Newsmedia editorials speak out on reparations

By PETER DAMURA

The national attention that was focused on the Washington hearings of the Commission on War Relocation and Internment of Civilians last month evoked several editorials from various news media across the country. The majority of editorials have focused on the monetary reparations issue and their pros and cons. Arguments vary, but most feel that an acquiescence in the past and that recognition that significant and lasting incursions into the lives of the Japanese in America must finally be made amends and that it is time to pay reparations. But while there are those who feel that reparations are justified, there are others who argue that reparations are not necessary and that the Japanese were responsible for their own fate. The debate rages on, and it remains to be seen how the issue will be resolved.

Chinese, Filipinos top Japanese in ‘80 U.S. census

The Census Bureau also reported that the U.S. Korean population experienced a phenomenon of growth in the last decade, with 254,529 quadrupling nationally. Between 1970 and 1980 in California, the Korean population increased from 115,000 to 1,000,000. In Hawaii, however, there were only 30,000 Asian, 61% of its population. The Census Bureau also reported that the U.S. Korean population of 254,529 quadrupled nationally. Between 1970 and 1980 in Hawaii, the Korean population increased from 115,000 to 1,000,000.

The April, 1980 census figures do not include refugees from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, although an estimated 350,000 Vietnamese, Laotian, and Cambodian refugees now live in California, with about 60% in the southern California counties. The Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego. The Asian population increased at a faster rate than any other racial group in the U.S. population in the 1970s, rising by 25% to 35 million persons. Their total number, however, is far below the 285 million blacks or the 145 million Latinos in the nation. Berman and other federal population specialists attribute the increased Asian immigration during the 1970s, to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which removed special quotas that had been imposed on Asian immigrants. The immigration has been particularly strong in the last 10 years, with President Reagan signing the law that abolished the remaining indentured Indian refugee quota to 10,000 a month. Mexico hosts 700 Nikki at Pan-American

By HARRY K. HONDA

"Seamos mejores ciudadanos en nuestro continente. Let us be better citizens in our continent." As a proper and meaningful expression for the first Pan-American Nikkei Conference held here last month, this invitation from the Los Angeles Nikkei-Paraiso組織 introduced the character, joy and fellowship that this significant event offered.

Nearly 200 delegates registered from outside Mexico were in unanimous acclaim of the hospitality shown upon them by the host Japanese-Americans.

"We shall always remember the friendship and cordiality of the Japanese in Mexico," Chuck Kubokawa declared on behalf of the JACL at the farewell supper held last week at the Los Angeles Japanese Association Hall. "Food and music made the departure difficult. Personal comments are enclosed with brackets.

Similar expressions were extended by Mexican communities. George Imai of Canada, Jose Yoshida of Peru, Alejandro Oruma of Bolivia, Macapulaco Tisak of Brazil, Alfred Tais of Chile and several Mexican translators had little difficulty repeating the Japanese expressions were repeated from other Japanese to English.

The Nikkei Joint Committee, the host, is composed of former Nisei, Nisei and Zio, who invited several Nisei from Mexico to participate at the opening ceremonies Friday were felicitous and cordial.

Scott Miyakawa, 75, dies

BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa, 75, died Aug. 2 of a blood ailment.

Memorial services are scheduled this Saturday, Aug. 8, 11:30 a.m. at the Congregational Church, 820 Summer St., Boston University. Contributions in lieu of flowers may be made to the Boston Univ. Li.

Scott Miyakawa was a professor of literature at Boston University, a member of the National Book Critics Circle, and the author of several books.

Continued on Next Page

Delegates walk up stairs to auditorium of Liceo Mexicano del Pacífico to attend the first Pan-American Nikkei Conference. Left is Martha Tamashiro, Peru-born JACL of the Los Angeles-based and new Latin American chapter, who is bilingual.
Redress Reports

