

JAM/009/0044/14

8/9.93

# JAF A NEWS


JAPAN AFRO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION DEDICATED TO  
FRIENDSHIP AND MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN JAPANESE  
PEOPLE AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY IN JAPAN

12th Year

August/September 1993

日本アフロアメリカン友好協会は日本人と在日黒人の友好親善と相互理解を目的とする団体です。

## 100 YEARS OF FEMINISM IN JAPAN

by  onne Lee

Translation by Yukiko Chuma

It may come as a surprise just how many Japanese women have been living their own lives and fulfilling their own ambitions despite being labeled eccentric and unfeminine.

The Workshop for Women JO-JO, a Japanese feminist organization, continues to forge the paths for today's Japanese women. Each year the Workshop for Women JO-JO introduces 12 women from Japan's feminist past, and is in its sixth year of publication.



奥 母 毛 1895 -  
Women's movement activist and founder of the Japan Housewives' Association

For further information on the Workshop for Women Jo-Jo and to obtain a calendar, please contact:

Jo-Jo Workshop  
c/o Hiiragi-House  
1-16-24 Minami Yawa  
Ichikawa-shi, Chiba-ken 272. Tel.: 0473-77-6900.

SEE JO-JO PAGE 2

## IN MEMORY OF NATSUKO ISHII 1945 - 1993



by Stephanie Whitley

Our dear friend Natsuko Ishii died on August 19, 1993, of a heart attack at her home. She is survived by her husband Takashi, two children, two younger brothers and both parents. Funeral services were held on August 21 and was attended by JAF A representative JR Dash.

Natsuko Ishii will always be remembered in the hearts and minds of the African-American community as both a pioneer and friend. She began her crusades to assist African-Americans after being approached by Mr. Tagiri Seifo, founder of the Japan African-American Society (JAAS). Mr. Tagiri sponsored a delegation of 18 African-American women to Japan in November 1989, following the discriminatory remarks made by Japan's Justice Minister Seiroku Kajiyama. Mr. Tagiri asked Natusko to host his delegation. She did an outstanding job and was praised for being very kind and helpful to the members of the delegation. Following this, Mr. Tagiri asked Natsuko to establish a Tokyo branch of his Atlanta based organization.

SEE MEMORY PAGE 2



# 日本におけるフェミニズムの100年

いったい、どの位の日本人女性が、変わり者とか女らしくない、といったレッテルを貼られる事なしに、彼女達自身の為の生き方をしたり、その野心を実行することができるのか、という事実は一種の驚きであるかもしれません。

日本人のフェミニスト組織である「Women JO-JO」は、そのワークショップを通して、今日の日本人女性に生き方の指針を提起し続けています。毎年、彼女達のワークショップでは過去の日本のフェミニストの中から12人の女性を紹介していますが、今年で6年目になりました。

「Women JO-JO」についての詳しい情報やカレンダーが欲しい人は、下記まで問い合わせしてみてください。

〒272

千葉県市川市南八幡 1-16-24

ひいらぎハウス

TEL: 0473-77-6900

## WANTED!

## TRANSLATORS

JAFANewsでは日本語から英語へ、英語から日本語に翻訳して暮れるボランティアをしています。電話番号(3)3701-9494か(048)738-5008にれんらくして下さい。

Natsuko was perfect for this position because she had a good command of the English language, she had lived in the U.S. and several other countries, she had a strong background in Sociology and her father worked for the Foreign Ministry. After many disagreements about the way the Tokyo branch of JAAS should be operated, Natsuko broke-off her relationship with JAAS in August 1991, and reorganized a core group of members under the name of the Japan Institute for Globalism (JAIG).



Natsuko, Second from left, at the American Center, Tokyo Japan

Since that time, JAIG has successfully initialized and supported numerous projects to improve the relationship between African-Americans and the Japanese. As Deputy Secretary, "Natsuko was constantly involved in or spearheaded almost every effort that was made by JAIG," said Mrs. Norimura, a member of JAIG's Board of Directors. She initialized and organized projects such as the first Japanese delegation to attend the Indiana Black Expo, the showing of the **Eyes on the Prize** video to members of Keirandan, the Multicultural Exchange & Education Tour and the Ethnic Notions workshop on the offensiveness of the Black Sambo character.

Natsuko was every warm and gentle person and undisputedly, a devoted wife and mother. She was a shining example of a true friendship ambassador. Because she always went the extra yard to strengthen the Japanese friendship with African-Americans, she has set high standards for others to follow.

Natsuko left her impression on many people and institutions. Although she is greatly missed, her spirit still echoes the call to action for racial harmony.



## Jafa INFORMATION

The Jafa Hotline is regularly updated with the latest information about meetings, outings, and future events.

Non-members and anyone who has not renewed their 1993 membership are charged a Y1000 fee for monthly meetings. This fee covers the cost of postage and copies for our ever increasing mailing list. If you have not renewed your membership or attended a meeting recently you are not on the current mailing list. The annual membership fee is Y10,000.

Jafaホットラインは、常に、ミーティング、アウトイングそしてイベントに関しての、最新情報を、提供しています。

非会員、または、1993年度会費未払いの方は、毎月のミーティングにて、参加費として¥1000ー承ております。この参加費は、Jafa活動のための郵送費、コピー代にあてられます。

なお、新年度会費未払い、あるいは最近のミーティングに参加されていない方は、郵送リストに、のっていません。年会費は¥10000ーです。

Jafaの連絡先、銀行口座に関しては、英語版同記事を参照にしてください。

### JAPAN AFRO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION (Jafa)

c/o A-Z Heights #203  
6-1-19 Chuo

Kasukabe, Saitama-ken, Japan 344

### BANK TRANSFER INFORMATION:

Account name: Jafa  
Bank: Mitsubishi-Nihonbashi  
Branch account: 020-026-2257

## UPCOMING Jafa MEETINGS

(1:00 - 5:00 pm)

**\*The African Presence in Early Asia**  
Sunday, September 19, 1993

**\*The Yellow Cab Myth**  
Sunday, October 17, 1993

**\*Refugee's of South East Asia**  
Sunday, November 21, 1993

**Year-end Get Together**  
The first or third weekend in December

Kinro Fukushi Kaikan  
Hatchobori Station on the Hibiya Line  
Exit A3, 50 meters from the station.

\* Translation available

*Special Thanks To:*



Koichi Asao, Yukiko Chuma, Karen Babino, Yvonne Lee, Michon Jones, Masako Sakuma, JR Dash, Vonita Porch, Harriet Sawada, Professor Miyamoto, Mr. Regge Life, Jennifer Smith, Lorraine Clemons, Bill Kelly and Stephanie Whitley for their assistance and contributions to this newsletter. Mr. Alex Easley for providing the **Jafa HOTLINE**.

If you have information that you would like included in the next issue of **Jafa NEWS** please mail it in care of the above address.



# JUNE MEETING REPORT/COMMENTS

SEE COMMENTS PAGE 5

On June 20, JAFA screened Regge Life's documentary, **Struggle and Success: The African-American Experience in Japan**. Below are some of the questions asked by members of the screening audience and answers by Professor Miyamoto, a professor at a university in Tokyo.

AUDIENCE: What would you suggest could promote better communication between Americans and Japanese?

PROFESSOR: Home stay programs are usually sponsored by white families. More Black families should participate in these programs for Japanese students.

AUDIENCE: What would you advise the Japanese government to do as far as educating the Japanese about African-American culture?

PROFESSOR: The Japanese government has a great responsibility, especially in the area of education. More education should be focused toward African-Americans, whether it is through literature or cultural exchange. The Japanese are not taught about the great African-Americans who made the history books in the United States. The majority only learn that Black is bad or evil, that they were only slaves. The media also has a great influence on how the Japanese view African-Americans. How youngsters are influenced has a lot to do with the way the Japanese media portrays Blacks. Education is the first and biggest step towards rectifying this matter.

Translated by Harriet Sawada

## WANTED!!

## TRANSLATORS

Help the cause, volunteer as a translator for the **JAFA News**. Japanese to English and English to Japanese translators needed. Call or fax (03) 3701-9494 or 048-738-5008 for further information.

## COMMENTS

The video, **Struggle and Success: The African-American Experience In Japan**, reminded me of my own experience in the United States. I majored in African-American studies at Atlanta University, a predominantly black institute in Atlanta, Georgia. I also lived in the black community.

