

Census Bureau plans to drop 'Asian/Pac Islander' category

LOS ANGELES—The U.S. Bureau of the Census announced its intention to drop the category of "Asian or Pacific Islander" from the race question on the 1980 Census. Sen. Daniel Inouye advised the Asian Volunteer Action Center here this past week.

Representatives of interested groups and individuals are now being urged to write to their congressmen, senators, Census Bureau, etc., to have the list of the specific racial backgrounds to include:

Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Thai, Hawaiian, part-Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, Asian Indian, etc.

The Bureau's intention to drop the broad category was understood to have been made at a Sept. 8 meeting of the

joint advisory committee of Asian, Black, Hispanic and Pacific Island American representatives in San Francisco.

This tentative decision will be greeted as a great relief to hundreds of concerned community groups across the country, according to those present.

The preliminary results of the pre-test census questionnaire in Oakland earlier this year showed over 44% of all Asian American households either answered incorrectly or did not complete or understand the race item, the representatives were told.

The bureau had hoped a 100% count of Asian-Pacific Island Americans or something very close would have been achieved during the pre-test by broadening the race category.

Community groups and individuals had protested the bur-

reau's attempt to lump their racial backgrounds together on the contention that very few first or second generation Asian-Pacific Island Americans identify themselves as "Asians" or "Pacific Islanders".

Another dress rehearsal is being planned in 1978 in lower Manhattan where Chinese and other Asian Americans will be expected to monitor the survey to avoid an undercount.

Last April, Sens. Spark Matsunaga and Dan Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) introduced resolutions requiring the Census Bureau and other federal agencies to gather and publish reliable statistics on Asian and Pacific Island Americans.

Last year, the Washington JACL Representative Wayne Horiuchi cited the problem of minority undercount and inadequate tabulations of Asian and Pacific Islanders. □

Apology asked for slur by 'Tonight Show' guest

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Union of Pan Asian Communities protested the use of "racial nicknames that insult Asian Americans" on a recent "Tonight Show" when guest host George Carlin was noting the ethnic songs of the 1940s and had Ed McMahon and audience laughing hysterically after mentioning "Give a Jap a Slap in the Yap".

In a letter of Sept. 13 addressed to the NBC producers at Burbank, Calif., Virginia Hom Fung of UPAC called for a public apology and said "it should be embarrassing to continue hiring people who lack awareness

for other races". Derogatory remarks directed toward Asians is "ridiculous", it was pointed out, because no entertainer makes jokes about blacks or Chicanos that is negative or insulting.

"In the future, there is no justifiable reason to use offensive, racial nicknames that insult Asian Americans. Scripts should omit racist slurs that dehumanize and degrade people of color," she said.

NBC producers were also seen as being "insensitive" by paying "stars" fantastic salaries to be funny in detrimental and derogatory manner.

UC Davis winning war of briefs in Bakke case

DAVIS, Calif. — The Bakke case increasingly is turning into a national battleground, with a foot-high stack of friends-of-the-court briefs on the desk of each justice.

In numerical terms, the Univ. of California is clearly ahead in the battle of the briefs as of mid-September. About 70 organizations have filed 41 briefs asking the court to uphold the Davis ad-

mission system. Bakke's position has been endorsed in 16 briefs filed by about two dozen groups.

Lined up on the side of UC are:

American Bar Assn.; National Education Assn.; American Civil Liberties Union; YWCA; United Mine Workers; United Auto Workers; International Union of Electrical Workers; United Farm Workers; Columbia; Harvard; Stanford; Association of American Law Schools; Association of American Medical Colleges; NAACP; Mexican-American Legal Defense and Education Fund; American Indian Law Center; Japanese American Citizens League; National Council of Churches of Christ in the United States of America; American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities; Americans for Democratic Action; American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO; American Public Health Assn.; Children's Defense Fund; Mexican-American Political Assn.; National Council of Negro Women; National Health Law Program; National Lawyers Guild; National Legal Aid and Defender Assn.; National Organization for Women; National Urban League; U.S. National Student Assn.; and various other professional and minority groups.

Supporting Bakke's position are:

Polish American Congress; Sons of Italy; American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress; Hellenic Bar Association of Illinois; Italian-American Foundation; Polish American Affairs Council; Ukrainian Congress Committee; American Federation of Teachers; U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Young Americans for Freedom; Sacramento-based Pacific Legal Foundation; International Association of Chiefs of Police; Committee on Academic Non-Discrimination (formed by such academic and intellectual luminaries as Bruno Bettelheim, Daniel Boorstin, Nathan Glazer, Sidney Hook and Eugene Rostow), Rep. Henry Waxman, D-Calif., and Ralph J. Galliano, a Florida student with admission grievances similar to Bakke's.

Black rabbits

KAGOSHIMA—About 6,000 black rabbits only found on Amami Oshima and Tokunoshima are now protected by the government.

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Yoshino job-bias case settled out of court

WASHINGTON—The celebrated employment discrimination case of John Yoshino, Equal Opportunity Specialist employed by the Federal Highway Administration of the Dept. of Transportation, was settled out of court, according to the Washington Office of JACL.

The case was originally tried before Judge Charles R. Richey of the U.S. District Court of the District of Columbia during the last week in June. However both parties, rather than accept a decision by the trial judge, decided to settle out of court.

It was divulged by the Washington Office of JACL that the plaintiff, Yoshino, received a substantial cash award settlement, reimbursement for his attorney's fees and costs for litigation, and a step increase.

In return for the government concessions, Yoshino had to agree to withdraw his pending application for a GS-15 position as Deputy Director of the Office of Civil Rights at the Federal Highway Administration and further agree not to file for another GS-15 position with the agency.

The settlement constitutes no admission of liability for either side.

Wayne Horiuchi, JACL's Washington Representative, said, "John's case has dragged on for years, which is a poor commentary on our governmental process to adjudicate employment discrimination cases. John deserves a lot of credit for his courage, determination and perseverance to fight this thing through and stand up for a principle. His case is something that all Asian Americans should look to as an example for fighting discrimination."

The complaint was originally filed by Yoshino in 1974 within his agency for review by the U.S. Civil Service Commission's board of appeals. The appeal board never handed down its decision.

Yoshino then filed in the

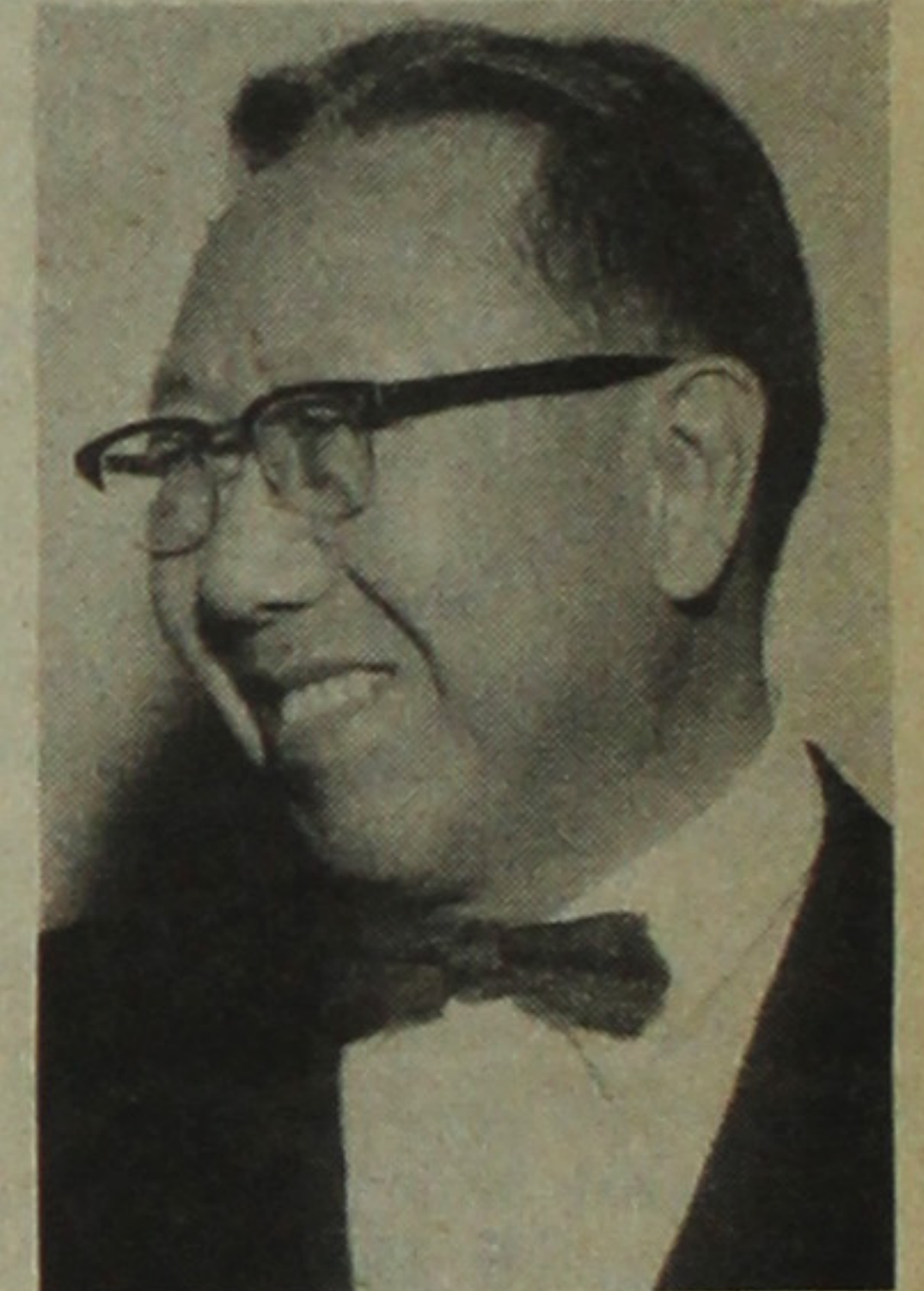
U.S. District Court here and a trial was held on June 27, 28, and 30 of this year. The Government flew in witnesses from Texas and Missouri while presenting a long list of D.C.-based witnesses.