Guanica or on the beach at Isla
Jama. The Journal added that the
Japanese Americans found it difficult
the campos for education and
employment. Important.
In addition, there were some
positive aspects resulting from the
resettlement efforts of the
Japanese Americans, for the
Journal noted that "the
internees were allowed to work as
medics to take care of the
Japanese Americans into the
wartime camps for education and
relocation inductively helped to
spread the influence of the
Japanese American community.
We found that the Japanese
were no longer "disproportionately
represented in the professions
as medicine and engineer-
ing.
The Journal reasoned that "It
serves little useful purpose to take
this issue around the track once
more," "40 years later, it may
occur to the reader that
improving people because of
their race sounds suspiciously
like what Americans were
fighting against in Europe. It also
referred to the 1941 raid on
Nurin
in the face of their defenses.
by war-time's Amencan, author.
He also pointed out that
liberals, such as then-California-attorn-
y general Karl Warren, and
syndicated columnist Walter Lipp-
man, both endorsed the camps.
Thus, the Journal concludes that
the attacks on the camps were
reactionary elements like the Red
scare.
People should care about this
issue because the attacks of the
Japanese Americans are still alive...still
suffering the stigmatization and
depression they endured." The
Journal also noted that a dissenting
Supreme Court justice in the Korematsu
case had "broadly reinforced the
errors that upholding the relocation orders a
frightening precedent.
In addition, the Journal cited Amencan
and had a similar theme that said the
case "lies about a loaded weapon ready
for the use of the people in the
Turkic area."
Some Amencans were forced to
abandon their personal belongings in
an inflating process. If the
Korematsu Court should recom-
grate the U.S. to Congress there are
always those open to a new
financia! redress. However, the
Japanese in Congress are few.
Financial redress is not a
question.
"If Congress is moving with the
idea of financial redress for the
Japanese Americans, it can lead to
a shock wave from Hawaii. Amencan
wartime was not for the population.
The expression that would be used
by the Japanese Americans would
be "a thing that will never happen
again," said the Times Herald.
The Record also had a simi-
lar vein, said July 27 the "move-
toon compensation for being
restricted for the compensation is
necessarily repays old wounds,
while attempting the im-
possible: quantifying human suf-
fering." Record of American
society since the war in its treatment
the Japanese Americans, "is tem-
porary enough of the sensitivity of the
American people."

The Denver Post
The Denver Post pointed out in
its July 29 editorial the three
major elements that will determine
how the United States will respond
to post-war American society
by the government: The govern-
tory actions by the government;
and voluntary reparations.
The Post happily endorses the
Voluntary asking for reparations with
reservations about the third.
"In fact, to pull a cash value on
the Japanese Americans by their
government—while the overwhelmingly
majority made willingly—chiefs a
philosophy of virtual demands
for national suitability to another
unit.
Some Japanese Americans were
compulsively asked to sign an
insulting payoff. If the Civil War should
require
are that once a debt is marked
paid, the nation is likely to show
its memory under the rug and for-
take the case."
The $3 billion asked for repara-
tions is a "staggering amount" in
times of governmental cut-
backs, noted the editorial, and
backlash would neglect JACL's
worth efforts.
If the Civil War should recom-
nation the Japanese Americans, the
Post then it should be used to
rehabilitation of Universal
Human Rights" which would
Prompt many victims of the
wrong treatment who have exclude
other sources of support.
Justice Jackson warned, "The
role about it."
American society is a "loaded weapon"
that contained a rather
remarkable diversity in order to
provide a basic component of our constitutional democracy.
Majority rule and minority rights. Protection of this
diversity would be a part of the
attitude played in creating those conditions. Must importantly, it cor-
rects the American mind.
This is the rule the Commission on
Wartime Relocation and Intern-
ment of Civilians can do. The com-
mittee that had been formed
against Japanese Americans during World War II and sound
would be to all American citizens.
It holds meanmg for every American.

The Washington Times- Herald
In contrast, the Dallas Times-Herald feels that minority re-
Grady's Loaded Weapon, for
instance, is better known as a new
weapon ready for the use of all Amencans, for:

The Journal's most important
statement is that this is a
challenge to the American
people to stand up for their
rights, their freedoms, and
their American identity.

2—PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, August 7, 1981

Full reporting on Wyoming's third largest city...

INTERIM—CWRIC Chair Joan Z. Bernste in confers with JACL Redress Coordinator John Tates e in the Senate Caucus Room during the first Washington hearing July 14.

