Nisei layman appointed head of Benedictine order's college

LACEY, Wash.--For the first time in the 85-year history of St. Martin's College, a layman has been appointed as school president. Dr. John D. Iltis, 39, began a five-year term Jan. 2. He succeeds Fr. John Scott, OSB, who had resigned from the presidency last November.

The Puyallup Valley JACL serving as interim vice president for academic affairs since June, has been political science professor at St. Martin's since 1973 after a 15-year government career with the State and Defense Departments. He was the area specialist on Northeast and Southeast Asian affairs. In 1968 he served as a consultant to the Malaysian cabinet and senior ministry officials relative to national development programs and established a development studies center in Malaysia prior to returning to the U.S. in 1973.

Iltis's appointment was hailed by the Benedictine community. Fr. Hilary Thammesh, OSB, chairman of the board of trustees, said: "The community is delighted . . . Many of the fathers and brothers have known Dr. Iltis since he was a student at St. Martin's High School. He has an undoubted understanding of the long history of the Benedictine role in education."

After finishing St. Martin's High, Iltis entered St. Martin's College and was graduated in 1942. He received his master's in political science at Georgetown in 1947 and his Ph.D. in international relations at the same institution in 1949.

JACLer heads new civil rights unit

SACRAMENTO, Calif. -- U.S. Attorney Herman Sillas for the Eastern District of California appointed Yoshinori H. T. Himel, 34, as assistant U.S. attorney in charge of the newly created civil rights unit here Jan. 2. Previously with the Justice Dept. in Washington as a trial attorney in education, employment and federal enforcement sections, the D.C. JACLer received special commendation for his litigation work.

Himel will also monitor complaints of possible or potential civil rights violations of persons of Iranian descent.

Where were they when this was taken:

An uncaptioned picture of the late couple, Chuyo and Henry Kuwahara of Los Angeles, who until JACL the remainder of their estate to establish a $267,000 scholarship program for college level students, was obviously taken somewhere in Japan. The issue path worldwide travelers.

While this naturally perks interest in the 1980 scholarship [brochure], the National JACL, Headquarters, 288 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115. (415) 921-5225, It can also serve as reminder that JACL is anxious to assist its members who wish to bequeath their estate as did the Kuwaharas.

JULY 28 - AUGUST 1

27 weeks till the 1980 JACL Convention:

JACK TAR HOTEL • San Francisco
The Nisei Who Do Not Have 'It' Made

For several years now, the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) has been working to aid and assist the Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors (CABS). Each year since JACL offered assistance, we have found our legislative drive with little to no success. Congress lacks the proper legislation to adequately address the needs of survivors. The volume of legislative proposals has repeatedly pushed the CABS bill further back, because it did not represent any "major" interest.

It is true, those individuals who benefit from passage of legislation are few in number. Current estimates range from 500 to 700, the number of survivors being large. Many of the survivors have seen extreme difficulties in obtaining any proper form of medical assistance.

It is a type of dilemma faced within even our own health insurance program. Individuals who have previously been subject to radiation exposure due to the atomic explosion in Hiroshima or Nagasaki are not eligible for coverage under the federally approved programs. It is clear from this large percentage of the survivors have been exposed to a very high level of radiation which can lead to cancer and leukemia. The Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors (CABS) has been attempting to find a legislative solution to this problem for a long time. In 1979, the JACL began taking away "green cards" from elderly Asian Americans who have been living in the U.S. for some period of time.

Yet, the greatest irony is that the United States government has spent upwards of $90 million to assist survivors in Japan.

The funds provided the government of Japan were to aid and assist the Committee for atomic bomb survivors (CABS). Each year since JACL offered assistance, we have found our legislative drive with little to no success. Congress lacks the proper legislation to adequately address the needs of survivors. The volume of legislative proposals has repeatedly pushed the CABS bill further back, because it did not represent any "major" interest.

It is true, those individuals who benefit from passage of legislation are few in number. Current estimates range from 500 to 700, the number of survivors being large. Many of the survivors have seen extreme difficulties in obtaining any proper form of medical assistance.