Before attending class, I was very happy to have the opportunity to learn about African-American culture, but soon I faced reality. In class, no one sat next to me. Even though I spoke to the other students, they ignored me. I was totally ignored - I was an invisible person. At that time, I had made no friends in Atlanta to talk to about my suffering. A month later, I was mentally exhausted and thought it was impossible for Japanese and African-Americans to understand each other because we are totally different!!! But, when I was about to leave, I received a letter from my professor saying, "You are complaining about African-Americans because they don't accept you, but did *YOU* make an effort to accept or understand them?" He was right! What I had done was to just go to class and wait for them to accept me and understand me. I did not try to understand them. I did not try to figure out why they ignored me. I did not try to look at their cultural background or their current situation in the U.S.

After that, I spoke to them even though I was ignored. I joined volunteer activities at school. Soon I began to make friends. I think we were afraid of communicating because we were not sure if we would be accepted by each other. That was why we ignored each other and waited to be accepted.

It takes time to understand each other, and there will be good times and bad times, the most important thing is that we should accept people with different cultures before expecting to be accepted by them. I believe that being patient and taking the initiative is necessary for mutual understanding.

I also believe I should share my experience with other people and give back what I have learned to society. Each of us has the same mission - to be a bridge between people of different cultures.

by Masako Sakuma  
Translated by Koichi Asao



## ~ COMMENTS ~

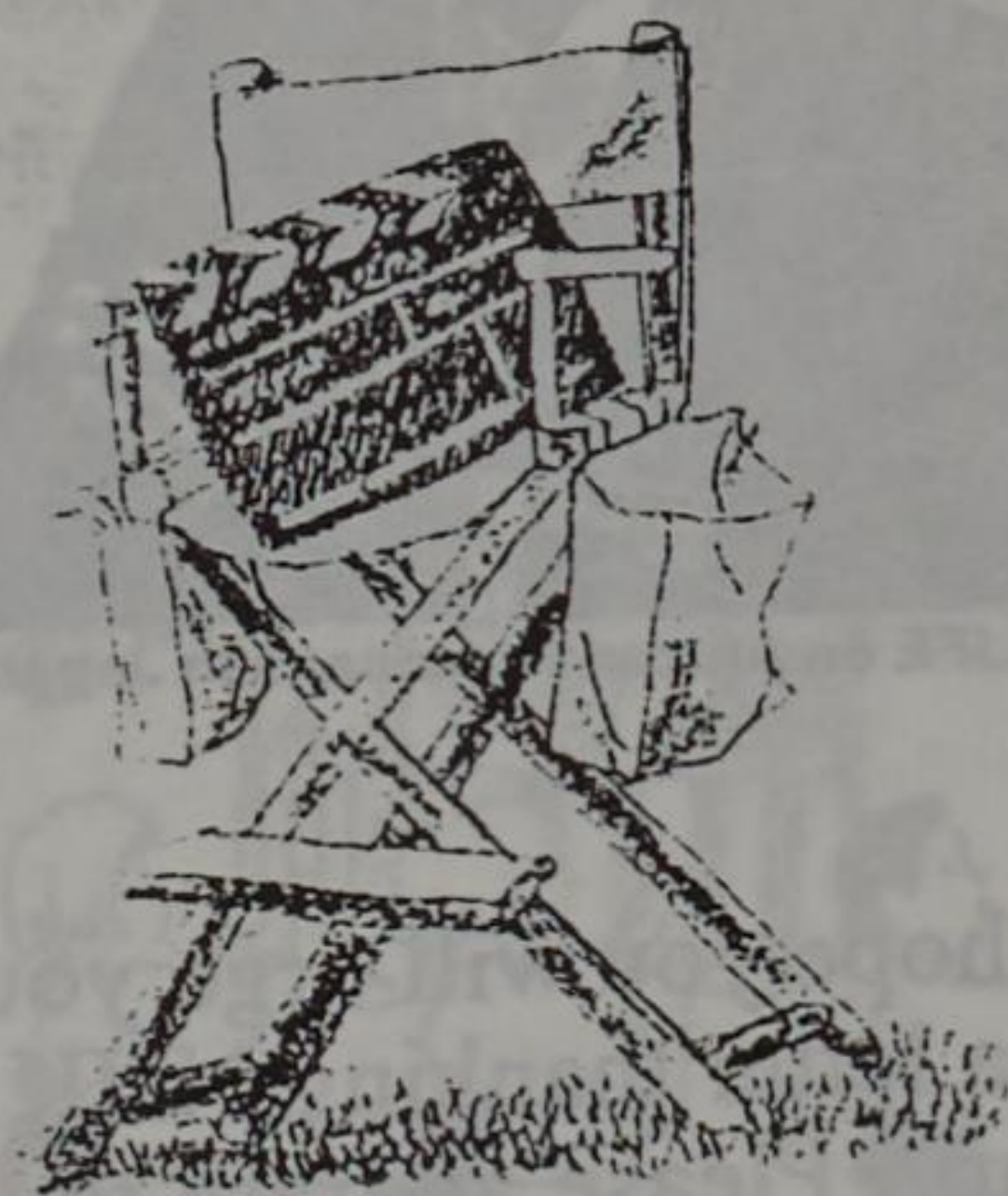
### COMMENTS FROM PAGE 4

6月20日の Struggle and Success; The Afro-American Experiences in Japan は、とても興味深いものでした。このビデオの中でアフリカ系アメリカ人の方達が経験したことが、私がアメリカで、日本人として経験したことと同じだったからです。私は1987年から1989年までアメリカのアトランタ大学にてアフリカ系アメリカ人研究を専攻し、アフリカ系アメリカ人コミュニティーに住んでいました。大学は、黒人大学でしたので、学生の98%は黒人でした。ですから、私はアジア人ということで、とても異質な存在でした。

実際に授業に出る前までは、アフリカ系アメリカ人の文化を学べると思いとても嬉しかったのですが、いざ授業にでてみると、厳しい現実と直面しました。まず私の周りには、誰も座らない、そして話しかけたり、ハローといっても無視されるという調子で私は全く＜見えない人間＞として扱われました。当時私はアトランタに友人はいませんでしたので、1か月もすると、精神的に疲れてしまいました。＜日本人とアフリカ系アメリカ人は全く違う人間なのだから理解しあうのは無理＞と思うようになってしまいました。そして、もうアトランタを離れてしまおうと思っていた時、日本の大学の教授から手紙をもらいました。その手紙には、こう書いていました。＜アフリカ系アメリカ人が、君をうけいれてくれないと、文句ばかり言っていますね。でも君は、彼等を受け入れ理解する努力をしているのですか？＞そうです、私は、ただ学校に行って彼等が私を受け入れ理解してくれ

ることばかり期待していて、私から彼等を理解しようとしていませんでした。何故彼等が私を無視するのか理解しようとしなかったし、彼等の文化的背景や彼等の置かれている社会の状況を考えてみようとしなかったのです。

その後、彼等とコミュニケーションをとる為に無視されても話しかけ続け学校のボランティア活動などに参加したりしました。始めは、10人の内1人が私に反応してくれました。その次の日は2人3人と増えていきました。私達はただお互いに受け入れてもらえるか不安であったためコミュニケーションすることを恐れていたのだと思います。だからお互いに無視しあい、受け入れられることを待っていたのだと思います。



もちろん異文化を持ったもの同士が理解しあうのには多くの時間がかかります。苦い経験もするでしょう。でも、どんな人間関係にも良い時期悪い時期があります。最も重要な事は、受け入れられる事を期待する前に、まず自分が異文化を持った人々を受け入れ理解することだと思います。そのためには、忍耐力と自分がイニシアティブをとるということが必要となるでしょう。

SEE COMMENTS PAGE 6



## ~ COMMENTS ~

### COMMENTS FROM PAGE 5

私自身もアトランタで学んだことを社会に何らかの形で還元していきたいと思っています。それが、私の使命だと思っています。そして、このビデオの中にでてきたアフリカ系アメリカ人の方達とそして JAFAのメンバー一人一人は、異文化にすでにさらされているのですから、私と同じ使命をもっていると思います。つまり異文化間の橋になることです。

