New Office of Reparations Administration to Administer Redress Payments

By Rita Takahashi

WASHINGTON — The Office of Reparations Administration, which has been created within the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice to administer the reparations payment awarded by the Japanese American redress settlement, has opened.

Bob Bratt, administrator of the Office of Reparations Administration, stated that the office — including Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds, division head— was established Sept. 7.

Four sections of the Department of Justice had submitted proposals to serve as the Japanese American Reparations Division received confirmation of the responsibility on Sept. 7.

Applicants’ Administrations Administration staff includes Bratt, Alice Kale, associate administrator, Valerie O’Toole, director with the entire National Coalition of Pacific Islanders, and Louise Leung Larson, public relations representative.

Phases Toward ‘Reparations’

In a Sept. 9 meeting with the JACL and JACL-LEC, Bratt and Kale outlined the office’s three phases toward “reparations,” which are collected data by indentifying individuals eligible for payment, verify an individual’s eligibility and to make payments.

Process for Payment

The office is currently setting up a process for reparations payment.Included in this process is administrative verification to the National Archives. All direct inquiries and verification notices should be sent to the Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Administrative Management Section, P.O. Box 65310, Washington, D.C. 20035-5310.

The Office of Reparations Administration will keep the public informed about future developments regarding the reparations issue. The office will publicize its information in newspaper, journal, newsletter, television and radio.

Through major outreach and cooperative efforts, the office hopes that the Japanese American community will learn what the options are and how to exercise them.

JACLers Attend Sacramento Signing

By Teko Fujii

SACRAMENTO — With about 100 Japanese Americans and veterans in attendance, the California Governor’s conference room on Aug. 31 to commemorate the signing of federal bill H.R. 442 and recent enactment of Assembly Bill 4067.

Assemblyman Patrick Johnston of Stockton, Calif., author of A.B. 4087, served as master of ceremonies as recognition and expressions of appreciation were extended to the many assemblypersons and state senators who supported the measure.

Application forms for aid signed by the governor Aug. 24, exempts the monetary reparations awarded by H.R. 442 from state income taxes, preserves the status of those who are now receiving state health assistance and allows spouses of deceased Japanese American state employees who were fired in 1942 to file for a $5,000 award. Speaking at the ceremony was the state Senate state Sen. Ralf Dills of Gardena and Cecilia Green of Santa Fe Springs. Assemblyman John Kehs of San Leandro was also called on for his message.

National JACL President Crescy Nakagawa responded on behalf of the Nikkei attendees at the reception and Priscilla Ochida, Johnston’s legislative assistant and National Vice President, was also commended for organizing the event on short notice.

On January Page 2

JACL to Offer Judo Scholarship in 1990

SAN FRANCISCO — A scholarship encouraging students to study or compete in judo at the college level has been added to the National JACL Scholarship program. The Yutaka Nakazawa Memorial Judo Scholarship, which was donated by the family of the late Yutaka Nakazawa, was awarded by the National JACL each year beginning in 1990.

Applicants are judged according to academic achievement, community activities and dedication to the sport of judo. The scholarship is open to all Americans of Japanese ancestry.

As part of the initiation of the Yutaka Nakazawa Memorial Judo Scholarship Fund, a special award will be given to a student of the San Francisco Women’s Judo Club, Soko Judo Dojo, at a special ceremony in January.

“The JACL is extremely grateful and appreciative to the Nakazawa family for the donation of the Judo scholarship,” said Fae Minabe, national JACL chairperson. “The sport of judo is one more example of our cultural heritage, and the JACL commends the Nakazawa family’s efforts to promote our cultural heritage.”

For more information about the Yutaka Nakazawa Memorial Judo Scholarship or about the National JACL Scholarship Program, contact Neil Taniguchi at (415) 921-5225.

News in Brief

Fujishige Permitted to Attend Trial in Osaka

HIRO — Ryon Fujishige has returned to Japan to appeal his conviction as a fingerprint refugee at a Sept. 13 trial in Osaka. The 48-year-old American man was arrested in 1981 for opposing Japan’s Alien Registration Law. While in Hiroshima leave, Fujishige received a special 15-day visa from Japan’s Ministry of Justice, a “moral victory” he attributes to a six day protest he staged in front of the Japanese Consulate in Hiroshima and report he his records from various agencies.

1998 PACIFIC CITIZEN SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS, PAGES 6–9

1988 NATIONAL JACL SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS, PAGES 4–5

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1988

Pacific Citizen

Established 1929
National Publication of the Japanese American Citizens League
BUILDING IN LITTLE TOKYO—Building committee members of the new Centenary United Methodist Church that is scheduled for completion this month in Los Angeles meet with construction staff. Pictured (from l to r) are Larry Petersen, project superintendent; Tak Shida, project architect; Al Taira, president of Taira Investment Service; Attorney Mark Kiguchi; Rev. George Nishikawa; Kaz Saito, committee chairman; and Ann Handa.

SAN JOSE. — The Nihonmachi Outreach Committee will be sponsoring a program to celebrate the Aug. 10 signing into law of H.R. 442 and to provide information to the Japanese American community about the redress bill. The program will be held Sept. 25, at 7 p.m., at the Buddhist Church Betsuin gym, 640 N. Fifth Street.

Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), who is expected to speak at the program, will participate in a question and answer session to address concerns about the redress bill's provisions and appropriation.

