Midwest community rallies behind Chinese victim

by Helen Zia

DETROIT — Kiet Tien, a 20-year-old ethnic Chinese from Vietnam, moved to the U.S. with his brothers, grandfather and other family members through a refugee assistance program four years ago. They settled in Grand Ledge, Mich., a semi-rural town of 7,000 located about eight miles from Lansing. Off and on for the last four years, Kiet Tien has been harassed, and in December the harassment turned to violence.

On Jan. 2, four white men were arraigned for attempting to break into the Tien home with intent to commit murder. At the time of the incident, the four—Robert Schrauben, 18, Rick Wallace, 18, Jerry Wilson, 18, and Michael Osborne, 19—were freed on bond, and preliminary hearings began Jan. 10.

Knock at the Door

At the hearings, Tien’s wife Christina, a Caucasian and a native of Grand Ledge, testified that at about 11 p.m. on Jan. 1 she answered a knock on the door. Schrauben, accompanied by the other three, was at the door wielding a hunting knife. When Mrs. Tien asked what they wanted, Schrauben reportedly replied, “I just want to talk to your Chinese husband and any other chinks you have in there.”

While Mrs. Tien went to call the police, the men began pounding on the door with their knives and breaking windows. Local police arrived within minutes. When they subdued the four, some allegedly yelled, “Why are you protecting that ship ‘em in a boat and send them back to China where they came from.”

Neighbors who knew the Tien family reported that this was not the first such incident for Kiet Tien. “He’s been harassed for four or five young men saying things like he’s taking their jobs and why don’t he go back where he came from,” said Betty Miller, who sponsored the Tien family’s move to the U.S. As a result of these violent encounters, Tien, a quiet man who speaks in halting English, has quit his job.

New redress bill attracts 100 sponsors

WASHINGTON — Ninety-nine members of Congress have signed on as co-sponsors of redress bill HR 442, also known as the Civil Liberties Act of 1983. The bill was introduced to the House of Representatives Jan. 3 by Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.), who introduced redress bill HR 410 in 1982.

The new bill, named in honor of the all-Nisei 42nd Regimental Combat Team, is essentially the same as HR 410. One provision of HR 410 that was dropped from the present bill is the requirement that five of the nine members of the proposed Civil Liberties Public Education Trust Fund be Japanese Americans. Some members of Congress had considered the requirement discriminatory.

The current list of sponsors includes representatives who were not co-sponsors during the last session of Congress: Robert Borski (D-Pa.), Dan Burton (R-Ind.), Bob Cramer (D-Mich.), Richard Gephardt (D-Mo.), Edward Madigan (R-Ill.), and Don Young (R-Alaska).

Also on the list is newly-elected congressman John Miller (R-Wash.).

Co-sponsors of HR 442

(And By State and District)

Alaska: Don Young (R-At Large)

Arizona: Doug Goss (D-1st), John Babbitt (R-2nd)

California: Leon Panetta (D-19th), Bob Filner (D-51st), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), John Burton (D-16th), George Miller (D-7th), Ron Dellums (D-8th), Fortney Stark (D-9th), Don Edwards (D-10th), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), Tony Coelho (D-15th), Leon Panetta (D-19th), Bob Filner (D-51st), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), John Burton (D-16th), George Miller (D-7th), Ron Dellums (D-8th), Fortney Stark (D-9th), Don Edwards (D-10th), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), Tony Coelho (D-15th), Leon Panetta (D-19th), Bob Filner (D-51st)

Colorado: Mike DeWine (R-4th), Robert Dorn (R-5th), Bob Filner (D-51st), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), John Burton (D-16th), George Miller (D-7th), Ron Dellums (D-8th), Fortney Stark (D-9th), Don Edwards (D-10th), Tom Lantos (D-11th), Norman Mineta (D-13th), Tony Coelho (D-15th), Leon Panetta (D-19th), Bob Filner (D-51st)

Connecticut: James Himes (D-3rd), Christopher Shays (R-3rd), Jim Himes (D-3rd), Christopher Shays (R-3rd)

Delaware: Mike Castle (R-1st), Christopher Shays (R-3rd), Jim Himes (D-3rd), John Rowland (D-2nd), Michael Castle (R-1st)

District of Columbia: Walter Fauntroy (D)

Florida: Lawton Smith (D-16th), William Lehman (D-17th)

Georgia: Zell Miller (D-2nd), Zell Miller (D-2nd)

Hawaii: Daniel Akaka (D-1st)

Illinois: Charles Hayes (D-1st), Gus Savage (D-2nd), Carol Moseley-Braun (D-17th), Sidney Yates (D-10th), Edward Madigan (R-13th)

Indiana: Danny Burton (R-1st), Louis D. Capps (D-13th)

Louisiana: Gillis Long (D-8th)

Maryland: Barbara Mikulski (D-7th), Millard Tydings (D-7th), Michael Barnes (D-8th)

Massachusetts: Barney Frank (D-6th), Nicholas Mavrogianis (D-3rd), Edward Markey (D-5th), Joe Moakley (D-3rd), William J. Weld (R-2nd), John Olver (D-2nd), Richard J. Neal (D-6th), John Olver (D-2nd), Richard J. Neal (D-6th)

Michigan: John Conyers (D-1st), Hispanic-American, Bishop Harry Jackson (R-1st), Mark S. Hatfield (R-8th), Robert C. Byrd (D-9th), George Crockett (D-15th)

Minnesota: Bruce Vento (D-4th)

Missouri: Richard Gephardt (D-3rd), Alan Wheat (D-5th), Jim Talent (R-1st)

New Jersey: William Hughes (D-2nd), Howard Meyerson (D-3rd), Robert Roe (D-4th), Robert Torricelli (D-6th), Peter Rodino (D-8th)

New York: Thomas Dewey (R-3rd), Gary Ackerman (D-7th), James Scheuer (D-6th), Charles Schumer (D-10th), Elmobus Towns (D-11th), Major Owens (D-24th), Charles Rangel (D-16th), Ted Weiss (D-14th), Robert Garcia (D-18th), Mario Biaggi (D-17th), Hamilton Fish (D-26th), Benjamin Gilman (R-22nd), Frank Horton (R-29th)

Ohio: Thomas Luken (D-1st), Tony Pataki (R-2nd), Edward Feighan (D-19th), Louis Stokes (D-14th)

Pennsylvania: Thomas Foglietta (D-1st), William Gray (D-2nd), Robert Borski (D-3rd), Joseph Kolter (D-4th), Robert Edgar (D-5th), Peter Kostmayer (D-6th), Austin Murphy (D-10th)

South Dakota: Thomas Daschle (D-At Large)

Texas: Charles Hard (D-9th), Austin Taylor (D-11th), George H. Ehrlich (D-12th), Robert C. Byrd (D-9th), George H. Ehrlich (D-12th)

Utah: Bill Nelson (D-1st), Bob Dole (R-2nd), Bob Dole (R-2nd)

