Nat'l JACL offers support to dismissed Livingston teacher

SAN FRANCISCO — The National JACL Council passed a resolution during the Biennial Convention Aug. 13 which called for support of Mitsuye Takahashi, a teacher who was fired from her post in Oct. 1980 after serving the school district for 20 years.

Takahashi had been charged with "incompetence" because she allegedly could not control her eighth grade students at Livingston Intermediate School. But she has maintained that the administrative panel did not give her a fair hearing, and that she appealed to the State Professional Competence and Merit Court, both bodies upheld the school panel's ruling to dismiss her.

Takahashi is appealing her case to the California State Board of Education, the state's Professional Competence Commission, and the State Merit Court, and is awaiting a hearing date, which may be some time next year. She has maintained that the school administration changed their evaluation criteria in the middle of the school year. She said maintenance of the school district's standards of teaching competence were "defiled as well.

Takahashi's case is significant in that she may be the first teacher fired on charges of incompetence alone in California (now known as the Stull Bill) which allows the dismissal of teachers with no previous adverse or disciplinary action in their teaching career.

Naroom Ishimoto, JACL employment practice committee chairman, has assisted Takahashi and noted that some of the charges against her appear to have no foundation: testimony against her was inconsistent, and another teacher even testified that school principal often preferred Takahashi's classroom with an ad

Continued on Next Page

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Revised WWII history becomes Japanese foreign policy issue

TOKYO — As if Japan didn't have enough foreign policy problems with such issues as trade and self-defense, it has been recently criticized for its "revision of World War II history.

This crisis, of course, originated from within, last July, the Japanese Education Ministry, which has introduced a new school textbook which would tone down Japan's World War II actions against its neighboring countries.

Now, the United Nations' "Declaration of the Emperor's self-defense resolve," and "advance" in describing the Japanese Imperial Army's "military strategy.

Since the new books were announced, Japan has been under heavy diplomatic fire from governments of its neighboring Asian countries.

South Korea was outraged by a passage in the books, which drops historical references to the deportation of Japanese of thousands of Koreans as "forced wartime labor.

In Seoul, the government of South Korea told Japan Aug. 31 that Tokyo must immediately correct the textbook distortions and this demand would never be dropped. South Korea: Education Minister Lee Kyo Ho sold Japan education officials that "it will be a mistake if Japan doesn't pass this immoral nonsense.

Earlier in August, People's Daily published five photographs of the 1937 "Nanking Massacre" after the Japanese Imperial Army captured the city.

In Vietnam, the Saigon Post also showed a Japanese soldier holding the severed head of a Chinese war victim.

South Korea's Foreign Ministry and educational ministry circulating a document demanding that the textbook distortion be corrected.

Civic groups in Okinawa also were angered by the historical changes, and representatives of an account of a wartime massacre of 300,000 Okinawans.

The Japanese government promised Aug. 36 that future history textbooks would have a more accurate account of its militarist past. Such a change will not take place until 1986 - the so-called textbook controversies will be ongoing for years to come.

But even with this policy statement saying Japan is "deeply aware of its past" wartime activities had "inflicted great suffering and injury on the peoples of Korea, China, and other countries and that Japan must humbly accept responsibility for past actions.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Kichi Miyawaki told a news conference that Education Minister Hiroo Shinagawa [sic] must immediately assure that future books reflect the "basic understanding of the suffering between Japan and the respective governments of other Asian countries."

But he said it was too late to withdraw or revise the 1.3 million books in circulation and distribution for the January 1984 issue. To fill the two-year gap, Miyawaki said, the Education Ministry will use "ministerial discretion to determine the textbooks."

Continued on Page 3

Two Japanese electronic firms cited with dumping radioes

NEW YORK — The U.S. firm Motorola, Inc. filed a petition Aug. 19 with the U.S. International Trade Commission asking for an investigation of two Japanese electronics companies "dumping" radio pagers in the U.S. market.

Motorola alleged that Matsushita Communication Industrial Co. and Nippon Electric Co. (NEC) sold radio pagers in the U.S. at unfair prices charged by their overseas subsidiaries.

