

pacific citizen

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Reagan team challenges U.S. job action for Blacks, Hispanics

While JACL's policy position has been in firm support of affirmative action, the tradition of qualification by merit has nevertheless been recognized. Hence, member comments on the prospect of sweeping changes in Federal civil service entry-level examinations for a professional and administrative career may be directed to Floyd Shimomura, nat'l vice president, public affairs, 1612 Grove Ave., Woodland, Ca 95695.—Ed.

WASHINGTON — New federal civil service tests to fill some of the better entry-level jobs at grades 5 and 7 as well as assure the number of blacks and Hispanics who pass and get jobs would be roughly proportional to the number who took the tests have been questioned in a brief filed by the Reagan transition team in the U.S. District Court here.

The brief in effect asked for withdrawal of a sweeping affirmative action agreement guaranteeing more federal jobs (up to 20%) for blacks and Hispanics.

The brief questioned whether the agreement undermines the merit principle in federal employment and sets up an impermissible quota system. The agreement was signed Jan. 9 by Associate Attorney General John Shenefield on his last day in office and submitted to Judge Joyce Hens Greens who has tentatively approved, despite a request from the Reagan transition team that matter be deter-

mined by the new administration.

The agreement provides the government would phase out over a three-year period the Professional and Administrative Career Examination—used currently to fill 118 categories of federal jobs—because of charges that too few blacks and Hispanics pass and get jobs.

In its place, new tests would be constructed to find competent people and to guarantee a much higher percentage of black and Hispanic candidates ends up passing and getting jobs. If not, agencies in some cases would be required to design still other tests.

Agencies could also recruit blacks and Hispanics on academic record without a test until blacks and Hispanics in each category of jobs reached 20%.

It had been alleged PACE contained hidden cultural biases and demanded knowledge not required for good performance in the 118 categories of jobs as figures showed for the April 1978 exam that 42% of the whites got a passing grade of 70 or more but only 5% of the blacks and 13% of the Hispanics.

The Reagan transition team also wondered whether minority applications failed PACE for reasons unrelated to minority status (i.e., did better minority college graduates seek jobs elsewhere, leaving only the poorer ones to take the federal exam?) and whether there is real evidence that PACE is faulty as alleged.

Redress commission expanded to nine

WASHINGTON—The 97th Congress passed legislation this past week to expand the Presidential Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians from 7 to 9 members.

The bill at this time is on the desk of President Ronald Reagan and is expected to be signed shortly.

The Senate unanimously approved the amendment bill, SB 253, on Jan. 27 and the House followed the next day, Washington JACL Representative Ron Ikejiri announced. The commission is being expanded to permit the Senate and the House to each make three appointments.

The House has yet to announce its appointees to the commission.

Senate appointees thus far are former Senators Edward Brooke of Massachusetts and Hugh Mitchell of Washington.

Previously appointed by President Carter were Judge William Marutani of Philadelphia; Dr. Arthur Flemming, chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; and Joan Bernstein, general counsel of the Dept. of Health and Human Services.

A week earlier (Jan. 22), as the 52 Americans were returning home from Teheran, the State Department proposed former hostages be de-

clared eligible for free medical and psychiatric care as well as liberal education benefits. They will also have recourse to a commission, yet to be named, being established to handle their claims. President Carter signed an executive order setting up the commission which would consider whether compensation, if any, should be made by Congress or awarded by the President to the ex-hostages and their family.

If you wish to address the commission . . .

SAN FRANCISCO—The JACL National Commission on Redress, as part of its preparations for the hearings of the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, will assist JACL members and individuals from the Japanese American community wishing to present testimony before the commission.

The redress committee, chaired by John Tateishi, will attempt to place the names of individuals on the Commission's witness agenda at appropriate hearing sites.

The committee also pointed out that individuals may submit written testimony without appearing before the commission.

Any persons wishing to present oral or written testimony before the commission should contact their district representative on the JACL National Committee for Redress or forward their name to the redress committee at National Hq.

Japan firm in U.S. sued for sex bias in hiring

NEW YORK—A U.S. Federal appeals court has ruled that a sex discrimination suit against a Japanese firm must go to trial despite special rights the company claimed under a 1953 treaty.

The class-action suit was filed by secretaries employed by Sumitomo Shoji America Inc., a Japanese-owned subsidiary, who charged that the company has a policy of hiring only male Japanese nationals in management jobs.

Sumitomo claimed before U.S. district judge Charles Tenney that the 1953 treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation exempted Japanese trading companies and their wholly-owned subsidiaries in the United States from provisions of U.S. civil rights laws.

Tenney ruled that the treaty was not meant to protect employment practices of such subsidiaries and refused to dismiss the suit.

The decision handed down Jan. 9 by the 2nd Circuit Court of Appeals holds that Japanese subsidiaries do have the right to invoke certain treaty provisions in connection with employment practices.

However, the appeals court upheld the lower court in refusing to dismiss the case, saying it should go to trial to determine if Sumitomo's executive hiring policy was valid under the treaty.

The appeals judges instructed Tenney to give "due weight to the treaty rights and unique requirements of a Japanese company doing business in the United States," and the right of Sumitomo to place Japanese nationals "in positions where such employment is reasonably necessary to the successful operation of its business."

—Asahi Evening News

Nisei jurist in Brazil not wanted

SAO PAULO—Judge Masami Uyeda has been declared persona non grata by the Caprivi town council because he humiliated the local baker New Year's day. A jurist of five months in a city of 30,000, he ordered police to haul Helio Bresciani from his bed, forcing him to kneel in his pajamas and ask forgiveness for selling him bad cream cakes.

Townsmen said Uyeda has been arrogant, demanding he be treated like a judge, even at the bar or not waiting his turn at the barber's. The baker, whose business has picked up over the incident, denied the cakes were bad but that the judge's wife had neglected to put the fresh cream cakes into the refrigerator.

Civil rights theme

WASHINGTON—The National JACL was invited to participate in the National Education Association Conference on Human and Civil Rights Education here Feb. 27-March 1. The JACL Washington Office will remark on the subject of "Minority/Non-Minority Perspective of Social Change, 1945-2000".

The JACL, as the principal Asian Pacific American representative at the Conference, respectfully seeks guidance and comments from interested members of the Japanese American and Asian Pacific Americans community on the topic.

Please direct your comments and responses to the JACL Washington Representative Ronald K. Ikejiri, by Feb. 22.

Subscriptions

Contrary to what JACLers believe, the Pacific Citizen is available to all persons and institutions at \$10 a year, \$19 for two years. Extra postage of \$8 per year is charged, effective January, 1981, to all subscribers (JACL and non-members) who reside in foreign countries. Send orders to: Pacific Citizen, 244 S. San Pedro St. Rm 506, Los Angeles, Ca 90012.

Design sought for Tanforan monument

SAN FRANCISCO—Design is being sought for a monument to hold a historical plaque in remembrance of the Tanforan Racetrack used during early 1942 as a temporary detention center for Japanese Americans, it was announced by the Tanforan Committee, 1912 Fillmore St. No. 1, San Francisco, Ca 94115.

Designs should be forwarded to the committee by Feb. 18. Plaque will be donated by the Tanforan Park Shopping Center. The contest is being held in conjunction with the Day of Remembrance ceremony at the shopping center Feb. 22.

The Medical Consequences of Nuclear War

By CLIFFORD L. UYEDA

San Francisco

People speak glibly of nuclear war without fully realizing the true nature of such an event. To the average mind nuclear war is only slightly more destructive than the so-called conventional war which can be terrifying itself with its modern non-nuclear high explosives.

They are wrong. The consequences of nuclear war is beyond the imagination of most citizens. The atom bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki are a mere fraction of the destructive power that can be unleashed from today's nuclear arsenals.

Thirty years ago I visited the Atom Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) clinic in Hiroshima. The city was just beginning to rebuild itself. Most buildings were hastily constructed wooden structures. At the clinic I was told of the wonderful cooperation the clinic was receiving from Japanese doctors and the victims of the A-bomb.

I moved out into the streets and spoke to shop keepers and the ubiquitous shoe-shiners that lined the streets. Many were survivors of the A-bomb, but they were not going to the clinic set up by the Americans. It was their choice not to go. A typical comment was, "Their interest in us is to study the effects of the new bomb. I am not going to be their guinea pig." I understood their feeling.

In the spring of 1962 the New England Journal of Medicine came out with a series of articles entitled, "The Medical Consequences of

Thermonuclear War." The conclusion was chilling: A 20 megaton ground burst on downtown Boston would make human survival practically impossible within a circle of a radius of 16-21 miles.

Today, we are no better prepared to defend ourselves or to meet the emergencies than we were 20 years ago. This was made very clear to us at the two day symposium on the subject held in San Francisco as the year 1980 was winding down.

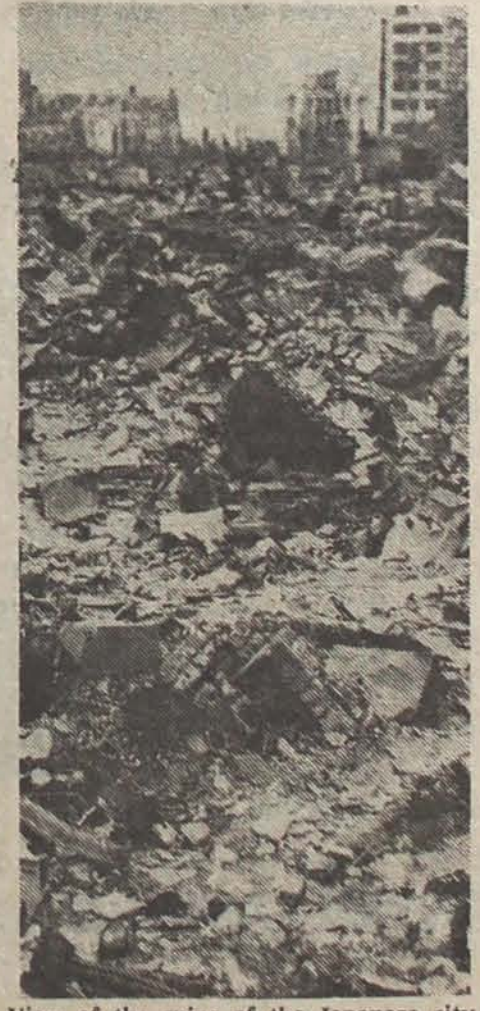
Six nations, (U.S., Soviet Union, England, France, Israel, India, China) now possess nuclear weapons. The United States has 10,000 nuclear weapons pointed at the Soviet Union, and the Soviets have 6,000 pointed at us. All our so-called conventional forces are "nuclearized." Seventy percent of our naval ships carry nuclear weapons. The Soviet missile system is 75 percent land-based. Ours is equally divided between land, air and sea. The days of the land-based ICBMs are limited because of the targets they present.

By action and by words we are coming closer and closer to the realities of nuclear war. MX missile is in itself a dangerous system because it depends on computers to tell us when to launch. Computer malfunction can, therefore, start a nuclear war. Once the missiles are launched there is no way to stop or destroy them. A few may be intercepted, but many will get through.

Continued on Page 3



Official U. S. Air Force photo of column of smoke rising from atomic blast over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945.



View of the ruins of the Japanese city shortly after the explosion, which killed more than 100,000

Deaths

Emanuel Celler, 92, who served in the House of Representatives for 50 years, died Jan. 15 at his home in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was first elected to the House in 1922, and finally upset in the 1972 Democratic primary by an unknown, Elizabeth Holtzman. He became chairman of the powerful Judiciary Committee in 1949 (except during the mid-1950s when the House was controlled by the Republicans), and acted on major JACL legislative efforts, such as Evacuation Claims, Naturalization for Issei and the Repeal of Title II (Emergency Detention Act).

Funeral services were held Jan. 6 for Hiroshi Hamaguchi, co-owner of Hamaguchi Bros. Farms at the Livingston (Ca.) United Methodist Church. He served as Livingston-Merced JACL treasurer for many years, taught social dancing and bridge. Surviving are w. Lena, s. Gary, d. Joelyn, br. Gene, Ken, Howard (San Mateo), sis. Kiyo Shoji, Minnie Sasaki (Weiser, Idaho), 1 gc.

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MISSING PERSON

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of YOSHIRO ISHIGE (age 72), please contact his brother, Min Ishige by collect call at (415) 334-0374.

Canada constitution hits snag in Britain

OTTAWA—The prospect of bringing home the Canadian constitution, as embodied in the British North America Act of 1867 (only the British Parliament could amend the Canadian Constitution despite Canada's political status as a commonwealth nation since 1931), was sidetracked Jan. 30 by a parliamentary committee, which recommended it be rejected by the British Parliament.

While the majority in the Canadian House of Commons has shown support to Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's controversial plan to remove a colonial remnant by expanding the British North America Act in adding a charter of rights guaranteeing both civil liberties and language rights, and then be subject to ratification by a national referendum, the proposed process (known as "patriation" or the transferring the right to amend the constitution from the British Parliament to the Canadian Parliament) has won little support from the provincial governments—only two out of ten.

Japanese Canadians have lobbied for Trudeau's proposal because of the charter of rights to assure against repetition of their WW2 experience in inland government detention camps.

Awards

Jack Kiguma Murata, research geochronologist with the Geological Survey, had retired in 1978 but was recently recalled to assist in the Mt. St. Helens project. The Dept. of Interior last October also conferred its Gold Medallion for distinguished service.

Courtroom

Judge Takashi Sono of the Tokyo District Court was chosen by the Japanese Supreme Court to complete studies at the National Judicial College, which is housed on the UN-Reno campus. Founded in 1963 under stewardship of the late Associate Justice Tom Clark by the Joint Committee for Effective Administration of Justice, it has been teaching U.S. judges and more recently its reputation has attracted foreign jurists.

Education

Twelve persons have been elected for a two-year term ending Oct. 31, 1982, to serve as Commissioners for the Asian American Education Commission of the Los Angeles Unified School District. The Commission is advisory to Los Angeles Board of Education, it was announced by Herbert P. Leong, executive director. Elected were:

Agnes Hashimoto, Ronald N. Hirose, Irvin R. Lau, Jean I. Lau, Louise H. Leong, Mei Lin Leung, Dr. Jolson Ng, Suzie Kim Oh, Dennis Sato, Masao Bu Tanino, Dr. James B. Wong, Ann C. Woo.

They will serve along with 12 remaining incumbents who have one year remaining of their term of office.

Fujie Ota Ohata of Los Angeles, who helped organize the Seinan Sr. Citizen Center while an aide in Councilman David Cunningham's office (1976-78) is completing a months study as a Presidential Management Intern on the House Select Committee on Aging's subcommittee on housing and consumer interests. **Rep. Edward Roybal** (D-Ca) chairs the subcommittee. Ohata was selected to the presidential internship, a two-year program, upon finishing graduate work in gerontology and public administration at USC last summer, and assigned to the U.S. Dept. of Justice management division. Her husband, Ronald, is an attorney with the Justice Dept.