Virginia: Jim Martin (D-1st), Bill Nelson (D-1st), Bob Dole (R-2nd)

Washington: Jim McGovern (D-2nd), James P. Cowan (D-3rd), Bob Dole (R-2nd)

Wisconsin: Russ Feingold (D-1st), Jim McGovern (D-2nd), Bob Dole (R-2nd)

Total: 100

Newspaper: 25¢

(50¢ Postpaid)

ISSN: 0030-8579 / Whole No. 2,323 / Vol. 100 No. 3

244 S. San Pedro St., #506, Los Angeles, CA 90012-3981

January 25, 1985

Japanese, American auto-makers in new relationship

by Robert Shimabukuro

The refurbished Toyota-General Motors plant in Fremont, Calif., sent its first Nova off the assembly line last month, and industry, labor, and management experts are watching the experiment with great interest. In an era of sometimes disquieting envy of Japanese industry by American corporations and animosity toward Japanese products by American labor unions, the Fremont plant is a cautious middle ground of two of the world’s largest manufacturing concerns and the once-powerful United Auto Workers (UAW).

Unlike the Honda plant in Ohio and the Nissan plant in Tennessee, the NUMMI (New United Motor Manufacturing, Inc.) plant in Fremont is comprised of union members, a large number of them rehired from the old Fremont GM plant. Because of that, the UAW has as much at stake as GM and Toyota.

In February 1983, when GM-Toyota announced the formation of NUMMI, then-UAW president Douglas Fraser said that, based on his discussions with GM chairman Roger Smith, the UAW had “every reason to believe the UAW will continue to be the bargaining agent at the plant.” But when Toyota chairman Eiji Toyoda announced in Tokyo that laid-off UAW workers would not be given priority when hiring was done at the Fremont plant, relations soured. Because union activists were not hired at Nissan and Honda, the UAW members were very skeptical about who was going to work for NUMMI.

Skepticism Countered

Toyota officials were skeptical also. The GM Fremont plant had a high absenteeism rate, low morale, drug and alcohol abuse, and union-management friction. But intense pressure, meetings, discussions with high-level officials, and reassurances from Fremont City Councilman Yoshi Fujiwara about the abilities and habits of American workers, resulted in NUMMI recognizing the UAW; presently, 90% of the work force is from the pool of ex-GM workers. According to UAW members, their job is to show that American workers can produce a quality car and that the problems of the GM Fremont plant were due in most part to GM management.

Management Techniques

NUMMI is incorporating Japanese management techniques that appear to be meeting with the approval of the workers. Time clocks are gone, and so are private offices. Executives fight for parking space along with assemblers-line workers, and everyone eats in the same cafeteria. Group leaders, team leaders, and team members talk about teamwork, mutual trust, cooperation, and quality over early morning calisthenics.

Rather than the specialized, one-man-one-job process emphasized in the U.S., NUMMI will operate within the flexible Japanese system in which a worker performs more than one function.

Continued on Page 4
News in Brief

Government response to Hirabayashi due

SEATTLE — The U.S. Dept. of Justice is expected to file its pre-trial order in response to Gordon Hirabayashi's petition for a writ of certiorari. The petition, filed in January 1983, attacks the conviction of Gordon Hirabayashi, whose conviction for violating military curfew and "evacuation" orders was upheld by the Supreme Court, charged that the government had not produced evidence attesting to the loyalty of Japanese Americans during WW2. U.S. District Court Judge John Voorhees heard the petition in May 1981 and agreed that he should conduct a bifurcated hearing, oral and written, on the matter. The government's pre-trial order, due today, must indicate the issues, documents, and witnesses it plans to use in its case against Hirabayashi.

Veterans help rebuild torched Buddhist temple

HAWLEY, Mass. — After five angry Vietnam war veterans burned down a Buddhist temple New Year's Eve 1984, other veterans from around the country helped to rebuild it. A new, larger temple is now ready for the congregation of the Maha-siddha Nyingapa Center. The men said they burned the shrine to protest the lack of services available for Vietnam veterans. The congregation of the temple is nearly all white.

Hiring of Southeast Asian protested

PORTLAND, Ore. — The director of the Willamette National Cemetery reinstated a work experience program with Portland Community College after cancelling it when a local veteran's group objected to the hiring of a Vietnamese student. An employee of the veteran's group, Phil Banani, director of the Veterans Administration's Portland Office of Memorial Affairs, which oversees the national cemetery system, has backed the Willamette director.

Elected official says he didn't intend slur

BOISE, Idaho—State Sen. Walter H. Yarbrook (R-Grandview) said he "didn't mean it as a degrading" when he referred to Japanese Americans as "slant eyes." Yarbrook, who is beginning his 11th term, made the remark during a hearing of the Idaho Legislature's revenue-screening committee Jan. 4, when it discussed ways to improve markets for Idaho agricultural products in the Pacific.

Asians encountering Black hostility

by Hiroshi Uyehara

PHILADELPHIA — Four hearings were conducted by the Philadelphia Police Relations Office from Oct. 27 to Nov. 5 to investigate incidents of violence against Asian refugees and immigrants. The hearings were a result of Councilwoman Joan Spec's request that the city council's inaction over the increase in violent attacks against Asians in West Philadelphia and the Logan section of the city. Mayor Wilson Goode's response was to tour the troubled West Powelton area and declare that the attacks on Asians were not "racist." Goode, who was absent from the meeting, said he was against this background which Reiko Gaspar testified for JACL and recounted her personal experiences of racism at the last night hearing. After her testimony she was asked about racial slurs and she responded in a loud clear voice that she had been taunted, "Chink, Chink, Gook! Can you see through those slurs?" as she walked through the halls of the University City High School. As a public school teacher for many years who had worked with Black students, she has encountered similar hostility and sensed increasing racism. There was no doubt in her testimony that the slurs were racially motivated.

During the past year a Vietnamese student was beaten and his neck broken and, recently, a Hmong visiting University City High School was savagely beaten with both legs broken and surgical repair of both legs needed. The Hmong did not report attacks, robberies, extortion, and even rape to the police because of fear of retaliation. The police say that they have not received any such reports. The Hmong response is to gather their extended families and groups. "Americans of Chinese ancestry should not have to demand that the President condemn this attack, or that the Justice Dept. will vigorously prosecute this case, or that the State Dept. will press for full cooperation from the Taiwanese government. The President should demand that the Taiwanese government return the two suspects in Mr. Liu's killing immediately, or, if not as U.S. citizens that Taiwan will not become a central government in the case," the American of Chinese ancestry said.

Critical of KMT

Liu, who immigrated to the U.S. from Taiwan 17 years ago, was noted to readers of the Chinese language press in the U.S. and Hong Kong for his articles and books criticizing Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and President Chiang Ching-kuo. After he was gunned down at his Daly City home Oct. 15, his widow and others in the Chinese American community charged that the killing had been ordered by the Taiwan government. The controversy over Liu's death is similar to that which surrounded the case of Chen Wen-chin in 1982. Chen, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, was found dead on a Taipei college campus after being interrogated by security police. Government officials declared that Chen, a critic of the Kuomintang, had committed suicide, but Chen's widow said she believed he had been murdered.

Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, was found dead on a Taipei college campus after being investigated by security police. Government officials declared that Mr. Liu, who immigrated to the U.S. from Taiwan 17 years ago, was noted to readers of the Chinese language press in the U.S. and Hong Kong for his articles and books criticizing Taiwan's ruling Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and President Chiang Ching-kuo. After he was gunned down at his Daly City home Oct. 15, his widow and others in the Chinese American community charged that the killing had been ordered by the Taiwan government. The controversy over Liu's death is similar to that which surrounded the case of Chen Wen-chin in 1982. Chen, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, was found dead on a Taipei college campus after being investigated by security police. Government officials declared that Chen, a critic of the Kuomintang, had committed suicide, but Chen's widow said she believed he had been murdered.

When then-Chi-chi, Wu Tung and Tung Kwei-sen, all reputed members of the Taiwan-based Bamboo gang, were identified by the FBI as suspects in the Liu case, they were deported to Taiwan. The controversy over Liu's death is similar to that which surrounded the case of Chen Wen-chin in 1982. Chen, a professor at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, was found dead on a Taipei college campus after being investigated by security police. Government officials declared that Chen, a critic of the Kuomintang, had committed suicide, but Chen's widow said she believed he had been murdered.

When then-Chi-chi, Wu Tung and Tung Kwei-sen, all reputed members of the Taiwan-based Bamboo gang, were identified by the FBI as suspects in the Liu case, they were deported to Taiwan.
Arizona to put on 3-month Japanese exposition

PHOENIX—"Behind the Mask: A Cultural Exposition of Japan," a 3-month exposition designed to provide a well-integrated approach to understanding Japan, gets underway on Feb. 2 and 3 with "Matsuri." The Matsuri, offering exhibits, performances, and items for sale at Heritage Square and the Lath House, is open to the public between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. each day. Scattered around the square will be exhibits of bonsai trees, koi, ikebana, dolls, origami, calligraphy, and Japanese swords. Foundation to train Asian/Pacific leaders

SAN FRANCISCO—The Coro Foundation is now accepting applications for a public affairs training course for leaders in the East Bay Asian/Pacific community. The program begins March 2 and ends April 19. Application deadline is Monday, Feb. 4.

The program is designed to give Asian/Pacific community leaders an intensive, up-close introduction to public affairs decision-making in the Bay Area. It emphasizes hands-on training and the development of a broad understanding of how a city functions and how individuals and institutions interact to shape the public agenda.

The program includes sessions on seven Tuesday evenings, three Friday afternoons, and the Saturdays. It is open to 12 individuals of Asian/Pacific background. Applications must be received by the Coro Foundation, 1570 Mission St., San Francisco 94103, or call (415) 863-6900.

Los Angeles--The Japan America Theatre opened its 1985-86 winter season on Jan. 30 with "Samurai-Nori," the virtuosic dance-drammers from Korea. On Feb. 1 and Feb. 4, Kodo, the breath-taking taiko drummers from Sado Island, Japan, are back by popular demand after playing to sold-out audiences during the Olympic Arts Festival. Once again, they bring their 900-pound n-douko drum.

For dance enthusiasts, Satoru Shimazaki presents a solo tribute to Michio Ito, one of the true pion neers of American modern dance who taught such dance luminaries as Martha Graham and Lester Horton. In his Los Angeles debut on Feb. 16, award-winning cho... Continued on Page 4

LA CAFE

THERE ARE TIMES
WHEN IT MEANS EVERYTHING

So near when care means so very much.
Rose Hills offers the convenience of every
desired service, including a flower shop and
the caring guidance of an understanding
counselor... all in a single visit.
Dignity, understanding, consideration and
care... A Rose Hills tradition for more than a
quarter of a century. We think that's important.

So much more... costs no more

ROSE HILLS
MORTUARY
at Rose Hills Memorial Park
3000 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, California
(213) 695-0921 or (714) 739-0601

WWo to try for city seat

LOS ANGELES—Mike Woo formally announced his candidacy for the Los Angeles City Council Jan. 14 at his campaign headquarters. The council race for the 13th District will be a rematch with Councilwoman Peggy Stevenson, who defeated Woo by two percentage points in a primary held four years ago.

Woo, 33, is a senior consultant to State Senator David Roberti and a member of various community organizations, including Leadership Education for Asian Pacific (LEAP), Pacific Asian American Roundtable, and the Asian Pacific Caucus of the Democratic Party. If elected, he will be L.A.'s first Asian American city councilman.

The 13th District includes Echo Park, Hollywood, Los Feliz, and Silver Lake. Woo, whose parents in... Continued on Page 4

Community Affairs

OAKLAND, Calif.—To inaugurate its gallery space, the Ohana restaurant and cultural center features works of artists from the Keary Street Work shop of San Francisco. The exhibit is open every day that Ohana is open: lunch hours every day and through the evening hours Tuesday through Sunday. Information: 660-1688.

STANFORD, Calif.—Asian Pacific Student Union holds its annual conference on Saturday, March 2. Dr. Allan Sond, president of Asian Pacific American Advocates of California, and Mabel Teng, co-chair of the Chinese Progressive Assn., will give keynote addresses. Five workshops focus on politics, job prospects, art and identity, international affairs, and... Continued on Page 4

Could you live on
$15,000 a day?

If you're planning to retire on your social security, you may find your golden years rather thinly plated. Today, the average person's benefits are $15,660 a year. At California First Bank, we think you deserve more. That's why we offer a choice of Individual Retirement Accounts that amply provide for your future. You also save money now, since your deposits are tax deductible.

The next time you're near one of our 33 branches, stop by. We'll be happy to find an IRA that's exactly right for you. After all, $15,660 a year doesn't amount to much security.

CALIFORNIA FIRST BANK
The Right-Size Bank

Mike Woo elude the redevelopment of Hollywood and the preservation of Griffith Park, said that incumbent Stevenson "has lost touch with the people--and it's too close to special interests."
Jidai-geki Terebi

EAST WIND

Bill Marutani

WE'VE WRITTEN BEFORE how we make a bee-line for Japanese movie houses whenever we're in town. This past week, for example, the manager of the APA Theater in Los Angeles was offering an excellent screening of a 1937 silent film called "Kurosawa's Last Act." The only trouble was that the film was double billed with a live performance by an acrobatic troupe. We decided not to attend, but it got us thinking about the contrast between the two types of entertainment.

The film was a remarkable example of the type of cinema that has long been popular in Japan. It was a silent film, with actors using exaggerated gestures and vocalizations to convey their emotions. The acrobatic troupe, on the other hand, was performing a traditional Japanese form of entertainment called "kabuki," which is known for its elaborate costumes and dramatic movements.