As a result, the retail prices in the U.S. market substantially dropped, forcing Motorola to cut its own prices of similar radios from $119 to $99.

The price cut led to losses of some $2 million in the company's radio pager business in the first half of this year, a Motorola spokesperson said.

The ITC will pass a provisional judgement sometime this month, and if it finds that dumping has occurred, the duty will be assessed, which could impose on products of Matsushita and NEC an antidumping duty equal to the difference between the dumped price and the price which would have been charged by the Japanese makers in the U.S. and a fair market price.

Mitsubishi defendants are no shows

TOKYO — Mitsubishi Electric Co., one of two Japanese computer makers named in the IBM computer scam case, will not contest a series of charges alleging the mishandling of transport stolen computer secrets, a company official said Aug. 19.

The three defendants — Kambara Ban, Chiyoji Tanaka and Akira Iwasaki — failed to appear before the U.S. Federal District Court in San Jose, Cal. on Aug. 18.

The Mitsubishi official, who requested his name withheld, said the three are now working as Japan's police have decided to drop the charge. He declined to comment on why they did not appear as summonsed.

Motorola officially had requested that the three be given more time before appearing for an arraignment.

As a result, the U.S. government has reported a $20,000 arrest warrant for the three defendants on Aug. 18. Blacker agreed with the prosecution that if the three defendants for the company were not authorized to represent the employee.

He said the company will make a decision on the employees' court appearance once the trials end, and that the company will send a representative to those trials.

The U.S. government indicted Mitsubishi, Hitachi Ltd. and 17 other Japanese companies last year for conspiring to transport computer secrets from IBM to Japan.

Takaya Idoha, a Fourth Mitsubishi defendant, surrendered in July as he has been arrested. A preliminary hearing was scheduled Sept. 17.
After 40 yrs., Fresno Bee takes new stand on WW2 evacuation

FRESNO, Ca.—History cannot always predict the ironic twists and turns of events which take place over the course of time, and a small example of this premise can be found in the editorial pages of the Fresno Bee.

The Bee ran an editorial Aug. 17 entitled "To Pay an Old Debt" in reaction to the California Legislature's rejection of a bill (AB 1701) which called for a $5,000 compensation to each of the 344 Nisei state workers who were fired in 1942 (the bill was signed into law by Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. on the day of the editorial).

The Bee called the eviction and internment of Japanese Americans a "shameful episode in American history." Appellate passage of AB 2700, the Bee commented, "The U.S. Congress would do well to take a case from the California action.

Referring to the issue of redress before the Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, the Bee noted: "The issue, like at least something about whether it is symbolic or tangible--to establish for all time that a great injustice was done to a large number of citizens and alien residents of this country, that we re dedicate ourselves to the living principle of equal treatment before the law for all."

A 1943 Editorial

But nearly 40 years ago, the Bee had adamantly opposed the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast, and defended the evacuation and internment.

In a June 8, 1943 column, the Bee responded to a letter from Berniece Lawrence, who spoke on behalf of a West Coast organization known as the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. Lawrence in her letter said it was false to assume that the West Coast was universally opposed to the return of Japanese Americans.

Lawrence had commented in her letter that the committee "believes attacks upon the rights of any minority tend to undermine the rights of the majority; the deprivation of American's Japanese descent of any of their legal rights, and would weaken the confidence of our Allies, particularly those in Asia and Latin America, in the sincerity of our profession to be fighting for the rights of all peoples, and that it is an American to penalize persons of Japanese descent in the United States for the crimes of the government and military caste of Japan."

The Bee's 1943 editorial rebutted Lawrence's stand, by noting: "For proof the people of the west are dead set against the return of the Japanese so long as this nation is at war with Japan, one need look no further than the uncompromising position of organization and agencies which have made a thorough, factual study of the Japanese problem from the cold approach of national security," said the Bee.

Among the organizations the Bee referred to was the Pacific Coast International Association of Law Enforcement Officials, who had adopted a resolution declaring that "a substantial portion of a Japanese would fight for Japan if given the opportunity." This association also believed that "riots, mob violence and sabotage would follow if (the Japanese) were turned loose to roam at will among the vital military establishments and war industries of the West Coast."