However, the key witness for Yoshino, Mrs. Ethel Lawson, now living in Los Angeles, gave a deposition to the court which was decisive. Her testimony suggested that discrimination was apparent and Yoshino was well qualified for the promotion. Yoshino's former employer who was alleged to have been the discriminating party was also Black.

Yoshino expressed appreciation for the support in his 3½ years struggle for the assistance provided by Shigeki Sugiyama, immediate past National JACL president who, as national president, had written to Transportation Secretary Coleman protesting against acts of discrimination against Yoshino.

Sugiyama also appeared at the trial as expert witness from the Civil Service Commission to discuss the FHWA's personnel practice involving irregularity of selecting candidates. Kumao

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John Yoshino

EXECOM looks at reparations

By HARRY HONDA

SAN FRANCISCO — The letdown over reparations in JACL since the Sacramento national convention which stipulated that as the principal mandate this biennium has been addressed by the JACL staff in its proposal, "Project 47". Reparation is intended for Japanese Americans whose civil liberties were maltreated during World War II.

In essence, the project endeavors to develop support systems for the JACL program and provide time to organize itself with a new committee structure. It calls for a committee chairman and several sub-task force leaders.

The plan, which was presented by National Executive Director Karl Nobuyuki, was given the green light by the National JACL Executive Committee (EXECOM) during its Sept. 17-18 session.

Since the National Board meeting in March, the reparations committee has been preparing a standardized questionnaire to distribute to JACL chapters and community. Various district councils have circulated questionnaires in the meantime.

The Eastern district produced the Masaoka/Oshiki

statement-questionnaire (PC, Mar. 18). No. Calif.-W. Nevada just started its survey (PC, Sept. 23). In the Pacific Southwest, the EO 9066 Inc. questionnaire has been in use since midsummer 1975. Earliest survey was made by the Pacific Northwest with the trends as a basis for its plan unveiled in 1974.

Other districts have also conducted surveys this past year.

Masamune Kojima, national v.p. for membership, told the EXECOM that reparations has not been the "unifying factor" the delegates at the Sacramento convention has expected. He attributed it to the various plans plus lack of general consensus. Recalling the JACL had led the way to Evacuation, he wryly asked, "Do we pick and choose how we're going to be compensated?"

Mikio Uchiyama, national v.p. for public affairs, said,

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San Jose Bicentennial Plaza's 'English only' rule reversed

SAN JOSE, Calif. — Commemorative tiles to adorn the San Jose Bicentennial Plaza will be in any language anybody wants, its city bicentennial commission chairman Don Lima assured this past week (Sept. 19), thanks to the local JACL chapter's decision to boycott the project when informed only English would be used.

The chapter, willing to contribute \$100 or more toward support of the city bicentennial coming to a climax this fall, wanted its name inscribed in both English and Japanese.

Someone at the commission office said, "Sorry, no Japanese characters. Only English." The chapter board voted to skip the whole thing rather than hassle about it.

Lima, unaware of the storm which brewed while he was on vacation, was righteously angered. The actual policy was to keep the tiles free of commercial logos or trademarks. He called Jan Y. Kurahara, chapter president, with a promise any language can be used. Kurahara said their decision will be reconsidered.

JACL forum on Bakke decision

LOS ANGELES—Impact of the Bakke decision on Asian Americans will be a subject of JACL forum on Wednesday, Oct. 5, 7:30 p.m. at Little Tokyo Towers. Panelists as announced by Phil Shigekuni, are:

Yori Wada, Univ. of California regent; U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi; Mike Ishikawa, L.A. County Affirmative Action Compliance director; Warren Furutani.

Attendees are requested not to park in either of the church parking lot or by Little Tokyo Towers. □

JACL governors name Kawamoto

SAN FRANCISCO — Mits Kawamoto of Omaha, Mountain Plains JACL District Governor, was elected representative of the District Governors Caucus in a run-off balloting in time to attend the Sept. 17-18 EXECOM meeting here. He succeeded Gerrold Mukai, now of Washington, D.C.

Kawamoto was elected 6-2 over Chuck Kubokawa, Northern California-Western Nevada district governor.

Sen. Inouye backs Panama Canal pact

HONOLULU — Sen. Daniel Inouye has decided to support ratification of the Panama Canal treaties, already tentatively agreed to by the U.S. and Panama, subject to Senate ratification and a Panamanian plebiscite.

Despite constituent mail running 10 to 1 against ratification, Inouye told the Advertiser he favors the treaty because it will "clean up" an unsavory chapter in American history.

The U.S. negotiated the heavily advantageous canal treaty during a period of "big stick" diplomacy and shortly after Panama won its inde-

pendence with U.S. support from Colombia.

"We created a government called *Panama*," Inouye said. "We paid for it. It happened in the middle of the night, as the saying goes, that we signed the treaty. And the man who signed the treaty was not a Panamanian but a citizen of France."

Inouye said the original treaty, giving the U.S. control of the canal in perpetuity, "is unknown in the history of diplomacy. As an American, I'd like to be proud of actions taken by the American government. If we are not proud, we should rectify the situation."

E-1 visa student privilege in other states encouraged

MOSES LAKE, Wash.—Other JACL chapters, especially in California, Oregon, Illinois and New York, were being urged this past week by Edward Yamamoto, Pacific Northwest JACL district governor to duplicate the recently signed State of Washington law providing non-immigrant aliens entering the U.S. under an E-1 visa attend state institutions of higher learning as a resident student.

Copies of the new law (ESSB 2113, sponsored by State Sen. Nat W. Washington) were being distributed to National Headquarters and Board members.

While the Washington

OVER 50,000 READERS SEE THE PC EACH WEEK

state law has enabled Eiichi Ohara, now of Seattle, to enroll at the Univ. of Washington as a resident student, debate in the legislature earlier this year pointed out foreign students from the U.S. can attend Japanese universities at resident student rates. This reciprocity was recognized in having the JACL-sponsored law passed and signed in May-June.

Meanwhile, the PNWDC or Columbia Basin JACL will now consider amending the new law by adding one or more other visa classifications (A, G, I, L) that had been dropped from the original bill. They cover diplomats (A), official foreign representatives (G), foreign media (I) and intracompany transfers (L).

items per inch

Architects/Engineers

LOS ANGELES—The Asian American Assn. of Architects/Engineers scheduled its first meeting on Sept. 29, 8 p.m. at Imperial Dragon, 320 E. 2nd St.

Asian studies confab

BOULDER, Colo.—The Western Conference of the Assn. for Asian Studies will meet Oct. 7-8 at Colorado Springs, it was announced by Russell Endo, assistant professor in sociology at the Univ. of Colorado and a conference session chair. Among two papers being presented are "Land Promotion Schemes and the Migration of Japanese to Colorado" by Shirley Lucas and "Asian American University Freshmen: a Comparison with Other Minorities and Whites" by Jean Endo.

Dance for flag poles

GARDENA, Calif.—Dance to raise funds to build two flag poles in front of the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center will be sponsored by the Nisei Veterans coordinating council on Saturday, Oct. 15, 9 p.m. at the Gardena Cultural Institute, 162nd and Gramercy. Tickets are \$5 per person.

Drug abuse program

LOS ANGELES—Brochures in Korean, Japanese and Tagalog on "PCP/Angel Dust" and "Drugs and the Elderly" are being prepared for prevention program by the Asian American Drug Abuse Program, Inc., 5318 S Crenshaw Blvd. (293-6284). A baseline survey on alcoholism within the so-called Asian American "model minority" is also being conducted.

Issei appreciate fete

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Nisei VFW Post 8985 hosts its annual Issei appreciation dinner on Sunday, Oct. 2, 4 p.m., at the local Buddhist Church. Ladies Auxiliary and Explorer Post 250 assist in the program being concluded with entertainment and door prizes.

JWRO Office moved

LOS ANGELES—Japanese Welfare Rights Organization has moved its office from the old Union Church to Rm. 302, of the Old Nishi Hongwanji, 355 E. 1st St., sharing quarters with the Pacific Southwest JACL Regional Office. JWRO telephone number is different (626-2249). Chris Naito is JWRO office secretary.

Koto recital

SAN DIEGO—The fifth annual koto recital of the Masazumi Mizuno studio was held Sept. 25 at the San Diego State University recital hall. On the program were 20 local area participants, guest artist Kayoko Wakita and dancers from the Bando Mitsuhiro Studio of Los Angeles.

Mixed marriage ban to be repealed

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Delegates to the Tennessee Constitutional Convention here Aug. 9 approved their first proposed amendment to the state constitution to delete a 1870 ban on marriages between blacks and whites, but did not remove the constitutional requirement for racially segregated schools.

The ban on interracial marriages and segregated schools have all been outlawed by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Polygraphists to hear Judge Takasugi

LOS ANGELES—U.S. District Judge Robert Takasugi, one of the few jurists who has admitted polygraph testimony, will be a featured speaker at the advanced seminar sponsored by the California Assn. of Polygraph Examiners on Saturday, Oct. 1, at the New Otani Hotel. Takasugi made "bench history" while superior court judge in having polygraph testimony admitted in a rape case and had used the instrument in his military work in the Pacific theater. Herb Smith of the L.A. Police Dept. is CAPE president.

Deaths

Ben K. Murayama, 68, of Los Angeles died Sept. 21. He was the Sacramento-born owner of Japanese American Realty and a Downtown L.A. JACL member. Surviving are w. Tamiko, s. Douglas, John, d. Carol, Ruth Ellen and Linda Bekes (Boston).