Government

Darren R. Iketani, having completed the 20-week cadet training at the California Highway Patrol's Sacramento Academy, was assigned to the CHP's West Los Angeles Area office. He attended Royal Oak High School, Covina, UC San Diego, and Mt. San Antonio College, and majored in Bioscience/Philosophy and Administration of Justice.

Calif. Senate confirmation of **Mary Miyashita** as acting secretary of state was announced recently by the Secretary **March Fong Eu**. Ms. Miyashita, Region VII vice-chair of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee; has represented the 25th and 33rd Congressional Districts as delegate and alternate to three Democratic National Conventions;

and has been recognized by the California Democratic Party as the top grassroots fundraiser in the state. A community volunteer of many years, Ms. Miyashita was involved with the formation of the Rio Hondo Community College District; Whittier Area Education Study Council; Friends of Public Education; Meals on Wheels; Women and Children's Crisis Shelter; Freedom from Hunger; Legal Service Center; American Cancer Society; League of Women Voters; ACLU; United Nations Association; and is an activist in school board and city council races.

Politics

Maeley L. Tom, deputy administrative officer of the Calif. Assembly, and an appointed delegate of Assemblyman Thomas Hannigan, was elected chairperson of the Asian Pacific Caucus of the California Democratic Party the weekend of Jan 17-18th in Sacramento. Also elected were: vc—**Georgette Imura**, Sac'to; **Collin Lai**, LA; sec—**Yen Lee Kelley**, Berk; **Wilson Chang**, treas, S.F.

New Nikkei-backed bank in L.A. opens

TORRANCE, Ca.—Pacific Heritage Bank, first Nisei controlled bank to open in more than two decades, began operation with \$3.5 million initial capitalization Jan. 16 at Del Amo Park Plaza at 3440 Torrance Blvd., serving South Bay businesses and residents.

Former Gardena city councilman Vincent Okamoto and chairman of the board said, "We are committing our efforts for the benefit of Japanese American interests, an area heretofore disregarded by many institutions." Other Nikkei on the board include:

Masao Awakuni, Gardena; Soichi Fukui, Edwin C. Hiroto, Los Angeles; Kenji Ishizaki, Santa Monica; Fumiko Wasserman, Torrance.

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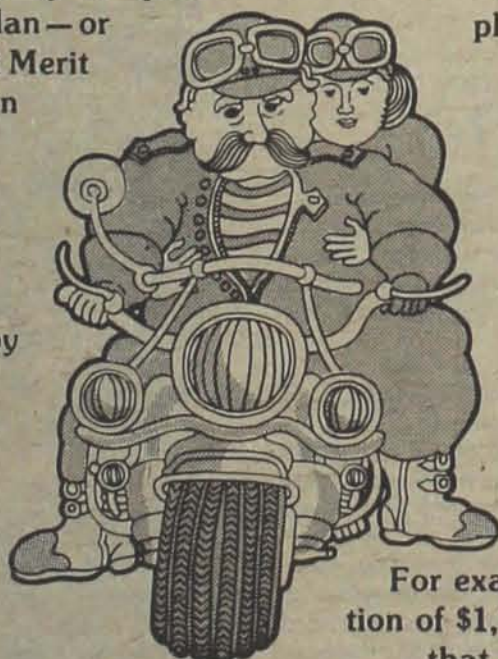
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How Hawaii's Sansei view Los Angeles

By PETER IMAMURA

Los Angeles

How do the Sansei in Hawaii view the Mainland? From my experience while living in Honolulu, I got some opinions from the locals there, basically about Los Angeles.

To some, the city is a bit frightening, with a life style that moves on a much faster pace—a "rat race". On the mainland, people are much more competitive, and some locals hold the notion that people have a tendency to "stab backs" more over here when it comes to getting a job or promotion. This is a belief that is not necessarily an absolute truth; some locals base it on hearsay, others on their own personal experiences. In both cases, they see job competition sharply contrasting Hawaii's—here on the mainland, you sometimes step over people. In Hawaii, you politely step aside.

Just how much truth there is in this outlook is unknown to me, but it does make me stop to think about our own lifestyle when I hear such talk.

Some locals felt that the people here are not as friendly, and that the mainland is somewhat cold when it comes to hospitality. When it comes to friendships, they said that the distance one must drive to visit a friend was somewhat of a hassle, so it was difficult to maintain close friends, unless they lived nearby.

In addition, some locals felt that mainlanders spend too much time driving, for any reason, whether it was just to visit someone or to go anywhere. Too much time is wasted on the road.

Of course, geography necessitates this for us; in Hawaii, one can literally drive around the whole island in one day—it may take a little more time just to get around the city over here.

Crime is another fear that some locals point out. They would certainly have to change some of their habits regarding safety and security if they were here in Los Angeles. A few of the locals also noted that they felt the sting of racial prejudice a bit more here, something that is somewhat rare in Hawaii. One person told me that he met some Haole mainlanders who still think that people from Hawaii live in grass huts.

AND THE ENVIRONMENT: The beaches are the first thing that come to mind. L.A.'s beaches are much colder and the water is a lot dirtier, which are opinions that I would certainly have to agree with. The smog is—excuse the play on words—an "eye-sore" and many locals wonder how we mainlanders are able to breathe.

So it would seem that the majority of aspects that stand out in the Hawaiian Sanseis' minds are negative. One local summed it up best and told me (regarding L.A.), "Over there, junk, huh?"

However, they also point out that the mainland does have some positive qualities. Perhaps the one that stands out the most among locals is the fact that there are much more educational and career opportunities here in Los Angeles and other mainland cities. But many would prefer to come to the mainland merely to get the experience they need, then return to their beloved homeland.

The mainland is a nice place to learn something or make money, but it certainly is not a place to live—permanently. It is a lot cheaper to live here, though. A friend of mine on a visit here was amazed as to how low the price of food was in comparison to Hawaii's.

Hearing these opinions and views makes me realize that we mainlanders take a lot for granted and overlook many problems that beset our city. Only when we hear an outsider's description of such perspectives do we begin to notice these ills and features.

AS LOS ANGELES nears its 200th birthday, I suppose that we members of the Japanese American community can share, in some ways, what has been achieved by us in this city. But after listening to the viewpoints of the Sansei in Hawaii regarding our city, we will have to take a more active role in becoming more aware of social and environmental issues. After all, there's always room for improvement.

The Medical Consequences of Nuclear War

Continued from Front Page

Europeans are understandably nervous. Five hundred strategic missiles are deployed there, and 700 Soviet missiles are pointed at western Europe. The presence of these missiles does not buy security, it makes their use more likely.

How might a nuclear war start? By accident, most likely. As nuclear weapons are deployed in increasing number a chance of an accident becomes more possible. Human error, electronic malfunction and computer error—these are real possibilities.

In the event of a direct attack between United States and Soviet Union, it takes 30 minutes for a missile to reach a target. There may be a 15 minute warning period, less for the coastal cities because they will be within range of the missile carrying submarines.

When a missile with a one megaton nuclear war head strikes, the resulting fireball will create a sun on earth for a split second. The resulting shock wave will produce winds up to 300 miles per hour. Bodies will be literally hurled through space. Other flying objects will do extensive injuries to bodies. Most of the oxygen will be consumed; therefore, shelters will be of no use. A fallout will be a thousand times greater than if a complete nuclear plant disintegrated. These are from a one megaton air burst. The largest Soviet missile carry 25 megatons.

One of the byproducts of a nuclear explosion is nitrogen oxide that takes out the ozone layer which filters out ultra-violet rays of the sun. If only half of the United States and Soviet missiles planned for 1985 were exploded, 80 percent of the ozone layers will be destroyed. If 10 percent of this same amount were exploded, all living creatures without eye protection would be blinded. Humans can wear dark glasses, but birds and animals cannot.

Most medical facilities and personnels are concentrated within and near cities. Majority of the hospitals will be destroyed, and 70 to 80 percent of the doctors will either be dead or too severely injured to function in any capacity. One physician per 1,000 severely injured patients is a distinct possibility. Even if a physician gave each patient only 10 minutes of his time he will not be able to see each of the 1,000 patients in a week even if he worked 24 hours a day 7 days a week.

The blast effect will be more destructive to buildings than to humans. The thermal and radiation effects upon humans will be severe. Some, such as pulmonary burns, will be untreatable. Radiation itself will make healing more difficult.

We are all aware of the intensive cares possible in burn centers. We have 32 such beds avail-

able now in the San Francisco Bay area, and a total of 1,000 in the United States. A single nuclear explosion over San Francisco will create instantly 10,000 severely burned patients. There will be complete chaos.

What are the radiation effects on humans? For this we have to rely on the only mass statistics available—the victims of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It must also be realized that the nuclear explosions at Hiroshima and Nagasaki were detonated 500 meters above the city which minimized fallout.

Children were more severely affected by radiation than were adults. Leukemia has been shown to be 40 to 50 times greater than normal rate. Thyroid cancer was significantly increased, and many other forms of cancer to a lesser degree. Fetus in utero were affected with increased cases of microcephaly. Children were one to two inches shorter. The study of genetic aberrations in the first generation offspring is still going on.

In 1980 both the United States and the Soviet Union each possessed 5,000 megatons of nuclear explosives. If these were all actually used, the entire United States and the Soviet Union would become lethal. The present military plans call for ten to twenty thousand megatons each by the year 1990. A million megatons can eliminate all life on earth.

Although we do not speak of it, the United States and the Soviet Union are under severe strains from the economic impact of preparing for nuclear war. The word incompetence has crept in to describe our once most efficient industrial know-hows. There has been a gradual drop in our productivity. Today United States has clearly lost its position as the world's leading industrially competent nation.

From 1945 through 1980, 40 percent of our resources have been used for the military. Seventy percent of the U.S. military budget is to defend our allies. Military industry, as everyone knows, is a maximum cost industry. This cost is passed along to add to inflation. Military economy has been one of the principal sources that fueled inflation and unemployment in the United States.

The budget of the Defense Department is greater than profits from all the corporations. The products they produce yield nothing for consumer use or for further production. It is a prime example of a non-productive utilization of capital.

The only realistic conclusion that can be reached is that there is no meaningful medical care in a nuclear war. Civil defense is hopeless

and an excuse in futility. Attempts at evacuation is a poor choice. To even consider civil defense in a nuclear war is raise false hope.

Military men, however, honestly think they can win a nuclear war. The idea of a "first strike" still intrigues them. They want to believe in a quick solution where there is none. They continue to cling to the plutonium security blanket and pile missiles on top of missiles.

The threat system we are pursuing is not an effective system because nuclear war is not a solution. Of course, we want U.S. national security. We would be foolish to disarm unilaterally. Beyond a certain point, however, additional nuclear arsenal becomes meaningless.

The prevention of nuclear war is in the changing of the way we think. We are still functioning in a mental block of "win-lose" concept. This is the fundamental assumption that much be changed.

Our own security is important. Have we, however, thought of the security of others? For example, the Russians? To solve our problems we must also solve their problems. We must understand their problems and ours, not just intellectually, but emotionally as well. It is to our interest to have the Russians feel secure.

The question is: How do we convince our leaders that they must change their way of thinking? Certainly not by just hoping. The failure has been in each one of us. We have failed to be an informed citizenry. And those reasonably informed have failed to act by believing that the fate of our nation is the responsibility of a few professionals. We look upon our national security as someone else's job—not our responsibility. These illusions have inhibited action.

The Pentagon is not a sacred cow. The world is not—"That's the way it is!" Governments respond to public opinion. The power of an informed citizenry is the key to our form of government. An armed race will not buy peace. In a nuclear war there will be no survival in a meaningful sense. The concept of limited nuclear war is a myth; it will rapidly escalate into a full-scale nuclear war in a hope for victory.

The danger of nuclear war lies within us. The solution is not in the

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DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA Chair, Pacific Citizen Board
HARRY K. HONDA Editor

PRESIDENT'S CORNER: by Dr. Jim Tsujimura



Heart of JACL

Portland

The importance of individual commitment and active participation cannot be over emphasized in an organization such as ours. We would agree that volunteers are the backbone, the fluid of life, the electrical impulse that sustains the heart of JACL—whether at the chapter, district or national level.

Several months ago, our national committee chairpersons were requested to send their resume with a photograph—the reason being—to introduce a group of dedicated JACLers to our membership. Because of modesty or other personal reasons, all, as yet, have not responded. But with this issue, it gives me pleasure to initiate the introductions—might I add, with my very sincere appreciation.

CHERRY KINOSHITA Nominations JACL

Active in JACL for almost 20 years - w/Twin Cities chapter in post war years, w/Seattle Chapter since 1964 ... Served on numerous committees, as board member and officer, both chapter & district levels ... Broke through male chauvinistic barrier in Seattle Chapter - elected president in 1977; chapter reached all-time high in membership, won Inagaki Award ... National chair of Japanese American of Biennium Committee - 1978-80 ... Currently serves on National Board of Pacific Citizen; National Director selection committee.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Advisory & Resource Committee of Nisei Aging Project ... co-chair of Nikkei Internment Hearing Committee in Seattle area; Asian Americans for Political Ac-

tion; King County-Seattle Municipal League ... former Exec. Secy. of International District Economic Association.

LILLIAN C. KIMURA Nat'l Planning

Job Title: Executive, Field Services Unit, National Board, YWCA of the U.S.A. (New York City).

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

Representative for the Organization of Pan Asian American Women Inc. to Non Governmental Organizations, United States Mission to United Nations ... Ex Officio, Board of Japanese American Service Committee, Chicago ... Past Convenor, Pacific Asian American Women's Network, Chicago ...

PAST ACTIVITIES

Member, National Advisory Committee, National Pacific Asian Resource Center on Aging ... Local contact, National Conference of Pacific Asian American Women

Continued on Page 8

• Texas internee camps

In the course of research and narrative collection of Nisei women, for my master's degree thesis in anthropology at California State University at Sacramento, I encountered many obscure and virtually unknown events and persons—unknown to both Japanese and non-Japanese communities alike. In particular, the incarceration of women at Seagoville and Crystal City, Texas, for family incarceration.

I would like to contact women who were detained at those facilities, either as daughters or the incarcerated woman herself. I expect that most women held at Seagoville would be seventy or eighty, today.

This part of the "relocation" story is almost unknown, but is arch-typical of the entire program: locking up people for what they might do, not for what they have done. The lack of references to those two sites in the vast amount of post-war social science literature and the reluctance of prison officials today to enlarge upon the matter validate further inquiry. Something really did happen, once upon a time ...