The Bee then commented that "military necessity" was "the sole consideration" for the evacuation. The Bee added: "It was with sound reason and after sober consideration the decision was made to evacuate the Japanese..."

...No one knew then, nor knows now, how much aid in the way of espionage and sabotage the enemy, if an attack came, could expect from the 120,000 Pacific Coast Japanese, more than 4,000,000 of whom are subjects of Japan. Also, their presence would have made much easier the infiltration tactics at which the Japanese are so adept.

"Nor is that all. Are memories so short that anyone has forgotten the several acts of violence against resident Japanese and the fear of more?" The evacuation was as much for their own protection as for national security—not to mention the reprisals against our soldiers which would follow if Japanese Americans in this country were harmed.

The Bee also called for AB 2700, the Bill of Rights against the FBI, which claimed that they had documented which showed some Japanese Americans to be "intensely loyal to the emperor of Japan." Believing the argument that the American constitutional rights of Nisei were being violated, the Bee, using Niijii's statements, said: "With the Japanese, at least, it would seem certain citizenship is no automatic yardstick of loyalty."

The Bee then noted: "One wonders what our soldiers in the Solomon and the Aleutians, fighting through hell to drive back the Japanese foot by foot, would think if, at home, the Japanese were permitted to return to the western combat zone and thereby have the opportunity to sabotage the war plants which are supplying them with the material to carry on the fight."

Complete Textuals

And now, almost four decades later, the Bee has taken a 360-degree turn. In its 1982 editorial, the Bee calls for redress for Japanese Americans.

"Such an action would take the form of a suitable memorial, probably in California where most of the victims lived, and a number of scholar ships to enable young Americans who remember nothing of the camps to learn what every generation should learn—that freedom and justice do not happen automatically even in a democratic society, and that their preservation is always in peril, especially at times of great stress."

"Financial reparations, although problematic, also have their place. But what is most important is to bury the notion that what was done is still excusable and, in the words of columnist Garry Wills, that the Bill of Rights is an on-again, off-again thing... (and) that a country at war can do anything to do it cleanly."

"There are many current and pressing issues before Congress and the nation, but some kinds of unfinished business need to be attended to, no matter how inconvenient. This is one of them."

(Ed. Note: Both the 1982 and 1943 editorials were submitted by 1000 Chubbor Fred Hirakama of Fresno, to whom we offer our sincere thanks.)

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MEETING OF MINDS—Playwright Frank Chin (left) discusses JACL's wartime activities with Mike Masako during Redress workshop held Aug. 10 during National Convention in L.A.

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COMMEMORATION—Friends of Chuo Gakuin in Hawaii dedicated this monument Aug. 14 in the Foster Botanic Garden in Honolulu. The school was founded in 1896 as the Japanese Central Institute of Hawaii, the first Japanese language school on Oahu. The school, founded in 1896, was hit by an anti-aircraft shell during the rand one child attending Sunday school was killed while another was injured.

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California Arts Council grants

4 artists in residence at JACCC

LOS ANGELES—The Japanese American Cultural and Community Committee (JACCC) has announced that it will be awarding approximately $8,000 in grants to four Japanese American artists and organizations in 1982.

The grants are the result of a program funded by the California Arts Council. Each grant, ranging from $1,500 to $3,000, will be used to support various projects, including the production of a video, a theatrical production, and a performance at the city's mainstage theater.

Los Angeles Nisei Veteran Reunion

SANTA MONICA—Laemmle, a Los Angeles based company, has announced that they will be presenting a film series on the history of the Japanese American community in the city. The series will consist of nine films on various topics related to the community, including the internment camps, the closure of Japanese American businesses during World War II, and the repatriation of Japanese Americans to Japan after the war.

AADAP JOINS UNITED WAY—The Asian American Drug Abuse Program (AADAP) has joined United Way's Western Division to begin a fund drive for financial support.

Video seeks first Asian American works

NEW YORK—The first annual Asian American Video Festival (AAVF) is now accepting entries for a major show case of works by Asian American video makers to be held here during November. Categories include feature, experimental, and animation in all lengths, as well as installation and performance pieces.

