

JACL ruled as 'adequate rep' in class action suit vs. WSU

Spokane, Wa.
The Federal District Court suit brought by five Washington State University Asian American students and the JACL against Washington State University moved one more step closer to trial and has significantly changed

the complexion of the case, strengthening the JACL's legal position.

On May 15, Judge James M. Fitzgerald, visiting judge of the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Washington, issued an order ruling that plaintiffs, including the

JACL, have standing in the suit to represent all Asian Americans as a class.

The suit claims that WSU has treated Asian Americans in a disparate manner in failing to provide Asian American studies, counseling, and other supportive services and educational benefits, while providing those services for all other minority groups.

The court found Spokane JACL complied with federal court procedures for its certification of class action to include the 250-plus Asian American students currently enrolled at WSU.

The designation, enumerated in the court order, specified Asian American students as those of Asian descent, including Pacific Island Americans from Guam,

Philippines, American Samoa, Indochina, Cambodia, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, East Indies, Japan, China, Korea and Taiwan, "currently enrolled or who may enroll in the future" in Washington State University.

The JACL Pacific Northwest District Council's WSU Ad Hoc Committee Chairperson, Denny T. Yasuhara, after learning of the deci-

sion, stated, "This was the last major hurdle before having the case heard on its merits in the U.S. District Court. We are very pleased that the JACL was able to maintain its status as a proper representative of Asian Americans at WSU and our community."

This court action is made much more significant to all

Continued on Page 5



Standing outside the Federal Building in Spokane where JACL filed charges of anti-discrimination against Washington State University are (from left): Denny Yasuhara, chairperson, JACL-PNWDC Ad Hoc Committee on WSU; Tim McKinney, Spokane JACL v.p. and legal counsel; Dean Nakagawa, Spokane JACL past pres.; Harry Honda, pres., Highland Park United Methodist Church; and Dick Sakai, Spokane JACL director.

National JACL Board meets at Headquarters

By HARRY HONDA
San Francisco

JACL chapters this coming week will be asked to reaffirm the action of the National JACL Board, which adopted the recommendation of its Redress committee to pursue reparations for former evacuees through a legislative commission.

The board, which met here June 1-3 at National Headquarters, voted 13-1 to have introduced a bill in Congress "establishing the Japanese American Constitutional Studies Commission".

Chapters will have 30 days in which to respond. Copy of the proposed legislation (about 400 words), and a brief summary of the discussions that culminated in the vote is expected to be included.

The bill calls the President to appoint 11 members with at least one Japanese American, the Congress naming two from the House and the Senate to the commission. It would meet in those cities where former internees can tell of their experiences and determine whether they are entitled to some form of redress. The bill lists such as cities as:

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Fresno, Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Denver, Chicago, and New York.

Dr. Clifford Uyeda, national president, allowed 3 hours of give & take discussion before cutting it off for a roll call vote:

YES—Wiley Higuchi, George Kodama, Wade Kojima, Stan Nagata, Steve Nakashima, David Nishio, Lily Okura, Bruce Shimizu,

Ben Takeshita, John Tameno, Jim Tsujimura, Seiko Wakabayashi.
NO—Lillian Kimura.
ABSTAIN—Chuck Kato, Mits Kawamoto.

Chuck Kato, filling in for PNWDC Gov. Harold Onishi, had voted no but was reminded by Jim Tsujimura, nat'l v.p., that the PNWDC had voted 12-5 in favor the commission approach. Kato then decided to abstain.

Board also approved a financial campaign to meet a \$420,000 annual budget to push redress through educational projects.

Considerable pressure created by the lack of 1979 membership renewals forced the Board to readjust the budget for the remaining quarter of the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1979 to cushion the anticipated \$100,000 shortfall.

Treasurer George Kodama recommended budgetary cuts amounting to \$100,000 a year. Specific cuts totaling \$80,000 (some were unused funds), new fund-raising programs and reestablishment of the membership committee were given the green light.

It was announced NC-WNDYC chairperson Bruce Shimizu of Sonoma County was appointed national JACL youth director.

Senior center

San Lorenzo, Ca.

The Eden Japanese Senior Center marked its seventh anniversary with a luncheon program June 2 at the Japanese community center here.

Tule Lake, Ca.

The limited plaque wording cannot describe the great sufferings and conflicts which Tule Lake represents to many of us.

—Ben Takeshita
NC-WNDYC Governor and former Tule Lake internee

On May 27—the same day that evacuees were first herded into Tule Lake in 1942 — Nikkei gathered for a plaque dedication ceremony on the now-barren site of the concentration camp.

The largest of all the camps for incarcerated Nikkei during World War II, Tule Lake was also the most troubled. As Michi Weglyn stated in her book, *Years of Infamy*, the story of the camps is incomplete without "thrusting deeper into darker, hushed chapter that was Tule Lake". That chapter began when Tule was turned into a segregation center which, Weglyn says, "ultimately ended up as a 'resegregation center' for democracy's discards."

Indeed, as what many concede was the "worst" of the camps, Tule Lake's special and painful history makes its discussion more difficult for Nikkei than other camps, whether former internees or not.

"In addition to the wretched conditions in the camps, those interned at Tule Lake faced even more brutal conditions, including direct military rule for months," a Tule Lake Committee flyer explains, adding that it was the site of "massive demonstrations, hunger strikes, and riots in protest of the deplorable and repressive conditions."

Interviewed at the dedication, Helen Masuda of San Jose, Calif., said, "I don't want people to feel sorry for us, but I also don't want them to forget that a detention camp like this was possible."

Tule Lake was recently involved in controversy again, this latest over the plaque wording. Plaque for the state historical landmark, No. 850-2, reads:

Tule Lake was one of the ten American concentration camps established during World War II to incarcerate 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, of whom the majority were American citizens, behind barbed wire and guard towers without charge, trial or establishment of guilt. These camps are re-

mindings of how racism, economic and political exploitation, and expediency can undermine the constitutional guarantees of United States citizens and aliens alike. May the injustices and humiliation suffered here never recur.

Plaque placed by the Calif. Dept. of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council, Japanese American Citizens League, May 27, 1979

It was the phrase, "concentration camps", that the state department of parks objected to, an objection which was overcome by changing it to "American concentration camps".

Jerry Enomoto, principal speaker at the ceremonies and director of the Calif. Dept. of Corrections, alluded to this in his speech:

"The lesson of history that requires emphasis over and over, is that whether Tule Lake is called an American concentration camp, or the euphemistically-termed relocation center, it had no place in America."

The former Tulean visibly moved his audience. He later stated that the dedication

JACL supports boycott of Squibb to fight 'Opium'

Washington

The JACL announced support of the efforts of the Organization of Chinese Americans (OCA) in spearheading a coalition of Chinese American community groups throughout the country to boycott all products sold by the Squibb Corp., according to Washington JACL Representative Ron Ikejiri.

Boycott is to protest Squibb's selling of the perfume being marketed under the Yves St. Laurent trademark, "Opium", under the guise of the mystique and beauty of the Orient.

"This has no historical validity," the OCA declared. "The realities of opium in China were misery, anguish and slow death. It was used to subjugate the Chinese people in favor of British domination."

"Squibb's neglect of this historical reality is inexcusable. Their romanticizing this most dangerous drug in the history of the world is irres-

event "should not be viewed as a propaganda vehicle for JACL's redress campaign."

However, Enomoto urged, if the "hard-won acceptance" of Nikkei today is "worth anything, it should stand the test of a legitimate and aggressive demand for final vindication."

"As it stands now, no real vindication has occurred, and the incarceration of American citizens without due process can again happen." (Text of speech on page 4.)

A story on the ceremonies, carried by United Press International, led off by saying some 400 Japanese Americans revived a seldom-remembered aspect of the war by dedicating the plaque.

It said that some former internees remembered some happy times at Tule Lake, but when asked about specific hardships, become reticent.

"The other memories often are too painful to talk about," said Marie Miyashiro, a San Jose nurse. She was 11 when,

with her mother and brother, she was forced to go to Tule Lake on a train. Her father had been sent to a separate camp. "It was a bleak life," she said, "filled with a desolate feeling. The question I often asked myself was, 'What's going to happen to us?'"

I sincerely hope, however that this plaque dedication will help to heal deep scars left when the U.S. government forced the segregation of many of our parents, brothers, sisters and friends because of two responses: 'Yes-yes' or 'No-no'.

—Ben Takeshita

Boos, catcalls for Hayakawa at UCLA

Los Angeles

Sen. S. I. Hayakawa's appearance on the UCLA Westwood campus this past week (May 30) to deliver a speech that proposed a U.S.-Mexican agreement on a system of "guest workers" to deal with illegal border crossings had students precede with a chorus of boos and catcalls.

Opposition apparently stemmed from his recent remarks about the price of gasoline and from his oft-quoted observation that wartime dispersal of Japanese Americans was a good thing because it broke up racial ghettos.

An open letter to the UCLA community in the Daily Bruin was sponsored by the Ad Hoc (mostly Asian) Committee Against Hayakawa, criticizing Hayakawa's stands on affirmative action, social welfare, WW2 incarcerations of Japanese Americans, minorities, women and the poor.

Hayakawa, at a later press conference, said the UCLA reception was not typical of other appearances he has been making on campus since January. The boos and catcalls, he said, sounded "like the good old days" when he faced anti-war protesters of the 1960s on the San Francisco State campus.

Continued on Page 7

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Fujimoto bows in school board poll

Los Angeles

Sam R. Fujimoto, 52, missed becoming the first Asian American elected to the Los Angeles Board of Education in the May 29 runoff against John R. Greenwood, 34, who won the newly created District 7 seat covering the Harbor-Gardena Valley area. The final votes were:

Fujimoto 12,433 (44.7%)
Greenwood 15,368 (55.3%)

The Gardena Nisei nurseryman, seeking his first public office, campaigned till the last minute—stressing the quality education and special elementary programs; but his stand against mandatory busing and association with avid anti-busing advocates from outside the district may have overshadowed the lead he had at the primary, some observers noted the following day.

Fujimoto said he learned much about voters in the campaign, that they are not all astute or informed about issues but tend to vote for candidates "who seem to be all things to all people."

Though he has no inclination to run for office again, he plans to be involved with school district matters, utilizing the contacts made during the campaign.

On the other hand, opponents of the busing issue had a great day at the polls except for the Fujimoto loss. Board president Howard Miller was recalled and Roberta Weintraub, who initiated the recall, won the seat, polling 54% of the vote in a six-way race. Incumbent Richard Ferraro

stemmed a determined bid by the Rev. Vahac Mardirosian for the District 5 seat covering the eastside.

A preliminary analysis appearing in the Los Angeles Times May 31 showed Greenwood beat Fujimoto by whopping margins in black areas of District 7, which stretches north from San Pedro far enough to reach Watts.

Fujimoto also lost in the

black areas of Gardena while he trounced his opponent in the Anglo and Asian areas of Gardena. In the heavily Hispanic Wilmington precincts, Greenwood was slightly ahead, while results were mixed in different areas of San Pedro, Greenwood's homebase. #

Prewar Isletonian reunion set July 28

Sacramento, Ca.

A Pre-war Isletonian Reunion is being planned for Saturday, July 28, 6 p.m. at the Sacramento Japanese United Methodist Church, 6929 Franklin Blvd. Reservations may be made by June 30 with:

Miyo Washizu Omoto, 7363 Cranston Way 95822, 428-7252 or Sueme Fujimoto Kashiwagi, 7381 Tilden Way 95822, 428-3135.

Dr. Eng wins in Oakland runoff

Oakland, Ca.

Incumbent City Councilman Raymond Eng staged a come-from-behind victory in the May 15 runoff for the District 3 West Oakland seat, 20,864 votes to 18,921 for Elijah Turner. The challenger was in the lead in the early returns.

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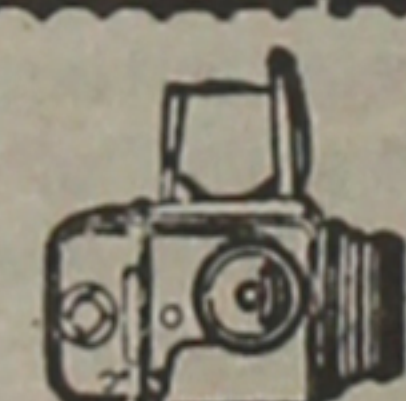
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Items

Free films continue at the Asian Community Library, Oakland, from noon to 2 p.m. On June 16, "Snow Country" (with English subtitles) and "Japanese Mountain Family" (for children). June 30—"Judo," "Skinny and Fatty" and "Boy with Glasses."

"Hana Harmony," a *katen* (flower show) by the Los Angeles Chapter of Ikebana International, will be at Zenshuji Temple, 123 Hewitt St., June 9-10. The annual fundraiser for the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center Building will have a special program daily. Donation is \$3.

Kineya Kichisaburo presents students in a recital of "nagauta" shamisen and dance June 16, 5:30 p.m., Koyasan Hall in Los Angeles.

Ranko Iwamoto's photo exhibit, "The Japanese," part of the Japan Today celebration, has moved to Los Angeles from Denver, Colo., and is at the M.M. Shinno Gallery until June 24.

"The Dames Country Fair III," benefit for the Japanese Retirement Home, will be June 9 on the grounds of the Home in Los Angeles 10 a.m.-6 p.m. Present will be painters, craftsmen, Earl Holliman of "Police Woman," ceramics, jewelry, boutiques, plants, flowers, produce booths, "White Elephant" area.

The Saikei Society of Southern California's fourth annual show will be at the Huntington Library in San Marino, June 9-10, 1-4 p.m. On Sunday, tickets (free) are necessary for admission. Write the library to obtain them.

The Third Annual Dragon Boat Races will be on June 30-July 1 at Whittier Narrows Recreation area in El Monte, Calif. Festivities include ethnic dances, martial arts, games, bands, exhibits, food, and Asian celebrities.

Deaths

Fumi Ige, 59, of Honolulu, administrative director to Hawaii Lt. Gov. Jean King, died May 13. A Los Angeles-born political activist, she is survived by h Dr. Thomas, UH professor of economics; s Glenn, d Diane, m Sei Takata and sis Ruth Kosaka (Los Angeles). While living in Washington, D.C. in the 1960s, she was administrative assistant to Sen. Daniel Inouye.

Toby T. Matsumoto, 66, formerly of Watsonville, Calif., died April 2, 1979, at Ontario, Oregon. Survivors are: w Marjorie T, s Nolan, d Susan, br Harry K, George N, and sis Mrs. Tom (Grace) Murata (Boise).

Eddie Yasubei Imazu, 81, of Culver City died May 29 after a long illness. He gained fame in the 1930s as an executive art director at MGM Studios. In 1956, he reconstructed a complete village in Kyoto for MGM's "Tea-house of the August Moon." He is survived by w Aiko and children.

Plot to kill Carter not so, FBI says

Los Angeles

The government lacks sufficient evidence for alleged assassination of the President to indict Raymond Lee Harvey, the 35-year-old transient who was arrested May 5 during President Carter's speech (May 18 PC), it was announced May 29.

Asst. U.S. Attorney Donald Etra did not elaborate on the dropping of charges. FBI spokesman Tom Shields said their investigation showed no conspiracy present. The other men who were with Harvey at the hotel might have been aware of his mental history and may have been just teasing him. Harvey, who has spent most of his life in mental institutions, was released after being in custody for three weeks.