佐久間 雅子



LIFE on African Americans in Japan

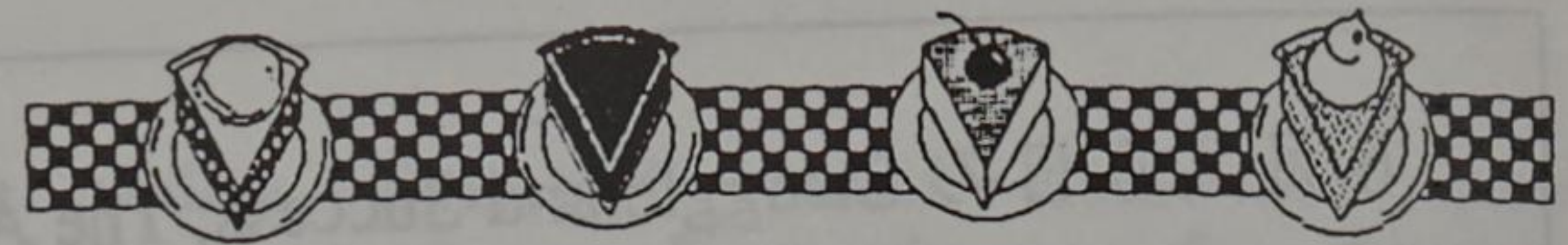
I urge you and hope you will urge your friends to drop a card or write a letter thanking NHK for broadcasting this documentary. Please address the correspondence to Mr. Kazuro Kato, Chief Producer, NHK Satellite Broadcasting, 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-01. Also, please feel free to share any feelings you have about the program.

Until I see you again, all the best and continue to spread the word.

Sincerely

Regge Life

Translated by Koichi Asao



TEL/FAX 03-3385-8993

Sun Heights Nakano 2-7-10, Arai, Nakano-ku, Tokyo 165  
〒165 東京都中野区新井2-7-10サンハイツ中野

レジー・ライフ監督による、ドキュメンタリー「奮闘と成功：アフリカンアメリカンの日本経験」の中で、投資信託担当者のグレン・ホッグス氏は、次のように述べています。「たとえ、私が日本人とまったく同じように振るまい、長時間働いて、仕事が終わった後同僚とのつきあいをしたとしても、おそらく他の日本人のような昇進は、望めないでしょう。」そして、そのような不平等は、ただ単に自分が外国人だから起こるのだ、と彼は言っています。

この作品の収録の後、グレン・ホッグス氏は三洋証券台湾支店の唯一の外務員に、昇進しています。

私は、みなさんがNHK宛に このドキュメンタリーを取り上げてくれた事に対するお礼の手紙やカードを送って下さる様に、ぜひお願いしたいと思います。

(宛先) 〒150-01

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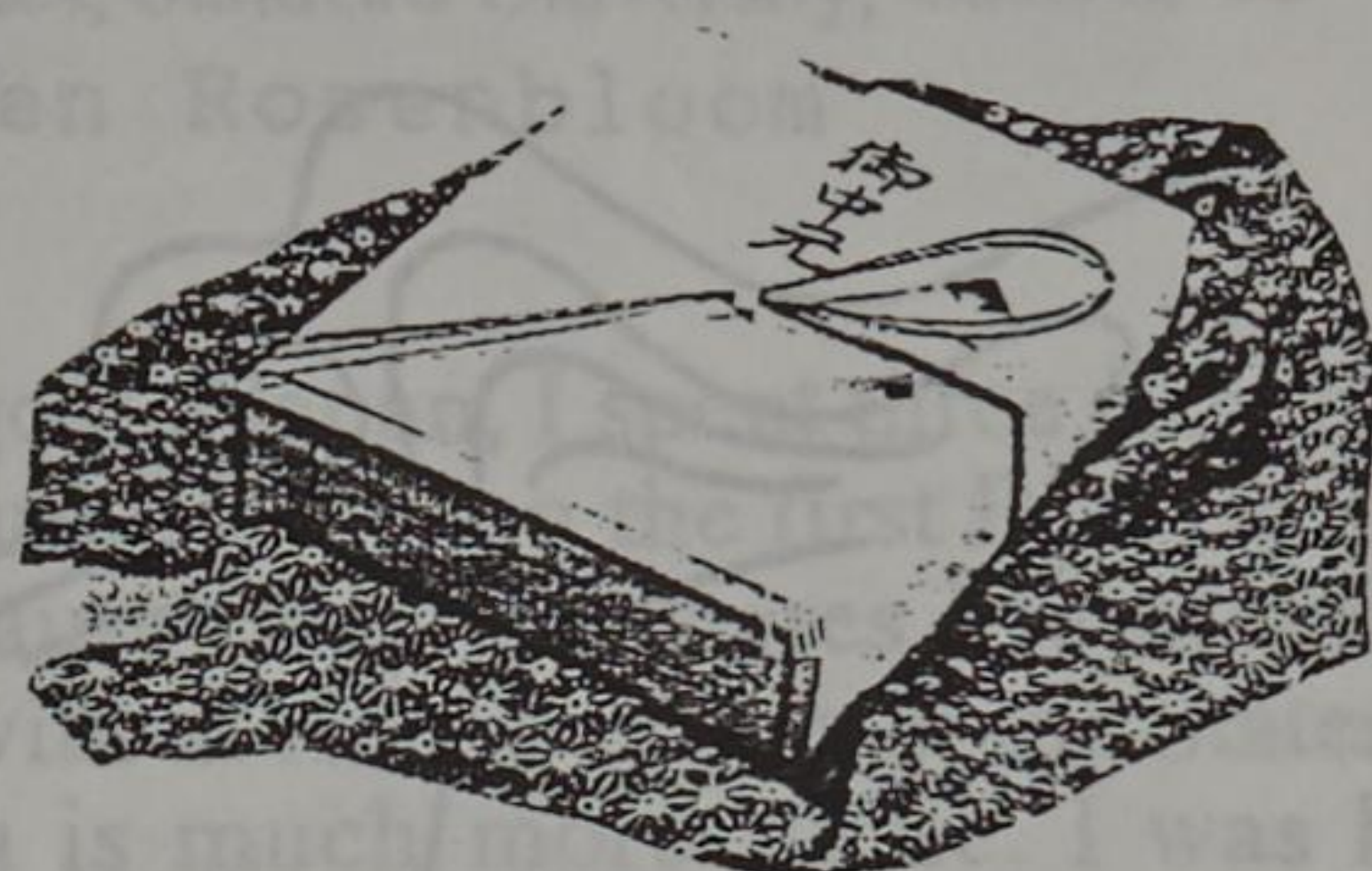
Kazuro Kato

また、この作品についての感想もどうぞ気軽に聞かせ下さい。



## ~ JAPANESE CULTURAL NOTES ~

### O-CHUGEN



**Chugen**, once a festival for the Taoist god of forgiveness is observed during **Obon**. During this time friends and relatives traditionally exchanged gifts of rice, and dried noodles. Today, gifts are usually exchanged to repay obligations incurred during the year.

Today, someone may receive anything from a bottle of whiskey to a box of assorted fruits. If you work at a company, your best clients receive **chugen** gifts costing from Y5000 to Y10000. An average customer will receive an **o-chugen** postcard.

When you send an **o-chugen** gift to someone, it is usually decorated with **noshi**, a thin strip of dried abalone a suitable symbol for this occasion. **Noshi** is wrapped around white paper called **Noshigami**.

During this time, the eating of fish was prohibited for those in mourning. Therefore, fish of any kind was only reserved for more festive occasions. Abalone, on the other hand, was associated with New Years. It was a favorite of the people because its meat could be easily made into long strips, a symbol of longevity.

### SHOCHUMIMAI

The hottest weeks of the summer are usually between July 7 and August 8. During this period, friends and

relatives visit each other to wish each other good health or **shochumimai**.



**Shochumimai**, in the past, was when families paid visits and exchanged gifts during the final weeks of summer called **doyomimai**. But, since gift giving is associated with **chugen**, the **shochumimai** is honored by sending postcards to family, friends, or business clients.

### OBON



August 13 to August 15 is a somber occasion in Japan, called **Obon**. **Obon**, or **urabone** is named after a traditional Buddhist parable in which a disciple of the Buddha saved his deceased mother from hell, and performed memorial rites on her behalf.

Festivals, similar to **Obon**, were part of a cult of ancestral worship before Buddhism arrived in Japan in the sixth century. These festivals were called **Tamamatusru** or "Soul Festivals" and were held at New Years and late summer.