Thanking you in advance for any help you may be,

MARTHA L. DAVIS,
1411 Rampart Dr.
Roseville, Ca 95678

• Rape

Editor:

In regard to Prof. Iga's article on "Rape and Race Prejudice" (PC Jan 2-9, 1981), I have a counter view of his conclusions. Prof. Iga held that the primary cause of the alleged rarity of rape in occupied Japan was the Japanese women's lack of self-respect, self-assertion and so on. I have the following comments on that period of time from my own EYE WITNESS EXPERIENCE:

1. Was the rate of rape by American GI's high during the occupation era? How "high" is "high"?

It is known that Russian troops committed indiscriminate rape at the close of WWII in North Korea. I was in South Korea at that time, and it was indeed most heart-breaking to watch escaped Japanese women, en route to Japan, disguised as men (head shaved; charcoals and mud smeared faces). Every female between 6 and 60 years of age was a target for rape. It has been reported that many women took their lives rather than submit to Russians. We were grateful at that time to receive more civilized occupiers (American troops) in South Korea.



2. Is rape a gesture of sexual or biological gratification? Could prostitutes or sexually promiscuous women prevent rape? I hold not. Rape is an act of violence and is motivated by a drive for conquest and a feeling of hate. I recall that the most brutal rapes were committed in occupation camp areas of Japan after the war. For one example, near the West Camp in Kobe, an occupation soldier raped a Japanese housewife while her helpless husband was forced to watch the entire ordeal.

3. What about other forms of occupation force misconduct based on power and privileges? There were countless incidents of misconducts that were routinely done near US camps or bases in Japan. I witnessed a GI urinate over a Hibachi while the housewife was cooking fish; deliberately knock over a stacked up noodle trays that a delivery boy was carrying on bicycle; molest non-prostitutes openly on the street or job. In one case, the sales girls at the Camp Hakata Post Exchange were ordered by an American Official to be stripped naked for an internal examination/inspection for unlawful possession of goods. In a more serious case, an innocent farm woman, who was picking up empty shells outside the air base, was shot to death by Airman Girard in late 1950. And so on.

4. What about sex for social climbing? Is this a Japanese cul-

ture? Are American sisters really more prudent than Japanese? No. Everywhere and in every civilization, beauty (sexually appeal) is known to be a most advantageous asset for women. In the USA, ex-chorus girls have married industrialists; sex manipulate legislation in Congress; government officials hire young, pretty faces for their secretaries; actress become stars after sexual affairs with their producers. In the Victorian era, the Prince of Wales indulged in countless affairs with beautiful women who were subsequently well compensated for their acts.

5. Is it true as Prof. Iga contends that the lower class women in fashionable clothes were more likely to be raped while upper or middle class women had better chances to marry GI's? Again no. More than 80% of women married to GI's are from the lower middle class; they are less educated and less attractive than the average Japanese women. They are generally very strong, both physically and mentally; this is a contributing factor for their survival in the USA.

6. What is the reason for unreported rape cases during the occupation era? The most salient reason was that the Japanese police were totally powerless to act; the US occupation forces had sovereign power, and the court did not uphold the rape cases (as N. Nakajima stated). And further, Japanese men were quite apathetic

towards the problem.

In conclusion, Japanese women's ability to reason, powers of logical thinking and so on have little relevance to the subject of rape; other factors that I have indicated here had far more effect than the ones cited by Prof. Iga.

CHIZUKO CROCKER
Madison, Wis.

• JVP Mural

Editor:

The recent photo (PC, Jan. 30) of the ceramic mural in Japanese Village Plaza in Little Tokyo, is a tribute to the contribution of architect, developer, and chairman of the partnership, David Hyun, who conceived and brought to fruition an urban shopping mall which retains the flavor and characteristics of the local Japanese American community.

Japanese Village Plaza was awarded a national honor award by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development last year at the annual meeting of the League of Cities in New Orleans.

Additionally, David Hyun has long supported tenants and small shopkeepers in their struggles to survive in a redevelopment area.

It is for these reasons that the PSWDC at its November 1980 meeting, approved a resolution to recognize David Hyun for his contributions to the Japanese American community.

PAUL TSUNEISHI
San Fernando Valley JACL

35 Years Ago

JAN. 19, 1946

Dec. 30—Mike Masaoka, PR office chief with 442nd RCT, discharged from Army at Camp Grant, Ill.; returning to JACL to resume post as executive secretary.

Jan. 1—Over 125 Nisei prepared many floats for Pasadena's Rose Parade.

Jan. 7—Atty. A.L. Wirin seeks dismissal of seven leaders of Heart Mountain Fair Play Committee, whose convictions on charges of conspiracy to evade the draft, was overturned by the appellate court Dec. 26.

Jan. 11—Misguided civilians and some Philippine Army men hurl public insults and threaten lives of Nisei GIs on duty with War Crimes Commission in Manila; some Nisei requesting transfer. U.S. Army promises to protect Nisei soldiers and educate Filipinos on Nisei role as combat interpreters toward liberating the Philippines.

Jan. 12—Gen. "Vinegar Joe" Stilwell, 62, named commanding general, Western Defense Command, Presidio of San Francisco.

Jan. 14—L.A. Atty. A.L. Wirin files \$7,500 damage suit for Terminal Island fishermen against U.S. Navy for taking over two buildings (leased from the L.A. Harbor Commissioners) and forcible removal (lease had 30-day notice) on two-day notice ... Suit filed as counter-charge to government's condemnation suit against many Terminal Island residents, many of whom of Japanese ancestry.

Jan. 15—L.A. Herald-Express story about 4,000 evacuees on relief rolls sharply challenged by WRA, which learns actual number to be 84, though 1,000 cases pending ... U.S. Employment Services notes Nisei abandoning farms for urban jobs.

Jan. 15—State Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R-Los Angeles) wants American PWs and civilians detained in Japanese prison camps be compensated before Japanese Americans get paid for Evacuation losses.

Jan. 15—Fresno County district attorney ready to file 15 escheat cases, charging illegal ownership of property by

Nisei in violation of state alien land law; shortage of staff help had prevented earlier filing of cases ... Full time prosecutors assigned in Tulare, Monterey, Placer, San Luis Obispo, San Joaquin counties, says State Attorney General Kenny ... First dismissal of escheat proceedings against Mansaku and Hajime Shinohara of San Diego reported by John Maeno, counsel for defendants.

Jan. 16—Hawaii FBI agent-in-charge Robert Shivers tells congressional hearing on statehood in Honolulu all rumors and suspicions of sabotage by Japanese Americans (Issei and Nisei) in Hawaii were "absolutely false."

Jan. 19—First group of Nisei WACS (12) leave Ft Snelling for duty in Japan.

JAN. 26, 1946

Jan. 4—Sec. of Navy Frank Knox's "fifth column" report of 1942 on Hawaiian sabotage stifled West Coast opposition to Evacuation, notes PC editor Larry Tajiri; substantiates what was told him "off the record" from journalists covering Knox's 1942 visit to Hawaii.

Jan. 12—GIs of 82nd Airborne Div medic unit threaten sit-down when Army brass tried to rule Nisei Capt. Hideo H. Kato (of Ogden) was "too short" at 5 ft-1 to be a parade marshal of 82nd's parade up New York's Fifth Ave.

Jan. 13—JACL official discusses Issei citizenship over San Francisco radio KSNB's "American All" program ... Resolution to Congress from San Francisco Japanese American Civil Rights Defense Union urges naturalization for Issei.

Jan. 15—Unsettled conditions in Japan may delay Canadian deportation for some 10,000 Canadian Japanese; plans for first 900 deportees in January still going ahead.

Jan. 20—Nearly 3,000 Nisei MIS specialists handled 2 million enemy documents during WWII, says Maj Gen C.A. Willoughby, intelligence chief for Gen MacArthur; asks public square deal for Nisei veterans.

Jan. 20—Nat'l JACL asks passage for permanent FEPC.

Jan. 21—President Truman calls for

legislation to make Hawaii the 49th state.

Jan. 21—Immigration & Naturalization Service asked to reconsider deportation of hardship cases among Issei aliens (Masataro Watanabe, 51; Mrs. Hatsu Chogyoji, 70; Naoshi Nakamura, 41; and Mrs. Hide Yamaguchi, 40); JACL joins ACLU in brief.

Jan. 21—Shag Harada, La Junta, Colo. featherweight, wins Rocky Mountain regional Golden Gloves.

Jan. 24—House subcommittee on Hawaii statehood returns to Washington from 20 days of hearings in Hawaii; Rep. Homer Angell (R-Ore) asserts Nisei pose no barrier to statehood.

FEB. 2, 1946

PC Special by L. Tajiri: Over 50 alien land cases shows California to be "grabber" of Nisei lands; escheat actions underway since \$200,000 appropriated in 1944 for State Attorney General investigation of what's left of 5,135 Nikkei-owned farms assessed by Dept. of Commerce at \$65,781,000.

Jan. 24—Selma Enterprise questions "sudden zeal" of state escheat actions; editorial notes no action taken prewar when land was cheap; sellers, escrow and banks profited—"Could it be possible that increased value of farmland has anything to do with this department?"

Jan. 24—L.A. WRA Office estimates half of Nikkei prewar population of 37,000 in county back ... Returning evacuees regain foothold in old Little Tokyo, replacing Bronzeville.

Jan. 28—Terrorist admits in court shooting into homes of two Nisei families (Motozaki and Idota) in Southern Alameda County in Sept. 1945; attempted murder charges dropped, defendant put on probation.

Jan. 29—Newly-opened Penryn store by combat veteran of Pacific (Kiyoto Nishimoto) gets plate windows smashed.

Jan. 30—Ex-Terminal Island residents asked to claim remaining contraband now on deposit at JACL Headquarters (Salt Lake City) ... Items accepted by San Pedro JACL for deposit with U.S. marshal's office in 1942.

FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

Hostages in Our Own Country

Salt Lake City
There are some things that always stay at the back of your head. The part of your head that is an extra closet. In it are stored odds and ends. Things saved for no known reason. It is a funny collection, incomprehensible to anyone else. In some ways, they resemble spare parts of a puzzle. There is no place for them to fit.

I hold this misshapen piece in my mind. Its sharp, paper edge makes a clean cut. Through the small wound, the seepage of blood. I remember cutting a finger that afternoon on the paper identifying tag that was looped through the handle of my suitcase. My blood had blurred the family name and number. Grandfather pulled his white handkerchief from his pocket and wetting it with his tongue, tried to remove the accidental evidence.

We had left home that morning and arrived at the Tulare Assembly Center the same day. As we waited to be processed, Grandfather said, "I knew it. We're all going to be used as hostages."

"Don't say that," I said. "This is still America."

I was no different from most Japanese Americans of that time. I pledged allegiance to the flag with the fervor of a patriot. And I believed that the great white father in his white castle in Washington, D.C. would spread his benevolent arms over me. I waited to receive his benediction.

"Hostages," my grandfather repeated, the word hissing through his teeth. Poor grandfather, I thought. He remembers only the cruelties of another war that brought him to sudden manhood. And I, superior in my faith in country, repudiated him. Later, at Gila, the same

rumors. I turned a deaf ear, the proposition seeming so preposterous. Yet, the seeds of doubt were there. I hid them away in my extra closet.

In June, 1974, in a Park Avenue apartment in New York City, I read portions of the yet unpublished manuscript of Michi Weglyn's, "Years of Infamy, the Untold Story of America's Concentration Camps." My grandfather's clairvoyance was confirmed. Only it was worse than he imagined. Our country was not content to contain all persons of Japanese ancestry as "barter reserve" and "reprisal reserve." They enlarged it into a hemispheric conspiracy. Central and South American countries cooperated in rounding up and shipping their Japanese populations to this country for internment. The intent was clear.

I felt Michi observing me as I read the segment in her manuscript. As I turned the pages of the section, she asked, "Aren't you going to say something?"

"I think I knew," I said. "I just didn't want to believe my grandfather at the time."

On Jan. 20, 1981, 52 Americans held hostage for 444 days by Iranian revolutionaries were released. In the midst of national celebration, a strong condemnation of Iran. In Plains, Georgia, the man who lost the presidency, partially because of the hostage crisis, said, "We've kept our faith with our principles and our people and as a result we've reached this day of joy and thanksgiving."

Bells tolled across the land in freedom's song. Yellow ribbons rippled in the wind. I cut my hand on the razor edge of paper and blood flowed from the wound. I watched the small, red river.

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

10s Stamp: 'Enemy Country Surrenders'

Denver, Colo.

Late in the summer of 1945 an 18-year-old infantryman from Virginia named Zeke Scher was aboard an Army transport bound for the Philippines. Before his outfit entered the bombed, burned ruins of Manila, Japan surrendered.

In their off hours most of Scher's worldly-wise buddies were on the prowl for booze and broads. Scher had more innocent pursuits. He took \$100 he won in a crap game and invested it in Philippines postage stamps—many overprinted by the Japanese occupation army—to enlarge the collection he had left back home when he was drafted out of college.

After a few weeks, for reasons still unknown to him, Scher was detached from his combat company and ordered to join G-2, GHQ, which means the intelligence section of MacArthur's newly established headquarters in Tokyo. He reached Japan early in October, only weeks after the first Americans had landed, and found himself attached to ATIS, the Allied Translator and Interpreter Service, most of whom were Nisei linguists.

Of course Scher had no knowledge of the Japanese language and no training in intelligence operations. He guesses he was picked to fill an opening in ATIS because he made it as far as college before being drafted. While Nisei linguists translated Japanese documents and interrogated Japanese civilians, Scher manned the information desk six hours a day. His primary duty was directing

English-speaking visitors to the proper department when they came to the N.Y.K. Building where ATIS was quartered.

After work one day, for want of anything better to do, Scher walked down the street and around the corner to the Japanese central post office where, he thought, he might be able to buy some interesting stamps. The reception he got startled him. Of course he understood no Japanese and no one seemed to understand his request for commemorative stamps. He was ushered from one office to another with everyone bowing and scraping as if General MacArthur himself had showed up.

Eventually he was taken to someone who appeared to be a rather important person, and the man after many bows gave Scher two sheets—200 stamps in all—of some rather ordinary looking stamps. Puzzled by it all, Scher went back to his quarters and put the stamps away.

In due time Scher went back home to Virginia, got his degree, moved West and about 25 years ago joined The Denver Post. The other day he was rummaging through his papers when he found the Japanese stamps and showed them to me. The immediate question was whether the stamps were worth anything. The Scott Catalogue, which seems to be the bluebook for stamp collectors, identified Scher's stamps as 335 A149, but that didn't help much.

We got a friend to read the Japanese characters. The small characters across the top say "Imperial Japanese Postal Service," and the four large characters say "Teki

Koku Kofuku," which, we were told, translates to "Enemy Country Surrenders."