Sanseki was target of murder plot

PASADENA—A car driving the wrong way on the Pasadena Freeway plowed head-on into another car driven by a Japanese American man and his woman companion, killing the couple and injuring two others.

Long prison term meted rapists

K. and R. are serving 15 year terms, another was sentenced to 114 years.
YE EDITOR'S DESK: by Harry Honda

PANA Is Ready for ’83

Squeezed into a very busy Little Tokyo weekend Aug. 7-9 was the 1982 executive committee meeting of the Pan American Nikkei Association (Pan-American Nikkei), which met at the Little Tokyo Service Center in the JACC Bldg. It was also the wrap-up weekend for the 10th triennial Nisei Veterans Reunion, opening of the 17th Annual Nisei Week Festival and the 27th biennial National JACL Convention...Needless to say, all this strained the tiny band of people who put out the Nippon americana papers in town.

PANA officials came to prepare for the 1983 PANA Convention to be held the week of July 13 in Lima, Peru. For the English-speaking group, details on accommodations, tours and convention program can be expected from the PANA secretaries, George Kondo at JACL Headquarters, Nikkei from eight nations were present. They were introduced to the JACL Convention at the International Relations workshop at the Air Forts. But even a shoe-string budget needs some funds.

When confronted with the financial realities, the National Shop Stewards Committee re-affirmed its commitment to re-arrange its financial program to board to loan the JACL funds to continue our redress program. Such loans should be given to the JACL...because of the immediate need for such funds, the pledges are to be obtained by the Board of Directors...Specifically, the Aug. 12 resolution did not speak of an amount of funds to be raised; it did not speak of an amount of funds to be raised; it was to be repaid by each district and each chapter in whatever manner is deemed best by each chapter and district (e.g., membership dues, fund-raising, assessment, etc.).

Obviously, without strong chapter interest to back it up, the JACL redress program may not be able to make the necessary payments. But the National Shop Stewards Committee believes that if every chapter and every district fd be able to contribute...a simple statement that a chapter pledges to contribute...pledges are to be made and paid in the next three years for redress will suffice.

On behalf of the National Council, I implore every chapter and district to promptly send in their pledges to National JACL Headquarters, 7125 North Figueroa, Los Angeles, CA 90018. The continued success and very existence of JACL redress program depends on the immediate and early pledges of the chapters and districts.

Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it...—Thomas Paine

PRESIDENT'S CORNER: by Floyd Shimomura

Redress Pledges

Letterbox

Dr. Noguchi, The Man Editor

Fourteen of us Asians have been attending the Noguchi hearings, three daily. Except for the first day (no seats), we know what has been said and what has been written. The Board of Supervisors need only to kick out for this excessive fare...I am writing about Dr. Noguchi as a man and scientist, because we really know little about him. His personality didn’t exactly overwhelmed me. But I do believe in Noguchi...we really wish he would attend the hearings (which resume Aug. 16).

Noguchi’s pride won’t let him quit, and ours will see to it that he is restored to his rightful position. In a contest with the truth, it is well to remember democratic politics are not to be feared, their vulnerability shows.

TOMOOSA KOMATSU

In Praise of Issei Women

Salt Lake City

At first, it seemed a curious question. My father asked, “What was Mama really like?” The diarist, as usual, was transparent on my face. For quickly, she added, “There have been so many coloration, more persuasive than abrasive now. Style is sharpened with age, especially in the scrutiny of siblings. My sister had come to visit for a week. One of the few times not for reasons of family sickness or death. It had been a rare week for me, almost hedonistic. Perhaps I was more than any others, and most of them are not impressed by it. For instead of answering her question, I handed her a book and said, “This should be interesting to you.”