The contrast between these two types of entertainment illustrates the diversity of Japanese culture. While Western cinema often emphasizes the use of dialogue and narrative, Japanese film can be more experimental and visually striking. And while kabuki is a traditional form of entertainment, it is also constantly evolving and adapting to new influences.

As we continue to explore Japanese culture, we will continue to seek out opportunities to experience both the traditional and the modern. Whether it's watching a silent film or attending a kabuki performance, we find that Japanese entertainment can be both intriguing and entertaining. So if you're ever in Los Angeles, be sure to check out the APA Theater and see a film or performance that you won't soon forget.
Back in the Thirties, when Jimmie Sakamoto was publishing the weekly Japanese newspaper, something occurred in Seattle, the word “Nisei” was a nono. Sakamoto reasoned that he was running an English-language paper and “Nisei” had no place in it since it was a foreign word. At that time the way we who worked on the Courier interpreted his rule. In the Courier’s stories “Nisei” were identified as “second generation” and “issei” was averaged out but the writers could live with it. But “second generation” was even more inelegant. It simply wouldn’t fit. So in many instances “Nisei” were identified in headlines as “youths.” That was accurate, all right, since “Nisei” in those times certainly were young. But it was a stilted use of the word.

One autumn day the lord of Matsuyama, the honorific extension of Matsuyama or “Matsuyama no sabo,” was out hunting in the suburbs of (Edo). After many miles of unconfined galloping and cantering in the wide-open country he was beginning to feel hungry when, as he passed a farmhouse, he smelled a most tantalizing odor. On a sudden impulse he entered the yard.

Behind the house by the kitchen door, he saw a farmhouse, he smelled a most tantalizing odor. On a sudden impulse he entered the yard.

The cook was a quondam samma, one of the lowest fishes, deemed totally unsuitable to serve to such an exalted personage as his lordship. As he had never handled it, he did not know what to do. So he proceeded in his usual hodgepodge manner. First he steamed the samma to remove the oil; then he had his helper pull out all the fine bones, one by one, with tweezers; then he marinated and broiled it.

Lord Kukura was sadly disappointed. The samma was even flatter than the other fishes to which he was daily accustomed.

At the next palace audience, Lord Kukura told Lord Matsuyama how disappointed he was with the samma. Lord Matsuyama asked: “Where did your cook get the samma?” “At the Uogashi,” of course,” answered Lord Kukura. “Ah, so,” smiled Lord Matsuyama, smugly. “No wonder samma has to be from Meguro. That’s the only place you can get real samma!”

Above is a barebone synopsis of the classic rōyake, “Tonosama no samma.” Its interesting to see how much it changed with the most unbearably tantalizing smell in the world. I can understand why Lord Matsuyama was as pleased as he was because of the cheapness. But it is probably one of the most delicate fishes of Japan’s coastal seas.

The mention of samma brings to mind another taste, mackerel. A national fish, its prime is early autumn. Traditionally it has been held in low esteem because of its price and cheapness. But it is probably one of the most delicate fishes of Japan’s coastal seas.

By Jin Konomi

One autumn day the lord of Matsuyama, the honorific extension of Matsuyama or “Matsuyama no sabo,” was out hunting in the suburbs of (Edo). After many miles of unconfined galloping and cantering in the wide-open country he was beginning to feel hungry when, as he passed a farmhouse, he smelled a most tantalizing odor. On a sudden impulse he entered the yard.

Behind the house by the kitchen door, he saw a farmhouse, he smelled a most tantalizing odor. On a sudden impulse he entered the yard.

The cook was a quondam samma, one of the lowest fishes, deemed totally unsuitable to serve to such an exalted personage as his lordship. As he had never handled it, he did not know what to do. So he proceeded in his usual hodgepodge manner. First he steamed the samma to remove the oil; then he had his helper pull out all the fine bones, one by one, with tweezers; then he marinated and broiled it.

Lord Kukura was sadly disappointed. The samma was even flatter than the other fishes to which he was daily accustomed.

At the next palace audience, Lord Kukura told Lord Matsuyama how disappointed he was with the samma. Lord Matsuyama asked: “Where did your cook get the samma?” “At the Uogashi,” of course,” answered Lord Kukura. “Ah, so,” smiled Lord Matsuyama, smugly. “No wonder samma has to be from Meguro. That’s the only place you can get real samma!”

The mention of samma brings to mind another taste, mackerel. A national fish, its prime is early autumn. Traditionally it has been held in low esteem because of its price and cheapness. But it is probably one of the most delicate fishes of Japan’s coastal seas.

Dr. Arthur S. Fleming was a most conscientious member of the U.S. Commission on Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians (WRA). He served as Secretary of HEW, president of several universities and colleges, Commissioner on Aging, Chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, and has held a number of other positions of power and influence at high levels. He is a longtime, experienced practitioner in government circles. In a word, he is a “pro.”

Now, though he is age 76, he is a vigorous, dynamic person—still going strong! He actively chairs several national and local committees on civil rights. He is keenly concerned about redress. He believes that a mass movement of citizens is needed to get good Congress to take any action on redress. Unless members of Congress are convinced that most Americans feel strongly that such aberrations as forced removal and detention of individuals without any due process of law are an end in themselves—will we be a long, long time (maybe never) in achieving redress.

Dr. Fleming points out that the miniscule Nipkei population in the United States cannot accomplish redress by themselves. Our numbers and our direct influence is too small. We must move other individuals and groups to make redress their cause, too, because it could adversely affect the future for all of us.

Interest in issues of evacuation, relocation and internment will not last forever. As a result of lobbying, hearings and recommendations in 1980 got nationwide coverage. Last summer, subcommittee hearings attract some momentary attention—and a lot of opposition. We must keep the issues alive by networking and by building coalitions with non-Nikkei groups across the country.

Personal contacts and individual involvement with other groups are essential. No one will help us, unless we ourselves are willing to participate in the activities and causes of other groups. Nikkei must concern themselves with local community, state, regional, national and international issues, too. As we contribute to other causes, with our sincere efforts, we can expect others to contribute and support our redress cause. Each of us are members of other groups. Through our participation in other organizations, we have opportunities to synergize such groups to support our cause. For example, Dr. de Cristoforo of Salinas persuaded the local teachers group to pass a resolution supporting redress. Ultimately, the national organization of teachers endorsed redress. Further, Leslie K. Furukawa and other Asian attorneys in the Los Angeles area proposed that the State Bar of California support redress—and by dint of a great deal of effort and effective lobbying—persuaded the State Bar of California to endorse it. Similarly, in Seattle, Cherry Kinoshita and others persuaded Mayor Charles Royer to push through a resolution at the National League of Cities conference recently held in Indianapolis. We need to multiply these examples a thousand-fold.