EXECOM

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"We've got to come up with something." Another voice suggested that if the National Board can't decide, there was no alternative but to let the national council decide when it meets next July in Salt Lake City, presuming there are several plans up.

Both Tats Misaka, national v.p. for general operations, and Mits Kawamoto, governor caucus representative, emphasized the consensus on which plan was best needed to be made prior to the convention.

Commenting on a tax credit plan (PC, Sept. 16) for reparations, Dr. Clifford Uyeda, a visitor, felt "it doesn't help those who need it most". He reiterated the passage of a reparations bill as being the government's acknowledgement "it had done wrong".

Ed Yamamoto, Pacific Northwest governor, warned JACL would be faced with other groups coming up with their own program, if JACL can't decide. As past chairman of the National JACL reparations committee, he urged the committee, now led by Mike Honda of San Jose, meet again to launch a new thrust.

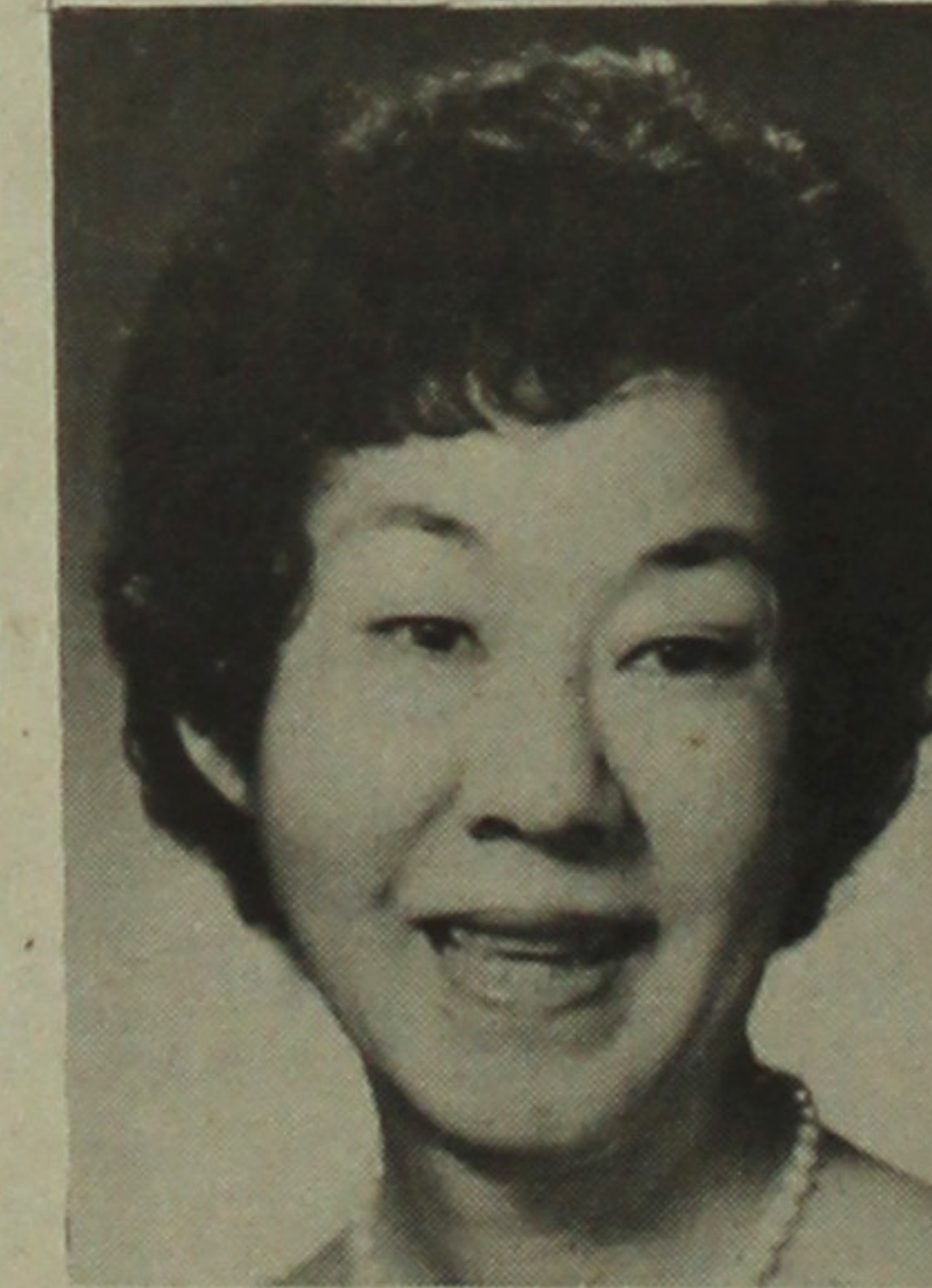
In reviewing another problem aired at the last convention, raising the proxy fee was seen as a "poll tax" and any attempts to limit the

A Nikkei First ...

Eastern Star state leader

RENO, Nev.—Culminating a successful and progressive year, Hana Aoyama, Worthy Grand Matron of the State of Nevada, Order of the Eastern Star, will preside at its 72nd annual grand chapter session Oct. 6-8, at the Nugget Convention Center in Sparks.

She is the first person of Japanese descent to be elevated to this high office from



Hana Aoyama

JOB BIAS

Continued from Front Page

Toda, Nisei economist employed by FHWA, appeared as a witness at the trial and stressed the lack of sensitivity of FHWA officials in dealing with Asian Americans.

Although a judgment in his favor would have been the greatest victory, Yoshino feels this settlement and the trial served to sensitize FHWA officials to the minority status of Asian Americans now and for the future.

number of proxies per delegate would "disenfranchise" chapters, Judge Uchiyama declared.

The constitution and credentials committees are studying the problem. Proxy fee is currently \$10.

A five-convention analysis shows 25% of the chapters have been represented by proxy or 107 times: 10 in 1968 at San Jose, 26 in 1970 at Chicago, 21 in 1972 at Washington, 22 in 1974 at Portland, and 28 in 1976 at Sacramento. Curiously, the Pacific Southwest district had 15 proxies at the '76 convention—the greatest number by any district council per convention in the past five.

The EXECOM summary:

SCHEDULED ITEMS

—Reaffirmed plans to implement the JACL-Masao W. Satow Memorial Project to include publishing *The JACL Story*, its distribution to key government decision-makers and libraries and to preserve historic documents about Japanese in the U.S., especially those held by the federal government.

—Approved recommendations from Ad Hoc National Committee on Employment Discrimination (chaired by Dr. Tom Taketa) to consider a class action suit in view of collected data with respect to Asian Americans employed by NASA-Ames Research Center.

—Endorsed Japanese American Research Project campaign to have chapters stock up on Chuman's "The Bamboo People" (legislative-legal history of the

Japanese in America) for local PR programs.

—Referred to the Washington JACL Office an Eastern District resolution for a study committee to consider establishment of a National Academy of Peace & Conflict "to see if there is a Japanese American angle" that would better interest chapters to insure support.

—Referred to Governors' Caucus the joint Eastern-Midwest District motion to set up task force to develop guidelines for liaison with other Pacific/Asian American groups.

—Adopted "in principle" the joint EDC-MDC resolution for passage of the Equal Rights Amendment.

—Opposed the so-called federal "anti-busing" bill (S 1651, by Democratic Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware). Bill has been reported out of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

—Adopted JACL staff proposal "Project 47", as an approach to national reparations campaign; as a new phase, new committee would be established; chairman would appoint own nucleus and task force leaders.

—Approved modifications of District Funding Guidelines to vest authority to act on fund request upon National President, National Treasurer and National Director instead of full National Board or EXECOM.

—Approved for one-time only carry-over of unexpended District FY 1977 funds to FY 1978 district budget allocation. With respect to Midwest's emergency request for \$3,500 additional for FY 1977-78 budget, Constitution bars such requests in excess of \$2,500 unless ratified by 3/4 vote of all chapters in national council. If recommended by district governors, National will loan \$3,500 to MDC, payable by 1978 Convention.

—Referred to district governors' caucus implementation of health insurance guidelines as adopted at the 1976 Convention. (At a standstill because of non-response by guideline committee members.)

—Recommended district governors' caucus undertake the Kubokawa "Project Scatter" to distribute selected books about Japanese Americans to schools, libraries and public officials.

—Encouraged more coordinators be designated to carry on work of National Committee Against Defamation on regional or local basis, rather than one single national chairman.

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Yokohama California.



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Tacoma reunion—one man's view

National JACL board member Kaz Horita of Norristown, Pa., returned to his prewar haunts this past summer to attend the first reunion of students who went to the Tacoma Japanese School. Kaz, eager to relate what happened, says more people should have been credited but he hopes they don't feel slighted.

—Editor.

By KAZ HORITA

"It's magic—it's the magic of the moment," Aki Hayashi said in his welcome at the Reunion Celebration Banquet. The occasion was the reunion of pre-World War II Japanese Americans of Tacoma. Whether it was "magic" or just great fun, this sentimental journey certainly eroded some 35 years and for many of us, we were back to those "good ole days".

I am sure that everyone, especially those "out-of-towners" who came back to the old stomping grounds, were equally delighted to be able to participate in this festive reunion. It was such a heartwarming occasion for the Issei who just really wanted to make it, the Nisei who monopolized the gatherings, and the Sansei who were happy to see their parents rejuvenated and showing signs of recovering of some of their lost youth.

All of this was made possible because of some hard work and long planning by a comparatively few old-time Tacomans, who returned to the city nestled just down from beautiful Mt. Rainier. The general chairman in charge of the reunion was Tak Ikeda but obviously he had a very conscientious Committee working with him.

But I'm getting ahead of this one man's view. Let's start back in Philadelphia. The plane was full of U.S. Marines on their way to California. I told the stewardess that they had better serve the usual "steak and eggs" breakfast this morning since I had alerted the Marines that it was the standard breakfast for both TWA and United on their 8 a.m. flight, Philadelphia to Chicago. No mutiny on board; steak and eggs were served.