It was the book, “Through Harsh Winters, the Life of a Japanese Immigrant Woman,” by Akemi Kikumura, Ph.D. Although the story is her Issei mother’s, the search was Dr. Kikumura’s, and she chose the book for my sister to read. The book is “Dr. Kikumura’s statement. “As a child I remember intently listening to my sisters talk about the family. I was never interested in any of my family members. ‘Mama was talking, and in knowing that with the slightest disturbance they would chase me out of the room, I quietly sat in the most inconspicuous spot of the room, away from the murrmurr. I was quickly whisked out the door. I always wondered what was being said behind those closed doors. I couldn’t wait until I too would be included in part of that inner circle.”

Dr. Kikumura writes, “It was 22 years later that many of those ‘forbidden’ stories would be revealed to me. I had decided to write a book about my family focusing particularly on my mother.” As a perennial researcher of truth, I can appreciate the courage required for such a voyage. It has always seemed ironic to me that we, Japanese Americans, who profess such a penchant for honesty, often display an abhorrent fear of the truth. If the facts of life or death do not suit us, we try to change or rearrange them. Instead of simplifying, we complicate.

Myths of our creation become more real than truth. Some find them more intriguing than fact. "Through Harsh Winters," is not a book for those, who lack the stomach or spirit for truth.

Michiko Tanaka was 19, when her and her husband arrived in America. The book relates her childhood experiences, her marriage and family life, the Concentration Camp and life afterwards. It is a story of hardship and survival. Although this may suggest your typical immigrant story, it is not. The book enters what is still considered forbidden territory among many Japanese Americans. We are reticent about expressing our emotions, yet the book was published in 1983 in the History of Japanese Americans. This book, a major portion of the tasks and used innovative methods of correspondence as well as assisted in presentations. 

So often only the chair is credited and I wish publicly to recognize and express appreciation for a most supportive board.

M. AMANO

East Los Angeles JACL

‘Hidden Flame’

Editor: Dr. Noguchi

‘Hidden Flame’ by Banichi Kajitara...it is with joy that I announce the publication of this book...I have been asking many writers for a book on my life, yet no luck. It will mean much to our family if I can get a copy.

MRS. HARUO (Masako) IMURA

1373 Gibbs Dr.

Alameda, CA 94501

Scholarship

Editor: Thank you for printing the article on EJA JACL’s scholarship recipients. Of specific significance this year has been June Kuroho, who upon her return from a trip to Japan with Toyoko Sako, has actually done a major portion of the tasks and used innovative methods of correspondence as well as assisted in presentations.

I wish only the chair is credited and I wish publicly to recognize and express appreciation for a most supportive board.

M. AMANO

East Los Angeles JACL

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A Prickly Task in U.S.-Japan Affair

Los Angeles

Over the long haul, the most important action to come out of the recent national JACL convention may have been the decision to involve the organization in the prickly task of trying to improve U.S.-Japanese relations. To that end, JACL's International Relations Committee was authorized to spend up to $4,000 for each of the next two years to explore the problem.

The sum is modest but the goal and action are significant. Over the years the National JACL has largely remained out of Japanese American controversies except where it affected them directly. The decision is recognition that these issues, which have become acrimonious and protracted, do indeed touch upon Japanese extraction and they have both an obligation and opportunity to be involved in trying to better relations between the land of their citizenship and the land of their historic roots.

But the decision was not made without considerable soul-searching based on awareness of potential pitfalls and a sense of inadequacy.

The chief potential stems from the fact that Japanese Americans may still lack credibility among their fellow Americans on matters relating to Japan, the product of the general public's inability to recognize Nisei, Sansei and Yonsei as unhyphenated Americans.

EAST WIND: by Bill Marutani

To the New JACL Board: A Project

Philadelphia

SOME YEARS BACK, while attending a Central California JACL District Council meeting, Tom Shimasaki, up on his platform and surrounded at the Pinedale Assembly Center, graciously offered to drive me out to the site where this then-teenager endured the stifling heat of July 1942. I recalled living about ten pounds the very first week. Although green fig trees surrounded the area, the camp site itself was starkly barren as if stricken by some curse that rendered it barren to the bitterest. The foundations of the main buildings could be seen. I cannot describe the swirl of emotions that welled in this new lawyer who stood in that spot.

