

Nikkei senators mourn the death of Pres. Anwar Sadat

WASHINGTON—Senators Spark M. Matsunaga (D-Hi.) and S.I. Hayakawa (R-Cal.) both expressed their deep regrets over the death of Egyptian President Sadat Oct. 6.

"The assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has deprived the world of a great peacemaker," said Matsunaga, who expressed his sorrow over the Egyptian leader's violent and untimely death.

Hayakawa commented, "We've lost a good friend, Saudi Arabia has lost a good friend, Israel has lost a good friend." The California senator said that the U.S. should support Sadat's successor, Vice President Hosni Mubarak "all the way down the line" and did not think that Egypt will change its policy very much under the new leadership.

(Japanese press reported Japanese Ambassador Toshio Yamasaki was among 29 persons wounded and five others killed besides President Sadat during the military parade commemorating the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Yamasaki was seated about 40 feet from the assassinated Egyptian leader.)

Hawaii Nisei judge injured from mysterious causes

HONOLULU—A Nikkei circuit judge suffered multiple skull fractures and a broken clavicle as the result of an apparent assault on Oct. 7. Judge Harold Shintaku was found lying in bed, dazed and bleeding from the ear, by his brother at the family's North Shore beach house.

Shintaku was taken to Wahiawa General Hospital, where he was reported conscious but refusing to talk to police. His condition worsened and he was taken to St. Francis Hospital where he underwent 2½ hours of surgery. According to surgeon William Won, Shintaku was in serious but stable condition. However, the judge was expected to recover with the possibility of some permanent brain damage.

The police have classified this case as a "miscellaneous public" since the circumstances of Shintaku's injuries were unknown.

Shintaku had been the target of criticism from law enforcement officials, the public and Gov. George Ariyoshi re-

cently because of his overturning of a jury's verdict in a murder case. The judge reversed two murder convictions against a man accused of dismembering a man and a woman and burying their remains in plastic bags.

Shintaku said the prosecution had presented a poor case, but Chief Prosecutor Charles Marsland called the reversal a "rip off" of the public and charged that Shintaku had tried to "manipulate" the jury during an earlier trial.

On Oct. 6, Shintaku was arrested for drunken driving and was later released. Because of this incident and the public pressures, it was initially thought that the 54 year old judge may have tried to harm himself. But Dr. Won said the multiple injuries could not have been self-inflicted.

The judge's brother told police Shintaku may have fallen, but the judge himself made no statement about the injury to police or to his doctors. There was no physical evidence of foul play, police said.

Oregon state map showing 'Jap Hollow' ires Portland Nisei

ELMSFORD, N.Y.—James Sogi, an estate tax attorney with the Internal Revenue Service at Portland, Ore., in the course of his work came across "Jap Hollow" on a 1972 Oregon highway map of Wasco County, according to his mother, Mrs. Sara M. Sogi, of Elmsford, N.Y.

And he has complained and was assured the map would be reprinted with the place renamed "Japanese Hollow". Such a derogatory and defamatory designation has no place in an officially sanctioned state publication, Sogi protested. "Others may be moved to take action with the example of what happened when they find derogatory names," Mrs. Sogi added.

(In 1973, U.S. Geological Survey cartographer Ted Inouye of Fremont JACL was responsible in having "Jap Creek" in Crook County, also in central Oregon, renamed "Bull Creek" as it was first called by cattlemen. But it involved intervention of the Washington JACL Office, Senators Packwood and Hatfield, Congressman Al Ullman, Gov. McCall and USGS Western Mapping Center to have the U.S. Board of Geographic Names in Washington approve and officially recognize the change. Before the change was approved, the U.S. board had asked its Oregon State Geographic Names Board to review the name, its background and suggest a suitable replacement.

(Inouye first called it to his boss's attention at the Western Mapping Center, Menlo Park, Ca., in December, 1968, urging "Jap Creek" be renamed because of its offensive label. The JACL brochure, "Please Don't", did the trick, according to Inouye, to have USGS initiate action to have the name officially changed—but the trip took nearly five years to complete.

(Inouye also sought to have "Jap Hollow" changed, when he found the name in 1971. So named because Japanese had farmed the area during World War II, it was first called "Joy Hollow", a nine-mile strip of land along a drain that joins Eightmile Creek west of Dufur, Wasco county seat. Inouye has been asked to check if this one has been changed on USGS maps.—Ed. Note.)

Former U.S. government officials slated to testify at CWRIC-Washington hearing

WASHINGTON—Former U.S. government officials who had been involved in the relocation and detention of Japanese Americans and Aleut natives during World War II are scheduled to testify before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in the Senate Caucus Room here on Nov. 2 and 3.

Slated to appear at the two hearing sessions are:

Former Ambassador **John J. McCloy**, who was the Assistant Secretary of War from 1941 to 1945; **Dr. Milton Eisenhower**, the first director of the War Relocation Authority from March 1942 to June 1942; **Karl R. Bendtsen**, former Assistant Chief of

Staff, Western Defense Command, Fourth Army, who established, organized and directed the Wartime Civil Control Administration.

Edward J. Ennis, former director of the Alien Enemy Control Unit of the War Division, Department of Justice; **Calbert L. Dedrick**, former Statistician in the Bureau of the Census who was detailed to the Western Defense Command and Fourth Army Wartime Civil Control Administration and a chief economist of the War Department; **Phillip M. Glick**, Solicitor of the WRA; and **Laurence I. Hewes**, former Western Region Director of the Farm Security Administration.

Informed sources have indicated that **Mike Masaoka**, former JACL National Secretary and Field Executive in 1942, will also testify before the Commission.

"The Commission is not conducting an inquisition or a trial," said CWRIC Chairperson Joan Z. Bernstein Oct. 7. "Our intent is to seek to understand what happened, how and why. We need to understand how it was that the nation's military and civilian leaders decided to evacuate and confine approximately 120,000 people for no other reason than their ancestry.

"We need to examine what protections the law offered, and whether those protections

need to be expanded. And finally, the Commission must come to grips with the difficult, but crucial question of redress."

The Nov. 2 session of the hearings will begin at 9 a.m. in the Senate Caucus Room, 318 Russell Building.

Tentatively, additional hearings are scheduled for New York on Nov. 23 and in Boston at a date to be determined next month.

Min Yasui, JACL National Redress Committee chair, has requested that the CWRIC seek an extension of time so that a thorough report can be produced.

McCloy letter lauds wartime Nikkei behavior in camps

When John J. McCloy was appointed in the spring of 1949 as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany (Allied military occupation of postwar Germany was to be controlled by a civilian commission), the Pacific Citizen on May 21, 1949, recalled a letter which McCloy had written to Rep. Walter Judd as introduced April 19, 1948 during House hearings on his bill to remove racial restrictions from immigration and naturalization laws.

The letter is of interest today because of the prospect of his being called by the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John J. McCloy, appointed as new U.S. civilian high commissioner in Germany, is on record in support of legislation to remove race restrictions from naturalization and immigration and to permit 90,000 resident aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States and Hawaii to become citizens.

A letter from Mr. McCloy, then head of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, to Rep. Walter Judd, sponsor of the equality in naturalization and immigration bill, was introduced at the House hearings on the measure on April 19, 1948.

Mr. McCloy declared that the Judd bill "is only an appropriate form of recognition for the loyalty which Japanese Americans as a whole evidenced to this country during the war."

"As a member of an international agency I suppose it is somewhat inappropriate for me to be commenting on national legislation," Mr. McCloy said, "but I had such intimate contact with the Japanese American population in Hawaii and on the mainland during the war period that I cannot refrain from writing to you.

Very Much Involved

"As you perhaps know, I was very much involved in the movement of the Japanese American population from the west coast in the early days of the war. The measure which was taken was harsh and very difficult to carry out. It was done, I believe, in the best interests of the country and of the Japanese Americans themselves. Every effort was made that could be made to soften the impact on that population of this forced movement but, with all of the precautions, all of the considerations that were given, at best it was an unfortunate necessity and worked many hardships.

"During this difficult period I came in contact with the leaders of that population and visited the camps on several occasions. The behavior of these people made it possible to carry out the measure without, I should say, any serious incident. They were

Detroit to host MDC fall session

BY ELAINE PROUT

DETROIT, Mich.—Two district council workshops and installation of the Detroit JACL and JAY boards highlight the fall session of the Midwest District Council here Nov. 6-8 at the Holiday Inn in Farmington Hills. (Registration deadline was Oct. 20.)

Activities Friday night start with "Welcome to Detroit" mixer hosted by the chapter board and JAYS mixer in their hospitality room. John Tani of Chicago, recently elected Midwest District governor will gavel the meeting to order Saturday at 9 a.m., break for a udon lunch at noon, followed by two workshops, titled: "A JACL Survival Test" to explore viewpoints of youth and adult priorities for JACL's survival. Second workshop will deal with Roberts Rules of Order.

Detroit councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey, president pro-tem of the city council, is keynote speaker for the Saturday supper. Tani and MDYC co-chair Alysa Watanabe of Detroit will swear in the chapter officers. Mahaffey, a longtime friend of JACL and a 1000 Club member who had testified at the CWRIC—Chicago hearings, worked at Poston as a college student.

cooperative and their conduct, barring a very few who I believe would not be involved in the benefits of this legislation, was exemplary and provoked my admiration as it did many others who came in contact with them.