Putting two and two together to get five, we wondered whether the Japanese postal service hadn't printed some "victory" stamps, then hidden away a few sheets when the war was lost. And, mistaking Scher for some high representative of the conquering U.S. Army, the fearful Japanese official had surrendered what was left of what he considered to be contraband.

The stamp is reproduced here. It probably won't print very legibly, but can anyone offer a more authentic explanation? #



JUST ARRIVED!!!

Legal Problems of Japanese Americans

Their History and Development in the United States

BY DR. MORITOSHI FUKUDA, S.J.D.



The Author

This book was written as a legal analysis of the problems confronting the Issei and Nisei in the United States, concentrating his examination of these problems from the standpoint of international law and civil rights awareness. The author, who was born in Japan, expounds on the legal conditions faced by the Japanese, why they existed and have since changed.

The 242-page book is divided into three sections: (1) Naturalization and Immigration, (2) Common Occupations and Alien Rights not relating to Land Law, (3) Alien Land Laws, Constitutional and Treaty Rights.

The book traces the origin of these discriminatory legal problems and finds they originated in times of inexperienced and unsophisticated diplomatic negotiations and weak treaty settlements between the U.S. and Japan. If

a treaty is weak or unfavorable, it will seriously affect the lives and legal status of that country's peoples abroad. This analysis of the importance of treaties between two nations constitutes a new approach to problems confronting Japanese Americans. It has previously been thought that U.S. laws were to blame for discriminating against persons of Japanese ancestry, but the author now emphasizes the importance of treaty settlement and its failure to protect Japanese aliens.

Justice Shigemitsu Dando of the Supreme Court of Japan, who contributed the foreword for this book, writes: "A book of this sort must play, without doubt, a great role as a bridge connecting the legal circles of our two countries..."

Dr. Fukuda was born in Japan, had acquired a complete legal education in two different cultural and legal systems—Japan (Keio University Law School, 1969) and the United States (B.A. degree, 1970, Luther College; J.D. degree, 1973, Valparaiso, Ind., School of Law; S.J.D., doctor of science in law, 1978, Univ. of Michigan Law School). Published by Keio Tsushin Co., Ltd., Tokyo

Pacific Citizen,
244 S San Pedro St,
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Please send _____ copies of Fukuda's "Legal Problems of Japanese Americans" at \$15 per copy postpaid.

Name _____
Address _____
City, State, ZIP _____

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

'Plantation' Mentality?

Philadelphia

SOME YEARS AGO, invited to speak at a JACL district council meeting in California, we took the occasion to "open up" a bit and spoke somewhat candidly about Nisei attitudes and our status in this society. After the group began to get over their initial uneasiness and began to thaw out, we reached the most meaningful part of the session: the question-and-answer period. To this day, I recall a fellow by the name of Nakamura, a prominent farmer in the community, who stood up and commented on one of the more sensitive topics raised during the give-and-take. Nakamura, a somewhat rangy fellow, arose from the audience and declared: "Frankly, I agree with what you say; but even though all of us here today know it's right, if we act upon it, what will my *hakujin* friends say?" Nakamura then went on to suggest that the *hakujin* community first be sounded out for their reaction before the Nisei acted.

THERE ARE, INDEED, many "Nakamura's" among the Nisei who, although they know in their hearts and minds the justness of their position, nonetheless are deterred from acting thereon for fear of their *hakujin* friends' comments. By way of a response to Nakamura, we posed several questions to him: "Are you a free man in a free society, equal to all?" (Of course.) "Is the friendship of these *hakujin*'s secure enough that an honest and

honorable act on your part would not destroy it; or is it conditional, that is conditioned upon your behaving as they may dictate?" (Well...) "And, by the way, when was the last time your *hakujin* friends came to you and sought your approval before acting on something they thought was right?" (Slow smile beginning to spread across Nakamura's face.)

NOW, BY ALL this, by no means are we suggesting that we act without due deliberation or without considering the feelings of others. In passing, however, I cannot help but make the observation that the "Nakamura's" do not seem to take into consideration the reactions or comments that might come from non-*hakujin*'s: the Black Americans, Hispanics, fellow Asian Americans. We'll let you draw your own conclusions from this.

WHAT WE ARE suggesting is simply this: If you believe your cause to be morally right, that it has merit in its own right and will not harm others; that, indeed, it will further promote fairness and justice in our society—then it would be self-demeaning to you, as a free citizen, that you feel that you must first seek approbation, "clearance" so to speak, of a particular segment of the citizenry, your "friends." You may well find out who your friends truly are. And perhaps that may not be a bad idea, so you can find out just where you stand. And how much more you yet have to go. #

Letterbox

● 'Hostages'

Editor:

Like most Americans I rejoiced in the release of the 52 hostages on Day 444 even with the not unexpected massive media coverage bordering on an orgy. No doubt, Congressional hearings, Presidential recriminations, law suits, books, television re-creations (all three networks) and movies will follow. The always predictable William Safire, a conservative New York Times columnist, has gone so far as to encourage the hostages to seek reparations—it is

not quite clear from whom but presumably from Iran and failing that, from the former President.

What a contrast to the War Relocation Authority announcement of Nov. 18, 1944 which decreed that all WRA camps were to be emptied within a year. Majority of the original 117,000 hostages was to spend more than 1000 days in the concentration camps. The media coverage, as you will recall, was memorable in that it was underwhelming.

Lest the designation "hostages" jolt you, there has never been any question in my mind and many others, I suspect, that it was correct. (See Chapt. II, p. 54 "Hos-

tages"; Chapt. XI: Years of Infamy, Michi Weglyn) This was often expressed to me by 442 Inf. Reg. comrades, seriously and facetiously.

So Welcome back, brothers and sisters. Americans should remember: "We cannot defend freedom abroad by deserting it at home." (E.R. Murrow)

ELJI SUYAMA M.D. P.A.
Ellsworth, Maine

■ Every man is a consumer and ought to be a producer.

—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

HEROIC STRUGGLES

of Japanese Americans



James Oda

● An important document...

Dear Mr. Oda:

1/9/81

I have just had the opportunity of reading your book "Heroic Struggles" and would like to express my appreciation for you to have provided much information for the present and future generations on the unjust evacuation. I learned much even though I was there when it happened.

My deepest appreciation

RALPH LAZO

Manzanar Class of '44 and
WWII Combat Infantryman

NOTE: In 1942, Lazo, an American of Spanish descent, evacuated himself in protest to Manzanar along with his Japanese friends and stayed there 2½ years. Presently a counselor at LA Valley College, he was recommended by Congressmen Corman and Roybal to serve on the Evacuation Redress Commission.

\$14.50 postpaid. (At PG and Southland local bookstores.)

Books from Pacific Citizen

BOOKS IN JAPANESE

(As of Jan. 1, 1981: Some books are no longer available from PC or the price has been changed.)

Thirty-Five Years in the Frying Pan, by Bill Hosokawa. Selections from his popular column in the Pacific Citizen with new background material and a running commentary.

□ \$10.95 postpaid, hardcover.

Nisei: the Quiet Americans, by Bill Hosokawa. Popular history of the Japanese in America. Published in 1969.

□ \$6.95 postpaid, Softcover ONLY.

Thunder in the Rockies: the Incredible Denver Post, by Bill Hosokawa. Personally autographed by author for PC readers.

□ \$14.00 postpaid, hardcover.

Japanese American Story, by Budd Fukei. A taste of history and cultural heritage. One chapter by Mike Masaoka recalls JACL's role during WW2's Evacuation of Japanese.

□ \$7.85 postpaid, hardcover.

Camp II Block 211, by Jack Matsuoaka. A young cartoonist sketches life inside internment camp at Poston. Humorous touch, to be sure.

□ \$7.00 postpaid, softcover.

Years of Infamy, by Michi Weglyn. Shocking story of America's concentration camps as uncovered from government archives.

□ \$6.95 postpaid, softcover.

Rulemakers of the House, by Spark Matsunaga-Ping Chen. An inside look at the most powerful committee in the House of Representatives, based on Spark's 10-year experience in that group.

□ \$8.00 postpaid, hardcover.

Yankee Samurai: Secret Role of Nisei in America's Pacific Victory, by Joe Harrington. An important contribution to Nisei history. Index of individual MIS names.

□ \$11.75 postpaid, hardcover.

They Called Her Tokyo Rose, by Rex Gunn. Documented account of a WW2 legend by a Pacific war correspondent who stuck with the story to its unimagined culmination.

□ \$5.75 postpaid, softcover.

Tokyo Rose: Orphan of the Pacific, by Masayo Duus. A fascinating narrative, with introduction by Edwin O. Reischauer.

□ \$13.95 postpaid, hardcover.

Hawaiian Tales, by Allan Beekman. Eleven matchless stories of the Japanese immigrant in Hawaii.

□ \$4.70 postpaid, hardcover.

Sachie: a Daughter of Hawaii, by Patsy S. Saki. A faithful portrayal of the early Nisei in Hawaii told in novel form.

□ \$5.25 postpaid, softcover.

Ministry in the Assembly and Relocation Centers of World War II, by Rev. Lester Suzuki. A unique focus of the Protestant, Catholic and Buddhist churches in WW2 camps for Japanese Americans.

□ \$11.75, postpaid, softcover.

Hiroshima-Nagasaki: A Pictorial Record of the Atomic Destruction. Over 300 pages of photos, some taken by U.S. Army and returned to Japan in 1973.

□ \$26.25, postpaid, Library edition (Proceeds to Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors of the U.S.A.).

Nisei: Kono Otonashii Amerikajin. Translation of Hosokawa's "Nisei" by Isamu Inouye. Ideal gift for newcomers from Japan or friends in Japan.

□ \$20.00 postpaid, library edition. (Only supply in U.S.)

Jim Yoshida no Futatsu no Sokoku. Japanese edition of "Two Worlds of Jim Yoshida" by Yoshida-Hosokawa, translated by Yukio Morita. Incredible story of a Nisei stranded in Japan during WW2. (English version out-of-print)

□ \$6.25 postpaid, softcover.

RECENT ARRIVALS

East to America: A History of the Japanese in the United States. By Robert Wilson - Bill Hosokawa. The long-awaited book undertaken as a JACL project in 1963, concise history down to 1979; Anchor to JACL-JARP's definitive social history series.

□ \$11.00 postpaid, hardcover.

Heroic Struggles of Japanese Americans: Partisan Fighters from America's Concentration Camps. by James Oda. A block buster! A personal view of Evacuation and service in Military Intelligence.

□ \$14.50 postpaid, hardcover.

Japanese Americans: Changing Patterns of Ethnic Affiliation Over Three Generations. By Darrel Montero. Part of JACL-JARP's definitive social history; solid reference, compilation of JACL's three-generational survey in the 1960s.

□ \$21.00 postpaid, hardcover.

Economics and Politics of Racial Accommodation: The Japanese of Los Angeles 1900-1942. By John Modell. Part of JACL-JARP's definitive social history; Social historian research includes prewar files of Ruffy Shimpu English section.

□ \$11.00 postpaid, hardcover.

Legal Problems of Japanese Americans: Their History and Development in the United States. By Dr. Moritoshi Fukuda. A scholar's examination into anti-Japanese legal problems in the U.S.

□ \$15.00 postpaid, hardcover.

LITHOGRAPH PRINT

The Issei. By Pete Hironaka. Limited edition, 21x28in., first in a series of three prints.

□ \$30.00 postpaid.

Postal Insurance (U.S. only) extra - First \$15 in value; add 50¢. Up to \$50; add 85¢. (PC insures order over \$50)

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244 S San Pedro St, Rm 506, Los Angeles, Ca 90012

Being a Black-Japanese American is unique . . .

By CHRISTINE C. IJIMA HALL

WHEN I RECEIVED the call requesting that I write an article on Black-Japanese for the Pacific Citizen, I was both surprised and honored. Surprised because I was asked to author my own article rather than be interviewed and honored because this request was a legitimation/acceptance of the Black-Japanese existence and the importance of my research.

Black-Japanese like myself, however, are accustomed to unacceptance. We were raised by parents who are familiar with discrimination and they taught us to derive our acceptance from within ourselves and our families. Like most Black-Japanese in the United States, my mother, Fumiko, is a World War II Japanese war bride and my father, Roger, is a Black retired serviceman (Army). They both endured discrimination together, as a couple, and alone as individuals and taught us how to survive.

Before I could begin my study on the Black-Japanese experience, I wanted to look at the beginnings of the relationship that resulted in my birth. In researching the plight of war bride couples I came across many blatant acts of prejudice that were committed against my parents. My parents had never discussed their experiences in detail until I began asking questions in regards to my study. I am not sure why I never asked questions earlier or why they never told me stories, but my heritage was soon revealed to me plainly in the form of old magazines, newspapers, federal laws and reports, and stories from my parents.

FOLLOWING THE SURRENDER of Japan, United States military occupation of Japan began. As to be expected, this occupation led to many marriages between Japanese women and American men. Between 1947 and 1960, it has been reported that this marriage statistic was as high as 43,000. Approximately 4% of these interracial marriages were to Black Americans. While living in Japan these couples had many problems ranging from family/societal disapproval to difficulties in finding adequate housing. Traditional Japanese culture disapproves of outmarrying. The culture is very nationalistic and color-conscious and marriage to anyone other than a Japanese national is frowned upon. Since there is such a cultural stigma against outmarriages, most Japanese believed that any Japanese woman considering marriage to an American man (especially a Black American) must be insane, a prostitute or a fortune hunter. It was stated in a magazine article, however, by one Japanese national, that this discrimination did not only result from class and caste reasons but from the reason that these Japanese women were marrying the enemy—men who had killed Japanese men, women, and children during the war.

The Japanese government and the American government were close bedfellows when it came to the disapproval of these marriages. Both governments used bureaucratic redtape and policies to discourage such marriages. The governments required stringent review of credentials and police records to ensure the "moral character" of the Japanese women. These reviews were both degrading and lengthy. American men underwent much scrutiny also. Backgrounds were checked, and they had to go through several military channels before they could marry. Consultation with their superior officers, regimental commanders and chaplains were required. All of these military personnel did everything they could to dissuade the marriage plans. All paper work had to be done in triplicate (often papers were "misplaced" prolonging the process). The women had to be in excellent physical condition and no religious ceremonies were accepted. To complicate matters, a law was passed which, in effect, allowed marriages only dur-

ing certain times of the year. If the couple did not finish the bureaucratic process within 2-3 months, they had to wait another year.