FROM PINEDALES, my parents and we were shipped up to the Tule Lake center. Tule Lake, another site, had no pines, it lacked any vegetation; now, Tule Lake not only had no lake, it too lacked any flora—only incessant dust. I've not had the occasion to visit the Tule Lake area; in my travels the closest I've been has been either Portland, Oregon or Sacramento, California. Fortunately, I remained but a few months in Tule, leaving that desolate desert to return to school.

THERE WERE FIFTEEN "assembly centers" and ten "relocation centers," scattered among nine states. A thought struck me the other day: Would it not be a memorial to have the soil from each of these 25 sites so that particularly those of us who are, for whom these sites may have a bit of meaning? Should not our National Headquarters in particular, and each of our Regional Offices as well as our Washington Office, have a display of stones and soil from each of these sites? And could not a meaningful purpose also be served by giving to each donor of a specified sum—such as $1,000—a vial of layered soil of each site, as a reminder and keepsake? And the funds thereby to be raised, immediately become available for related purposes.

What are the locations of these 25 sites? There are certainly only a few people remaining Issei? Surely there are Nikkei residing at or nearby each of these 25 sites through whom arrangements could be made for acquiring soil and pebbles. Other categories of donations could be established; thus, for example, a donor seeking the soil from only one camp would be eligible for a contribution of $200, and each recipient would also receive a written certification of the source of the keepsake, including a brief, summary history of each camp.

THERE WERE ALSO four internment camps which were set up by the U.S. Justice Department: Bismarck, North Dakota; Crystal City, Texas; Missoula, Montana; and Pana, Montana. These sites, as well as the New Mexico center, are listed in'UB: Berkeley's extension course in Japanese American history, a "Treasure in Earthen Vessels"; (1975) recouling his WW2 experiences, remembers visiting Issei men and women picked up by the FBI at such places as the old COE, Fort Laramie, Oregon, Celilo, Celilo N.M.; the Federal Penitentiary for women at Seagoville, Tex. near Dallas—Ed. Shortly following the breakout of the war in the Pacific, the leaders in the Issei-Nisei communities, civic leaders, language teachers, Buddhist priests, community leaders, were striked down by the FBI net and interned in these camps. As we all know, any evidence, either before or after, of any acts of espionage, sedition or sabotage is disqualifying.

THEiro purposes to this project to the new National Board as being of its serious consideration and prompt implementation. We will remain interested to see its response.

ASSEMBLY CENTERS (North to South): Payapilg, WA; Portland, OR; Maryville, Sacramento, Stockton, Tanforan, Tule Lake, Turlock, Mendota, Salinas, Pinedale, Fresno, Tulare, M. Paso A, Santa Ana, Pomona, CA; Mayer, AZ; RELOCATION CENTERS: Heart M., WYO; Minidoka, ID; Tule Lake, CA; Topaz, UT; Granada, CO; M. Manzanar, CA; Poston and Gila, AZ; Rohwer and Jerome, ARK.

Communication: How JACL Processes Information

Washington

Recently, there has been some interest in how the JACL as a national organization, communicates with its various regional offices, and how it utilizes the information it receives. Because the Washington Office is the main source of all communications, I can speak firsthand on the usefulness and interpretation of information, the JACL National Headquarters has instituted clear guidelines for organization-wide communications. To provide the membership with some insight into the complexity of the Communication process, the National Headquarters to Washington Office Communication process is described below.

Typically from an operational standpoint, the Washington Office conducts its activities in the following manner on any given day.

Information or a request for data will be communicated to the Washington Office by phone or letter, from the National Director, Secretary, or National office.

Stage 1—The information, to interpret, to anticipate. The Washington Representative identifies appropriate Washington information source to discover and verify information which would be a bearing on the particular JACL interest. The data is interpreted, and an assessment of its relevancy is made at hand to the JACL interest.

Stage 2—Dissiminate and communicate in a timely manner, intelligence data or information gathered in Stage 1 to the JACL National Headquarters office for review, consideration and action.

Stage 3—At the direction of the National Director, advocate and persuade the respective governmental body, whether it be Congress, the White House, administration, or other appropriate body, to take a position which is a favorable one to the JACL.