Gary Jio, committee chairperson, said, "While this is a celebration because of the recent signing of H.R. 442, it is also a time to plan the steps necessary to ensure that Congress appropriates the maximum amount of money each year so that payment to the former internees and evacuees is accomplished in the shortest amount of time."

"We will have form letters at the program that can be used to urge key congressional leaders to push for the maximum appropriations."

Along with other community organizations, the committee participated in the 1981 founding of the National Coalition for Redress/Reparations. The committee's redress activities include sponsorship of annual Day of Remembrance programs, pilgrimages to the Tule Lake concentration camp site, sending grassroots lobbying teams to Washington, D.C. in 1984 and 1987, and organizing letter-writing and mailgram campaigns to help win redress.

Refreshments will be served following the program. For more information, contact Jio at (408) 295-8106 or Richard Kondo during the day at (408) 287-9710.

AJDAAP Gets Grant to Develop KDAAP Task Force

LOS ANGELES — The Asian American Vietnam Veterans Dinner Committee recently presented a check for $32,000 to Keiro Health Services. The donation came from the proceeds of the "Born in the U.S.A." June 2 testimonial dinner saluting Japanese American Vietnam veterans and Vincent Okamoto.

"We were overwhelmed by the showing of community support the dinner generated," stated Tom Okamoto, who, along with Tom Fujimoto, co-choreographed the unique fund-raising event which drew nearly 1,000 people to the grand Ballroom of the Bonaventure Hotel and raised $125,000.

Okamoto went on to convey the committee's appreciation to Keiro Health Services, a co-sponsor of the event, and to the Nisei Veterans Coordinating Council, the 442nd Association, the 100th Battalion Association and the Military Intelligence Service Association of Southern California for their support.

Accepting the veterans' check on behalf of Keiro Health Services was Edwin Hiroto, the organization's chief executive officer. Keiro will use the funds to establish a memorial wing at the Japanese American Retirement Home in Los Angeles in memory of the late Justice John F. Also.

The Vietnam veterans will use their share of the proceeds to erect a monument honoring the 99 Japanese Americans who died and the 15 Americans of Japanese descent who are still missing-in-action in the Vietnam War. Also representing the veterans committee at the presentation were Dennis Ishiki and Jerry Yamamoto who, together, co-chaired the Veterans Outreach Committee.

SACRAMENTO

Continued from page 1

Those in attendance included Jerry Enomoto, National LEC director; Mollie Fujikata, Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific district governor; Rudy Tokiwa of San Jose; George Kondo, Northern California-Western Nevada-Pacific regional director; George Matsumoto, Valley LEC coordinator; George Baba of Stockton; Mary Tsukamoto of Florin; Momoko Hatamiya of Marysville; and Choji Nakano and Harvey Inogawa of Sacramento.

SINGING CELEBRATION—An Aug. 31 reception at the state capital in California celebrated the recent enactment of H.R. 442, the Japanese American redress bill, and state bill A.B. 4087, which exempts reparations payment of the federal bill from California state taxes. Seated (l to r) are Mollie Fujikata, JACL, NCWN-P district governor; Priscilla Ouchida, JACL National vice president of Operations; and Nancy Tako­nashi, Standing (l to r) are Lon Hatomiyama, Toko Fujii, George Matsuyoshi, George Kondo, NCWN-P Regional Director, Cresey Nakagawa, JACL National president; and Jerry Enomoto, JACL-LEC National director.
The following list of frequently asked questions and answers regarding the redress law has been prepared by the Public Citizen by the JACL/LEC Washington Office. These questions address the provisions related only to persons of Japanese ancestry.

More specific questions or additional questions regarding the Civil Liberties Act (P.L. 100-383) may be forwarded to National JACL, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115, or the Washington JACL Office, 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW, #204, Washington, DC 20036, for response with a self-addressed stamped envelope, please.

The Civil Liberties Act — QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Who is eligible to receive individual monetary payment from the U.S. Government?

An eligible individual is a person of Japanese ancestry who was living at the time of the bill’s enactment (October 19, 1988) and who, during the evacuation period beginning on December 7, 1941 (The Day of Infamy), was: (a) a United States citizen or a permanent resident alien; (b) (i) was confined, held in custody, or otherwise deprived of liberty or property as a result of evacuations ordered by the United States or the state in which the individual was living; (ii) who was excluded from eligibility under this Act; (iii) whose evacuation was directed solely on the basis of race; or (iv) who was removed from a military area or zones; approved March 21, 1942 (Department of War Executive Order, Presidential proclamation, law, the United States, or its agents, representatives, officers, or employees, respecting the evacuation, removal, or confinement of individuals solely on the basis of Japanese ancestry; or (b) was on the roll of the United States Army or was in the United States or was a permanent resident alien; and (c) during the period beginning on December 7, 1941, and ending on December 30, 1946, as being in a prohibited military area or zones.

Persons born in the camps are also eligible for the $20,000 individual compensation.

Q.2 Which persons are excluded from eligibility for the $20,000 individual monetary compensation?

Voluntary evacuees include those Japanese Americans who were given the option to leave Bainbridge Island, Hawaii, or to remain in the United States or its territories. "Voluntary evacuation" means evacuation ordered under the authority of Executive Order 9066, issued on February 19, 1942, and Public Order 7249, issued on March 24, 1942. These evacuees were subsequently permitted to return to the United States or to remain in the United States permanently as "persons of Japanese ancestry," but not as "Japanese Americans." These evacuees and their descendants are not eligible for $20,000 compensation under this Act. They are, however, eligible for the $18,000 compensations for losses incurred after the bill's enactment.