"Subsequently I took an active part in urging the Army to form the Japanese American battalions and followed their organization very closely. There is nothing I did in my service in the War Department in which I took greater satisfaction than this. The record of the Nisei battalions is one of the most spectacular of all our military units. They endured many hard and even bitter campaigns. Their record shows that they won at least as many, if not more, decorations for bravery as any units of the same size in the entire Army.

"In every respect they performed their fullest duty to the country. Their casualties were heavy and I think that their conduct and the conduct of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii and elsewhere throughout the United States is the strongest evidence one could ask for of their full loyalty to the country.

"As I have said at the beginning, it would seem to me that your proposed legislation would be a most fitting acknowledgement of the service and conduct of the Japanese Americans during the recent war."

Judd gets Freedom Medal

WASHINGTON—Dr. Walter M. Judd, a Minnesota congressman from 1943 to 1962 who aided the JACL in achieving its legislative goals in the late 1940 and 1950s, was one of the five prominent living Americans awarded Presidential Freedom Medals, the nation's highest civilian awards by President Reagan.

Judd, a medical missionary to China, first introduced Mike Masaoka, then newly arrived in Washington, D.C. as the JACL's first representative at the nation's capital, to other congressmen.

Candidate wants to drop use of bilingual ballot

LOS ANGELES — Assemblyman Gordon Duffy (R-Hanford), announcing his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Calif. Secretary of State, called for elimination of the bilingual ballot and reinstitution of periodic purges from registration rolls of those who do not vote.

He noted that of nearly 11 million California voters, only about 4,000 had requested bilingual ballots last year. California also spent \$7 million over a six-year period on bilingual ballots. Bilingual ballots in Chinese are issued in San Francisco County.

■ If you wish to know what a man is, place him in authority.—Yugoslav Proverb.



Walter Judd (1955)

He also introduced a bill in 1947 to extend naturalization rights to Japanese residents of the U.S.

This bill became the Walter-McCarran act which passed in 1952, enabling the Issei to gain citizenship and reopened immigration of Japanese to the U.S.

Welcome to PC

Kayo Kikuchi, West Valley JACL president, and his wife Tatty are the newest additions to the PC Directory of Business and Professional People, which appears in each issue. Kayo is a realtor; Tatty is an insurance broker. (Incidentally, ads generated by any JACL chapter provides a 15% commission to the chapter—including listings in the PC Directory.)

Redress Reports

Barrows speaks on WRA to CWRIC

Editor's Note: Until the CWRIC report and recommendations are published, the Pacific Citizen will continue to present features and testimony of interest presented to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians.

Testimony of Leland Barrows, a top administrative official with the War Relocation Authority, first under Milton Eisenhower and then Dillon Myer, represents the main WRA input before the Commission, as gleaned from the transcripts of July 14 session in the Senate Caucus Room.

Mr. Barrows: I was invited to speak here because my old friend and former chief, Dillon Myer, who directed the War Relocation Authority during all but the first three months of its existence, is unable to be here. He would be very much the best person to talk with you about this matter, but I'll do the best I can, and to supply information. I've prepared a statement in writing which although condensed and sketchy, far too condensed and sketchy to do justice to the subject, is still too long to read, so I'll summarize that even further, and then you may ask me to fill in the gaps that you think I can, and I'll do my best.

The War Relocation Authority, and I will call it hereafter WRA because that's the way we always knew it, was established on March 18, 1942 by Executive Order 9102. We were an independent agency established in the Executive Office of the President. Milton Eisenhower was named Director. Milton picked his initial staff of principal assistants from people, largely from people he worked with in the Department of Agriculture, and I was in that first group. I was chosen to handle what became known as Administrative Management, that is budget, organization, planning personnel, the logistics, and all that sort of thing. But we always worked as a collegial group, so that we pretty well shared most of the basic decisions. Within ten days, I would like to mention, after we were established, the Budget Bureau asked for a budget, and we did use the budget-making process along with the policy-deciding process to help do the planning for the Authority, and in fact it remained a planning guide, throughout our existence.

Now I have to draw on my memory, which is no better than anyone else's, I'm sure, going back 40 years, and it would be incomplete and perhaps misleading if that's all I relied on, so I've looked around for books of information, and I've found two which I think are very useful. The first is a book written by Dillon Myer ten years ago called *Uprooted Americans*; it's a factual book, it's candid, it gives personal judgments that are valuable, I think.

But even more valuable, I think, for the purposes of this Commission, is a series of *Final Reports* which WRA prepared before it went out of existence, and they were written in 1945 and 1946 and they cover every aspect of the work of the Authority, and of the impact of evacuation and relocation upon the Japanese American people.

I don't think you could find a better single source of information and that has the advantage of being timely and official; it's what the people who did the job had to say about it. Now obviously other things have been written since which may add new

• 'Americans Betrayed'

Robert Maynard Hutchins and Freedom of the Press

By S.C. NAKAMURA

One of the earliest books to come off the press dealing with the accounts of evacuation of the Japanese Americans from the West Coast of the United States was *Americans Betrayed* (Univ. of Chicago Press, 1949) by Morton Grodzins, a University of Chicago professor. He had gathered his material from the files of the University of California while he was doing graduate studies at Berkeley. His first paragraph in the introduction to the book begins:

"The evacuation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific Coast in the spring and summer of 1942 was an act without precedent in American history. It was the first time that the United States Government condemned a large group of people to barbed-wired inclosures. It was the first event in which danger to the nation's welfare was determined by group characteristics rather than by individual guilt. It was the first program in which race alone determined whether an American would remain free or become incarcerated."

Professor Grodzins was able to publish his book, but not without difficulties. The issue of controversy was pointedly explained in the editorial comment in the Chicago Tribune after its publication. The critique entitled "Perils To a Free and Responsible Press" ran as follows:

"An issue which may merit investigation by some commission concerned with a free and responsible press has come up at the University of Chicago. William T. Couch, director of the University Press, has been discharged, and he says that the reason for

information, new insights, and are subject sometimes to the customary distortion of time. But I call your attention particularly to this one volume in the series, it's called WRA, *A History of Human Conservation*. It's very well written, I might add, and very readable.

WRA, I want to say, had no part in the evacuation decision which you've heard about. The first basic exclusion order was issued two weeks before we came into existence, and at first the people who were encouraged to leave the exclusion area voluntarily, a good ten thousand did; but about half the number, about 5,000, merely moved over the line in California, into an area which was subsequently—in which they were subsequently evacuated to relocation centers.

Moreover, it was perfectly clear that most of them didn't have the means to move or the inclination to move, or they didn't know where to go. And those who did move voluntarily ran into hostility of all sorts. So it was necessary, and WRA did participate in this decision to stop the voluntary movement, and that was done by military order on March 27th.

Still, although voluntary movement stopped, Mr. Eisenhower, who was then the director, hoped that he could find voluntary locations for people.

Commissioner Goldberg: That was Milton Eisenhower?

Mr. Barrows: Yes, Milton Eisenhower.

He hoped he could find or take advantage of the heavy demand in the interior of the country for labor, agricultural labor for which many of the evacuees, although by no means all, were all well qualified to have voluntary movement. In fact, during 1942, from the relocation centers and from the assembly centers which were first set up by the Army, some 10,000 people went out on private employment. Now they were single men I guess almost exclusively, and most of them returned to the centers, but some did go on into other situations.

Eisenhower and Colonel Bendetsen met with the representatives of all the western states except I think New Mexico, in Salt Lake City on April 7, 1942, and tried to sell the idea of a dispersed movement of people, largely with private sponsorship, and they were met with an almost unanimous opposition. So they gave up the thought and decided that people would simply have to be moved to some kind of public shelters.

Now at the same time the Army was insisting that any camps supplied for this purpose had to have a population of at least 5,000, because they were—everyone accepted that they would have to be surrounded by military guards, and they couldn't provide military police for smaller groups.

So WRA took on the task of finding places to put the people.

Commissioner Goldberg: Excuse me for interrupting, but why was it necessary to have military guards, in your opinion? I know that you were not responsible for that.

Mr. Barrows: Well, I think that first of all, the resistance in the communities where we were proposing to put the centers would have caused trouble everywhere. There was a great deal of feeling, irrational, largely arising in the interior from ignorance. You see the Japanese Americans unfortunately had been so heavily concentrated in the few locations on the Coast, that

Canadian updates evacuation story

TORONTO, Ont.—With access to materials from the Ottawa archives and files of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, a book by Ann Sunahara of Edmonton, Alta., "Politics in Racism", has been published here by James Lorimer Publishers.

George Tanaka, veteran JCCA leader, said the book was "painfully revealing", noting while Japanese Canadians were entrusting their personal possessions to government custodians prior to evacuation in 1942, "the government was already making plans to dispose them". (The PC has no further information as to cost or availability.)



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nobody knows them, or knew them as they do now. At any rate that was the decision, and therefore centers were located, and we had to have ten in all, and one of them was the Manzanar Assembly Center which the Military had established as temporary shelter, and the remainder were located two in Arkansas and the rest in the mountain states. And they ranged in population from 7 to 19,000 people.

The moves to these centers took virtually all of 1942, and the last moves were completed to a center in Arkansas on November 3rd. Meanwhile the bulk of the population was held in temporary shelters operated by the WCCA, the Civil Control Branch, which Colonel Bendetsen headed.