Nationally, a prestigious citizens’ coalition for redress, Americans for Personal Justice, was initiated in Washington, D.C., a couple of years ago. It needs to be activated, so that it is nationwide in scope. Individual members of the coalition need to be motivated to speak out on behalf of redress across the country.

You can help (1) by participating in local organizations, and pushing for expressed support of redress, and (2) by suggesting names, addresses and telephone numbers of influential individuals well-placed at regional levels who might participate in a national citizens coalition for redress. Your personal knowledge and your contacts with individuals and organizations are keys to a successful drive.
Takasugi Responds Judiciously

CITY OF COMMERCE, Ca.—U.S. District Court Judge Robert Takasugi fielded questions from the audience to highlight the 65th East Los Angeles Chili Dinner Council dinner Jan. 12 at Steven's Steak House.

Rather than deliver a prepared address, the one-time National JACL legal counsel responded to questions regarding the recent DeLoeran case, his personal experiences with the polygraph (lie detector), civil rights cases in his eight years on the federal bench, and upcoming cases before him, especially the "M Club." Douglas K. Masuda, Esq., was re-elected to his seventh consecutive term as president—a chapter record which he said was possible only because of the excellent and cooperative board around him:

Officers: Dean Aihara, vp; Milton Noji, vp; Angela Kato, vp; Yuri Shimamoto, sec; Deena Tokuda, sec; Harry Morita, Sr. Deena Tokuda, sec; Noji, vp; Yuri Shimamoto, sec.

Takasugi's 1969. A special treat to close the dance segment of the series is the week-long residency of post-modern choreographer Kei Takeda and his 11-member company Moving Earth. As one of today's most provocative and innovative artists, Kei and her company will present the U.S. premiere of "Light 20", her latest piece in a continuing "Light" series which began in 1969. The two performances on May 24 and 25, along with workshops in the community, will end her month-long tour of Japan and the United States.

The last in the series is the Los Angeles premiere of a new work by the legendary Indian sitarist Ravi Shankar. With an all-star ensemble of fine musicians from home and abroad, this program on June 7 and 8 treats audiences to his latest work which fuses traditional Indian themes with Japanese instrumentation on koto, shakuhachi, shusisen, and taiko.

All performances begin at 8 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at 244 So. San Pedro Street in Little Tokyo, where sales are cash and charge-line sales: 680-3700.

HARASSMENT

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

his job at a Grand Ledge gas station and is thinking of moving.

Local Asian American groups which had been involved in the Vincent Chin case began to take action immediately after the attack was reported in Michigan newspapers. Members of Assn. of Chinese Americans (ACA) contacted the Tien family. American Citizens for Justice (ACJ) notified the FBI and the U.S. Dept. of Justice: a preliminary FBI investigation is under way. Asian Americans living near the town are mobilizing to attend the court proceedings.

Asian American leaders from different parts of the state met with Tien, his family, and local officials Jan. 3 to try to deal with the situation. In attendance were ACA president Frank Chen; Andy Wong, a national officer with Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA); ACJ secretary Roland Hwang; and Dan Dixon of Asian Pacific American Council. They learned that the Tien family had been subjected to several prior incidents of harassment and violence. The group also spoke with a state civil rights officer, Al Stine, who was investigating on behalf of the state.

Community Reaction

Grand Ledge church leaders have been meeting to see how the racial agitation can be countered, and some business men have offered Tien other employment.

In spite of the concern voiced by Asian Americans and others throughout Michigan, Grand Ledge officials downplayed the incident. Mayor Lou Gentry and City Manager Ron Lee, who is of Chinese descent, stated that this was an isolated incident rather than a reflection of possible racial tensions in the area. The Eaton County prosecutor handling the case against the four men indicated that they would not try to bring out the racial circumstances surrounding the crime.

Local Asian American see similarities between the attack on Tien and the 1982 killing of Vincent Chin by two whites who apparently had hostile attitudes toward Asians.

Asian American organizations have vowed to do whatever is necessary to assist Tien and provide moral support. "Everybody responded right away," said Chen. "I think we all recognized that we want to prevent another Vincent Chin case from happening. Right now, we're giving the wheels of justice a chance to do the right thing. But we also let them know we are concerned."
Reflections on a Former Home

An article describing the moving of the Seattle Japanese Evangelical Church and its dedication at the Meiji-mura Museum run in the PC Nov. 9

by the Rev. Seitchi Michael Yasutake EVANSTON, Ill.—Our family home for 12 years in Seattle, Washington, was dedicated as a museum in Meiji-mura (Meiji village) near Nagoya, Japan, on Oct. 25, 1984. This move, which all four Yasutake children grew up was taken apart board by board and reconstructed beside over 50 other Meiji-era structures at the 50-acre site.

The house was on top of Beacon Hill in Seattle (312 Massachusetts St.) and it was relocated in Meiji-mura, Japan, over looking the large expanse of beautiful Lake Iruka.

Present at the dedication ceremonies were my mother, Hide Yasutake, my two brothers, Tosio and Joseph, and myself. Because of commitments at home, my sister, Mitate May Yamada (in Orange County, Calif.), was unable to attend.

The house was dedicated as the Japanese Evangelical Church. The building had been used as a church since 1949 (when our family sold the house) and was donated to Meiji-mura by its owner, Mrs. Kimiko Mushro, who expressed her confidence in making this contribution during the dedication ceremonies.

Some 120 people attended the dedication, and reporters requested several messages. President Ronald Reagan wrote that our former house “provides both an opportunity to recognize the strong ties between the United States and Japan and the enormous cause made to America by the Issei and their descendants.”

Congratulatory Messages

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe wrote of the contribution made by the Japanese immigrants in Seattle to the social and cultural relations between Japan and the United States. Congratulatory letters letters included those from Nikkei-con-
gressmen Robert T. Matsui and Norman Y. Mineta, and senators Daniel K. Inouye and Spark Matsunaga.

Matsui referred to the building as “a valuable remembrance of many threads which entwine the Japanese and American cultures and histories.” Matsunaga, paying tribute to our father, said the house was for many years the home of Jack Kaichiyo Yasutake, a highly respected leader in Seattle’s Japanese-American community.

After the ceremonies, we toured the building with its four bedrooms and a pattern upstairs, a large, paneled dining room combination (used as the worship sanctuary by the Issie church congregation), large kitchen and sitting rooms, and a large entrance hallway by the front door. The full basement is to include the furry, which was imported to Seattle from Japan and was now brought back with the house! The entrance was almost as well it when we were “evacuees” on April 1942.

As the touring party entered the front entranceway, my mother reconnected with Chubu Nippon TV News how two FBI agents made their way to the entrance hallway to arrest my father on Dec. 7, 1941.

In response to a question by the TV in- terviewer as to what was uppermost in my mind, I recalled feeling at the end of the war, that the devastation had finally ended, that the question would we now end the war no longer seemed relevant.