Q.3 Which persons are excluded from eligibility for the $18,000 monetary compensation?

 Persons born in the United States or its territories, and remaining in the United States or its territories, are excluded from eligibility for the $18,000 compensations for losses incurred after the bill’s enactment. Compensation of $20,000 is payable only to those persons who were living at the time the bill was signed into law. Therefore, those persons born in the United States who were not citizens are not eligible for payment.

Q.4 Which "eligible individuals" are excluded from payment under this Act?

It has been estimated that approximately one half of all the "evacuees" and "excluded individuals" who were living at the time the bill was signed into law. Therefore, those persons born in the United States who were not citizens are not eligible for payment.

Q.15 What "eligible individuals" are excluded from payment under this Act?

The following list of frequently asked questions and answers regarding the Civil Liberties Act (P.L. 100-383) may be forwarded to National JACL, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco, CA 94115, or the Washington JACL Office, 1730 Rhode Island Ave. NW, #204, Washington, DC 20036, for response with a self-addressed stamped envelope, please.

The Act "No payment may be made under this Act to an individual who, after the date of enactment of this Act, accepts payment pursuant to an agreement of settlement of any claim against the United States arising out of the act of which this Act was a part." In addition, the Act specifically prohibits any individual who is, or was, a member of the military forces of the United States from receiving payment under this Act if an application for such payment was not filed before the end of the legal period for filing an application for such payment, as determined by the law.

Q.16 Approximately how many persons are eligible to receive the $20,000 individual monetary compensation?

The Act "No payment may be made under this Act to an individual who, after the date of enactment of this Act, accepts payment pursuant to an agreement of settlement of any claim against the United States arising out of the act of which this Act was a part." In addition, the Act specifically prohibits any individual who is, or was, a member of the military forces of the United States from receiving payment under this Act if an application for such payment was not filed before the end of the legal period for filing an application for such payment, as determined by the law.

Q.17 Once payment is received under this Act, what will the compensation be treated under federal laws?

If a payment is received under this Act, it will be treated as a payment of federal compensation. In determining the amount of any compensation under this Act, the United States shall not be required to make any deduction for taxes or fees.

Q.19 Who will administer the "research and education" components of the Act?

A Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board of Directors, composed of nine members, will be established by the Act. This Board is authorized to disburse funds only for the following purposes (1) to sponsor research and public educational activities, and to publish findings and recommendations of the Commission, so that the events surrounding the evacuation, relocation, and internment of Japanese Americans and the permanent resident aliens of Japanese ancestry will be remembered, and so that the causes of these events and similar events may be illuminated. (2) to provide monies for the purpose of establishing educational activities and institutions. (3) to provide monies for the purpose of teaching educational activities and institutions.

Q.20 Who will appoint the 9-member Civil Liberties Public Education Fund Board?

The President of the United States will appoint the nine (9) members, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, from individuals who are not officers or employees of the United States Government.

Initially, the Board members will be appointed for three-year terms. Thereafter, the Board term will run for three-year terms. The term for each member will expire on the date following the termination of the term of the Governor who appointed such member prior to the expiration of the three-year term.
EDITORIAL OF THE PACIFIC CITIZEN:

Japanese Canadians Due Redress

Why do Japanese Canadians consider April 1 their "Independence Day"?

Because on April 1, 1949—nearly four years after the end of World War II—Japanese Canadians evacuated from the West Coast in 1942 were finally allowed to return from exile in the interior. The wartime treatment of Japanese Canadians by their government was already more harsh than that experienced by Japanese Americans. Witness:

During Mar. 4 and Oct. 15, 1942, the government evacuated all Japanese Canadians—mainly along the West Coast. Most were herded into the Pacific National Exhibition grounds, a livestock display facility, in Vancouver, B.C.

Many men were separated from their families and sent to inland road camps. Thousands were moved to suit abandoned ghost towns in the mountains of British Columbia to fend for themselves.

The property of Japanese Canadians—fishing boats, cars, homes, businesses—was confiscated and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the costs of internment.

In the spring of 1945, when the war was nearing its end, the government told Japanese Canadians they must move east of the Rockies or to Japan. Some 4,000, half of them Canadian-born, opted for exile to Japan.

The National Association for Japanese Canadians (NAJAC) is undertaking a redress campaign not unlike that of the JACL. It seeks an official acknowledgement of injustice, legislative changes to prevent a recurrence, compensation for evacuees, and for the survivors of the 15,000 evacuees, and $50 million for projects to rebuild the community.

Like Japanese Americans, our Canadian cousins have received substantial compensation. But successive administrations in Ottawa have stonewalled efforts to negotiate a settlement. NAJC is fighting back with a renewed public education campaign.

JACL's success in winning redress for Japanese Americans should encourage Japanese Canadians to redress their historic wrongs. NAJC deserves our complete support. Canada can no longer be guilty of a gross human rights violation in the hysteria of war. As a democracy, Canada, too, can clear the record by recognizing the need to redress the wrongs committed against its own people.

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Solution to Japan-U.S. Friction

By Akio Morita

The American image of Japan has been formed mainly by quality consumer products—cars, cameras and radios. There has been relatively little personal, public contact that is changing. With increased inflows of home products, it is no longer a question of making goods here and selling them “over there.” Japanese employers are going to the United States and living among Americans.