George M. Wang photo

Combined Balance Checking Brings the Families Together. Your personal savings and time certificates and those of your immediate family can help eliminate monthly fees on your checking accounts. Sumitomo's Combined Balance Checking is a way to bring your family's savings balances together to take advantage of our minimum monthly balance requirement, freeing you of monthly checking fees. This month Sumitomo is making it easier, with our Grand Opening special. For combined balances of $50 or greater, get a $50 grand opening reward for opening your combined checking account, another way Sumitomo is making it easier for you. Contact your nearest Sumitomo or stop in at any Sumitomo branch nearby to get the details.
Guest Editorial: Inside the gilded ghetto

Guests Editorial: Los Angeles—Japanese Americans who work in Little Tokyo and who reside in the area are among those who reside in surrounding communities will be able to participate in an event this week by volunteers to gauge needs and to explore new and existing types of facility they might wish to have in the future. The community cooperation will be a part of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

Executive Director: D. Yoshimura and the JACC, board recently commissioned the econo-

mism firm of Kotaka. Re-

gin to and improve to provide a feasibility study for a "Japanese American" type of structure in the JACC. master plan. Japanese-speaking people can help solve the problem, and we can help solve—because the JACC and community center will be held in the Little Tokyo, California.

Of the 37 rooms in the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, 15 rooms are already occupied by meditation groups, study groups, and other groups. The center is so popular that the city is planning to build an addition.

LAS VEGAS—It was the 1981 World Cup championship game at the Las Vegas Hilton and the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center was in the center of the action. The center was the site of a JACC Council meeting, which was attended by several hundred people. The city of Las Vegas was represented by Mayor Sato, who was on hand to speak with the JACC and community center.

Mayor Sato backs Hayakawa

English 'center possibility'.

The center is one of the busiest in the city, and it is the site of many events. The center is also the site of a Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, which was opened in 1981.

Bishop Walsh, 90, JACL sponsor dies

Maryknoll, NY—Among the few U.S. churchmen to publicly protest the internment of Japanese Americans, Bishop James E. Walsh, 90, died July 29 at his home in Maryknoll, NY.

Walsh, who was a priest in the Maryknoll community, died at his home in Maryknoll, NY. He was a member of the Maryknoll community and had been a priest for over 50 years.

Edward M. Murdock, 79; president of the southern California branch of the Japanese American National Committee, died Oct. 10, 1969. He was a native of Los Angeles and had been a member of the committee since its inception in 1942. He was a member of the committee's executive board and had been a member of the committee's board of directors since 1952.

Daniel W. Stuyvesant, 87, a former journalist and author, died Feb. 18, 1978, in New York. He was a member of the Maryknoll community and had been a priest for over 50 years.

Fred Torahano, 59, former president of the California State Bar Association, died May 26, 1981, in Los Angeles. He was a member of the Maryknoll community and had been a priest for over 50 years.

The Maryknoll community is a group of priests and laymen who work in the Maryknoll community and have been involved in various aspects of the community since its inception.

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WASHINGTON HEARINGS
One Sanscrie's View

BY THE BOARD: Floyd Shimomura

Flying back to Sacramento, many thoughts and emotions flood over me as I recall the two days of commission hearings that took place on July 21 and 22. Never, ever, one emotion engulfs all others—pride. For I saw our Japanese American community, stand up—after 20 years of silence—to demand its rights. No hesitation. No self doubt. It was a beautiful experience.

Tuesday, July 21

The hearings were held in the historic Senate Caucus room—site of the Watergate hearings. Under a high cathedral ceiling and massive crystal chandeliers, chairperson Joan Bernstein opened the meeting on Tuesday morning (July 14). Flood lights bathed the commission and witness table as over ten television cameras and a group of photographers jammed the hall full of press and spectators—mostly Japanese Americans. First, came a series of statements by public officials. Senator Don Fasano made an opening statement addressed to the Japanese American community. "Make your report one that will awaken this community enough to haunt the conscience of this nation. I pray it will so move people's spirit and passion, that we win an actuality of an equal status." Senator Spark Matsunaga echoed similar sentiments and suggested that some form of monetary payments would be appropriate.

Next came a series of government witnesses. From the war-time era, James Rowe, an attorney General Francis Hiddle, acknowledged that the Justice Department failed to vigorously oppose evacuation although they knew it to be wrong. A WRA official, Leland Barrows, underwent sharp questioning by Commissioners Rebecca Lewis, Dennis Hinojosa, and Bert Massara on the Department's treatment of evacuees. Abe Fortas, a former Interior Department official (later appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court), testified that the Department's treatment of evacuees was "unconstitutional and illegal." When asked how it could have occurred, Fortas stated that "racial prejudice was a basic ingredient that led to the exclusion of the evacuees.

