

Unopposed Patsy reelected, Hawaii primary filing closed

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

HONOLULU—The passing of the deadline for filing nomination papers for the October 3 Primary Election shows 310 candidates entered. The shape of the coming Primary and General has clearly emerged. The moribund Republican Party has failed to field candidates in many of the contests, but seem assured of capturing the big prize—the U.S. Senate seat held by Hiram L. Fong, who is running for reelection.

The Republicans also have an opportunity to capture the office of Governor. The Republicans have entered a candidate against U.S. Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, but have failed to field a candidate against Rep. Patsy T. Mink.

Sparky, who like Patsy had

previously run at-large, is now in the 1st District (Aiea to Hawaii Kai). Unopposed in the Primary, his adversary in the November General Election will be Richard K. Cockey, a retired U.S. Navy captain.

In his first bid for elective office, in 1966, Cockey made a good showing but failed to gain the State Senate seat he sought. He is expected to offer no more than token resistance to the firmly entrenched Matsunaga.

Mrs. Mink Re-elected
Patsy, 2nd District (Rural Oahu-Neighbor Islands) is unopposed in the Primary. Since there is no Republican to oppose her in the General, she has been automatically re-elected.

The Republicans have also failed to field a candidate against Democratic Mayor Antonio Vidinha of Kauai. Like Patsy, he has been automatically re-elected.

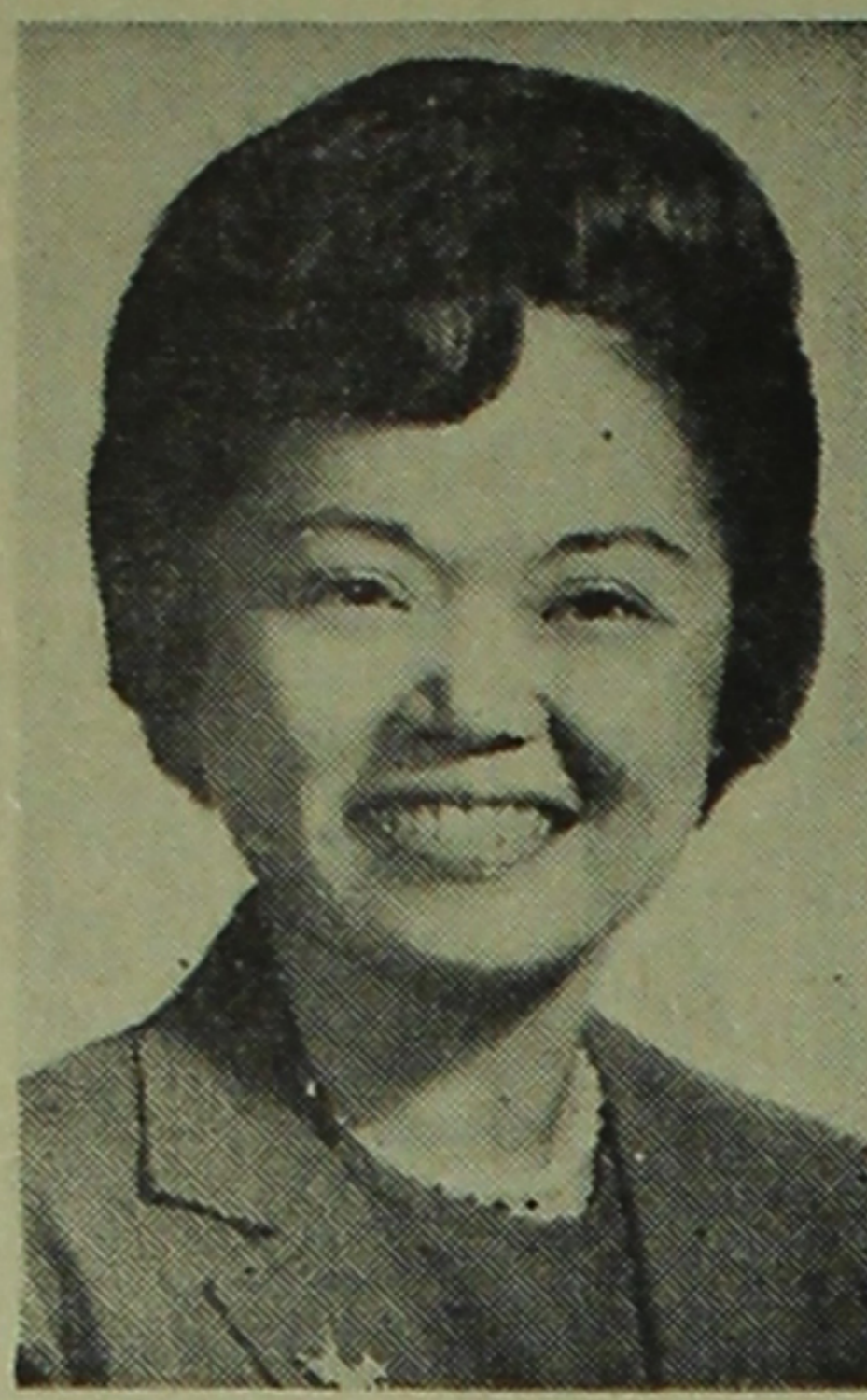
The Mayor and Council of the Island of Hawaii do not run this year. They were elected in 1968 for four year terms.