SEE EVENTS PAGE 8



## ~ JAPANESE CULTURAL NOTES ~

EVENTS FROM PAGE 7

Also, during this period a ritual dance festival called **Nembutusu-dori** was introduced to the people throughout Japan. Today, this ritualized form of dance is called **Bon-Odori** which is held in every neighborhood park or public square in Japan. During this ritual dance anyone can join in the slow dancing around a wooden tower. The circle represents the boundary between the living and the dead world. During this celebration of one's ancestors not only are living invited to take part in the dance but the dead as well.

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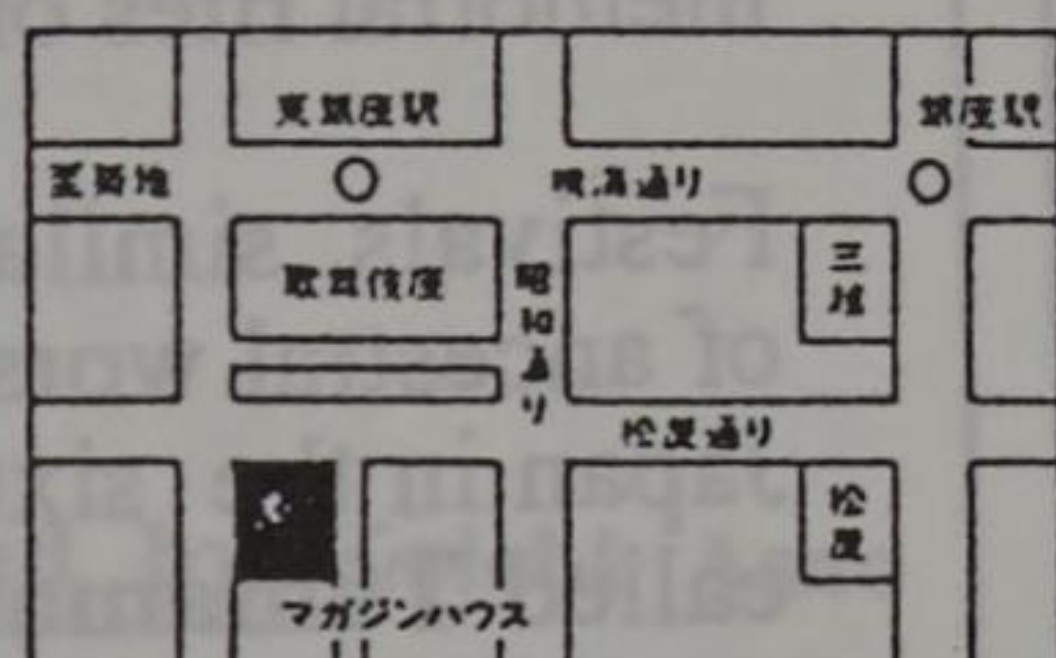
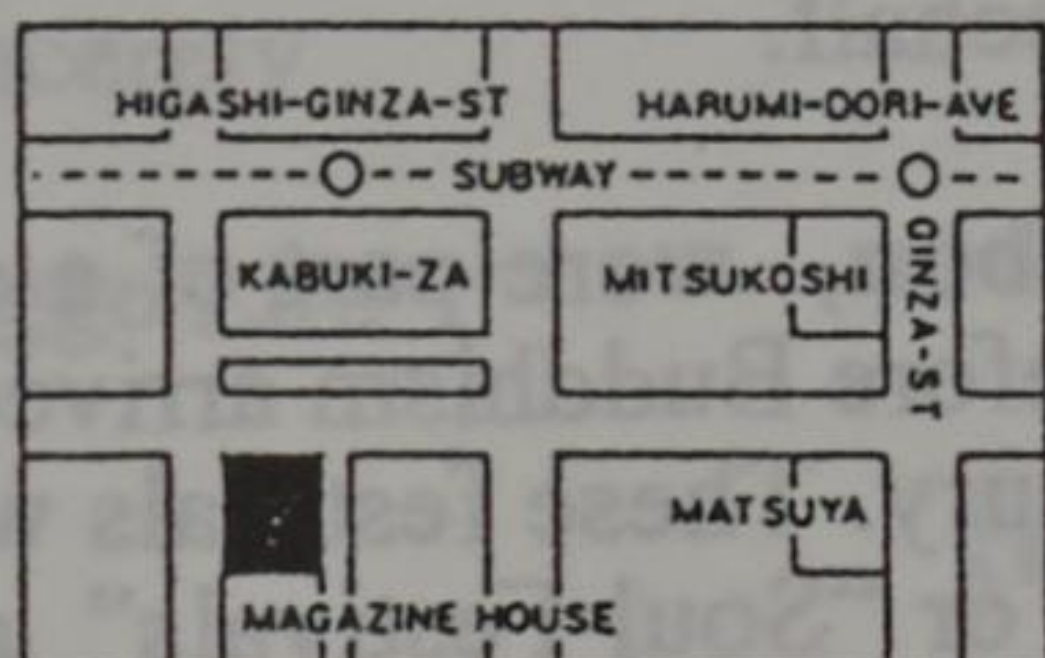
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### GIRL TALK



Contact Rita Scott at (03) 5388-7028

**WHO ARE WE?...** a group of Black women from around the world currently living in the Tokyo area, who get together informally to talk, laugh, eat and share the experience of living in Japan! We are educators, students, business executives, lawyers, diplomats, housewives, models, psychologist, writers, entertainers, etc. We are different, yet we are all the same...

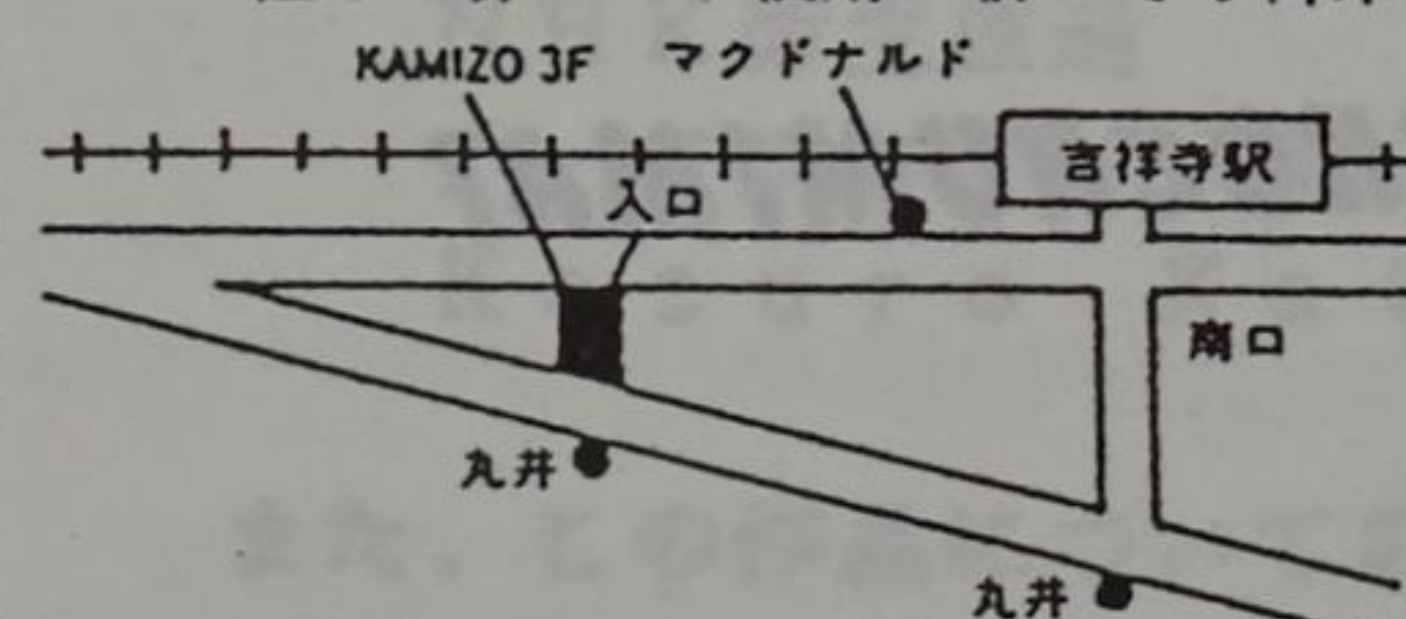
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## ONLY IN JAPAN

by Rolanda Gaines, Stanford University, Class of 94  
Translated by Ben Rosenbloom

When I first got to Japan, I spent three months in Kyoto. I felt like I must have been the first Black person to live in Kyoto because of all the stares I received. This was hard to deal with at first, because in the States, as we all know, racism is much more subtle. I was hurt: "how could people be so rude and stare?!" Most of you who read this, especially the "natives", will chuckle at my assessment of Japan, since Japan today is extremely livable when compared to a few years ago. I know that this is true, and I don't know if I would have survived here back then. After all, I was born in 1972; the official civil rights movement in the U.S. had come and gone, and I only had my parents and others to tell me about how Black people were treated. However, I don't think racism in the U.S. and Japan is the same.