Nikkei interest in the case was circumstantial in that Harvey had spent the prior evening at the Alan Hotel in Little Tokyo. #

PBS-TV schedules 'Japanese' series

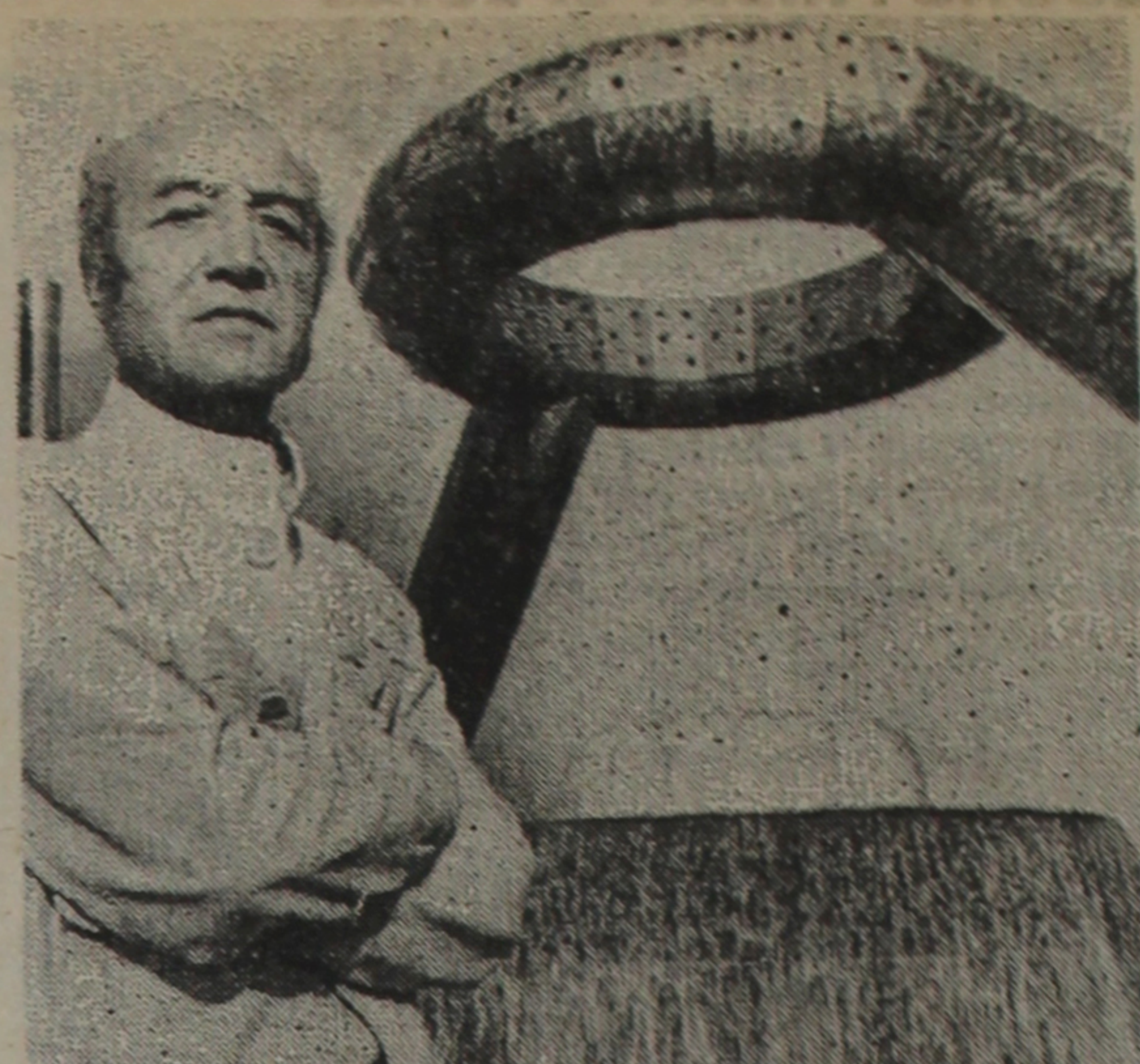
Los Angeles

The three hour-long documentaries comprising the "Japanese" for Sunday night showing by Public Broadcasting System network starts June 10 here on KCET (28). (Local listings in other areas should be checked for date and time.) On tap are:

June 10—"Full Moon Lunch": Four generations of the Sugiura Family in downtown Tokyo caters bento to worshippers at a nearby Buddhist temple.

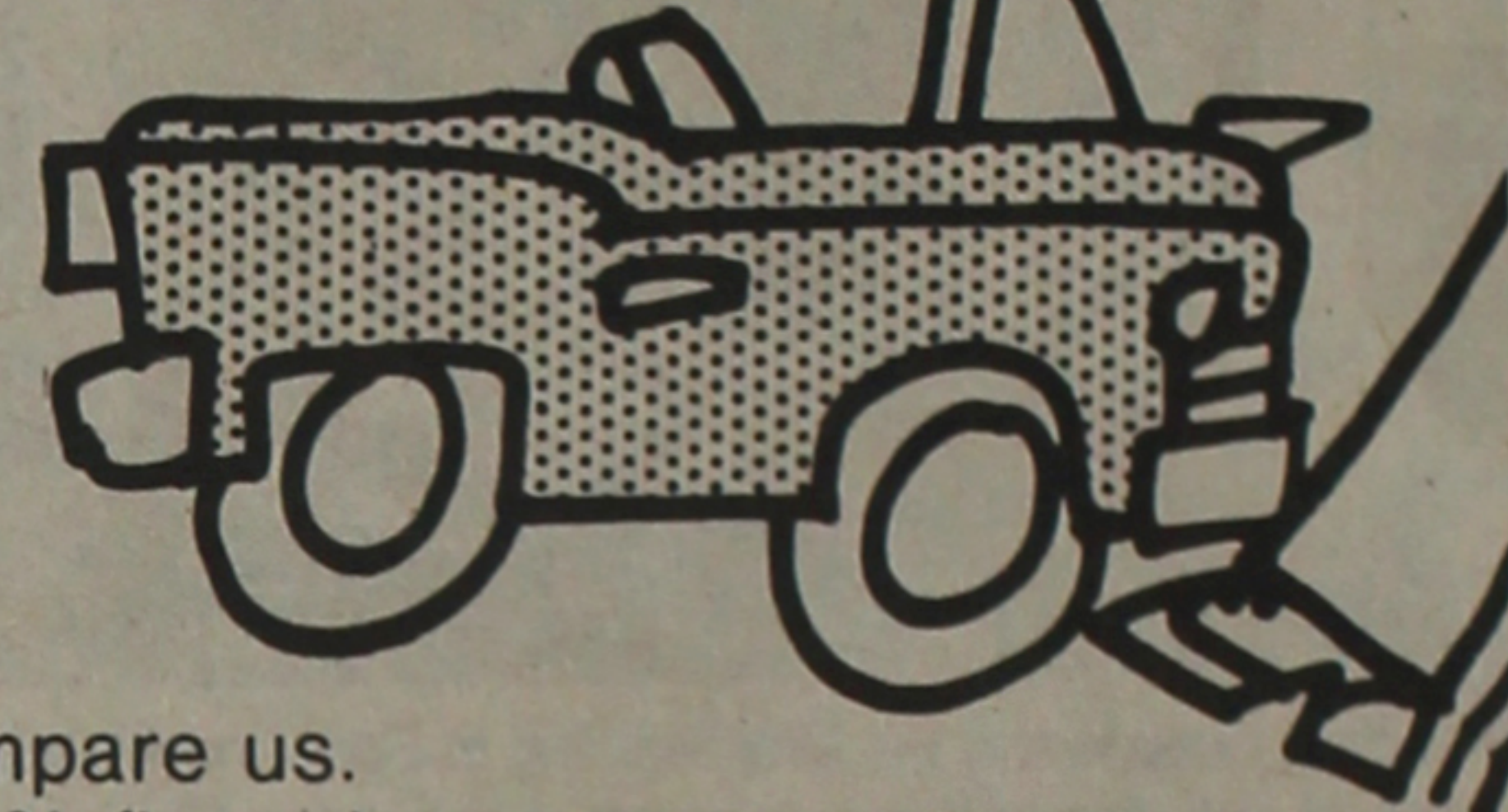
June 17—"The Blind Swordsman": A behind-the-scenes story of Japanese actor Shintaro Katsu who produces, directs and acts in his TV series "Zatoichi".

June 24—"Farm Song": Four generations of the Kato Family on their farm growing rice and raising horses.



DEDICATION AT DETROIT—Artist Isamu Noguchi stands before the Dodge Fountain in Detroit's Hart Plaza at its recent dedication. The Nisei sculptor's works grace a number of cities in America and around the world. Prospects of a Noguchi piece at his place of birth—Los Angeles—have been mentioned in recent weeks.

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HERITAGE WEEK DISPLAY is being put up in a Pocatello downtown window by members of the Pocatello JACL. Marianne Endo is in the foreground, in the back are (from left) Evelyn

Eckerle, Sanaye Okamura and Mikie Morimoto. The poster of the young Asian girl was printed and distributed by National JACL.

Idaho State Journal Photo

Idaho marks Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week

Special to The Pacific Citizen

Pocatello, Idaho

In line with the proclamation signed by President Carter to celebrate the first Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week on May 4-10, Idaho Governor John Evans and Pocatello Mayor Ione Horrocks had issued similar proclamations.

In downtown Pocatello various store windows had displays and a JACL honor dinner at Idaho State University was held during the week to mark the celebration. Edward M. Eckerle chaired the Heritage Week Committee.

Journal staff writer Genie Arcano talked with the four women who set up displays of Japanese artifacts in downtown windows, and noted they represented Asian American heritage in fascinating ways.

Sanaye (nee Tanabe) Okamura, who taught primary grades here for 22 years be-

fore taking early retirement, acquired her college degree after she had raised her three children. Her father had settled in Blackfoot, married her mother who had been a school teacher in 1915 and later purchased farm land in Tyhee in the name of their two oldest children since at that time the Issei were barred from owning land.

Mikie Morimoto, whose father ended up in Pocatello as a railroad worker, recalled how many of the young Japanese men of his day had someone in Japan pick a suitable wife and send a picture of her.

Marianne Endo's mother did something unheard of for Japanese wives at the time—she worked. Her mother (a Nisei), Cisco Kihara, was a pharmacist, who taught at Idaho Technical Institute (now Idaho State University) in the early 1930s. "Talk about

women libber . . .," exclaims Endo. Her father, Dr. T. Kihara, a local dentist for many years, went to dental school in India before coming to the U.S. Since his death, Mrs. Kihara, now 74, continues to travel all over the world.

Marianne's husband Bob and his family came east from California due to Evacuation. His father had been interned and his mother and family kept moving "to escape being interned herself", the reporter noted.

Edward and Evelyn Eckerles became active in promoting U.S.-Japan understanding after their teenage daughter expressed a desire for "a sister" her own age. About the same time Chiyoko Oe had written to the Journal, saying she wanted to come to the U.S. to go to school. The Eckerles responded. After six months of correspondence

and government paperwork, Chiyoko arrived in 1966, in time to graduate with Eckerle's daughter from Highland High. Chiyoko then attended ISU, graduating in 1971, and lived with the Eckerles the whole time.

The Eckerles also had two Japanese sisters stay for a time. They are now studying in Massachusetts. Currently, a Japanese boy lives with them while he attends ISU. They are a "unique" family, said Mrs. Okamura. "There are not many people who have been that generous."

Arcano wraps up the meaning of Heritage Week inside Pocatello with this final paragraph:

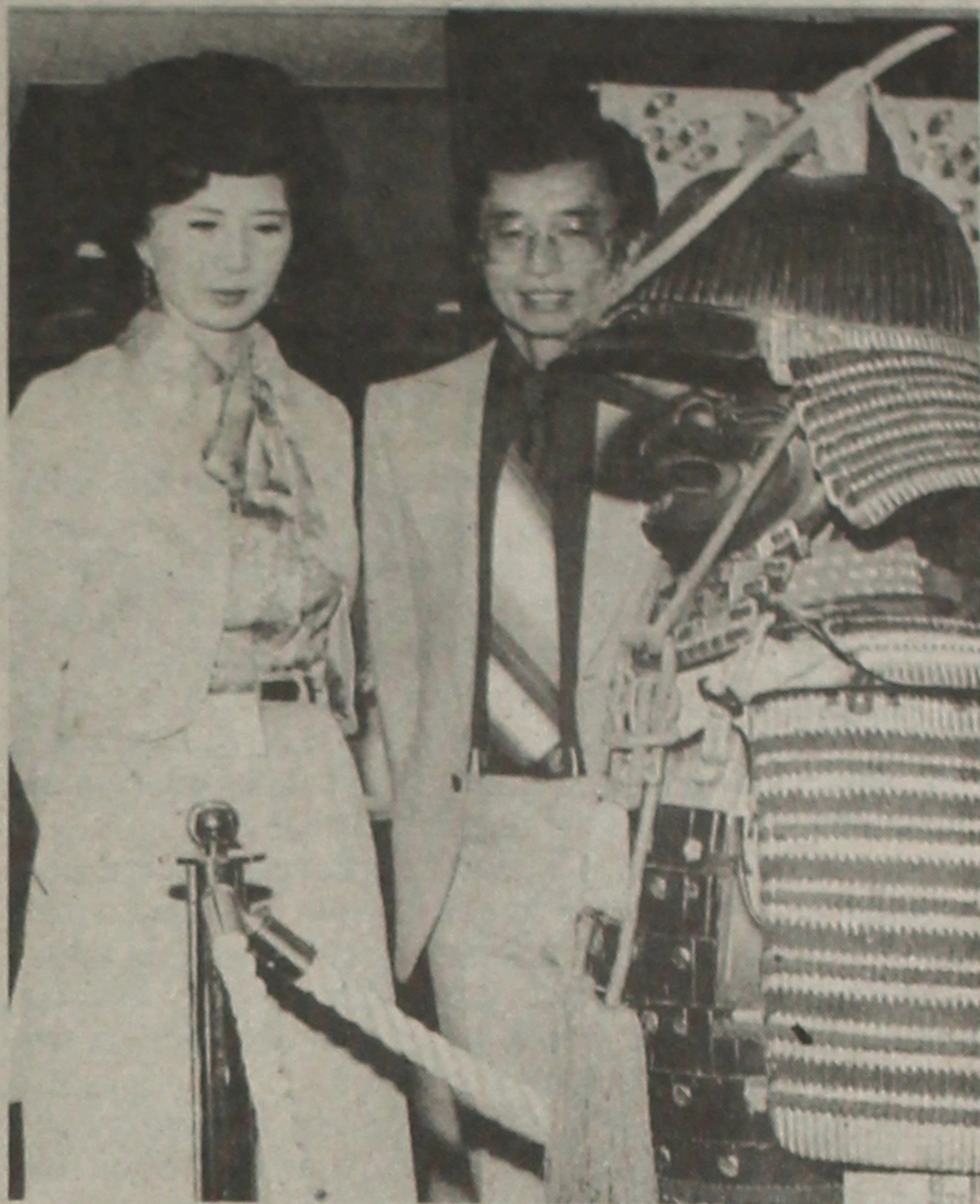
The generosity of the Eckerles, if the reaction of the local Asian Americans is any indication, has certainly done a lot to promote the goals of Asian/Pacific Heritage Week by showing that ethnic, age, campus and community barriers can be bridged for the benefit of all. #

Illinois marks Heritage weekend

Springfield, Ill. itol May 4.

Illinois Gov. James R. Thompson proclaimed the May 18-19 weekend as the Asian/Pacific American Heritage Days throughout the state. The proclamation was signed at the State Cap-

itol May 4. Thompson said the Asian population in Illinois has grown to 200,000, the six largest groups being the Filipino, Korean, East Indian, Japanese, Chinese and Vietnamese. #



California Secretary of State March Fong Eu and Gardena resident Seiji Sugihara of Aerospace Corp. admire a Samurai armor which was worn by a Japanese officer about 1700. The armor was part of a Far Eastern traditional art exhibit at Aerospace during its observance of Asian-Pacific Heritage Week. March Eu delivered the Heritage Week address, discussing the impact of aerospace industries on the California economy.



U.S. Airforce Photo

Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week festivities inside a Defense Supply Agency region headquarters at Los Angeles featured films, displays and several speakers throughout the week. Pictured are people involved on the opening day: (from left) Julia Howard, Equal Employment Opportunity officer; George M. Tsujimoto, Small Business specialist; keynote speaker Frank Chuman, author of "Bamboo People", and Brig. Gen. Joseph H. Connolly, USAF, commander, DCASR-LA.



Inside City Hall at Los Angeles, Heritage Week opened with presentation of resolutions recognizing the Asian American press. On hand were (from left) Jay Chang of Korea Times, John Gee of Lap Pao, Councilman Gilbert Lindsay, Hiro Hishiki of Kashu Mainichi, Councilman David Cunningham (who authored the resolutions), Harry Honda of the Pacific Citizen, Helen Brown of Calitaan, and Dwight Chuman of Rafu Shimpo.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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PRESIDENT'S CORNER: Clifford Uyeda

Asbestos on rice



For over 40 years, asbestos has been established as a carcinogen. It is estimated that during the next 30 years, about 17 percent of all cancer cases in the United States will be attributed to asbestos.

Talc always contains various amounts of asbestos fibers. Probably you have noticed that on the Japanese rice grown and milled in California, it states on the sack "Talc and glucose coated. Wash before using."

Talc coating imparts a pearly appearance to the rice. Because the surface of the rice grain is pitted, small asbestos fibers remain buried in the crevices after washing. It has also been proven that talc coating does not prolong the life of the rice grain; it is used only to improve the appearance of the grain.

The high incidence of gastric cancer in Japan, however, is not due to asbestos ingestion. Rice grown and sold in Japan is not talc coated. It is illegal to do so.

* * *

Given the fact that asbestos is carcinogenic, that talc has no nutritional value, and considering the long lapse-time for carcinogenic effect of asbestos to become manifest, talc coating of the California grown Japanese rice seems unwarranted. The long grain Chinese rice is not talc coated. Japanese seem to have gone overboard in improving appearance at the risk of using a known carcinogen.

For years a group of Japanese, spearheaded by Mary Anna Takagi of Oakland, California, has sought to ban the talc coating of Japanese rice. Their pleas were ignored.

The Japanese rice growing industry in California seems to have finally recognized the fallacy and the danger of talc coating their products. Visiting the market this past week I noted a new label on the rice sack: "No Talc. Coated with edible cereal." However there were still many sacks stacked alongside with the label: "Coated with talc and glucose." We suggest that you buy the non-talc-coated rice for your personal use.

1980 Census

Editor:

Wake up, Harry. Don't you know what an Asian American is? When we apply for jobs anywhere in the USA and its domain, our interviewers or employers categorize us per government guidelines as "Asian Americans" when we are the progeny of Mongoloids, Pacific Islanders and Caucasoids as far west as Iran or hybrids thereof. No further west than Iran.