Chicago to Seattle-Tacoma

16 shops opening inside New Otani

LOS ANGELES — Sixteen retail shops will be operating in the New Otani Hotel & Garden, according to Yasumasa Tomiyama, executive v.p. of East West Development Corp., developer of the hotel.

Among them are Marukyo, U.S. subsidiary of Wataiku Kimono Shop of Kyoto, with exclusive wholesale distribution in the U.S. for their kimono, Japanese footwear, mattresses and related items. Koshiro Torii, Marukyo president, said community interest has broadened in kimono fabrics since he opened the shop.

Flower View Garden, on the lobby level, is operated by Arthur Ito Jr. And in addition to flowers, the shop features candies, fruits and gift items.

ma, nothing exciting but once over the Rockies and there was the beautiful Pacific-Northwest. Snow-capped mountains, blue water in every direction, tree-clad lands, just a lot of color. Then came the Seattle Fair Space Needle, the Boeing complex and into the Sea-Tac Airport. The Reunion Committee was already working. Waiting to whisk us to Tacoma was George Tanabe, a long ago baseball and basketball buddy.

We traveled the old Seattle-Tacoma Highway for awhile. Everyone remembers their old restaurants, drive-ins and snackshops; for us it was the Blue Jay. Win or lose after our Japanese-Courier League games in Seattle, Blue Jay was it.

The whole area between Seattle and Tacoma has been packed with humanity. I've made this trip a number of times on business so nothing struck me until we entered central city Tacoma where redevelopment appears to have been years too late. There on Pacific Avenue was Union Station. It was 35 years ago that we lined up by this station's tracks to eventually journey to Pinedale, Calif. on a 19th century troop train. You also wondered what had happened to Harry Cain, the then Mayor of Tacoma, who had expressed publicly in backing the Japanese Americans in Tacoma at that time.

This was the start of an abrupt journey into the pre-World War II years. "Hi, remember me?" ... "Boy, he sure looks just like his father did." ... "What's happened during these 35 years?" ... "I thought he was planning to be a minister!" ... "Can't believe he's a teacher now, he sure gave the teachers a hard time in his youth." ... "She really looks great, hasn't hardly aged." ... "My apologies for the bad time I gave you, you know boys teasing girls." ... "You were such a naughty boy then." There were just so many reminiscent remarks and quick impressions. It was "magic".

The Reunion Banquet brought back many thoughts, the most basic being that banquet programs haven't changed. We see it in JACL today. Our programs usually extend beyond allocated time schedules. Our keynote speaker, Dr. Seiichi Konzo, had to work with a slightly tired

audience. Dr. Konzo, although an early departee from Tacoma (1923), was a revered name. He had gone to the Univ. of Illinois in Champaign, Ill. as an Engineering instructor. I can remember my Dad urging me to study hard and to be like Seiichi Konzo. He was the first "example", others came later.

The banquet purpose was extremely well targeted. It was to honor the Japanese Language School Principal and Teachers. They had a great deal of influence in the upbringing of the Tacoma Japanese American community students. It was somewhat startling to see many of the teachers still living and able to journey to Tacoma for the occasion. The Issei are a hardy group. A side comment on their teaching struck home. Grace, the wife, commented on how well so many of the Tacomans speak Nihongo and her question, how come I didn't learn as well. Last time she tags along to a reunion.

There was a picnic. There was such a variety of food and all of it so delicious. I never knew there were so many ways to make an onigiri. Each was a small meal in itself.

Salmon, teriyaki style, was the only menu piece which was personally served by a very disciplining lady—"One piece per person, neh".

The picnic at Surprise Lake, sounds familiar, and again back to 35 years ago. Remember those baseball games—who was on the team? What about a photograph of all the team members here. We ought to call all Easterners that are here for a photo—Tom, Dot, Gene ... (I note that there are two former Tacomans in Norristown, Pa., and we were both there, Dr. Tom Tamaki and yours truly—so we claim the 100% award for communities with two or more.)

People were thanking others (or chiding them) for showing old photos. Some crazy doings were recalled—comic dances by guys dressed as gals; the Harmonica Band, even if you can't play just act it; Kendo, a lot of ways to play hooky; the tales just went on and on.

A tour around Tacoma was also on our agenda. I had plans to drive around on my own. Why not, I knew the town. Hiroshi Nakagawara said, "No dice"—he

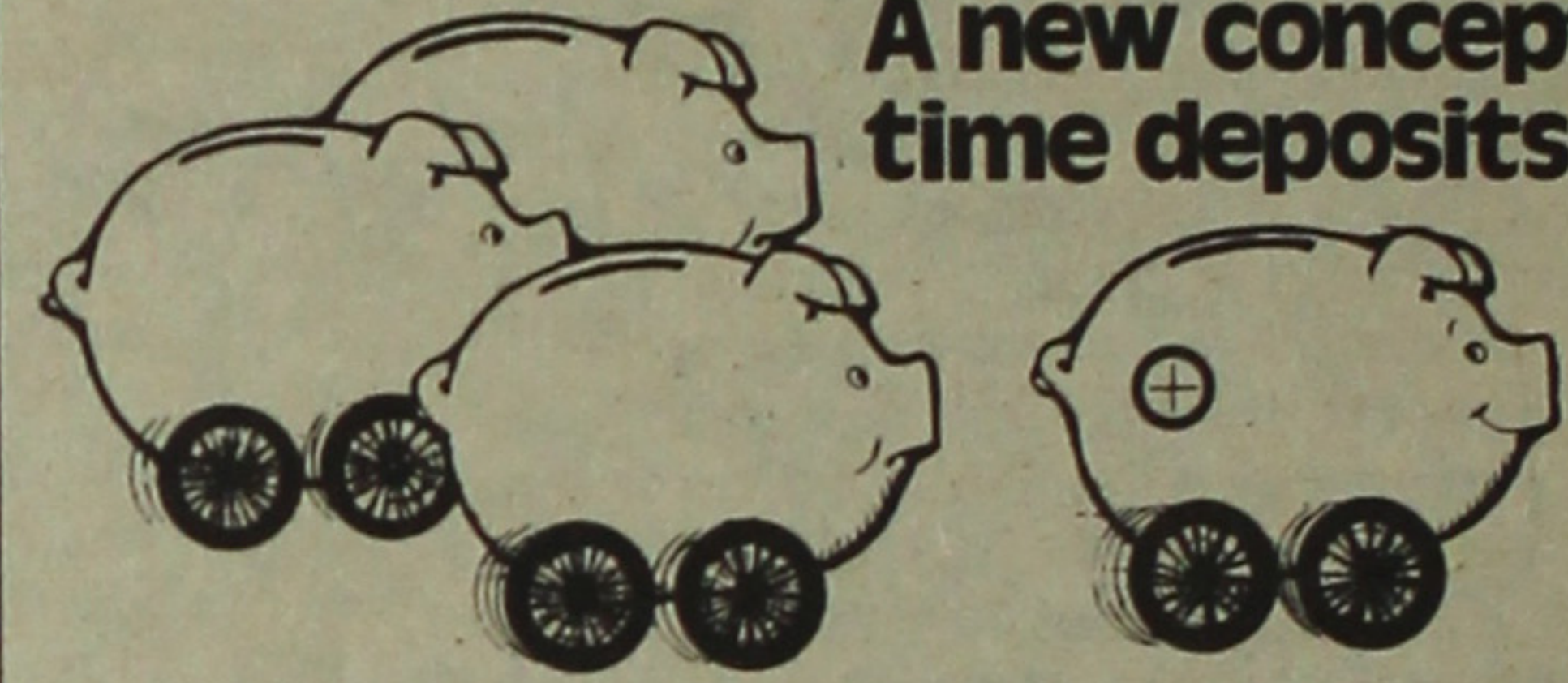
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California First Bank opens its newest office in Irvine's Foodpark Center on MacArthur Blvd. north of the San Diego Freeway. At the ribbon cutting are (from left) Orange County supervisor Thomas Riley, CFB president Masao Tsuyama, Irvine office manager Seiichiro Iwata, Irvine Mayor William Vardoulis and Japanese Consul Masahiro Sakata.