Now physically the relocation centers were army camps, temporary construction, wood and tarpaper. The basic unit of organization was a mess hall surrounded by ten barracks, each holding about 25 or more people. Food was supplied in mess halls, family feeding, family table, family kitchens came to an end. And there was very very little privacy in the centers, particularly at the first, they had to receive evacuees in some of the centers before they were anywhere near completed, so everything was improvised.

There was a hospital in each center, an army hospital with 200 beds, a fire station, staff offices and so on; schools were provided, while they were improvised as everything else was at first, they probably never were up to standard, we did arrange to have them accredited in the states where the centers were established, so that the children there would have something to tie with the outside.

Commissioner Goldberg: To what level?

Mr. Barrows: Through high school.

Commissioner Goldberg: Suppose someone wanted to go to the University, what happened?

Mr. Barrows: Well, that would come up later under the leave program, but in the initial evacuation, a few perhaps a hundred, I don't know how many, I've not been able to find the figure, were evacuated directly from West Coast universities to universities in other parts of the country.

Commissioner Goldberg: But I mean what about graduates of high school?

Mr. Barrows: Well, I think that would be a matter that was taken care of by what we called the Leave Program later.

Every center had a staff appointed — but we didn't like the term because we don't especially like racial terms, but we were the Caucasians — a Caucasian staff of 135 to 275 people, all depending on the size of the center.

Now we tried to provide employment. For a time it was assumed—there was always a certain pulling between centers as war duration communities and centers as a base for relocation which they became later. And we tried to provide employment by inducing private or other industrial production and having agriculture. None of it was very successful. And the agriculture was more successful than industry which we soon gave up completely. It never did much more than feed the centers and provide a little surplus for transfer to other centers.

Continued on Page 4

Books from the Pacific Citizen

This list supersedes all previous listings.

- 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. The 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 secret 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.
- 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 the 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.).
- 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. Saiki. A faithful portrayal of the early Nisei in Hawaii told in novel form.
□ \$5.25 postpaid, softcover.
- BOOKS IN JAPANESE**
- 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 ppd, hardcover, 351-pp, index, biblio.
- The Japanese American Community: A Three Generation Study**. By Gene Levine, Colbert Rhodes. JACL-JARP survey data of Issei in 1963, of the Nisei-Sansei in 1966-67 indicates degree of acculturation, relationship between attitudes and behavior within this group, and the changes; 87 tables of particular value. (Also available \$17.95 cash & carry at JACL offices in Chicago, San Francisco, Washington.)
□ \$18.95 ppd, hardcover, 242-pp, appendix.
- 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 ppd, hardcover, 171-pp, biblio, appendix.
- 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 checking out the prewar files of Ratu Shimo 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., and his analysis.
□ \$15.00 ppd, hardcover, 220-pp, index, footnotes, table of cases.
- Heroic Struggles of Japanese Americans: Partisan Fighters from America's Concentration Camps**. By James Oda. A block buster! The trauma of Evacuation as recolled vividly by a young man, 28 years old, at the time.
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Ex-Poston boss backs redress; camp 'far from comfortable'

SOUTH PASADENA, Ca.—Hugh Harris Anderson, who served as an administrator of people's businesses at Poston, declared in a recent letter to the South Pasadena Review, that the conditions inside the camps were "far from comfortable" and wages paid to "those Americans" amounted to \$13 a month with a work week consisting of 48 hours.

Anderson's letter, starting on the front page, was in reply to a letter appearing in the Sept. 30 Review from a resident who was caught in the Philippines by the Japanese Army during World War II before she and her alien husband could escape. She acknowledged the U.S. did compensate her \$3,000 for her internment but was strongly against Americans of Japanese ancestry being compensated for their losses.

Anderson said he lived at Poston and remembered the "poor conditions under which life was maintained".

"People of goodwill in those dark days were dismayed at the poor treatment of American citizens who had only lived in our community without, and I repeat, without ever appearing on police records, not to mention relief records.

"Dr. Robert Millikan, the head of California Institute of Technology, decried the fact that (Nisei) scientists were locked up without an opportunity to carry on their work in the national interest but were relegated to washing dishes and collecting garbage to keep busy."

Anderson told what the people earned if they worked in camp, from \$13 to \$19, the latter for the professionals, doctors, and school principals; what camp life was like for the individuals, even recalling there was no heating the first year because Caucasian warehouseman "couldn't find the stoves designated for the campers" until winter was over.

"If America mistreats part of its citizens with no gain or justification, the elected officials making the decision are obviously to blame for bad decisions. Unfortunately, they are unreachable and that puts the responsibility back on those of us who allowed them to provide their disservice.

"Therefore, I say the Japanese American citizens who were so badly mistreated for no reason of theirs should be reimbursed for a substantial part of their losses for two reasons: (1) They deserve it, (2) It helps to set a precedent against having this same kind of thing done again."

Anderson was among the many witnesses who testified before The Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians in Los Angeles on Aug. 6.



NEW COMPLEX—Artist's model shows the proposed \$3.5 million office/commercial complex of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project in Los Angeles, for which groundbreaking ceremonies were held Oct. 15.

Prewar Arizona residents plan '82 reunion

PHOENIX, Ariz.—A gala reunion of pre-1942 Arizona residents will be held over the April 23-24 weekend. Though registration deadline has passed, the Arizona Reunion Committee, c/o Tom Kadomoto, 7635-N. 46th Ave., Glendale, Az. 85301, will accept registrations on a tentative basis, according to the JAACL chapter bulletin.

The chapter is holding its annual meeting Oct. 25, 5 p.m., at the JAACL Bldg. to elect officers and view a half-hour videotape. Prospect of forming an Asian-Pacific American organization to form a united front on related issues will be presented.

To help defray expenses, \$2 donation is being asked at the monthly Japanese video movies shown on Sunday afternoons at the JAACL Hall, while Issei senior citizens are free as guests of the chapter.

Tule Lake reunion set May 29-30, 1982

SACRAMENTO, Ca.—Former Tule Lake residents can expect a full-filled reunion here over the 1982 Memorial Day holidays, May 29-30, at Sacramento Inn. A Sunday picnic and dinner-dance culminate the program.

A pre-registration deal, \$50, includes a Saturday dinner, Sunday events, two continental breakfasts, registration and souvenir booklet. Tours to Reno and the wine country, a golf tournament Saturday are also on tap. For registration, write to Alice (Chieko Fujii) Yagi, P.O. Box 22386, Sacramento, Ca. 95822. Rates at the Inn, which has been completely remodeled, range from \$37 single to \$52 triple.

Nihonmachi youth patrol continues

SAN FRANCISCO—The special Nihonmachi youth patrol, which had been a summer program of the Buchanan YMCA, resumed its operation Oct. 19 and will continue until January 1982.

The Nihonmachi Merchants Association, which sponsored the patrol, said that it "proved to be very successful" in reducing crime and a request was made to the mayor's office of employment and training to continue providing the funds to maintain the program.

The youth patrol, consisting of young black individuals, will continue to work in conjunction with the NMA's security program on weekdays from 3:30 to 6:30 p.m.

U.S.-Japan conference slated for San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Ca.—The 16th Japan-American Conference of Mayors and Chamber of Commerce Presidents (JACMCCP) will be held here Nov. 8-11 under the theme of "The Partnership of Business and Government in Renewing Our Cities."

U.S. participants include Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, San Diego Mayor Pete Wilson and Honolulu Mayor Eileen Anderson, as well as chamber representatives from New York, Seattle and Houston.

The Japan delegation includes Tokyo governor Shunichi Suzuki, Osaka Mayor Yasushi Oshima, Nagoya Mayor Masao Motoyama and Yokohama Mayor Michikazu Saigo and members of their chambers of commerce also.

'O.C. Debs' reunion planners issue first call

ANAHEIM, Ca.—Former Orange County Debutantes ("O.C. Debs") are planning a reunion of past members and friends in the near future. Persons interested in helping to plan the get-together should contact Ms. Peggy Tanaka at 20724 South Gridley Rd., Lakewood, Ca. 90715 by Oct. 31.

Jazz concert set for Asian Women United

NEW YORK—A jazz concert and party fund raiser entitled "Mellow Yellow Madness" will be held by the Asian Women United at 33 West 52nd St. on Oct. 30 from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m. For info call (202) 887-6315.

Free classical Japanese music concert slated

SAN FRANCISCO—A classical Japanese musical concert will be held on Sunday, Oct. 25 at 1:30 p.m. in the Imperial Room, Miyako Hotel in the city's Nihonmachi. Koto by Shimaoka Kazusa Kai; samisen by Fujimoto Kai; yokyoku by Kanze-ryu Hyogetsu Kai; biwa by Chizuzen Biwa and shakuhachi by Kinko-ryu are scheduled for the free concert.

Gardena redress group hold aftermath workshop

GARDENA, Ca.—"In the Aftermath of the Hearings," a workshop on redress and reparations sponsored by the Gardena Committee for Redress and Reparations, was held Oct. 22 at the Gardena Buddhist Church.

Film on women poets to screen Oct. 31 in L.A.

LOS ANGELES—The CSU Los Angeles Writing Center and Asian-Pacific Women's Network are sponsoring the Southern California premiere of the film, Mitsuye & Nellie—Asian American Poets, on Oct. 31 at 3 p.m. in the Music Hall of CSULA. Show is free. For info call (213) 224-3722.