For the City-County of Honolulu Council, where councilmen will be elected from nine new single-member districts, the Republicans have fielded a full slate, but they number only 13 to the Democratic 26.

The Republicans have fielded only 16 candidates for the 25 seats available in the State Senate and have sacrificed 10 seats in the State House by default. In the 4th State Senate District (Central-Leeward Oahu) where four Democrats, seeking the four available seats, are unopposed in the General, they have already won office. The successful Democrats are Donald D. H. Ching, Larry N. Kuriyama, Francis A. Wong, and Nadoo Yoshinaga.

Eleven seats are available on the State Board of Education with two Democrats being automatically elected for lack of competition: Kiyoto Tsubaki of Maui and Ronald C. Harker of Kauai.

In the U.S. Senate race, Hiram L. Fong, Republican standard bearer, will face Cecil Heftel in the General, if as Fong jeeringly suggested, Heftel emerges victor in the Democratic Primary. Heftel, KGBM-TV and radio owner, is backed by Dan K. Inouye.



Rep. Patsy Mink

Heftel's opponents in the Primary will be Anthony Hodges and Neil Abercrombie. Abercrombie says he hopes to finance his campaign through a loan from Finance Factors, a firm headed by Fong.

Gubernatorial Action
It appears, therefore, that the action will be in the races for Governor and Lt. Governor. On the Democratic side, Gov. John A. Burns is meeting strong opposition for the gubernatorial nomination from Lt. Gov. Thomas P. Gill, with George J. Fontes a token candidate.

The Republicans have fielded Samuel P. King, Hebdenn Porteus, and David Watumull, whose chances of nomination appear in that order.

For Lt. Governor, the Democrats have entered George R. Ariyoshi, Charles M. Campbell, Patrick Carrick, and Vincent H. Yano. Yano is allied with Gill; Ariyoshi with Burns, Campbell is neutral.

The Republicans have entered Lordie Kauiili, Ralph Kiyosaki, and Richard Ike Sutton in the Lt. Governor race. Kiyosaki seems the strongest candidate.

CDC to meet

FRESNO — The Central Cal District Council will meet Thursday, Sept. 10, 7 p.m., at Smokey's Riverland Restaurant just west of Hwy. 99 on the Kings River. It was announced by Gov. Tony Takikawa. Dinner is optional.

Inouye-Udall bill liberalizes voting for U.S. president

WASHINGTON — A group of 11 House and 9 Senate Democrats have introduced legislation to implement the Universal Voter Enrollment Plan, which would abolish residency requirements in voting for President and Vice President.

Drafted by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), the legislation would authorize the Census Bureau to conduct an intensive, door-to-door drive every four years to enroll all eligible voters not otherwise enrolled to vote in presidential elections.

At the press conference in the Capitol Aug. 13, Sen. Inouye noted 47 million Americans of voting age failed to vote in the last presidential election, the primary reason being the archaic system of registration requirements.

Constant Decline Noted
"There has been a constant decline in voter participation in this country," he said, "and this is ominous. The number of nonvoters in 1960 was 39 million; in 1964 it was 43 million. If this trend continues, there will be from 70 to 90 million Americans not participating in our elections 20 years from now."

Rep. Udall appealed by bipartisan support for the legislation and said, "This plan is the first sound, workable idea I've seen to do that job."

The enrollment would take place a month prior to the elections from the first Monday in October to the end of the third week. A special ballot will even be offered to an individual who was missed by the enrollment officer. A person who has since moved or is not in his voting district may still cast his ballot with the vote sequestered and validated later.

Safeguards against abuses are included and a national commission to supervise enrollment, hear complaints and recommend improvements in the process is stipulated.

Co-sponsors (all Democrats) of the bills are: Sen.—Howard Cannon (Nev.), Fred Harris (Okla.), Phillip Hart (Mich.), Edward Kennedy (Mass.), Warren Magnuson (Wash.), George McGovern (S.D.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), and Stephen Young (Ohio).

House—Jonathan Bingham (N.Y.), John Conyers Jr. (Mich.), Don Fraser (Minn.), Richard Fulton (Tenn.), Lee Hamilton (Ind.), John E. Moss (Calif.), Robert N. C. Nix (Pa.), Richard L. Ottinger (N.Y.), Edward R. Roybal (Calif.) and Louis Stokes (Ohio).

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GRATEFUL GROUP—Leaders in the Pacific Southwest JACL district council meet with Capitol Life Insurance representatives, who presented the district with a \$72,359 experience rating refund. From left are: seated—Bob Takasugi, Wilber Sato, Saburo Kido, Dr. Roy Nishikawa; standing—Paul Chinn (Capitol Life general agent), John Kaneko, Isaac Matsushige, PSW Gov. Mas Hironaka, Dr. David Miura, and George Nakao.

INOUYE REPLIES TO AGNEW ON S.E. ASIAN WAR

Nisei Week Dinner Occasion for Call to End Conflict

By HARRY HONDA

LOS ANGELES—The Nisei Week Festival banquet can rank as the most serious event of a week that's devoted to beauty, culture and a good time if a speaker and his message compare to what some 300 diners at the Hilton Hotel heard last week (Aug. 22).

