**NEW YEAR EDITION**

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**Friday, January 6-13, 1990**

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**SPECIAL NEW YEAR EDITION**

**Only $20 Million in Redress Budgeted for FY 1990**

By Carol Hayashio and Rita Takahashi

SAN FRANCISCO — Reactions to the Reagan Administration's final budget proposal for Congress May have been muted, but proposals for redress payments for Americans of Japanese ancestry were unanimous in their disapproval.

The president's budget, submitted Jan. 9, asked for a $20 million appropriation in FY (Fiscal Year) 1990 for eligible redress recipients. In other words, the FY 1990 budget allows redress payments for only 1,000 eligible former internees, the earliest the payment schedule begins and ends not be issued until Oct. 1, 1999, the beginning of FY 1990.

**Congressmen Slam Redress Appropriations**

WASHINGTON — California's two Nisei House members have found President Reagan's final budget estimate before leaving office rather unpalatable. Rep. Tori Hirose (D-Calif.) criticized President Reagan's Jan. 9 budget allocation for redress payments, which totaled $20 million. "I think the president raised "the hopes of thousands of loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry in 1988" but ignored his promises in his budget submitted Jan. 9," Hirose said.

"I am hopeful that the incoming Bush Administration will be more sensitive to this commitment," Mineta said. "I am behind the thousands of loyal American still living who have waited most of their lives for justice after the tragedy evacuation and internment."

We feel President-elect Bush, "How much longer must they wait?"

At the same time, Rep. Robert Matsui (D-Calif.) called Reagan's proposal of $20 million to fund payments next year completely unacceptable and said he has begun contacting congressional leaders regarding the problem.

The president's figure is far below what is needed to make payments on a timely basis," the California lawmaker said. "In order to begin payments next fiscal year, the appropriation must be made within a 10-year period. At the president's rate, they won't be completed for another 60 years.

"It is not true that the justice Department is well aware of stories that the 20 million appropriation is not going to be adequate to the needs of the survivors," Matsui said.

"The Justice Department is well aware of expected schedule in locating recipients," Matsui said. "There is no reason to delay the process now. We are talking about a majority of elderly citizens who may not be here in 5 or 10 years, much less 60 years."

By Carole Hayashio and Rita Takahashi

**San Francisco Fires Niki Ke Cop**

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco Police Review Commission voted to fire Officer Patrick Mushimiyama for involving in a prostitution ring operating out of the Mission District. Fourteen others were also charged. Mushimiyama was sentenced to a suspended one-year jail term. 11 months of probation and a $1,000 fine to be donated to a city program for runaway youths.

**NEWS IN BRIEF**

Los Angeles, Calif. — The American Japanese Community and Cultural Center (ACC) received a donation of $93,235 in early December from the Japanese Business Women's Association of Southern California. The donation was from proceeds of the group's Oct. 12 annual Charity Banquet. "We congratulate the BWA members for their hard work and concerted effort to benefit the community in this manner," stated Tosh Terawaki, JACC president. "The JACC is pleased to offer its facilities to the BWA for the Charity Banquet. We're already looking forward to next year's event." The JACC has 1,300 Chinese Immigrants Become Citizens

LOUISIANA — More than 1,300 Chinese became United States citizens Dec. 15, 1988, the date marking the 200th anniversary of the first ethnic Chinese 's immigration to the United States. The ceremony, held at the Los Angeles Convention Center, was the largest such swearing-in of any single ethnic group in U.S. history. The event was part of what will be a year of nation-wide commemorations for the contribution of Chinese Americans to American society.

**Canadian Redress Forms Available**

WINNIPEG — Redress applications are now available for the approximately 12,000 surviving Japanese Canadians evacuated and incarcerated by their government during WWII, according to the Canadian Japanese Redress Information Service. The forms should be distributed to all survivors immediately. Who claims that distribution of redress checks of 21,000 Canadian dollars could begin as early as the first part of 1989. Those who need more information regarding the Canadian redress program should write to the Japanese Canadian Redress Secretariat, Ottawa, Canada, K1A 0M5.

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**JUDGE RULES PARTIES IN McCARRAN-WALTER ACT UNCONSTITUTIONAL**

LOS ANGELES — Federal District Judge Stephen V. Wilson, ruling on the McCarran-Walter Act, declared Dec. 22, that key parts of the 1952 McCarran-Walter Act are unconstitutional. The ruling ends the long-standing legal battle against what is now known as the McCarran-Walter Act. These provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act are unconstitutional, Wilson said. Wilson declared that the McCarran-Walter Act is unconstitutional, Wilson said. "We are talking about a majority of elderly citizens who may not be here in 5 or 10 years, much less 60 years."
WASHINGTON—The JACL-LJC submitted position statements with regard to the eligibility for monetary compensation in a letter dated Nov. 29, 2023 to the Department of Justice. In the letter, the organization advocated for a substantial and meaningful amount of funding necessary to redress payments in 1989 and beyond.

The letter, addressed to O’BRIAN’s attorney, Valerie O’Brien, pointed to the need for entitlement to potential redress recipients who should be made eligible under P.L. 100-357.

According to historian who lived outside the interned zone but were also affected due to fear of their loyalty and their freedom (including persons temporarily interned by their local government), the act was not moved from the previous iteration. The JACL-LJC’s view is that Japanese ancestry who were deported or imprisoned or by not submitting their name in the interest of justice and equality. The group, which includes Mayor Tom Bradley, urged the government to use strong approval of the JACL-LJC’s position on redress.

In Nakahata’s letter to O’Brien, he said that "Congress and the administration must carry the burden of proof with regard to 'administration decided not to submit one's name in the interest of justice and equality.'"

His bill regarding the subgroup format was approved by the House and Senate last year. The measure was vetted by President Reagan after the bill was introduced, thereby preventing any attempts for an end. However, before Senate approval, however, with the government gave commitments to the.JACI's offices to use the check-off form. Rumors are now circulating that the bureau is preparing to reduce it on the list to write-in their subgroup.

The distribution of important federal and local services rely directly on an accurate count by the American Census Bureau, said a representative of the National Women’s Association for peace.

The JACL-LJC and the JACL-LJC’s bill was to be introduced in the Senate and House Congressional committees at the City Council Chamber meeting of the 51st Legislative session of the American Legion.

The Japanese American Cultural and Community Center’s New Year’s Day ceremony, attended by Rudy Tokiwa of Sunnyvale, Calif., and the acting temporary coordinator for Northern California.