On Tuesday afternoon, the Commission questioned historians from the State, Justice, Interior, and Defense Departments in an attempt to trace the sequence of events within the government leading to the evacuation decision. The general impression appeared was that no one was notified of the intent of the FBI and Justice Department—to be able to overwhelm the civilian authorities with their argument of military necessity during the panic and public hysteria following Pearl Harbor. The Commission—however—would get no adequate explanation as to why, nor after it was readily apparent to everyone that no military necessity existed. More research was requested.

June 22

A printed statement with a seal of the Justice Department signed by General Mark Clark (USA Ret.) in which he recounted the heroic deeds of the Nisei soldiers in World War II in both Europe and the Pacific—disregarding the fact that their families were incarcerated behind barbed wire. As the hearings recessed for the day, I felt a deep sense of relief. The eyes were moist. The story was finally being told to the nation.

And heard. All over the crowded Senate Caucus room television, print, and radio networks were conducting interviews—with Commissioners, with witnesses, and with the hundreds of Japanese American,, critics, the Pan-American, the Los Angeles Daily News, the San Francisco Chronicle, and all other media present. The media reported that the hearings were an "American pageant" and "a great American moment.

On Wednesday morning, stories about the intemment was carried by all the Washington newspapers. I understand the war department was so overwhelmed with the number of letters it had to take the unusual step of having ABCs "Good Morning America" with Charles Curtis. After recounting his personal experience, Kinzawa said that "it was a day that I will never forget." He added, "I believe it was the first time that the American government had heard from a Japanese American citizen in the face of the war."

Thursday Hearings

The hearings resumed on Thursday in the Senate Caucus room. Several American organizations were able to be heard. Mike M. Masaoka, former JACL Field Executive during the war and immediately thereafter, gave an eloquent and wide ranging summary of the evacuation and its impact on the internment. Masaoka's statement was moving and appeared to have just such an effect on the Commission.

Next, the Commission heard from a panel of three Japanese American lawyers, Kinzawa, Sokamoto, and Massara regarding the JACL's leadership's role in the internment. Although they were asked by the Commission if they wish to make a statement, neither Mr. Masaoka nor Mr. Kinzawa took the opportunity to express their desire to make a statement.

As a part of my speech, I quoted from Japanese American attorney, Peter Imamura, and Mike Masaoka regarding the JACL's leadership's role in the internment. While some differences in perspective and emphasis, the community organizations were uniformly emphatic on two points: the evacuation was wrong and that the victims were entitled to individual monetary payments as well as other forms of redress.

JACL, Redress Chair Min Yasui was particularly eloquent as he bemoaned the JACL's lack of action during the war and the fact that he himself was interned. It was only after the war was over, he said, that the JACL finally took action. After stating that "no amount of money can ever truly repay the suffering," Min called on the Commission to recommend monetary payments to the evacuees as the only means of providing some measure of relief.

Next, Father Cronin, a member of the Commission from the Alien and Naturalization Service, stated his opposition to the recommendations of persons evacuated from the Aleutians and Pribilof Islands during World War II. The statement was surprisingly similar to the experience of Japanese Americans.

The last panel of the morning consisted of representatives of various local organizations. The organizations represented expressed unanimous support for the recommendations. Dennis Hinojosa for the Bay Area Attorneys for Redress; Luri Suzuki and Dean Toh for the Japanese American Citizens Leag (JACL) for the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund; and Margaret Chao, Ron Beijin and myself for the Asian Pacific Bar Association. All defended the constitutional issues raised by evacuation and emphasized the need for recommendations based upon a sound factual record. The Commission appeared to be impressed by the moral commitment and intelligence displayed by the Sanscrie attorneys.

After the lunch break, the Commission heard testimony from sympathetic organizations such as the American Friends Servi

---Continued on Next Page---
**HEARINGS**

Continued from Previous Page

The leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the NAACP-Legal Defense and Education Fund, Commissioner Bill Marutani paid a particularly moving tribute—which drew applause from the Japanese Americans in the audience—to the Quakers who assisted him and others evacuate in rescuing and finding homes during World War II.