Our people-to-people envys will probably be surprised at how little the average American knows about this country. In a recent speech in the United States, the audience gasped when I told them that Japan buys 70 percent of U.S. beef exports and imports 40 percent of U.S. capital goods. You probably think that U.S. and France are combined.

Japanese firms used to be concerned mainly with expanding their North American operations, but today they are scattered around the country. More than 1,500 Japanese companies have established operations in the United States, and they provide an estimated 200,000 jobs. A few Japanese names have become household words in Japan—Texas Instruments, Honda, and Toyota.

Nowadays, however, engineers and foremen are gone abroad, often with their wives and children. They are less fluent in English and not accustomed to the ways of the United States. They suddenly are immersed in a different culture.

A family sent to a Tennessee plant, for example, lives in a middle-class neighborhood, uses the community

Continued on Next Page

RISING SUN OVER KOREA

From the Frying Pan

By Bill Hosokawa

Appropriate Description Needed

At age 85 I became an citizen.

The mass ceremony granting citizenship to naturalized persons was held under a lowering sky in the Refugio Park in Hercules, Calif., a small town in Contra Costa County on May 7, 1988. I sat in the middle of the front row facing the bandstand so as to be as close as possible to the speakers.

For some reason, people seemed reluctant to sit in the front row, so until the last moment I was there alone, bursting myself tightly for the day was unseasonal.

Photographers with telephoto films were clicking away. Knowing that I am not photogenic, I resolvedly refused to look their way, waiting for the ceremony to begin. By the time it began, I was chilled to the bones, shivering uncontrollably.

It is said (very plausibly) that shortly before death, the dying person sees his life in review through his fading consciousness.

The claim is based, supposedly, on true experience accounts of those who have “died” and come back to life. “Somebody” like that was Joppin to me: a big part of my identity of 85 years was about to expire, to be replaced by another. In a manner of speaking, it was going to be the death of “old me” and the birth of a “new me.”

Half-listening, I was half reviewing my past. March Feng Eu, California secretary of state, was speaking. My grandfather came to America with a dream (so did I). My grandfather met my dream and I met his dream. He finally realized his dream. In a way, I did, too.

I was working my way through school without a cent of help from anyone, even staying out for four years to help bail my father out of a crisis. I won Phi Kappa, graduating cum laude from a respectable university, though not too prestigious—and earned a master of arts. For the honor that was the end of my dream. Out of the cocoon of academic life, I went out naked into a world in the severest depression in History.

Superior Court Judge McGrath of Contra Costa County, the next speaker, welcomed the 890 to this land of opportunities (How often I must have heard that phrase. Yet, I must have met many opportunities. I passed all of them by). The judge was saying how his grandfather came to here 70 years ago and took the very same oath he was about to administer.

I came to America 67 years ago. If things had gone well with me, I might have had a grandson about the judge’s age. It was not in my stars to be anything more—just to survive—than a gardener’s helper, a produce market vendor. I had few other things no less respectable.

You may find it hard to believe, but there was no bitterness in me. Regrets? Yes, a few; remorse? well, not too many. I took full responsibility for what I became.

MOSHI MOSHI

In Konomi

Worth the Wait

Beauregard

...Beauregard, a retiree of two presidential administrations, had been a lifelong Republican. He was an expert on the budget, a fiscal conservative, and a critic of social spending. His views were well-known among his constituents, and he was regarded as a knowledgeable and trustworthy member of Congress.

At the end of the fiscal year, the budget was over the limit by several billion dollars. Beauregard was concerned about the growing national debt and the need for restraint in government spending.

Choosing to provide a stark contrast to the Democratic leadership, he decided to propose a budget resolution that would cut federal spending by 10%.

His proposal was met with initial resistance from his colleagues, who were wary of Beacon's reputation for strict fiscal discipline. However, Beauregard's persuasive arguments and commitment to principle ultimately won over many in Congress.

When the budget resolution was voted upon, it passed with a strong majority, marking a significant victory for Beauregard and his fiscal policies. It was a clear indication of the growing desire among Americans to reduce government spending and balance the budget.

In the years that followed, the budget resolution became a model for future fiscal restraint, and Beauregard's name was synonymous with fiscal responsibility and fiscal prudence. His actions set a path for future generations of politicians to follow, inspiring them to continue the work of reducing the national debt and securing the financial health of the nation.
After an experience like internment, I believe we can become where the community was in 42 and where it is today as a result of a new wealth of idealism. I believe we can because there are no "no boys" simply because their loyalty was with Japan.

Was JACL justifying the loyalty of the emperors to the people, thereby justifying the loyalty of the people? Therefore, if they did renounce their loyalty to the emperor, they would have had at one time been loyal to the Japanese American community and of the entire nation.

A JACL committee will serve in the role of the "No No Boys," bringing the facts to the forefront. Until that time, we must not pass judgment. It is not until the present that any of that hate. We must think of the community, not all their unfairness to be denied and pushed aside because fairness in judgment is all that is required.

JIMMY TOKESHI
National Youth Chair
Los Angeles, California.

Tule Lake Directory

Regarding Bill Marutani's article "The Tule Lake Directory and Camp News book, I talked to Harry Inukai on the phone and I obtained the special introductory price of $27.95; therefore, all those who paid $29.95 will qualify for a refund.