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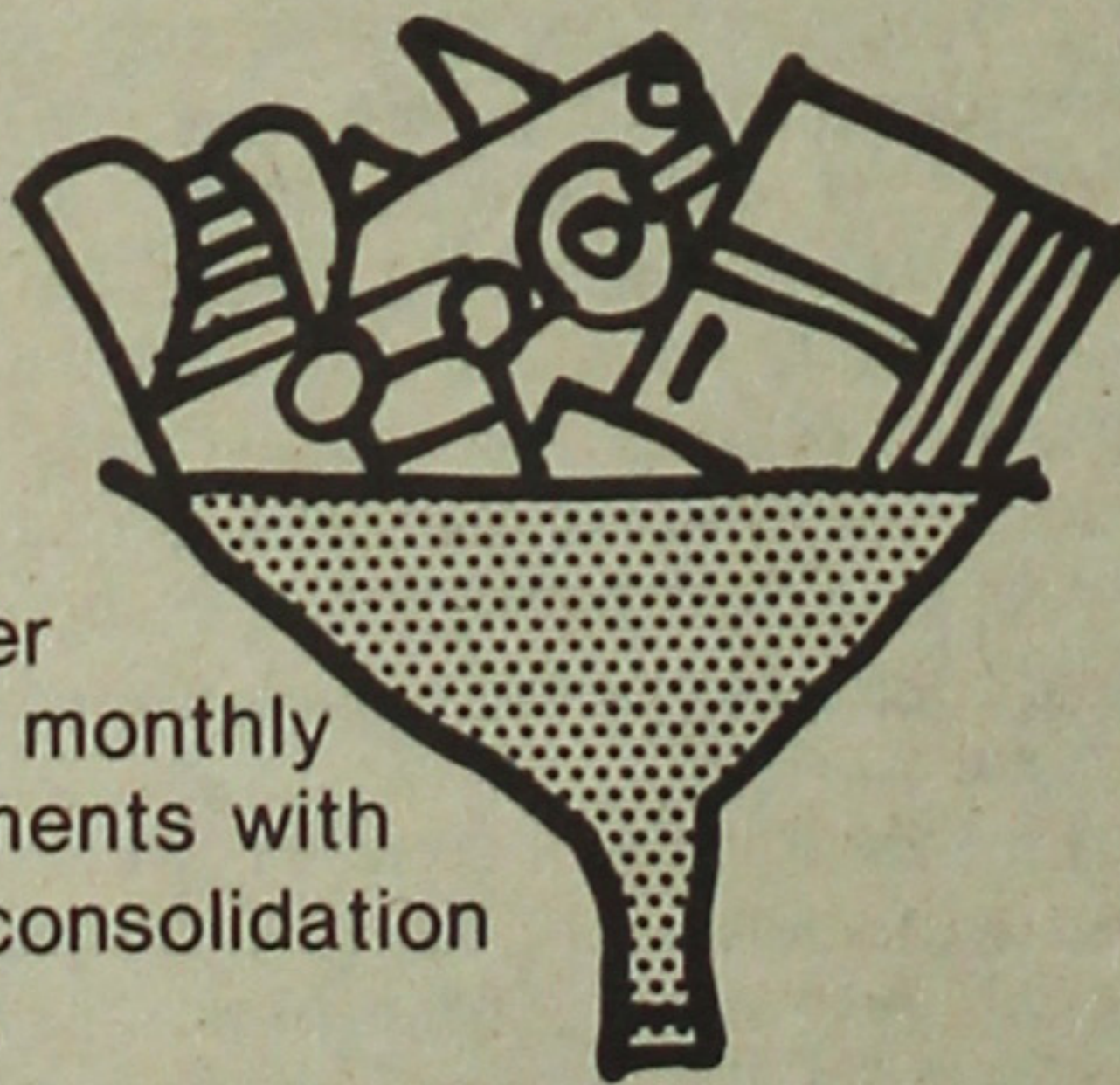
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Comments, letters & features

BY THE BOARD:

A Landmark Decision

By FRANK A. IWAMA
National JAACL Legal Counsel

The United States Supreme Court is scheduled to hear oral arguments in the Bakke case on Oct. 12. This volatile case involving the University of California has generated more interest than any other matter before the high court in recent years. Bakke is probably the most important civil rights case to be heard since the landmark decision of *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954.

Allan Bakke, a white 36-year-old aerospace engineer, was twice denied admission to the University of California Medical School at Davis. Bakke has alleged that less qualified minorities, mainly blacks and Chicanos, were admitted to the school under a special preferential racial quota system. The California Supreme Court, in a 6-1 decision, agreed with Bakke that he had been discriminated against because of his race, in violation of the constitutional guarantee of "equal protection of the law."

JAACL, along with numerous civil rights organizations, has filed an amicus curiae (friends of the court) brief with the Supreme Court supporting the university's special admissions program. The legal issue is focused on the following question:

Where color-blind academic admissions standards result in the near total exclusion of minority applicants from a public medical school, does the 14th Amendment forbid the school from taking race into account so as to include minorities in its student body?

JAACL has taken the position that the 14th Amendment does not prohibit the special ad-

missions program at the UC Davis medical school. The requirements of equal protection do not prohibit a state from considering the needs of society and the needs of minorities in distributing the valuable resources of a professional education.

The question has been asked by some individuals: Why would JAACL support any special admissions program when, realistically, such a program would not benefit the great majority of Japanese American applicants? The answer to this difficult question is not an easy one.

However, the ultimate issue involves the basic foundation of JAACL's commitment to further and protect the rights of all Americans. This is where our own self-interest to promote the welfare of JAACL's constituency must be placed in its proper perspective. For, if we cannot stand for what is right and just for the society as a whole then there is no real purpose in our organization's continued existence! We, as Japanese Americans, having suffered through one of the most intense periods of discrimination in the modern history of the United States during the concentration camp days of World War II, should, more than any other group, be acutely aware of the potentially invidious and unjust consequences of government programs based exclusively upon race. Nevertheless, because of that very experience, the sincere and basic commitment to make our society truly a land of equal opportunity, and our compassion for those less advantaged in our society, JAACL believes that it is imperative that affirmative efforts be made to increase educational opportunities for individuals who are presently disadvantaged because of race.

Bakke Case

Editor:

At the heart of the Bakke case is the contention that "reverse discrimination" is being practiced. Let us examine this term and see how it is being used to distort the issue. If we define discrimination as a distinction in favor of one group of people over another, this means that someone is doing the discriminating and someone is being discriminated against. In America today, the former would be whites and the latter would be Third World peoples. So the term "reverse discrimination" really has no base in reality since Third World people are outside the realms of decision-making; they are not the discriminators and whites are not the victims of discrimination. The admission standards are weighted in favor of whites and systematically exclude Third World people. The standards for admission reflect cultural and educational backgrounds of those who are white and upper middle class.

The term "reverse discrimination" is being used to distort the issue by those who support Bakke. It is disguising an attempt to further institutionalize racism in order to maintain white male hegemony.

Despite Affirmative Action programs, Third World people continue to be under-represented, particularly in the professional areas of medicine and law. Affirmative Action remains a hollow and empty term which does not reflect reality. Schools and other institutions are really only required to state that they do not discriminate against people on the basis of race, national origin, sex, age, etc.

The issue has been distorted in other ways. Bakke was not competing directly against minority applicants but was up against other whites. There is no way of proving that if the special admissions programs did not exist, he would have been admitted. In competition with the rest of the applicants, Bakke could not cut it.

Another distortion pertains to the statement that minority applicants were admitted solely on the basis of race, creating the impression that

"inferior" applicants were being accepted. First, it was the experience of this writer that minority applicants with relatively good test scores and grades would be admitted under the EOP program because they were seen as low risks, or less likely to drop out. Second, grades and test scores are not the only indicators of the ability of the applicants. Traditionally, these criteria have been used to measure the potential success of the applicant. But being a success in terms of competence is not enough. The commitment to their communities and to social change in terms of the health care system to meet the needs of the people should be additional factors considered in judging the applicant.

The decision by the U.S. Supreme Court will have impact on not only education, but on employment and social service programs. If the Court does not reverse the decision, it would be a green light for racism in these other areas as well.

AILEEN YAGADE
San Diego, Calif.

Reparations

Editor:

I have been very concerned with JAACL's lack of action on the Reparation issue. For the past six years, at each National convention, Reparations has been given top priority and that priority has not been translated into any kind of action. Not helping matters are certain Nikkei leaders who express opposition to the Reparations concept. For example, Bill Hosokawa in answering a reader in his PC column (9/9/77) writes: "I think the evacuation reparations push is a bum idea". He would opt for some project like challenging the constitutionality of the Evacuation. Fine, but Reparations payments would make that a meaningful foregone conclusion.

I can't, for the life of me, understand the reticence of those who experienced the Evacuation in demanding some form of reparations from a guilty government. I could under-

stand if the government in ordering this move made an honest mistake. But such was not the case. Instead they bowed to the forces of racism, economic greed and political opportunism. Not to demand some form of reparations for this terrible injustice is a strict copout.

The time to move on this issue is now. The Carter administration has made human rights one of its top priorities. I believe we have enough fair-minded and non-bigoted legislators who would support a reparations bill. However, before such a bill can be introduced, there must be strong majority approval from the Japanese Americans who were victimized by the Evacuation order. I'd really like to see us stand up and be counted on this one.

KEN HAYASHI
Garden Grove, Calif.

Short Notes

Editor:

I had no idea you would reprint the article from the Lerner newspapers in which I was interviewed. I noted that you made one correction. I would like to make another. With the exception of my brother and older sister, my family was in Manzanar from April 1942 until August 1945 after the War was ended. Unfortunately Mr. Mouratides made an error in his copy making it appear that we were in there only for a few days or weeks.

We appreciate the increased coverage of items from the Midwest including reinstating Hank Tanaka's column.

LILLIAN KIMURA
Chicago

The taxicab fare (\$8.60) from Tokyo to Haneda is more like \$32 than \$3.25 as noted in Mas Manbo column (Sept. 16 PC).

JUST BACK FROM JAPAN
Los Angeles

We are throwing out our tired, old calculator for missing a decimal point. The fault was this side, not Manbo's.—Ed.

EXECOM

Continued from Page 2

—Complied with wishes of plaintiff (Mrs Tazuko Artemik of Florida) not to pursue appeal of her child custody case. Because the judge held the mother "unfit" for cultural reasons, JAACL had assisted in the appeals process.

—Referred analysis of proxy voting in past five conventions (mandated at the last convention) to the Constitutional Revision Committee and as information to the chapters.

—Recommended adoption of Personnel Policy clarifications with respect to vacations for staff.

—Authorized staff to negotiate with the Campaign for Human Development to reactivate Project Foundation Responsiveness. JAACL was requested to absorb \$23,430 in expenditures.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Membership—Masamune Kojima touched on what might be done to gain more members through organizing more chapters. He felt more smaller chapters were preferable to fewer big ones; allowing special interest groups into JAACL; expanding membership benefits to include education loans, life insurance, discount buying, child day care, more localized credit unions.

Pacific Citizen—Harry Honda described new equipment providing in-house typesetting and address labels, their potential use by JAACL headquarters and chapters.

Personnel—Approximately 2 hrs in executive session. Revision of manual, salary review upwards, grievance procedure and retirement are to be presented in the coming year. Staff mileage allowance raised to 15¢ per mile effective Oct. 1, 1977.