The 19 veterans who comprised the Organizing Committee were among the 50000 Battlefront Demonstration participants who were involved in military intelligence duties during the postwar period. The Pacific Market, 19 representatives and the American Legion held a banquet the evening of Dec. 14, 1988 at the Hotel California Bank in Japanows in San Francisco under arrangements made by Rudy Tokiwa of Sunnyvale, Calif., and the acting temporary coordinator for Northern California.

The Japanese American Cultural and Community Center’s New Year’s Day ceremony, attended by Rudy Tokiwa of Sunnyvale, Calif., and the acting temporary coordinator for Northern California.

In Nakahata’s letter to O’Brien, he concluded: "Congress' primary purpose is reaching the Japanese American community, and it was to provide some measure of compensation for the suffering imposed by our government through the internment process. As Rep. Steve, the Republican from Maryland, put it that the time has come and the American community has the right to be heard. You must repair as well as you can not have the convenience of a pocket veto. I fear the bureau could be in danger of serious mistakes if it re-engages."

Rep. Matsui was the legislation's author in the House.

The commitment agreed to earlier by the bureau would provide a format similar to that used in 1980. Nine subgroups (Chinese, Korean, Japanese, Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Filipino, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian) would be listed with a box next to each group. Respondents would then be asked to check the box corresponding to their heritage. A space would also be provided for those who are not represented on the list to write-in their subgroup.

One of name's to the ORA is completely voluntary. By providing this voluntary information, the JACL-LJC said it would be possible to identify eligible persons for redress. However, the act has not been approved by the Senate and House Congressional committees at the City Council Chamber meeting of the 51st Legislative session of the American Legion.

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1989 PANA Convention All Set for Los Angeles July 20-23

LOS ANGELES—After four successive and enjoyable PANA (Pan American Association of Nikkei) conventions in Latin America, the United States delegation will host the annual convention July 20-23, 1989, here, it was announced by Noritoshi Kanai, PANA-Southwest Regional director, California president, and Henry Onodera, convention chair.

Nikkei delegates are expected from the U.S., Mexico, Canada, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay and Paraguay. Observers from the Overseas Japanese Association, Tokyo, are also expected.

"No Man Is an Island," a famous saying from the English poet John Donne (1624), is the convention theme, portraying the meaning of community, fraternity and unity as expressed in the PANA past: (1) to promote Japanese cultural achievements, (2) to become better citizens by service to our own countries, and (3) to foster and maintain the friendships of Nikkei in North and South America, especially at the PANA conventions every two years.

U.S. Nikkei, especially JACLers who were instrumental in its formation and who have participated in the PANA conventions at Mexico City (1981), Lima (1983), Sao Paulo (1985) and Buenos Aires (1987), are expected to assist the 1989 PANA convention committee. For details, write to Mr. N. Kanai, c/o Mutual Trading Co., 431 Crocker St., Los Angeles, CA 90013.

1989 Program in Brief

Many PANA conventions attending the recent national JACL convention in Seattle also met with Ruth Ishikawa, Son of Nikkei Judge, Pleads Innocent of Fraud

SEATTLE — Kevin Ishikawa, 26-year-old son of King County Superior Court Judge Richard Ishikawa, pleaded innocent during his arraignment in federal court during the week of Dec. 4, 1988 for bank fraud and making false statements to obtain bank loans.

The government also plans to file additional felony charges against Ishikawa for possible tax fraud in connection with money received from private investors. Separate criminal proceedings in state court may occur if the action is successful.

All seven federal judges in the Western District of Washington have disqualified themselves from further proceedings, saying that the district court judge assigned a judge from outside the district.

Meanwhile, Tatemot Hoshikawa, 34, a co-defendant with Ishikawa, pleaded guilty to one single count of making false statements to obtain a bank loan.

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Tuesday, July 24

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

Wednesday, July 25

9:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M.

Thursday, July 26

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DETAILS UPON REQUEST—

By Enrique Shibayama

Friday, January 6-13, 1989
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Our call-privacy confidential The Nikkei in cooperation with the Japanese American Citizens League sponsored this message.

Mexican Nikkei Gets Cabinet Post
By Enrique Shibayama

Special to the Pacific Citizen

MEXICO CITY—Dr. Jesus Kumaté-Rodríguez, 64, was named secretary of health in the cabinet of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari on Nov. 30 - a date significant in Japanese-Mexican history as exactly 100 years earlier, the two nations had signed a trade treaty in Washington, D.C.

Kumaté is the first Mexican Nikkei to become a cabinet member. Born in Matsužaín, Kumate is a graduate of the military medical college, a research scientist and professor in biochemistry, immunology and diseases who has authored eight books and published extensively in scientific journals. He was president of the National Academy of Medicine, and has been a director at Mexico's children's hospital and an underseretary in the Ministry of Health, which he now will head.

Hoshimoto of Albuquerque, N.M., longtime advocate and executive with Sister Cities International, has been named chairman of the Board of Directors of the JAPAN Center for International Exchange, Inc. Set to: Mr. N. Kanai, c/o Mutual Trading Co., 431 Crocker St., Los Angeles, CA 90013.

Nishibashi, Kabutocho, Tokyo 101

The Nikkei Health "A Pros"...

Japanese Nikkei Association (JNT) conventions in...
DILLIUSIONED AND chilled by the cold winds of defeat, the Japanese people accepted Emperor Hirohito's renunciation of any claim to divinity after World War II. Commercial advertisers provide a strong backbone. We were not willing to let him shed what has turned out to be a more important role, a symbol of national unity and continuity, a gentle, quiet father figure around which a people could focus their pride.

Last week, after a lingering illness, death came to Hirohito at age 87. By official account the 124th of his line, he had seen vast changes over his country. While he bore the title of emperor since 1926, he had been powerless since 1945. The constitution of Japan in form only. But even as the imperial institution seemed to lose its relevance, Hirohito's greatest service to his people may have been the stability that he represented in a dynamic time.

Hirohito's passing was met by genuine sadness among his people, a measure of the respect he commanded without exerting power. Those of us who lived through the war and reach back to Japan offer our condolences to the Japanese people.

New Year's Tardy

IT IS not often that this newspaper misses a deadline. It did so with its special Holiday Issue. Sort of.