Also it should be pointed out that the book is about Tule Lake before and after segregation which will not find the book of much interest unless they want it simply because it was before the war.

In addition, Bill Marutani said in his article that Tule Lake had a population of less than 12,000 prior to segregation, which was the time he was there, of 15,000, California majority and a Pacific Northwest minority; therefore, in 1942 Tule Lake had the second largest camp after Poston, which was split into three camps with the population of approximately 17,000.

After segregation, Tule Lake grew to its present size due to the additional needs in early 1944, and became the largest of the concentration camps, albeit a small town, whereas Poston lost members to Tule and also from people relocating to "the outside." Furthermore, the small camp that was left the camp because of segregation were not allowed to transfer to Poston—or for those who were removed to Tule Lake—many reasons for the WRA knew.

ED SUGURO
Seattle, Wash.

FRICKION

hospital and recreation facilities, and conveniences.

Although the factory might have a Japanese name, Tennesseeans regard it as "American" and hence to be good citizens of their community.

In the United States, people contribute time and money to such activities as assisting the elderly and handicapped. It is an important duty, community service is an important duty, community service is.

Unfortunately, Japan has no tradition of volunteer work. In the United States, volunteers have been organized, including the local community, playing golf and association with each other. This critical behavior makes an extremely negative impression.

Parent companies in Japan are also aware of housing problems and are only interested in higher sales and profits; they don't encourage their Japanese emi-

nent projects, it should be administered by members of a presiden-
tial commission, the majority of which would be Japanese American.

The great controversy in the redress campaign came in 1979 when a com-
munist group tried to change the redress award in another step in the process of seeking redress. The added process was felt to violate the rights of Japanese American public, the constituents of congressional members who must pass the bill, and who were members of the House. It became necessary. The juries were the American public who had been asked to vote.

There were opponents of the committee proposal, and they made an all-out effort for immediate redress, and in their failure they convinced the Japanese American citizens to obtain a meaningful restitution.

The supporters of the commission received financial support from the Japanese American incarceration experience could not fail to produce an emotional response, as it did in the case of the Nikkei American citizen. This could become a powerful reason for national support of the redress bill.

Once the commission began its public hearings, the vigorous grassroots movement in support of the redress bill developed. The leadership of the National Coalition for Redress & Reparations (NCRR) was a critical ingredient.

The attempt by the National Council of Asian American Pacific Islanders (NCAP) to seek redress in the courts based on the merits of the case, rather than a political strategy, was logical. In the preparation of the court case, many new research materials were produced that strengthened the case for redress.

In the redress bill passed by Congress, however, the criteria for eligibility which does not redress all wrongs of the time, but incorporates the war-time incarceration experience. Under the precedent established by this bill, a "future generation" will think twice before ever again imprisoning a class of people based on ancestry and race, and nothing could be worse.

The role played by the Nikkei members in the redress movement...Without their courage of conviction and unyielding efforts, the redress bill would not have succeeded.

The most significant realization for the Nikkei community is that the passing of the redress bill through Congress owes its success to many individuals and organizations. Most of all, the redress campaign's success is due to the willingness of the American people to listen, to understand, and to make a meaningful restitution.

We will also survey companies to ascertain their involvement, or lack thereof, in the United States communities where they operate.

The council was inspired by the lessons of the internment years and the years when the right to vote and to be an American citizen has been important. It is directed to President Ronald Reagan. He was sympathetic, but energetic and passionate, to ensure that the state and local government.

Japanese American business leaders formed a strong political bloc to support and contrast state legislators that a unitary tax had a negative impact on state revenues. In many Asian Americans responded, and several state legislative committees review bills.

—The Asia Foundation's Translation Service
Thoughts from a National JACL Scholarship Chair

By FAE MINABE
National JACL Scholarship Chair

Having spent days upon weeks with these "kids," I feel I know them well. Each is smart and shy, whose brilliance has not yet been tested; EDWIN, only 16 but entering Harvard. PAUL, the "bowler" JEFF, who goes new meaning to the word leader ship. Collectively, they are National Merit Finalists, student body presidents, orators, and musicians. Ten of the 17 graduated No. 1 or 2 in their class, some of the classes as large as 600 students. Some are class clowns, some are jocks, but all are just plain teenagers.

And there are "my kids" who are already in college and continue to make me proud. JIM, who has fought so hard for Redress; JOJRO, our ex-JACL president from SF. Louis now Frid ing "Jefferson" as "Jeff" to his soccer teammates; ARTHUR, YOSHIO, the "soccer" player; CURTIS, from Sanger-to-Harvard and now UK, who has dynamo from Nebraska who (for wonderful reasons) looks up to his future.

Then there are my "perennial students" ISAAC, who must get writer's cramp from explaining all his awards; TIM, who's highest ranking on the school's "Mr. America" list; KENT, who has grown from his activities into long lasting. EDWIN plans to study Science and Society, an interdisciplinary major. His interests include science in society and human relations. His goal is to come forward to college as an outstanding person of personal growth with many opportunities to contribute.

Paul Michael Morita
Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Morita Scholarship (25,000)
Parent: Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Morita of San Diego, Calif.

"Thud! A muffled thud was the only thing I heard as the ball traversed the room to me. I thought, "What a fool!" I yelled, hoping to guide the ball with sheer will power. An instant later, I realized that I had thrown a strike and not a ball. A shout of joy burst from my mouth and I, "Oh my God!" I was dazed, stunned, and overjoyed. I had won!"