An Armenian-American and another Iranian-American once tried to be recorded at their places of employment as Asian Americans, but their requests were rejected, despite their exercise of the option of self-identification, which is an intrinsic part of affirmative action programs. Iranians are classified as whites even though Iran is in Asia. Rather racist, wouldn't you say?

Therefore officially almost half of the people you have listed (PC May 18)—Israeli American, Persian Americans, Lebanese Americans, Turk Americans, Europoids and Cauc-Asians, are NOT Asians, at least with the Labor Dept., Civil Rights Commission, Dept. of HEW, FEPC, Equal Employment Opportunities agencies and bureaus, the courts, public and private industries.

Only a minority of Census Bureau enumerators, you and Almighty God regard the U.S. sons and daughters of the ancient cultures of Iran, Turkey, Palestine, etc., west of Iran, as Asian Americans.

Your definition of what constitutes an Asian American causes me to feel their definition (not yours) is fraudulent, racist and most derisive—a source of inter-racial disharmony and, above all, a scientific inaccuracy—a lie to be lived by all Americans. Yet, it is the law of the land. I think it deprives Ralph Nader, Najeeb Halaby and other West Asian Ameri-

cans of their God-given right to a distinct identity of their own choice, freely arrived at. Am I wrong?

TARO J. KAWAKAMI
San Gabriel, Ca.

1 Sen. Hayakawa

Editor:

Senator Hayakawa's comments made on the White House lawn on May 16, were an abomination. To blame poor people on the gasoline shortage is sheer insanity.

Senator Hayakawa may be of Japanese ancestry and consider himself Japanese American, albeit a transplanted one from Canada, but his view of things, certainly doesn't reflect the general opinions of the vast majority of Japanese Americans, and he has consistently isolated himself from the people of California, and I don't know who he's supposed to be representing other than himself.

CRAIG KUSABA
Los Angeles

Editor:

As a 442nd RCT veteran, a former evacuee, and a person who has dedicated much of his life to working for betterment of Japanese Americans, I am disturbed by the antagonistic emotionalism of the Open Letter to Senator S. I. Hayakawa (PC, May 11).

If some of Senator Hayakawa's opinions on evacuation and redress are inaccurate, they should be corrected by dignified statements of fact, not by polemics.

The \$25,000 per Evacuee Plan was adopted at the 1978 JACL National Convention in Salt Lake City, despite admission by its proponents that chances for legislative approval was negligible. Indeed, it was on the advice of favorable JA senators and congressmen that this proposal was voted down by a controversial 5 to 2 vote of the JACL Redress Committee and replaced by the 15-member commission plan.

Because Senator Hayakawa has done much to win respect for our ethnic group with his genius and courage, thousands of Japanese Americans support him, even if they disagree with some of his statements. To split such a small minority as ourselves with questionable political tactics would only lessen chances for success of our programs.

As president of the Gar-

dena Valley JACL and the person who in 1976 proposed a redress plan remarkably similar to the one accepted by the national convention (I suggested \$1,000, not \$25,000), we should set aside lingering bitterness and work together for an equitable settlement of our grievances.

MAS ODOI
Gardena, Ca.

1 From Nobuyuki Nakajima

Higher Education—XIII

Starting 1969 a number of scientists and engineers were let go from NASA. Many industries followed the lead. The enrollment in science and engineering departments went down. After all, students don't wish to enter the fields, which did not seem to offer job security. Many headed for med schools and law schools. Others thought biology was good because of the increasing concern on our life and on our environment.

Today, there is surplus of biologists; one MS in biology is re-entering the nursing school.

How to choose a major is certainly the No. 1 importance in higher education.

Oberlin College is about one hour's drive south from where I live. The college encourages students to plan and organize his (her) own courses of study. I met a student who wished to work with persons having difficulty in communicating. She wished to develop her ability in understanding the communication problem. For this purpose she chose foreign language study. She already had Spanish in high school. She was taking German at the time. She felt it wasn't enough. She thought studying language, not commonly in use, could be more helpful. So she started to study Gaelic. I thought she was very ingenious in developing her own curriculum of study.

35 YEARS AGO

JUNE 3, 1944

IN THE PACIFIC CITIZEN

May 25—WRA reveals 500 evacuees permitted by Army to return to West Coast; 70,000 still remain in camps, 20,000 on work furlough or resettled.

May 26—Coroner's jury says Tule Lake sentry acting "in line of duty" and not to blame in fatal May 24 shooting of Calif.-born James S. Okamoto, 30; over 7,000 attend outdoor final rites May 31 for Okamoto.

May 29—San Joaquin County sues for Kiyoshi Watanabe and Terumitsu Akita property in Stockton on alleged violation of alien land law.

May 29—U.S. District Judge Symes upholds indictment of three Nisei for allegedly aiding

German PWs escape camp at Trinidad, Colo.

May 29—Asst WRA Director Robert Cozzens challenges disloyalty charge against Japanese Americans by Seth Millington, past grand president, Native Sons of the Golden West, of Gridley, Ca., who had addressed the San Francisco Commonwealth Club May 26.

May 29—Japan does not want "most" of Tule Lake segregation camp group, WRA says.

May 30—Monterey-Fresno Bishop Scher alarmed by growing racial hatred in California; anti-Japanese American propaganda being overdone, Knights of Columbus told.

TRI-STATE HIGH ALUMNUS BACK AFTER 36 YEARS:

'Concentration camp' or 'relocation center': it isn't American

Here is the text of the keynote speech delivered May 27 at the Tule Lake plaque dedication ceremony.

By JERRY J. ENOMOTO
Director, Calif. Dept. of Corrections

The Nisei, or second generation Americans of Japanese ancestry of whom I am one, have never thought of ourselves as special people, certainly not as principal actors in any dramatic phase of American history. Indeed, a stereotype has characterized us as "quiet" folks who are self-effacing, and who generally dislike the public spotlight. Some have theorized that such traits explain why many of us look uncomfortably rejected talking about and sharing the Evacuation experience of 37 years ago with our fellow Americans.

In any event, three generations of Japanese Americans, and perhaps even a sprinkling of a fourth, join here today to share a special experience.

The pages of history that have been turned since 1942 have recorded a proud account of significant accomplishments by the Nisei. We are credited with having made a tremendous sociological, psychological and economic comeback.

As a Nisei who was here with my mother, I suggest that this is one of those moments when we should remember the despair, fear, humiliation and hurt of our Issei parents, whose tremendous will and self-sacrifice on our behalf was rewarded by exile from their homes.

We should remind ourselves that without the values taught us by our parents, the comeback against great odds might not have happened. The pressure and demands of today tend to make us forget some simple, but profound, truths. Perhaps this is an occasion to reflect and remember.

Among us also is the younger generation with its own values and aspirations. I believe it is both significant and gratifying that the first movements to bring the events of 1942 under the public spotlight was marked by the con-

Issei sacrifices and will on behalf of Nisei was 'rewarded' by exile from their homes.

cerned participation of Sansei. As we all know, early pilgrimages to this site, and others, reflected that participation and, indeed, leadership.

Perhaps as we reflect together today, we might re-dedicate ourselves to a continuing resolve toward breaking down the barriers that separate the generations, remembering that three generations began to win a tremendous battle together 37 years ago right here!

I earlier described the Nisei as tending to reject public fanfare and the dramatic. Yet the reality is that we are principal actors in an

American drama. I hold before you a high school annual that I have often thumbed through nostalgically. Some of us here appear in these pages as among the members of the first graduating class from Tri-State High School. The annual named *Aquila*, or *Eagle*, and the American Eagle was the school symbol.

On the evening of July 16, 1943, 400 of us donned cap and gown and received our diplomas. The program of that commencement exercise says that Jerry Enomoto was one of four graduate speakers, and that his subject was "Facing the Problem". Although we still face problems, I am personally proud to be here almost 36 years later in an atmosphere considerably different, in a society far from perfect, but one that has given us the chance to make our mark.

To those who appreciate the dramatic there certainly is drama in that.

In recent years I have been asked by reporters whether my experience of having "done time" motivated me to enter prison work, and ultimately to become the head of California's correctional system. The story is not that dramatic, and there is no direct connection. However, I always add, and I emphasize it here today, that when one suffers injustice one should have a real feel for making sure it doesn't happen to others. I am committed to that principle, and to the extent that it applies to my job responsibilities, I am committed to a just and humane system.

This special occasion to dedicate the Tule Lake Memorial gives us pause to remember and honor the 16,000 Japanese Americans who lived and died here. It should be a time for taking stock and peaceful reminiscence, not for recriminations, or angry denunciation of the wrongs done us. Yet, I cannot speak on such an occasion without reminding ourselves of the lessons of history, and what we must learn from them.

Thirty-seven years after what has been called by one writer as "our (America's) worst wartime mistake", that mistake has really never been rectified by our government. The U.S. Supreme Court decisions declaring as constitutional the imprisonment of American citizens without due process remain. The only concession to redress has been the pittance given in the 1950s to those who applied for compensation of financial losses suffered, which never addressed the issue of reparation for the imprisonment of American citizens without due process.

I was gratified by the decision of former California director of Parks and Recreation, Herbert Rhodes, to approve the term, *American concentration camps*, that appears here on this plaque—despite some opposition. I have been asked whether Tule Lake was indeed a concentration camp to those Americans of Japanese ancestry who, as a result of Executive Order 9066, were locked up in barbed wire-

Continued on Page 7



EAST WIND: Bill Marutani

Plain Speaking

Philadelphia

EVERY SO OFTEN I read in these pages opposition or, at the very least, reluctance to label those barbed-wire, bayonet-guarded, search-lighted assemblage of tarpaper shacks as "concentration" camps. Sometimes it is a letter to the editor; other times, it is the report of disagreement by some group or personage. Of course, as to the latter group, invariably they were not the ones who were suddenly uprooted and herded, like so much cattle, into those barren wastelands. But that does not prevent them for authoritatively proclaiming the state of our lot, the state of some 115,000 Americans along with their parents, who were summarily incarcerated with an un-

certain future.

INDEED, THERE ARE some Nisei who were inmates of those concentration camps who feel great reluctance to call "a spade, a spade." In the fragile comfort of today, some operate on the fear of don't-rock-the-boat. They continue to bury their heads in the sands of those camps; and as we all know, there was an awful lot of sand in those camps.

DURING THIS PERIOD there was a man who sat in the White House in Washington, D.C.: President Harry S. Truman, often referred to as "Give 'Em Hell Harry." That is to say, he was outspoken. In his oral biography, President Truman is reported to have been opposed to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive Order 9066, which led to the incarceration of these thousands of good, upstanding people. And he gave his view as to precisely what

these camps were.

IN "PLAIN SPEAKING," ex-President Truman, during his oral biography given back home in Independence, Missouri, "plainly spoke" as follows:

"They were concentration camps. They called it relocation, but they put them in concentration camps, and I was against it. We were in a period of emergency, but it was still the wrong thing to do. It was one place where I never went along with Roosevelt. He never should have allowed it."

So, there you have it: right from the man who sat in the highest seat of power and saw, and knew, just what was going on. And from the other end of the spectrum, those of us who were in there well knew, and experienced, what it was. And so did our Issei parents, our brothers and sisters, and our friends. Let us, then, have plain speaking. #

people may differ about methods and amounts, but we need not apologize for saying you injured us, you have a moral obligation to pay for it. As it stands now no real vindication has occurred, and the incarceration of American citizens without due process can again happen. During the current dialogue about Redress, people who should know better still cannot seem to separate us from the "enemy." Let us not forget these realities and become too complacent.

Several days ago I received a letter from a classmate at Tri-State High, whose picture is on a page of *Aquila*. Her name is Mary Toda Imai, now of Hood River, Ore. As I conclude these brief remarks, I'd like to share excerpts from her letter because I feel that the words uniquely fit this special occasion.

As I won't be able to attend—do you suppose can mention something about the cross on Castle Rock? The people in that area do not know the history of that cross, but on Easter of 1943, a group of us with Father Dai (Kitagawa) were permitted to go beyond the gates and climb that hill and some men of the Methodist denomination built that cross. We took sack lunches and left before sunrise and they dug a hole among the rocks and erected that cross, and had it in place just as the sun was coming up. We had no organ to sing by, but we sang *The Old Rugged Cross* with much vigor, and sang *Christ the Lord is Risen Today*—it was a day to remember.

My sister-in-law was at Heart Mountain, but several years ago my brother and she stopped off at Tule Lake. She did not know who put the cross on Castle Rock and asked some people in the neighborhood. The response she got was "I don't know—it's been there as long as we've been here." Perhaps it means nothing to you, but it symbolized that as Christ had risen, so had we, and that cross on Castle Rock still stands to show the way. We can rise above humiliation, the deprivation and man's inhumanity to man.

I cannot think of a better way to close than to call upon whatever faith each of us in our own embraces to give us strength, as we reflect on what we experienced here 37 years ago, how far we have come, and how far we still have to go to insure "liberty and justice for all."

sideration as a group in its benefits and services.

"It is our position," said Dale Minami of Oakland, attorney for the complainants, "that unless Asian Americans begin addressing these matters more forthrightly and using the legal system, Asian American young people will eventually be left out of all the benefits, services, and programs regarding equal education opportunities and other affirmative action provisions of the law, including employment and housing."

The PNWDC is asking all

Asian Americans for financial support in the court action against WSU, since it bears critical national significance. Yasuhara indicated, "Our expenses are approaching \$20,000, and we are in great need of additional financial assistance."

Contributions payable to "JACL WSU Fund" should be sent to:

Mr. Rob Fukui, Treasurer, E. 2021 62nd Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203.

■ Pete Hironaka's cartoon was delayed in the mail this week. —Ed.



FROM THE FRYING PAN: Bill Hosokawa

Dual Citizenship

Denver

When war broke out in 1941, the dual citizenship of Nisei suddenly became a major issue. It was alleged that while Nisei claimed American citizenship, under Japanese law they also were considered citizens of Japan and therefore there was reason to suspect their loyalty to the United States.

The fact was that Japan, in a practice common among many European nations, did indeed claim the offspring of its citizens no matter where they were born. In other words, by the very act of being born, a Nisei became a citizen of Japan. But by being born in the United States, the Nisei also was an American citizen.

In 1924, largely at the insistence of Issei, the Japanese government changed its citizenship laws. Thereafter, a Nisei could acquire Japanese citizenship only if his parents applied for that citizenship within 14 days of birth. Furthermore, a Nisei who had acquired Japanese citizenship by the fact of being born before 1924 could cancel that citizenship by taking certain measures.

Many Nisei went through the process of getting rid of a citizenship they did not want. Many others were ignorant of their dual status, or if they knew, it seemed so unimportant they didn't bother doing anything about it.

Sometime in the 1930's—I don't remember just when—my brother and I asked our father to take the necessary steps to renounce our Japanese citizenship. He wasn't particularly happy about the idea, but agreed nonetheless to take care of the formalities at the Japanese consulate in Seattle. I promptly forgot about the matter.

Then war came and suddenly dual citizenship became an important matter. Officials kept wanting to know if I were a dual citizen. "Hell no," I would reply. "I renounced my Japanese citizenship a long time ago. You can't pin that rap on me. I'm an American with no strings attached."

But I was never quite sure. My father said he had filed the necessary papers, and I believed him. But I had nothing to show he had cut the ties with Japan that I had acquired at birth, no documents at-

testing that I was not a dual citizen.

Then, on my recent visit to my cousin's home in Hiroshima, something very important happened to clear up this situation. We were sitting around after a big dinner when the talk turned to my family roots in Japan. My cousin's son, Tetsuji, suddenly got up, left the room, and came back with a large manila envelope. From it he took what appeared to be a sheet of blueprint paper. It was obviously a document of some kind.

"This is a copy of your father's family record," Tetsuji explained. "Would you like to have it?"

It was indeed a copy of his *koseki tohon*, the family record kept at the village office, noting the births, marriages and deaths of members of his family. The record showed that he was Setsugo Hosokawa, was the first son of Zenshiro and Ryu Hosokawa, that he had married Kimiyo Omura, and that two sons, my brother and I, were born to them. Both my parents' names were carefully crossed out, indicating they were deceased.

Then I noticed that my name and my brother's name also were crossed out. But we were living. Why had we been expunged from the record?

Then it occurred to me that we had been eliminated from the village records because my father, just as he had said, had requested that our Japanese citizenship be cancelled or nullified or whatever the term is, and we had been dropped just as surely as though we were dead.

There was a place for detailed notations, and I discovered that in August of the 15th year of Showa—that would be 1940—my father had declared my intention, and my brother's intention, to renounce our Japanese citizenship, and this was noted in the record. That, it appears in retrospect, also must have been the time when my parents, who were denied citizenship by law—finally determined that they, too, would spend the rest of their days in this, their adopted country even though they were doomed to remain aliens.

War's end made dual ties of Nisei pretty much an academic matter, but it was good to know that my Japanese citizenship, acquired unknowingly and unwanted, had been eliminated properly and legally. #

ECHOES FROM SHIROYAMA: Kashiwabara

Was the Evacuation Good or Bad?

"Kashiwabara writes for the San Diego JACL newsletter, *Borderline*. Title of his column, 'Echoes from Shiroyama' conveys well his far-sighted wit. —Ed.