It is a type of dilemma faced within even our own health insurance program. Individuals who have previously been subject to radiation exposure due to the atomic explosion in Hiroshima or Nagasaki are not eligible for coverage under the federally approved programs. It is clear from this large percentage of the survivors have been exposed to a very high level of radiation which can lead to cancer and leukemia. The Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors (CABS) has been attempting to find a legislative solution to this problem for a long time. In 1979, the JACL began taking away "green cards" from elderly Asian Americans who have been living in the U.S. for some period of time.

Yet, the greatest irony is that the United States government has spent upwards of $90 million to assist survivors in Japan.

The funds provided the government of Japan were to aid and assist the Committee for atomic bomb survivors (CABS). Each year since JACL offered assistance, we have found our legislative drive with little to no success. Congress lacks the proper legislation to adequately address the needs of survivors. The volume of legislative proposals has repeatedly pushed the CABS bill further back, because it did not represent any "major" interest.

It is true, those individuals who benefit from passage of legislation are few in number. Current estimates range from 500 to 700, the number of survivors being large. Many of the survivors have seen extreme difficulties in obtaining any proper form of medical assistance.

It is a type of dilemma faced within even our own health insurance program. Individuals who have previously been subject to radiation exposure due to the atomic explosion in Hiroshima or Nagasaki are not eligible for coverage under the federally approved programs. It is clear from this large percentage of the survivors have been exposed to a very high level of radiation which can lead to cancer and leukemia. The Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors (CABS) has been attempting to find a legislative solution to this problem for a long time. In 1979, the JACL began taking away "green cards" from elderly Asian Americans who have been living in the U.S. for some period of time.

Yet, the greatest irony is that the United States government has spent upwards of $90 million to assist survivors in Japan.

The funds provided the government of Japan were to aid and assist the Committee for atomic bomb survivors (CABS). Each year since JACL offered assistance, we have found our legislative drive with little to no success. Congress lacks the proper legislation to adequately address the needs of survivors. The volume of legislative proposals has repeatedly pushed the CABS bill further back, because it did not represent any "major" interest.

It is true, those individuals who benefit from passage of legislation are few in number. Current estimates range from 500 to 700, the number of survivors being large. Many of the survivors have seen extreme difficulties in obtaining any proper form of medical assistance.

It is a type of dilemma faced within even our own health insurance program. Individuals who have previously been subject to radiation exposure due to the atomic explosion in Hiroshima or Nagasaki are not eligible for coverage under the federally approved programs. It is clear from this large percentage of the survivors have been exposed to a very high level of radiation which can lead to cancer and leukemia. The Committee for Atomic Bomb Survivors (CABS) has been attempting to find a legislative solution to this problem for a long time. In 1979, the JACL began taking away "green cards" from elderly Asian Americans who have been living in the U.S. for some period of time.

Yet, the greatest irony is that the United States government has spent upwards of $90 million to assist survivors in Japan.

The funds provided the government of Japan were to aid and assist the Committee for atomic bomb survivors (CABS). Each year since JACL offered assistance, we have found our legislative drive with little to no success. Congress lacks the proper legislation to adequately address the needs of survivors. The volume of legislative proposals has repeatedly pushed the CABS bill further back, because it did not represent any "major" interest.

It is true, those individuals who benefit from passage of legislation are few in number. Current estimates range from 500 to 700, the number of survivors being large. Many of the survivors have seen extreme difficulties in obtaining any proper form of medical assistance.
HONOLULU — The Rev. Te­nuo Kawata was installed as
general secretary-conference
minister of the Hawaii Confer­
ce of the United Church of
Christ at an inspiring and awes­
ome celebration Nov. 11 at
the historic Kawasaki Church.
The denomination with 118
churches in Hawaii is the old­
est in the Islands. It was in
the sanctuary of the Kawasaki Church
where, in 1843, King Kaahumanu gave Hawaii its
motto: "The life of the land
is preserved in righteousness."