This week, Thursday Dec. 23-30. It was intended to be printed Tuesday, Dec. 20, and mailed Wednesday, Dec. 21. That way, most subscribers would have received the paper before Christmas. But we missed that Tuesday deadline for several reasons. One was a shortage of staff. The work was simply overwhelming. A second reason is that, due to Christmas, the newspaper was in the hands of the mailers on Wednesday, Dec. 21, and they needed an extra day to insert the Redress brochures in the more than 26,000 copies of the Holiday Issue provides the newspaper with a nestegg that helps to sustain it for the balance of the year. Most of the percent ads, which figures out to 95.5 pages of advertising.

This new book will take its place on the shelves along with Barron's Student Concise Encyclopedia, another one-volume reference book which our daughter, Christine, and her family (husband Lloyd, mother, Marjorie and Tiffany) gave me for my birthday. Between the two books I ought to be able to look up almost anything. Yet the books illustrate how difficult it is to condense the human experience into a single volume and treat each entry adequately and accurately. Take, for instance, the entry on Japan. (See Nisei.) Surely, all Yasui offspring will cherish this book now and in the years to come.

I have been reading it to familiarize myself with the Yasui family, initially a gutty fellow by name of "Moriyasu Yasui," a lawyer. Shortly after he was hired by those who manage the Yasui family name, Ray, the affluent orchard from Hood River, and Himer, a highly respected physician. Over the years, I was to meet two more of the children of Masao and Sō­ Yosui Yasui: they were Yuki Yasui Fujikura (Washington, D.C.) and Dr. Robert Sh. Yasui of Williamsport, Pa. I haven't had the pleasure of meeting Michi Yasui Ando. Roku Yasui was at age 47 years.

FROM THE FRYING PAN

BILL HOSOKAWA

History and the Full Story

IT IS with a great sense of professional obligation that I write this essay. The history of the Japanese American community is a difficult subject to write about.

Among my Christmas gifts was a huge stack of books. In the index titled Dictionary of Cultural Literacy, published by Houghton Mifflin, I found the section on world history. This new book will take its place on the shelves along with Barron's Student Concise Encyclopedia, another one-volume reference book which our daughter, Christine, and her family (husband Lloyd, mother, Marjorie and Tiffany) gave me for my birthday. Between the two books I ought to be able to look up almost anything. Yet the books illustrate how difficult it is to condense the human experience into a single volume and treat each entry adequately and accurately. Take, for instance, the entry on Japan. (See Nisei.) Surely, all Yasui offspring will cherish this book now and in the years to come.

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AS I RECALL, I first met Bob Yasaki during the CWRC hearings in Washington, D.C. An unpretentious person, he is learned from various sources—a highly respected, prominent citizen in his community where he is active in various political and community activities. (I've spoken to some holding office, who speak of Bob's support during the campaign.) Bob had done what I'd wanted to do, albeit on a far more modest scale: that is, he's written a tome, less than 150 pages, telling about the Yasui family. Surely, all of us who cherish this book now and in the years to come.

Among his talents is the ability to relate a family history in a straightforward, easily understood, and articulate manner. As I started to glance at a chapter, I found myself reading to the end. Much of the story revolves around the dramatic displacement and agony caused by the evacuation of 1942; and in this respect, many will find common ground. I was particularly struck by the poignant account of Michi Yasui (now Ando), who was at the University of Oregon (at Eugene) when she received word in May 1942 that the "evacuation" train carrying her family would be passing near Eugene, but a few miles from the campus. In defiance of the curfew of Gen. DeWitt, Michi placed herself on a car overlooking the track, hoping to see her mother (her father had been housed away from the FBI), her brothers and sisters. As Bob relates it in his book: "After several hours, a long train rumbled by with the shades drawn; it was the evacuation train. She didn't know they were passing through the night for an unknown des­ tination."

FROM THIS FABULOUS amazing family, there came the one perhaps best known too us of its brave and courageous stand taken in 1942. Min. I was trying to think when I first met Min, and I cannot pinpoint any particular place or event; it just seems that he was there. I do vividly recall our compar­ ing notes, to speak, and much to our joint surprise finding that we each had a daughter named "Laurel Dee." Figure the odds on that one.

THE BOOK'S TITLE IS simply The Yasui Family of Hood River, Ore. ($10.95). To get a copy, write to JACP. P.O. Box 367, San Mateo, CA 94401.
Kotake Right On

Kudos to Donna Kotake for her letter regarding the NCJAR lawsuit. Having spent many volunteer hours during the past year watching the case unfold under John Tatro’s direction, I was more than flattered by Mike Nakano’s Nov. 4, 1991 letter. Thanks, Donna, for the recognition of a brave youth.

HOWARD T. WATABANE
Los Gatos, Calif.

Kotake Way Off

Donna Kotake’s letter to the editor (Nov. 4, 1991) was a disgraceful and misleading attack on anyone who opposed the NCJAR lawsuit.

First, Ms. Nakano seems to be speaking for the NCJAR. Why then should her letter have been printed? While the NCJAR is widely respected, it is by no means an infallible organization and its actions can be questioned. Many of the people who have beenome friends of mine are also members of the NCJAR.

Wakamatsu Way Off

Ms. Nakano’s recent letter, Donna Kotake stated that the victory of the redress bill was due in large part to the NCJAR. This is patently false. The NCJAR was a small group of people, generally white, who sought to promote their own interests rather than those of the community. They were not even able to maintain our unity until the last minute of the bill’s passage. But in order to achieve that end, we must speak out against those who would divide our ranks on ideological or personal grounds.

JEANNE HIBINO
Los Angeles

Resolution Reservations

As professors of law, we are concerned with the recent resolution adopted by the Japanese American Citizens League (JACL) upon Congress to ask the Supreme Court “to re-examine the case of Korematsu v. United States.” While we are aware of the lawsuits filed in Japanese American communities, we are concerned with the condemnation of the legal principles that uphold the constitutionality of the actions taken against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Council of Civil Rights Organizations (NCROC)

We call upon Congress to ask the Supreme Court “to re-examine the case of Korematsu v. United States” on the grounds that it is unsound in law and principle.

Kawamoto, San Francisco

Liberal Democrats and the administration

Bill Hung, President, Association of Japanese American, Inc.

Los Angeles

Letters to the Editor

On the subject of what to do with redress money, I have a suggestion to add to Gary Onda’s article (Jan. 6, 1992) in this magazine.

We must not let the NCJAR, the JACL, the ACLU or any other group dictate how the redress money will be spent, for they may not have the people’s best interests in mind.