By KASHIWABARA
(San Diego JACL)

Asked with increasing frequency these days is the question: Was the Evacuation good or bad for the Japanese in America? Perhaps a more realistic, down-to-earth approach would be phrased: Was the Evacuation a lucky or unlucky individual experience?

This latter question does

Samoans happier in California

Honolulu

Samoans are happier and better adapted in California than they are in Hawaii, says Robert Franco of the UC Santa Cruz Center for South Pacific Studies, because Hawaii is a learning ground for them. Those who move on to California have learned in Hawaii.

have an answer, for it is not at all like the old dilemma posed by the chicken and the egg conflict. The Evacuation can be evaluated numerically, albeit an oversimplified manner. How so? you eagerly ask. By having each person who underwent TACHINOKI submit an IBM card for machine sorting and evaluating their Evacuation experience on a +100 to a -100 scale.

Example one. An evacuee girl meets and marries a boy in camp who becomes a millionaire, instead of marrying a hometown boy who does not fare so well in the post camp world. She would score a +100 ... or maybe a +93.

Example two. An old Issei loses his business and has to start right from the very bottom after 1945. His wife does of overwork trying to keep the aged couple alive. He would score a solid -100.

A drifter loses nothing and gains a few years of enforced leisure. He would receive a zero, or at best a +6.

Obviously a blanket state-

ment that the Evacuation was good because it gave a select group entry into eastern colleges or prestigious universities is not a very convincing argument if the one scholarship recipient is balanced by two other Nisei who lost choice California real estate and a chance for riches.

Dr. Harry Kitano of UCLA says that the Evacuation was not all that bad because it enabled him to become a college sociologist instead of a retail clerk in a San Francisco curio shop. It follows then that Menachem Begin could say that the Holocaust was tolerable because it led to his becoming a world figure instead of a politico trapped in a Polish ghetto.

Quantification of the Evacuation is absurd? Seemingly impracticable. Perhaps, but consider this. The Nielsen report, on which the very life and death of most television productions depend, asserts that it represents the TV viewing of tens of millions of Americans. Actually only 1,170 horrors are sampled. #

ENOMOTO

Continued from Page 4

encircled barracks, in the most desolate areas imaginable, surrounded by armed guards with orders to keep us there and shoot, if necessary to do so.

I am sure that our fellow Americans, of all ethnic origins who have never suffered that experience, will not be hung up on semantic distinctions. The lesson of history that requires emphasis over and over is that whether Tule Lake is called an American concentration camp, or euphemistically termed a Relocation Center, it had no place in America.

This dedication event should not be viewed as a propaganda vehicle for the Japanese American Citizen League's Redress campaign. Nevertheless, I would be remiss if I did not call attention to the obvious symbolic significance. We Americans of Japanese ancestry through experience of our history in the U.S. know who we are, where we come from, our obligations to help make this nation better, and where we should be going as a people. Asian Americans have attained some stature in California and the nation, as witness the recently proclaimed Asian/Pacific American Heritage Week.

Last February 19 there was a significant show of support among public officials, at all levels, acknowledging the "Day of Remembrance" at various locales in California, Oregon and Washington. We see the visible presence of a number of Japanese Americans in public sector leadership roles today, unheard of in 1942. If this hard-won acceptance is worth anything, it should stand the test of a legitimate and aggressive demand for final vindication.

It is my personal belief that the principle of Redress or reparation is morally right, and I commend the JACL for pursuing it. It is a time honored fact in our society that certain kinds of injury demand financial redress. Sincere

WSU

Continued from Front Page

Asian Americans in light of the horrendous decisions recently made by both HEW and the Small Business Administration (SBA) regarding Asian Americans, Yasuhara added.

On the WSU matter, HEW's Office of Civil Rights declared it had no jurisdiction on the Asian American studies issue and cleared WSU of the other allegations and the SBA announced plans to implement guidelines that would exclude Asian Americans from con-



Photo by Peter Takeuchi

JACL NATIONAL EXECOM members hear it from the National Executive Director Karl Nobuyuki during the Jan. 27-28 meeting at National Headquarters. Pictured (from left) are Steve Nakashima, Lily Oku-

ra, George Kodama, Dr. Jim Tsujimura, Dr. Clifford Uyeda, Nobuyuki, J. D. Hokoyama, Ron Ikejiri (standing) and Debbie Nakatomi. [Scene, though more crowded, was repeated over the June 1-3 weekend at the National JACL Board meeting.]

EDC-MDC CONFAB: Aug. 23-26

'80s and Beyond—Whither JACL

Bloomington, Mn.

The Twin Cities JACL is hosting the combined Eastern-Midwest District Council convention at the Thunderbird Motel here on the 494 Strip from Thursday through Sunday, Aug. 23-26. A futurist will keynote the conference theme: "The '80s and Beyond—Whither JACL".

Climax will be the Saturday dinner-dance with Dr. Clifford Uyeda, national president, as main speaker.

Chicago

JAPANESE MOVIE BENEFIT JUNE 16-17

Chicago JACL is sponsoring a Japanese benefit movie June 16-17 at the Francis W. Parker Auditorium with proceeds going to the chapter scholarship fund. But, explained the chapter, profit only comes with advanced sale of tickets, which will be \$3.50 per person. Senior citizens receiving tickets in the mail will not have to pay for tickets that they use.

calendar

*A non-JACL event

- **JUNE 8 (Friday)**
Oakland—Bd mtg, Sumitomo Bank, 7:30pm.
*Los Angeles—Carnival(3da), Maryknoll School.
- **JUNE 9 (Saturday)**
West Los Angeles—Luau, Sawtelle Institute.
*Chicago—JASC testim dnr: K Sugimoto, Marriott Hotel, 5pm.
*Washington, D.C.—JAS bazaar, Mt Vernon College.
New York—Schol dnr, N.Y. Sheraton Hotel, 6:30pm; disco-dance to follow.
*Los Angeles—Perry Post inst dnr, Imperial Dragon Restaurant, 7:30pm.
- **JUNE 10 (Sunday)**
Puyallup Valley—Grads dnr, New Mexico—Chapter picnic.
Diablo Valley—Chapter picnic, Blue Rock Springs, Vallejo, 11am.
Stockton—Schol Awd lunch-eon.
Marysville—Family outing, Lake Wildwood Rec Area.
Idaho Falls—Summer picnic, Sealander Park.
NC-WNDC—State JACL track meet, Laney College, Oakland.
- **JUNE 12 (Tuesday)**
Stockton—Gen mtg, Cal 1st Bank, 8pm.

- **JUNE 13 (Wednesday)**
Washington, DC—Bd mtg, Wakiji res.
- **JUNE 16 (Saturday)**
EDC—Seabrook hosts: Qtrly session.
Seabrook—Inst & Recog dnr, Centerton Golf Club, 7 p.m.; Lily Okura, spkr.
- **JUNE 17 (Sunday)**
Pocatello—JACL picnic.
*San Jose—Sunrion Bank tennis dbles tournament, SJSU.
- **JUNE 20 (Wednesday)**
*Sacramento—Salute to Dr Jack Fujimoto, Wakanoura Restaurant, 6:30pm.
- **JUNE 22 (Friday)**
NC-WNDYC—Workshop (2 da), Monterey JACL hosts.
- **JUNE 23 (Saturday)**
*Gardena—Carnival (2day), JCI.
*Honolulu—Nisei Veterans reunion (Jun 23-28).
- **JUNE 24 (Sunday)**
Fremont—Bowling tourney, Fremont Bowl.
Fresno—Picnic.
- **JUNE 27 (Wednesday)**
*Gardena—Nisei Awareness seminar, JCI, 8pm; Karl Nobuyuki, spkr.

meaning for individuals.

Saturday — Affirmative action in employment and education; U.S. and Asia—better partners in the future.

The Friday evening social will be a "floater", not an ordinary boat ride, but an unforgettable experience of sailing on beautiful Lake Minnetonka, a few miles west of Minneapolis. It should be an evening of fun for all members of the family, a chance to relax and get acquainted, Honda said. "Plan to spend a week or two here and make it a real vacation!" he added.

EDC and MDC chapters can expect detailed information in the near future.

Mt. Olympus

ANNUAL RITES HELD FOR NISEI MEMORIAL

Mrs. Sui Matsukawa, a Gold Star Mother, laid the wreath in the annual Salt Lake Japanese community services at the Nisei WW2 Monument at the Salt Lake Cemetery on Memorial Day, May 28. In services sponsored by the Mt. Olympus JACL, other participants included:

Richard Mano, invocation; Rev. Hirofumi Watanabe, Rev. Joseph Arata, messages; Mike Honma, Taps; Rev. Shokai Kanai, benediction; Troop 853, color detail; Saige Aramaki, emcee; floral tributes—Dai Ichi Branch LDS Church, Japanese Church of Christ, Nichiren Buddhist Church, Salt Lake Buddhist Temple; WW2 veterans—Mas Akiyama; Korean War vets—James Kamaya; Vietnam War vets—Henry Miyake, JACL—Randy Horiuchi, Doug Matsumori, Kai Uno.

Riverside

CHAPTER HONORS SEVEN LOCAL SCHOLARS

Seven area graduates were honored at the Riverside JACL Graduates potluck dinner held June 2 at the YMCA. Honorees were:

\$200 Dr. H. Inaba Award—Mark Takano, p: Willy & Nancy; \$200 JACL Award—Eleanor Meltzer, p: Bob & Betty; Tomoki Ishikawa, p: Masami & Fumi; \$100 JACL Award—Kenneth Endo, p: Robert & Aiko; Debbie Higa, p: Richard & Doris; Shirley McCombs; Gary Tsubota, p: Jim & Kay.

Mark had received a Harvard Law School scholarship, while Eleanor is a recipient of a National Merit Scholarship through B.F. Goodrich.

St. Louis

CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL MARKS HERITAGE WEEK

The Pacific Asian American Council, comprised of six ethnic groups in cooperation with the International Institute, celebrated Pacific/Asian American Heritage Week with an Asian Children's Festival May 13 at the Forest Park's Jewel Box.

Special decorations, exhibits and entertainment were featured.

The council members are: St. Louis JACL, Organization of Chinese Americans, Filipino Assn. of Greater St. Louis, St. Louis Korean Community, Japan America Society and the Vietnamese Assn. of St. Louis.

San Diego

15 GRADUATES SHARE AWARDS TOTALING \$2,600

Cash awards totaling \$2,600 were presented to 15 graduating high school seniors at the 22nd annual Scholarship Banquet held Saturday, May 19, 1979, at Vacation Village Hotel.

The evening also featured a talk on "Career Planning: Personal Reflections" by Dr. George Yee, president, Miramar College. Dr. Yee is one of three Asian college presidents.

Scholarship awardees and their parents were introduced by James Yamate, scholarship chairman. JACL president Masaaki Hironaka presented each a copy of the JACL Creed and scholarship awards. Awardees were:

\$300—Cynthia Ann Dirks, Chula Vista High, p: M/M Peter Dirks;

\$200—Emi Chuman, Kearney High, p: M/M Hideo Chuman; Brian Igarashi, Helix High, p: Yoshiya/Helen Igarashi; Jon Craig Kawamoto, Crawford High, p: M/M Yukio Kawamoto; Gregory David Nakagawa, Coronado High, p: Cdr/M Gordon Nakagawa;

CHAPTER PULSE & CALENDAR

\$150—Della Mitsuko Elliott, Mira Mesa High, p: M/M Omar Elliott; Margaret Miya Honda, Crawford High, p: M/M Masami Honda; Leo Satoru Ishibashi, Patrick Henry High, p: M/M Roy Ishibashi; Charles Harrison Miyahira, Patrick Henry High, p: M/M Harrison Miyahira; Sachiko Nagai, Patrick Henry High, p: M/M Ryusho Nagai; Karen Mitsuye Ohara, Castle Park High, p: M/M Takeyoshi Ohara; Ronald Todd Sato, Chula Vista High, p: M/M Kenji Sato; Chet Edward Urata, Helix High, p: M/M Edward Urata;

\$150 Vocational—Glen Shigeru Masumoto, Chula Vista High, p: M/M George Masumoto; Debra Joy Segawa, Chula Vista High, p: M/M Ben Segawa.

Two of the scholarship awardees were winners in the National JACL Scholarship program. They are:

\$700 South Park Japanese Community of Seattle Award—Gregory Nakagawa.

\$1,000 M/M Takashi Moriuchi Scholarship—Brian Igarashi.

Scholarship committee: James Yamate, ch; Elizabeth Ozaki, sec; Shizu Maruyama, Tetsuyo Kashima, Richard Namba, Gail Kaneshiro.

Washington, D.C.

CHAPTER COOKBOOK COMMITTEE FORMED

Plans of publishing a Washington, D.C. JACL Cookbook, which will be

available at the Aki-no-Ichi Festival this fall, were announced in April as the cookbook committee called for favorite recipes from members. On the committee are:

Susie Ichiuji, 6544 Windemere Circle, Rockville, Md 20852 (530-0336); Sachi Hamamoto, 5204 Sterne Ct., Fairfax, Va 22032 (320-0130); and Nancy Yamada, 5316 Landgrave Lane, Springfield, Va 22151 (32-7071).

West Los Angeles

HEALTH FAIR SET FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 10

The third annual West Los Angeles Community Health Fair, co-sponsored by four Nikkei groups, will be held on Sunday, June 10, noon to 4 p.m. at the Sawtelle Japanese Institute. Free health services in immunization, eye exams, dental checks, blood pressure, pap smear, hearing and urine tests will be offered, it was announced by Toy Kanegai, chairperson. Co-sponsors are: West Los Angeles Japanese Community Council, Bay Cities Gardeners Assn., Santa Monica Nikkei Kai and West L.A. JACL.



Scholarship winners honored by the San Diego JACL are (from left) 1st row—Brian Igarashi, Ronald Sato, Cynthia Dirks, Debra Segawa, Glen Masumoto; 2nd row—JACL pres Mas Hironaka, Della Elliott, Karen Ohara, Margaret Honda, Sachiko Nagai, Emi Chuman, scholarship chairman James Miyate; 3rd row—Chet Urata, Charles Harrison Miyahira, Leo Ishibashi, Jon Kawamoto, Gregory Nakagawa.



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Sequoia retires NCWDC cup

Oakland, Ca.
Under brilliant skies, some 290 athletes competed in the San Francisco JACL Jr. Olympics here at Laney College. Sequoia JACL retired the NCWDC team trophy, while West Valley and Contra Costa finished second and third.

Winners were:

"A" DIVISION

HJ—Todd Fong, Sac 5'8"; LJ—Greg Daijogo, Lodi, 22'34"; 120HH—Todd Fong, Sac, 17.16; 100—Martin Toyama, Sac, 9.9; 220—Martin Toyama, 23.39; 440—Martin Toyama, Sac, 51.59; 880—James Endo, CC, 2:06.96; Mile—Doug Doi, Sac, 4:35.12; 440 Relay—Sequoia, 45.95; MVP—Martin Toyama (all-meet), Todd Fong (A).

"B" DIVISION

LJ—Clayton Woo, CC, 20'10 3/4";

HJ—Craig Adachi, CC, 5'10"; 100—Nate Imahara, WV, 10.45; 220—Nate Imahara, WV 24.10; 440—Ryan Wong, Sac, 55.97; Mile—Dave Wightneck, CC, 5:03.19; 70HH—Tom Kurwada, Sjo, 09.63; 440 relay—Sequoia, 47.39; MVP—Nate Imahara.

"C" DIVISION

LJ—John Fukuda, SFAssociates, 17'11 3/4"; HJ—Mark Abe, Seq, 49; 50—Bruce Furukawa, SMat, 6.17; 100—Dean Yamada, Seq, 11.25; 440—John Fukuda, SFA, 57.99; 440 relay—Sequoia, 51.51; MVP—John Fukuda.

"D" DIVISION

LJ—Ron Hashimoto, SMat, 14' 1 1/2"; 50—R Hashimoto, SMat, 6.64; 220—Mathew Fukuda, SFA 31.46; Bstl T—Kip Mihara, unat, 163'4"; 440 Relay—San Mateo, 58.21; MVP—Ron Hashimoto.

"E" DIVISION

LJ—Darren Boyden, Ber, 11'

10 1/2"; 40—Alan Chin, SMa, 5.91; Bstl T—Darren Fernandez, Ber, and Brad Foo, Tr 12, 118'3" (tie); 220 Relay—San Mateo, 30.85; MVP—Alan Chin.

WOMEN'S DIVISION

LJ—Alison Fukuda, SFA, 16'; 100—Natalie Sasaki, WV, 12.07; 220—Natie Sasaki, WV, 28.11; 880—Laurie Nakaso, CC, 3:16.96; 440—West Valley, 55.73; MVP—Natalie Sasaki.

GIRLS DIVISION

LJ—Linda Sakurai, Ber, 14'10 1/2"; 100—L Sakurai, Ber, 12.52; 440—Suzanne Naito, SFA, 1:11.09; 440 Relay—Sequoia, 57.43; MVP—Linda Sakurai.