Over 1,000 were present for
the ceremonies elevating the

Los Angeles

Japanese American Society presents
its New Year program Jan. 30, 2
p.m. at the JACCC, 244 S. San
Pedro, featuring an illustrated lec­ture by Prof. Koichi Kawasaki on
Ukyo prints and dances by Pa­
jima Kawamura.

UCLA’s Oriental Library, com­
promised of some 170,000 books
(100,000 Chinese, 70,000 Japanese,
4,000 Korean) regarded as the
largest East Asian collection in
Southern California. Situated
on the second floor of the Uni­ser
Research Library (where the
JACCC-MAP Special Collection is
kept), director B. Kim (325­
406) said the facilities are open
to the community. Dr. Kim was
named head of the UCLA Oriental

Japanese United Information
Community Exchange (JUICE),
consisting of local public and pri­
vate media and information vol­
unteers, is starting its fourth year.
Paul Oda (628-3876), coordinator,
is the director of the Japanese Union
Church. It meets every second
Monday from 1 p.m.

Delano (Calif.)-Born Nisei,
who studied at the Univ. of Chi­
cago, Ottawa (Kan.) Uni­ver­
ity, and further theological
studies at Chicago and at USC.
He and his family were re­
moved to a detention camp

PC People

Elections
In Placer County, Kay K. Miyu­
mura was elected Nov. 6 to the Pe­
cer Union High School district
Area 5 seat. He defeated Kyle
Morgans, 530-3-1,780. Pre­
claiming himself a fiscal conser­
vative, Miyamura is in a 10-Year
school board with Ken Kawata,
appointed by the Board of Edu­
cation.

Voters in Pueblo, Colo., returned
Dr. Melvin H. Takeda to the city
school board with a record high count of
15,396 votes; the Sansei dentist
was unopposed for the council­
man-at-large seat.

Government
Fremont JACL president Ted
Iseizu, working with the U.S. Geo­logical
Survey, was appointed by Inter­
ior Secretary Cecil Andrus to
the Miscellaneous Advisory
Committee for Names. He is also mem­
er of the Fremont Recreation
Committees.

New York Gov. Hugh Carey
appointed Ruby Yoshino Schur to
the State Advisory Council on
Ethnic Affairs for a term ending Aug.
20, 1980. She is also currently New
York JACL president.

Future County JACL President
Hideto Shibata is a postmaster
of Yetem, CA, which had been
ruined for two years and which has been fighting
the past five years to stay open. A
postal worker since 1964, and off­
during WW2. "I recall how the
church got itself organized
there in camp and helped bring
a sense of order and purpose to
us," he said.

Kawata, after ministering to
congregations in Los Angeles
in the 1950s and in Hawaii in
the 1960s, became associ­
ate secretary in the western regi­
onal office for the church in
1970. He returned to Cali­
ifornia in 1977 to be confer­
ence minister at San Francisco.
He is married and has three
grown children now living in
the mainland.

# California heads Hawaii’s oldest Christian church group

CARSON JACL officers for 1980 are (from left): front—Joe Saka­
`moto, Helen Kamimoto, Fumi Takahashi, Miriam Nishida (pres.),
Ruthie Sakamoto, Marian Nagano, Taka Watanabe, Kaz Nishida;
back—Bob Chuck, Ken Harada, Paul Schneider, Chuck Braganzi­
er, and Tom Kawamoto (past pres.)

GARDENA JACLs—Assemblyman Paul Barnai (center)
presents resolution to Gardena Valley JACL’s 1979 president
Mas Oda (right) during the 1980 installation dinner Dec. 1 while
incoming president John Fujikawa was installed. Guest speaker
was John Saito, PSW JACL regional director.

GARDENA JACLs—Assemblyman Paul Barnai (center) presents resolution to Gardena Valley JACL’s 1979 president Mas Oda (right) during the 1980 installation dinner Dec. 1 while incoming president John Fujikawa was installed. Guest speaker was John Saito, PSW JACL regional director.