Next, Lilian Baker—an ardent defender of education—testi­fied as the head of a group called "Americans for Historical Accuracy." Mixing prejudice with distorted facts, Baker's dis­cussion contained so many errors that Commissioner Arthur Goldberg was forced to interrupt repeatedly to correct Baker's misstatements. Baker's presentation ended abruptly when her allotted time expired aside angry protest on her part.

The Thursday hearings closed with very touching individual statements by six individuals. I was particularly moved by Mary Koczu­miana's eloquent plea for justice and amends by Pat Oku­ma's story of being forced to resign from her job with the city of Los Angeles due to sensational newspaper accounts that implied falsity—that he led a ring of saboteurs.

The individual statements were marred—in my opinion—by certain immature comments by Dwight Chuan, the young reporter, on the stand, and on the bench of his newspaper. He called on the Commission to investigate the activities of certain JACL leaders during World War II. Commis­sioner Marutani pointedly asked the Rafu Shimpo editor why there was no similar request to investigate General DeWitt or General C. Cabell, both of whom were responsible for the evacuation. Chuan gave no adequate response.

Despite this one unsightly incident. I felt very good about the two days of hearings and was very proud of all the Japanese Americans who testified—including Dwight Chuan—because each of them had the courage to stand up and say what they felt had to be said. All agreed that a great wrong had been done and this wrong should never be permitted to happen again.

I have been working on refining their statements for sometime. The subject matter must have been reviewed many times. As a group, they were people who had some experience in speaking before groups. The content of their testimony was not just touching; it was devastating. I concluded that we really don't know a whole lot about what actually happened.

More than the content of the testimony, I was struck by the level of emotion that I saw. I didn't expect to see this particular group of Nisei interrupted by the surge of feelings that swelled during this mock session. Many had real difficulty in completing their statements. The Costumers' existence does an interesting thing. All of us, whatever generation we happen to be, have some knowledge of the camp experience. For an instant, we look within ourselves and we are overwhelmed by a sense of our own personal ills. The inhumanity we would provide, were we to be witnesses. Some of us share our testi­mony with family, with friends, or talking aloud driving in our cars. There is a powerful memory of the Nisei in our background. It is not formal, but it is happening. Cumulatively, these testi­monies were overwhelming.

At Headquarters, we run into this more frequently than most places. The doses are regular and frequent, and there is no way to get up.

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Congratulations: 1981 JACL Scholarship Winners

Henry and Chiyo Kuwahara Memorial Award Winners

Elana Minato Masuda, of Wailea, HI, is a graduate student of the University of Hawaii, with a degree in Biology. She is currently attending the University of Southern California Medical School.

Elana has received many awards in her educational career. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Mortar Board, listed in the "College Register," the National Year Book of Prominent College Students and Graduates for Activities and Achievement, and was a Teaching Assistant for a Biochemistry Laboratory Course at the University of Hawaii.

In addition, Elana has worked as a volunteer for the Kuakini Medical Center Pharmacy, the University of Hawaii Department of Pathology, and the Kuakini Medical Center Emergency Ward. She has also worked as a harvester and packer for the Dole Pineapple Company and also interned at the University of California Medical School.


Robin Averry, Pittsburg, PA, is a graduate of Harvard University, with a degree in Philosophy. She is currently attending International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan, pursuing a degree in Comparative Culture.

Robin has already received many academic honors and recognition for her academic achievement. At Harvard, Robin graduated Summa Cum Laude and Phi Beta Kappa, was the winner of the Phi Alpha T. Phi Beta Prize, the Lucy Allen Fain Prize, and the Detur Prize, and was a Radcliffe Centennial Scholar and Rotary Fellowship member.

Robin's interest is arts, music, painting, and photography. She has performed in Pittsburgh Symphony and other Young Artists Concerts and in several solo and chamber recitals at Harvard. She is the daughter of Muneko and Charles Averry of Pittsburg, PA. Her grandparents are the Harris Sawamas, formerly of Fresno, CA.

Mary Catherine Gibbons, of Story Brook, NY, is a graduate of the University of Delaware, with a degree in Biology. She is currently attending the Marine Sciences Research Center at Story Brook and is pursuing a Ph.D. in Coastal Oceanography.