Later, I realized that it did not matter whether I had thrown a strike or not. I tried my best, and that was all I could do. I realized that this was not just an end of a game, but the outcome would be satisfactory to me.

If life is a bowling alley, Paul is working on a 300 game. As senior class valet, he is preparing to enter Serra High School with straight A's (including AP classes) at the top of his class. A member of the Junior High bowling team, Paul has a penchant for activities on which he can rest. But he is a leader that is not a match. He will be stepping into Stanford and fail to give it his best shot. "That," he says, "is all that anyone can hope for.

Jeffrey I. Iwaski
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.

What distinguishes a young Japanese American, National Merit Finalist, scholar? One who can roll a 300 game (9,575 GPA), interested in engineering and headed for Stanford University? Leadership potential. "At all levels," he says, "I believe that cooperation brings out the best of every individual and that "one person can make a significant impact." Indeed, his emphasis on fellowship and personal action have resulted in his being elected to serve as Olympian High School representative to the National JACL Youth Leadership, Senate President, at his State's State, captain of the debate team, member of the Utah State Executive Council of the Future Business Leaders of America, church youth representative to the National Japanese Ministe ries, and Eagle Scout/patrol leader.

"One value stressed in our home is personal integrity. I believe that reliability and trust are essential in any situation. Being responsible displays pride in myself and my work. I believe in working to my fullest potential. I am positive about the future and look forward to the challenges ahead.

Wayne Takashi Koizumi
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.
Parent: Haruo Koizumi, Shokun University of Chicago, Ill.

Wayne is described by one of his teachers as "an artist, writer, musician, scientist, historian, and potential Nobel prize winner." A class of 46 gifted International Baccalaureate students, some who are "and distinguished himself with students and faculty alike." With awards from the National Merit Finalist and Illinois State Scholar to first place in regional math competitions, Wayne "has done it all with ease. From [10] I've been there and done it." In spite of his rigorous academic schedule, Wayne still has time for piano, art class and helping out at his father's Michigan Buddhist Temple. He says, "seeing so many people less fortunate than myself, I am thankful for what I already have, including parents who care. I always tell myself that I should think about others—not just myself—so for a society full of self centered people would be unpleasant and ultimately self destructive. We must contribute to the progress of humanity, not to its downfall. I want to make a difference."

Headed for Yale this fall, Wayne will probably just do that.

Scott Tamotsu Tsunehara
South Park Japanese Community of Seattle, Seattle, Wash.

Parent: Ronald and Christine Tsunehara of Mercer Island, Wasb.

"Sometimes I wonder, do we live in the 1980's or in the 1930's? I guess it all depends on the context. Many of us are living a replica of the '30's, but rather, the strutting similarity in attitude... Such a thing holds some form of racism...A Campana...Jimmy the Greek Snyder...the Howard Beach killings...the names and places change, but the attitude lingers... Hopefully, in time, ignorance and hatred toward different races and religions will disappear. In the past thirty years, the United States has taken many legal steps to eliminate prejudice. The final change, however, must take place in the mind—from an Op/Ed piece of The Harvard Daily.

Class valedictorian with straight A's (including AP classes), Scott has also found time for the Senior Service Club, soccer team, swim team, and water polo. His interest in other cultures has led him to the inner-city of Seattle where he participates in both a Japanese Methodist and a Chinese Baptist youth group. "I learned that my friends differ physically and culturally, but have similar fundamental needs. To provide care equally for people of all colors, it's a class to study medicine at Stanford.

Rachel S. Odo
Kent Kasai Memorial Scholarship (31,000)
growth and a part of their future.'

1988 NATIONAL JACL SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENTS:

My lies leave me!!

Besides academic endeavors, Roland makes time for Japanese school, piano (he was a Jr. Bach Festival Finalist), Asian American community activities, and campaigning for local Nickikey. This fall, expect to find Roland on campus in Stanford.

Patricia Ann Bowlin
Majuro Urey Memorial Scholarship ($500)

"As a Japanese American, I have felt the sting of prejudice. I watched children who called me 'chink,' 'rap' and 'jap' grow up to be high school luggos who say, 'I think I'm right, but I could be wrong.' My friends, who have never been victims of racism, still fail to hear 'cum' funny and 'lum' funny. [But] I believe that I am a stronger and wiser person because I have dealt with hatred, ignorance and intolerance.

An accomplished writer, Pat has served as editor of her school paper, one of the ten best in the country. She has helped to edit and publish two books written by and about teenagers, and has appeared on national television to publicize the books. As a National Merit Finalist and class salutatorian, Pat has spent summers working with scientists and engineers at Fermi and Argonne national laboratories.

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Patricia Ann Bowlin
Majuro Urey Memorial Scholarship ($500)
As a volunteer at Cortior High School, Laurie has maintained a perfect record—varying only in that she has an honors or advanced placement class in each of her classes. Laurie has helped me in establishing my own identity and personality. As Director of the Japanese Friendship Greenhouse, I find myself in an ethically diverse, professional world which has broadened my own experiences.

Laurie Ann Kajiwara
Mr. and Mrs. James Kajiwara
4809 37th Ave., Seattle

"I have [also] enjoyed reading classic novels for their entertainment and insight, and have also enjoyed short stories. Through my interests, I feel that I can create, invent and use my imagination."