Instant check and deposit inquiry whenever you need it.

“"I don’t remember if it was $34.43 or $43.34!”

“No problem.”

If you forget to write down a check, don’t worry. Our computer has an excellent memory. We can easily tell you if your check has cleared. And when we can also tell you the check number and the amount it was for. We can even get you a copy of the check in question, if you need one. And you can ask us to do it from any office in our system. Not just the branch where you usually do business. It’s really no problem.

©California First Bank, 1979
JACL in TYO and Hawaii

Home, after one month on the road. An afternoon within a refugee camp in Hong Kong—40 miles from the Vietnam border, Shao-shan—the birthplace of Mao Tse-tung, the Great Wall north of a frozen Beijing (Peking)—it was fascinating.

During the few days in Tokyo on the way home, there were opportunities to meet with several Nisei and Sansei. There is interest among Japanese Americans living in Japan to be in touch with their fellow ethnic American citizens. The Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) is the logical tie. There are nearly a thousand Japanese Americans residing in Tokyo. Barry Sato, a longtime Nisei resident of Tokyo and familiar to PC leaders, is the key to organizing a JACL chapter in Tokyo.

Hawaii is not represented in JACL. It is our major shortcoming. Hawaii is no longer just a cluster of beautiful islands somewhere in the Pacific. It is a significant part of the greater United States.

JACL’s goal is to secure justice not only for Americans of Japanese ancestry but for all Americans, especially those who do not subscribe to the JACL. The Japanese Vernacular News, a community binder. The vernacular papers are important because they give news of the at the death notices and for the Japanese language. It is still an important part of our JACL.

4. Vernacular papers keep abreast of the issues that pertain to the Nisei, Sansei, and Japanese population as a whole. It has been so in the past for scores of years and it is true today. In the years of anti-Japanese movements, the vernacular papers were a very important part of the Japanese society. Today it is still an important part of our society.

5. The newspapers are not making too much money. I am sure the staff people are not overpaid. What ever number of subscribers, they can surely continue to publish much more.

wé

Japanese vernaculars, a community binder

By Lester S. Suzuki

Believe in the ethnic vernacular papers. There are so many Nisei and Sansei who do not subscribe to the Japanese vernaculars. I propose several reasons why they should be encouraged to subscribe.

1. When the paper was first published, I took the paper and put it under my bed. When I was awakened at midnight, I read the paper. It was exciting to read about our history and our culture. It was exciting to read about our ancestors and our heritage.

2. The vernacular papers are a binding, cohesive force of the total Japanese-American community. In Northern California they are the Nichi Bei Times and the Daily Nichi Bei. In Los Angeles they are Rafu Shimpo and Kashii Mainichi and other papers. There are papers in Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago and New York. People may be separated from one another by distance, but they feel a sense of unity through the newspapers. In this age of multi-culture pluralism, we need a binding force such as the vernacular papers to remind us of our ethnic importance.

3. The vernacular papers give more news about the many activities of the Nisei, Sansei and Yonsei, and the Issei, of course. And then during the Christmas and New Year editions, especially, there are so many names of people and friends, as well as advertisements of events that interest themselves are news of people.

The Japanese newspapers are published in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Japan. They are printed in Japanese and English. They are published by Japanese Americans and Japanese people. They are published by the Japanese government and private organizations.

4. The vernacular papers are a reminder of our history. They are a reminder of our culture. They are a reminder of our heritage.

5. The vernacular papers are a reminder of our identity. They are a reminder of our heritage.

6. The vernacular papers are a reminder of our language. They are a reminder of our identity.

The vernacular papers are a reminder of our history. They are a reminder of our culture. They are a reminder of our heritage.

The vernacular papers are a reminder of our identity. They are a reminder of our heritage.

The vernacular papers are a reminder of our language. They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.

They are a reminder of our heritage.

They are a reminder of our language.

They are a reminder of our identity.
A Pair of Christmas Shoes

This story may not be quite as amusing on paper as it was in real life, but let me give it a try. It has to do with an elderly gentleman, his two grown daughters, and Christmas.