GIRL'S "C" DIVISION

LJ—Diane Tanabe, WV 12'5 1/2"; 40—Michelle Yoshida, Seq 5.92; Bstl T—Sandra Takeda, Ber, 143'; 220 Relay—West Valley (no time); MVP—Diane Tanabe.

Fr. Nishimura heads Maryknoll in L.A.

Los Angeles

The Rev. Bryce Thomas Nishimura, M.M., 50, of Los Angeles, was appointed administrator of the Maryknoll Mission last month. He is the first Nikkei to head the Japanese Catholic church and school, established for some 60 years.

A graduate of Manzanar High School who joined Maryknoll in 1945, he was ordained in 1956 and assigned to Japan the same year. His two decades in Japan included a pastorate at Tomakomai in Hokkaido, directing two kindergartens, day nursery, institution for exceptional children at Yokkaichi near Nagoya and teaching high school and working with youth in the Kyoto area.

Named as assistant was the Rev. Alfred Smith, 60, of Brooklyn, N.Y., another Maryknoller, who has been stationed in Japan for three decades. Fr. Thomas Keane, the previous pastor, has been reassigned to Japan. #

Religion

The Rev. Peter Sun, Korean pastor in Washington, D.C., is head of the National Federation of Asian American United Methodists, succeeding the Rev. A.C. Ubalde of San Francisco. The Rev. Jonah Chang of San Francisco was re-elected executive director.

Neighbors can sue realtors

Washington

The Supreme Court ruled 7-2 April 17 that a village and resident of a target area within it have the right to sue realtors for alleged "steering" of home buyers on the basis of race.

The court majority held that if such steering of buyers to different areas has begun to rob a village of its "racial balance and stability, the village has standing to challenge the legality of that conduct."

The decision opened the way for the village of Bellwood, Illinois and people living in one of its integrated areas to continue their suit against two realtors under the Fair Housing Act of 1968.

Free speech

Washington

Sonia Ransom and Keith Kojimoto, both of New York, were acquitted May 2 of disorderly conduct charges by Superior Court Judge Joseph M. F. Ryan Jr., who said, "We do protect the rights of free speech." The pair were arrested when they shouted protests while President Carter was welcoming Chinese Deputy Prime Minister Deng last January at the White House. #

Obscene plate

Los Angeles

The Calif. Dept. of Motor Vehicles recently issued a personalized license plate with "HITLER" on it. Harvey Schechter, regional director for the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, declared:

"Allowing such an obscene license plate to be issued by a state agency is equivalent to the state granting a brotherhood award to the Ku Klux Klan."

Gov't speakers on inflation available

Washington

A government official to speak on inflation at local, state or national meetings is available through the White House by calling:

Margaret Fishman or Joan Lewis, The President's Speakers Program on Inflation, 2001 S St NW Suite 213, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 673-7922.

Ron Ikejiri, Washington JACL Representative, said the program is an excellent way for local Asian American organizations to open communication channels with the White House.

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Orange County dominates Nisei Relay

Culver City

A ride up to Oakland to compete in the JACL state track championships June 10 attracted a record 364 participants in the PSWDC Nisei Relays last Sunday (June 3) at West L.A. College.

Orange County was tremendous by amassing over 500 points to win the Nisei Relays title again. But Gardena Valley, absent from the scene in recent years, proved a worthy challenger finishing with 324.

CCDC honors prep scholars

Fresno, Ca.

Central California JACL District Council named the winners of four district scholarships and six citizen achievement plaques this past week. Awardees are:

\$250 Calif. First Bank Scholarship—Tei Yukimoto, 17, Fresno Roosevelt High, p; Matsutugu & Shin Yukimoto; **\$200 CCDC-JACL**—Mark Kawakami, 18, Reedley High; Kathleen Sunamoto, 18, Reedley High, p; M/M Kenneth Sunamoto; **\$100 Issei Memorial**—Danna Takeuchi, 17, Washington Union High, Fresno.

Citizen Achievement

Jane Ogawa, 17, Sanger; Cynthia Noji, 18, Dinuba; Leslie Inino, 17, Madera; Julie Ann Tsuboi, 18, Lindsay; Masumi Kimura, 17, Parlier; Michael Inamine, 18, Visalia.

The lone prewar Nisei Relay record in the books was broken when Julio Fong (ELA) triple jumped to 44' 10 1/2". The old mark goes back to 1941. The winners are:

"A" DIVISION

SP—Richard Okubo, OC 50' 11"; 120 HH—Mike Okubo, OC, 14.8s; TRPL J—Julio T Fong, ELA, 44' 10 1/2" (new); PV—John Kwan, OC, 15'; LJ—Tohru Asami, OC, 22'4 1/2"; HJ—Tohru Asami, OC, 6'2"; 330 LH—Weldon Nomura, WLA, 38.8s (new); 100—Mike Okura, OC, 10.1; 220—Mike Okubo, OC, 23.45; 440—Alan Quan, OC, 52.6; 880—Howard Nakashioya, OC, 2:06; Mile—Clyde Matsumura, WLA, 4:48; 2-Mile—Clyde Matsumura, WLA, 9:24.6 (new); 440 RELAY—Orange County: M Okura, Russell Miyashiro, T Asami, Mike Kawashiro, 44.92; Mile Relay—Orange County: R Miyashiro, H Nakashioya, Kirk Urata, M Okura, 3:42.3 (new event).

"B" DIVISION

100—Brock Okura, OC, 10.5; 220—Jordan Price, Pas, 25.6; 440—Allen Just, OC, 54.0; 880—Allen Just, OC, 2:03.9 (new); Mile—Allen Just, OC, 4:55.3; 120 LH—Yuji Kohara, OC 13.8; 70 HH—Gary Hirahama, OC, 10.2; LJ—Deane Watanabe, G, 19'11"; PV—Doug Kawaguchi, VC, 12'7" (new); HJ—John Yamashita, OC, 5'10"; SP—Joey Okino, VC, 46'5 1/2"; 440 Relay—Gardena Valley: Craig Kohzawa, Moses Pascua, Tom Kitahara, Kurt Kurata, 47.2s.

"C" DIVISION

HJ—John Nojima, G, 5'1"; LJ—Rand Morimoto, VC, 17'3"; 50—Steve Shimahara, ELA, 6.25s; 100—Steve Shimahara, ELA, 11.2; 220—Bryan Kuwahara, G, 28.7; 440—Steve Shimahara, ELA, 1:02.1; 440 Relay—Gardena: Lance Kaneshi-

ro, Lloyd Nakamura, Cyn Kaneshiro, John Nojima, 53.3s.

"D" DIVISION

LJ—Toshio Hamasa, OC, 14'11 1/2"; HJ—Cary Honda, OC, 4'6"; 50—Alan Matsumoto, G, 6.6; 440—Andrew Amamoto, VC, 1:10.6; 440 Relay—Orange County: Tim Warner, Kenny Tamura, John Takata, Toshio Hamada, 1m.

MEN OVER-30 DIVISION

2 MILE—Robert Kihara, WLA, 11:25 (new); 100—Richard Fukuhara, ELA, 11.1; LJ—Kinji Takai, ELA, 18'22" (new event); 880—Robert Kihara, WLA, 2:26; 50—Richard Fukuhara, ELA, 6.0s; SP—Kinji Takai, ELA, 45'10 1/2"; 440—Robert Kihara, WLA, 1:01.7 (new event); 440 relays—East L.A. 50.9s.

MEN OVER-40 DIVISION

2 Mile—Joe Iseri, G, 12:08.8; 100—Robert Watanabe, WLA, 11.2; LJ—Roger Tsuda, G 17'10 1/2"; 880—Joe Iseri, G 2:27.3; 50—Robert Fukunaga, WLA, 5.9s; SP—Tosh Takayama, PC, 45'5 1/2"; 440—Robert Watanabe, WLA, 1:01.7.

GIRLS' DIVISION

LJ—Wendy Murakami, ELA, 14' 4 1/2" (new); HJ—Justine Tanabe, OC, 5' (new event); 100—Leslie Saito, G, 12.5 (new); 220—Leslie Saito, G, 30.2 (new event); 440 Relay—Orange County: Kim Nishida, Wendy Nishitsuji, Diana Nishi, Kim Tambara, 58.6s (new); 440—Justine Tanabe, OC, 1:07.9 (new).

WOMEN'S DIVISION

LJ—Emily Bush, OC, 15'2 1/2" (new); HJ—Janet Warner, OC, 4' 4" (new event); 100—Shari Kishiyama, G 11.6 (new); 220—Shari Kishiyama, G, 27.1 (new event); 880—Vee McCarthy, OC, 2:27.5 (new); 2-Mile—Joyce Dendo (ELA) 11:09.5 (new); 440 Relay—Gardena: Erin Higashi, Dona Higa, S Kishiyama, Heidi Yoshioka, 54.1s (new).

SPECIAL DIVISION

Under 10: 50—Scott Tamura, OC, 7.3 (ties record); Under 12 girls—440—Karen Kawada, OC, 1:12.9 (new event).

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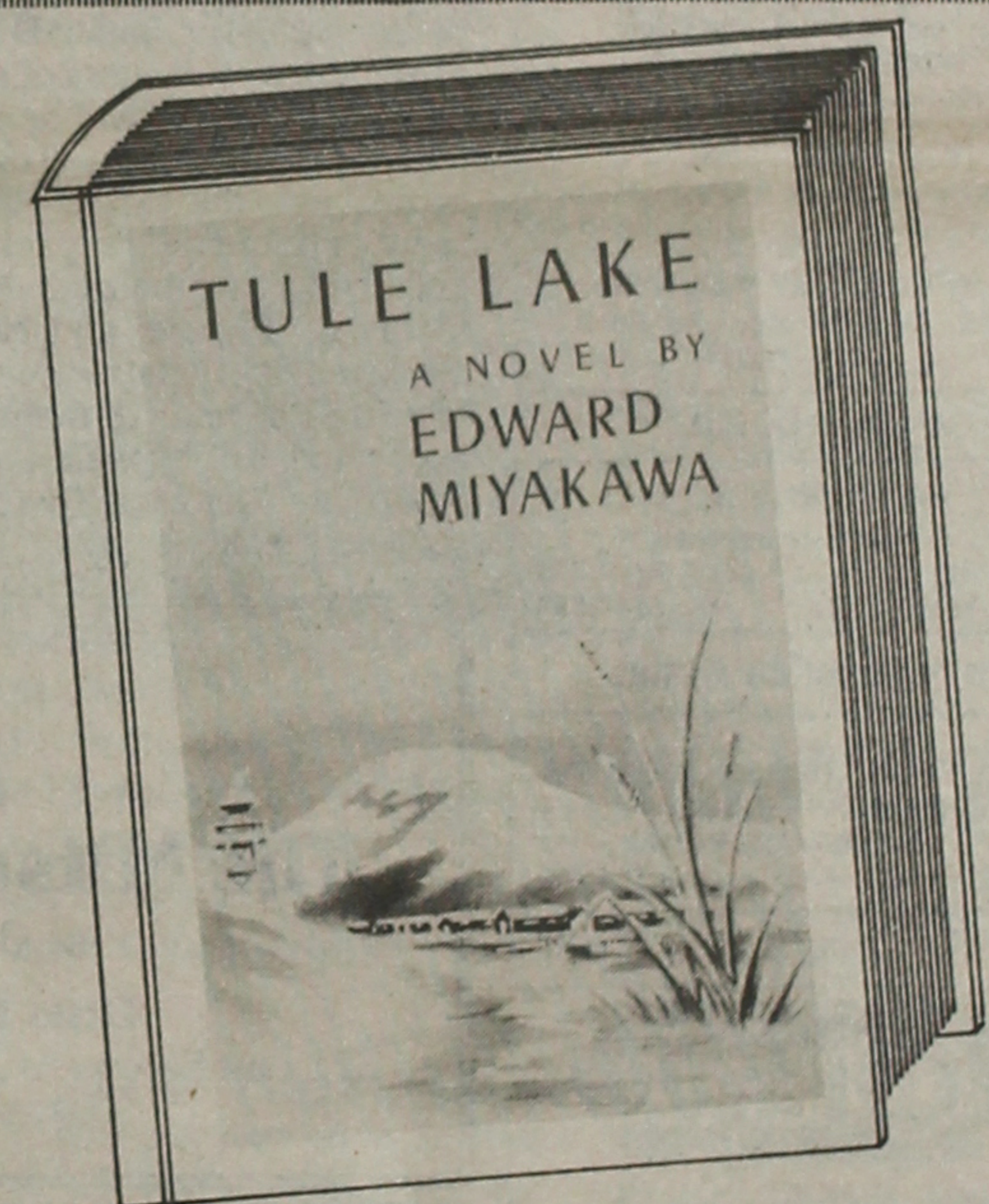
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25,000-member retail clerks union Nisei official promoted

Los Angeles

Arthur Takei, a Los Angeles-born Nisei, was named Director of Organizing and Special Representative of Retail Clerks Union, Local 770, the largest retail clerks local in the country. Takei was appointed by Kenneth Edwards, president of the Local Union.

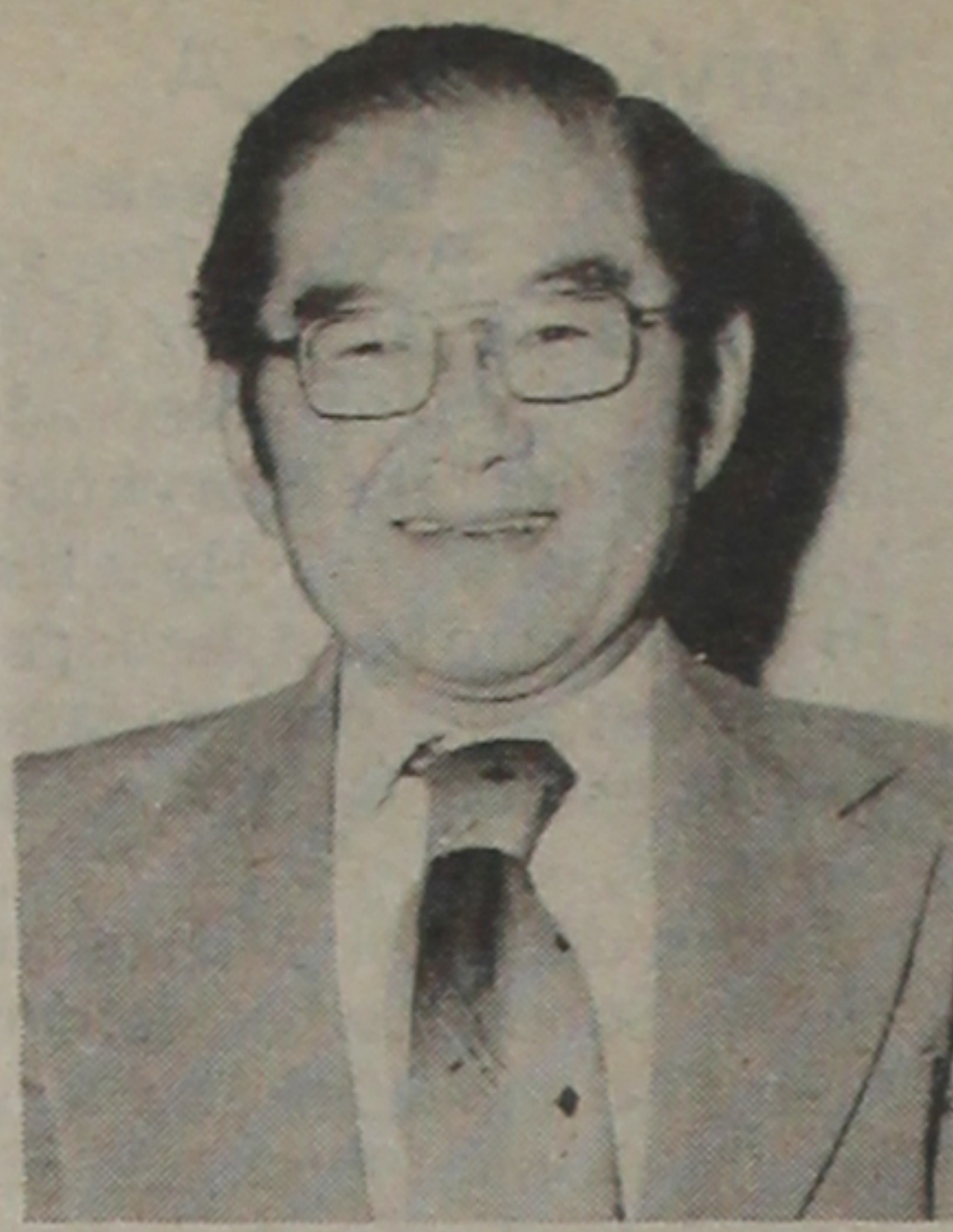
The union, with more than 25,000 members, represents food, drug, discount and other retail and professional employees in the Los Angeles area.

Takei has been active in the local since joining in 1954, serving on the executive board since 1957 and as an organizer and later Business Representative since 1966.

Assignment as Organizing Director, one of the highest positions in local organized labor ever achieved by a Japanese American, will include coordination of organizing efforts with the International Union, with other Retail Clerks Unions, with the Southwestern States Council of Retail Clerks and with volunteer organizers from within the local.