Instead, let’s establish a fund to be administered by the various communities for the benefit of their people. This fund will be used to finance community projects that will improve the quality of life for all community members.

Let’s not forget the organizations that have been successful in the past in bringing about positive change. Let’s give them the opportunity to do it again.

YUKI OKUHARA

San Francisco

Redress Gift List

I was very interested in the article by Gary Onda (Jan. 6, 1992) in this magazine. I have been thinking about what to do with my redress money, and I agree with Gary’s ideas.

I have decided to establish a fund to be administered by the various communities for the benefit of their people. This fund will be used to finance community projects that will improve the quality of life for all community members.

Let’s not forget the organizations that have been successful in the past in bringing about positive change. Let’s give them the opportunity to do it again.

YUKI OKUHARA

San Francisco
THE YOUNG Japanese Americans of the 1940s who so deeply felt the need to prove their loyalty to the United States in total combat and getting old now. They are almost in their 70s and old cars. To my generation—which is theirs—the story of what they did is not well known.

It made news. It made a nation—plain and simple—change its mind and accept the enemy alien registration plans. It paved the way for Hawaii to become the 50th state.

But the story stands in danger of being lost. And he has just done something about it by both writing and compiling a just published book. Bridge of Love. He says in a foreword: “I hope this book captures at least a part of that story for posterity.”

I think he has succeeded very well. And one reason is that he has compiled the book as well as written it. Tsukano is a beautiful, sensitive writer. The Star-Bulletin has published many of his pieces over the years on the very same subject as this book. And many more like them are in this book.

But its 458 overaded pages also contain a rich collection of photos, war orders from the president, newspaper editorials and stories, letters to soldiers, letters from soldiers, speeches excerpts, military citations, unit rosters, summaries of decorations—and more.

Collectively they capture the flavor of those days now more than 40 years ago. Back in history. Back in journalism. Back in those very words in a historical narrative. People who were never lived through those days should rather quickly “feel them” through this book.

Feel the prejudice of the era. Feel the challenge it posed. Feel the battles that were fought. And marvel at the way things were changed.

A picture of a bended Nose sock badly looks the eye—as do before and after pictures of a wooden French hill denuded of trees by the fierce battle the Nisei units fought there. But those are a small part of the montage that goes into the suspicion and distrust and dragged the Nisei to the Pearl Harbor attack. The campaign in southeastern France for even bloodier battle. The stars and stripes and the Stars-and-Stripes; and stories, newspaper editorials, diaries, letters to soldiers, letters from soldiers, speech excerpts, military citations, unit rosters, summaries of decorations—and more.

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THE BROAD OUTLINE of the story is this:

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, the U.S. military services banned banded Nisei by Americans of Japanese ancestry and put those already employed in non-sensitive assignments. They were as American as the enemy in Japan, that is all.

The 442nd was formed in part of the 100th and 442nd fought

In the 50th state.

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The 442nd was formed in part of the 100th and 442nd fought German and Italians. After five months, the AJN, the 139th of that was assigned to construction and engineering duties here at home.

Special vignetted cover income

Great news story about the Japanese American soldiers in WWII. It was a beautiful historical record by a rich young participant in the events.

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1988 Chronology

Barney Frank Honored • Rolling Stone Controversy • Lungren Rejected • Three Run for JACL Presidency

Nov. 25, 1987—Rep. Daniel Lungren is nominated for the position of California state treasurer, provoking outcry from groups and individuals in the Asian American community. Lungren served on the Wartime Relocation and Internment of Civilians, an apparent monetary payment to surviving internees.

Nov. 29, 1987—Loi Ling Sing of Hawaii advances his Film Festival in Honolulu.

Dec. 12, 1987—Yoshiki Tanaka, a native of Thailand, is shot to death after allegedly attacking New York City transit officer Nelson Bracero with a knife.

Dec. 23, 1987—Rep. Robert Matsui introduces legislation which would require the U.S. Census Bureau to provide a breakdown of Asian Americans by separate ethnic designations on the 1990 census form.

Jan. 1, 1988—A Southern California Friends of Honor, a group of individuals and organizations, announces her candidacy for a seat on the California State Senate.


Jan. 26—University of California, Berkeley Chancellor Ira Michael Silverberg, a group of individuals and organizations, announces her candidacy for the position of California State Treasurer, yet opposed to introduce legislation rescinding his vote veto any redress legislation to reach the Senate.

Jan. 27—Charles E. Hays, a member of the American Civil Liberties Union, is shot to death in Los Angeles.

Jan. 30—Rep. Barney Frank is saluted by the Southern California Friends of Honor, a group of individuals and organizations, advocating redress in California.

Feb. 1—After receiving criticism, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye asks a colleague to introduce a bill to provide $8 million in appropriation for Jewish schools in France.

Feb. 4—Rolling Stone executive editor Robert Wallace flies into Los Angeles from New York to meet with Korean and Asian American leaders angered by an article by P.J. O’Rourke which was perceived as both racist and insensitive toward Koreans.


Feb. 16—Dr. Yosh Nakajima ends his candidacy for JACL national president, leaving only Mollie Fujisaki in contention for the position.

Feb. 17—a group of Korean American activists picket the Los Angeles advertising offices of Rolling Stone in protest of what they feel is a lack of action and bad faith on the part of the magazine’s editor. The article in question amends the statement of the “Seoul Brothers” article which, it felt, was insensitive to Korean Americans.

Feb. 19, 20 & 21—Day of Remembrance, a day which honors the Japanese American community’s experiences during the internment years.

Feb. 22—Government attorneys decline pursuing a suit of contempt (civil) in the song “Make Me a Bit of Money,” the comon note of the Hiraizumi case, aphis Shobuyu v. United States, thus leaving intact an appeal by the Shobuyu family. The Hiraizumi case is its HVW contempt.


March 2—Rep. Daniel Lungren decides not to seek re-election to Congress in favor of concentrating his efforts on becoming the state treasurer.

March 3—The South Brooklyn (N.Y.) Committee of the Alliance Against Anti-Asian Violence meets with the Brooklyn District Attorney’s Office, the Investigations Bureau, City Action Center and Community Relations to discuss concerns of Asian Americans upset by a second wave of anti-Asian flyer passed out to residents asking for a boycott of “Oriental” businesses.

March 4—Los Angeles City Councilman Robert H. Ogawa, a former Nisei Soldier, receives the Top Jazz Group Award at the 1988 Rolling Stone Blossom Festival.