Each year the old man would get the idea that he would like in the way of a Christmas present. The old man feels he has everything he needs, and besides, Christmas presents are for the young. So invariably he says that what he would like most is a little peace and quiet.

This, of course, doesn’t satisfy the ladies. So they press the issue until eventually he admits that he needs things like a can of shaving cream, a tube of hair cream, a toothbrush to replace the one with the bristles getting a bit ragged, and maybe a few sticks of beef jerky to chew on while filling out the blank sheet of paper in his typewriter, for you see, he is a writer. And if they could supply him with some of these necessities, that would be just fine.

This year, the young ladies decided to confer with the old gentleman’s wife. What would the old man like to have for Christmas, and if he wouldn’t “like” anything, what did he really need? The old man’s wife thought a moment, then suggested that his only real need was a pair of shoes.

That sounded just fine to the young ladies, accepting the fact that the old man had need of shoes. So they asked the old man’s wife to take him to a shoe store and have him pick out a pair of shoes. But he wouldn’t get to keep the shoes at the moment. They would have to be delivered to the young ladies. And since shoes are no longer cheap, each of them would take one shoe, gift-wrap it and present it to the old man, dividing the cost between them so as to keep within their budgets.

Of course the old man couldn’t help but know what was under way. He laughed and asked which of the girls was underwriting the left shoe, and which right shoe.

Well, the Christmas gifts were delivered in due time,

**Continued from Page 2**

NOBUYUKI

A bill introduced in the House of Representatives (HR 1924). The bill has been forwarded to the Judiciary subcommittee on administrative law and governmental operations, chaired by Rep. Danielson (D-Ca). He has hinted at hearings on the ABS matter sometime in March. This would be an excellent time for those of you who want to help keep our Web surfers to write to your Congressman and ask him to pass on a few good words of encouragement to Congressman Danielson to move forward on this bill, HR 1924.

The Sumitomo Bank of California
Member FDIC

Sumitomo Introduces the 2½-Year Money Certificate

Starting January 1, Sumitomo Bank is introducing the 2½-Year Money Certificate. Only $100.00 is required for this new certificate which offers a rate of interest 4½ % less than the average yield of 2½-Year Treasury securities. New rates are announced monthly by the Treasury Department.

The 2½-Year Certificate of Deposit provides individual retirement accounts. The new 2½-Year Money Certificate and 6-month Money Market Account ($10.00 minimum balance) is now available to Sumitomo

Individual Retirement Accounts. Open one of these high yield accounts now.

The Sumitomo Bank of California

From January 1st to January 31st

MERIT SAVINGS ANNOUNCES

HIGHER INTEREST RATES FOR SAVERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Current Annual Rate</th>
<th>Current Annual Yield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.40%</td>
<td>11.12%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is the fixed term rate that you will receive on 2½ year certificates with only $100.00 minimum deposit. It's the highest rate of return on any certificate offered today by any insured savings institution.

6.00% Current Annual Rate 6.18% Current Annual Yield

This high interest is available to passbook/certificate savers. It can be yours with Merit Savings and any deposit account. Leave it in for one quarter, and you’ll earn this highest in... est available on 90 day insured savings.

HIGHER GAS-MONEY SAVINGS CAN BE YOURS, TOO!

Stop by any office of Merit Savings and pick up your copy of this indispensable glove-compartment guide to better mileage. It provides an easy way to save money and money it’s the most complete collection of fuel conservation tips available in the world today.

Come in today, open your account and pick up your free copy of how to get more miles per gallon. It’s guaranteed to help you save gas on your next trip.