Description of Stage Activities

To be informed: The work product of Washington is the governance of the JACL. The JACL cannot compete with the Government. Governance and policy making is based on information/data. Information/data may be derived from the organization, the U.S. government, or other sources. The Washington Office is not staffed to interpret the raw data. Thus the principal work of the JACL Washington Representative is to maintain, retain and expand the personal contact file with individuals with whom Washington Office may communicate. This file includes individuals whose interest on given issues of the JACL.

By far, experience in Washington has found the most timely and most relevant to the JACL interest is gathered on the political watch dog role, the Washington Office is often called upon to find information not readily available in published reports or government sources. The personal contact file becomes imperative to the success or failure of the JACL data gathering effort.

To interpret: Once data is obtained, the Washington Office must determine the significance and usefulness of data in relation to JACL's interest. Analysis may include participation of the JACL Washington Office, key members of the JACL, other JACL officials, or known specialists with expertise on the subject matter.

To anticipate: The ability to forecast future governmental action has been one of the primary responsibilities of the Washington Office. Anticipating the effect of the JACLs interest on given issues of the JACL is to know what the government is doing to do before it officially takes action, the need for continuous and constant monitoring becomes imperative. The ability to anticipate the future acts of the government is a factor in the Washington Office.
Civil Defense

Russian observers concede that Russian civil defense is a phony, a Potemkin village. "It should also be recognized that civil defense in the Soviet Union is rather poorly organized other functions besides limits the effects of a nuclear war. It is a device to maintain a garrison-state mentality and the belief that their leaders are protecting their people.

* There is no effective protection from fallout. It may be mounted everywhere, but the effectiveness of the work in targeted areas. Twenty-five years after the last nuclear test at Bikini Island in the Pacific, the place remains uninhabitable, and will be for at least another 10,000 years.

The Government's plans represent a dangerous disregard for the destructive nature of nuclear weapons. While the effect of a single nuclear explosion can be somewhat predictable, the consequences of tens or thousands of nuclear detonations are totally unpredictable.

The following recent (1982) statement is by Deputy Under Secretary of Defense, T. K. Jones: "Everybody's going to make it if they have enough shovels around. Dig a hole, cover it with a couple of doors and then throw three feet of dirt on top. It's the dirt that does it."

In both the U.S. and the USSR the people instinctively seem to know more than their leaders. In both countries there is apathy and even outright rejection of the government's programs for survival in a nuclear war. They see it as a plan to manipulate and mobilize the public by diverting citizens from the real problem—the danger and the nature of the nuclear arms race.

APAC Continued from Front Page

years ago. In November 1980, APAC and 33 other Asian groups were among the 34 organizations that at the State Department's proposal to reduce the supply of supplementary materials to 25% and who questioned the effectiveness of the review process, as well as the low presentation of minorities.

Under Dr. Seid's leadership, the State Board later changed their plans and in February 1981 formed a seven member task force, the Legal Compliance Review Committee (LCRC), which set out to review the process by which instructional materials are selected for state adoption and to make recommendations. The task force presented their findings and thirteen recommendations to the State Board.

"In part due to inadequate minority portrayals, after twelve years of existence, there is no identity problem," explained Eimi Okano, a member of the task force. "For example, some textbooks that recognize that Asian Americans were omitted from entire series. Therefore, a new evaluation form now needs to be created which includes a determination of who's being deprived in the presentation of minority materials.

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Critics of intelligence tests say many children—and particularly minority children—do poorly on tests of verbal ability because they score low on tests that are supposed to measure intelligence really misleading. Many incompletely end up in classes for the retarded, critics say.

Nadeen Kaufman said an intelligence score on the K-ABC "is not a test of who can't do it because a child has been taught or taught who can't be taught in the first place."

The test asks children questions they don't have to be "rich or "smart" to answer. They just have to be told what the questions are all about. This raises a number of issues by limiting verbal directions and allowing directions and some answers in Spanish.

The test took five years to develop, with more than 40 'validity studies' done by independent researchers.

She got her Ph.D. in psychology at the graduate school of the California School of Professional Psychology in San Diego.