Budget—Line transfers of \$5,300 from Headquarters to Washington Office, \$6,200 from Headquarters to General; \$4,000 from Miscellaneous to General were all approved.

Recognitions—Guidelines are to be made to honor local area Nisei who were among the pre-war and wartime leadership to shape JAACL into a national organization. Japanese American of the Bienium award may add another category to recognize Nisei whose achievements have been overshadowed by those in politics and public life.

Travel—Concurred with Nat'l Travel Committee action to hire part-time clerk to assist travel coordinator by raising administrative fee up to 20% to secure funds. Regional offices will be permitted to recover certain costs with respect to program. The 1978 travel guidelines were presented.

Convention Process—Time lines for 1978 convention submitted.

Nikkei Elderly—National JAACL compilation of existing service programs for the elderly was recommended.

1978 Convention—Approved an advance of an amount up to \$5,000 to Salt Lake/Mt. Olympus convention board.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Undocumented Aliens—Statements by JAACL staff on controversial topics must be cleared with Headquarters.

Committee for Internment Credit—To show support for CIC campaign, EXECOM approved \$1,000 for in-kind services in the nature of PR.

A-Bomb Survivors—Has requested JAACL assistance to have contributions to Committee on Atomic Bomb Survivors as deductible for income tax purposes.

Down to Earth: Karl Nobuyuki

Japan-United States Friendship Act

On Oct. 20, 1975, the U.S. Congress determined that the "evolution of the relationship between Japan and the United States is one of the most significant developments of the postwar". Projecting this determination, the Congress passed PL 94-118, known more popularly as the Japan-United States Friendship Act. This law authorized the creation of a trust fund of some \$30 million "to aid education and culture at the highest level in order to enhance reciprocal people-to-people understanding and to support the close friendships and mutuality of interests between the United States and Japan".

The law further establishes a commission to oversee the administration of this Act and authorized expenditure of the interest accumulated from the trust fund. The annual expenditures are estimated at approximately \$3 million.

SERIOUS SHORTCOMING—While the findings of Congress appear to be welcomed and the intent of the law sensible, there are several serious shortcomings to the proposed administration of the act. The thrust of these shortcomings rest principally upon the failure of the administration to include the expertise of the Nikkei. In my opinion, it is vital that if the Act is to be effectively implemented at least half of the members of the Japan-U.S. Friendship Commission must be Nikkei.

ONE MEMBER BUT NO VOTE—While the structure of the Commission does redeem itself in part by gaining the presence of Nisei senator from Hawaii, namely Senator Daniel Inouye, even the distinguished senator is not privileged to vote on the final determinations of the Commission.

This oversight is particularly annoying as the commission as presently constructed fails to properly utilize America's most valuable resource—its people. In this specific instance, Americans of Japanese ancestry.

EDUCATION AT THE GRASS ROOTS—While it is commendable that renowned academicians serve on the Friendship Act commission, it is questionable whether the commission will facilitate education and awareness at the grass-root level. The latter is vital if, in fact, the intent of the

act to "enhance people-to-people understanding" is to be achieved. I believe that if we Americans are to truly encourage "mutuality of interest between the U.S. and Japan" that the "scholarly, cultural and artistic activities" must be shared with the grass roots.

It is just as important that the general store operator in rural America be enlightened to the cultural integrity of the Japanese as it is to president of a prestigious university. I contend that the most effective means to achieve "mutuality of interests between the U.S. and Japan" is with and through Japanese American organizations.

A FRIEND—There is growing concern that hostilities toward Japan may increase due to adjustments made in international economic policy. Further, as evidenced by the international good will tour of the past prime minister of Japan, anti-Japanese feelings are on the rise.

Here in America, much criticism was raised toward Japan and the Japanese in relation to the whales and import of automobiles and electronic components. It is obvious that Japan is in need of friends and these friends should not view Japan as an enemy. The particular complexity of the problem bring to bear the need for a particular kind of friendship. And I believe the Japanese Americans is there to serve as that particular friend. □



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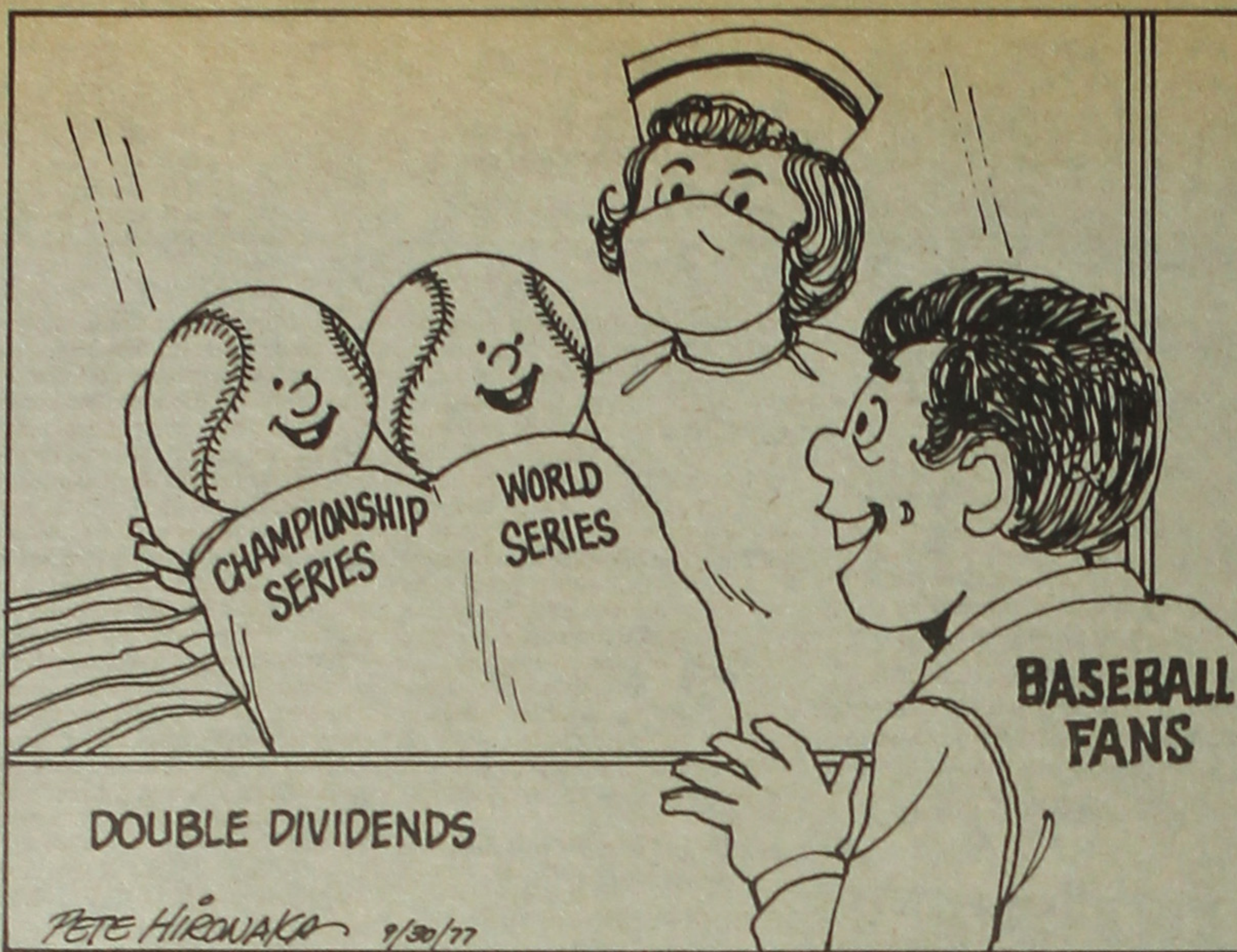
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PETE HIROUAKA 9/30/77

Plain Speaking: Wayne Horiuchi



Yoshino Case Settled

Washington
I've been reporting for the last several years about an employment discrimination case that may ultimately have impact on many Asian and Japanese Americans throughout the United States. I'm delighted to say that this case has just concluded with a final decision—a decision that took years, several appeals and a great deal of frustration and anguish. I'm speaking of the case filed by John Yoshino, an equal opportunity specialist at the Federal Highway Administration of the Dept. of Transportation.

John's case has drawn considerable publicity in the New York and Chicago Daily News, the Wall Street Journal and the Federal Times. What made his case unique was the fact that he alleged discrimination against a black who denied him promotion to a GS-15. Last month, the case was settled out of court with John receiving a substantial cash award, reimbursement of court attorney fees and a step increase. John did have to withdraw his application for promotion and agree not to seek promotion to a GS-15. However, the court settlement, in my

estimation, is significant indeed.

Because of John's persistence, courage and determination to even fight the system and speak up for what he thought was right, Asian Americans should take note of John's case. I know that it wasn't easy for him; however, the case will stand as a symbol for Asian Americans. Not only did John's case sensitize the Dept. of Transportation to Asian American discrimination, but I believe that those who either overtly or covertly discriminate against Asians will now think twice before doing so.

Discrimination against Asian Americans is subtle and insidious. Maybe the discrimination against Asian Americans is just as prevalent as discrimination against any other racial minority.

I'm delighted to know that the JACL has agreed to address this issue and establish an employment discrimination committee, headed under the leadership of Tom Taketa of San Jose. I wish Tom luck and can guarantee that any resources of Washington JACL Office will give this issue a top priority. □

From Happy Valley: Sachi Seko

When We Were Kids

The women in my family are crazy. This authoritative opinion comes from my husband, who has a habit of pointing out the eccentricities in my family. I know this is one of the reasons he married me.

During our erratic (on-again, off-again) engagement, he kept saying, "You sisters are crazy." Nothing attracts like craziness. Especially if you come from a sane family, so straight square and sort of boring.