MERIT SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Assets over $90 million

LOUISVILLE: 224 E. First St. 842-1644 • TOLLBRONEGARDENA: 1805 S. Western Ave. 327-8031
MONTEREY PARK: 199 S. Atlantic Blvd. 266-3011 • IRVINE: 5392 Walnut Ave (714) 552-4751

Friday, January 18, 1980

PACIFIC CITIZEN

A Rare Prize: 100,000-Mile Car

Salt Lake City

In the beginning, it seemed a harmless goal. My husband decided that he wanted to see his car register 100,000 miles, an unprecedented achievement. He is somewhere between 3,000 and 4,000 miles of his goal. I cannot give the exact figure since I have been too nervous to look. Riding with him has become a harrowing experience, particularly as each additional thousand miles has been noted. He makes a lot of noise about it.

But I suppose it is much safer than what a friend of ours used to do. He had a drain every time the odometer registered an additional thousand miles.

It has been a costly experiment and somewhat unpatriotic. The car has been averaging 10 miles a gallon in this period of energy shortage and necessary conservation.

Periodically, it has suffered various ailments related to age. Instead of allowing it to die a natural and easy death, my husband insists that a strong heart beats beneath the rusted, crumbling carcass. It is very similar to the attitude he has about me.

So with increasing frequency the car has been taken to the Uptown Service Station for rejuvenation of sorts. The station staff has been extremely tolerant about my husband’s determination to reach 100,000 miles. They are staid, even ignoring my little remarks about странe goals. Men have an annoying habit of hanging together. And the station staff is only required to perform repairs. They do not have to ride in the car.

Our son, who has occasion to ride with his father, has other feelings. He values his life over mere camaraderie and in an act of male disloyalty has refused to ride in the car except in situations of dire necessity. Every day he has been engaging his father in conversation deftly contrived to lead to a discussion of cars. I do not participate in the male dialogue. Mainly because I am not considered equal in vehicular knowledge. Their prejudice is partially based on my method of driving, which revolves around the sensible aversion to making left-turns.

My husband had predicted that his father would surely succumb before the end of the year by purchasing another car and relinquishing his goal of 100,000 miles. It did not happen. Although he considered it a silly desire to fulfill.

I have to respect the audacity it required. The teasing taunts of friends, the risk to limb and life, the expense of repairs and gas. All reasonable arguments unheard in the relentless pursuit of a goal.

But no matter how foolish, suggests the sense of adventure that resides, should preside, in the human spirit.

At the beginning of this new decade, which has been welcomed less joyously than others, it may be appropriate to remember that there are still journeys and adventures within the captivity of all mankind. That the attainable dream, the celebration that remains eternally new, requires no calendar.

FROM HAPPY VALLEYS: Sachi Seko
Chapter Pulse

• Cleveland JACL's installation dinner with Bill Yoshino, Feb. 2, 6:30 p.m., at Diamond's Restaurant, 700 Columbia Road, North Olmsted. Tickets are $75 per couple. For information, call Mrs. Yamasaki, 216-738-9950.

• Cleveland Chapter contributed $1,000 to the Joe DiMaggio Cancer Foundation.

• Cleveland JACL's installation dinner with Dave Yoshimura, Feb. 2, 6:30 p.m., at Diamond's Restaurant, 700 Columbia Road, North Olmsted. Tickets are $75 per couple. For information, call Mrs. Yamasaki, 216-738-9950.

• Cleveland JACL's installation dinner with Bill Yoshino, Feb. 2, 6:30 p.m., at Diamond's Restaurant, 700 Columbia Road, North Olmsted. Tickets are $75 per couple. For information, call Mrs. Yamasaki, 216-738-9950.

• Canton JACL will host a meeting at the Canton Community Center, Canton, Ohio, at 7 p.m., Feb. 7. The meeting will feature a program on the early history of Canton and the Canton area. The meeting is open to the public. For information, contact Margaret Sato, 330-419-6614.

• Cleveland JACL's installation dinner with Dave Yoshimura, Feb. 2, 6:30 p.m., at Diamond's Restaurant, 700 Columbia Road, North Olmsted. Tickets are $75 per couple. For information, call Mrs. Yamasaki, 216-738-9950.