Though it was not intended, the guest of honor at the banquet—Sen. Daniel Inouye, who led the Festival parade as grand marshal the following day—defended his "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam" in wake of Vice President Agnew's criticism delivered at the Miami convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars against senators supporting that amendment.

As one who received decorations during World War II that men receive for killing the enemy ("I was considered a good killer," he confessed), the Senator from Hawaii declared the brutality of Vietnam war is eroding the very soul of our people. It permits the most base human attitudes to emerge. And the evil pollution of racism can now be detected in Vietnam, Inouye noted.

Contrary Agnew

But the Vice President wants a military victory, though contrary to what the President and many military experts agree, Inouye added.

The Vice President wants further sacrifices of American sons (over 51,000 killed; 285,000 wounded; plus 650,000 enemy dead), prefers the further erosion of our national soul (the Vietnamese, friendly and unfriendly, have become "gooks" and some of our men are beginning to say, "the only good gook is a dead one"), and further additions to the costly mathematics of war (over \$107 billion spent in taxes to date), Inouye continued.

A member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, Inouye believes military victory in Vietnam might require the total destruction of that country and perhaps expansion of that war on the Asian mainland.

But, he asked, "Is Saigon more important than New York, than Chicago, than Los Angeles?" He was referring to the fact the nations of the world currently spend an average of \$7,800 per year for each man in uniform while spending an average of \$100 per year for each child of school age. "These mathematics should demonstrate the insanity of war," Inouye pointed out.

On Communist Takeover

While the Vice President spoke of the terror of Communist takeover in Vietnam, why isn't that fear and concern equally shared by other Southeast Asian nations, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan? the Senator wondered.

And if Saigon leaders have men to spare to invade other countries, "then I am convinced they have enough men to protect themselves," he added.

To bring the Vietnam war to an end, the Senator proposed, "We must admit to ourselves and to the world that we made a tragic mistake; that the war has been a failure."

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Capitol returns \$72,000 to PSW

LOS ANGELES—Capitol Life Insurance Co., underwriters of the group major medical group policy for the Pacific Southwest JACL District Council, has returned \$72,359 to JACL.

The presentation was made Aug. 13 by Paul Chinn, Capitol Life general agent, and group insurance administrator, to Mas Hironaka, district governor.

Earlier in the same week, Chinn presented the Central

California District Council a check in the amount of \$15,880.

Both amounts represent an experience rating refund, made possible by a retention agreement approved by Capitol Life on April 16, 1966, Chinn explained. Retention potential is reviewed on the anniversary date of June 30 each year, he added.

The meeting here was attended by Capitol Life representatives and many JACL

Sansei policeman talking to cyclist slain by bystander in Berkeley street

BERKELEY—A Sansei policeman was shot and killed last week (Aug. 20) by a bystander while the officer was talking to a motorcyclist who had made an illegal U-turn on University Avenue near Jefferson, about a mile west of the University.

Police headquarters identified the victim as Ronald T. Tsukamoto, 28, who had been with the department since Oct. 1, 1969. He was the son of the Frank Tsukamoto of Berkeley and born at Tule Lake Center.

The cyclist was not identified but a police spokesman said he leaned into the Tsukamoto's patrol car and used the radio to summon help immediately after the shooting.

U-Turns Explained

The spokesman said the officer had stopped the cyclist to explain the U-turn was illegal but had not intended to issue a citation. While that conversation was in progress, a man walked up to the pair, pulled a pistol and fired at Tsukamoto. The victim was shot over the right eye and rushed to Herrick Hospital where he expired about two hours later. The incident occurred shortly before 1 a.m.

Police said the assailant fled in a 1959 automobile. No motive for the slaying could be determined nor whether there was an accomplice.

The incident was third of its kind in the San Francisco Bay area within the past two years.

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Ranko Yamada resting at home

STOCKTON — Ranko Carol Yamada, 17, came home Aug. 12—four weeks after she was hospitalized in Chicago with a slashed throat inflicted by an intruder who also killed her roommate Evelyn Okubo at the Palmer House Hotel.

Her mother, Mrs. Ren Yamada, of 1202 W. Churchill St., said the schedule calls for complete rest.

Praise care, sincerity of Henrotin Hospital staff

CHICAGO—Ranko Carol Yamada has "recovered my faith in people," thanks to kind treatment by Chicagoans after she was slashed in the Palmer House last month.

The pretty 17-year-old Japanese American wrote a letter to Henrotin Hospital on returning to her Stockton home last week.

The letter addressed to "Henrotin Hospital, To All of The People I Met On The Staff" was reprinted Aug. 15 in the Chicago Daily News. It reads:

Dear Henrotin Staff: This is a small thank you in comparison to the kindness I received in the hospital.

Those 2 1/2 weeks of recovery not only recovered my health but also recovered my faith in people.

I never knew about the great compassion and sincerity involved in being a doctor, nurse—working in a hospital.

What can I say except that all of you are beautiful. I hope that I can be as good to others as you were to me. Love, Carol Yamada.

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San Francisco JACL nearly purchased Bufano's 'Peace' statue in mid-1941

SAN FRANCISCO—Beniamino Bufano, well-known sculptor who was found dead in his studio last week (Aug. 18), nearly sold his giant "Peace" statue now installed at the San Francisco International Airport to the San Francisco JACL in mid-1941.

The 30-foot black granite and stainless steel statue was originally completed for the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island in 1939. It was hoped that the imposing work would eventually be placed in the square in front of city hall.