It was difficult not to be moved by those vivid memories of wartime fear and anxiety in that very house, which was located on the land with which the U.S. had been at war. During this brutal war, all these memories flooded our minds as family members talked about what we brought back with us.

There are two other overseas structures relocated in Meiji-mura. One is the former Japanese Congregational Church from Hiro, Hahai, and the other is the formation of Yasuo Kubota in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

In a separate building, there was a whole floor of displays of photographs, family journals, and books, including our sister’s Camp Notes and Other Poems. Other items of interest depicting the life of pioneers in the homes, temples, churches, Ken- jinkai gatherings, and in camps—were on display.

To our surprise, we saw that a group picture of Issei men in a Missoula Montana “internment camp” included our father, who had been confined there at one time.

Meiji-mura Officials

The Yasutake family along with Mrs. Motoda was honored with plaques before and after the ceremonies, in particular by Dr. Masaru Sekino, director of Meiji-mura; Suneiichi, director of the Tokyo office; Dr. Juro Kikuchi, architect and historian; and Masatoshi Nishio, the architect who supervised the transportation and reconstruction of the house at Meiji-mura.

JACL was represented by Ken Nakano, Booking engineer and residence of Kirkland, Wash., who, as a bilingual JACLer and chair of its international relations committee, worked out the final details of the moving of the house to Meiji-mura.

Accompanying Poem

One of the poems written by our sister Misaye in Camp Notes and Other Poems vividly brings back to mind this former Beacon Hill house as our hilltop home in Seattle overlooking the valley.

This poem, “Bedtime Story,” is striking in its contrast of perceptions of society by the Issei father and his Nisei daughter.

For the Issei father, this beautiful Japanese legend expresses his gratitude for the little joys in the midst of the hard, cold world of Caucasian society in which the Issei are regarded as aliens. For the little Nisei girl, the perception of society is more-success-oriented and the story has no point. Thus, her quizzical question: “Is that the end?”

The poem, a concetion, was composed in the house which now sits atop a hill overlooking Lake Iruka in Meiji-mura.

A Bedtime Story

Once upon a time... an old Japanese legend goes as follow...

Papa said, get me a bed for the night.
Those humble eyes would never have seen this magnificent sight.

Papa paused, I wasted.
In the comfort of our hilltop home in Seattle
Our sweet girl up the valley
She shooed
"That's the end!"

Copyright 1984 by Misaye Yamada

Books from Kodansha Publications

By special arrangement with Kodansha International USA, the Pacific Citizen offers popular titles from Japan. Sales through this medium are for display only. No sales on display.
HEARINGS
Continued from Page 2
and flee from violence.
Juliana Mark-Le of Chinese
Resource Center Inc., said that
Asians' experience in reporting
violence or extortion to public
agencies including the police
is that they are not taken seriously.
Asians do not report
Tsan Law, representing the
American Asian Council, stated
that in addition to historical anti-
Asian feelings, one of the causes
of violence against Asians was the
anti-Asian-import campaign car-
ried on by the auto and steel in-
dustries and some unions in favor
of protectionist policies. Their
campaigns have led to an envi-
ronment where attacks on Asians
are accepted and condoned.

Chapter Pulse

Diablo Valley
WALNUT CREEK, Calif.—John
Tatoshii is featured speaker at the
chapter's installation dinner,
Sunday, Jan. 27, at King Tsin Res-
taurant, 2208 Oak Grove Rd. Spe-
cial guests are Rep. George Mill-
er and Supervisor Nancy Fahden.
Tickets are $14. Reservations (as
soon as possible) for Masayu Naka-
mura, 120 Brookside Rd., Orinda,
CA 94563, (415) 254-4039.

STOCKTON—Superior Court
Judge Bill Dozier speaks at the
chapter's installation dinner, Sat-
urday, Jan. 26, from 6 p.m. at the
Sampan Restaurant. Reserva-
tions: Ruby Dobana, 209-507-
1801, 951-7236.

Edwin Kawahara, pres; Allen Kato,
1st vp/addr; Sam Ishihara, 2d vp/acti-
vities; Nelson Nagai, 2d vp/fm; Grace
Nagata, sec; Amy Matsumoto,
cor see; Mary Saiki, treas; George
Baba, redeve/vets/off; Tetsuya
Kato, alt. del.

Bd: Mitzie Baba, soc; James Tana-
ka, golf; Tad Akaba, Art Nakasuma;
Calvin Matsumoto, golf; John Yama-
guchi; Yutaka Watanabe, 100 Club;
Bill Shima, Sam Iaya, schol; Ted Saiki;
Frank Kitagawa; George Ma-
tsumoto, ins; Mary Kusama, hist;
Hito Nishi; Mabel Okubo, cul her;
Debra Harada, Toyo Ijzun, Tom
Rushing; Richard Yoshikawa; Dick
Fujii; Ruby Dobana, memb.

Fujii; Ruby Dobana, memb.
Add 1 emitte: Gladys Murakami,
memb; Nancy Baba,对着; Tetsu To-
noda, aging & ret; Tetsuo Kato, Jack
Kitagawa, vets.

San Francisco
SAN FRANCISCO—The board of
governors will be installed at a
dinner-dance on Feb. 8, at the
Holiday Inn at Fisherman's
Wharf. No-host cocktails begin at
6:30 p.m., with dinner at 7 p.m.
The evening features the an-
ouncement of the 1985 schol-
arship award of $1,000. Bobby 'G'
and his mobile disco will play
music from the late '50s to today
(people may also bring records).
Tickets are $23. Reservations by
Feb. 1: JACL-San Francisco
Chapter, P.O. Box 2345, San
Francisco, CA 94122. Dance only
from 8:30 p.m.; tickets, $5. Infor-
mation: Greg Marutani, 621-5911
day, or 641-1367.

St. Louis
ST. LOUIS—Min Yasui, chair of
the JACL Legislative Education
Committee, speaks at the annual
inaugural dinner, Saturday, Jan.
26, at House of Human, 3730 S.
Lindbergh, 7-4339; George Saka-
guchi, 842-3138.

Ed Tsugita, pres; Rose Womack,
vp; Riki Kikumaro, treas; Diane Ni-
shi, sec; Joe Tanaka, redeve; Kimi
Durham, Cathy Hironaka, memb.
Sue Yakushiji, sunshine. Bd: Robert
Uchiyama, Shawn Timmer, Irene
Hasegawa-Chastain, John Hayashi,
Minoru Kimizuki.

Redress supporters honored at Yasui fete

GARDENA, Ca.—Eighty mem-
bers of the Redress Committee of
Pacific Southwest District JACL
and their friends joined Min Yasui
at a dinner at Gung Hay Restau-
 rant on Jan. 13.

Those honored for their notable
contributions to JACL's redress
campaign were Mabel Ota, Don
and Betty Yamaoka, and Khan
Komi.

Yasui, who is chair of the Legis-
lative Education Committee
(LEC), spoke about the current
status of the new redress bills in
the 99th Congress—HR 442 in
the House and S 100 in the Senate
—and the need for intensified lobby-
ing, especially in California.