Also active in local politics, he has served as an elected member of the Los Angeles County Democratic Central Committee and as director of Local 770's Active Ballot Club from 1974 to the present new assignment.

The Takei family was among those local residents interned during World War II. With his mother and brother, Takei was first held at Santa Anita center in 1942 and later at the relocation center, Camp Rohwer, Ark.



Arthur Takei

Mitsui Fudosan buys high-rise

Los Angeles

The largest office building purchased in California history was signed May 21 when Mitsui Fudosan (USA), Inc., agreed to pay Crocker National Bank \$79 million cash for its 42-story Crocker Plaza Bldg. at 6th and Grand. Announcement was made from Tokyo by Hajime Tsuboi, president of Mitsui Real Estate Development Co., Ltd., of which Mitsui Fudosan is a subsidiary here.

It is the biggest foreign investment in downtown Los Angeles and Mitsui company's first major investment in the U.S. #

Groundbreaking for new housing held

Los Angeles

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the long-awaited 100-unit subsidized housing development to be located east of Little Tokyo Tower was set for Thursday, June 7, 12:30 p.m., the CRA Little Tokyo Office announced.

Occupancy priority is for persons eligible under HUD regulations regardless of age who have been or will be displaced from Little Tokyo project area due to redevelopment activities. First preference will go to qualified residents of Tomoye and New York hotels. Construction is expected to take 18 months, according to Shapnell Gov't House and Goldrich Kest Associate, the developers.

Education

Univ. of Hawaii has begun evaluation of 138 applications and nominations for Manoa campus chancellor. Among those named for the \$42,750 post includes Patsy T. Mink, currently teaching political science and law at Manoa. The UH Center for Korean Studies at Manoa is nearly completed. It's modeled after a 14th century Seoul palace, according to Prof. Dae-Sook Suh, political science professor. Final construction costs will be nearly \$1.62 million. A Hawaii Junior Miss finalist, Annabelle Okada of Honolulu's Punahou School, is planning to double major at Harvard in both applied math and biochemistry with medicine in mind.

Medical interns in L.A. area honored

Los Angeles

Japanese American Medical Association honored Nikkei interns and residents undergoing postgraduate training in Orange and Los Angeles counties at the Showcase 1979 banquet May 20 at Kirkeby Center Restaurant. Also present were physicians from Hiroshima in the southland conducting research on A-bomb victims.

Dr. Ronald Matsunaga, emcee, introduced the following intern-residents:

Dr. George Nakashima, Dr. Steven Nishibayashi and Dr. Judith Sato—Children's Hospital; Dr. Shinji Kubo—Glendale Adventist Medical Center; Dr. Dean Kashino and Dr. Kenji Irie

—Kaiser Foundation Hospital; Dr. Kenji Yamagata—Loma Linda University Medical Center; Dr. Laurie Tazuma—L.A. County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center; Dr. Howard Arimoto, Dr. Daniel Kanada, Dr. Glenn Takei and Dr. Alan Taniguchi—L.A. County-USC Medical Center; Dr. Andrew Kumasaka and Dr. Bruce Watanabe—UCLA Center for the Health Sciences.

Health

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Distinguished Service Award has been received by Jin Kinoshita, chief of the Laboratory of Vision Research. It is the highest recognition conferred by HEW. Dr.

Gary T. Mukai of Fresno was recently elected president of the Central California Optometric Society, which has named Dr. Frank Y. Nishio, who has practiced in Fresno and Clovis for the past 20 years, "Optometrist of the Year." ... Brian L. Shigekawa of the Univ. of Southern California received a \$24,000 post-doctoral fellowship from the American Cancer Society.

Dr. Jokichi Takemine has been re-elected a vice president of the National Safety Council, Los Angeles chapter.

Carol Kawanami, former public health nurse who is mayor of Villa Park, Ca., is president of the California Lung Assn., a federation of 21 Christmas Seal units throughout the state.

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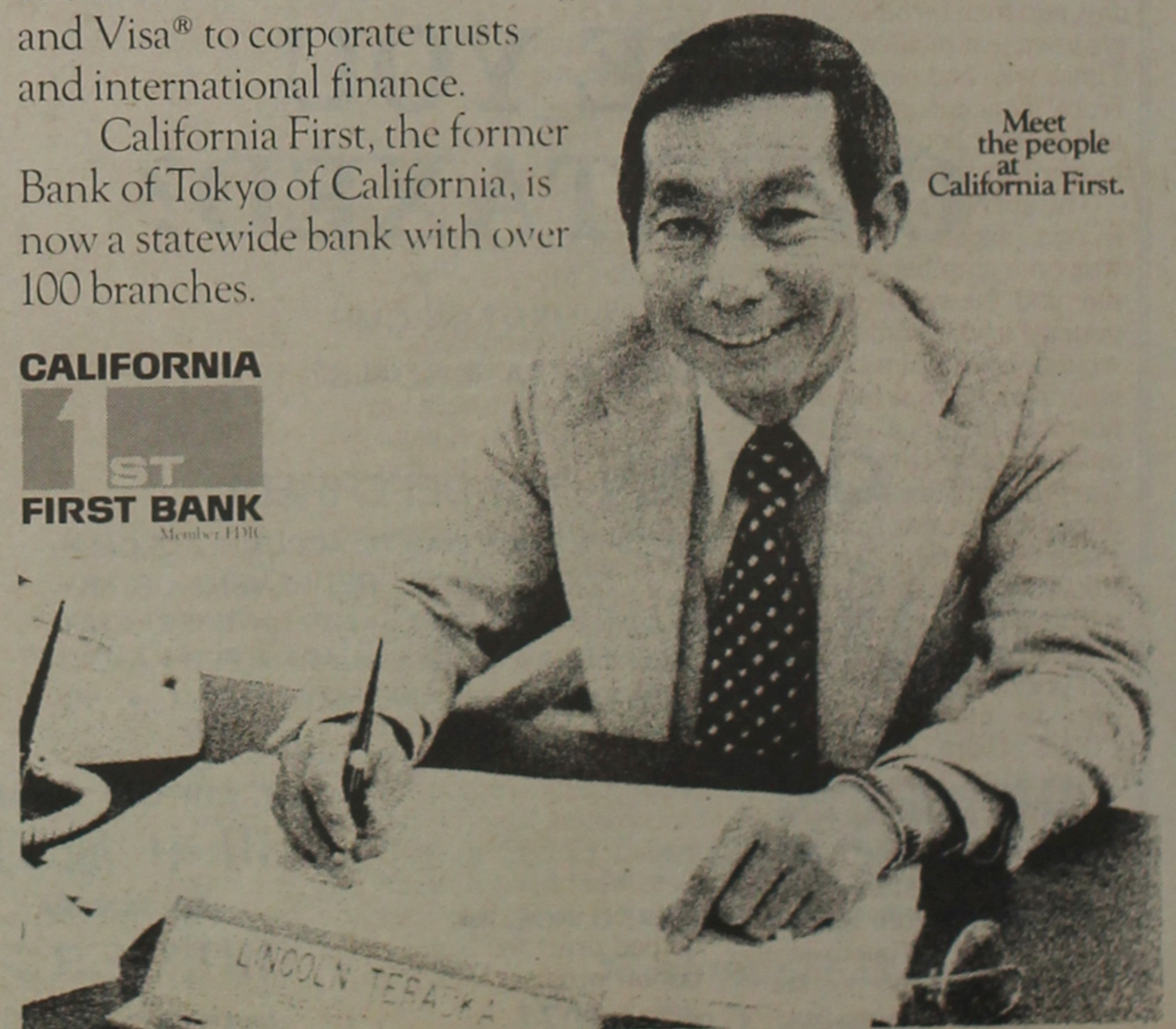
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'Yankee Samurai' needed for Occupation, war trials

CHAPTER 16

I had thought, when starting this work, to fill the final chapter with anecdotes showing how AJA's, having demonstrated their loyalty to America, worked their way into the core of America's stabilizing force—the center of the nation's middle class. That won't do. Along the way, affected by what I've learned from Nisei, I've coined an adage of my own—"A 'true' Boston Irishman does not belabor the obvious."

Besides, as Rudyard Kipling is supposed to have said, "That's another story," so I will content myself with letting the men who lived the story finish it for me.

ARTHUR Komori started one war as a secret agent. He started another, the Cold War, the same way. He entered Tokyo right after the USS Missouri ceremony as America's first undercover man there. Communists had to be identified, and watched.

Arthur Kaneko continued to be involved with papers. With five dozen other intelligence specialists, he made a special flight to Japan from Washington. They dug out of a buried mountainside cave carloads of detailed studies made by the Imperial Army on Manchuria and eastern Siberia.

When the Central Intelligence Agency was created, these were in its files. America was no longer ignorant of Asia. Japan's long fear of Communism helped equip the United States to start to deal with it in one part of the world.

Hiroshige Mori, and Kazuo Yamane's kid brother Kosei, did not come home from the war triumphant. They were among Japanese-fluent Hawaii Nisei who got shanghai'd for military occupation duty in places like Manila, Iwo Jima, and the Marianas. It took them years to calm down.

Shig Kihara and the staff at MISLS were just numb. Hiroshima and Nagasaki horrified them. Their joy at America's winning "was saddened by our ambivalent background," said Kihara. School was called off for the next day, and men forbidden to enter town lest incidents occur. Those who had parents freed from concentration camps and in their households, tried to comfort them.

The surrender found Nisei in odd places. Yoshio Ogata was on a ship between Panama and New Orleans. The general who didn't show wouldn't need him now, anyway. Tom Ige was in a Manila hospital, where a land mine on Okinawa had put him. Gary Kadani was there, too, done in by some tropical disease that paralyzed him. Fumio Kido was in Manchuria within 24 hours, jumping out of a plane over Mukden (without previous parachute training) to make sure Allied POW's there came to no harm. Alvin Toso jumped into a French Indochina camp for the same purpose.

Richard Sakakida, who had slipped away from Yamashita's staff and hid out in an unexplored area of northeast Luzon for months, finally made his way down a river

after he noticed no American planes were appearing overhead. Dick spotted some English-speaking troops and, not knowing that the "soup plate" helmet of the kind he'd worn on Corregidor had been replaced, said to himself, "Christ, now they've got Germans over here!" Things got straightened out, and Sakakida was fed his first real meal in months—a big plate

over his uniform to fool the MP's. When he got back to Hawaii, he joined hundreds of other Nisei in a mass honorable discharge ceremony with a heartfelt rendering of "God Bless America".

Ben Tashiro, Masaji Marumoto and John Aiso followed Occupation service with distinguished legal careers, all retiring as judges. Roy Ma-

mond Roca to take home with him to Japan, after helping assure protective custody for the surrender delegation that came to Manila.

John Anderton was pleased to tell Captain Toshikazu Ohmae, who said he "couldn't remember" the features of Atsugi air base, where MacArthur proposed to land, "I'll bet you remember the details of Mare Island Navy Yard

kamikaze flights." Propellers had been removed from planes by a contingent personally led by the Emperor's brother, Prince Takamatsu, to forestall such a suicidal happening. Looking back at the day when only he and a few hundred others were alone in a land that still had a million soldiers under arms, Abe, "I guess I was just too young to be scared."

his gear and jumped on a plane for Calcutta. Manchuria had to surrender without him.

Sadao Toyama, Haruyoshi Kaya and Eddie Mitsukado were at Bombay when the war ended, waiting to invade Malaya with a British force. They began counting their "points" to see how quickly they could go home. Ernie Hirai and Taro Yoshihashi were in Denver, Colo., on leave, their first in three years.

NISEI were called upon for all kinds of interpreter work. Dick S. Hamada parachuted into a POW camp near Peking. Harold Hanaumi wasn't called upon. He was at a recuperation center in the Himalayas, thinking of how much better life would be as a civilian. His short legs would never have to run after a regiment during a Saturday morning parade again. Ed Sumida was at Bhamo. Paul Bannai, who would one day become the first Nisei member of California's State legislature, was with a surrender delegation in Timor, of the Portuguese East Indies, one heck of a long way from all other Nisei. Instead of invading Malaya, Kan Tagami worked with the British Army to accept the surrender at Kuala Lumpur.

Robert Oda was preparing for what he was sure would be a suicide mission when the war ended. The idea was for him to land from a submarine near Wakayama with a couple of trusted POW's, while pretending he also was one, all three supposedly having escaped the Americans. Mission was to radio information on weather and beach conditions about an area where marines would make a landing. Oda thanked heaven for the Emperor's announcement. All he had to do then was be Joe Stilwell's interpreter for the surrender of the Ryukyus.

Frank Tokubo, George Sakakari and Sohei Yamate were only three of the many Nisei given duty at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, where convicted war criminals got confined. Tokubo stayed in the Army and was given the job of closing up the prison in the Fifties. Everyone else bugged out so rapidly when the order came down that Tokubo had to do the job practically by himself, and he was thankful for the help given by Tokyo police.

Hosts of other Nisei worked on the war crimes trials in Japan and Manila. Byron Yoshino did investigations. So did Ted Yajima, Fred Susukawa and Kazuo Yamasaki. Sho Onodera worked on Masaharu Homma's trial, while Joshi Yorioka and Roy Tanouye were among those who worked on Tomoyuki Yamashita's.

Nobuo Furuiye worked at a cannibalism trial on Guam, but before that he interpreted

Continued on Next Page



Sgt. Hiromu (Bill) Wada, on loan by the Army to the Navy, acted as chief interpreter in ceremonies during which Japanese naval and civil authorities turned over Ominato Naval Base in northern Honshu to the U.S. Navy. Photo was taken aboard Admiral Fletcher's flagship, USS Panamint, at Ominato on Sept. 9, 1945. Pictured are (from left): top row—Adm. Brown, Adm. Martin, Adm. Fletcher, Capt. Mulwheney, Cmdr. Robinson, and Capt. Van Metre.

Japanese party: Motohiko Kanai, governor of Aomori prefecture; Lt. Gen. Toshimoto Hoshino, commander of Aomori defense force; and Yoshio Kaiho, Aomori chief of police. Pacific Citizen Archive Photo

of fried chicken and mashed potatoes. It nearly killed him. He had to be hospitalized to recover from it.

Jim Iwanaga reflected some of the self-assurance Nisei soon began to display. Outside Manila a general stopped his jeep and, trying to show his appreciation of what Nisei had done, called out, "Want some beer boys?" An insouciant Iwanaga responded with, "Is it cold, Sir?"

A whole lot of commissions were given Nisei linguists just before the war ended, with over 700 other promotions made within days as other men got to move up a grade. More commissions were dangled before other Nisei, badly needed for the Occupation. Legs Nishiyama made a biological suggestion as to what to do with his, and went off to Korea. There he helped draft the Korea occupation proclamation and enjoyed off-limits establishments by wearing kimono

tsumoto's brother Tsutomu, and the brothers of hundreds of other MIS'ers, did Occupation duty, too. Ralph Saito came home with the craziest war story ever—of being photographed for Life magazine while interpreting on Okinawa at a wedding between two Japanese POW's, performed by a U.S. Army chaplain. The captured officer promised to provide excellent intelligence information—and did—provided he could marry a nurse with whom he was in love. The U.S. Army even provided sentries outside their tent, for a one-night honeymoon. Saito translated the marriage vows.

Harry Okubo was embarrassed, in his filthy fatigues, to accept for the 32nd Division the surrender of a spotless General Yamashita. Kei Sakamoto cleaned up a bit before escorting the general to an airplane and Manila. Sojiro Takamura was able to act the gentleman by giving General T. Kawabe a box of Al-

from when you were tramping the hills of Vallejo a few years ago." As an undercover Navy agent, prewar, Anderton had kept an eye on the Japanese undercover agent.

Although most Army units now had Nisei with them to help accept surrenders, not all did. Goro Oishi, at Manila, had the job of sending men where needed to do this. Yoshito Iwamoto worked at a massive POW compound on Luzon, "and came down with more jungle ailments than they had!"

Eddie Yamada and Harry Akune flew up to Atsugi before MacArthur did, so that the 11th Airborne could establish a perimeter around the air base to protect the supreme commander. Mike Miyatake, Akira Abe, and Jiro Yukimura were also part of this effort.

"The fanatics had just been cleaned out of the place," said Abe. "They were the ones who wanted to continue the

Frank Tokubo found his parents, and five brothers and sisters, alive in Hiroshima. Harumi hadn't gotten a kamikaze flight because his aircraft was destroyed by bombing while still on an assembly line. Before Japan, Frank had been at Nanking, China, to help with the surrender, along with James Yamada.

Grant Hirabayashi was also there, too, and so well liked by Gen. Robert B. McClure that the general wanted him to go along further, for the surrender at Mukden, Manchuria. "I don't have any warm clothes with me, sir," Hirabayashi said.

"Take my plane, go back to Chungking, get your clothes, and come back!" said McClure. Hirabayashi followed orders but in Chungking was told, "You're on the next draft to go home." He explained his orders, but the officer said, "I didn't hear what you just said. You're on the next draft to go home." Hirabayashi got

YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

ed for the surrender on the small island of Yap, where the Japanese garrison had been bypassed. Furuie was given a sword by one of the surrendering staff officers, in gratitude for his help, but the senior U.S. Navy officer present confiscated it, saying, "This is going to the Naval Academy museum." The author, hoping to help Furuie return to sword, as many Nisei have done with centuries-old Japanese family treasures, learned from the museum's curator that the sword never got there.