For those couples who survived all the bureaucratic obstacles in Japan, many problems followed them to the United States. Discrimination has many bridges across the continents. The Americans' reactions to Japanese war brides and their husbands were not warm. Again the Japanese women were considered prostitutes or low types. American men who could consider marriage to "such types" were also looked down upon. As in Japan, the stigma of being of a culture that killed sons, fathers and husbands did not help the reception of the Japanese war bride. These women were not only the "enemy" but

43,000 American men said to have married women in Japan, 4% to Black Americans.

also foreigners and an ethnic minority. Americans' views of these three groups was/is not positive. Thus, the Japanese war bride and her husband were confronted with multiple discrimination.

The interesting point is that the Japanese woman played a "dual racial role". At times she was considered White/Asian and at other times she was considered "colored". The distinction depended on the male company she kept. That is, when a Japanese woman was with a White man, she was viewed as colored; when she was with a Black man, she was White. This fit well into the eyes of bigots since there were still stringent laws against miscegenation (mixed marriages) in the late fifties when these couples arrived in the United States. The war bride and her husband lost "coming or going".

THE JAPANESE WAR BRIDE couple was "doomed" to be labeled and live the life of a "mixed couple". With this family composition came many fears and predetermined problems. The biggest fear placed on any mixed couple by society is "what about the children?" That's where I come in.

Mixed couples have been told that their children will be sterile, retarded, deformed, mentally disturbed and

not fit into society. I have read the theories of mixing of races and I have seen the scientific research conducted on mixed children. The public should be aware of the bias in these theories and research projects. The theories were written long ago by philosophers, anthropologists, sociologists and psychologists who were "white males" who may have disapproved of mixed marriages. The research reports were also put out by white males. They reported on actual cases of mixed children who could not adapt to their biraciality. It must be pointed out that almost all of this research was conducted on children who were brought into psychiatric clinics because they were having psychological problems. Thus, this type of research neglects those mixed children who are adapting well. I agree that there are some mixed people who do not adjust (basically caused by society's unacceptance), but I have also seen the other side—probably the majority—those who do adjust. (From the interviews in my dissertation only two or three out of 30 had not adjusted well to their biracialism.) It seems that most of the individuals had confronted problems when they were teenagers but as they grew older their experiences got better.

WHEN I WAS very young, I never felt I had problems being mixed—in fact I never thought of myself as mixed. Mom was Japanese and dad was Black but I never thought this combination was anything out of the ordinary. As I grew older I did encounter a little confusion. I discovered that some of the words I used were not English. For example, "tansu" was not an English word; it's the Japanese word for "dresser". Another example was in my pronunciation. I was raised Catholic and was required to recite my prayers aloud. To the surprise of my teacher, my "Hail Mary's" had a Japanese accent—not understanding the meaning, just regurgitating verbatim my mother's rendition. I still was not disturbed over my parentage, I just thought my mom had things a little confused (as most young children feel about their parents).

I grew up on military bases and mixed neighborhoods all my life. Between 1962 - 1974 (ages 9 - 21) I lived in the racially mixed town of San Pedro, California. It is predominantly Chicano and White, with a few Black families. I primarily played with the largest minority group—Chicanos. I learned, lived and enjoyed this culture more

Continued on Next Page

24,000 'shosha' children in U.S. 'more American'

NEW YORK—Yuko Terasaki, a 11th grader who grew up in Queens, New York, recently returned to her home in Japan when her father was transferred by his company. She faced a major challenge: although she was born in Japan, and is a national, English is her first language, and she speaks only conversational Japanese.

Yuko is one of a number of children who have spent the majority of their childhood abroad, reported Amelia Newcomb in a special article in The Christian Science Monitor.

"Although many Japanese businessmen will place their offspring with relatives in Japan, or go abroad alone to keep them in the Japanese school system, others take their families with them and educate their children in local or international schools.

Such youngsters generally benefit greatly from the international exposure, and may become fluent in another language; but they often do so at the expense of their understanding of their own country and its language.

"When they return, they may be confronted with schools that have no facilities and little desire to tutor them until their language ability improves," Newcomb observed.

These students present a growing challenge to Japan's Ministry of Education, which oversees that country's national education program. As all must meet specified requirements to enter both high school and college, students returning from abroad are often handicapped because of different curricula and, most important, limited language ability.

Until recently, only a low number of Japanese families lived abroad, and those who were transferred to foreign nations had often finished raising their families.

With the increase in international trade in the past 10 years, however, young businessmen with families are increasingly transferred abroad, and the number of the children studying in foreign schools has almost tripled, to an estimated 24,000.

The most urgent problem those children confronted upon returning to Japan is entrance into high school or college. As 80 per cent of foreign-educated Japanese children live abroad during elementary school years, they miss the standard language and curriculum preparation that are crucial to pass the qualification examinations, Newcomb pointed out.

In an effort to aid these students, many overseas communities have set up part-time, "Saturday" Japanese schools. However, while these schools, which 75 per cent of Japanese pupils abroad attend, are oriented toward exam preparation, the classes they offer are not always adequate in subject coverage.

The Ministry of Education has also created special schools in Japan that will accept these students without standard entrance tests. The first was set up in 1965. Before this, foreign-educated children simply were not accepted by schools because of language problems, or else they were placed in low grades.

Today, four educational colleges run special schools for returnees, and there are about 20 public facilities, which the ministry subsidizes.

"When I first went back to Japan, I tried not to talk," recalled Yuko Terasaki. "I spoke with an American accent, and that seemed funny to people. It's better now, but it's still hard to get along."

Juneko Suzuki, a high school sophomore who was born in the United States, also commented about the accent problem. Equally difficult, she remarked, was the education about Japanese customs and preferences.

"The girls I met liked different things than my friends in the U.S. And especially at first, I acted more American than Japanese. My teachers still tell me I stand out too much."

Yet, Tetsuya Kobayashi, a specialist on the problem from Kyoto Univ. Dept. of Education pointed out, "The emphasis is on 'adjustment' education, and on catching the children up as quickly as possible."

"But in doing this, it is easy to neglect the social adjustment of a child. We often strive too hard for complete assimilation to the existing system."

He emphasized the need for programs that educate returning students how to transfer skills learned abroad to the new "Japanese situation," and not encourage them to drop the foreign culture too quickly and completely.

Mary Ellen Hoke, a teacher in Japan who assists in the adjustment of students, admitted, "This is difficult, as not only schools but parents encourage assimilation rather than the unique qualities of their children. Parents prefer to have their children fit in like other kids, rather than stand out in a society which stresses similarity."

Mariko Ikegami, a high school senior who has moved four times between the United States and Japan, was discouraged against using her English each time she returned to Japan; and this, combined with frequent moves, has prevented her from speaking either language fluently.

Faced with decisions about college application, she is confused about what direction to take, as she feels "at home" in either country. It is toward students like Mariko that Dr. Kobayashi's efforts are particularly directed.



ASIAN IMAGES

Literary Supplement funded by the Pacific Southwest JACL District Council for publication in the Pacific Citizen • Supplement Editor . . . Gary Yano



Asian Images

Logo Artist . Diana Taga

'My parents endured together . . . and taught us how to survive'

than any at that time. I spent my adolescence in this town which is quite important since research has shown that ethnic identity decisions occur around dating age because the person has to decide who to date (Black, White, Chicano, Japanese, etc.). When I reached dating age, however, all I knew was that I wanted to date. Size, age, color or culture made no difference, I "had" to date—anyone. I was overweight and wore glasses so I didn't think I could be too choosy. I was more concerned about

Black Student Union disapproved of my presence at meetings since I was not 'all Black'.

my physical beauty as a "woman" than my ethnicity. When White boys were not interested in me I thought it was because I was unattractive, not because I was Black (in retrospect, there was a large ethnicity factor acting.) Thus, most of my dates were either Chicano, liberal White (hippies), or Black.

I was an "anti-war hippy" in my high school senior year and college days. Being a hippie helped me cross racial lines. Hippies fought for equality of all people and peace in the world. One Black-Japanese man that I interviewed for my dissertation said that he was also a hippie and enjoyed it because he had always felt like a misfit and all hippies were misfits also. I, however, did not feel like a misfit—just a universal person, never looking at color.

Soon society forced me to look at color and to make racial decisions. For example, when I entered college, the Black Student Union disapproved of my affiliations with White folks. They also did not wish my presence at meetings since I was not "all Black". To further my confusion, I also could not relate to the Japanese population on campus at that time. Finally, applications and questionnaires were asking to make a single racial decision by telling me to "Choose one" racial category. I was lost because I was a Black-Japanese who related to the San Pedro Chicano culture more than any other.

I was lost and very few people could help me in my struggle because they did not understand. Many asked "Why do you have to make a choice?"—they didn't understand that race was important to me and society. My sister, Juanita, was away at school and going through a Black pride stage—she didn't understand and wanted me to be all Black. (She probably would have understood if she had not been into the heavy Black stage because she went through the same time I was going through when I didn't understand her). My brother, Roger, and I talked a bit but I never reached out enough—he probably would have understood.

All I knew was that I couldn't understand why I had to make a choice? Society demands it—subtly. For those who do not have to make a choice, it goes unnoticed. For those of us forced to make a choice, it's obvious. I had to choose between Black or Japanese. But I didn't want to deny one for the other. It was like choosing to be with my mom or dad, both of whom I love and respect very much. I couldn't make that choice. Was I strange?

I remained confused and undecided for a few years. I became rebellious against the establishment that forced me to make this decision and that acted as a catalyst for discrimination through those choices and boundaries.

DURING MY LAST two years of college and my first few years of graduate school, I went through a very Black stage. I was considered Black by all who met me, I put "Black" on ethnic questionnaires, and I took a Black philosophy about government, education and the establishment. But even this choice was not completely accepted. Blacks knew there was something different about me; I was not "all Black". It seemed that when I finally made a choice I was shot down by my own people.

I wasn't entirely happy with this choice anyway. I had felt something missing—a Japaneseness within myself. I had grown up with Japanese culture and philosophy and it was not included in my Black social/cultural life. I had little in common with much of the Japanese population but I wished some inclusion. But from this group, also, I

was not wholly received because I was "not all Japanese or because I was part-Black. Thus, I was not wholly accepted by either group and I probably did not wholly accept myself either.

I soon began to classify myself as an "Other" on ethnic questionnaires or confused the computer by checking two racial categories when instructions said "Please check one." Society could no longer deny me my heritage! I wanted to be both Black and Japanese and had finally found a way of accomplishing it—on forms at least. That is, I still did not feel, "deep" inside, the "Other"—Black-Japanese identity.

Toward the middle of my graduate school days I truly began to believe in and feel the multicultural ethnic identity. I was **Black-Japanese** and no one could refuse me the happiness and right to be both! I am not one without the other; to make a choice between them is impossible. I am unique and quite different from most people but at the same time sharing something very similar to ethnic people in the United States. That is, any ethnic minority in the United States lives in two worlds—the ethnic and the mainstream (white) worlds. The ethnic person must act in one manner at home or on the streets, and behave in another at work or school. Each of these worlds has its own language, dialect, mannerisms, lifestyles and expectations. Similarly, the racially mixed person encounters this multicultural phenomenon. The only difference being that the biracial individual must interact in three worlds instead of two—cultural world of father, cultural world of mother, and the mainstream world. Thus, racially mixed people are very adaptive and diverse while simultaneously suffering multiple discrimination from the mainstream world and from their own people. They are a minority within a minority.

It takes time to accept oneself as a multiethnic person. There are no role models or rules of how to act and what to be. Ethnic people in the United States have taken decades to learn to adapt to their bicultural world, to love and to respect themselves. Multicultural/multiracial people (e.g. Black-Japanese) are a new people/new race working on that self identity and self-love.

I was 'Black Japanese' and no one could refuse me the happiness and right to be both!



The Hall-Iijima Children: Christine, Juanita and Roger.

MANY OF THE children of mixed marriages (post-World War II, late 1950s and '60s mixed marriages) are now at the age where they are beginning to express their emotions of indecision and/or unacceptance. They are fighting back and finding themselves. Just as there were Black, Chicano, and Asian movements, with militancy and self-definition, so is there now an individual (soon to be collective) movement toward self and group identification of mixed people.

Before a movement can occur, however, one must find others with whom to move. We are finding each other and learning that we can be "multicultural/multiracial" and that because this is not a traditional ethnic/racial

category does not mean that it is not legitimate. We rebel by checking or circling "Other" on census and ethnicity questions or rebel by placing two checks (one next to Black and one next to Japanese) when instructions indicate to "Please check one." It may seem like an insignificant move to some, but after years of being placed in a niche that is undesirable, this is a militant move. With the increase of multicultural people in the United States (from Japanese-American outmarriages, post Korean and Vietnam marriages, increase in American interracial marriages, etc.), the Census Bureau and other agencies must consider redesigning their forms to accommodate multiracial people. One state that accommodates for this, at present, is Hawaii. On their ethnic survey forms they leave a blank line in order for the individual to include his/her entire ethnic heritage. The mainland United States must take some type of action (such as allowing the checking of two racial categories or following Hawaii's example) or the U.S. will be filled with a tremendous number of "Others". This "Other" statistic would definitely throw confusion into the country's ethnic count.

Multi-cultural / multi-racial movement seen for self and group identity of mixed people.

In order for society to understand the plight of mixed individuals and for mixed individuals to understand and accept themselves, it is important to disseminate this information to all forms of media. I have participated in several television and newspaper interviews, and plan to write articles for popular magazines. It is important that all the media presentations be serious and professional. The stereotypical attitudes toward mixed individuals has been negative and it is important to alleviate this stigma. This is especially true of articles or shows that are to be distributed to Japan.

Black-Japanese in Japan are highly discriminated against, more so than in the United States. Their problems are multitude since they live in a mono-colored, mono-raced and highly nationalistic country. Many mixed individuals, who were mostly abandoned by military fathers, are doomed to a life of crime and unacceptance. They have no role models and most do not succeed because of discriminatory reasons. That is why I am very selective about giving interviews. I want my Black-Japanese brothers and sisters in Japan to know that we can "make it". I want and expect quality and serious reporting.

Thus, I was delighted to be given the opportunity to author an article about Black-Japanese. This way I'll never be misquoted or quoted out of context. For example, I had once said to a reporter that I was like a chameleon. Not in a way where I change personalities and hide in groups (as the article made it appear I said) but that I was like a chameleon because whatever ethnic group I stood next to, people thought I looked alike. As I explained earlier, I can adapt to the Black, Japanese and mainstream cultures when the situation calls for it. But I do not "sell out" by changing or denying philosophies, personal beliefs or my ethnicity. I only change my mannerisms and language.

Dr. Gerard Pigeon, chair of Black Studies at Univ. of California at Santa Barbara, commented on the chameleon misquote and was saddened by it. I explained to him what I had really said. He still did not like the term chameleon because he said a chameleon changes color for defense purposes. Pigeon preferred another term to describe my multicolored heritage. He explained it beautifully when he introduced me at UC Santa Barbara's first joint sponsorship of a speaker by the Black and Asian Studies Department. He introduced me as "not a chameleon, but a rainbow—a rainbow of hope." #

Christine Hall, Ph.D., is a counseling psychologist at UC Irvine and has written and lectured widely on racially mixed people, women and multiculturalism. Recently honored as an Outstanding Young Woman in America, she is a member of several professional organizations including the Assn. of Black Psychologists and the Asian Psychological Assn.