March 8—The California Council of Women’s Federation holds the Top Jazz Group Award at the 1988 Rolling Stone Blossom Festival.

March 10—Rep. Barney Frank (D-Mass.) was saluted by the Southern California Friends for Asian Americans for his efforts in the passage of H.R. 442 in the House. The reception took place at the Yost Restaurant in Century City.

March 30—Rep. Robert Matsui and Master of Ceremonies George Takei, Frank holds the award presented by JACL.

April—Fleshion Shoos runs an advertisement incorrectly juxtaposing Japanese men’s footwear with Japanese women’s footwear, as well as identifying footwear with Japanese cultural symbols. The company, based in San Francisco, writes to a critical letter to the company. An answer from the president of Fleshion Shoos promises to withdraw the advertisement.

April 9—Rep. Robert Matsui’s bill (H.R. 442, a 30-minute, bulletively produced documentary about the internment experience.

April 27—William Mushida and his daughter, whose father is known for his opposition to the internment legislation charging that she was "wrongfully expelled" from Providence High School in Burbank, Calif., turns down an offer to a school. In the complaint, it is alleged that "employees directed racial slurs toward the students.

April 29—The Senate votes 69 to 9 to approve H.R. 442, a bill to redress surviving Japanese American sent to WRA Centers during WWII

May 3—The city of Torrance, Calif., passes a resolution in support of redress legislation for Japanese Americans.

May 6—The Pacific Citizen reports that former Sen. S.I. Hayakawa believes that former President Ronald Reagan vetoed any redress legislation to reach his desk, since it would "reflect unfavorably" on Japanese Americans.

May 6—The Pacific Citizen reports that NCJAR (National Council for Japanese American Redress) President William Hohi, when expressing approval for the passage of S. 9, 1000, "must speak of Reagan signing it into law.

May 9—About 100 demonstrators march outside the Los Angeles Japanese consulate’s office in protest of Japanese finger pointing, laws for foreign residents.

May 11—Federal Circuit Appeals Court votes 2-1 to affirm the 1985 dismissal of the class action lawsuit filed by the Japanese American National Committee.

May 11—the Legislative Education Committee of the Florida Chapter of the JACL sponsors a press conference in Sacramento, Calif. celebrating state leaders endorsing redress.

May 14—the Japanese American National Committee USA holds a forum entitled “American History, the Workplace: Another Form of Anti-Asian Violence in San Francisco.”

May 15—the DC office of the Committee entitled “Japanese American Community: Critical Issues. Critical Time”

May 15 —Mollie Fujisaki, Helen Kawago and Mollie Nakagawa, three candidates for the JACL presidency, introduce themselves at the Pacific Southwest District Council meeting.

May 16—the JACL-JACEL begin a toll-free Western Union number for mailgrams to President Reagan urging him to sign a bill veto redress legislation.

May 17—the House of Representatives votes 383 to 29 to approve a bill to require the Department of Justice to collect data in cases of hate crimes or crimes perpetrated on the basis of race, religion, sexual orientation or national origin.

May 26—Steve Nakajima, co-chairman of the 1988 San Francisco Cherry Blossom Festival is voted out following dissatisfaction after the elimination of the song "Joe’s Blues/Blues Joe" from the bill.

May 27—Rep. Robert Matsui asks the federal government to reconsider its decision to ban the book "Joe’s Blues/Blues Joe," a new study on housing discrimination.

May 29—During a signing ceremony proclaiming the week of May 8 as Asian Pacific American Heritage Week, President Reagan denounces anti-Asian violence and biased college admissions standards with the praiseworthy redress��

Continued on Page 2
1988 Chronology

Redress Signed

Uyehara, Wakabayashi Resign

Japan Anglers Blacks

JACL National Convention

1988 DEATHS

Japanese Canadians is approved.

Sept. 29—The JACL/Sanitation Bank Visa card program begins

Continued from Page 2

AUGUST

Aug. 2—President Reagan issues a letter to Speaker of the House Jim Wright asking to oppose the conference committee version of H.R. 442.

Aug. 3-41—National JACL Convention held at the University of Washington campus in Seattle, Wash.

Aug. 23—Japanese American State Senate approves its version of Assembly Bill 8087, exempting former internees from paying state income taxes on monetary compensation received from redress payments.

Aug. 9—Cressey Nakagawa is elected president of the JACL at the Seattle National JACL Convention.

Aug. 10—The California Assembly passes A.B. 8087; Assemblywoman Marian La Felizette, during floor debate, states that no apology or compensation “are needed since the incarceration of Japanese Americans is the most humane treatment that any country has displayed against an enemy during an actual war.”

Aug. 23—Ann H. Brook, a Chinese American professor of engineering at the University of Connecticut at Storrs, begins a hunger strike to protest anti-Asian violence.

Aug. 23—President Reagan signs H.R. 442.

Aug. 25—The California Assembly passes A.B. 8087; Assemblywoman Marian La Felizette, during floor debate, states that no apology or compensation “are needed since the incarceration of Japanese Americans is the most humane treatment that any country has displayed against an enemy during an actual war.”

Aug. 27—The National Coalition for Redress/Reparations holds a celebration outside the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center in Los Angeles because of President Reagan’s signing of redress.

Aug. 28—Plans appear in an Oakland, Calif. black community newspaper to buy Yosha’s, a Japanese American owned restaurant because of an alleged lack of advertising by the restaurant, an alleged lack of advertising by the restaurant, a dish of Black employees and possibly as retaliation to Japan’s recent signing of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 7—The Civil Rights Division, after receiving confirmation of responsibility from the Department of Justice, initiates redress payments to eligible Japanese American internees, creates the Office of Redress Administration (ORA), which is later renamed the Office of Redress Administration.

Sept. 13—Fingerprint reverser Ron Fujishita’s trial is scheduled to begin in Okaa, Japan.

Sept. 14—H.R. 4432 is cleared for a vote before the House of Representatives, the Senate version, favoring its own version of the redress bill would require the Congress to tabulate Asian-American redress sub-groups individually.

Sept. 16—JACL-LEC votes to maintain operations for at least two more years to oversee the redress process.

Sept. 17—Joyce Uyehara resigns as executive director of JACL-LEC.

Sept. 19—The ORA establishes a full-time, independent, executive director to oversee redress.

Sept. 23—Acting JACL National Director Bill Yoshino writes a letter to Congressional leaders calling for a “cease-fire” in the era of “redress.”