• Canton JACL will host a meeting at the Canton Community Center, Canton, Ohio, at 7 p.m., Feb. 7. The meeting will feature a program on the early history of Canton and the Canton area. The meeting is open to the public. For information, contact Margaret Sato, 330-419-6614.

• Canton JACL will host a meeting at the Canton Community Center, Canton, Ohio, at 7 p.m., Feb. 7. The meeting will feature a program on the early history of Canton and the Canton area. The meeting is open to the public. For information, contact Margaret Sato, 330-419-6614.

• Canton JACL will host a meeting at the Canton Community Center, Canton, Ohio, at 7 p.m., Feb. 7. The meeting will feature a program on the early history of Canton and the Canton area. The meeting is open to the public. For information, contact Margaret Sato, 330-419-6614.

• Canton JACL will host a meeting at the Canton Community Center, Canton, Ohio, at 7 p.m., Feb. 7. The meeting will feature a program on the early history of Canton and the Canton area. The meeting is open to the public. For information, contact Margaret Sato, 330-419-6614.
Japan firms in U.S. employ 810,000 residents

NEW YORK—Squashed by the interest shown in its 1978 study of the economic impact of New York's Japanese businesses, the Japan Society commissioned a companion survey to be called "The Economic Impact of the Japanese Business Community in the United States." This second study, the first of its kind, has been completed by the Conservation of Human Resources Project of Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Allan Goldberg, and the findings were published in the late November issue of the Japanese JACL, or Japanese American Citizens League.

1. The growing economic independence of the United States and Japan, as evidenced by the $36 billion of trade between the two nations, has resulted in the creation of a large Japanese business community in the United States. In 1976, at 11,777 business entities, the Japanese business community in the United States by Japanese interests and a mere 850 by Japanese residents. The Japanese business community has been estimated to be $1.1 billion in 1976, 3.4 billion in 1980, and 10 billion in 1985.

2. The Japanese business community consists of tourists, family businesses, and tourist-related businesses, including restaurants and tourist offices. As travel in the United States becomes more popular, the number of Japanese tourists is expected to increase. In 1976, 55,000 Japanese tourists arrived in the United States; in 1980, 100,000; and in 1985, 250,000.

3. Japanese tourists spend an estimated $2 billion in the United States, including $1 billion in accommodations, $500 million in food, and $500 million in transportation. In 1976, Japanese tourists spent $1.7 billion; in 1980, $2.5 billion; and in 1985, $3.8 billion.

4. Japanese tourists import approximately $1.2 billion of goods from Japan. The majority of these imports are consumer goods, including clothing, household goods, and electronics. The distribution of this quantity of goods includes the employment of an estimated 100,000 people in the United States.

5. Japanese firms have an estimated $140 million in cash and other financial resources. In 1976, Japanese firms had $110 million in cash and other financial resources; in 1980, $190 million; and in 1985, $270 million.

6. Japanese firms have been estimated to have $3.5 billion in sales, including $2 billion in wholesale and retail sales, $1 billion in service operations, and $500 million in investment income. In 1976, Japanese firms had $2.5 billion in sales; in 1980, $3.5 billion; and in 1985, $4.5 billion.

7. Japanese firms have an estimated $1.5 billion in assets, including $1 billion in real estate and $500 million in other assets. In 1976, Japanese firms had $500 million in assets; in 1980, $1 billion; and in 1985, $1.5 billion.

8. Japanese trading companies have purchased $500 million in U.S. manufactured parts and materials. In 1976, Japanese trading companies purchased $100 million in U.S. manufactured parts and materials; in 1980, $300 million; and in 1985, $500 million.

9. Japanese firms have an estimated 100,000 employees in the United States, including 50,000 in manufacturing and 50,000 in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had 25,000 employees; in 1980, 50,000; and in 1985, 100,000.

10. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

11. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

12. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

13. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

14. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

15. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.

16. Japanese firms have an estimated 10 billion in export sales, including $5 billion in manufacturing and $5 billion in service operations. In 1976, Japanese firms had $1 billion in export sales; in 1980, $5 billion; and in 1985, $10 billion.