The Italian-born sculptor who came to this country as a youth borrowed funds and spent nearly \$4,800 of his own money to buy two tons of stainless steel and a 14-ton block of granite. "Peace" and a companion statue, "Light."

But the Fair people changed their minds, saying they did not want "Peace." Besides, the war was on in Europe, relations were tense in the Pacific. So the nearly-completed "Peace" was placed in storage.

Offered to JACL

A group of San Francisco JACLers heard of Bufano's statue and offered to buy it and present it to the city. Bufano was delighted and said the committee promised to pay him about \$1,000 to pay for some of the material and to give them the statue. Before the statue could be presented to the city, Pearl Harbor was bombed. There was no place for "Peace" anywhere.

Bufano was to recall later requires that where govern-

4,000 Japanese admitted last year

LOS ANGELES—George Rosenberg, with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service here for the past 30 years, the last 10 of them as director, related some interesting statistics concerning Japanese immigration at the Nisei Week Pioneer Luncheon last week.

In 1969, Rosenberg said, slightly less than 4,000 Japanese became permanent residents of the U.S. of whom 1,824 were women.

In comparison, he pointed out only 1,900 became permanent residents in the whole decade of the '30s, while in the 10-years between 1941 and 1950, the figure was even less, 1,500.

In 1969, Rosenberg said, there were 23,000 Japanese resident aliens in the United States, and 57,000 Japanese nationals (mainly business people).

He revealed that 2,067 Japanese became naturalized Americans in Los Angeles last year.

The United States had 137,000 visitors from Japan in 1969, he added.

'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN A Status Report

(This report was submitted to the 1970 National JACL Convention at Chicago, July 14).

By RAYMOND OKAMURA and EDISON UNO

When the delegates adopted the resolution for National JACL to campaign for the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the small committee that brought the resolution to the National Convention in August, 1968 became the National Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Ray Okamura and Paul Yamamoto were appointed national co-chairmen.

Contrary to an assumption that this campaign was activated by non-JACLers, the makeup of the committee members was composed of new and old-time JACLers from Berkeley, Contra Costa, Oakland, and San Francisco chapters whose primary interest in JACL lay in the area of civil rights. The separation of this Ad Hoc Committee from the established national JACL committee was mandated in the resolution and this provided the latitude and freedom which was necessary to carry out its charge.

The committee is confirmed in its belief that without the independence and autonomy it maintained, the campaign for repeal would never have reached the current status of success it enjoys today.

The Committee was advised by our Washington Representative that the success of the campaign would be largely contingent upon the endorsement of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. This Conference, of which JACL is a member, is composed of representatives from 160 organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union. (List is reprinted elsewhere in this issue.)

The JACL Committee was also advised that although Title II repeal has "high priority" in National JACL legislative goals for the biennium, other matters in JACL need

to be considered," also that too much publicity on Title II would be adverse.

In this climate of forewarning about the enormity of the task, the Ad Hoc Committee had limited contact with the established leaders of JACL. The greatest source of encouragement came from the growing support of the Sansei college activists.

(Prior to the National Convention in San Jose, student activists at the Univ. of California at Berkeley had been conducting a campaign against detention camps and when JACL took the lead, some of the Berkeley students with San Francisco State College students, joined the JACL campaign. Another organization trying to repeal Title II for over eight years was the Committee to Abolish the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. The JACL Committee wishes to acknowledge the encouragement and support this organization extended through months of JACL's campaign.)

Campaign Expands

By the end of 1968, plans were drawn to draft a position and brochure. It was decided that the position paper and brochure would be given very wide distribution and that the JACL Committee would aggressively embark on a concentrated program of public relations and education by speaking before groups, appearing on television and radio, and getting newspaper editorials published to gain as much public attention as possible for the JACL campaign.

The first public appearance was before the S.F. Unitarian Church where our first endorsement of support was received.

The Pacific Citizen was regularly bombarded with items about the activities of the JACL Committee.

The JACL Committee decided that one of the important means of demonstrating widespread public support was to obtain resolutions endorsing repeal by city councils, county boards of supervisors, state legislatures, civic organizations, churches, labor unions, etc.

The National Committee had to rely on chapters to work for passage of these resolutions in their home areas, and the National Committee worked on the principle of leadership by example, i.e. anything the National Committee asked the chapters to do the Committee did it first to show that it is possible.

The concentrated campaign of public relations paid off and wide support began to appear from outside and within JACL.

The small Bay Area based Committee began to grow and the exchange of correspondence spread from California and Washington to New York.

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U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO National President

As I reflect on the programming for the new administration of JACL, I can clearly see now the necessity for the office of President-Elect. The transition from the old to the new administration requires a considerable amount of transferring of administrative responsibilities. This neither takes place in a vacuum nor overnight.

The two years of internship of the President-Elect will acquaint him sufficiently with the

The First Step

duties and responsibilities of the office of President to consummate a smooth and orderly change. Therefore, he will be in a position to function as an effective President the moment he is inaugurated.

Next to the elected officers, the appointed officers are the most important individuals within the organization. Frequently, in fact, the appointed officers have eclipsed in performance the productivity of the elected officers. The effectiveness of our organization will be measured, primarily, in the performance of the elected and appointed officers.