Mt. Fuji, on the seventh level of: From left to right, JR Dash, Charla Hill and Rolada.

People in the U.S. are fully aware of what it means to be racist. Whereas, in Japan I think that it is more of an "ignorance" toward other races. In this sense, I can better understand the common Japanese reaction to Black people (or any group). But, this does not excuse these reactions by any means, either. The Japanese need to be educated, and by more of "US" coming over here doing positive things, the lesson will be taught a whole lot faster. Despite the stares and the attempts not to touch me on the train, I plan

## 日本でだけ

最初に私が日本に来た時は、京都で3か月間過ごしました。そこでは日本の人たちが私をじろじろ見るので、私が京都に来た最初の黒人に違いないと思いました。このようなことは受け入れにくいことでした。なぜかと言うと、アメリカの人種差別は目に見えないものだからです。もちろん私は傷つきました。日本人ってなぜこんなに失礼に、じろじろ見るのが平気のできるのだろうと思いました。数年前に比べると、今の日本は外国人にとってずっと住みやすくなって来てるので、前から日本に住んでいる人はこの記事を読むかもしれません。日本が住みやすくなったということは事実です。もし私が何年か前に日本へ来ていたら、生活できなかっただろうと思います。私は1972年に生まれました。その頃はもうアメリカの市民権運動は治まっていたので、その時アメリカで黒人がどういうふうに扱われたかということは、家の両親や家族の友人からの話でしか分かりません。しかしアメリカでの racism と日本での racism は同じではないと思います。

アメリカの人々は人種差別がどういう意味か、はっきり分かっていると思います。しかしそれは日本の場合、人種差別と言うより、異人種に対して知識が無いために起きるのだと思います。こう思えば、黒人（または他の外国人）に対する日本人に共通な反応を理解することができます。けれども、どんな理由があるとしても、これらの反応をする言い訳にはなりません。もっと沢山のアメリカ人が日本に来て積極的に行動することによって、日

SEE ONLY PAGE 10



## ~ PERSPECTIVE FROM ABROAD ~

ONLY FROM PAGE 9

to encourage others to spend some time here. After all, we have a lot to teach them and there is a lot that we can learn as well. And I want to thank those who have been here for eons who have made my short stay in Japan that much better.

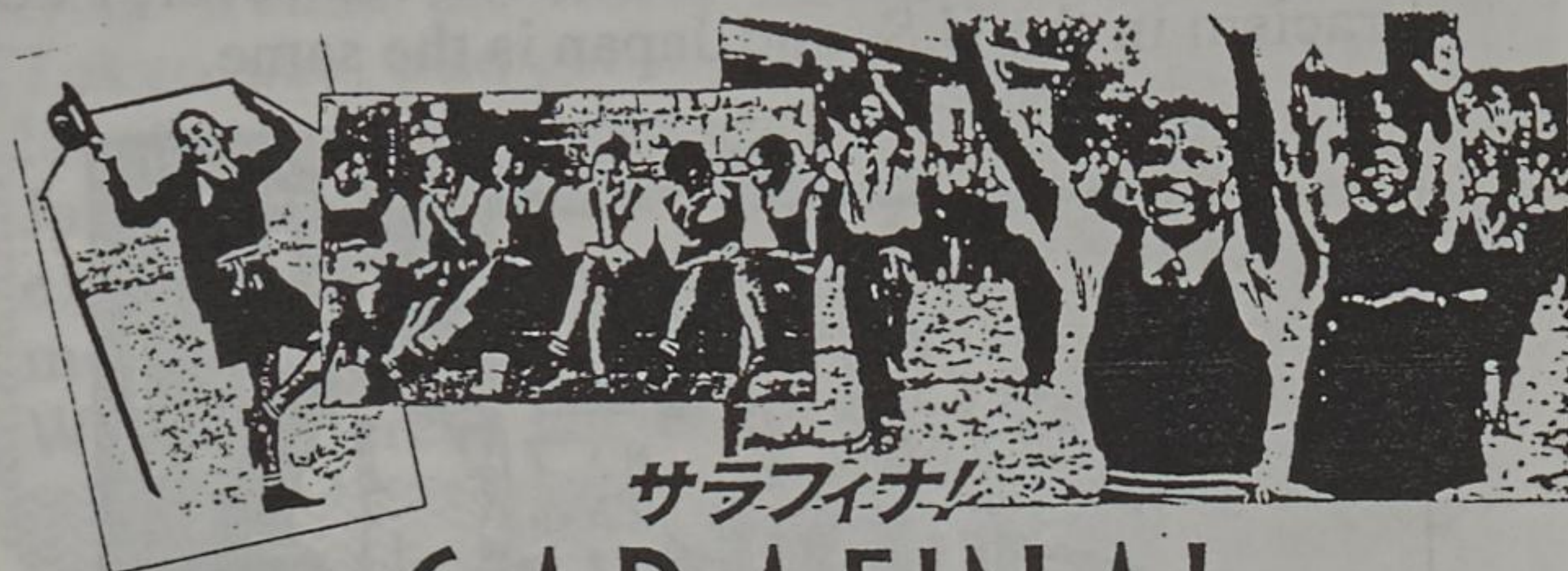
But, I must say, Japan hasn't been all that bad. In the four months that I've been here, I've had many memorable "only in Japan" experiences. My top five: 5.) The all famous "skin rub" session - I would have paid money to have a little brown rubbed off. 4.) Putting a relaxer in my hair with chopsticks 3.) Three words of broken Japanese makes you fluent. "Nihongo ga o-jouzu nee!", "Your Japanese is really good!", is always the response after I say "Konnichiwa", good-afternoon or hello. 2.) The salaryman who just won't wait one minute for the next train. 1.) the vending machines at the top of Mt. Fuji - I mean really..

本人は異文化を知ることが出来るのです。電車の中でじろろ見られたり、出来るだけ私に触れないようにされたりすることも山ほどありますが、他の友人にも、もっと日本へ来て生活することを勧めるつもりです。結局、私達は日本人に教えることが沢山あり、また日本人に教えてもらうこともいっぱいあるのです。

最後にJ A F Aの皆さんや手伝ってくれた人々にお礼をいいたいと思います。ありがとうございました。

日本は、今言ったほど悪くはありません。4か月ここにいて、“日本だけだ”という経験がいっぱいありました。その中のトップ5をお話したいと思います。5位：有名なスキン・ラブ 4位：リラクサーを髪の毛にお箸で付けたこと 3位：“こんにちは”と言うだけで、“日本語がお上手ですねえ”と言われること 2位：次の電車1本待てないサラリーマン 1位：富士山のとっぺんに自動販売機があること

ローランダ・ゲインズ スタンフォード大学4年



### サラフィナ! SARAFINA! The Sound of Freedom 大ヒットミュージカル、 待望の映画化



**未来を信じた少女、サラフィナ**  
ブロードウェイで2年間に及ぶロングランを樹立し、世界中で絶賛されたミュージカルの傑作「サラフィナ!」が映画化された。ひとりの少女の自由と平和への勇気ある戦いと熱き祈りを描いたミュージカル「サラフィナ!」が人種や国境を越えて感動と共感の嵐を巻き起こしたのは、記憶に新しい。日本にも'90、'92年と2度来日し、日本中にサラフィナフィーバーを巻き起こした。その熱をさらにパワフルな映像と、ドラマチックなメッセージをもった映画に! その思いのもと、カメラが初めて黒人居住区「ソウェト」に入り真実の迫力ある映像を撮すところなく映し出した。'92年のブロードウェイでの特別上映に続き、東京国際映画祭特別招待作品上映の際にも観客立ちの喝采を受けた、感動大作。