Nisei at war crimes trials must have had a fascinating experience. They worked on the investigation—and the defense—and the prosecution. When translating, Nisei would work in trio shifts, one translating for the defense, one for the prosecution, and one—the best interpreter available—acting as "referee" to make sure all translations were correct. This was a must, since some of Japan's best bilingual newsmen were on hand for most of the proceedings.

Numerous Nisei had fatalistic attitudes about the trials, their inner feeling a conviction that each trial's outcome was a foregone conclusion. Still, many had favorable things to say about American defenders of the accused, "who were terrific, giving their very best" to get mistrials or changes of venue and to have circumstantial and hearsay evidence barred, as it would have been back home.

Some Nisei assigned to close association with some of the accused, developed warm feelings for them. Frank Tokubo, at Sugamo, was given poems by some of his charges, one just before the composer of it committed suicide.

Ralph Yempuku was at the Hong Kong surrender. His brother, Donald, a Japanese officer, recognized him, but dared not say a word. They were reunited later. Ralph's parents had taken Donald, together with his brothers, Toru, Paul and Goro back to Japan with them in 1934, while Ralph chose to stay in Hawaii. His four brothers all

wore the Emperor's uniform.

John Morozumi worked on the war crimes at Shanghai, including one for the executors of some Doolittle fliers. Noboru Murakami did similar work in Saigon until the French, anxious to have none of their allies involved in colonial matters, ordered all Americans out by a deadline date. Sam Takamura was in Rangoon with Bob Kimoto and Yoshinobu Tanabe, attached to the British army when the war ended. They were called away to Singapore to help disarm Japanese troops.

Timmie Hirata flew in with Joe Amaki to work at the surrender and, as a newly-commissioned officer, enjoyed having breakfast with the congenial "Louie". Lord Mountbatten did not stand

on the disciplined obedience of the Japanese Army soldier.

The plan was simple. Instructions were given to Japanese officers present, and they carried them out. They simply ordered their men to stack arms, a routine military command. Then they ordered the men away from the area, on exercise marches. When they got back, of course, the arms were gone, but since they had obeyed the last order given them, they didn't have to feel remorse.

In like fashion, other Japanese military men were ordered to march away from arms stores and arsenals. American truck convoys showed up while they were gone.

This was the true secret of Japan's being disarmed without incident, and it all could be traced to one quiet Nisei from Hawaii.

Iwao Kumabe got to Saigon but didn't work with Noboru Murakami. He was with a team that consisted of himself, Hiroshi Tanaka, Iwao Kitagawa and Sam Ki-

Okubo who brought off a fascinating coup. He accepted the surrender of a Japanese admiral, all by himself.

Okubo, touring the Marshalls in 1945, enticing isolated Japanese to surrender, went ashore to Aikiri Island from a destroyer escort. The men there said they couldn't surrender without permission of their commanding officer, on Taroa. Don got back on board the warship, it went to Taroa, and there he talked a rear admiral into giving up. This was before Emperor Hirohito's announcement. When he got back to Kwajalein, Okubo could be forgiven if he had an air about him of, "Well, I got one outfit to surrender. MacArthur and Nimitz will have to handle the rest themselves!"

Larry Mihara worked with Adm. Frank Fletcher, hero of Midway, when the north Pacific naval commander accepted the surrender of Japanese forces at Ominato. He saved a lot of American lives by giving detailed instructions on how Japanese authorities were to care for POWs in nearby camps. Before doing this, Larry had gotten the general's Chinese cook at Adak Island to share with him one of the general's personal steaks, to celebrate America's victory.

Nisei had happy, sad, and sometimes poignant experiences once the war ended. Tetsuo Hayashida got home to Albany, Calif., where his parents had moved after their release from the Topaz concentration camp. His mother embraced him, but his father ran across the room and hugged him. *Chonan* (first son) was home! Hayashida hadn't been embraced by his stern father in nearly 29 years. The experience overwhelmed him.

Taro Tsukahara had the bitter experience of knowing one of his uncles was charged as a war criminal. Another, a general, had died in the China fighting. Two of his brothers had fought for Japan. Shiro got home safely from Formosa, but Jiro was captured by the Russians in Manchuria and kept there with a million other Japanese for years.

Tom Taketa got leave in Japan and hitchhiked by air all the way to Australia, for a second honeymoon with Sylvia.

Tsutomu Yamada got grabbed in Yokohama by an officer wearing the caduceus on his lapels and ordered to accompany the man on a tour of brothels. At each, the medical man had one after another

er of the girls disrobe completely for examination. Yamada got suspicious after a while when the man seemed a bit too interested in his work, and later found out he was a veterinarian!

Byron Yoshino had a different kind of an encounter with business girls, one that involved no contact with them. As a war crimes investigator, Yoshino and a captain followed up a deposition giving the address of a man suspected of having decapitated an American soldier on one of the Pacific islands. They had to pass through a red light district in their early morning raid. As they did, Byron overheard one prostitute, hanging out wash, call out to another, "Look at those two, at this hour! They must really be desperate!"

Key Kobayashi, who thought Camp Savage looked "just like another concentra-

tion camp" when he reported to duty there from one, got sent to Korea. There at the 38th Parallel, he got into a conflict with two Russian soldiers about letting some men repatriate to the southern portion of the country. Key remembered how he had conjectured to the repatriates—in Japanese, the language spoken by most Koreans at the insistence of the occupying military men from Japan since 1905—about overpowering the Russian sentries "while there's still no on around."

Hiroshi Tanabe, after all his combat experience and secret work with secret documents, was puzzled to find himself turned down for a civilian translator's job in Tokyo after his discharge. He was a Kibei, and apparently some bureaucrat hadn't yet gotten the word on Nisei be-

Continued on Page 11

Hosts of Nisei worked on the war crimes trials in Japan and Manila. . . . Nobuo Furuie worked at a cannibalism trial on Guam.

on ceremony at mealtimes, although Hirata found him "very impressive and formal when he wanted to be." Hirata then went on to work with the surrender at Singapore, while Amaki did war crimes investigation in Burma.

KAZUO Yamane may have made the most important single contribution to speedily establishing the peace, although he didn't have any idea of it for years. His discovery, in Washington, of the ordnance inventory the Navy at Pearl Harbor had overlooked, was a key factor in eliminating loss of lives.

With a copy of Yamane's discovery in hand, occupying forces were able to proceed right to arms caches and seize them. Nisei knowledge of the Japanese character was of massive significance in this enterprise. No resistance was offered. Knowing that Japanese soldiers would never willingly lay down their arms, Nisei came up with a device that worked. Both hinged

kumoto. They were on an investigative sweep from the British, hitting Rangoon, Bangkok and Saigon in three weeks, out of Ceylon. They also had side trips, accompanying two accused, to New Delhi and Singapore. Kumabe saw the beginnings of what later became the Vietnam War while in Saigon. "Around the end of September, 1945," he said, "shooting broke out. We were told to prepare against any attack, and our barracks were barricaded. We saw French gendarmes bring in prisoners to their police station, from teenagers to middle-aged, up to 15 tied together in groups. The rebels had barricaded the roads to the airport and put up posters that the police tore down."

What Kumabe and his friends had seen was the first day of the Communist uprising that culminated with the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu, then continued to become the Vietnam War when America intervened.

Small islands, as well as major cities, had to surrender. Nisei worked on this as well. Tamotsu Koyanagi went to Yap with James Shiget, Gunki Tsutsui and Harry Okada. Mineo Yamagata went to Chichi Jima in the Bonins. He watched the commanding general there become totally overwhelmed with the power of the U.S. Some 20,000 Japanese troops had been reported to be on this island not far from Iwo Jima. Its commanding general asked for food and medical supplies for his men. The parties to the surrender were still on a destroyer anchored in the bay when Yamagata saw a flight of cargo planes arrive from Guam, dropping bale after bale of what was needed. The enemy commander was most thankful.

Yoshimi Hayashi was in on the Mindanao surrender. Osame Yamamoto helped accept the surrender of troops on Okuno Shima, the largest enemy force in the Ryukyus after Okinawa, but it was Don

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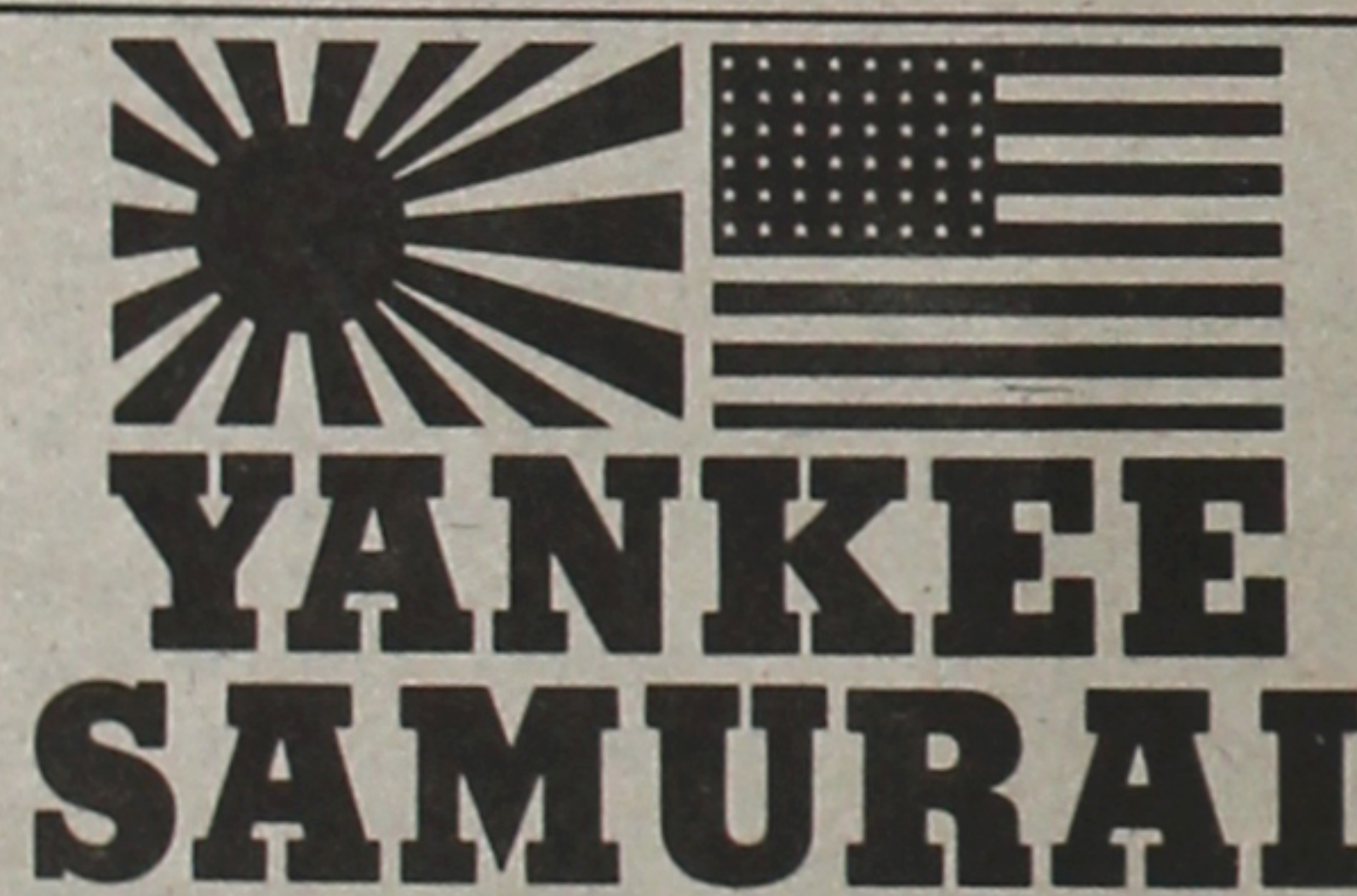
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YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

cause Tanabe later got a government job in California. George Ushijima had the task of reading a death-by-hanging sentence to a convicted general. The general drew himself up, glared at Ushijima, and grated, "America will pay for this!" The experience still chilled Ushijima 30 years later, after he had developed a vegetable stand into a multi-million dollar international produce-shipping business [in Alameda, Ca.]

A lot of Nisei did important work of lasting economic value to Japan. Yoshikazu Yamada and Shiro Tokuno were just two of them. Yamada, with Fumio Yagi, was part of a mission ordered to make a survey of Japanese scientific development. Meeting with leading Japanese scientists laid the groundwork for later exchanges that helped Japan rebuild her economy.

Tokuno found his sister in Japan, then very nearly made a career of improving Japan's agriculture. He got into the Natural Resources Section of the occupation forces after his discharge and worked on food distribution. This was a vital activity. Japan had very nearly exhausted its food supplies. The country had to be kept fed for years by food shipments from the U.S. Later he worked in the fisheries division, on boat construction and whaling. Tokuno also did a stint in grain reform, with the ultimate goal of land reform. The operation of which he was a part lifted a back-breaking burden from Japanese farmers by breaking up large landholdings and forming cooperatives. Few people

see results of their work right before their eyes, but Tokuno did. He contributed to improvements in forestry, fishing, mining and farming.

From taking leftover sandwiches at a Christmas party and giving them to women with small children around Tokyo Station on Christmas Day, 1945, Tokuno became practically a one-person technical exchange program. He helped apply American techniques in Japan, then took Japanese techniques back with him to America and applied them to 240 acres of his own that he acquired.

WITHOUT the thousands of Nisei interpreters who served in the Occupation, the recovery of Japan could not have been as swift, or as strong. Nor could she have become the strong ally of the United States that she did.

Nisei were the channel of communication, Japanese nationals always coming to them first because they were the bridge to the English-speaking authorities. To recount their accomplishments would require another book which, happily, someone else was writing while this one was being done. The Nisei ability to transport the best of Japan and America back and forth cannot be measured.

Kenji Goto continually made major contributions to preserving the best of the Japanese heritage in Hawaii. He spearheaded the effort to have the history of immigrants to those islands recorded and preserved in detail. Scores of other MIS'ers, living in Hawaii, rallied to him as called upon to help perform the task.

Harry Masaichi Urasaki made a heart-to-heart exchange. When Prime Minister Hideki Tojo tried to commit suicide, he was confined to an Army field hospital. Gen. Eichelberger detailed Urasaki to be Tojo's aide. For more than a month, until Tojo was transferred to Sugamo Prison to await trial, Urasaki fed, bathed and interpreted for him. Having nothing else with which to express his gratitude, Tojo gave Urasaki his tunic, still stained with his blood, as a memento.

Fourteen years later, having become a doctor in Hilo, Harry Urasaki returned the tunic to Tojo's widow. In gratitude, she gave him one of the five "death poems" Tojo wrote before his execution.

Prized by the Hawaii doctor, it says, "I shall now return to the bosom of reality."

What happened to the Nisei after the war in which MacArthur's chief of intelligence credited them with saving over one million lives? The magnitude of their feat was not documented for a long time. Douglas MacArthur got relieved of his post during the Korean War. When that happened, the history of the Pacific war a section of Tokyo ATIS was writing for MacArthur got seized, classified and buried. It did not see the light of day until the 1970s. The Nisei story was part of it.

Translation of the Z Plan made the Marianas invasion a sure and swift success. Taking the Mari-

1946, on the Philippine island of Lubang, Tetsuo Fujikawa got 31 soldiers to surrender, but they told him their leader never would. Their leader never did, until 1974. One of the POWs, Akao Kochiro, wrote a letter in Japanese to Fujikawa's mother (whose English was poor), thanking her for having a son who saved his life.

Large numbers of Nisei took their military discharges in Japan and stayed there for long periods or permanently. Many more stayed on in the military, completing careers that included service in the Korea and Vietnam war struggles, their motive a desire to keep America and its

committee: "An interpreter is a middle man—and a middleman always takes his cut." He emphasized that international communications should always be crystal-clear and that "our interpreters should be our interpreters!"

The school stayed open. By 1977 it had produced more than 75,000 linguists who served America in military and civilian capacities worldwide, speaking 50 languages, and its library boasted 20,000 volumes. The author, when visiting it, noted that students did not have to race back and forth at lunchtime. Kai Rasmussen was in on DLI's birth. Elliott Thorpe saved its life.

Yukio Kawamoto became a relocation officer after his release from service, helping relatives and others who'd been kept in concentration camps resettle. Warren Tsuneishi continued his scholarly studies and eventually became curator of Japanalia at the Library of Congress. Henry Goshu, Grant Ichikawa and Toshio Tsukahira pursued careers with the U.S. foreign service, Ichikawa during the writing of this

Continued on Next Page

Without the thousands of Nisei interpreters who served in the Occupation, Japan's recovery could not have been as swift.

anas provided bases for the B-29s, which with U.S. submarines, starved Japan into submission. Add to this the rapidity with which success in other island campaigns was achieved, and it is not difficult to subtract one million casualties from what the number would have been had the Nisei not served in the Pacific.