He and PSW governor Harry
Kajihara briefed members about
the nature and role of the LEC,
which is about to become active
as the lobbying arm of JACL.

—Reprinted from Philadelphia
Chapter Newsletter

A Career For
Men and Women In
Law Enforcement

AGE: 20-31
SALARY: $2082 - $2487 PER MONTH

The California Highway Patrol is offering a career opportunity for men and women as State Traffic Officers. If you're between 20 and 31 years of age and have at least a high school diploma or the equivalent, you'll
find what we have to offer very rewarding. For example:

• A starting salary of $2,082 per month during the 21-week Academy training period.

• A uniform allowance of $350 per year.

• Two weeks vacation per year with increases to four weeks.

• Health and life insurance, dental coverage and an outstanding retirement plan.

• And a thorough legal background training that's hard to find outside of law school.

If you’re athletic, like working outdoors, and want a career with advancement opportunities, there's a lot
to like about the California Highway Patrol. Just fill out the coupon below. Or contact your nearest CHP
office. Men and women are encouraged to apply.
South Africa’s ‘Crime Against Humanity’

Stan Shikuma, with several other Asian Americans, was arrested Jan. 9 by U.S. officials in Seattle, Washington, for investigations against apartheid in front of the South African consulate in Seattle.

National attention has focused recently on South Africa and its system of racial segregation known as apartheid. Although apartheid has existed officially since 1948, and unofficially much earlier, many Americans are still ignorant of the nature of the social and political system that the United Nations has branded “a crime against humanity.”

The Republic of South Africa, more properly called Azania by the indigenous people, occupies the southern tip of the African continent. It encompasses a territory larger than the combined areas of Washington, Oregon, California and Nevada. It also maintains illegal control over Namibia (South-West Africa), a former UN trust territory with an area roughly twice the size of California.

Azania is a resource rich nation, with vast tracts of fertile farmland and wealth of diamonds, gold, uranium and other strategic minerals. It sits astride the Cape of Good Hope and the major shipping lanes connecting the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Furthermore, due to the economic development under colonial rule, many Azanians have the hub of southern African region of Namibia, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The population totals about 31 million: 22 million Blacks, 5 million whites, 2.5 million “coloreds” (mixed-race) and 1 million Asian Indians. Apartheid refers to the system set up to ensure that all political and economic power rests firmly, solely, and perpetually in the hands of the white minority.

The white population, either English-speaking or Afrikaner, are descendants of Dutch, German and British settlers who colonized Azania starting from the late 17th century. Since the creation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, they have steadily and methodically put together a system of government and a way of life totally dependent on cheap non-white labor.

In the early 1900s, laws were passed that effectively drove Blacks off the land and into the mines, factories and fields of the growing white South African economy. In 1948, these earlier laws were enlarged and codified into a constitutional system of mandated inequality between whites and non-whites known as apartheid.

Under apartheid, Blacks cannot own land or travel freely. At all times, they must carry passbooks with them that stipulate where they work, where they live and where they are allowed to be. Any white can demand their passbook at any time, and if they refuse to produce it, do not have it, or are in an unauthorized area, they may be jailed. Over 1,000 people are arrested under the Pass Laws each and every day.

Another aspect of apartheid is the government policy of establishing Black “homelands” called Bantustans. Thirteen percent of the most barren land in Azania is reserved for over 80 percent of the population. There are no cities or industry in the Bantustans. Blacks must have special permits to white areas of the country to find work.

Black families are often not allowed to follow their men as they seek work, so the Bantustans are largely populated by women, children and elderly.

Outside the “homelands,” Blacks are forced to live in townships which are little more than sprawling urban ghettos. The townships are kept well away from white residential, industrial and downtown shopping areas, so Blacks must commute in and out from work every day. “Coloreds” and Asians also have their own designated areas in which to live. No mixing of races is allowed.

Under apartheid, education and health care for Blacks are virtually ignored. Half of all Black children in Azania die before the age of five due to a simple lack of food, sanitation and medical services.

Black children must pay to attend school in crowded, often rundown classrooms, while white children attend free, universal and modern schools. Whites in South Africa have one of the highest standards of living in the world, maintained at the expense of the misery and exploitation of the vast majority of the population.

Blacks have a long history of struggle against this oppression, and many Black organizations have developed over the years. Many Asians, “Coloreds” and whites have also joined in opposition to the established order.

Connections

South Africa’s apartheid policies seem oppressively familiar to those who know the history of Japanese Americans: Individuals of the “wrong” race have been “relocated” and confined to crowded, sometimes desolate areas, they cannot become voting citizens of their own country; and they cannot marry whites, among other restrictions.

Many Japanese Americans cite other reasons for taking on a responsibility to help end apartheid:

—As Americans, whose pension funds, stock portfolios and savings accounts may be invested in companies doing business in South Africa, Asian Americans are supporting the South African economy, even if indirectly.

—As Japanese Americans work for a redressing of the WW2 indemnity and as they have obtained the support of civil rights groups across the country, so must Japanese Americans work for the human rights of others, both at home and abroad, especially when the U.S. government is involved.

Sen. Ted Kennedy has indicated that he will introduce legislation to address U.S. policy in South Africa. Letters may be sent to U.S. senators and representatives on this issue immediately, however.

LIU

Continued from Page 2

had already left the country. Chen and Wu were picked up by authorities after their arrival in Taiwan but have not been extradited to the U.S. Because, Taiwan officials said, the U.S. and Taiwan do not have an extradition treaty. Tung is still at large.

The case developed into a major political scandal when Chen Chi-li, the only confessed to the murder but also implicated government officials. Among those being questioned is Col. Chen Hu-men, a military intelligence bureau director of the Defense Ministry, who reportedly met with Chen Chi-li before the latter went to the U.S. and after his return. Col. Chen’s superior, Military Intelligence bureau director Vice Adm. Wang Hsia-ling, was relieved of his duties and questioned by authorities.

On Jan. 16, President Chiang ordered an investigation into Chen Chi-li’s connections with government officials. Victor Chang, a government spokesman, said that “whatever is involved, whatever their rank, they will be brought to justice.” Jerome Garchik, attorney for the Committee to Obtain Justice for Henry Liu, is among those expressing doubt that Taiwan will identify the mastermind of the plot if it is a high government officer. “We still don’t know how high this thing goes,” he said.

State Dept. spokesman Alan Romberg said that the involvement of government officials in the killing is “a very serious matter” but added that “our general position on this is that this is a matter that’s under investigation and law enforcement authorities are the ones who are dealing with it.”

Rep. Mineta charged the Reagan administration with being “selective about condemning acts of terrorism.” The administrator, he said, “has seen fit to speak out on the kidnapping of Americans in Lebanon, hijackings in Kuwait and the killing of a Polish priest by Polish security forces, but not in the Liu murder.”

