some very fundamental questions about the treatment of Asian Americans. Those questions, and the decision made by HEW to the extent of establishing WSU's Office of Civil Rights. The decision of establishing the office is a step forward in the struggle of Asian Americans to be treated equally. The office is responsible for implementing affirmative action programs and equal educational opportunities in the university's academic and administrative policies.

AACI urges Wendy's freedom, protests Nestle commercial

Palo Alto, CA

California Gov. Brown was being urged to either pardon or commute the 1- to 5-year sentence of Joe Hayward, a Japanese American from San Francisco who has been in prison since July 17, by the Asian Americans for Community Investment, a letter said by signers David Takakawa and Theodore T.Fong. The letter was one of several sent to AACI's affirmative action committee. It calls for the immediate release of Joe Hayward and for the removal of Nestle's commercial milk products from the market. The AACI letter points out that Nestle's commercial milk products influence the health of hundreds of thousands of children in the United States, and that Nestle's milk is sold in the United States.

In a separate letter, AACI public relations media chair Bobbie Kawazu protested the Nestle's Chocolate commercial line, stating that it is deceptive and that Nestle's Chocolate commercial line is marketed in a way that is misleading to the public. The letter points out that Nestle's commercial milk products influence the health of hundreds of thousands of children in the United States, and that Nestle's milk is sold in the United States.

Selection of judge by merit urged

Washington

Time is approaching to pick a federal judge. Judges are considered to be the most important people in the United States, and the selection of judges is crucial. The United States has a system of merit selection of judges, and the selection of judges is done by a bipartisan commission. The commission is composed of judges, lawyers, and other experts in the field. The commission is responsible for selecting judges who are qualified and have the best qualifications.

The 79 Magazine

NISEI WEEK Japanese Festival

188 pages of Stories, Photos, Community Directories


NISEI WEEK JAPANESE FESTIVAL BOOKLET

Sen. Inouye to address new community center benefit luncheon

Monterey Park, CA

Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) is fulfilling a rare speaking engagement in southeast Los Angeles on Sept. 9, at the Los Angeles Japanese Community Center benefit dinner at its new complex, 14015 Grulley Rd.

Tickets at $25 per person are being sold by the committee members. For reservations, call: Bob Brown (826-2005), John Ishii (926-2585), Jim Nismo (906-8295), and Marnie Huggins (965-7742).

The center was founded in 1925 by Issei families of Downey, Santa Fe Springs or Norwalk to promote Japanese culture and language in the martial arts. During WWII, non-Japanese Americans borrowed the hall.

The center as a focal point to promote Japanese culture for all is a thriving venture. Laua started at 5 p.m., with a Hawaiian-Japanese menu: kalua pig, teriyaki and salad. Dinner music, Polynesian revue and a dance is slated to last till 11:30 p.m.

S 1647

Continued from the Front Page

Tateishi followed with a half-hour talk on redress, how Issei as immigrants and their Nisei children had faced prejudice and discrimination due to race. Japanese Americans had also known—only the Japanese Americans were discriminated more by the U.S. government due to wartime hysteria. The AHEPA resolved to continue its support for the redress movement, and it was unanimously adopted.

Tateishi later pointed out support of this kind expands "contingent interest" by increasing understanding in areas where Issei are few. AHEPA, with some 50,000 members in over 1,000 chapters, is well represented in the Nation's Capital, and in such areas as the Deep South.
Inspector General for Department of Transportation

By CHERRY TSUTSUMIDA Special to the Pacific Citizen

Washington
On July 24, President Jimmy Carter called 20 key leaders of the Federal bureaucracy to the White House. Among the select group were Sato Brother's Robert Sato, recently appointed Inspector General of the Department of Transportation.

Born in the small town of Pu­

yallul, Wash., a graduate of the Univ. of Washington, Frank Sato is today the top-ranking Asian in the Federal Service.

To most people who never understood the jungle of the Federal government, it might be difficult to appreciate the significance of Frank's re­

appointment. The con­

cept of Inspector General had never been described to the United States from Europe where it originated.