Kashu Mainichi to fete its 50th anniversary on Nov. 5

LOS ANGELES—To commemorate its 50th year of publishing, the Kashu Mainichi will print a special supplemental edition on Nov. 5 which will review the history of the daily vernacular and include a chronology of the paper's highlights during its half-century existence. An English version of the forthcoming supplement will be printed early next year.

Featured will be the story of founder Sei Fujii who arrived in the U.S. in 1903 from his native Yamaguchi Prefecture and later attended the USC Law School, graduating in 1911. He returned to Japan briefly, but came back to Little Tokyo to practice law, assisting Issei with legal matters.

In 1931, Fujii decided that the social problems in the Japanese community required the publication of a newspaper, and so the Kashu Mainichi was born. Kamai, an eight-page English and Japanese publication was printed until the Evacuation in March, 1942.

After his return from the Santa Fe Internment Camp in 1946, Fujii resumed publishing Kamai in August 1947 as its sole editor-reporter until his death on Dec. 23, 1954.

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Pension Plan

The National JAACL is considering a change in their employee pension program. The Defined Contribution Plan will cover 25 to 30 employees. Any company interested in proposing a plan should contact Henry S. Sakai, JAACL Secretary-Treasurer, 7240 S. Marina Pacifica, Long Beach, Ca. 90803, by Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1981.

Field trip slated by Sterry Lighted School

LOS ANGELES—An educational field trip to the Monterey Peninsula with room and board at Asilomar State Beach conference grounds is being planned for Oct. 27-29 by the Nora Sterry Lighted School. Package price of \$150 includes a tour of 17 Mile Drive, John Steinbeck's Cannery Row, Point Lobos marine preserve, the Mystery Spot at UC Santa Cruz and much more. For info call Sid Yamazaki (213) 477-5729 (d), 391-4048 (e) or Mary Ishizuka 828-6279.



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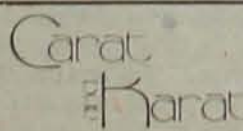
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DR. JAMES K. TSUJIMURA National JACL President
DR. CLIFFORD I. UYEDA Chair, Pacific Citizen Board
HARRY K. HONDA Editor
PETER IMAMURA Assistant Editor



MUSUBI: by Ron Wakabayashi

The Payoff

San Francisco

I LIKED HARRY Kawahara's response to the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, when he said that "JACL would keep pursuing for satisfactory Redress 20 or 30 years, if necessary." The context of Kawahara's response will eventually be summarized in the Congress, where we will probably hear that Redress is inflationary. Ultimately, the Congressional and Presidential decision on the principles of Redress will be greatly influenced by supply side economics, rather than the principles themselves.

The passage of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 has forced unprecedented budget reductions to the extent that the favored defense budget and Entitlement programs will be cut in order to reduce the deficit in the Federal budget. The President had promised an increase in Defense spending, and had stated that entitlement programs would not be reduced.

At this point (Sept. 23), defense spending and even Social Security become inflationary villains. This situation is the political reality that is alluded to by the Commission and by various political figures when the subject of Redress is raised. Consequently, the pragmatism of the American economy makes a lot of people mushy on the subject of individual compensation.

CONGRESSMAN PHIL BURTON, in his appearance before the Commission during the San Francisco Hearings said, "Don't be practical. Be right!" As a Japanese American, whose community was subjected to the trauma of the concentration camps, I feel a particular responsibility to address the principle from the perspective of the victim. Since the Federal Government is not declaring bankruptcy, I must assume that they will continue to be responsible for their debts.

35 Years Ago

in the Pacific Citizen

OCT. 26, 1946

Sept. 27—Thousands of Nisei linguists being trained for Occupation duty in Japan, MISLS Commandant Col. Elliott Thorpe at Monterey declares at Watsonville JACL-sponsored dinner honoring Nisei GIs and Issei Gold Star parents.

Oct. 1—Reader's Digest reprints SRL story of Nikkei return to Hood River (Ore.) area by Richard Neuberger.

Oct. 15—GOP and Democratic groups in San Francisco, American Veterans Committee, Palo Alto Times, CIO Council of Calif., Los Angeles church & civic urge "No on Prop. 13".

Oct. 19—Peru accepts only 24 Issei residents back to Peru.

Oct. 22—ACLU files for restoration of citizenship of Tom Tamotsu Ariza, a Tule Lake renunciant, and 400 others still interned at Crystal City, Tex., camp; many awaiting military induction.

Oct. 22—U.S. government drops case against Iva Toguri in Tokyo; was charged as being "Tokyo Rose", but U.S. Attorney James Carter at Los Angeles finds radio announcer as being a composite person.

Oct. 23—Salt Lake VFW Post #4355 welcomes Nisei veterans, seek to correct conspicuous absence of Nisei in group.

Oct. 25—Over 500 Nisei veterans and 25 Issei Gold Star Mothers honored at JACL-sponsored event at Fresno Memorial Auditorium.

BARROWS

Continued from Page 2

Employment really became all the tasks of running the centers, mess hall work and everything; and that's what most of the evacuees were doing, and for that they received a pay of 12, 16 or 19 dollars a month, fixed below the pay of an Army private at the time. And of course the variation depended on the kind of work they did; the top lawyers and doctors got \$19 and I don't really know who got the \$12.

A clothing allowance per person was added, \$2 or \$3 a month a little later. One of the consequences of the situation was that to provide employment overstaffing became endemic and was having a bad impact upon what had previously been notably industrious people.

Now feeding the people also caused a lot of administrative problems, mainly public relations problems on the outside. We were going into the rationing period in the war there were shortages, and it became popular around every center, to blame every local shortage on the Japanese; and we had constantly to explain that we followed the rationing rules, that we bought only standard grades of food, that we were limited to 45 cents per day per person for feeding, which was again based upon the Army ration.

I might add that the centers were never able to eat up that much because the ration of troops in training was simply more than a mixed community of men, women and children could consume in quantity.

But we got so much criticism, and I'll come back to that a little later when I get into the other committee activities, we were subject also because the Issei were after all aliens to the Geneva Accord. So we were visited from time to time by representatives of the Spanish Embassy, who never found anything unfavorable

Letterbox

United Way

Editor:

Open letter to employees of organizations with a United Way payroll deduction plan: Most are familiar with the fact that no Nikkei social service agency in Los Angeles County receives any United Way funding as a delegate agency, even though Shonien was a founding member of United Way's predecessor in 1925.

Most also know that this funding of Nikkei agencies terminated when we went to the camps in World War II.

United Way's current budget is \$56,000,000 and the proposed 1982 budget is \$60,000,000.

If you do contribute to United Way, then please DESIGNATE a Nikkei social service agency (non-profit) of your choice. Under the present system, you must ask for a second card (on which you designate your choice) after you sign up with United Way. Non-profits other than social service agencies are acceptable. Check this out first with the agency of your choice.

Two agencies I would recommend in Little Tokyo are the (a) Little Tokyo Service Center and the (b) Japanese American Cultural and Community Center.

PAUL TSUNEISHI
Los Angeles

Looking for Jiichan

Editor:

I am interested in locating my maternal grandfather and I've been told your League may be of some assistance.

My grandfather should be around 85 or 86 years old. He was born in Japan and came to the United States during the 1920s to study. He was in school in Colorado during the 1920s and became an engineer.

During the 1940s he was relocated in Manzanar. We lost touch during the late '40s. At that time he was living in L.A.

His name is James Toshio Kanasawa.

This is all the information I have except that he was listed in the telephone book (L.A. Area) in 1947 or 1948. Could you please help me? Thank you.

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County welfare director looks at federal cuts

LOS ANGELES—County Dept. of Public Social Services director Eddy S. Tanaka warned federal cuts effective Oct. 1 will have "a major impact" on both recipients and his department, estimating 38,000 welfare recipients would be dropped from federal cash payment rolls; another 48,000 would have benefits reduced and 7,800 more no longer eligible for food stamps.

State officials, meanwhile, have been unable to agree on when and how to implement the federally mandated cuts.

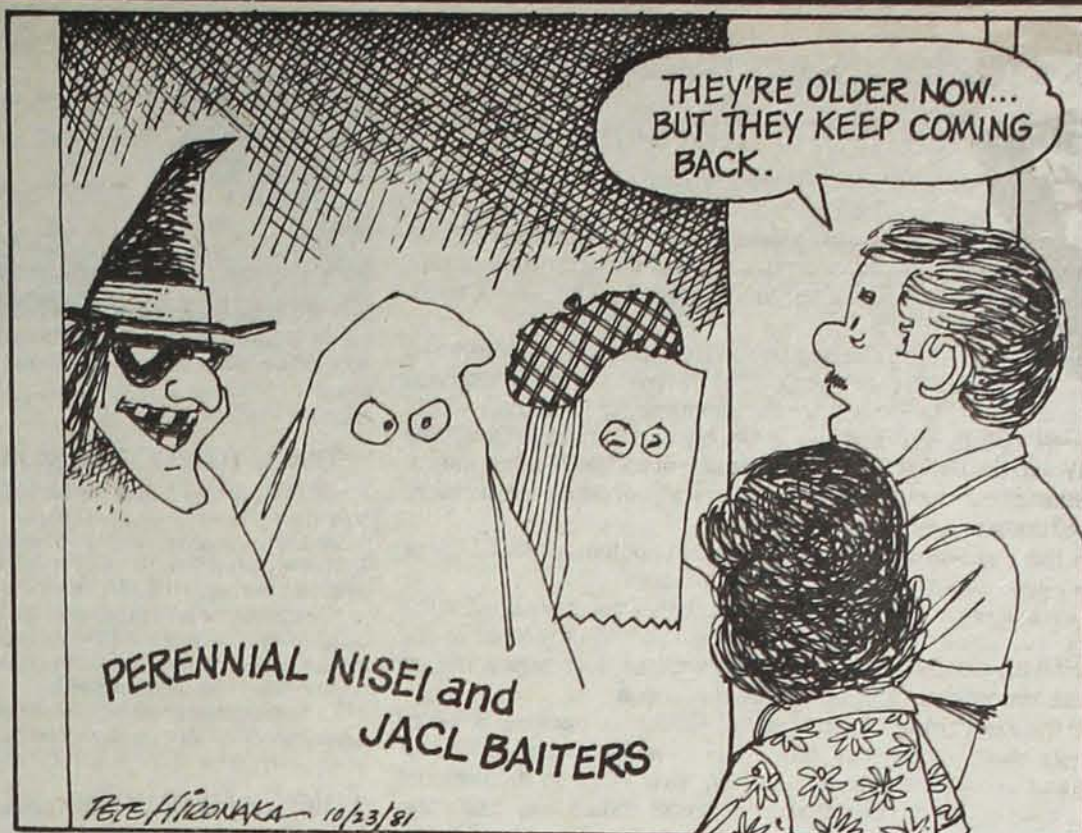
■ Good laws are the products of bad morals.—Macrobius.