Sept. 25—Many members of Stanford University’s Students of Color Coalition organize a rally to call for an ethnic studies course at the university.

Sept. 29—Redress for surviving Japanese American sub-groups is approved.

Sept. 27 & 28—Congressional leaders who helped in the redress movement received recognitions from the JACL and JACL-LEC.

Sept. 28—Members of Stanford University’s Students of Color Coalition organize a rally to call for an ethnic studies course at the university.

Sept. 29—Redress for surviving Japanese Americans is approved.


Sept. 30—U.S. Foreign Secretary to attend the 10th annual conference of the NCNPJDC’s meeting.


“Flames of Outrage”—Yong-Bok Pak, a Korean American involved in the campaign against Japan’s fingerprinting laws, burns his Alien Registration Certificate outside the office building of the Japanese Consulate General in Los Angeles on May 9.

Japan Anglers Blacks

JACL National Convention

Redress Signed

Uyehara, Wakabayashi Resign

Japan Anglers Blacks

JACL National Convention

Continued from Page 7

Aug. 15—Retired City Attorney manager inspector, he earned a Purple Heart in WWII.

Sam Kawahara, 77, Cortez, Calif., July 6, farm community leader (1950-51).

Mary Nakaishi, 71, Ogden, Utah, Nov. 8, 1991.


Carl Minoru Tamaki, 68, Los Angeles, Feb. 2, former internment general manager and chief engineer of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power.


Karen Chihako Toshima, 27, Los Angeles, Feb. 2, victim of a fatal gun­shot wound from a gang-related shoot­out in L.A.’s Westside area.

Masami Tsuchiya, 70, Tokyo, Aug. 15, former chairman of California First Bank.

Harry Goro Watanabe, 83, Los Angeles, Nov. 5, 1991, Oriental Trading Co. and Lifetime member of JACL.

Continued from Page 8

a direct mailing to California JACL members.

OCTOBER

Oct. 4—Minority students from University of California campuses meet at UCLA for a special State Senator committee hearing to relate incidence of racism by administrators, faculty and other students.

Oct. 7—Pacific Citizen publishes in 2,500 issue.

Oct. 9—Second Jerome reunion held in Torrance, Calif.

Oct. 11—The ORA opens a temporary office in San Francisco.

Oct. 12—The U.S. Supreme court hears arguments for and against reversing Ranum v. McCory, a civil rights case which ruled that private schools were prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race.


Oct. 17—JACL-LEC Strategy Chair Grant Ujifusa meets with Justice Department officials to discuss the means of implementation of redress.

Oct. 18—The Senate votes to approve legislation to require the Census Bureau to list Asian American subgroups individually; just prior to the Senate vote, the Census Bureau Chair criticizes a proposal by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to include Asian Americans in the 1990 census.

Oct. 19—Rep. Norman Mineta criticizes a San Jose Mercury News editorial which called for an end to all San Jose City Council seat 4 candidate David Hahn, a Korean American, because of a heavyaccent. Mineta calls the reasoning “poorly disguised racism.”

Oct. 27—Sen. Daniel Inouye speaking in Seattle at a fundraiser for Rep. Mike Lowry, states that he will become the next majority leader of the Senate when the election is held later in Nov. 20.

Oct. 28—the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, Calif. celebrates its 470th anniversary, dedicates two buildings named after Military Intelligence Service (MIS) leaders Koji Okumura, Masayoshi Kogowo and John Aiso. The new DLI Headquarters Building is named after Kaminami and the academic library is named after Aiso.

AMERICAN PROMISE—Kathryn and Fred Korematsu (pictured from left) participate in the candlelight closing ceremony of the “American Promise” exhibit at the History National Museum in San Francisco. The event honored the legal teams of the conon cases and raised approximately $20,000 for the national JACL.

October

Oct. 31—The NCJA case of Hembry et al v. U.S. is closed, the Supreme Court refuses to disallow a class-action lawsuit against the government for internment of Japanese American citizens during WWII.

NOVEMBER

Nov. 3—ORA Executive Director Bob Braun meets with a small group of Nihonkai community leaders update redress progress at the JACC in Los Angeles.

Nov. 6—The Gardenia Valley Chapter of JACL and NCRR hold a community workshop on redress in Gardena, Calif.

Nov. 8—President Reagan pocket vetoes H.R. 4432, the bill which would have required the Census Bureau to list individual Asian American subgroups on the 1990 census form.

Nov. 12—The PSWDC JACL and the KAC (Korean American Coalition) hold a joint conference in Los Angeles to examine similar concerns facing both ethnic communities.

Nov. 19—The Sacramento Chapter of the JACL holds a redress workshop.

Nov. 20—the San Fernando Chapter of the JACL holds a forum on special concerns of children of mixed marriages.

Nov. 20—The Gardenia Valley, Long Beach, Pacifica and Torrance JACL Chapters co-sponsor the "Conquer the Bridge" 10k race.

Nov. 22—A group of 10 composers andsenators urge the director of the Census Bureau to honor its promise to tabulate Asian American groups individually in its 1990 census, despite President Reagan’s veto of legislation requiring the bureau to do so.

Nov. 28—Rep. Norman Mineta announces a pilot program to measure housing discrimination against Asian Americans, to be conducted by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.


DECEMBER

Dec. 14—The PSWDC JACL and NCRR co-host an update of ORA progress on redress in Los Angeles.

Over 36,000 Contact Office of Redress Administration via Telephone, Mail

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice announced that as of Dec. 15, 1988, it had received more than 36,000 telephone and mail contacts in its effort to locate Japanese Americans eligible for redress.

The effort is centered in the Department’s recently created Office of Redress Administration (ORA). Robert K. Bratt, who heads the office, said that to date the office has overseen distribution of more than 150,000 pieces of printed material in 32 states. Meetings conducted in metropolitan areas of 10 states have reached an estimated 10,000 individuals, Bratt said.

As a result of a recent mailing, he said, the office is currently following up with 400 community leaders in 16 states. ORA materials are available in both Japanese and English, and the office employs Japanese-speaking and other staff members fluent in Japanese, he said.

The temporary West Coast office in San Francisco, which closed Jan. 6, 1989, opened in October with 90-day goals of maximizing public outreach to Japanese Americans eligible for the payments. Officials in the West Coast office developed working relationships between the ORA and Japanese American community leaders, churches, and civic organizations, Bratt said. The office has far exceeded the “expectations,” he said. “We are delighted to conclude our work in San Francisco after reaching our goal.”