And there never might have been an Inspector Gen­

eral on the Federal payroll were it not for Watergate and the mood of the nation, which was becoming more and more interested in the public accountability. Cong­

gress agreed. By 1978, al­

most everyone had an Inspector General whose basic responsibility is to re­

port irregularities in the use of Federal dollars.

In the Dept. of Transportation, for the first time the functions of Audit and Investi­

igation were combined in one office. In an unprecedented way, the Inspector General reports not only to the Secretary, but also to Congress. He is the special warning system to low­

erly and correctly the De­

partment is using its funds.

Frank, if one were to meet him at a JACL function, would probably play down his extraordinary success as an executive service. He smiles easily and talks a lot about his five children. He refers fre­

quently to his wife June, who is his confidante for all as­

pects of his life. He tries hard to be a good member of his community.

Although Sato is clearly in­

tegrated in the fabric of a heterogeneous American life style, his conscience and memory still has roots in his Nikkei origins. He talks pas­

sionately about his concern that so little is being done to assist young Nikkei to seek opportunities in the Federal government. He also won­

ders if the Asian com­

munity as a whole is sensitized to the Federal government to the number of competent Asians in the top level Federal posi­

tions.

I think,” Sato says, “that organizational like JACL must concentrate more on doing the things that open doors for Japanese Americans. Often organizations like JACL unfortunately will have several thousand people who could have in the selec­

tion process for government jobs. But the problem is not that there is a shortage of qualified Nikkei.”

Frank, on the other hand, made it his business to know where the good jobs were. If one were to review his work record, there is no getting around the fact that his ca­

reer has been carefully de­

veloped. It is clear that he re­

alizes his success comes from more than being a skilled professional. It is no surprise that he is a certified public accountant. There is a precise and methodical man­

ner about him that rein­

forces the stereotype that "Ori­

ginals are good with numbers.”

What makes the stereotyp­

ical work to his advantage is that he combines finely honed skill with manage­

ment and interpersonal abil­

ities. There is also a strong self-confidence seasoned with a healthy ambivalence. His resume shows that he is conscientiously in­

volved in the types of executive train­

ing that would broaden his goals and expose him to oth­

er top management in gov­

ernment.

As a former captain in the

General

WASHINGTON

Commerce Department introduced this week a new business program on Aug. 15 to aid previously ignored small minority firms to help them into the corporate main­

stream with establishment of an advis­

ory to the L.A. Board of Edu­

cation. The program is to run for 12 posts. Nominations are accepted through Oct. 15. For further information, call 1-800-733-1619.

S. C. Office of the Japanese

Government has scheduled a visit of La Hacienda Springs Oct. 6 and a Christmas party Dec. 8, 11 a.m. at Taia's Restaurant. Persons in­

terested in helping the group, which meets every other month, should call Tami Takeyama, 1541 (310) 628-7293.

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Los Angeles Japanese Casualty Insurance Assn.

Matsui Uwate continues his two popular weekly classes at Zen Learn Japanese kitchen during the month of September: Wednesdays on sushi, Saturday mornings on Introduction to Japanese Cooking. For details, call 827-4737.

To launch United (Japanese) Airlines, a group of 14 Japanese航空公司 recently launched this carrier with the results of its three-month study into the local market, seeing it as having the most popular social sci­

ence tools available.

Names of 200 leaders in business, industry, community, civic and ethnic organizations were gleaned and then trimmed to 16 because of their positions which de­

mand a working knowledge of power in S. Los Angeles. The 16 were then asked to select the 30 most influential.

With some names added as a result, the newspaper had a list of 40 leaders who have won power and wield it in S. Los Angeles. Mineta and current mayor James Hahn were the only elected officials among the top ten names of the two previous mayors who appear.
Nikkei Role
Most Japanese Americans had with­drawn from any meaningful relations with Japan. It was because of Ameri­can efforts to distinguish between Ja­panese Americans and Japanese that we feared losing our loyalty to the United States. We are still gun-shy from the evacuation experience. It is another example of the deep psychological scar we carry from our past experiences.