Laurie has decided to pursue a career in communications at UCLA. She says, "The media is part of society that actually lives...all our lives in some way or another. My hope is that through journalism or some other form of communication, I will be able to contribute to society, whether it be by informing, shaping and influencing ideas, or entertaining."

Naomi June Matsushita
Mr. and Mrs. James N. Matsushita
Scholarship ($500)
Parent: Harry Matsushita

"I have learned a 3.94 GPA at Valley High School and have earned numerous honors. Whether on the varsity swim team, student council, band, or the track team."

Patricia M. Welch
Glencoe Junior Memorial Scholarship ($500)
Parent: Thomas and Miyoko Ouchi

"I have joined in the University of California, Davis."

Patricia has a love affair with science. Since the seventh grade she has been devising science experiments, raising insects and composting. As a junior, Patricia won a Pennsylvania Science Talent Search which qualified her for the Westinghouse Science Competition. She has participated in summer apprenticeships as a chemistry research assistant at Drexel University, and this summer she has co-authored a paper on her research for the Philadelphia Science Department at The University of Pennsylvania.

At the top of her class at Redley High School, Pattu has distinguished herself academically as well as through her extra-curricular activities. Whether through the debate team, student government, community and church groups, Pattu has reached out to those around her. One of the best feelings in the world is when you have helped another individual. Although the medical profession can only be reached by a long and challenging road, it is my choice as a career."

"As a Junior Stateman, I ran an underdog campaign for the 2nd Legislative District, Lower Tama County."

Marko Wesley
Colonel Walter T. Tsuchiyos Scholarship ($100)
Parent: Tom and Miyoko Ouchi

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Marko Wesley
Colonel Walter T. Tsuchiyos Scholarship ($100)
Parent: Tom and Miyoko Ouchi

"I have joined the University of California, Davis."

"As a Johnson Stateman, Mark ran an underdog campaign for the 2nd Legislative District, Lower Tama County."

A thriving, informal, compact neighborhood, the Sun Valley area has become popular among the Japanese community. It is one of the few neighborhoods that is also a business area.

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L. Kayo Hatta
Henry Chadwick Creative Writing
Creative Arts Scholarship ($5,000)
Home: Los Angeles, Calif.

Patriotism was, for a formalized account of a 17-year-old Japanese woman, who immigrates to Hawai'i as a picture bride in the early 1920s. Arriving with hopes and dreams in the city and in the country, this woman, she is crushed by the realities of a husband [who is actually 40 years old and not the young, handsome man in the photo] sent to her, and life on an exploitative plantation system.

Kayo’s 30-minute film is part of her thesis requirement for a M.F.A. in Film Production at UCLA. Her professor states, “Picture Bride would be a significant addition to small number of films which accurately depicts the Asian Pacific experience in America.”

Kayo says, “my interest in film-making developed out of my life story. I am very aware of the photog­raphy and creative writing. But the inspiration that keeps [me] moving forward as an artist came from working in the Japanese American community. I have been involved in this community for many years and I feel personally drawn to this path.”

Yuki MacQueen
Alice suspension and Visiting Memorial Scholarship for the Performing Arts ($1,000)
Parenting Outreach and Development/Visiting Memorial Scholarship of Berkeley, Md.

Yuki, 1988 graduate of Bethesda-Chevy Chase High School, has been studying violin since the age of four. As winner of the young soloist competition at the 1988 Terni International Strings Competition (Division), she made her debut in 1987 at the National Symphony Orchestra at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.

She has performed in a variety of youth ensembles including the youth orchestra of the National Guild of Music Teachers at Carnegie Hall. She has also played in various master classes under the instruction of Michael Tilson Thomas and Yo-Yo Ma of the Cleveland Pio­nire. In 1987, she was one of ten Americans to perform in East and West Berlin and Vienna with the World Youth Orchestra of the Interna­tional Federation of Youth in Mu­sic. This summer, Yuki joined the World Orchestra in Scandinavia.

In spite of heavy time commit­ments for her performance sched­ule, Yuki has maintained an aca­demic course load of honors and advanced placement classes. She will continue her music training this fall at the Peabody Conserva­tory in Baltimore, the U.S.’s oldest endowed conservatory of music.

Kenneth Guy Lui
Thomas N. Hayes Law Scholarship ($2,000)
Home: Pearl City, Hawaii

“The notion of ‘voice’ has many connotations, numerous enough to justify chapters in my life by it. In terms of my cultural identity, proper conduct stands on a foundation of respectful and attentive silence, yet what I con­tinually strive for is the courage to stand up, and the forcefulness to be heard.

Most gratifying are the times when I am able to lend ‘voice’ to the concerns of my fellow [by] concentrating the aims of an or­ganization into a unified ‘voice’ of activity. The process of good lead­ership, consists of carefully bal­ancing divergent yet equally per­suasive considerations. It is a skill I nurture and practice at every op­portunity.

Moving forward from his bache­lor’s degree in International Rel­ations and Economics at the University of Washington, and his master’s degree in Asian Area Studies at Berkeley, Kenneth has been trained in the field of heavy industry. Kenneth is currently studying at the University of California at Berkeley, where he is a member of the Institute of Asian Studies.

His current research interests include the role of heavy industry in Japan’s economy and the impact of the Chinese economy on Japan’s relations with Southeast Asia.