FBI agents and Bay Area police are searching for a tape allegedly made by Chen Chi-li before his arrest as “insurance” in case government officials tried to place the blame solely on him. Wen Wei Bao, a Hong Kong newspaper, said on Jan. 9 that it had learned from a Bamboogang member that part of the tape reveals the reason for the killing—to warn overseas Chinese not to be disloyal to the Kuomintang or the Chiang family. U.S. officials have not confirmed the existence of the tape, however.

U.S. law enforcement officers also plan to visit Taiwan to question the two suspects.

Congressional hearings could affect U.S. arms shipments to Taiwan, which totaled $780 million last year. Despite its normalization of ties with the Beijing government in 1979, the U.S. has continued to supply Taiwan with weapons.
APARTHEID

Continued from previous page

fortunately, government suppression has increased, with leaders killed, imprisoned or "banned," a particularly vicious form of imprisonment. Many have been forced underground or into exile.

Two of the oldest Black liberation groups are the African National Congress (ANC), founded in 1912, and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC), founded in 1969. These two organizations are among the leaders in the armed struggle developing there now.

Recently, apartheid in South Africa has reemerged into the international limelight. The white minority government, under continued international pressure to repudiate the policies of apartheid, enacted a new constitution giving nominal parliamentary representation to Asians and "Coloreds." Hundreds of thousands of Blacks demonstrated in protest against the constitution, with many arrested, around other political demands. More than 50 protesters were killed by South African soldiers sent into the townships to quell the protests, and dozens of Black leaders were detained without charge.

Asians and "Coloreds" called for a boycott of elections for what they labeled sham reforms. The boycott was about 90 percent successful. At the same time, Bishop Desmond Tutu, an outspoken critic of the apartheid regime, was named the recipient of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

In response to these dramatic developments, major Black leaders in the U.S. launched the Free South Africa Movement with a sit-in at the South African embassy in Washington, D.C. Over the past month, nearly 200 people have been arrested nationwide in protests opposing both apartheid in South Africa and racism在这里.
FREMONT—Continued from Page 4

women and the old. Hardly any women enjoy lifetime employment and only one-third of the work force does.

Kuniko Takano, a Japanese commentator, writing in the magazine Shinko No Eiga mondo, says that the three pillars of security for the average Japanese—lifetime employment, seniority-based pay, and a stable middle class—are crumbling.

Lack of lifetime employment and the seniority-based pay system, once considered the keystone of the Diet with much opposition from both management and labor. As one writer put it, the law [128] may very well destroy the "basis of the stability of Japanese society and the source of power of Japanese corporations."

Additional Pressures

In addition, the average age of Japan's manufacturing plants and equipment almost doubled for the first time since WW2 to be older than that of the U.S. Also, Japan is facing stiff competition from Korea and Taiwan for its share of the U.S. import market. (GM has signed a $477 million agreement to co-produce "C" cars with Daewoo Corp. in Korea; Chrysler and Ford are investigating Korea and Taiwan as possible partners.)

With all of these pressures building on the Japanese economy, the NUMMI plant will be an important testing ground for Japanese management and industrial policy. How that system adapts to American workers, how it adapts to American government regulations, and how it is adopted by other corporations could determine how it plays its role in Japan. Perhaps the most important question is, will U.S. workers once again "surrender" to the Japanese in the interests of short-term profits, or will we invest to develop its own design and production workforce capable of meeting the Japanese challenge.

Equal Opportunity for Women

Another factor which threatens to shake the social harmony is the changing attitudes of women. In 1983, for the first time in twenty years, working women com­ bered houses. Twenty percent of female workers work part time, at about $2.30 per hour. There is no protection or compensation; they can be fired on short notice; they receive no employee insurance, bonuses, or holiday pay. They are paid approximately 78% of what full-time female workers are paid, which, in turn, is about one-half what male workers are paid.

In 1980, Japan signed a United Nations pledge to eliminate dis­ crimination against women during "U.N. Day for Women: Equality, Development, and Peace." This year, the eighth year of that Decade, the Equal Opportunity Bill (ESB) is being discussed in the Diet with much opp­ osition from both management and labor. As one writer put it, the law [128] may very well destroy the "basis of the stability of Japanese society and the source of power of Japanese corporations."

American Travel Holiday

1985 Tour Schedule

Senior Nikko Japan Golf Tour
May 23-26

European Tours
Europe 1 Tour (17 days)
June 16-30

Canadian Rockies - Victoria (8 days)
June 19

Canada Summer Adventure
July 2

Hokkaido-Tokyo (No. 106)
Sept. 20

East Coast & Foliage (10 days).
Oct. 7

Japan Autumn Adventure
Oct. 15

For full information/brochure

TANAKA TRAVEL SERVICE
441 Traveri Drive, Suite 401
San Francisco, CA 94108

American Travel Holiday

Japanese American Travel Club
1985 Group Escorts

Tour Program
Days

1. Down Under - New Zealand/Australia
June 6 - 19

2. Ancient City
May 6 - June 5

3. Safari in the Exo
May 19 - June 2

4. Golden China
May 28 - June 7

5. British Isles & Rockies
June 29 - July 15

6. Canadian Mission Vi
July 4 - July 11

7. Alaska Cruise
July 14 - July 19

8. The British Isles
July 19 - Aug 1

9. Hawaiian Island Cruise
Aug 2 - Aug 12

10. San Sami Cruise
Sept 1 - Sept 11

11. Golden China
Sept 3 - Sept 13

12. Europe Grand Tour
Sept 23 - Sept 18

13. USA/Canada Foliage
Sept 29 - Oct 6

14. Canada/USA Foliage
Oct 6 - Oct 13

15. Mexico
Oct 10 - Oct 17

16. Ancient City
Feb 15 - Feb 27

17. Panama Canal/Cruise Island
Feb 27 - March 6

18. Down Under/New Zealand/Australia
March 10 - March 17

19. So. America Circle
March 17 - March 24

20. Mayan/Zurich Exploration
March 24 - April 6

21. Caribbean Cruise
April 6 - April 13

22. Orient Express
April 13 - May 1

For information on these programs, please write to Travel Supplement (Sec. 7, 1984, PC) or call (213) 623-1454

JAPANESE AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB

Endorsed by the National JACL

SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT OR CONTACT:

JAPANESE AMERICAN TRAVEL CLUB INC.

(213) 623-1454

250 E. 1st. St. Suite 120, Los Angeles, CA 90012

Name

Address

City/State/ZIP

Phone: (a/c)

[] I wish to apply for membership in JACL. Enclosed is $260.

JACL members are entitled to a 50% discount on JACL dues for self and dependents.

[] I wish to include dependents at $10 each.

Name of Dependents: __________________________

Relationship

[] Send me information on tours (it)

[] Please subject to change without notice. Discount cards may be adjusted according to availability. Schedules subject to change at 1/2 or more than four months notice.