NAT'L JACL

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DR. HOMER YASUI
Recognitions & Awards

JACL

Member Portland Chapter since 1969 ... Vice Pres. Portland, 1972 ... Pres. Portland, 1973 and Co-pres. 1980-81 ... Member, Board of Directors, Portland, since 1971 ... Vice Governor, PNWDC 1974-75 ... National JACL Nominating Committee Chairperson 1974 ... Chairperson several committees, Portland Chapter ... such as Budget Committee, Nominating Committee, Ways & Means, Ski Outing. Chairperson & Portland JACL representative of Awards Committee, Portland Nikkei Community Graduation Banquet ... Official Delegate to National Convention 1973-74, 76-77, & 80-81 ... Sapphire Pin recipient 1979

MEDICAL

M.D. since 1949 ... Licensed to practice in Oregon since 1952 ... Started practice in General Surgery, Milwaukie, OR since 1958 ... Member Clackamas Co. Med. Soc., OMA, AMA since 1958 ... Certified Am. Board Surgery ... Fellow, Am. College Surgeons ... Fellow, Am. Soc. Abd. Surgeons ... Certified National Board of Medical Examiners ... President of medical staff, Dwyer Memorial Hosp., Milwaukie 1971 ... Three terms as Chief of Surgery, Dwyer Mem. Hosp.

MILITARY

Executive Medical Officer, U.S. Navy Dispensary, Iwakuni, Japan 1954-56 ... Retired from U.S. Navy Medical Corps, Reserve, after 21 years service, with rank of Captain ... Lifetime member Reserve Officers Assn ... Lifetime member Naval Reserve Assn ... Certificate of Commendation, Commandant U.S. Marine Corps, 1971

FAMILY

Wife, Miyuki Yabe Yasui, married 30 years. (She's current co-pres. Portland JACL) ... Three children: Barbara, living in Forks, WA., Meredith, living in L.A., and John, living in Cascade Locks, OR

HOBBIES

Reading, especially historical books about the U.S. Civil War, Japanese history, and history of the Nikkei in America ... Fishing, when time allows ... Traveling, when time allows ... Mushroom hunting, faithfully, every year ... Skiing



NORMAN P. ISHIMOTO
Employment Discrimination

Am a native of Washington, D.C. From junior high school, I was active in JACL, the 1960s with Jr. JACL, forming the EDYC, and three years on the National Youth Council. My acquaintances with Mike Masaoka, members of congress, and JACL leaders from all DCs strongly influenced my development (personally and professionally) and continuing strong commitment to JACL.

Graduated from San Jose State University in 1970 with an Asian History major and concentration in Asian-American studies.

EMPLOYMENT

Professional background in personnel management and civil rights ... clerk-typist for the State Department ... EEO Officer for the Army in Okinawa ... and discrimination complaints investigator for the Interior and Energy Departments.

Currently an investigator with the U.S. Office of the Special Counsel (San Francisco Field Office), associated with the Merit Systems Protection Board ... I investigate (or oversee the investigations of) charges of prohibited personnel practices against Federal employees (including discrimination), politicization of the civil service (including state and local), Freedom of Information Act violations, and reprisal against employees who "blow the whistle" on corrupt or poor management.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

Have put on workshops for the JAYS, worked on 1980 convention, and served for three years on JACL's employment discrimination committee ... Helped prepare and present the Asian & Pacific American Federal Employees Council (APAFEC) EEO conference in December 1979 in Washington, D.C. ... worked on the Internment Credit Act, and have been active in various activities of Federally Employed Women, Inc. with my wife, Harriet, a training officer of the Western Region, U.S. Geological Survey.

PROSPECTUS

As Chair of the National Employment Discrimination Committee, I am developing an aggressive approach to this area of JACL interest. We refer members' cases to the chapter or district in their area for direct assistance. These and other important cases we monitor at National JACL level and provide assistance when appropriate ...



PAUL TSUNEISHI
A-Bomb Survivors

Married, three children, one grandchild. Hobbies: reading, gardening.

Occupation: Insurance agent. Interned: Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

U.S. Army 1944-1946.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

JACL: SFV JACL Board, JACL liaison to Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors, Governor, PSWDC (1978) ... Board pres: San Fernando Valley Japanese Community Christian Church; Board sec: Pacoima Memorial Hospital (non profit hospital in minority community); Immediate past pres: Hope Community Mental Health Center; Board Treas: Pacoima Revitalization, Inc. (community development thru Federal funding) Trustee: Casa Loma College, (vocational training for medical careers for welfare clients); Board Treasurer: Japanese Community Pioneer Center (senior citizens center in Little Tokyo). #



PAT OKURA
Satow Memorial

Place of Birth: Los Angeles, Ca. Marital Status: Married (Lily A. Okura).

EDUCATION

1933—B.A. (Psychology), University of California at Los Angeles ... 1935—M.A. (Psychology), University of California at Los Angeles ...

1939-1940—Additional graduate work ...

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT Present—Asst Director for International Programs ...

Jan 1978 to Dec 1978—Exec Asst to Asst Surgeon General Bertram S. Brown, M.D., Asst Director for International Programs, NIMH ...

July 1971-Jan. 1978—Exec Asst to Director, NIMH, for International Programs, NIMH ...

NUCLEAR

Continued from Page 3

hardware. We are dealing with a psychological problem. The problem is in the head.

None of us should wait. We should become informed, and help inform others. An illusion of immortality is almost invariably fatal. This is our opportunity and our responsibility to improve human survival.

SALT LAKE JACL

Yoshiko Yo Uno, pres; Joe M Takita, 1st vp; Tab Lyn Uno, 2nd vp; Laurie Noda, 3rd vp; Irene Ota Johnson, sec; Herman White Jr. treas; Rev Joe Arata, Randy Horiuchi, Mike Homma, bd mem.

SACRAMENTO JACL

Keith Yamanaka, pres; Ruth Aoki Shimomura, vp; Gerald Takehara, vp; Warren Kashiwagi, treas; Judy Nonaka, sec; Laurie Mizutani, nwsltr; Kathy Shirot, Terry Terauchi, del; Percy Masaki, memb; Joey Ishihara, 1000 Club.

SELANOCO JACL

Eugene Takamine, pres; Nelson Harper, Ted Shimizu, vp; Jun Fukushima, treas; Karen Sakata, sec; Aiko Abe, cor sec; bd memb—Evelyn Hanki, Sumako Harper, Clyde Hirata, Charles Ida, Hiroshi Kamei, Mary Karasawa, Dr Sam Kawanami, Henry Kumada, Asao Kusano, Randy Nakayama, Clarence Nishizu, Jim Okazaki, Gary Sakaa, Jim Seippel; Esther Suda and Henry Yamaga.

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FRENCH CAMP JACL

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LODI JACL

Kazuko Daijogo, pres; George Kishida Jr, 1st vp; Gordon Nitta, 2nd vp; Leiland Noma, treas; Janet Morimoto, rec sec; Amy Furukawa, cor sec; David Morimoto, pub; Dr Glen Akutagawa, Myrtle Fujitani, William Furukawa, Ozzie Imai, Dr C Iwata, Dr Keith Kanegawa, Tetsuo Matsumoto, Amy Morita, Harry Nakamura, Albert Takata, Calvin Yamada, Stanley Yamanaka, bd memb.

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GARDENA VALLEY	
Sugino-Mamiya Ins Agcy.	538-5808
George J. Ono	324-4811
WEST LOS ANGELES	
Steve Nakaji	391-5931

Open to anyone, citizen or non-citizen
who become a member of the JACL

1966-1971—Admin Director, Nebraska Psychiatric Institute (NPI), Omaha ... Jan. 1963-1966—Mental Health Planning Executive, NPI ... 1959-1963—Chief Probation Officer, Douglas County Juvenile Court, Omaha ... 1942-1959—Psychologist, Father Flanagan's Boys Home, Boys Town, Neb ... 1938-1942—Chief Examination Proctor, Calif. State Personnel Board (Part-time) ... 1939-1942—Personnel Technician, Los Angeles City Civil Service ... 1937-1939—Admin Asst, Los Angeles County Dept. of Charities ... 1935-1936—Research Asst-Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

ORGANIZATIONS

Nebraska Psychological Assn—member since 1957 ... Nebraska Welfare Association—past pres—1956, 1957 ... Nebraska Association of Child Care Institutions—vp 1959 ... Nebraska Public Health ... National Public Health Assn ... National Assn on Mental Deficiency.

American Psychological Assn/ Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues, American Orthopsychiatric Assn, National Conference on Social Welfare, U.S. Comm. International Council on Social Welfare, Program Committee—1978-80 ... Assn of Asian American Psychologists board of directors, 1975-1982.

COMMUNITY

JACL nat'l pres 1962-64; nat'l vice pres 1960-62; nat'l vice pres 1952-54 ... Omaha Urban League board of directors 1963-69; pres 1967-69 ... Eastern Nebraska Mental Health Assn board of directors 1966-72; vice pres 1970 ... United Community Ser-

vices Board of Directors 1969-72. Omaha Big Brothers Association, Nebraska Committee for Children and Youth, West Omaha Rotary, Greater Omaha Community Action, Washington Mental Health Association.



HERBERT OKAMOTO
Personnel

A native of Hanna, Wyoming, he has degrees from the University of Wyoming and University of Colorado. He is currently employed by the Internal Revenue Service as Chief, Examination Division, Los Angeles and has been assigned to Portland, Denver, Reno, Los Angeles, and Helena Districts of IRS.

While assigned as the Assistant District Director of Internal Revenue in Portland, he served as the president of the Portland JACL Chapter until June 1980, when he was reassigned as Chief, Examination Division, Los Angeles District.

To Be Concluded

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Downtown L.A. to host PSW quarterly

LOS ANGELES—Downtown L.A. JACL will host the first quarterly session of the Pacific Southwest District Council on Sunday, Feb. 15, 9 a.m., at Little Tokyo Towers, it was announced by PSW Gov. Dennis Kunisaki, who is currently a Downtown member. A luncheon guest speaker from the Japanese traders group, which is substantial in the Southern California community, is expected to relate insights for the first time to a JACL gathering here.

Fremont JACL hosting NC-WNPDC meet

FREMONT, Ca.—The Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific District Council will have its first quarterly session on Sunday, Feb. 15, 9 a.m. at Rendezvous Restaurant, 555 Mowry Ave., with Fremont JACL as hosts. On tap will be updating of the district constitution, PC Board member Mei Nakano's report, details of the Scholarship to Youth Leadership seminar July 24-26 at Asilomar conference grounds, and the international Nikkei conference in Mexico City July 24-26.



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French Camp installs Katie Komure

Over 150 members and guests from San Francisco, Lodi, Stockton and Manteca attended the annual French Camp JACL New Year's party Jan. 19 at the local Japanese Community Hall to make it a gala affair for the new officers being installed by George Kondo, NC-WNP regional director. Katie Komure is the new chapter president.

Yoshio Itaya was emcee. George Komure gave the invocation. Kenneth Hamamoto led in the Pledge of Allegiance. Albert Pagnucci gave the toast to 1981. Fumi Asano and the Women's Auxiliary arranged the sumptuous potluck dinner. Florence Shiromizu chaired the evening program of games and bingo.

Mats Murata, DC executive board member, recognized Bob Tomimaga's many years of service to the chapter as CPS health insurance commissioner. Among dignitaries present were:

M/M George Kondo, San Francisco; M/M Fred Nagata, Lodi JACL; Ruby Dobana, Stockton JACL; M/M Kiyoshi Arakawa,

Calif First Bank; Kiyoshi Mizuno, Sumitomo Bank; Ted Ishihara, Nichi Bei Times; Kiyoshi Hirano, Hokubei Mainichi; M/M Jerry Bradley, French Camp Fire Dept; Rose Albano, Manteca News; M/M Tom Colwell, French Camp Chamber of Commerce & Tom Nicolas for first district Supervisor Richard Yoshikawa.

Florin JACL

Second planning meeting for the Florin Area grand reunion scheduled for Oct. 10 is being called for Feb. 6, 7:30 p.m. at the Florin Buddhist Church. Alfred Tsukamoto and George Furukawa are co-chairing the event. Among long-time JACLers on the committee are Mary Tsukamoto, Sam Tsukamoto, Herb Kurima, Tommy Frances Kushi, Fumio Miyao, Hideo Kadokawa, Woodrow and Mary Ishikawa, Al Kanemoto, Teri Tanaka Mizusaka and Nellie Seno Sakakihara.

Gardena Valley

Gardena Valley JACL's annual installation dinner will be held on Saturday, Feb. 21, 6:30 p.m., at Mi-

shima's Restaurant in Torrance. Past national JACL president Frank Chuman will be guest speaker. He will speak on "What is the Future for JACL". Don Bannai will be emcee. Lou Tomita, the 1982 Convention Board chair, is the new chapter president.

Tickets at \$10.50 per person may be reserved with Don Bannai (538-3442) or with Tomita (329-0056).

Livingston Merced JACL

Livingston-Merced JACL will have its annual installation dinner Feb. 6, 7 p.m. at the Pine Cone Branding Iron in Merced. Guest speaker Edyna Sisco Nownejad of Merced College will show slides and talk of her recent trip to China. Special awards are also scheduled.

Gary Hamaguchi is the 1981 chapter president, succeeding Mrs. Jean Koda.

Riverside

Riverside JACL's 14th annual installation dinner will be held on Saturday, Feb. 28, 6:30 p.m. at the UC Riverside's University Club with Meiji Catering Service serving a Japanese buffet dinner. Guest speaker Yuji Ichioka, research associate, UCLA Asian American Studies Center, will speak on the early 20th century in America through the eyes of Japanese immigrants.

Dolly Ogata is the new chapter president, succeeding Douglas Urata. For dinner reservations (tickets are \$12.50 adults, \$7 students), call Sumi Harada (714) 683-0367 or send check to Dr. Junji Kumamoto, 675 Spruce St., Riverside, Ca. 92507, by Feb. 14.

Salt Lake JACL

National key issue for the year will be on "Redress" study that will be conducted throughout the country. Salt Lake will probably be one of the areas where the redress commission will conduct a hearing. The chairperson of this very important redress committee is Tomoko Yano.

Chapter also announced Yoshi-ko Uno will be the 1981 chapter president. She is the wife of former national president and now Judge Raymond Uno.