#### 魂を揺さぶる感動の物語

ズールー語で「小さな天使」という意味の名を持つサラフィナ(レティチ・クマロ)は、高校生、ソウェトで祖父や幼い兄弟達と暮らしながら、いつかハリウッドで女優になることを夢見ている。そんなサラフィナのまわりにもアパルトヘイトの圧政とそれに反対する抵抗運動の波が押し寄せていた。ある日、サラフィナの高校が何者かに放火される。アパルトヘイトに反対した学生達の抵抗運動だと知らぬ事柄を運送し犯人探しに躍起になる政府

と、その間にとってオロオロする教師たち。その中に、ひとり戦乱と戦の自由の大切さを説くマムボカ先生(ワービー・ゴールドバーグ)がいた。としむると過激な行為に走ろうとする生徒たちに「暴力では、本当の勝利は得られない」と訴えていた。数日後、そのマムボカ先生も生徒たちに危険な考えをうつすという理由で、逮捕されてしまう。怒りに燃えたサラフィナたちは、自由と未来を求めて立ち上がるのだった……。

#### ハリウッドと南アの超一流のキャスト・スタッフが結集

脚本を競むや「この映画にはとても素晴らしいことが描られていた。やらないわけにはいかなかった」と南アに駆けつけたのは、「ゴースト/ニューヨークの幻」でアカデミー助演女優賞を獲得したワービー・ゴールドバーグ。子供たちに戦の自由と、そのために戦う勇気を教える高校教師役で出演している。また、主役の黒少女サラフィナは、ブロードウェイでもこの役を演じてトニー賞主演女優賞にノミネートされたレティチ・クマロ。舞台と両輪、カリスマ的な魅力と強烈な存在感でサラフィナを生き生きと演じている。また、音楽は、舞台でトニー賞にノミネートされたムボンギニ・ンギマとヒュー・マセケラ、加えて「ディア・ハンター」で有名なスタンリー・マイヤーズが担当。サントラはクインシー・ジョーンズがプロ

デュース、エンドクレジットに流れるテーマ曲「ワン・モア・タイム」をジェームス・イングラムが歌うなど、これ以上望めない音楽界のベストメンバーが勢ぞろい。更に、圧巻のダンスシーンは、マイケル・ジャクソンの「スリラー」の振り付けで有名なマイケル・ピーターズが振り付けにあたった。

1992年/イギリス・ドイツ・南アフリカ/カラー/129分/12歳以上  
[原 案] サラフィナ……レティチ・クマロ  
[脚 本] マリム・カ……ワービー・ゴールドバーグ  
[監 理] アンソニー・タ……ヒュー・マセケラ  
[音楽] マムボカ……ムボンギニ・ンギマ  
[振 付] アナント・シン  
[プロデュース] デビッド・トンプソン  
[ディレクター] ウィリアム・ニコルソン  
[編集] ムボンギニ・ンギマ  
[衣装] スタンリー・マイヤーズ  
[ヘアメイク] ヒュー・マセケラ  
[振り付け] マイク・ピーターズ  
[音楽監督] ムボンギニ・ンギマ



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## THE UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE HONORS BOXING GREAT



The United States Postal Service, June 23, 1993.

by Michon Jones

Translated by Koichi Asao

The United States Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp on June 22, 1993, complete with ceremony honoring Joe Louis, better known as the "Brown Bomber."

On June 22, 1937, Joe Louis beat the then heavy weight boxing champ James J. Braddock. He repeated this in 1938 when he knocked out Germany's own Max Schmeling late in the first round to become the heavyweight champion of the world. That night, Joe Louis became an "American Hero" and a symbol of hope to the people in the Black community.

Joe Louis was born Joseph Louis Barrow on May 13, 1914 in Lafayette, Alabama. He began his boxing career in Detroit, Michigan as an amateur boxer with a record of 43 of 54 fights-all by knock-outs. His professional career began in 1934 when he was just 20 years old. He won 63 of 66 bouts, 49 by knock-outs.

Joe Louis died on April 12, 1981 of a heart attack. He was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1990.

アメリカ郵政省、偉大なるボクサー  
に敬意を表す

アメリカ郵政省は、1993年6月22日に、記念切手を発行しました。それは、＜ブラウン ボンバー＞として有名なジョー・ルイスの名誉を称えるものです。

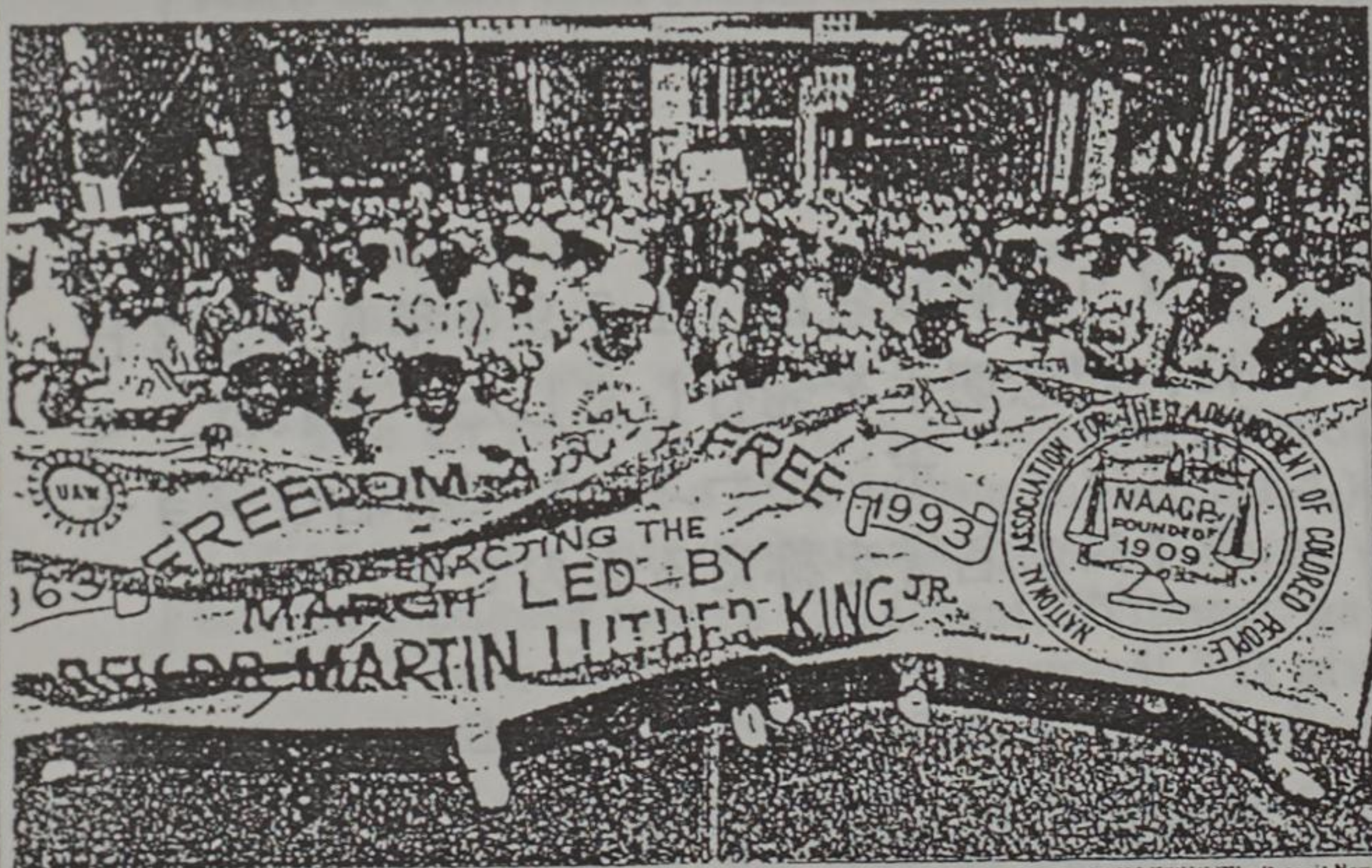
1937年6月22日ジョー・ルイスは、当時のヘビー級チャンピオン、ジェームズ J ブラドックを破りました。その後1938年に、ドイツのマックス シェリングを1ラウンド後半にノックダウンし、世界ヘビー級チャンピオンとなりました。その夜、ジョー・ルイスは、＜アメリカの英雄＞そして黒人社会の希望の象徴となったのです。

ジョー・ルイスことジョセフ・ルイス・バロウは、アラバマ州ラファイエットで1914年5月13日に生まれました。彼は、ミシガン州デトロイトでボクシングを始めました。アマチュアとして、54戦43ノックアウト勝ちという成績をおさめています。プロとしては、1934年から活躍、当時たったの20歳でした。そして、66戦63勝49ノックアウトという記録を残しています。

ジョー・ルイスは、1981年4がつ12日に、心臓マヒで亡くなりました。彼の名は1990年に国際ボクシング栄誉殿堂に刻まれました。



## THE GREAT MARCH: 30 YEARS LATER



by Michon Jones

It's 30 years later and people are still wondering if the dream Martin Luther King, Jr. interjected on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, on August 28, 1963, will come to be, or as Langston Hughes said, will it be "deferred."