The conflict between the desire to be Americanized and our desire to be a credit to our Japanese heritage has never been completely resolved. It is a struggle that began in our youth, and to many it is still a subconscious reaction.

JACL role is to make Japanese Americans aware that it is time for us to emerge from the self-woven cocoon, open our minds to new vistas, and work vitally in U.S. and Japanese relations because whether we like it or not a poor U.S.-Japan relations also mean anti-Japanese American sentiments here in America. With this open awareness, JACL should face the issue more realistically. We must openly and actively oppose and re-educate the American public when we believe their tactics are in error. Where it is difficult and awkward for Japanese Americans to be leaders, it becomes an important element for the continued leadership.

Why should Japanese Americans be leaders? The answer is simple: politics is an element ever-present in our lives. The politics of discrimination, prejudice and war adversely affected the social, economic and political standing of Japanese Americans and their Americanization. Without the need for political action, Japanese Americans can cease the gains made through the past suffering and sacrifices of the Japanese community. It is the responsibility and the opportunity for Japanese Americans to improve their political standing. Politicians may also improve the quality of life and provide the opportunity for full participation for members of the Japanese American community.

Thus the understanding of the process of politics—the art or science of government—of guiding and influencing government policy—of working and participating in government—becomes an important element for the continued viability of the Japanese American community.

Recently Senator Spark Matsuzuka stated at a Congressional reception celebrating Asian-Pacific American Heritage Week, "There is so much to do as to what we have gained. We have to be grateful for what we have hereafter... but how can we contribute to the American society and its system? This should be our resolve.

Within the American community there exists the ability, determination and forthrightness to provide effective leadership. The Japanese American community can contribute to the American community in many areas. Within the Japanese American community there exists the talent, the desire, and the ability to make contributions to American society and its system will be passive.

New Traditions
Washington
Recently at a meeting with the organizers of the New England JACL chapter in Boston, was asked, "What do you think JACL should be heading in the future?"

From the standpoint of the Washington Office, I indicated to the group that JACL should undertake a commitment to increase political awareness and participation by the respective JACL district, chapters and members in national, state and local political activities. Why should JACLers become involved in politics? The answer is simple: politics is an element ever-present in our lives.

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Minidoka Will Not Be Forgotten

Hunt, Idaho

On the morning of August 18, some 450 persons gathered at what had been the gate to Minidoka WRA camp near the village of Hunt. The occasion was dedication of the site as a National Historic Place. The Minidoka camp was a scene of internment history, and it was here that thousands of Japanese-Americans were held during World War II.

Two notable remarks bear recording. The first was by George Shiozawa of Pocatello, the master of ceremonies. The occasion was the first time Minidoka had been recognized for what it had been to the Japanese-Americans. Shiozawa said that Minidoka would be recognized for what it had been to a number of people. It was the first time that the camp had been dedicated as a National Historic Place.

The second, and most moving, was delivered by Erwin Tanabe, who had been held at Minidoka during World War II. He said that Minidoka was a place where he learned to be proud of his heritage.

QUESTION AND ANSWER FACT SHEET ON REDRESS:

Isn't redress a price tag on freedom?

As citizens, we inherit the responsibilities, duties, and benefits, passed on to us by our ancestors.

Would you be satisfied with an official statement admitting error and tendering an apology?

We have already secured such statements many times over. Each time one of the bills for partial redress passed, there were admissions of error and expression of regret. In 1948 when the property claims bill was passed, in 1971 when the Detention Dedication Act was repealed, in 1972 when the Social Security retirement credit bill was passed, in 1976 when the federal employee's retirement credit bill was enacted. What we need now is tangible compensation. The amount needed to be sufficient enough in order to leave a lasting impression on the government that constitutional rights cannot be violated so cheaply. Also, we need to find some means of rectifying the Supreme Court's decision in Hawaii, Yamas, Korematsu and Endo cases.

Why should we have to pay for the wrong committed by our parents' generation? We had nothing to do with incarcerating Japanese Americans.

We must remember that "we also includes Americans of Japanese ancestry. As citizens of America, all of us are responsible for the acts of our government. As a nation and as individuals, we are the products of the past. These camps serve to remind us what can happen when other factors supersede the constitutional rights guaranteed to all citizens and aliens living in this country. "Never again, would human rights be violated as they were in World War II.