Sacramento JACL

Sacramento JACL is having a crab dinner on Saturday, Feb. 21, from 6-10 at the Sacramento Buddhist Church. The donation is \$10 per adult and \$5 per child. For reservations call Percy Masaki 441-2188 or write Sacramento JACL, 2739 Riverside Blvd, Sacramento, Ca. 95818.

Vice president Gerald Takehara is chairman of this event.

Southeast Cultural

As a wind-up to the open enrollment period for JACL health insurance, the new Southeast Cultural JACL will have an enrollment meeting on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 7:30 p.m., at the Southeast Japanese Cultural Center, 14615 Gridley Rd., Norwalk, it was announced. JACL membership dues are \$24.25 single, \$43.50 couple and \$23.25 for seniors and further information may be obtained from the membership chair, Donna Osugi, 340 S Lafayette Park Pl, #315, Los Angeles, Ca 90017.

The Southeast Cultural JACL is the newest chapter in the Pacific Southwest District.

Sansei lawyer heads Selanoco JACL

FULLERTON, Ca.—Eugene Takamine, a Sansei attorney, was installed president of the Selanoco JACL at its gala 16th annual dinner here Jan. 17 at Griswald's. He succeeded Hiroshi Kamei, who completed his third term, though not consecutively served. Jim Okazaki was emcee; young TV star Brian Tochi was guest speaker. Close to 200 attended.

Tochi, who just completed filming "Magnificent Ten" in New York, excitedly described how he got his start in the entertainment industry, attributing part of it to his precociousness as a youngster but giving much credit to his parents for character development at home, building up determination and confidence, respect for people and a little bit of luck (like your dad knowing a talent scout). Beaming with more to tell than he had time, the 21-year-old Sansei actor spoke from notes on cards to make sure the key points were covered. His appearance also brought out about 50 youth.

Richard Hanki and Kevin Kuwahara, '81 Presidential Classroom for Young Americans delegates for the chapter, opened with the pledge of allegiance. The Rev. Abraham Dohi of Wintersburg Presbyterian Church gave the invocation and benediction. PSWDC Gov. Dennis Kuni-saki sworn in the new officers.

Certificates of appreciation were handed by founding member Clarence Nishizu to Kamei, Evelyn Hanki (for boosting chapter membership with the "highest percentage nationally"), Mary Karasawa (for keeping the Selanoco members informed through the newsletter many years) and Jun Fukushima (permanent chapter treasurer—since the chapter was founded). Scholarship chair Asao Kusano presented checks to Sharon Kyomen (\$300), Steven Nakashima, Gary Kaneshiro and Jill Ueyemori (\$200 ea), all college freshmen.

Takamine's grandfather was the Colorado pioneer who became known as the "potato king" of the Rockies during WW2.

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1981 JACL Membership Rates

Membership fee (after name of Chapter) reflects the 1981 rate for Single and Couple, (y)—Youth, (z)—Retiree, Senior Citizens. Thousand Club members contribute \$50 and up, but their Spouse (x) may enroll in the chapter at the special rate indicated. (The Family Rate plan may apply in this case.) Student (S) dues also include PC subscription under the one-per-household rule. Students away from home may subscribe at the JACL rate of \$7 per year. Dues are remitted to the JACL Chapter of one's choice. (This list will reappear as more chapters report their new dues structure.)

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA

Clovis (\$25-45)—Chuck Takahashi, 6824 N. Clovis Ave., Clovis, Ca 93612 & Richard Yamaguchi, 7639 N. Highland Ave., Clovis, Ca 93612.

Delano (\$25-45)—Mas Takaki, 1618 Belmont St., Delano, Ca 93215.

Fowler (\$25-45)—Ricky Miyasaka, 6289 E. Dinuba, Fowler, Ca 93625.

Fresno (\$24.75-42.50)—Rick Berman, 7336 N. Tamera, Fresno, Ca 93711.

Parlier (\$22.25-39.50)—James Kozuki, 15008 E. Lincoln Ave. Parlier, Ca 93648.

Reedley (\$22.25-39.50)—Stan Hirahara, P.O. Box 426, Reedley, Ca 93645.

Sanger (\$)—Ms Kelly Ishimoto, 4188 S Bethel, Del Rey, Ca 93616.

Selma (\$26-46.50)—Tak Tsutsui, 11854 E. Magnolia, Kingsburg, Ca 93631.

Tulare County (\$25-45, x\$20)—Kay Hada, 39378 S Road 80, Dinuba, Ca 93618.

INTERMOUNTAIN

Boise Valley (\$25-45, x\$20)—Bill Kawai, Rt 8, Box 198A, Caldwell, Id 83605.

Idaho Falls (\$)—Fumi Tanaka, Rt 1 Box 121, Shelley, Id 83274.

Mt Olympus (\$)—Mary Takemori, 170 Pioneer St, Midvale, Ut 84047.

Pocatello-Blackfoot (\$25-50)—Marie Proctor, 1605 Monte Vista Dr, Pocatello, Id 83201.

Salt Lake (\$)—Mitsugi Kasai, P.O. Box 217, Salt Lake City, Ut 84110.

Snake River Valley (\$26-44.50, y\$2, x\$13.50)—Pat Takasugi, RFD #2, Wilder, Id 83676. (308) 482-7251.

Wasatch Front North (\$)—Jack Suekawa, 848 W 2300 N Clinton, Ut 84015.

MOUNTAIN-PLAINS

Arkansas Valley (\$22.25-39.50)—Harry Shironaka, Rt 1 Box 76, Ordway, Co 81063.

Fl Lupton (\$)—Jack Tsuhara, 7504 US Hwy 85, Ft Lupton, Co 80621.

Houston (\$)—Theresa Narasaki, 14830 Broadgreen Dr, Houston, Tx 77079.

Mid-Hill (\$)—Linda Fujii (temp).

New Mexico (\$)—Keiko Kobayashi, 423 Espanada NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

Omaha (\$)—Mrs Mary Y Smith, 3006 Mason, Omaha, Nb68105.

San Luis Valley (\$)—Bessie Konishi, PO Box 745, Alamosa, Co 81101.

As of Feb. 1, 1981

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Columbia Basin (\$30-55, y\$10, x\$25)—Edward M Yamamoto, 4502 Fairchild Loop, Moses Lake, Wa 98837.

Gresham-Troutdale (\$25)—Hiro Takeuchi, 3400 NE 131st, Portland, Or 97230.

Lake Washington (\$30-\$3.50)—John Matsumoto, 3744 - 80th Ave SE, Mercer Island, Wa 98040.

Mid-Columbia (\$)—George Tamura, 6881 Trout Creek Rd, Parkdale, Or 97041.

Portland (\$30-50, y\$5, x\$20)—Rowe Sumida, 2116 SE 76 Ave, Portland, Or 97215.

Puyallup Valley (\$25-45, x\$10, z\$10)—Carolyn Takemoto, 4633 Waynsworth W. Tacoma, Wa 98466.

Seattle (\$27.50-50)—Tomio Moriguchi, c/o Uwajimaya, P O Box 3642, Seattle, Wa 98124.

Spokane (\$)—Marcelline Terao, E 378 - 7th Ave, Spokane, Wa 99202.

White River (\$)—Auburn: Joe Nishimoto, 14518 SE Green Valley Rd, Aub 98002; Kent: Mary Norikane, 26 R Pl NE, Auburn, Wa 98002.

MIDWEST

Chicago (\$35-70, y\$15, z-Isse\$15)—Alice Esaki, c/o JACL Office, 5415 N Clark St, Chicago, Il 60640.

Cincinnati (\$25-44, x\$11.50)—Jane Yamada, 2719 Stratford Ave, Cincinnati, Oh 45220.

Cleveland (\$25-45)—Ken Kurokawa, 24341 Hedgewood Ave, Westlake, Oh 44145.

Dayton (\$25-40, x\$22.50, y\$7)—May Kimura, 2505 Deep Hollow Rd, Dayton, Oh 45419.

Detroit (\$26-46)—Kathy Yee, 26067 Joy Rd, Dearborn Hts, Mi 48127.

Hoosier (\$25-45)—Mrs Tae Carter, 216 W 31st St, Indianapolis, In 46206.

Milwaukee (\$23-40, y\$5, x\$10, z\$17)—Mrs Sei Pramenko, 2147 N 48th St, Milwaukee, WI 53208.

St Louis (\$)—Kimi Durham, 6950 Kingsbury, University City, Mo 63160.

Twin Cities (\$25-45)—Marian Tsuchiya, 9013 N Minnehaha Circle, Minneapolis, Mn 55426.

EASTERN

New England (\$)—P O Box 548, Cambridge, Ma 02138.

New York (\$)—Hisayo Asai, 501 W 123 St S-G, New York, NY 10027.

Philadelphia (\$25-42, y\$5, x\$6.50)—Eiko Ikeda, 217 S Tyler Rd, King of Prussia, Pa 19406.

Seabrook (\$26-50, x\$15)—C Scott Nagao, 2421 Linden Ct., Millville, NJ 08332.

Washington, DC (\$23-41)—Mary Uyeda, 15 Ninth St NE, Washington, DC 20002.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA-WESTERN NEVADA-PACIFIC

Alameda (\$25-45)—Anna Towata, 639 Larchmont Isle, Alameda, Ca 94501.

Berkeley (\$25-42, y-c\$10, y-h\$5, x\$17)—Terry Yamashita, c/o West Cal Realty, 1700 Solano, Berkeley, Ca 94707.

Contra Costa (\$29-47, x\$11)—Natsuko Irei, 396 Arlington Blvd, Richmond, Ca 94805.

Cortez (\$23-45, y\$10)—Lester Yamaguchi, 4147 Sunny Acres Ave, Turlock, Ca 95380.

Diablo Valley (\$25-42.50, x\$10, x\$2.50, x\$17.25)—Sachiko Sanchez, 1307 Kentucky Dr, Concord, Ca 94521.

Eden Township (\$23-41, y\$3.25, x\$10.75, asso\$3)—Ich Nishida, 875 Elgin St, San Lorenzo, Ca 94580.

Florn (\$24-41.25)—Catherine C Taketa, 1324 50th St, Sacramento, Ca 95819.

Fremont (\$25-40, y\$3)—Herb Izuno, 4196 Via San Gabriel, Fremont, Ca 94538.

French Camp (\$)—Fumiko Asano, PO Box 56, French Camp, Ca 95231.

Gilroy (\$27-50)—Lawson Sakai, PO Box 308, Gilroy, Ca 95020.

Golden Gate (\$)—Sumi Honnami, 3621 Fulton St, San Francisco, Ca 94118.

Honolulu (\$)—Barry Saiki, Universal Pub Rel, Shiba, PO Box 201, Tokyo.

Japan (\$6.250 sgl, y\$3.750)—Barry Saiki, Universal Pub Rel, Shiba, PO Box 201, Tokyo.

Livingston-Merced (\$)—Gary Hamaguchi, 577 N Lincoln Blvd, Livingston, Ca 95334.

Lodi (\$25-45)—Dr Ronald Oye, 6545 E Live Oak Rd, Lodi, Ca 95240.

Marin County (\$28-45, x\$10, y\$2.50)—Mo Noguchi, 8 Drakes Cove, San Rafael, Ca 94903.

Marysville (\$)—George Nakagawa, 751 Glen St, Marysville, Ca 95901.

Monterey Peninsula (\$)—George Takahashi, 3049 Bostick Ave, Marina, Ca 93933.

Oakland (\$)—James Nishi, 15 Alida Court, Oakland, Ca 94602.

Placer County (\$)—Nob Hamasaki, 9010 Rock Spring Rd, Newcastle, Ca 95668.

Reno (\$25-45)—Jane Yamamoto, 2450 Del Monte Ln, Reno, Nv 89511.

Sacramento (\$29-49, x\$25 x\$15, y\$5, x\$25)—Percy Masaki, 2739 Riverside Dr, Sacramento, Ca 95818.

Salinas Valley (\$27-45)—Gary Tanimura, 607 Loma Vista Dr, Salinas, Ca 93901.

San Benito County (\$)—Kenneth Teshima, PO Box 1153, San Juan Bautista, Ca 95045.

San Francisco (\$26-45)—Yo Hironaka, 56 Collins St, San Francisco, Ca 94118.

San Jose (\$27-35)—Phil Matsumura, P O Box 3566, San Jose, Ca 95156.

San Mateo (\$28-50)—Grace Kato, 1636 Celeste Ave, San Mateo, Ca 94402.

Sequoia (\$)—Amy T Doi, 885 Ocean, Moss Beach, Ca 94038.

Solano County (\$)—Tsuruko Sadanaga, 244 Madison Ave, Vacaville, Ca 95688.

Sonoma County (\$30-50, x\$25, x\$2.50, \$10)—Dr. Roy Okamoto, 1206 Farmers Lane, Santa Rosa, Ca 95405.

Stockton (\$25-45, x\$20)—May & Ted Saiki, 1927 S Grant St, Stockton, Ca 95206.

Tri-Valley (\$30-50, x\$5)—Tokihiko Suyehiro, 1411 Laguna St, Livermore, Ca 94550.

Watsonville (\$26-50-48)—Wally Osato, 105 Bronson, Watsonville, Ca 95076.

West Valley (\$25-42.50)—Jane Miyamoto, 3850 Mark Ave, Santa Clara, Ca 95051.

Forward update information now.

'What am I getting for my membership?'

Exchange of correspondence between Karen Nakashima of San Francisco and Bruce Shimizu, national youth director, is obviously youth-oriented in content but philosophically it delves into the *raison d'être* for organizing any Nikkei group. Some "adults" may feel they've been there before confronting the question being raised by Karen and probably have a more succinct answer than what Shimizu spells in his 2,200 words, though the meat of his letter are in the final two paragraphs. Ours, for instance, consists of 12 words: "You only get out of an organization what you put into it!" This is not a put-down but one that should appeal to one's will and all the synonyms and nuances connected with individual voluntary power and meeting the social needs of humankind.—Editor.

Dear Bruce:

I've been recently approached and asked to join JACL and to participate in its activities. But, as of this moment, the only thing I know about JACL is what the letters "JACL" stand for.

What I'd like to have from you, is the answer to a simple question: "What am I getting for my membership?" What's in it for me? The reason why I have directed this question to you and not to the President of National JACL is because I'm more interested in the youth activities than the "adult" programs and I must say that I haven't heard much from the youth department of JACL at all, nor have I read anything youth news in the Pacific Citizen. In fact, up until a few days ago, I did not even know you existed.

I'd like to hear from you, in your words, what JACL can do for a young person like myself. I've always thought of JACL as an "adult" class and never associated youth participation at all. All I ask, Bruce, is ten good reasons why I should join JACL and why other youth should participate in JACL. If you can convince me that the JACL Youth Programs are for me, then, I may re-consider my answer as to membership, because, as of right now, I don't want to join. I don't see the point of joining an organization just because everyone belongs. I want to join and get something out of any group or club, not just to say I belong to so-and-so.