Over the last 30 years, millions of Black Americans have made strides in the corporate, scientific, and political world. Still, millions have not been able to enter the mainstream 30 years after the March on Washington and the Freedom March, in Detroit. There is still vast unemployment among the Black population, higher than the national average. Have conditions changed for Black America?

On a warm summer morning, thousands of Detroiters filled Woodward Avenue to commemorate the anniversary of the legendary march, the Freedom March in Detroit, on June 27, 1993.

The march began at 11 am. and ended around noon at Hart Plaza, an open-air meeting place along the Detroit River. The marchers this time were the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who marched 30 years ago. The leaders of this march weren't Martin Luther King, Jr. or Rev. C.L. Franklin, but the new Executive Director of the

NAACP (National Association of the Advancement of Colored People), Dr. Benjamin Chavis and Rev. Wendell Anthony, president of the Detroit branch of the NAACP. Dr. Chavis eloquently called this year's march the beginning of a "new civil rights movement that would reconnect Black Americans with Africans around the world."

This march is a commemoration of the "old" civil rights movement that granted Black communities across the United States civil rights laws that would protect and ensure their citizenry in fair housing, education and job opportunities.

Anti-discrimination Laws ratified by Congress since 1963:

**Civil Rights Act of 1964** - outlawed racial discrimination in employment, public accommodations and federally-funded programs and institutes.

**Voting Rights Act of 1965** - outlawed discrimination with respect to voter registration and voting.

**Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act)** - extended the 1965 act for 25 years, overturned and extended for 10 years the bilingual provisions of the original act.

**Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988** - prohibited discrimination based on race, gender, disability and age

**Civil Rights Act of 1991** - overturned several Supreme Court rulings by recodifying several equal employment opportunity laws (Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 1981 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866).

Sources: The Detroit News, June 27, 1993;  
Emerge Magazine, August 1993



## LEGACY OF LOVE: AFRICAN-AMERICAN FOLK ROOTS OF JAZZ, BLUES, AND GOSPEL

by Yukiko Chuma

"The legacy of Love" event was held at the East Theater in Yokota Air Base, June 6. This event featured African-American Folk Roots of Jazz, Blues and Gospel music; and they were performed by international recording artist, Gerri L. Hollins, the Pacific Air Force Jazz Band, and the Yokota Inspirational choir.

Ms. Hollins has appeared on stage, television and radio around the world. She coordinated songs and appeared in the movie, Hello Kids, which was directed by Miyagi Mariko and won a humanitarian award from the Emperor of Japan in 1987.

Legacy of Love expresses the creative power of African-Americans, which has sustained them for more than 400 years in America. It explores in part, the historical movement which brought them to America as slaves to become a labor force for cultivating the land and working to develop the growing industries of tobacco, cotton, rice, indigo, and peanuts.

The musical tells the story of a spiritual people who were forced to adopt new religious, languages, and ways of life and yet were able to use those awkward circumstances to elevate themselves to freedom.



## REGGAE JAPANSPLASH '93 SPLASHES YOKOSUKA



by Michon Jones

Japan's version of woodstock, without the love messages and free sex, was held Sunday, August 1, 1993 at Yokosuka Portland.

The 9th annual Reggae Japansplash kicked off with Terror Fabulous and ended with the best of the best - Marcia Griffith, who performed with Bob Marley in 1978 when Japansplash first came to Tokyo. While performing classic Bob Marley hits, **Buffalo Soldier, I Don't Want To Wait In Vain** among others, Ms. Griffith stated, "When Bob Marley performed in 1978 reggae wasn't as popular with the Japanese. But, now - there are many listeners to reggae." One only needed to view the audience that turned out under the hot summer sun to realize just how popular reggae music is in Japan. Many Japansplashers sported knitted hats in the colors of the African liberation (red, green, and gold) and many more wore real and fake dreadlocks.





## Concerts

**Living Colour**  
September 24 - 26, 1993  
Club Citta Kawasaki  
Tel. 44-246-7888  
Y5500 (in advance)

### Africa Unite-African Reggae Festival

Club Quattro  
Parco (3770-4666)  
October 5, 1993  
Featuring  
**Lucky Dube**  
&  
**Sister Phumi**  
October 7, 1993  
**Black People's Choice**  
&  
**others**  
Tickets Y6000 (in advance)  
Y6500 with one drink

**Bobby Caldwell**  
Nakano Sun Plaza  
From October 16 -17, 1993  
5 pm  
&  
At Tokyo Koseinenkin Kaikan  
From October 23, 1993  
7 pm  
&  
October 24, 1993  
5 pm  
Tickets SY7500; AY6500  
It-To (3796-8823)

**Regina Belle**  
\*Coming this December

**Kenny G**  
\*Coming December 13, 1993

\*Check local listings

Jafa member Alex Easley's new CD, **Funny Days**, is now on sale at record stores near you!

ファニーデイズ

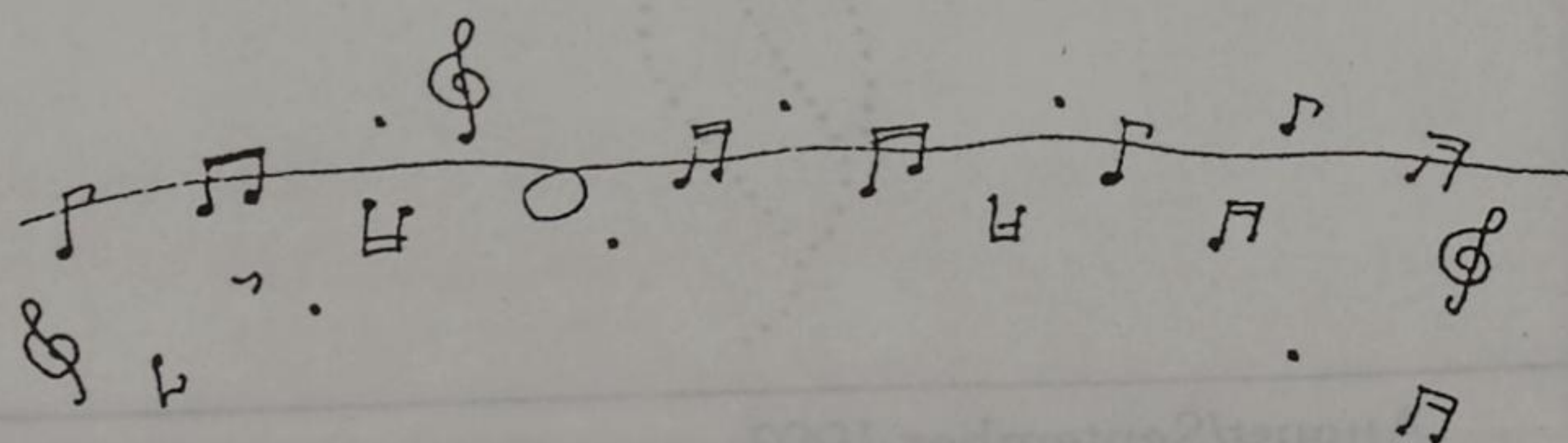
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# tOKYO inSIDEout

## SICK AND TIRED OF BAD HAIR DAYS?

If the Tokyo weather has blown or frizzed your Do after hours under the dryer and curlers. If you have been in need of a trim or a precision cut or if you simply had it with home remedies, check out Hair Seed-Kamizo in Kichijoji, Tokyo. Let Tozawa-san hook you up with the latest hair styles. Simply bring pictures of your styling choice and you'll leave looking like the stately queen you are. Some Japanese is required. Cost for wash, condition, cut, and style is Y5500. It's definitely worth it when nobody's around to handle your delicate tresses. Tel. 0422-47-3112. Hours: Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday from 11:00 am to 9:00 pm; Saturday and Sunday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm. Take the Chuo Rapid train from Shinjuku station to Kichijoji station. Exit right out of the station. Kamizo's is a 50 meter walk from the station. (See map on page 8)

## SET THE RECORD STRAIGHT



The time is ripe to set the record straight, much has been written about our experience here, not all have been accurate. JAFA member Michon Jones is now in the process of putting together an anthology to tell our unique story. Help the cause by participating in a project to inform your family and friends back home about our lives in the land of the rising sun. In 1000 words write an essay or poem in any genre or style. Deadline for submissions is December 15, 1993. Send manuscripts, typed and double spaced to: Nakamachi 4-29-8, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan 158 or Fax: 81-3-3701-9494.