Without their assistance the U.S. would have had only two choices—continue the war until Japan was totally defeated, which would have taken years more—or invade. An invasion was planned, to take place in Kyushu, where the hardest of Japanese lived. The U.S. casualty expectation ran into the hundreds of thousands. The Kyushu invasion was able to be cancelled but only because the Marianas were taken, and they were taken at low cost because of Nisei work. An objective examination of evidence available to the public precludes any challenge to the above claim.

Nisei helped track down war criminals and eliminate the militaristic influence in Japan. They helped restructure Japan's economic system so that workers got a greater share of production benefits. Their presence helped Japanese, essentially an isolationist people until the Occupation, come out of their shells and grow.

Chiefly, Nisei helped rebuild the basic friendship which had existed between Japan and the United States before bigots destroyed it with anti-Japanese laws in America, before Japanese militarists sowed xenophobia among a people who had tended naturally to be curious and friendly.

Not all the Nisei came home. One of George Nakamura died on Palawan, killed by a sniper after that island was supposed to be "safe". Some Japanese soldiers, too, held out for decades, prompted by loyalty to the Emperor plus propaganda, to some extent documented, that Americans were "brutal beasts". In

friends free. Others, made aware by their war work for the continuing, if sad, need for military intelligence, served as civilians in that area of endeavor.

Some are still unable to talk of where they went and what they did. Still more become engaged in international trade, the bulk of it hinged on Japan and their ability to communicate in that nation's language. For nearly four decades, all remained a broad avenue along which America and Japan could reach each other. While keeping quiet about their wartime accomplishments.

KAI Rasmussen eventually retired to Florida and the sun, knowing that what he accomplished as a severe taskmaker had not only benefited his country and the men he drove so hard, but also helped bring close together two great nations that had drifted an ocean apart in every conceivable way.

Part of the continuing credit can be given to Elliott Thorpe, a man who may yet learn to say "Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West" without adding "those sons of bitches!" He commanded MISLS when it moved after the war to Monterey, Calif., and the school faced extinction during a postwar economy drive. To forestall any reaction to "all those slanted eyes moving into a California town," Thorpe took advantage of a Monterey city anniversary by volunteering his Nisei students' services in painting a broad gold stripe all the way down the city's main street. Seeing that, said Thorpe, "shut up the squawkers before they could open their mouths!"

Thorpe single-handedly saved the language school from dying by making a special appearance at the War Department. Fortright as usual, Thorpe told a study

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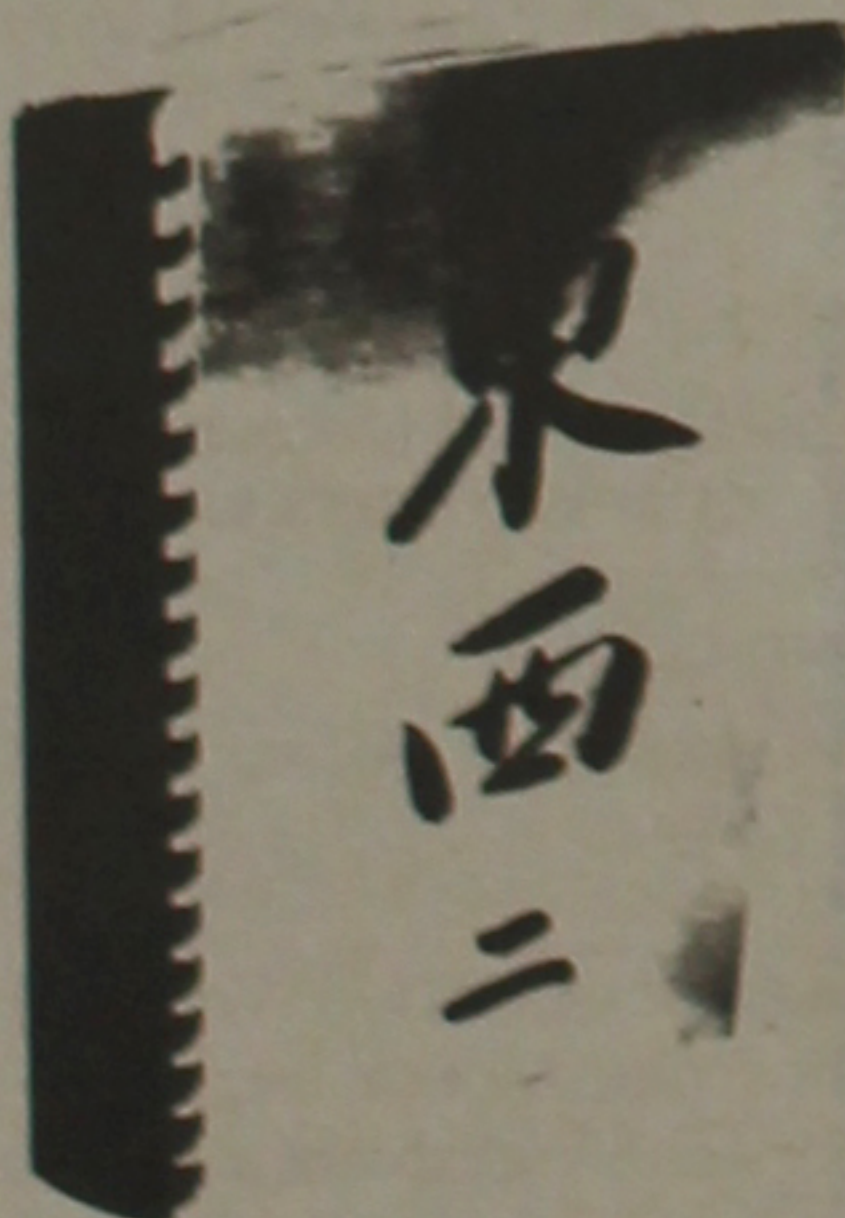
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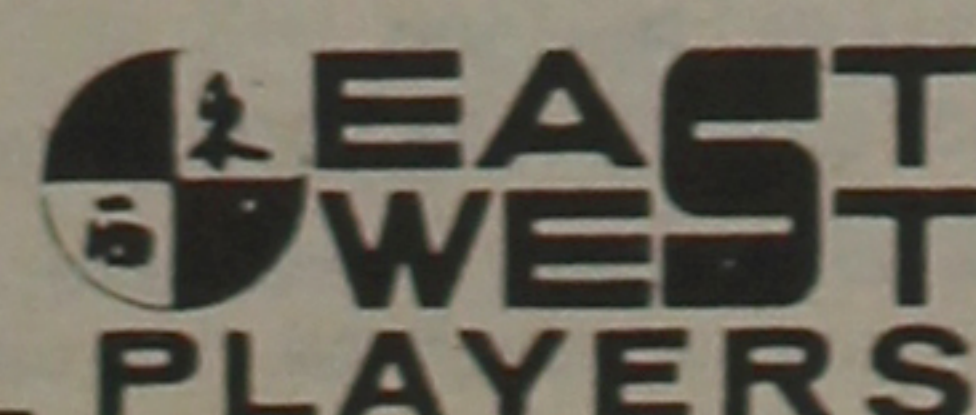
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YANKEE SAMURAI

Continued from Previous Page

book holding the post of vice-consul in Paris.

Charlie Tatsuda continued jumping—not out of planes, but occasionally to his feet in a Minneapolis courtroom as an attorney. Hisashi Kubota made a career in nuclear science at Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Mike Miyatake went back to his customs officer job and retired from it. Dick Oguro became a schoolteacher. Timmie Hirata also entered education, being principal of eight different Hawaii high schools before he closed his career. Joe Ikeguchi emulated his Japanese ancestors with an overriding interest in food production. He worked assiduously at shrimp farming in Florida, an enterprise that, when successful, will make a major contribution to filling the world's need for protein. Hideo Tsuyuki got his relatives out of concentration camp, then pursued his engineering bent. It took more than 20 years, but he eventually became a registered civil engineer in the State of California. The unreachable star was reached. Masao Matsumoto became a distinguished, accomplished Minneapolis architect.

Yoshio Ogata, during the Occupation, helped re-establish Japan's telephone system and later became a salesman in the U.S. of Honda motor vehicles. Kenjiro Akune, in the Japanese tradition, supported his brother's family so that Harry could go to college. Both built successful careers, one based on education, one not. James Kai took great satisfaction from locating the widow of a Japanese man who died on Angaur and returning the man's battle flag to her. His gesture was made in similar ways, by a host of other Nisei, adding more threads to the Japan-America bond. Gene Uratsu got both profit and pride from his interest. As a sales representative for Northwest Orient Airlines, Uratsu's language capability served travelers.

Perhaps a higher percentage of Nisei used the GI Bill of Rights than any other ethnic group, prompted by the fact that institutions and enterprises thitherto closed against them got opened because of their war service. Katayama ended up a staff metallurgist for the makers of Schwinn bicycles. Any number of Nisei got government loans to go back to the land. Many farmed and a few became millionaires in the nursery business. Harry T. Tanaka finished Yale law school, just as sons of Hawaii's missionaries did, and took up practice in Honolulu.

Hiro Miura became the stepfather of Naomi Sagara, tops as a popular Japanese songstress, and managed her multitudinous enterprise. Other Nisei did not seek heights quite as high. Tsugio Aoyama became manager of the Uptown Hardware in Honolulu. Shoji Yoneshige became a milkman. Kiyoshi Fujimura, Richard K. Hayaishi and Tomio Ichikawa became mailmen, and Hayashi took up a 30-year avocation

of trying to get this story told.

THIS, then is the story of the Yankee Samurai, my portion of it finished almost two years to the day I was approached to see if I was interested in telling it.

Not all of it has been told because not all of it has yet been lived. From schools, infantry platoons, sugar plantations, farms, stores, and barbed-wire enclosures the Nisei came—to try to master a language they earlier preferred to ignore. They served in the Arctic's ice and snow, the steaming jungles of the Solomons, and in New Guinea's fevered swamps. They landed at Leyte and Lingayen, flushed caves in the Marianas, Iwo Jima and Okinawa. They marched with China's peasants, endured the horrors of Burma, walked through Chungking's rubble, and flew into Atsugi with the vanguard of MacArthur's surrender party.

Wartime service made a lot of barriers drop. With relatives and friends, the MIS'ers then joined in becoming what some writers have described as "America's super-minority!" Watching them go determinedly about anything can shake the self-confidence of any Caucasian not calm inside his own skin. It happened before, and it can happen again.

The lugubrious, fearful for the future, have decried the continuing and outstanding successes of Nisei. I do not choose to join their ranks, just as I do not choose to join those who say, "Let's forget the Holocaust!" Researching this story left me with a bright view of the positive side, while keeping me mindful of what was visited upon other Americans. It could be visited on me! In over 100 homes I visited for interviews, there was a Japanese motif, some symbol of the simple beauty so much loved by those of Japanese blood. This is only one item that Nisei contributed to the American culture.

Since this story is about people of Japanese ancestry, in the tradition of Japan, I end it with two bitter-sweet anecdotes.

Walter Tanaka finally persuaded Tunejiro to remain in America and was able to take his 88-year-old father back to Kumamoto in 1971. There Tunejiro honored his ancestors' graves with a visit and was himself honored by the local newspaper. It did a "Rip Van Winkle" story on the man who'd departed Japan seven decades before, comparing him with Urashima Taro of Japanese legend. Before that, laws finally changing in 1952 to offer citizenship to alien Japanese, he became a citizen. Tunejiro had registered to vote and at once began urging other elderly Japanese not to vote for Nelson Rockefeller, claiming that a man who would divorce after so many years of marriage "did not have the true samurai spirit and was not fit" for the White House. What had Walter wrought, Walter wondered.

On July 16, 1970, heading for Spokane retirement, Spady Koyama cleared from his final active duty station. He winced when picking up his heavy flight bag, and the lady who filled the final space on his check-out form worriedly asked, "Are you all right, Colonel?"

"Oh, sure," said Spady. "It's just an old war wound. I still have some shrapnel near my lung."

"Oh?" said the lady, and

making further conversation, asked, "Where did it happen?"

"At Leyte, in the Philippines," Koyama responded.

The lady dropped her pencil. Her eyebrows arched, her eyes widened. She looked

quickly at Koyama's eyes, then the silver eagles on his shoulders. Leaning a bit forward, she asked, in a near-conspiratorial tone, "Were you on our side at the time?"

Shikata ga nai.

End of the Book



Harold Nishimura (left) was in the Attu campaign with Yasuo Umetani. One 1% of the enemy survived.

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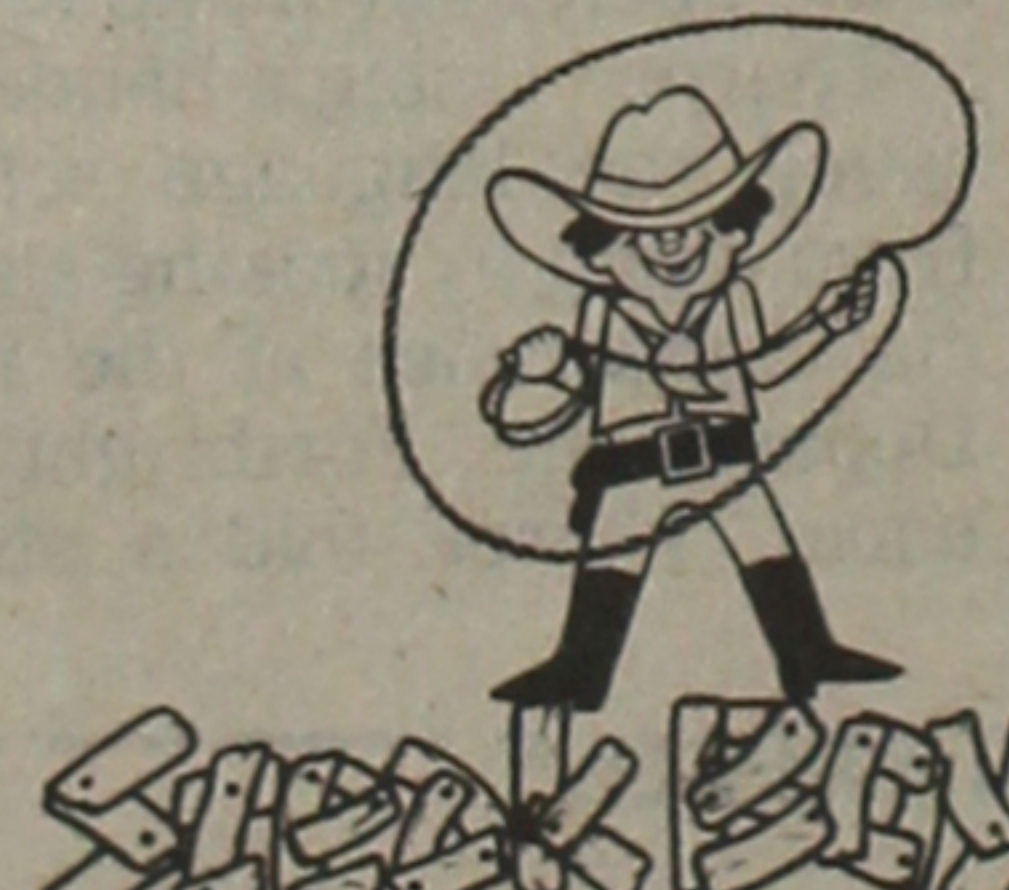
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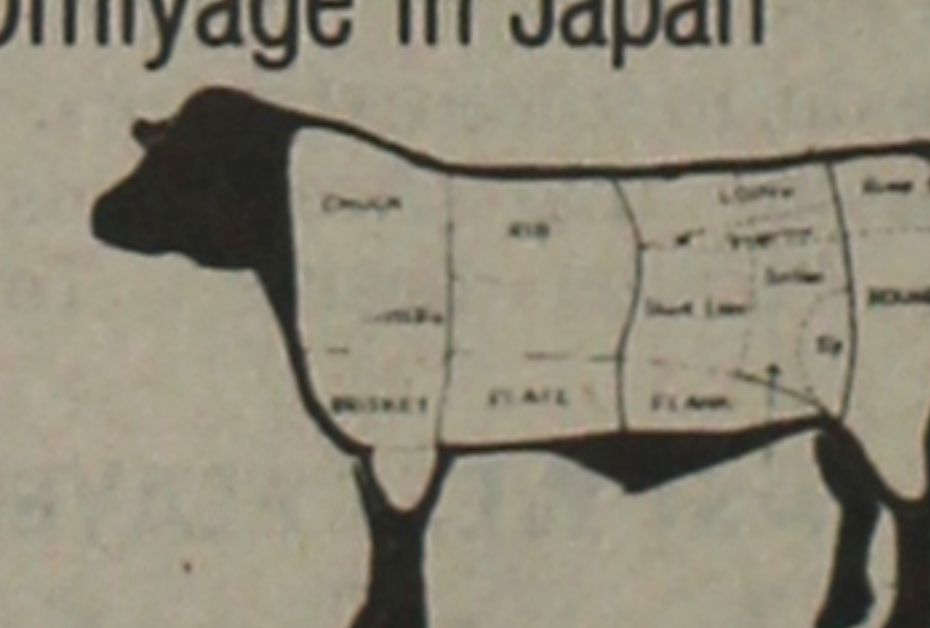
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