The ORA staff is beginning to computerize the telephone and mail contacts to provide efficient retrieval, he said. Payments will begin after the logins are completed, and when Congress appropriates the funds.

Randless Means Time for Reflection

By KATSURO SHIMAMOTO

(Washington, Calif.)

Redress has become a reality. A process has evolved from the hard work of dedicated people who undertook this huge and overwhelming project. It is comforting that there were folks with a vision. There are many of us who have remained silent regarding our whole camp experience. The government of the United States in acknowledging their wrong-doing is paying a lump sum of $20,000, and extending an apology to each eligible internee and evacuee. I wished that all of our beloved parents and the Nisei who died prior to this event were here to share the news.

How was it possible to accomplish this “impossible dream”? Has the passing of the years made this less painful to everyone? Some have gone beyond the barbed wire, and would go beyond the barbed wire themselves; others are not intent to this day. The Japanese and Japanese without due process suffered a lot of pain and sorrow. We have endured this challenge.

I hope our whole camp experience will continue to remain in the U.S. history books for future generations to learn. This kind of hazardous activity must never be repeated.

Most prompted me to write this was an incident which happened a few weeks ago . I was on a plane going from Sao Paulo to Buenos Aires with a tour group, when a passenger sitting next to me started a conversation. He identified himself as a German citizen and I was surprised to see how similar he was with the Japanese Americans who came in all shapes, colors and sizes. He was of German, Portuguese and Irish descent.

He casually mentioned, “Your government is finally doing something about putting you folks away during the war. It was a long time in coming. Here in Brazil we do not remember our past.”

Needless to say he was talking about redress. Imagine, here is a man from another part of our planet talking about a subject that many Americans are not aware of, and if they are, they are; there are many diverse opinions regarding the redress.

When I returned home, catching up with old news, I read in the Nov. 25th Pacific Citizen that “the ex-POWs pointed to Japan during the war; it was a time for families and never, redress has become a reality, and I am a senior citizen.

Redress with all its ramifications has brought back many memories, and I feel good about expressing some of my thoughts. This gives us a chance to reflect on past injustices, the contradictions in our lives, and the major decisions we made. Our society has many reasons why we are the reasons we are what we are.

Meeting with ORA’s Head Scheduled in D.C./Baltimore Area

WASHINGTON — The Department of Justice’s Office of Redress Administration (ORA) Bob Braun will meet with persons living in the Washington, D.C. area and Baltimore metropolitan areas.

A community meeting with ORA is scheduled on Jan. 26, 1989, from 6:45 p.m. until 9:00 p.m. at the Hotel 10K race, 100 Lavender Ave., N.E. The building is near the intersection of Massachusetts Ave. and U.S. Capitol.

Previous community meetings, held throughout the United States, have led to the identification of thousands of potentially eligible people.
In the Spirit of the New Year...

from all of us at Huntington Beach Acura, wishing you and your family the happiest of holiday seasons.
The 15th anniversary of Tomio Yamada and graduate students, and individuals Neal Taniguchi at (415) 921-5225.

Freshmen, continuing undergraduate National JACL. Currently, the JACL's team. His father, Kyutaro, founded the Nikkei community, editor of the Pacific Citizen...

Tickets: $12 and $8 for students & seniors.

Monica Blvd.

Feb. 3-S--Second Annual Installation Dinner. No host bar: 6:30-7:00 p.m. Dinner: 7:00 p.m. Place: Holiday Inn, Long Beach. Contact person: Jean Kajihara (805) 833-2612 or Jean Mayeda...


The Cole must be legibly printed on official notarized mailing labels...

p.m. Dinner: 7:00 p.m. Place: Holiday Inn, Long Beach. Contact person: Monica Blvd ...

APAMO sponsored the meeting with leaders of Boston's Asian community...

To discuss the Asian contribution to American Life...

APAMO. "The Cole must be legibly printed on official notarized mailing labels...
Imagine being able to walk into the Louvre, the Prado, Ford's Metropolitan or L.A.'s Museum of Contemporary Art and turn on the lights just for you. Patron aren't the only individuals who are accosted with concessions—highly esteemed artists enjoy it, too. Japanese-born Shigeo Mura is such a one. He currently resides at his American studio in downtown Los Angeles' arts district and locally, long before he's been back, Mura has already been honored with a major exhibition ("Wood and Gold") at the Rock Gallery. The gold leaf on wood sculptures displayed at this exhibit sprouted from such total spontaneity that they evoked a near feeling of innocence.

Wanda Gardner, internationally known art consultant, said they reminded her of Stonehenge.

According to one school of theory, decorative art began when Co-Mag-
By Harry Honda

Isamu Noguchi, the Los Angeles-born sculptor, died Dec. 30 at the New York University Medical Center after a brief illness.

Much is already known and told about his powerful statements in stone and his standing in parks, gardens and museums around the world. For instance, the Nikkei in Southern California already know about the two 10-ton stones dominating in Little Tokyo's Japanese American Cultural and Community Center plaza, the sculpture garden at South Coast Town Center Plaza in Costa Mesa and his bronze-concrete piece at UCLA's Franklin D. Murphy Sculpture Garden.

Noguchi elsewhere will point out Noguchi's works in such high places as the Chicago Art Institute, the Wadsworth Atheneum in Hartford, Conn., and the Osaka Municipal Museum of Art. In Japan, his work is on exhibit at the MOMA in New York, the Metropolitan Museum of Art in Los Angeles and the Osaka Municipal Museum of Art.

One wonders what works of his remained while he was director of landscaping and park planning at the Poston (Ariz.) WRA center in 1942. His artistic mind included plans for an irrigation system, landscaping, recreational facilities and the cemetery.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, he was living in San Francisco. The war became stronger for mass evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast. Noguchi had proposed a group of Japanese and Nisei voluntary workers for the evacuation and built new communities. There is a report that plans were drawn. It was his “chance to put into effect his ideal for social planning... of a community (where) men make use of materials about them, learning among the great wealth of the soil.” (July 2, 1942, P.C.)

Just before the Army shut down volunteer travel for Japanese Americans, Noguchi confirmed the WCCA (predecessors to the War Relocation Authority) officials in San Francisco that he not only went out to get prohibited to the Outpost (Mar. 29) but have permission to return and eventually go to a relocation center. He secured permission to go East and also returned.