Mary has already received much recognition for her academic achievement. She was an IECW (Academic Scholarship) winner, a Seaw Grant Scholarship winner, a Mortar Board Scholarship winner, a recipient of a University Fellowship from the University of Delaware, and a recipient of a Sigma Xi grant-in-aid. In addition, Mary has made a number of field surveys, including one to Belize, (formerly British Honduras) to study invertebrates and coral reefs. She is also quite active at the Marine Sciences Research Center as a sea turtle volunteer.

Philip Goatland, of San Francisco, has attended UC Santa Barbara, UC Santa Cruz, and Hastings College of the Pacific. He is a graduate of the University of California Studies and Pre-Medicine.

For the past eight years, Philip has written and performed many songs on the Asian experience in America. Recently, however, he has composed several plays, such as "A Song For a Nisei Fisherman" and "Bullet Headed Bird," which deal with this same experience. Another of his plays, "The Avocado Kid or Zen in the Art Of Guacamole," performed by the East West Players, was nominated for the Cable Car Award for Best Musical, 1980-1981.

In addition, Philip has been an Artist in Residence at Stanford University. He is a producer of San Francisco's, UCLA, and GSI Humboldt. He has appeared in General Education, Sociology, and Art. Jeanno has had her jewelry and sculptures exhibited at the Student Art Show at Humboldt and at Chiruina Metals and Texts, Eureka. She is also the founding member of America's Bookstore in Los Angeles.

Jeanne Nishimura, of Lemoore, CA, is a graduate student who is planning to enroll in the fall of 1981 in the MBA Program at UCLA's Anderson.

Joe and Mary completed their undergraduate work at UC Santa Barbara and graduated with a degree in East Asian Studies and Sociology. She has also completed a Business Management Program at UCLA Extension.

While at UCSB, Joe was on the Dean's List, a theater student in the Japanese Language Department, and was a participant in the Education Abroad Program. In this program, Joe was able to spend a year studying at International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan.

Joe has worked for Equine Associates as a project manager and as a financial analyst. She has also worked for UCLA's Student Community Projects as an assistant coordinator, counselor, and social worker. Joe has also been involved with a number of Asian American organizations.

Joseph has planned to study the traditional art of Japanese Noh mask making for nearly eight years and has displayed her works in exhibitions such as the "Contemporary Masks from Northern California" exhibit at the Palo Alto Cultural Center. Jeanne is also studying "Traditional and Modernistic Japanese Theatre" and is an avid collector of Japanese antiquities and Japanese manuscripts.

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West Valley JACL Daruma festival was held at San Jose, CA. Japanese folk craft (tuttle and daruma) made by seniors highlighted the annual West Valley JACL Drama Festival August 15, 10-5 p.m. at the San Jose West Valley High School. Other unique folk craft, games, drummers and fresh farm produce comprised the fair.

Sumitomo Bank

Koiso Sasaki, San Francisco, CA, is a graduate student who has been accepted for the fall of 1981 in the MBA Program at UCLA Anderson.

Koiso completed his undergraduate work at UC San Diego and graduated with a degree in East Asian Studies and Sociology. He has also completed a Business Management Program at UCLA Extension.

While at UCSB, Koiso was on the Dean's List, a theater student in the Japanese Language Department, and was a participant in the Education Abroad Program. In this program, Koiso was able to spend a year studying at International Christian University, Tokyo, Japan.

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President tiooal education, bilingual education of der meet several programs for health programs. House cooferees have placed 19 August block grant Exempt from block grant education needs Deer ciliatioo bill (Jda), Little cherry of federally assisted theII' plans for the distribution of block grant funds before they with the authorization of the federal government to continue to a year, Citizen ing Ntdits~

This is a news article about President Reagan's proposed budget for education, health, and other programs. It discusses the House and Senate conference process and the allocation of funds. There are also some brief notes on personal topics such as the Nisei Week Festival and a travel ad for Japan.

The article highlights the proposed budget cuts for education and health programs, and mentions the need for federal funding to support these critical areas. It also touches on the importance of maintaining funding for programs that support children and families, as well as the need for state autonomy in education decisions.

Additionally, the article mentions the Nisei Week Festival, an annual event that celebrates Japanese American history and culture, and provides information on travel to Japan for those interested in attending.

Overall, the article provides a snapshot of the federal budget debate and its impact on various sectors, as well as a glimpse into cultural and historical events celebrated by the Japanese American community.