He always excluded my brother from this description. He was okay. This observation was more than simple sexist arithmetic. My brother, John, is different from his three sisters. When we were young, he was special. He was the third child, but the only son. As was customary among Japanese families, primogeniture was a principle, if not a total practice. Male children were born anointed with privileges denied their definitely inferior sisters.

He came along five years

after me, two years after my sister. His entrance into our three generational household was quite a celebration. The arrival of an heir, a rightful carrier of the family name was properly acknowledged. Only hours after he was brought home, a steady stream of well-wishers began to arrive at the house. Gifts and flowers overflowed from room to room. Grandmother toiled in the kitchen replenishing trays of food and drink. All we lacked was the sounding of trumpets.

Sometime during the visitations, my sister and I would be invited into the parlor. Invariably, some kindly soul would coax our approval of our brother by saying, "Isn't he cute?"

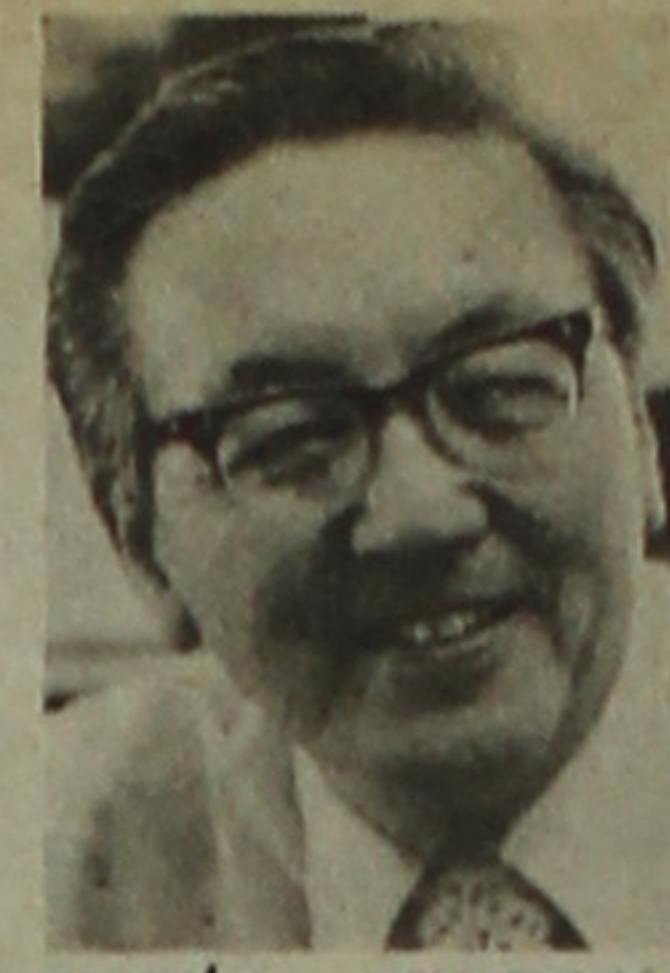
He wasn't cute. He was red and ugly and noisy. He had fairly large feet, too. And I said so. At least that is part of family legend. Great care was exercised in selecting his name. My mother occupied herself with locating the characters which she

considered both poetic and prophetic.

The name was applied in large brush strokes to ceremonial strips of rice paper. The papers were then attached to naming gifts. These were distributed to all who had sent some remembrance of the birthdate.

After all that fussing, my brother never did use his Japanese name. He called himself John. And he got away with it. As we grew up together, we three sisters became accustomed to the disparity shown between him and ourselves. We didn't have to go into the streets to learn about discrimination. We learned about that at home.

Maybe things weren't marked "white" and "black" in our house, but they were marked "boys" and "girls". And the boys always had it best. There were many times when the three of us lamented or loathed our lowly status. It was nothing as educated as penis envy. For in the halcyon days of child-



From the Frying Pan: Bill Hosokawa

A Familiar Ring

Denver, Colo.

Some weeks ago Mrs. Mary Bisharat of Sacramento, representing the Association of Arab-American University Graduates Inc., wrote a letter to Norman E. Isaacs, chairman of the National Newspaper Council. Because of the importance of the message it contained, Isaacs distributed copies to various editors. I don't think Mrs. Bisharat will mind if I share portions of her letter with readers of this column.

"I am writing regarding our organization's concern about the growing danger to the civil rights of Americans of Arab origin as expressed in the recent racial slur against Mr. Ralph Nader," she began.

"My concern started, as many things do, at home when our son, then 11, came home from his sixth grade social studies class very upset and asked his father: 'Dad, are Arabs cannibals? My teacher Mr. X. said so.' The matter was taken up by our family with the teacher who denied saying it. Our son, however, got a petition in his 11-year-old scribble, secured the signatures of seven of his classmates, who confirmed that Mr. X had indeed made such a slur, and the teacher was forced to apologize. If nothing else, this incident alerted our Arab American family to the pejorative stereotypes of Arabs held by average Americans.

"Subsequent scholarly studies of stereotypes of Arabs in American school textbooks, the cinema, television, fiction, magazines and newspapers, have carefully documented and described these stereotypes ...

"Arab Americans have been historically a quiescent minority, busy getting into the American mainstream, and establishing themselves as have so many other minorities. No doubt, they have been quiescent partly because they have been aware of the latent anti-Arab feeling my son encountered in his teacher. They have found themselves defined, not as loyal American citizens, but as 'our Jewish citizens' enemies.' It has been a difficult role.

"I am writing to you at this time because the pervasive racism which we find so unpleasant is clearly growing more frequent and more across-the-board. A friend of Japanese origin says it reminds him of what America did to its citizens of Japanese origin and to the culture of Japan. I fear he is correct."

At this point Mrs. Bisharat cites some recent examples of anti-Arab writing, then continues:

"The recent racial slur against Mr. Nader, in which he was called 'a dirty Arab' by U.S. Federal Trade Commissioner Paul Rand Dixon has convinced many Arab Americans that no matter how good a citizen of Arab origin might be, he will still be subjected to prejudice. I regret to say that most American newspapers did not carry editorials supporting Mr. Nader.

"This omission spoke volumes to Arab Americans, about whom they could count on, and about the double standard of journalism ... encountered in the handling of news regarding Arabs and Israelis ...

"The net effect of anti-Arab racism has been to dehumanize Arabs, much as was done to the Japanese and Vietnamese 'gooks'. When we dehumanize, we are getting ready to go to war. All we would need is a manipulated 'gulf of Tonkin' or a 'Mayaguez,' and a *casus belli* would be at hand. American opinion, already tinder dry, would become enflamed, and demand action. There is no way to predict how that would evolve. So my concern is not only for the chilling effect that all this is having on America's loyal citizens of Arab origin, and the inhibition they feel in exercising their First Amendment rights, but also on the possible seeds of war which may be now being sown. I would like to ask your organization to help to quell the rising tide of anti-Arab racism as it appears in the newspapers of America ..."

Need more be said in a Japanese American journal? □

hood, our jealousies and rivalries were less sophisticated. Why did he get to ride his tricycle in the house? Why did he always get to select the first piece of pastry from Pig 'n Whistle?

The greatest source of my frustration was the sparing of the rod when it came to my brother. From what I have been led to understand, most Nisei were polite and passive children. Siblings were kind to one another. I feel sorry for them.

We had the best fights. They were miniature brawls. After all, we dutifully swallowed the daily dosage of nasty-tasting cod liver oil to preserve our strength and health. We bit and kicked and scratched and punched and pulled each other's hair. We took turns starting the fights, although they were spontaneous affairs. Nothing crude like, "Shall we fight?"

By some mysterious will John was never accused of being the instigator. Even when he volunteered this bit

of honesty, it was dismissed with adult disbelief. We girls never escaped our punishment. Sometimes I thought my brother didn't deserve to participate in such excitement if he was to be totally exonerated. But we really needed a fourth to balance the games. It wasn't his fault if he was born suspected of perfection.

He showed up last week, all six tanned feet of him. John lives in California and about once every two years he comes on an unannounced visit. He hasn't changed much since the last time I saw him. The mustache is still luxuriously thick. The hair a bit whiter, floats like that of a guru. Seeing him, I was reminded of the time he was stopped by immigration authorities who thought he was a wetback.

He looked content, exasperatingly so. But then it was not one of my better days. I was just recovering from a week at home together with my husband and son.

Vacations together unhinged me. My brother is a bachelor and doesn't appreciate the complications of marriage.

Our strongest connection is our childhood, so we did a bit of reminiscing. It was a nice time to remember. Grandfather and his taking us to parks and parades. Our mother and her driving lessons as the four of us occupied the rumble seat, alternately squealing in ecstasy and screaming in fear of our lives.

But all of us abandon our childhoods. We go our separate ways and our paths rarely cross. But the intimacy is there. In our case, perhaps it endures because we have always held each other lightly. That which is possessed too tightly can be broken or killed. We know.

After his service in the air force, John spent 13 years at the university's art department. Long enough to be a lawyer or doctor. He was involved in the study and creation of ceramics. Later he

Continued on Back Page

Nisei in Japan: Barry Saiki

Of Time and Distance

“Time and distance” — useful factors for measuring technical work — play dominant roles in international relations. Both can contribute greatly to misunderstanding and lack of knowledge and vice versa.

Generally, the further a country is away from another, the less the people know about each other. To a degree, this gulf created by distance is less of a factor in our age, when mass communications, to include instant satellite communications and jet air travel, have brought our neighbors closer to us, providing that the countries have highly developed technological structures and literate and inquisitive populations.

Tokyo

To an Indian in the Amazonian jungle or a native in the semi-arid wastelands of Chad, the United States or Japan means practically nothing. Both are alien, subject to initial suspicion and distrust. Living in separate enclaves, like inmates in a special time zone, the areas beyond their borders are incomprehensible.