The paid staff, if goes without saying, is the mainstay of the organization and provides the continuity and organizational backbone. They are the skeleton around which the muscles, meat and the rest of the body is built around and functions.

The membership provides the nourishment which permits the organization to sustain itself. The nourishment comes in the form of economic (funds), physical (volunteers), intellectual (ideas) and psychological (moral) help.

Each segment of the organization is an integral and indispensable part. It is the responsibility of the leadership of the organization to keep the sense of the organization operating at maximum efficiency.

The eyes and ears of the organization must be extra-sensitive to everything that is occurring at all times. The leadership must be wise, effective, far-sighted, timely, responsive, compassionate and courageous. A tall order. We will shoot for perfection and weigh our performance by our actions.

As one of our first steps, it is essential to fill the appointive offices with chairmen that are willing to work and produce. We know it is a voluntary organization and we cannot compel anyone to do anything; however, we do expect anyone who accepts a chairmanship to be an effective worker and leader. Succinctly, we are looking for workers and not prestige seekers or sinecures. Longevity and age gives birth to no special privileges and brevity and youth does not preclude sincere commitment and creative insight.

If you know of anyone who may be interested, young or old, inexperienced or experienced, or anyone who is a good solid worker, contact your DC governor and inform him immediately, or any national officer.

This should be made perfectly clear. Leadership of the organization emanates from the top. There will be no toleration of the tail wagging the dog. The seat of all power is in the National Council and its mandates. The elected officers, appointed officers and staff must be responsive to the National Council.

During the interim, the National Board and Executive Committee have the responsibility to assume leadership and provide direction.

All of the staff, officers and general membership are encouraged to voice opinions, suggestions, comments, dissent and criticisms. We aim to be perfect, but falling short of that will not embarrass, humiliate or discourage us. We will try that much harder. If we do not hear any noise, someone is not doing his job.

320 South 3rd East Salt Lake City 84111

Save This Issue!

This week's issue summarizes the JACL campaign to repeal Title II, the so-called Emergency Detention Act within the Internal Security Act of 1950, accompanied by excerpts from Mike Masaoka's report on the current status of the bill in Congress and the regular listing of those in support for repeal (see Repeal Title II Boxscore). Readers are urged to save this issue for future reference.—Ed.

Washington Newsletter
by Mike Masaoka

'Common Cause'



JACL's thesis has always been that appropriate recourse to the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of our government was the most effective and expeditious means to secure equality, justice, and decency for those of Japanese ancestry, and for all other Americans too for that matter.

Accordingly, JACL was particularly interested in the announcement last week (August 18) of the launching of a membership campaign for "Common Cause," a nationwide, independent, non-partisan organization "for those Americans who want to help in the rebuilding of the nation."

John W. Gardner, chairman of the Urban Coalition Action Council, of which the JACL is a charter member, made the announcement of what he called the formation of a "citizens' lobby" and citizen participation in the revitalization of politics and government.

As the former Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare in the Johnson Administration outlined the broad objectives, functions, and background of "Common Cause" in a letter addressed to prospective members, "Many people today recognize that national priorities must be changed, but they don't know how to go about it. They are shocked by the facts of poverty and pollution and inadequate housing, but they don't know what to do."

"The first thing 'Common Cause' will do is assist people to speak and act in behalf of legislation designed to solve the nation's problems. We are going to build a true 'citizens' lobby—a lobby concerned not with the advancement of special interests but with the well-being of the nation . . ."

"One of our aims will be to revitalize politics and government."

In describing the present situation of government, Mr. Gardner said, "Most parts of the system have grown so rigid that they cannot respond to impending disaster. They are so ill-designed for contemporary purposes that they waste taxpayers' money, mangle good programs, and frustrate every good man who enters the system."

"The solutions are not mysterious. Any capable city councilman, state legislator, party official, or Member of Congress might tell you highly practical steps that could be taken tomorrow to make the system more responsive. But there has been no active, powerful, hard-hitting constituency to fight for such steps. We can provide that kind of constituency."

"We want public officials to have literally millions of American citizens looking over their shoulders at every move they make. We want phones to ring in Washington and state capitols and city halls. We want people watching and influencing every movement that government makes. We want weak public officials to know they will be subject to criticism. We want strong and concerned representatives to know their efforts are appreciated."

Addressing himself to the agenda of "Common Cause", Mr. Gardner said, "We believe there is a great urgency in ending the Vietnam war on a scheduled timetable. We believe that there must be a reordering of national priorities. We believe the problems of poverty and race must be among our first concerns."

"We will call for new solutions in housing, employment, education, health, consumer protection, environment, family planning, law enforcement, and the administration of justice."

According to Mr. Gardner, "Common Cause" was an outgrowth of the Urban Coalition Action Council. "Operating under a governing board of extraordinary diversity (mayors, minority group leaders, and leaders from business, labor, and the major religious groups), the Action Council proved to be astonishingly effective."

The Council has worked with a variety of allies in the civil rights organizations, the labor movement, the business community, and other groups. And it has participated in major legislative victories, including extension of the Voting Rights Act, passage of the Welfare Reform Bill in the House, and defeat of a measure that would have virtually ended non-partisan voter registration programs. "In short, we know from first hand experience that citizen action can be effective," Mr. Gardner said, in inviting all concerned citizens to join "in making citizen action even more effective and persuasive."