KAREN NAKASHIMA
San Francisco

Marin County's 1981 cabinet...



Members of the Marin County JACL Board for 1981, sworn in Dec. 7 at Dominic Restaurant in San Rafael, are (from left): Back—Jim Patterson, rec sec; Dennis Sato, hist; Mo Noguchi, 2nd vp; Jim Ueda, at-lg; Yuriko Hanamoto, cor sec & pub; Don Nakahata, nwsltr; Robert Tanaka, at-lg; Steve Gotanda, 1st vp; front—Frank Yamamoto, at-lg; Kelly Sato, at-lg; Alice Nakahata, nwsltr; Hiroshi Ito, pres; Paula Shimizu, del.

Dear Ms. Nakashima:

Thank you for your letter of December 22, 1980. I am sorry that this reply is so late in reaching you. Your letter asks a very important question of JACL, one that I have been working on for the past year and a half. Here are the major projects JACL will be sponsoring for youth in the upcoming year.

1981 JACL National Youth Conference—A gathering of JACL youth for a week of learning and socializing. The workshops and activities being planned are dedicated to awareness of Japanese American Heritage and Self Development. This year's conference will be held on June 23-28 on the campus of the University of California, Irvine.

1981 JACL National Scholarship and Student Aid Program—For over 30 years JACL has been helping young people meet their college expenses. In 1981 JACL will offer over \$39,000 in scholarships and students aid to freshmen, undergraduate, and graduate students. New to 1981 is the JACL-Carleton Scholarship. Carleton College is a small liberal arts institution in Northfield, Minnesota that is offering four year financial aid scholarships to JACL scholars accepted to Carleton.

Summer Youth Tour to Japan—After the successful completion of the first JACL Youth Tour to Japan last August, JACL is sponsoring a second trip to Japan. This year's tour will utilize "Minshuku" or Japanese family homes for lodging. This added flavor should give the youth a better feel for the "real Japan". Last year's tour was highlighted by a visit to the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and an informal meeting with Ambassador Mike Mansfield. The newly formed Japan Chapter of JACL also sponsored a special reception at which the Youth Tour participants were guests of honor. A unique and memorable experience; one that is still relatively inexpensive.

JACL State Track Meet—For the past few years young athletes from the Pacific Southwest District, Central California District, and Northern California-Western Nevada/Pacific District have met to compete in the JACL State Track Meet. This event is the final competition after the PSW "Nisei Relays" and the NC-WNP "Junior Olympics". This year over 200 youth will be involved in the State Meet, which will be held in Northern California.

A Presidential Classroom for Young Americans—Through its local Chapters, JACL has been actively involved in the Presidential Classroom Program for several years. The Classroom affords young people from across the country the opportunity to visit Washington, D.C. and see our government in action. This program, over the course of one week, teaches high school students about the U.S. system of democracy. Through classroom study, lectures, and visitations to Capitol Hill, young Americans get a first hand view of the workings of federal government.

There are other local District and Local programs being planned, but they are run separately from the National Youth Program. One of the local Northern California activities planned for this summer is a Youth Leadership Seminar. This will be a weekend seminar at Asilomar in Monterey dedicated to teaching high school students leadership skills. These techniques will help the youth in their community involvement, school activities, and eventually in professional careers. If you are interested in either attending as a student or as a member of the staff, please let me know.

Some National Programs that concern youth include:

Curriculum Development Grant—This proposal recently submitted to the U.S. Department of Education by San Francisco State University and JACL is for a National Ethnic Heritage Council Grant. If funded this project would enable SFSU and JACL to develop viable curriculum material on Japanese American History and Culture for kindergarten through college use.

Television Project—A proposal now awaiting reply from the National

Endowment for the Humanities is the JACL "Television Project". JACL has presented a grant proposal asking for monies to produce a 90 minute television documentary on Japanese in America. A preliminary grant for script development was funded early last year and the finished script was submitted with the most recent proposal. This pilot program will give a general overview of Japanese in America from past to present. Future plans include submitting subsequent grants to produce the remaining programs to complete a 5 part series on the Japanese American story.

Operation '80s—This is a long range plan for JACL to develop the organization to meet the needs of a growing, diversifying membership. The current youth program plays an important role in the future development of JACL. Input from young JACLers is essential for the successful growth of this organization.

JACL Youth Hostels—This program would establish a network of family homes across the country that JACL youth could utilize as a type of hostel. JACL families would be asked to open their homes to young JACLers as safe, inexpensive places to stay. In these days of rising airfares, gasoline prices, and hotel accommodations travel for young people is going to become exceedingly difficult. To JACL, the initiation of such a program could encourage more youth to travel and learn more about the Japanese American Community.

Internships—By working with our Nikkei legislators in Washington, D.C., we hope to establish an internship program for JACL youth in Washington and in the local offices of these Congressmen. This type of program is being conducted by various state, local and federal agencies, we need only to develop a system within JACL to facilitate our youth. Internships at JACL National Headquarters, Washington Office, and the five regional offices are also possibilities.

Foreign Exchange Program—After talking with Ambassador Mansfield and members of the Japan Chapter, the possibility of establishing an exchange program between JACL and Japan seems very good. With the importance of relations between the U.S. and Japan so vital to American business, the opportunities for young Japanese Americans in International Relations are endless.

Employment Services—The use of the JACL network to offer youth either employment or related job experience is another program for the near future. A program of this type could provide high school students with summer jobs, and guidance in selecting college classes. For graduating college students such a program could provide them with their first job out of school. The benefit to the employer would be the opportunity to share his/her knowledge with a youth.

Although you were interested in learning more about the JACL Youth Program, I felt that mentioning some of the other JACL programs might help stir your interest. There are many programs that I have not mentioned, of them Redress is probably the most visible and controversial. The service programs that JACL offers to its membership are also very important, and since they constitute the major expenses of the organizational membership, I have enclosed a short explanation of the organization and its services.

There is one point that I would like to stress about JACL and that is, this organization is at a changing point and the youth of this community are the ones who will be making many of the changes. JACL is a tool...it enables individuals like you or me to do things that we couldn't normally do. It is a vehicle for people to help their community and to preserve their Japanese American Heritage. We need people in JACL who are looking for more than to just receive benefits; we need people who want to do something.

I would like to talk to you about the Youth Program and JACL. If you have some free time and would like to know more about JACL, its programs, and goals for the future, please give me a call and I will be happy to set up an informal meeting. Thank you again for your letter, and I hope I have been able to give you something to think about.

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National Youth Director

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SAN FRANCISCO — JACL membership figures for 1980 totaled 29,191 — a 3% drop from the 1979 year-end total of 30,036, according to membership coordinator Emily Ishida. Membership has been slipping annually since the 1977 high of 31,620.

There are 112 chapters—five more than last year—nation-wide and one in Japan. Thirty-six chapters surpassed their own respective 1979 totals — all indicative of growth potential. The new chapters are Golden Gate, Honolulu, Japan, Lake Washington and South East Cultural (Los Angeles).

Membership summary for 1980:

BY DISTRICT COUNCILS
1979 1980 IDC 1,347 1,283
PNW 1,903 1,697 MtP 648 548
NC 12,065 11,820 MDC 2,265 2,059
CC 1,747 1,726 EDC 1,028 986
PSW 8,979 8,948 As. 54 64

The 36 chapters surpassing the previous year membership are (* New all-time high): Alameda, *Carson (124), Clovis, Contra Costa, Cortez, *Delano (64), Fremont, French Camp, Gardena Valley, Hollywood, *Idaho Falls (103% increase: 91 to 185), *Livingston-Merced (190), Marin County, *Marina (140), *Milwaukee (167), Monterey Peninsula.

New England, New York, Orange County, *Pan Asian (209), Parlier, *Riverside (152), San Benito County, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Sanger, *Sela-

Hideo Date sought

GARDENA, Ca.—The whereabouts of an artist Hideo Date who was prominent at the Heart Mountain War Relocation Center in 1944 is being sought by Roy Matsu-mura of the Japan Printing Company, 16604 So. Western Ave., Gardena, Ca. 90247, (213) 321-9326 or (213) 538-4879.

noco (343; most numerical increase: 137 new), Selma, Sonoma County, * South Bay (189), Tri-Valley, Watsonville, West Los Angeles, *Wilshire (209).

Idaho Falls, incidentally, broke a 1958 mark of 157 in setting its new all time high of 185. Orange County and Riverside both have the longest Continuous Membership Increase record with six continuous years as the 1980 books are closed.

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Dayton: 10-Sue Sugimoto. Downtown Los Angeles: 1-Dennis Kunisaki.

Fresno: 22-Dr Otto H Suda, 21-Paulo Takahashi.

Honolulu: 1-Terry Sato. Long Beach: 26-Easy Isao Fujimoto. Milwaukee: 5-Thelma K Randlett, 12-Shiro Shiraga.

Portland: 2-Albert T Abe, 19-George Itsugawa, 3-Robert Kanada, 16-Mary Minamoto.

Reno: 10-James Ihara. Riverside: 8-Toshi Hanazono, 10-Gen Ogata.

Sacramento: 23-Ralph Nishimi, 9-Yoji Nukaya.

Salinas: 14-Robert A Yamamoto. San Fernando: 15-Frank K Kajiwaru. San Francisco: 26-Helen Hori.

San Gabriel: 8-Henry S Oshiro. San Jose: 12-Roy Shimizu, 23-Lorraine T Tokimoto.

Sequoia: 14-Ronald Akio Enomoto. Sonoma: 19-Dr Roy Okamoto.

Ventura: 14-Dr Stanley Isao Kimura, 5-Akira Yatabe.

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National: 2-Karl K Nishimura.

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SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1979)
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Total this report 38
Current total 161

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Calendar

● FEB. 6 (Friday)

Nat'l JACL—Nat'l Bd mtg (adj Sun noon), Hq, 1 p.m.

Livingston-Merced—Inst dnr, Pine Cone Branding Iron, Merced, 7 p.m.; Slides on China trip by Edyna Nownejad.

Florn—Reunion planning mtg, Buddhist Church, 7:30pm.

*Los Angeles—Hito Hata benefit (one wk), Kokusai Theater.

*Pullman, Wa.—Swords of Samurai' exhib (to Mar 3), WSU Museum of Art. Film 'Samurai Trilogy - Musashi'—Feb 9, 16, 23, 7:30pm. Lectures at Fine Arts Auditorium, 8pm—Feb 18, Dr Thos Kennedy, WSU, 'Military Tradition'; Feb 25, Dr Sam Saunders, WSU, 'Art & Science of Japanese Sword Construction'; Mar 2, Dr Peter Duns, Stanford, 'Shogun and 16th c. Samurai'.

● FEB. 7 (Saturday)

Marin County—Potluck dnr, Marin Buddhist Church, 6pm.

Orange County—Inst dnr, Buena Park Hotel Conv Cntr, 7:30pm; comedian Pat Morita, spkr.

Salinas Valley—Inst dnr-dance, Quality Inn Townhouse, 6pm.

● FEB. 8 (Sunday)

Portland—Issei redress potluck dnr, Buddhist Church, 1:30pm.

Philadelphia—Gen mtg.

● FEB. 10 (Tuesday)

Florn—Redress-reparation mtg, Florn Buddhist Church, 7:30pm; Chuck Kubokawa, spkr.

*San Diego—U.S.-Japan Relations 1/2-day symposium, Hotel Del Coronado, 9 a.m.; Union bus ed Donald Bauder, mod; (Info: 213-872-3962, Jack Whitehouse.)

● FEB. 13 (Friday)

*Los Angeles—Great Leap prod: 'Chop Suey' (2 nights), L.A. Trade Tech Grand Theater, 8:30pm. (Proceeds to 7 groups including JACL Redress Committee, adv tickets \$7 at So Cal JACL Reg'l Office; at door \$8.)

● FEB. 14 (Saturday)

*Los Angeles—East West Players Kyo-gen, Loyola Marymount Univ St Robert's Aud, 8:30pm.

● FEB. 15 (Sunday)

NC-WN-P/Fremont—Qtrly sess, Rendezvous Res't, \$55 Mowry, Fremont; 9am-4pm.

PSWDC/Downtown L.A.—Qtrly sess, Little Tokyo Towers, 9am.

Seattle—Inst-Awd banquet, Butcher Res't, NW Design Ctr, 5701-6th Ave S, 5pm; Rep Mike Lowry, spkr. (NEW DATE).

*Sacramento—Barons benefit, Buddhist Gym; 7pm crab dnr, 8:30 dance.

Reno—Potluck dnr, Ctr of Religion & Life, 1101 N Virginia, 6-9pm.

● FEB. 19 (Thursday)

*Los Angeles—New Prod: Yoshiro's 'Hokusai Sketchbooks', tr by Ted Takaya, East West Players, Th-F-Sa 8pm, Su 7:30pm.

*San Francisco—SFCJAS mtg, Pine United Meth Ch, 8pm; Prof Ron Takaki, spkr.

*Pau Hana: Ethnicity and Class in Hawaii.

● FEB. 21 (Saturday)

Gardena Valley—Inst dnr, Mishima Res't, Torrance, 6:30pm; Frank Chuman, spkr, 'Future of JACL'.

Sacramento—Crab feed, Buddhist Church, 6-10pm.

● FEB. 22 (Sunday)

Pasadena—Inst dnr, Japanese Village Plaza Res't, Little Tokyo.

*Gardena—So Bay Keiro fund kickoff dnr, JCI, 5:30pm.

● FEB. 26 (Thursday)

Sacramento—Gen mtg (every 4th Thu), Nisei Hall, 7:30pm.

● FEB. 28 (Saturday)

Stockton—50th Anny dnr, Buddhist Temple social hall, 5:30pm.

Riverside—Inst dnr, UC Riverside Univ Club, 6:30pm; Yuji Ichikawa, spkr. 'Early 20th Century in America Through the Eyes of Japanese Immigrants'.

● MAR. 2 (Monday)

*Portland—JA Nisei Bowling Assn tournament (one wk).

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special cabin, a serve-yourself bar, special reading materials, and a special menu with a choice of entrees and European and American wines.

In every class, we offer you the traditional hospitality of the Orient. Plus the attentiveness and willingness-to-serve that make Thai the envy of most other international airlines.

On Thai, you can fly from Los Angeles. Or from Dallas/Ft. Worth, through the uncrowded, convenient Seattle gateway—a route so direct, it saves you 1156 miles on your way to Tokyo. While we make you feel at home, all the way home.

Thai How man was meant to fly.



City, State, ZIP

New Address:

◆ If you are moving, allow 3 weeks' advance notice. Include the old address label (above), and fill out and send this notice to us.

Effective Date:

● Use this space for request of any recent missing issue.

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