to report so far as I know.

We tried to promote self-government, there were community councils, and it's a long and complicated story, and it varied from center to center. In general I would say that the councils did a great deal to organize and provide some social structure and the essential community sense of identity and you may say discipline as well, because they did in fact exercise legal disciplinary authority. But they were, after all, subject to the overriding authority of the center administration, they were in communities surrounded by barbed wire and watch towers and military police. So you could never get away from the fact that they were administration-controlled communities.

When Mr. Myer took over the direction of the Authority in June, I believe it was, he took his first trip to the centers, he concluded they were not going to be suitable places to keep people, and he should begin the process of finding ways for them to move out permanently to those parts of the country in which they were not excluded, and this began what he believed and I believed was the constructive part of the WRA job.

The temporary leave experience in the West was helpful but sending temporary labor, men only, is one thing; but bringing families was quite another, and things had to be prepared, we felt, the communities had to be found. At any rate, after a period of time in October of '42, basic leave regulations were issued. Actually, Mr. Myer in his book said that he proposed to the Solicitor General simply opening the gates and letting people go,



FROM HAPPY VALLEY: by Sachi Seko

Forsaking Security for Independence

Salt Lake City

The majority of Americans hate what they do for a living. Yet, they find themselves trapped. They are resigned to remaining in this terrible fix until retirement or death brings release. Economic necessity, particularly in these inflationary times, seals escape routes for most. There is a house mortgage to pay. Escalating utility bills, children's educational expenses and other inescapable obligations demand their share. So the days and weeks and years eventually pass in a blur. In this river of time is also snagged and swallowed a sense of self.

Sometimes, but not very often, a deferred dream of fulfillment is realized in later years. For most, the time never comes or passes before it can be grabbed. "I had the opportunity, but I let it pass." Or, "I should have done it 20 years ago. Now, it's too late." Does it sound familiar? Then why didn't you? "We had to eat."

It would be interesting to know what people would do if they didn't have to eat. For one thing, I know it would put The Deli right out of business. And I don't want that to happen, because this piece is about my friends, Lew and Judy Corlett. I've known Judy since she was a child. She is a daughter of Heed and Kimi Iwamoto, longtime JACLers.

Earlier this year, Lew and Judy decided to abandon their previous careers in medical research. Judy was a biologist. They purchased The Deli, a restaurant that had several previous owners during its five years of existence. Since it is conveniently located near our house, we used to frequent it occasionally. Eventually, the constant change of management and the abrupt and frequent change of hours discouraged our patronage.

This past spring, we read in a church news-

letter that the Corletts had made a generous contribution for the Easter breakfast. It mentioned they were proprietors of The Deli. That same week, we had our first meal there. We have been back every week since, sometimes twice a week. The food is excellent. We generally select a time when they are least busy so Lew and Judy can join us. Their company is exceptional. And it comes free with the meal. Sometimes, Judy invites us to taste her latest baked creations. From the time she was a child, Judy loved to bake. Some of this good bakery is offered at The Deli.

Aside from the good food and company, there is another reason for our continuous return to The Deli. I enjoy the obvious pleasure and pride that Lew and Judy derive from their work. It is hard work and the hours are long. The Corletts are determined to make a success of their business.

"We're going to make this the best restaurant of its kind," Lew says. Do they regret the forfeited security of their former positions? The answer is an emphatic, "No." "We're our own bosses," Judy says, surveying the large dining area and open kitchen. "Whatever happens depends entirely on us."

There is talk that these are bad times in which to begin a new business. Statistics indicate the high rate of failure among small businesses. The outlook is bleak. Yet, the Corletts were willing to risk everything for independence. They are happy with their decision. In a time when most Americans hate what they do for a living, the Corletts are extremely content. Despite the economic recession and general malaise, Lew and Judy are an assurance that dreams are available and can be seized. So you can catch us most Friday nights at The Deli. We'll be watching the growth of a dream.

and believing certainly that that would not be concurred with generally, he had with him the leave regulations which carry with them the explicit assertion of the right of detention, and he said all right, if we're to follow this procedure then will you defend the legality of these actions if they are challenged, and the Solicitor General said that he would.

I won't try to comment further on the Constitutional ramifications which were discussed by the previous witness and are better known by a lot of you than by me anyway, but at any rate we were conscious even then that although it seemed desirable for us to retain at least a kind of constructive control over the evacuees for various public relations purposes, that there were questions.

To foster the relocation, the Authority established 47 offices throughout the United States, first Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City, ultimately a number of sub-offices, 47 in number, and they met with local committees that wanted to be helpful to help organize and help find employment, housing and so on, and in general to smooth a way.

I won't bother to give you the details unless you want to know what the leave requirements were. Actually in 1942 700 people went out on indefinite leave as it was called. In 1943 the figure had risen to 17,000, and up. At the time that the exclusion orders were lifted, just at the end of 1944, the figure had risen—I found two figures in WRA documents—30,000 and 35,000, I'll let you pick your own, but it was somewhere around that number.

To Be Continued

FROM THE FRYING PAN: by Bill Hosokawa

Census count the Asians just don't have

Denver, Colo.

Federal census figures for the last century, which may be of doubtful accuracy but are the best we have, showed that in 1870 there were 63,199 Chinese in the United States but only 55 Japanese.

That is the first time Japanese appear in U.S. census reports. By 1880 there were 105,465 Chinese and only 148 Japanese.

But soon after that the Chinese Exclusion Act came into being, Chinese immigration dropped off sharply. To replace the Chinese on the railroads, farms, mining and lumber camps, labor contractors recruited Japanese. In 1900 the census showed 89,863 Chinese to 24,327 Japanese.

By 1910 an almost equal number of ethnic Chinese and Japanese were counted although the Japanese took the lead for the first time, 72,157 to 71,531.

The number of Chinese remained fairly stable for the next three decades while the number of Japanese increased rapidly. In 1940, just before the outbreak of war, there were 126,957 Japanese to 77,504 Chinese. An even larger number of ethnic Japanese in Hawaii were not counted in these figures.

The Japanese retained their numerical superiority until the 1980 census when suddenly it was found they had dropped to third. The latest federal figures show 806,027

ethnic Chinese, 774,640 Filipinos, 700,747 Japanese and 354,529 Koreans.

What these raw figures mean demographically and sociologically is not yet apparent. The facts behind the numbers should offer some interesting studies for social scientists.

However, some points are easily discernible. The Japanese population increased only 18.5 percent during the decade just passed. The Korean population increased 412.8 percent, the Filipino 125.8 percent, and the Chinese 85.3 percent in the same period. That means the ranks of the Koreans, Filipinos and Chinese were swollen by recent immigrants. With Japanese, after subtracting the natural increase whatever that may be, only a few were immigrants.

Those figures cannot but reflect a profound difference in the degree of assimilation of the various groups into the majority way of life, their affluence, their political sophistication and activity, their community status and a great many other factors. There's an enormous difference—in lifestyle, interests, political outlook, the people he associates with—between a third generation Japanese American attorney, physician, businessman or scientist and a Chinese Filipino or Korean immigrant of the same age who waits on tables to pay his night school tuition while striving to gain the knowledge that will take him to the good life.

In fact, the only thing they may have in common is a remote Asian background—generations remote in the case of Japanese Americans—in which the various cultures have only a faint resemblance to each other. It is true that ancient Japanese culture was heavily derived from more advanced Chinese and Korean cultures, but in many respects the Japan of today is closer to the United States than either China or Korea. And the young American Sansei or Yonsei is likely to have little in common with immigrant Chinese, Koreans or Filipinos of like age except fondness for rock music, jeans, the mobility offered by private ownership of cars, and perhaps hamburgers.

What all this is likely to mean is that those thinking in terms of an Asian-American political coalition based on common Asian ancestry are chasing an illusion which has scant chance of materializing. Any sort of Pan-Asian alliance obviously needs to be based on mutually helpful pursuit of the American dream rather than similarity of backgrounds. Even if all the Asian American could get together, they still would total only 3.5 million compared to 188.3 million whites, 26.5 million blacks and 14.6 million Latinos.