As with JACL, or any other citizens organization, Mr. Gardner said that there was no expectation that every member of "Common Cause" would agree on all details of the agenda. But, he said that the Action Council experience was that "it is possible to arrive at significant proposals that will be agreed on by Americans of widely differing backgrounds."

"We take the phrase 'Common Cause' seriously. The things that unite us as a people are more important than the things that divide us. No particular interest group can prosper for long if the nation is disintegrating. Every group must have an overriding interest in the well-being of the whole society. It follows that our agenda must be an agenda for all Americans—for the poor, the comfortable, and those in between, for old and young, for black and white, for city dweller and farmer, for men and women."

"Many share not only my concern, but may anger at institutions and individuals who have behaved irresponsibly," Mr. Gardner declared. "But, if we're going to focus our anger, a good place to begin is with ourselves. We have not behaved like a great people. We are not being the people we set out to be. We have not lived by the values we profess to honor."

"America is not the nation it set out to be. And we will never be back on the course until we take some tough, realistic steps to revitalize our institutions. That won't be easy or comfortable. Institutions don't enjoy the process of renewal. But we had better get on with it."

"In recent years we have seen altogether too much complacency, narrow self-interest, meanness of mind and spirit, irrational hatred and fear."

"But," explained Mr. Gardner in conclusion, "as I travel around the country, I see something else. I see great strength remaining in this nation. I see deeper reserves of devotion and community concern than are being tapped by present leadership. I see many, many Americans who would like to help rebuild this nation but don't know for certain where to begin."

In inviting all interested parties to join in "Common Cause," Mr. Gardner emphasized, "It's your cause. Let's go to work."

Title I Repeal Committee

Natl Co-Chairmen—Raymond Okamura, Edison Uno, Paul Yamamoto
Southern California—Dr. Robert Suzuki
Southern California Vice-Chairman—Ken Yoshikawa
West Los Angeles Area Chairman—Harry Yoshikawa
East Los Angeles Area Chairman—Mrs. Sumi Ujimoto
San Diego Area Chairman—Don Ezaki
Midwest District Chairman—Hiroshi Kanno
Chicago Area Co-Chairmen—Sharon Deguchi, Lynn Watanabe
Chicago Jr. JACL Chairman—Allyo Yamanouchi
Midwest Jr. JACL Coordinator—Bill Tashima
Twin Cities Area Chairman—Bill Doi
Oregon State Chairman—Don Hayashi
Sacramento Area Chairman—George Matsuoaka
Washington State Chairman—Donald Kazama
Salt Lake City Area Coordinator—Raymond Uno
Omaha Area Coordinator—Patrick Okura

Each of the above chairmen led a committee of around 25 active members so space does not permit giving due credit to all of the individuals who contributed greatly to the repeal campaign.

Acknowledgment should go to the following non-JACL Asian groups who worked closely with JACL and provided much needed publicity and support:

- Asian American Political Alliance, Berkeley, San Francisco, Los Angeles.
- Asian American Council, U.C. Davis
- Asian Student Association, Yale University
- Asian Coalition for Equality
- Asian Americans for Action, New York
- Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Honolulu

Leadership Conference on Civil Rights

National organizations whose Washington representatives comprise the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (listed below) have endorsed the JACL campaign to repeal Title II this past year. In some instances, the groups individually have passed resolutions and informed Congress in support of repeal.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

- African Methodist Episcopal Church; African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.; Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc.; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America; Baptist Convention—Division of Social Concern; American Civil Liberties Union; American Ethical Union; American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations; American Federation of State County & Municipal Employees; American Teachers' Association; American Teachers; American GI Forum; American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress; American Newspaper Guild; American Veterans Committee; Americans for Democratic Action; Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; A. Philip Randolph Institute; B'nai B'rith Women; Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Christian Methodist Episcopal Church; Church of the Brethren; Brethren Service Commission; Church Women United; Civil Liberties Lobby for Freedom & Fair Play; College YCS National Staff; Committee for Community Affairs; Congress of Racial Equality; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Episcopal Church—Division of Christian Citizenship; Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity; Franciscan Social Action Team; Friends Committee on National Legislation; Frontiers International; Hadassah; Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Food Service Workers Union; Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World; Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; International Union of Electrical, Electronic, and Machine Workers; Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Inc.; Japanese American Citizens League; Jewish Labor Committee; Jewish War Veterans; League for Industrial Democracy; League of Women Voters of the United States; Lutheran Church in America—Board of Social Ministry; Lutheran Human Relations Association; Medical Committee for Human Rights; National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees; National Alliance of Postal & Federal Employees—National Women's Auxiliary; National Assembly for Social Policy & Employment, Inc.; National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; National Association of College Women; National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.; National Association of Market Developers; National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc.; National Association of Social Workers; National Baptist Convention, U.S.A.; National Bar Association; National Beauty Culturalists League; National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; National Catholic Social Action Conference; National Community Relations Advisory Council; National Council of Catholic Men; National Council of Churches—Department of Social Justice; National Council of Jewish Women; National Council of Negro Women; National Council of Puerto Rican Youth; National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.; National Dental Association; National Education Association; National Farmers Union; National Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers; National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods; National Jewish Welfare Board; National Medical Association; National Newspaper Publishers Association; National Organization for

Title II repeal—

Continued from Front Page

panese Evacuation from California in 1942. Edison Uno is credited for bringing this about.