Noguchi remained active until shortly before his death. Among his projects was a memorial to the Challenging Airline pilots at Miami's Bayfront Park. As both men's accomplishments are vivid in Nisei history, Isamu Noguchi's passing ranks shoulder-to-shoulder with the tragedy that scuffled the lives of Ellison Onizuka and his fellow astronauts.

DEATHS

The Rev. Tatsuo Tanihukuri, 73, died Nov. 25, 1989 at Tacoma, Wash., after a brief heart attack. He served as part-time chaplain in the American Lake VA Medical Center for the past 21 years. Born in Window, Wash., he graduated from the local high school, attend Pacific College and Bury University.

Seiko Hanawashir, 65, of Fowler, Calif., died Dec. 16. He was born in Baldwin Park in Los Angeles County. He was a member of the Social Security Administration.

Noguchi, 84, Decorates Life of Eliot

In 1945, it was the late Carl Kondo, 't56, born in Little Tokyo, the sunken plaza in Los Angeles, CA and the Chase Mortuary (213) 626-0141

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Vincent Chin Grant Recipients Named

SAN FRANCISCO—The Asian Foundation for Community Development has announced the recipients of its 1988 Chin Grant. Funding for the grants was provided by Vincent Chin for Justice, a Bay Area organization which was part of the national network of organizations involved in the campaign for justice in the case of Vincent Chin.

The Vincent Chin Memorial Grants attempt to reduce anti-Asian violence through cultural enrichment projects in Northern California.

Recipients of $1,000 grants include the Berkeley Asian Youth Center, Berkeley; S.U.C.C.E.S.S. (the United Community Organization for Community, Education, and Social Services) in West Chicago; and the Asian American Cultural Project, Asian Advisory Committee, and the Coalition for Asian American Community Education, Generation, and the School of Ethnic Studies at San Francisco State University.

Vincent Chin was a Chinese American living in Detroit who was beaten to death by two unlicensed auto workers. The killers thought Chin was Japanese, and treated him as a target for the area's economic slums. When the killers were identified, the police were inca-

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SAN FRANCISCO—The Asian Foundation for Community Development has announced the recipients of its 1988 Chin Grant. Funding for the grants was provided by Vincent Chin for Justice, a Bay Area organization which was part of the national network of organizations involved in the campaign for justice in the case of Vincent Chin.

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The Japan Visit by Seattle JACL Chapter President Roger Shimizu was an Eye Opener

ESCAPE IN JAPAN—Saki and Roger Shimizu (standing, for right) visit with some Japanese friends during their recent trip to Japan.

By Roger Shimizu

SEATTLE—The best indications of our reaction to our trip to Japan were the sense of sadness and feeling that the past 11 days had passed too quickly and that we had much more to see, much more to do and much more to experience before returning to Seattle. The highlight of our trip will be to have the occasions we actually dealt with Japanese individuals on a personal basis. The occasion we had with our respective relatives, old friends, former employers, former boarding houses, and the seeking out of old haunts.

Fortunately for us, we had a daily change of gand so that we made a new friend on that basis and that gave us a glimpse into Japanese life and thinking through the thoughts of a senior in college (one that I had also attended), a single woman in her mid-20s, a married woman with young children and a woman of our own generation (children of the time of WW2).

We also had the opportunity and experience of being the subject of care of the associate director of the sponsoring agency as well as with the meeting with the directors of the agencies of Immigration and Naturalization and the various cross-sections of Japanese life.

Tokyo seemed just as populated as ever but with an atmosphere that was ever so different. We visited several office workers and shopkeepers and in each other with such a sense of politics that it seemed almost impossible to be true. We knew much without display that this display of courtesy could never be found in a comparable American city.

Expensive German cars and deluxe sized Japanese cars jammed the streets of the city the entire time of the day in a parade that you would never forget. It was as if the city was in a constant traffic jam while the subway system could whisk you from one end of the city to the other.

To take advantage of the late opening hours of the Ginza stores, we would venture out in the early morning to walk or to window shop to or take the subway before the 12 million or so people that you can not see the night when the sidewalks were full of people. Of course, the feeling of being alone on the streets of the Ginza was different, and I think we actually preferred to be among the crowds to feel the excitement that one experiences by being among so many—so many Japanese faces that you always find your searching the ground for a familiar face among a set of familiar looking faces. (Like the Harry Hodons from the P.C. office near Ginza's Shimbashi area.

In Shibuya and Harajuku you literally walked by the thousands of students going to and from along the narrow streets of that huge and thousands of deluxe sized Japanese automobiles attempted to drive their designs. The lights in Shinjuku light up the night sky and the racous young crowds as we walked about for a good deal on current equipment. We wondered if they had all followed us from the previous locations in Shibuya and Harajuku. But despite the crush of the crowd you felt absolutely safe and could carry on a conversation and even laugh without being startled in curiosity.

We sat elbow-to-elbow with Japa­nese in the Shibuya rail station shop and only slightly acknowledged but were given much more to experience before returning to Japan. The sense of sadness and feeling that there was much interest by the participating companies to learn about and in the future carry on equal employment laws.

Another seminar is being planned by the trip that we are to make in the Orange County area.

We would recommend touring Japan to everyone at anytime.

San Francisco—Steve Nakajo, part-time lecturer in the Asian American Studies Department at San Francisco State University, is having a great time in Japan. He was on a four week trip to the country to study the department and chairmanship of the JACL- SFSU Student Chapter for the sake of his own interests. He is currently writing a special order like "Mikawa.

Nakajo filed the grievance against the department and chairmanship of the JACL-SFSU Student Chapter for the sake of his own interests. He is currently writing a special order like "Mikawa.

The highlights of our trip would be to go to the Kaikan restaurant and the Tokyo Rayon showroom and the Tokyo Rayon manufacturing plant for the technology that is already in place and is being utilized. We then discussed the ability and the fact that seems almost futuristic in its application to work situations.

Japan for me was my home for three years in the mid-1970s when the American economy was still strong but struggling with foreign competition in terms of consumers. More than a decade later, we are all too well aware of all the Japanese industrial machine is not keeping up with Japan in terms of production of goods which is well behind the technology of that production.

Seattle—The Watercolor Journal, a part-time lecturer in the Asian American Studies Department at San Francisco State University, is having a great time in Japan. He was on a four week trip to the country to study the department and chairmanship of the JACL- SFSU Student Chapter for the sake of his own interests. He is currently writing a special order like "Mikawa.

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