Arthur Takeshi Yoshii
Sakuma Bank Undergraduate Scholarship ($1,000)
Home: San Francisco, Calif.

When I was very young, I was first taught the meaning of the Ja­panese term, "gambaru." As I contin­ued to grow, my parents were U.C. Berkeley, I faced another challenge that once again re­quired me to learn to stand up for when my parents said, "Gambaru!"

The challenge that I faced was the presence of racial discrimina­tion against Japanese Americans. My parents were future leaders in the anti-war movement and I was one of their students. As a result, I have participated in various activities in support of civil rights and peace in Japan.

I have completed my second year at Berkeley University in the field of East Asian Studies, and I have been a member of the Asian American Student Association. I am currently working on a thesis concerning the role of student activism in the anti-war movement.

I have taken various courses in history, politics, and economics. I have also studied Japanese language and culture, and I have participated in various cultural events and activities.

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The John S. and James L. Knight Family Foundation has announced that the 2023 Knight News Challenge has opened. The Knight News Challenge is a competition that awards grants to innovative ideas that help people make sense of the world and take action on the issues they care about. Recipients receive $1 million grants and the opportunity to work with Knight staff to scale and expand their work. Applications are due by February 6, 2024, at 11:59 p.m. ET.

The challenge is open to organizations of all sizes, including startups, nonprofits, media outlets, educational institutions, and community groups. The competition seeks projects that address issues such as misinformation, civic engagement, and democratic participation. Past winners have included projects that used data and technology to help people understand complex issues, such as climate change or pandemics. The Knight News Challenge is one of the largest journalism grants in the world, and it has been a leader in supporting innovative and experimental projects in the news media field.
NA<br>• PSW-JACL Open House Reception, Oct. 5, 6:30-8:30 pm (tent.), Japanese American Cultural and Community Center, 244 S. San Pedro, Los Angeles. The event will include the PSW Roadshow--an opportunity to hear from JACL officers and will serve as an introduction to JACL, to those who are new to membership with JACL. Info: Trina, 213/822-7470.

SAN FERNANDO<br>• “55 Alive,” a program for drivers over 50, Sept. 17, 7-30 pm, JAC Center, 12955 Brantford St., Pacoima. Presentation by Makay, Information about the AARP, and Kerri Yonaya. Films, refreshments. Info: Betta, 818/368-9742 or Sonia, 818/782-4765.

• “Annual Barbecue,” this year celebrating the 54th reunion, Aug. 29, 12:30-3:00 pm, 12955 Brantford St., Pacoima. Cost: $5 adults, $3 children. Info: Hiroshi, 818/360-9902 or Art, 818/997-0266.

AMERICAN HOLIDAY TRAVEL<br>1988 TOUR SCHEDULE<br>Hokkaido Holiday Tour (11 days)…...Sept 25 Sapporo, Noboribetsu, Haneda, Otaru, Hokkaido, Tokyo New York/Fukuoka Fall Festival Tour (9 days)…Sept 26 New York, Corning, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, St. John’s, New York Japan Autumn Tour (10 days)…Oct 16 Takayama, Nara, Kyoto, Hiroshima, Okayama, Kagawa, Tokyo

AMERICAN HOLIDAY TRAVEL<br>1989 TOUR PROGRAMS<br>NEW YORK/Canada Fall Holiday Tour (9 days)…Montréal, Adirondack Mtns, Toronto, Kitchener-Waterloo, Quebec, New York city

NSCC Convention Activities<br>By Meriko Mori<br>SEATTLE — The National Single Citizens Club (NSCC) held its 8th Biennial report, shared by Chieko Moriko before the National Convention. The report included the committee’s success in reaching its goals of the last biennium. The goals were to increase awareness and sensitivity to single concerns. The club continues to develop a National JACL Single’s program to address issues affecting Japanese Americans as singles.

The committee also reported that plans for the fourth National NSCC Convention will be held Sept 3-5, 1989 at the Tarrant Marriott Hotel, were progressing well.

The National Single Citizens Club will include the Greater LA Single JACL and the Orange County Single JACL, to strengthen organization and membership of the Southern Californian Nikkei Single Coalition: Nissei Singles, We Are One, Megumi Lane, Maru JACL, San Gabriel Valley Singles, and South Bay JACL Singles.

During the convention, the NSCC held a Breakfast Business Meeting on Aug. 9, and the Annual General Business Meeting to discuss its goals for the next biennium. They are to outreach to Sansei and to encourage the participation of other districts in organizing Single groups and serve on the NSCC. The preparation of a single committee handbook was also decided.

A workshop, “Going Alone,” was one of the highlights of the NSCC’s convention activities. Held Aug. 7, the workshop drew interest from participants, who were divided into groups and discussed the participation of women in the JACL. Frederica Fugita, an author of several honor award winning books, was the featured speaker. She discussed her own life as a nisei woman and what they really want to be in a relationship. According to Moriko, Asian American women have a difficult time with feelings, because they carry a lot of “cultural baggage.”

Maeza brought out the need for communication and expression of inner feelings in order to develop and maintain satisfying relationships. Her questionnaire of the group showed that the participants felt they had grown in their thinking of being single was having freedom, but a disadvantage was finding acceptance among the “couple-obsessed” society.

Maeza also related some non-traditional ways of finding a partner. More interaction computer matching, sharing their experiences and feelings in groups broken down into categories of married, divorced, and never married.

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