Although there was speculation by certain national JACL leaders that a repeal campaign organized and led by JACL would cost a million dollars, an appropriation of \$5,000 for the 1969-70 period was approved by the National Board in July 1969. By the end of June 1970, the JACL Committee has spent \$5,000—an extremely small amount for a major political campaign.

In September, 1969, the National Ad Hoc Committee joined with the San Francisco JACL Civil Rights Committee and honored Sen. Daniel Inouye, and a few months later, the Los Angeles Committee honored Rep. Spark Matsunaga with successful community dinners.

At the time of the San Francisco Inouye dinner, President Jerry Enomoto announced the appointment of Edison Uno as chairman of the National Ad Hoc Committee. Early in 1969, co-chairman Paul Yamamoto had become inactive and dropped out from the Committee.

In December, 1969, SB 1872 was unanimously adopted in the Senate which a commentator labeled as a "political miracle." HR 11825 in the House was referred to the House Internal Security Committee.

On the heels of the passage of SB 1872, the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights finally passed a resolution endorsing repeal in Jan. 1970.

Matsunaga Bill

In March, 1970, the House Internal Security Committee commenced public hearings on the Matsunaga Bill.

In conjunction with the hearing, JACL gained further support from the California State Legislature memorializing Congress to repeal Title II, Governor Reagan of California expressing his opposition to Title II, U.S. Deputy Attorney General Kliment stating his opposition to Title II, and many others including Senators and congressmen, and, finally the dramatic letter of support for repeal from Ex-Chief Justice Warren.

For the first time in the history of JACL, JACL was represented by witnesses, other than Mike Masaoka, before a congressional committee. National President Jerry Enomoto, National Co-Chairmen Ray Okamura and Edison Uno, Ross Harano, Midwest representative, Robert Takasugi, Pacific Southwest representative and Mike Masaoka spoke on behalf of JACL.

Interestingly, this campaign for repeal has drawn not only the activists but those who oppose activism in JACL and all have worked together for a common cause. Many conservatives who have worked hard to press for resolution in their city councils, churches, etc., have worked side by side with the liberals, whom they normally would oppose. One can say that this campaign has been one unifying force within JACL.

The Committee wishes to take license and acknowledge the success of its campaign thus far, but not without acknowledging the support and encouragement extended by Jerry Enomoto and Washing-

Inouye—

Continued from Front Page

ure, a misdirection of America's ideals.

" . . . And it must be resolved politically (meaning "we shall lose some face") to close an unfortunate chapter in our history."

The Amendment

The amendment is not a blueprint for withdrawal of all American support as the Vice President contends, but a reassertion of the constitutional rights of the Congress to full consultation and participation in any decision to extend involvement of America's sons in this conflict. The Senator explained. It would also provide for acceptance of Vietnamese refugees by the U.S. at the conclusion of the war, if they desire to leave their homeland because of fear of retribution or death.

Tad Ikemoto, emcee, and Bob Hayamizu were banquet co-chairmen. The Senator was presented a number of commendations, plaques (even a Grace's Pastries sheet cake decorated with a portrait of the honored guest) and a Hei-sei-san memento.

Gail Kato, Miss East LA, JACL, was introduced as Miss Popularity along with Nisei Week queen JoAnn Ueyamura, Honolulu Cherry Blossom queen Kathy Horio and San Francisco Sakura Festival queen Marilyn Matsuno.

Sansei police—

Continued from Front Page

months. On June 19, a San Francisco officer was fatally wounded while writing an expired license citation. On Aug. 6, a San Jose officer was shot to death in his car while writing a traffic citation.

(The death of Officer Tsukamoto recalls the death in the line of duty of another rookie policeman in Los Angeles, Gary Murakami, in September, 1968.)

A criminology graduate at San Jose State, Tsukamoto would have completed police science courses this summer. He was a member of the San Jose police reserve while a student there.

Rep. Mike Masaoka. The campaign was a team effort without which little could have been accomplished.

It is needless here to recapitulate where the repeal campaign now stands today, except to say that we are waiting and are hopeful that HR 11825 will emerge from the HISC with a favorable recommendation for repeal and be sent to the House for vote.

Prognosis and Problems

The final victory that JACL may claim might be clouded by considerations of vital importance. We must be prepared to name defeat as a victory for civil rights.

The legislative efforts to repeal detention camp legislation have inherent dangers and risks which should be made aware to all who are concerned with the present effort to eliminate repressive laws.

The JACL's anti-detention camp campaign has been carefully planned and executed with the knowledge and understanding that in the present national climate of oppressive hysteria against student dissidents, activists, and other concerned citizens, who are attempting to eliminate injustices and inequities in our society, there are current legislative efforts to restrict and oppress the rights of citizens which might make the repeal of Title II meaningless.

At the present time, there are pending two pieces of legislation which can adversely affect the repeal efforts of JACL.

In the Senate is S 12, an ominous piece of legislation which would overrule or circumvent every liberal decision over the last fifteen years of the Supreme Court in the area of internal security.

S 12 provides an elaborate loyalty-security program for defense facilities, educational institutions, and even offers partial repeal of the detention camp provisions in Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. If it passes, S 12 would lay the legal foundation for a police state . . . a sorry price to pay for any repeal effort by JACL.