The dedication program was dignified and properly solemn as befitted such an occasion. It showed us two years of planning and work put into it by the committee headed by Masa Tsukamoto, a member of the Pocatello-Blackfoot JACL chapter. The dedication was a project of the Intermountain District Council, most of whose members were not interned. Yet, Tsukamoto and his colleagues felt deeply enough about the Evacuation to want to make sure the site would not vanish without trace.

In addition to various Idaho dignitaries—including Senator Church and the state's two Congressmen—Japanese-American representatives from a half-dozen states attended. Senator Church declared in his address that the first Idahoan to be inducted when Selective Service was instituted in 1940 was a Japanese American and that the first Idahoan to volunteer for service after the attack on Pearl Harbor was also a Japanese American. Whereupon, George Shiozawa summoned Mike Shiozaki to the platform and introduced him as the Nisei who had volunteered on Dec. 8.

Oddly enough, Seattleites were conspicuous by their absence. The distance from Seattle to Twin Falls no doubt was a factor. But there was also the matter of the tower-burning that did not take place. In planning for the program, some representatives of the Seattle JACL chapter demanded that a replica of a military police station be built on the site and burned during the dedication, presumably as a symbol of liberation. The host committee saw this as an empty gesture calculated to stir up media coverage and rejected the idea. Some heated discussion ensued. Without the tower-burning, the Idaho press and national television (CBS) covered the dedication extensively. Several newspapers used the occasion to publish lengthy, sympathetic features about the Evacuation and Japanese American experience.

I came here because your interest was high enough to attract my attention.
FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST: Kimi Tambara

Leadership and Commitment

At a recent board meeting of the Portland JACL, it was decided that the chapter would, in principle, support the Black Union Front group in their efforts to achieve quality education for all. The meeting was attended by President Bruce Shimizu, executive director of the Metropolitan Human Relations Commission, who gave a report on the reasons the Blacks announced a school boycott this coming school year, unless the Portland School Board met certain recommendations in the way of quality education, school conditions, school discipline and the establishment of middle schools in the Black community.

Headquarters received a firsthand report on school integration, composed of some 38 organizations within the city, that had spent an 18-month period in research and study on ways to achieve desegregation consistently and without causing further school problems. This group was also to serve as a link between interested, involved citizens and the school district. The threat of a school boycott came as the result of the feeling by the Coalition that the School Board really did not hear their voices. Instead it was felt that the work of the Coalition group, the board felt that as elected officials, the white community was not doing enough to provide proper education. The JACL and its members, my involvement with the JACL, felt that as elected officials, the white community was not doing enough to provide proper education.

THEUSERS' TOUT—Tri-Valley JACLer Samuel Cohen of Livermore, Calif., is shown delivering a public relations orientation to first graders at Osaka's Katsouka Elementary School. Co-director of the local Japanese American Cultural Exchange Program, Cohen led a group of 12 area community members on an August 1979 Japan tour which included a stop at Sierota's sister city of Nanka near the Nanka Airport. Home lodging and sightseeing with the hosts in Japan highlighted the tour program with participants committed to host Japanese educators on a return cultural experience visit to live in Nanka this summer.

*NEW* FROM HEADQUARTERS: Bruce Shimizu

San Francisco

In June of this year, the JACL National Board approved the hiring of a new National Youth Director. On the 15th of June, I assumed the position of the Director. My name is Bruce Shimizu.

The JACL has been a part of my life since before I can remember, coming from a clan deeply involved for 40 years. My grandfather, Shimizu was one of the chapter presidents (41-42), as was my father Martin (50-58).

Through the years, the JR. JACL and the JAYS have introduced me to many people who are now very good friends today. Involvement in the JAYS lasted for several years on the chapter level, but switched to the District and National levels when I was elected to the Chair of the Northern California Western Nevada District Youth Council. Which led to meeting with many of the members of the JACL and talking with them about the JACL and the Youth Program. Through these discussions, I found a middle ground to work on many of the issues the JACL and its members, my involvement with the JACL, and my interest in the Youth Program led me to applying for the position as Youth Director.