Time is less understood as a factor that can cause misunderstandings; for time works subtly and gradually. All countries tend to change with time, but not necessarily at the same rate. In fact, the more mobile and literate the population, the greater is the tempo of change. Old values are constantly replaced by new ideals—here again, mass communications serve as channels.

A good case in point is the Japanese emigration to the United States between 1890 and 1915. The Issei came in large numbers to Hawaii and to the West Coast seek-

ing fortunes in the new lands. Being sons and daughters of the Meiji Era, they brought with them the concepts of that period. In spite of their status as permanent aliens, most decided to stay. They taught their children the traditional Meiji values that they had brought.

If they sought comfort in Nihonmachi they created in Hawaii and American cities, partially it was because of their community of interests as well as the discriminatory attitude against Orientals that persisted. Hundreds of similar ethnic communities existed in the Midwest and the East—Italians, Germans, Poles, Lithuanians, Swedes, Czechs, Jews, Irishmen and Greeks. Only their color lines were less obvious. Most pre-war Issei felt that they were merely tolerated in the communities and that they were not considered peers. Racial pride held them together and spurred them on to extra efforts. They established dual standards, one to deal with the community and the other, among themselves.

World War II brought significant changes to both the United States and Japan. In defeat, Japan realized that many of her old ideals were no longer valid and needed to be changed. These changes took place rapidly, partially affected by the influences and trends in the United States.

Thus, today, the Japanese

population represents almost a new identity, although the remnants of her tradition and culture remain submerged. The Meiji values have been replaced.

United States, too, has been affected by time. The western states now have populations that are largely from out of state. Being anti-Oriental is no longer fashionable. Most residents do not have preconceived prejudices against Orientals. The Nikkei population is no longer mostly permanent aliens. They are native born citizens, with free born rights, and more important, the voices to demand protection of their rights.

Although the national identities of Japan and U.S. still remain distinct and individual in respective cultures, the distance between the two countries has been greatly narrowed by the broad and deep intercourse in trade and government programs.

And time has also changed the Nikkei population: The Nisei in their growing maturity has discovered that the overall American thinking is not truly anti-Oriental, that their status in the U.S. is not in jeopardy and that their children need not acquire split identities.

Time has established firm roots for the Nisei in the U.S. and a new horizon for the Sansei to explore. In the coming age when most Nikkei have completely

Westernized, will there be a need or a desire to keep ties with the Issei's roots. The Pacific Ocean will not be a deterrent, and only the altering effects of time will provide a measurable answer.

Rainfall record

TOKYO—Rain fell continuously for 22 days during August over Tokyo for a postwar record. The sun finally peeked through Aug. 28 after a morning drizzle. Business-wise, rooftop beer gardens were seriously affected and price of vegetables soared for lack of sun.

1977 JACL Travel Program

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GROUP FLIGHTS TO JAPAN

Table with columns: Via JAL 747/GA 100, Round Trip Fare: \$564*, GROUP NO., DEPART FROM, DATES. Lists flight options from San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Chicago.

Table with columns: Via Pan Am 747/GA 100, Round Trip Fare \$564*. Lists flight options from Los Angeles.

Table with columns: Via JAL Charter, Round Trip Fare \$549*. Lists flight option from Chicago.

CONTACT YOUR ADMINISTRATOR FOR FOLLOWING FLIGHTS No. 13—Grant Shimizu (408-297-2088) San Jose JACL, 724 N. First St., San Jose, Calif. 95112

* Air fare, effective Aug. 1, 1977 (except for Chicago charter), includes round trip air fare, \$3 airport departure tax and \$20 JACL administrative fee. Adult and child seats same price on any flight; infants 2 year old, 10% of applicable regular fare. ALL FARES, DATES, TIMES SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

If there are any questions regarding the National JACL Travel Committee policies or decisions, write to Steve Doi, c/o JACL Headquarters, 1765 Sutter St., San Francisco 94115 or telephone (415-921-JACL) and ask for Mich Mizushima.

Projected 1978 Group Flights to Japan

From Los Angeles: (9) April, May, June-July, July-August, August-September, September, two in October, October-November. From San Francisco: (7) May-June, June-July, July-August, two in October, October-November, November-December. From Seattle (Vancouver, B.C.): (1) April.

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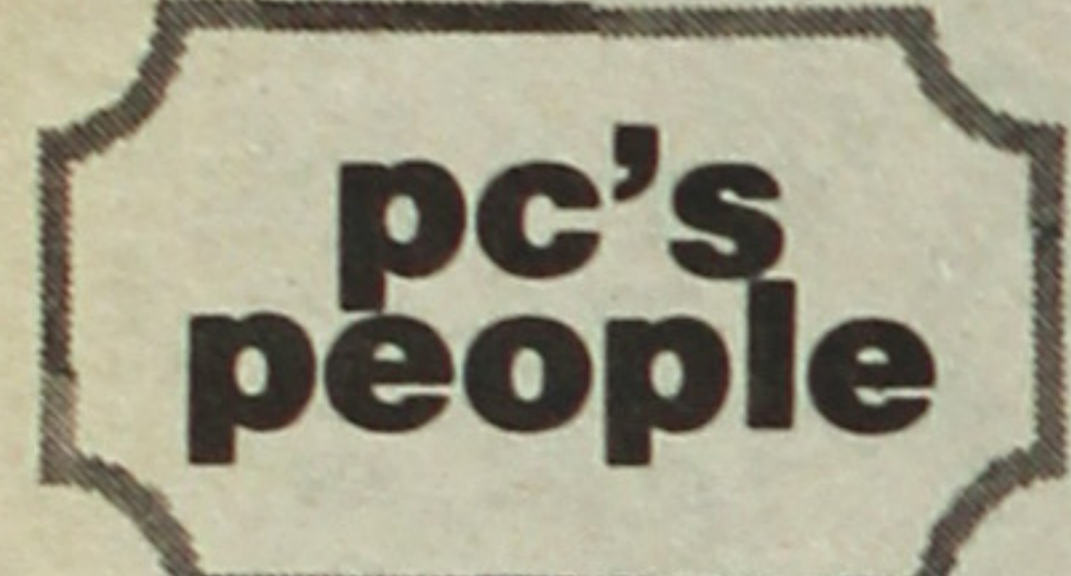
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Education

Rep. Norman Mineta was among six new members named to Univ. of Santa Clara Board of Fellows, according to Very Rev. William Rework, president. Aileen Yamaguchi, coordinator of Japanese language classes sponsored by the San Francisco Center of Japanese American Studies, has started her 18-month graduate study program at the Univ. of Hawaii.

Los Angeles attorney Jun Mori was elected member of the UCLA Foundation Board of Trustees, the group which seeks private funds from estates, philanthropies and individuals to augment state revenues to operate the university. UCLA receives about 35% of its operating budget from the state. A native of San Francisco, Mori is active with numerous legal associations and was chairman of the Nagoya-Los Angeles Affiliation in 1965-66.

Music

The most exciting stop for the 17-day U.S. tour by the Tokyo Junior Philharmonic Orchestra, according to conductor Setsuo Tsukahara, was the Aug. 2 concert on the south lawn of the White House with an audience of 2,000 children, aged 7-15. But the audience was more interested in seeing the famous residents than they were of music. Guest pianist Steve Nishi of Hawaii, who played Tchaikovsky's Piano Concerto No. 1, presented a lei and gave a hug to the First Lady, Rosalynn Carter during the program intermission.

Courtroom

Children of Karen and Fred Moriguchi filed Sept. 1 a \$1-million claim against the City of San Francisco, contending the Muni failed to protect passengers. Fred Moriguchi, 30, an auto mechanic aboard a Muni bus, was slain by a robber June 14, who was later arrested. Suit was initiated by Josephine Moriguchi, the victim's mother and guardian of the youngsters, age 12 and 14. The victim was a German-born son of a Nisei GI stationed in West Germany.

Susan Nakamoto, 26, of Honolulu is suing the City of Honolulu to halt frisks at the Blaisdell Center Arena where a rock concert was in progress. ACLU claimed it was unconstitutional search of persons.

Multi-ethnic senior housing funded

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Multi-Ethnic Housing Corp. received a long-awaited \$2,367,000 fund reservation for a 100-unit senior citizen housing project from the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development under Section 202 of the Housing Act. Project is expected to be built at Multi-Ethnic Center, being developed by a coalition of minorities here.

SEKO

Continued from Page 5

moved to California where the climate was more sensitive to artists. But unfortunately, he had to survive. He refused to prostitute himself in related commercial fields. This is not an unusual determination among fine artists. So he collects his salary from a corporation and in his spare time indulges in his art for personal pleasure.

Maybe this is what spared him the craziness which my husband attributes to me and my two sisters. One of the images which some have of an artist is that of an exaggerated posture. But that is not a true artist. Ordinarily he is saner than the rest of us. For it is his primary function to bring order out of chaos. His work is the most disciplined and demanding.

His artistic inclination and sex may have spared my brother the frustrations which plague the women of his family. But what about all the ghosts and goblins in the family closet? Did he not hear the tribal tom-toms and the incantations of witch doctors? How could he have not heard?

His secret salvation was simple. "I never listened to anyone. If I did, I didn't take their advice anyway." He had gotten away with it again. Just like when we were children.

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6-Day KYUSHU EXTENSION: Hiroshima to Fukuoka Basic Fare: \$378*; Sgl Rm Supp \$43.50 Beppu (1 night), Miyazaki (1), Ibusuku (1), Kagoshima (1), Fukuoka (1)

6-Day TOHOKU EXTENSION: Tokyo to Tokyo Basic Fare: \$434*; Sgl Rm Supp \$53 Tokyo (1 night), Asamushi (1), Yasumiya (1), Hanamaki (1), Matsushima (1) (This tour operated from June to October.)

* TOUR PRICES based on 15 or more members traveling together. Includes hotel accommodations, land transportation, English-speaking guide and escort. All fares may be subject to change. Tour Fares Revised as of May 20, 1977

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