## GET YOUR TICKETS READY!

Once again Tokyo will be bursting with stars at the 6th annual Tokyo International Film Festival, September 24 to October 3. At this years film festival over 173 films will be screened at Bunkamura in Shibuya and other area theaters. Advance tickets Y800, regular tickets Y1000. Tickets are on sale now at all ticket Seasons. Other film festivals to check our are listed below:

チケットは、もう手に入れましたか? 来る9月24日から10月3日まで、今年もまた、東京は熱くなります。第6回東京国際映画祭開催されます。今年は173本以上の映画が渋谷の東急文化村をはじめ、その他の劇場で上映されます。前売り券¥800ー、当日券¥1000ー、チケットシーズンでお求めください。

その他の、必見の映画祭に関しては、英訳の同記事を、参考にしてください。

### KANEBO INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FILM WEEK:

(SEPTEMBER 25 - OCTOBER 1 1993)

CINE SAISON SHIBUYA

TIME TABLE FOR SCREENINGS:

12:30, 3:30, & 6:30

9/25

RAN (JAPAN/FRANCE)

KURUTTA KAJITSU (JAPAN)

DRACULA (U.S.A.)

9/30 & 10/1

\*JULIE DASH'S

DAUGHTERS OF THE DUST (U.S.A..)

*Film-maker Julie Dash will be speaking at the American Center on Friday, October 1, 1993, at 6 pm. Reservation required. Tel. (03) 3436-0904*

SEE FESTIVAL PAGE 16



# tOKYO inSIDEout

FESTIVAL FROM PAGE 15

YOUNG CINEMA COMPETITION  
(SEPTEMBER 25 - OCTOBER 2)  
THEATER COCOON

Friday, October 1, 1993

7:20 pm

HUGHES BROTHERS'  
MENACE II SOCIETY (U.S.A.)

JACCS CARD TOKYO INTERNATIONAL  
FANTASTIC FILM FESTIVAL  
(SEPTEMBER 24 - OCTOBER 1 )  
SHIBUYA PANTHEON

I.P LOVECRAFT'S  
NEGRONOMICON (U.S.A.)  
NIGHT IN NUDE (JAPAN)

AMOS & ANDREW (U.S.A.)  
STARRING SAMUEL JACKSON & NICOLAS CAGE

HIDEOUS MUTANT FREAKS (U.S.A.)  
STARRING RANDY QUAID & KEANU REEVES

CAPTAIN RON (U.S.A.)  
STARRING KURT RUSSELL & MARTIN SHORT

MIKIO IGARASHI'S  
BONO BONO (JAPAN)  
ANIMATION

SPECIAL INVITATIONAL FILMS  
SEPTEMBER 24 - OCTOBER 3, 1993  
BUNKAMURA THEATER COCOON

Friday, September 24, 1993

6:40 pm

CLIFFHANGER (U.S.A.)  
STARRING  
SYLVESTER STALLONE



Saturday, September 25, 1993

8:00 pm

FOR LOVE OR MONEY (U.S.A.)

Sunday, September 26, 1993

1:45 pm

OZU'S

TOKYO MONOGATARI  
GODZILLA VS. MEKA GODZILLA

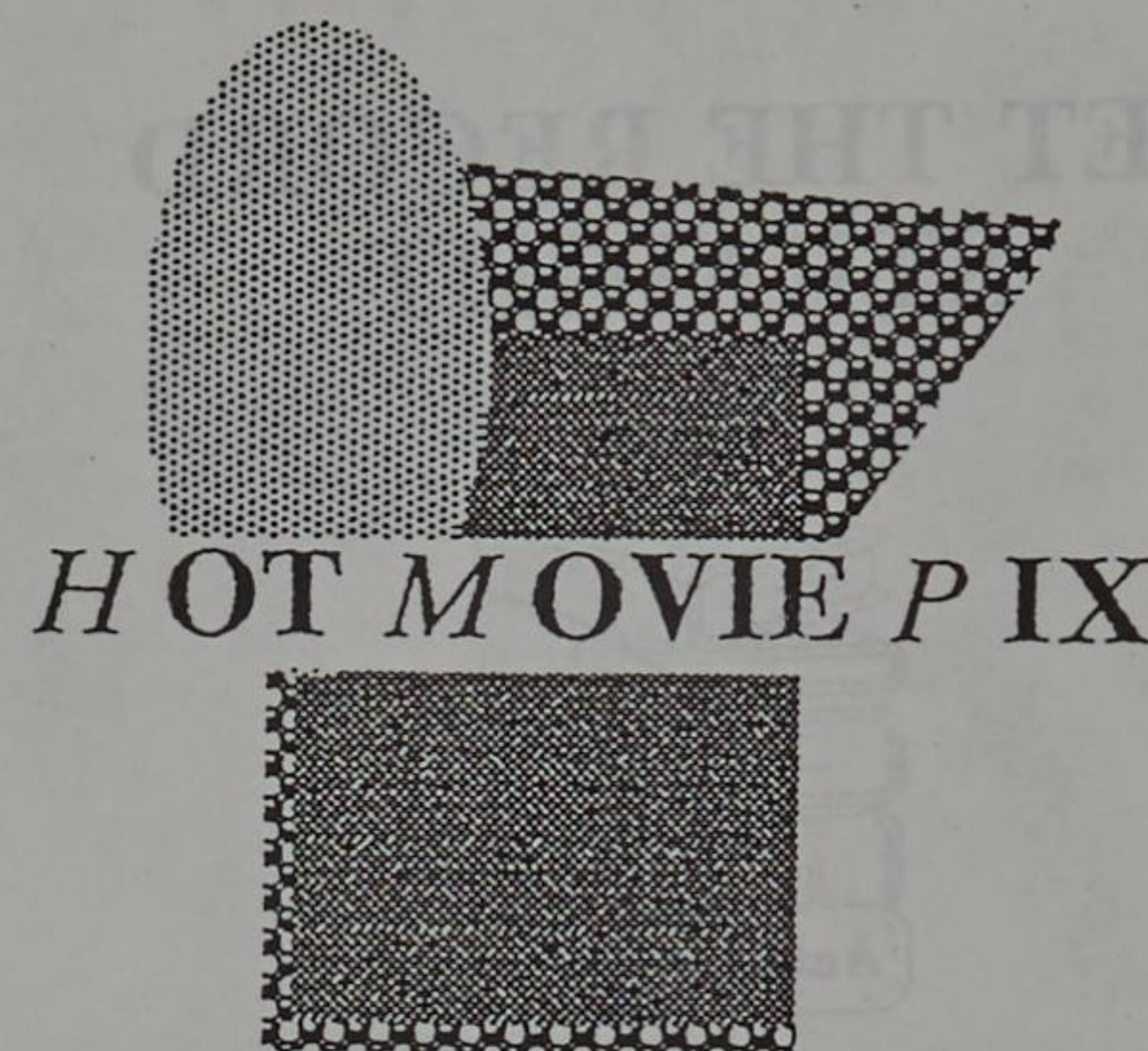
8:00 pm

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING (U.K.)

Thursday, September 30, 1993

7:00 pm

TOKYO STORY (JAPAN)



The Fugitive

Starring

Harrison Ford

From Saturday, September 18, 1993

The autobiographical film about the life of  
Tina Turner

What Love Got to Do With It?

Starring

Angela Bassett

&

Lawrence Fishburne

October 1993