Recently, the JACL National Staff met for a series of talks concerning the future of the JACL. The result of the staff workshop was a far-reaching plan we call "Operation 80s". The plan is to bring the many in-pieces that have been done to bring them together in a plan, given form, and a direction. This is something I believe the JACL has been waiting for, for a long time. But it's only on paper and in the hearts and minds of those who believe in it.

The question is, do you believe in it? Do you want the JACL to have a future? And if so, where do we go from here?

-Non-JACL event

calendar

SEP. 7 (Tues.) Headliner—Pecito, Providence Park.
SEP. 8 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Banana, Ocean View Union Church, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 9 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 10 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Kusbi, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 11 (Sat.) San Diego—Golf with Friends from Ott's, 7 a.m., 7-10 a.m.
SEP. 12 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 13 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 14 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 15 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 16 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 17 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 18 (Sat.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 19 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 20 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 21 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 22 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 23 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 24 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 25 (Sat.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
SEP. 26 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.

monthly events

-Sept. 6 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Kusbi, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 7 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 8 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
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-Sept. 11 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 12 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 13 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 14 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 15 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 16 (Sat.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 17 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 18 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 19 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 20 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
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-Sept. 22 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 23 (Sat.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 24 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 25 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 26 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.

-Sept. 7 (Tues.) "Sea Day"—Pecito, Providence Park.
-Sept. 8 (Wed.) "Sea Day"—Banana, Ocean View Union Church, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 9 (Thurs.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 10 (Fri.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 11 (Sat.) San Diego—Golf with Friends from Ott's, 7 a.m., 7-10 a.m.
-Sept. 12 (Sun.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
-Sept. 13 (Mon.) "Sea Day"—Easterbrook, 7 p.m., 5-8 p.m.
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SAFETY TIPS

-Check the weather before you go out.
-Be careful with your personal belongings.
-Stay alert and be aware of your surroundings.
-If you plan to drive, make sure your vehicle is in good working order.
-Always wear a seatbelt and keep your hands on the wheel while driving.
-Be respectful to others on the road and avoid aggressive driving.
-Keep your distance from other vehicles, especially in bad weather conditions.
-Be aware of your surroundings and avoid walking alone at night.
-If you see something suspicious, do not approach it but call the police.
-Always have a charged cell phone and a working flashlight in your car.
-Plan your route ahead of time and avoid unfamiliar areas.
-If you are lost, use your navigation system or ask for directions.
-Always carry a map and a compass.
-Stay informed about local weather conditions and road closures.
-If you must drive in inclement weather, slow down and increase your following distance.
-Be extra cautious near intersections and in poor visibility conditions.
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The cases became public issues because the money was allegedly paid to either politicians or political officials who were in position to influence the decisions on the purchase of aircraft with public or corporate funds. Of corollary interest is whether the recipients paid corporate or income taxes on the secret money involved.

Bribery is a way of life in many countries. In Japan, it is less prevalent and more secretive. In most cases, in violation of law, money is paid with favors and less traceable rewards. Further, the use of personal and utility automobiles of “go-betweens” reduces the chances of exposure.

In U.S. politics, many gray ethical practices are permitted, but we have developed a world’s largest source of voluntary standards, products, and systems in hundreds of areas, such as steel, textiles, sports equipment, consumer product safety, meat products, etc.

Almost every day, in our newspaper and television, unethical practices become public and the courts seek to determine the money was allegedly done promptly and efficiently, you pass over a suitable solution is a share of the profits.

In U.S. politics, many gray ethical practices are permitted, but we have developed a world’s largest source of voluntary standards, products, and systems in hundreds of areas, such as steel, textiles, sports equipment, consumer product safety, meat products, etc.

As their foreign competitors, the Thalians, French, German or Japanese, otherwise, we may be unable restrict the export of American ingenuity, one of our greatest resources. Either that, or we should crack down on premiums, discounts and people who say, “I can get it for you wholesale.”