And numbers seldom lie.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

Un-American Use of Words

Philadelphia

IN COLUMNS PAST we've discussed the misuse of words by Nisei which perpetuate concepts of second-class citizenship or misconceive the facts. In doing so, all-too-often the Nisei is totally unaware of what (s)he is doing. And whenever I hear a Nisei unknowingly denigrating himself, even as (s)he is asserting first-class citizenship status, it troubles me. Deeply so. Because this practice by Nisei appears to persist, I devote this column to a quick summary of some of the terms used by the Nisei and why they should not be so used.

"ACCEPTANCE" IS ONE of those terms. When a Nisei declares that (s)he is seeking "acceptance", the very relationship is, at the outset, based upon a demeaning concept. Who is to "accept" whom? And who selected the person to have the right to be doing the "accepting"? And let us not forget: if we grant to others the power to accept, there is implied the power to *un*-accept. And that, of course, is totally *un*American. If you, the Nisei, believe you are a first-class citizen (as you should believe, for you most certainly are), then you certainly don't need to have some self-appointed super-American "accept" you. And there are yet other terms that are misapplied.

"VOLUNTARY" EVACUATION is another of those misleading terms. There was nothing "voluntary" in suddenly being uprooted from your home and community, under the threat of being incarcerated if you didn't leave. Indeed, as a matter of proper usage of terms, I personally have trouble with the word "evacuation" as it is applied to Japanese Americans and their parents in 1942. "Evacuation" implies leaving an area of danger, or leaving an occupied area in time of war; by definition, it would

mean evacuating *all* civilians. And this is not what occurred. Moreover, there was no meaningful "danger" facing the Japanese Americans, nor was the Pacific Coast "occupied".

ANOTHER WORD that troubles me in its misapplication is the word "repatriate" when it should be expatriate. Nisei cannot have been "repatriated" to Japan during the 40's, for Japan was never their *patria*, never their fatherland. And even when applied to our Issei, it was a cruel application at best, simply because they had been barred, by law, since 1924 to become naturalized citizens in their long-adopted country, the country of the citizenship of their children. And there is more.

THE WORD "INTERN" is also misapplied. Nisei cannot have been "interned," only (enemy) aliens are subject to internment. Nisei and their parents were uprooted and incarcerated. The Issei were technically "interned" because, again, they were barred by a racially-motivated law from attaining citizenship in their adopted land to which they had given so much, in sweat, tears and lives of their offsprings.

IT ALSO TROUBLES me, and justifiably so, when Nisei speak of "Americans" as a synonym for white Americans. It is troubling because by such restricted use of that noble label of "American" the Nisei-speaker is excluding himself. And (s)he is very much an American, by whatever measure one may wish to apply.

NONE OF THIS has anything to do with the merits of the present proceedings relating to seeking of redress/reparations. Indeed, on the contrary, accurate usage of words and terms can only promote objective findings consistent with the true facts. Use of devious terminology can only lead to results consistent with such use, namely devious. And that is also *un*American. #

GRODZINS

Continued from Page 2

his dismissal is that he went ahead with the publication of a book which Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins asked him to suppress.

"This book, *Americans Betrayed*, a study of the politics that entered into the evacuation of Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast during World War II at the behest of the Roosevelt Administration and the Army, was written by Morton Grodzins, a member of the University of Chicago faculty. Mr. Couch states that Mr. Hutchins received a request from the University of California that the book be withheld from publication. Mr. Grodzins wrote the book while studying at the California institution.

"When California voiced objections to publication of a work in which Californians might feel that they did not appear in the most flattering light, Mr. Couch asserts that he was summoned before Ernest C. Colwell, President of the University of Chicago. Mr. Couch quotes Mr. Colwell as saying that 'inter-University comity' was more important than freedom of the press.

"Mr. Couch states that the University of California at first contested that it had allowed Mr. Grodzins access to materials used in the book only on his written agreement not to publish it. Mr. Couch adds that he called upon California three times to produce such an agreement, but that it failed to do so, resorting instead to an appeal to Mr. Hutchins. Despite the pressure, Mr. Couch proceeded with publication, stating that the book was an important contribution to public knowledge. His dismissal eventually followed.

"It will be recalled that three years ago (prior to publication), Dr. Hutchins and a group consisting, with one exception, of professors, constituted themselves a commission of inquiry into the American Press. They received \$200,000 for this purpose

from Henry R. Luce (founder and publisher of *Life* magazine), and \$15,000 from the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which is associated with the university.

"The Hutchins report, 'A Free and Responsible Press,' professed to find many faults with the press, contending that 'the flow of news and opinion' is seriously limited in the United States. It held that, in the process of selecting news, the press did not always print the most significant news, so that 'the citizen is not supplied the information and discussion he needs to discharge his responsibilities to the community.' It implied that if the press did not mend its ways, the government might be forced to mend them for it." Applying Dr. Hutchins' own criteria to the press of his own university, its director, and the book of Professor Grodzins, we find that here was a book which the director thought was of great significance, calculated to supply information enabling citizens to discharge their responsibilities. We find that strenuous efforts were made by Dr. Hutchins and his agents to suppress publication, which would constitute censorship at the source. And we find that, when this failed, the director of the press was summarily dismissed.

"Dr. Hutchins thus is in the position of having violated every canon which he and his commission established. If a newspaper publisher had committed such a succession of crimes against the freedom of the press, they would have drawn and quartered him. Has Mr. Luce another \$200,000? A commission ought to get busy investigating at once."

Ed. Note—Grodzins' book is not about the evacuees but, instead, is "a clinical case history" of the Evacuation which originated with hate-mongers and land-grabbers which in the end involved the civilian government and the military establishment. In PC editor Larry Tajiri's review of the book (July 2, 1949) he notes the important distinction Grodzins makes. "The Japanese Americans were the immediate victims but the greater betrayal was that of all the American people". #



WASHINGTON WRAP-UP: Ron Ikejiri

Solidarity Day

Washington

On Sept. 19, over 260,000 marchers, paraded down Constitution Avenue, in Washington, D.C. to protest the massive budget cuts and the Administration's disregard for protecting and helping those who cannot help themselves.

The JACL, as a 30-year-old member of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights participated in the march.

While there are certain to be varying viewpoints within the JACL and the Japanese American community as to the impact and propriety of JACL's involvement in the march, I do wish to state the following:

"As I walked through the pre-march staging area on the mall, next to the Washington Monument, I saw people of varying ages, from children to senior citizens. Similar to what you would see at a Japanese American community picnic.

"Yet, unlike the festive mood that one would find at a picnic, the faces on the people assembled, the iron workers, the teachers, the disabled, the machinists, the government workers, the building and trades persons were solemn.

"The faces communicated a fear—a fear of not being able to provide for the family, and a fear of hopelessness, and a fear of the uncertainty in their ability to make a livelihood.

"For those who came from throughout the United States, the Solidarity Day march was serious business. . . . it represented, in the most acceptable and constitutionally sanctioned manner, the right to assemble, and protest—to voice their concerns to the lawmakers, and the President.

"For those who came to march, or witness Solidarity Day, it represented an affirmation, a protest to the government that the government has the responsibility to insure that the initiative and motivation of the working men and women of the nation, the working poor, and the poor, is maintained."

As an educational, human and civil rights organization—the JACL supports the purposes of the march. #

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JACLers step up push for bill to aid Hibakusha

LOS ANGELES—A campaign to pass HR 1022, a bill introduced by Rep. George Danielson (D-Cal.) to provide medical support over and above any existing insurance if any, has been stepped up by the JACL liaison committee to American atomic bomb survivors.

With the American Medical Association supporting HR 1022, along with many American civilians and veterans who have been exposed to radiation in the tests conducted by the U.S. after World War II, interest in the Hibakusha aid bill has been widened, the JACL liaison committee pointed out. The AMA noted information gained from continuing treatment of American survivors would be of immense medical value to doctors in the event of a nuclear accident or nuclear warfare.

Local community support groups have been organized in this effort in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle and Hawaii where many of the survivors reside.

Local residents, Paul Tsuneishi, national co-chairpersons of the JACL committee, and Washington JACL repre-

33 compete in 1000 Club golf tourney

SEATTLE, Wa.—JACL 1000 Club golfers waited for the first hot day of summer July 26 for their 10th annual tournament at Jefferson as Mits Abe and Reiko Sato netted 64 and 66, respectively, to win the top awards. Results:

MEN'S FLIGHT
64—Mits Abe (28).
66—Chuck Furuta (22).
70—Roy Yamaguchi (21), Dick Yamasaki (24), Roy Sakamoto (19).
71—Richard Murakami (26), John Matsumoto (26).
72—Pete Yoshino (11), Terry Toda (20).
73—Jiro Nakahara (12), Jiro Namatame (32), Bill Mimbu (24).
74—Tom Tsubota (19).
75—Ted Sakahara (19), Hiram Akita (12).
77—Mas Kinoshita (21).
81—Sherlock Shinbo (22), Nobu Suyama (22).
82—Toru Sakahara (18), Sam Kozu (25).

WOMEN'S FLIGHT
66—Reiko Sato (35).
69—Fumi Noji (35).
70—Mary Furuta (37).
73—Kiyo Sakahara (27), Fumi Yamasaki (32), Helen Akita (24).
74—Reiko Tsuboi (34), May Shinbo (34).
77—Aya Kozu (32).
78—Luana Yoshino (25).
79—Hana Yamaguchi (40).
80—Jo Sakamoto (31).