Bomb victim returned to Japan

TOKYO—The parents of Toru Ozawa returned to Japan Aug. 15 with the remains of their 16-year-old son who was killed by a bomb aboard a Pan American World Airways flight to Los Angeles last month.

Mr. and Mrs. Shigetaka Ozawa, who were slightly injured when a bomb exploded aboard a Pan Am flight to Los Angeles, are returning to Japan.

Mr. Ozawa, a Pan Am spokesman, said Aug. 23 that a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) accident report of the August 15, 1982 crash near Nantucket, Mass., contained false information.

The report indicated that one of the 163 passengers on board was a Pan Am employee, when in fact only 162 passengers and crew members were on board.

Mr. and Mrs. Shigetaka Ozawa, who were slightly injured when a bomb exploded aboard a Pan Am flight to Los Angeles last month.

"I want to do everything possible to get justice for my son," said Mrs. Ozawa.

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Carp-Noguchi Fund Thanks You

THANK YOU, you generous PACCOR members, for your continued support of the CARP-Noguchi Fund. We are raising between $100,000 and $150,000 to provide our members with financial assistance.

Please continue to support our efforts. Your generosity is very much appreciated. Thank you again.

Japanese American Citizens' League

PACIFIC CITIZEN / Friday, September 3, 1982

CLIFF'S CORNER: by Dr. Clifford Uyeda

A Japanese American concern over the nuclear arms escalation was evident in the statements of PACCOR leaders introduced and passed without opposition at the JACL National Convention in Los Angeles.

The present administration's policy has clearly been defined that the American nuclear force must prevail and be able to force the Soviet Union to seek termination of hostilities on terms favorable to the United States to achieve this goal we are pouring tens of billions of dollars per year into nuclear arms.

President Reagan's administration appears convinced that maintaining nuclear arms means maintaining a threat of nuclear war. It is doing everything short of war to ensure the survival of the nuclear arms race.

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The Department of Defense is bent on putting together the largest defense program in history. The Pentagon has announced a $350 million program to develop a new generation of nuclear weapons. The cost is estimated at $35 billion over the next 10 years.

President Reagan has already announced plans to increase the U.S. nuclear arsenal by 30% and to increase the number of nuclear warheads by 50%. The United States is already the only country in the world that has the capability to destroy the world in a single day.

In addition to the nuclear arms race, the United States is also engaged in a conventional arms race with the Soviet Union. The United States is spending more on conventional arms than the Soviet Union.

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**Plaque for Tule Lake cross to be placed**

SAN FRANCISCO—An overnight pilgrimage to Tule Lake to dedicate a bronze plaque at the foot of the white cross erected by internees in 1943 (now a steel cross replaced by local residents in 1974) is scheduled for Oct. 12-13. The Monitor noted that the whole issue of “rewriting history” draws attention to the importance of keeping the past in mind.

**Mitsui bill to add prize for voting**


As in the recent California special election, the voter would qualify by mailing in the stub off the ballot to promoter Ed Shaw. A drawing would be held to pick the winner for prizes that Detroit, the airlines and friends might donate.

**Tell Them You Saw It in the Pacific Citizen**

**IMMIGRATION**

Continued from Front Page

has acknowledged the significance of brothers and sisters in the family structure by providing preferential status. This preference in light of history, should not be cast aside because it is now an American that seeks asylum, themselves of these privileges,” noted Yehi.

Last June, 16 congressmen, among them Rep. Norman Mineta (D-San Jose), had sent a letter to House Judiciary Committee chair Peter Rodino, arguing that the fifth preference be retained. “The fifth preference is a reflection of the family reunification concept—an important component of our immigration policies,” noted the congressman.

Ochs urged persons to write to President Reagan and urge retention of the fifth preference.

**Pre-war Little Tokyo pictures at Library**

LOS ANGELES— Before the War: the Japanese of Los Angeles 1896-1941,” a photographic exhibit on loan from UCLA’s Kennen Memorial Library, is on display through Sept. 23 at the Los Angeles Public Library downtown. Hours: 9am-5pm MWF; noon-4pm. TTh.

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