On the tournament committee were Jo Sakamoto, Jiro Nakahara, co-ch; Esther Kashiwagi, Kimi Nakanishi, Roy Sakamoto.

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sentative Ron Ikejiri have also indicated with Danielson's office in Washington and his home office at Rosemead that JACL nationally can be extremely helpful in contacting members of Danielson's subcommittee in the Judiciary to urge support of HR 1022.

The JACL committee pointed out support from religious groups would be an important factor for some members on the subcommittee.

Reps. Mike Synar (D-Okla.), 1713 Longworth; Bill Lee Evans (D-Ga.), 113 Cannon; Dan Glickman (D-Kan.), 1507 Longworth; Thomas N. Kindness (R-Ohio), 2434 Rayburn; Carlos M. Moorhead (R-Cal.), 2346 Rayburn; Robert McClory (R-Ill.), 2109 Rayburn; all House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20515.

Cost of legislation is not expected to be a factor, the number of survivors who are identified now being 500 with an estimate of 700-800 overall, according to the Committee of Atomic Bomb Survivors.

Stockton JACL golf tourney attracts 72

STOCKTON, Ca.—The annual Stockton JACL golf tournament drew a field of 72 players Sept. 27 at Van Buskirk course. Dr. Nobu Oshidari's 75 won the low gross JACL trophy, while Kiyoshi Arakawa carried home the low net Sumitomo Bank trophy with his 86-21-65. Mitzi Hatanaka won the women's low net Calif. First Bank trophy at 87-16-71. The flight winners were:

Championship—Tom Fukumoto, 80-14-66; Jim Morita, 82-16-66.
First Flight—George Hatanaka, 84-18-66.
2nd Flight—Scott Takahashi 97-32-65.
Guest Flight—Larry Ota, 91-29-62.
Closest to hole #8—Mas Inamasu; Closest to hole #11—Ron Kurakazu.

Contra Costa to host Monte Carlo Night #2

SAN PABLO, Ca.—Another big event of the year, Contra Costa JACL's Monte Carlo Night #2 will be held Saturday, Oct. 24, 7:30-11:30 p.m., at the San Pablo Maple Hall at 1 Alvarado Square.

Proceeds go toward the Sakurai Kai.

Japan JACL hears from Nikkei businessmen

TOKYO—An interesting panel of Nisei/Sansei doing business in Japan, how they got started, the difficulties involved, their U.S. and Japanese background was featured at the recent Tokyo JACL meeting.

Speakers were a WW2 strandee Kiyo Nogami, ex-MIS veteran Tom Watanabe from Stockton, Sansei Len Kaihara of Chicago, and former Idahoan Gene Yamagata.

Nogami, formerly from the San Francisco Bay Area, is one of the top three "ex-Nisei" businessmen in Japan. He is the top manufacturer of ice cream cones in Japan. Watanabe operates a bowling pro shop; Kaihara, whose firm is "Multi-Image Makers", worked for Coca Cola before starting his own audio-visual service firm. Yamagata, a computer engineer who opened an English language

Pasadena JACL slates Nov. 6 election meeting

By MACK YAMAGUCHI
PASADENA, Ca.—Year-end activities for Pasadena JACL were initiated with membership campaign plans discussed at the home of Sally Tsujimoto earlier this month, and to be followed by an election meeting Nov. 6 at the home of Miyo Senzaki and a Christmas party Dec. 5 at the home of the Harris Ozawas.

Keith Kitani, son of the Kazuo Kitani of Pasadena, won the 1981 chapter scholarship.

Sac'to JACL 50th anniv. tickets now on sale

SACRAMENTO, Ca.—Tickets for the Sacramento JACL's gala 50th Anniversary dinner-dance Nov. 14 are now on sale at \$20 per person; contact either the JACL office at 2739 Riverside Blvd; California First Bank (7th and L St.); Sumitomo Bank (1331 Broadway); or Takehara & Associates (6355 Riverside Blvd.).

PCYA scholarships offered by WLA JACL

LOS ANGELES—Two full tuition scholarships for the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans in Washington D.C. are being offered by the West Los Angeles JACL Chapter.

The Presidential Classroom provides a concentrated study of U.S. Government to selected high school seniors through a one-week, 15-seminar program that includes visits to various government agencies. For info call Sid Yamazaki, PCYA Scholarship chairman at (213) 477-5729 (d) or 391-4048 (e).

school, has branched out to "Forever Living Co.", distributing aloe products as an Arizona health food. His problem has been to convince Japanese authorities it is health food and not medicine in Japan.

West Valley all set for chicken teriyaki sale

SAN JOSE, Ca.—To prepare for its annual chicken teriyaki lunchbox sale Nov. 7 at two sites here, West Valley JACL has a schedule of 12 shifts to fill, according to chapter president Kayo Kikuchi.

Preparations begin Wednesday, prior to distribution Saturday at the San Jose Buddhist Church and the West Valley JACL Clubhouse. Three shifts will be barbecuing chicken Friday from 8 a.m. till 10 p.m. at Mt. View Buddhist Church, another shift will wash the rice, prepare cabbage, parsley and orange at the Clubhouse Friday 7-10 p.m., while a graveyard shift will cook rice from Friday midnight till 6 a.m. Saturday, followed by three shifts in packaging and clean-up by noon. Two shifts will be in charge of distribution Saturday. Final shift (#12) to return truck, clean-up, wash and return containers winds down on Saturday at 7 p.m.

Shifts range from three to six hours duration. The chapter telephone committee is informing member families what shift they are expected to fill.

1000 Club

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Mid-Columbia: 28-Ray Sato.
Progressive Westside: 15-Dr. Franklin H. Minami.

Sacramento: 9-Stinson S. Suzuki.
Salinas: 30-Henry H. Tando.
Salt Lake City: 7-Clara Miyazaki.
San Fernando Valley: 8-Robert E. Rowley.
Seattle: 13-Thomas T. Mukasa.
Solano County: 17-Leo H. Hosoda.
Twin Cities: 26-Dr. Gladys I. Stone.
Venice-Culver: 12-Tom Hayakawa.
Wilshire: 11-George Takei.
National: 2-Lincoln T. Taira.

SUMMARY (Since Dec. 31, 1980)
Active (Previous total) 1,860
Total this report 17
Current total 1,877

Las Vegas to host PSW meet

LAS VEGAS, Nev.—JACLers from Southern California and Arizona, comprising the Pacific Southwest District, will hold their first convention in southern Nevada at the Flamingo Hilton Hotel over the Nov. 13-14 weekend. One chartered busload is expected from Los Angeles-Riverside Friday evening.

Host chapter Las Vegas has arranged a program to include Saturday luncheon and dinner. Business sessions beginning at 9 a.m. will conclude with election of district executive officers.

National President Jim Tsujimura will be guest luncheon speaker.

Chapter preparations are marked by a board meeting Oct. 26 at Lillian Morizono's home and a general meeting Nov. 9, 7:30 p.m. at Osaka Restaurant.

Chapter held a scholarship benefit luau Oct. 17 at Paradise Park. UN-Reno student Dean Matsuura won the 1981 chapter scholarship.

A few seats remain open on the charter bus. To sign up, call Kathy Chono (261-2969 day, 573-3202 home).

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PC PEOPLE

Book

A limited trade edition of "Textiles of the Andes" (Heian International, South San Francisco, Ca 94080, \$95) shows over 230 fabric specimens dating from 200BC to AD1500 at the privately-owned Amano Museum in Lima, Peru. Yukihiko Tsunoyama, a Japanese authority on Inca textiles, wrote the preface to the Amano Collection catalogue.

Business

William H. (Mo) Marumoto, president of the executive recruiting and management consulting firm, The Interface Group, Ltd., Washington, D.C., has been named to the board of directors of Tuition Systems Incorporated (TS). The firm, based in Fort Lauderdale, works with major banks throughout the country to provide student loan assistance for students attending colleges in a variety of geographic areas. Marumoto opened Interface eight years ago after serving as a Presidential appointee recruiter in The White House.

Health

Dr. Janwyn Funamura was named assistant director of pediatrics in the Newborns and Newborn Intensive Care section of San Joaquin General Hospital, Stockton, Ca. Funamura received her B.S. from Stanford University and attended the UC Davis School of Medicine. After finishing medical school in 1976, she completed her internship and residency at Harbor General Hospital and the UCLA Medical Center in pediatrics and ambulatory pediatrics.

Press Row

Washington Post writer Liz Nakahara interviewed Kay Sugahara, 72, a prewar Los Angeles JACL president who is sometimes called the "Nisei Onassis" because of his fortune in shipping since WW2 as head of Fairfield-Maxwell Ltd., New York. He is quoted as saying: "Adversity is the gateway to success", having mentioned the five Sugahara children were orphaned when he was only 12.

White House Fellowship applications due Dec. 1

WASHINGTON—A unique opportunity for outstanding Americans early in their careers to work for a year at the highest levels of the Federal government is available through the President's Commission on White House Fellowships, (P.O. Box 7737, WDC 20044). Applications for the 1982-83 fellowship will close Dec. 1, 1981.

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Stone Age tools unearthed in Sendai

SENDAI—First evidence of man living in Japan in the early Stone Age (30,000-50,000 years ago) was disclosed Sept. 17 by Tokoku University archeologists who found stone tools embedded in volcanic ash at the Zasaragi and Uwanodai sites. Until these discoveries, the earliest Japan Stone Age tools from Iwajuku remains in Gumma-ken were dated at 20,000 years.

About 30 stone picks, scrapers

and chopping knives were found at Uwanodai in Sendai and about 40 items at Zasaragi near Ishinomaki, northern Miyagi-ken.

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The Festive Mexico City Connections

By CHUCK KUBOKAWA

The first Pan American Nikkei Conference held in Mexico City was a festive, interesting, informative, energy consuming, historical, convivial, educational, intense, future shaping, worthwhile, satisfying, friendly, hospitable and enjoyable conference to say the least. For those who attended I would venture to say everyone will agree that it was time well spent.

It was interesting to note that most of the Latin American Nikkei thoughts and activities were one generation behind those of the North Americans (U.S. and Canada). The reason is that Latin American Nikkei communities were started ten to twenty years or more after our parents and grandparents had settled in the U.S. To give you an example, the year JACL was founded in 1929, the first Japanese settled in Colombia. Earlier Japanese were in Bolivia, Brazil, Argentina and Peru.

War-time experiences were reported upon; but the directing force for internment etc. always was traced back to the influence of the U.S.

One of the interesting stories was provided by Alfonso Tokunaga of Colombia, who only spoke Spanish. Thanks to the simultaneous translators, we learned that certain Japanese Colombian farmers had saved their money and purchased new harvesting machinery, never before seen by the native farmers or government officials. It so happens the farming equipment arrived several days before the outbreak of war between the U.S. and Japan. Thereupon, the officials not knowing about the new farming equipment confiscated them as secret weapons which was going to be used for the oncoming Japanese invasion of Colombia. Needless to say the equipment was not returned to the rightful owners until after the war. In some cases the brand new equipment was unusable because they were left out in the weather without any care.

Like any country the successful are always put down by the unsuccessful. The Colombian land which was made fertile and farmable by many months and years of hard work was in some cases taken over.

In Peru land was confiscated, homes ransacked by the local lower class natives, set afire and women molested and men killed while the officials looked on. Without a doubt the old adage "Success breeds contempt" holds for people of all nations.

La Cena—Family Dinner

One of the entertaining experiences we delegates had in Mexico City was the home visit and party. Delegates separated into about 14 different groups and enjoyed dinner and conversations with our newly made friends at their homes. Our group consisted of the Wilson Makabe Family from Reno, the Harry Honda

Family from L.A., Tom Okubo from Sacramento, The Hoshides from Washington, D.C. (U.C.L.A.), Prof. & Mrs. Susumu Nakamura of Berkeley, Willie Yamada from Fremont (formerly from Bolivia), Sue Sasagawa and the Chuck Kubokawas from Sequoia, together with our Latin American friends Alejandro Oizumi and Geraldo Kotory from Bolivia, Alfonso Tokunaga from Colombia congregated at the Tsutsumi Family home for a Japanese Mexican dinner. The meal was just that, a combination of Japanese and Mexican food, including sashimi, all excellent and delicious. The Tsutsumi Family inclusive of the in-laws numbered 12 plus, therefore, we had a good crowd and a full house. The outside patio was prepared for dancing but we never got around to dancing. The Mexican hosts requested that we sing (for our meals?) and to the U.S. delegations' surprise we did our bit by singing. Thanks to our great Hoshide duet from Washington, D.C. (UCLA) and song leaders Tom Okubo, Sue Sasagawa and Chuck. At times we didn't sound bad at all.

To brighten the spirit de corps in JACL, and practice for those preparing for future Pan American Nikkei Conferences, it might be a good idea to revive community singing into chapter and district council meetings. Two or three songs are enough to keep everyone on their toes. It's a thought. Our Mexican hosts were good in their singing of Mexican and Japanese songs. They even joined in with us on one or two old campfire songs. Our hosts were very talented.

Talking about singing, there will be a singing contest in Lima, Peru during the 3rd, 4th and 5th of December, 1981 for all nonprofessional Nikkei. Therefore, if you are interested contact the P.C. for the rules. Contestants must pay for their own transportation, but the room and board will be taken care of by the contest committee. Submit tape recordings of your singing, name of song, an alternate plus brief biography by Nov. 7 to: Asociacion Estadio "La Union", Jr. Paracas 565, Pueblo Libre, Lima 21, Peru - Casilla 11645.

COPANIME '81 as the Mexican called the July conference, was an acronym derived from the first two letters of COonference of PAN American Nikkei in MEXico 1981. Please note people dealing in aerospace work are not the only ones that like to create acronyms.

What's Happening

- OCT. 23 (Friday)
Hoosier—International Festival (3 da), Indianapolis Conv Ctr.
- OCT. 24 (Saturday)
Contra Costa—Sakurai-Kai benefit, Maple Hall, San Pablo, 7pm.
Parlier—50th Army Buddhist Church service at church, 1pm; dnr 6:30pm, Reedley Comm Ctr.
- Fresno—Asn-Pac Women's Conf, CSUF Wright Theater, 8am-3pm.
Union City—Steak 'a' Lau, SAC Buddhist Church, 5pm-1am.
- OCT. 25 (Sunday)
Arizona—Election mtg, JACL Hall, 3pm.
Los Angeles—Comm Health Fair, Nishi Hongwanji, 10am-3pm
- OCT. 26 (Monday)
Las Vegas—Bd mtg, Morizono's res, 7:30pm.
- OCT. 30 (Friday)
San Jose—Election, Cal First Bank mtg rm, 7:30pm.
- OCT. 31 (Saturday)
Sonoma County—Monte Carlo Night.
San Jose—Nikkei Halloween party, Summit Bank comm rm.
San Francisco—Nisei & Rtrmt mtg, Cal First Bank Japantown, 2pm; Household Repairs.
- NOV. 1 (Sunday)
San Francisco—MIS 40th Army reunion dnr, Officers Club, Presidio of San Francisco.
- NOV. 6 (Friday)
MDC/Detroit—Fall JACL-JAY mtg (3da), Farmington Hills Holiday Inn; Fri: Hospitality; Sat: 8:30am Opening Sess, 1pm Youth workshops, 7pm Inst dnr, Councilwoman Maryann Mahaffey, spkr; Sun: 9am Bus sess.
- NOV. 7 (Saturday)
Placer County—Goodwill dnr, Placer Buddhist Church, 6pm.
Marina—Schol benefit theater party, East-West Players, "J Station", 8pm.
West Valley—Chicken teriyaki sale, San Jose Buddhist Church, JACL Clubhouse.
- NOV. 8 (Sunday)
NCWNPDC/Diablo Valley — Fall mtg/elections, Concord Inn, 9am-4:30pm.
- NOV. 11 (Wednesday)
San Francisco/Stanford-NC Japan Society—4th annual Tomoye & Henri Takahashi Lectures, Christ Uni-Prsbtyerian Church, 8pm; Prof. Melinda Takeuchi, slide lecture, "Origins and Development of Japanese Kana Calligraphy".

In my next column I shall provide the membership with data on the behind the scene actions which occurred at the conference, along with how I replied to a pointed very sensitive question off the conference floor, Japanese Senator Isurugi's input to the conference, the ACT which was signed and information on the next conference.

Passing Thought: Was in the Tampa, St. Petersburg area two weeks ago and as usual, I was looking for potential new JACL Chapter members in the phone book. Lo and behold I only had time to look at both ends of the book and found names such as Yamada, Yashiro, and Abe, is it A-be (Japanese pronunciation) or Abe as in Abe Lincoln? Can get confusing. Didn't have time to look clear through the book but I was told by the couple sitting next to me flying back to San Francisco that there are over 25 families (Nikkei) in that area. The couple's best friend was their neighbor Duke Tanaka and family of Tampa in the next block. Remember over 25 members can start a chapter. Also how about the over 200 Nikkei of Alaska who showed up at the Redress hearings in Alaska... Come on! Let's go for increased JACL membership!!!!

(From Mexico City comes a letter of thanks from Michiko Matsumoto, Masae Nakanishi and Ruri Shirai addressed to Ron Wakabayashi and the 24 others who were quartered at the Continental Hotel in the Zona Rosa area during the Panamerican Nisei Convention. The day after the group returned home, the three were surprised and pleased to receive a beautiful bouquet of flowers in appreciation of the cordiality shown the JACLers from the U.S.—Ed.)

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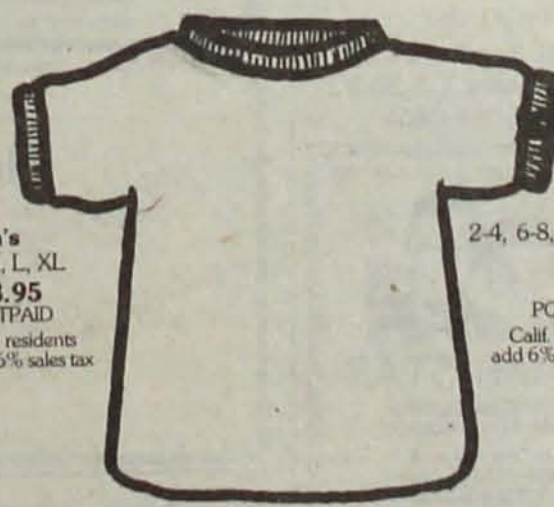
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