In the House, a bill known as the Defense Facilities & Industrial Securities Act (HR 14864) is equally as dangerous in curbing the rights of citizens.

The Title II Resolution passed at the national convention in 1968, contained a rider which authorized the JACL to work for the defeat of this bill. (Consequently, Hiroshi Kanno of Chicago was appointed to a special ad hoc committee to oppose S 12 and HR 14864.) It passed the House and is now being considered in the Senate.

There is the danger that some fancy legislative maneuvers by leading proponents of these types of legislation will attempt to combine the correlative features of those two oppressive bills and rewrite a

Continued on Page 6

YB FUND

\$27,008.50—Aug. 18

LOS ANGELES—A permanent Yellow Brotherhood clubhouse is expected to be in operation this weekend as the fund drive to acquire and maintain keeps moving along with some \$27,000 received as of mid-August. Leading contributors this past week were Mike M. Masaoka of Washington, \$100, and the Crescent Bay Optimists, \$150.

NEWS CAPSULES

Census — 1970

Preliminary census report for San Francisco at 704,370 (or a loss of 35 since 1960) was presented July 10 with an official concession that some persons may have been missed but that it was probably quite small. Because the mail survey was not conducted bilaterally, a substantial undercount was feared in Chinatown. The State of California last year estimated 64,000 Chinese in San Francisco. There was further concern that the undercount would affect the amount of federal funds needed to service the congested Chinatown area.

Politics

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has said speculation he might succeed Edward Kennedy as Democrat party assistant senate leader (the "whip") was "premature." He is currently facing the demanding chores as Democratic senate campaign chairman. He was commenting on observations made in Newsweek magazine . . . Lyndon B. Johnson's former press secretary George Christian says in his book, "The President Steps Down," that Johnson preferred Sen. Daniel Inouye as Hubert Humphrey's vice presidential running mate in 1968. "Putting a Japanese American war hero with one arm (the other lost in combat in Europe) on the ticket was a play that appealed to Johnson's sense of drama, justice and good politics," Christian said.

Assemblyman Earle P. Crandall (R-San Jose), seeking reelection, named Atty. S. Stephen Nakashima a treasurer for his fall campaign . . . Dr. S.I. Hayakawa and San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto were named on the steering committee to elect Dr. Wilson Riles as state superintendent of schools.

Science

Danger of hazardous X-ray emission and fire caused by malfunction of color TV sets may soon be eliminated by an inexpensive conversion circuit researched for the past 1 1/2 year by Teruo Ted Fujii, who has electrical engineering degrees from the Univ. of Utah and who will be conferred his doctorate in speech this month. Two firms have expressed interest in manufacturing the modification that would be compatible with nearly all color TV sets. Fujii believes his device can be produced under \$5 and installed for about \$3. His concern for the safety of an estimated 40 million viewers prompted his research. He is associated with the Kennecott Copper and had done research on the ruby laser with Hughes Aircraft in Los Angeles. Often asked why he selected speech for his doctorate, he said he believes industry is changing rapidly and that the scientists and engineers moving into administrative positions are inadequately prepared to cope with human problems—they don't know how to communicate, he explained.

Deaths

Kanichi Renge, 82, of Fowler, died Aug. 10. Engaged in farming for some 60 years, he was active in the community for over 40 years, promoting Japanese language and culture. He was also one of the first Issei to be naturalized in the Fresno area.

Noguchi testifies on Manson case

LOS ANGELES—County chief medical examiner-coroner Dr. Thomas Noguchi testified last week (Aug. 21) as a prosecution witness in the Tate-La Bianca murder trial, which appears to be the main attraction in the local courts.

Actress Sharon Tate was stabbed 16 times and died of a massive hemorrhage, the coroner declared, but rope burns on her left cheek were consistent with her having been hanged.

That statement recalled the murder scene at the Tate house once described by defendant Susan Atkins, which she later repudiated.

Music

Before Seiji Ozawa assumes his 1970-71 season post as musical director-conductor of the San Francisco Symphony come Dec. 2, he will have covered three continents in about as many months. He has been guest conducting the Berlin Philharmonic at Salzburg this month but also flew in and out of Boston to appear at Tanglewood. First 20 days of September will be with the New York Philharmonic, which goes on a 10-day tour of Japan-Korea and 4-day tour of the U.S. beginning Sept. 14. He returns to Europe in October to appear with the Dresden Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic and the Orchestra de Paris on five dates. In November, he will be guest conductor of the Boston Symphony at Boston and New York until Nov. 21.

Churches

The San Francisco Buddhist Church has dedicated its new \$185,000 parsonage and educational complex on Austin St. to the rear of the 1831 Pine St. church building. The parsonage is three stories with one large apartment for the resident minister on the top floor and two utility apartments below. The education building of two stories contains 12 classrooms, each with a Butsudan and sink facilities. The building project began in 1966 with Dr. Tokuji Hegan as building committee chairman with Noboru Hanyu. Open house is planned for later this year when the buildings are completely furnished.

Military

Senior cadet Geoffrey D. Matsunaga, son of the H. A. Matsunagas of Los Angeles, has completed flight training at the U.S. Air Force Academy, has received his FAA private pilot's license and is scheduled to receive his B.S. degree and commission next June. His parents are active Hollywood JACLers.

Book

Prof. Hisao Kanaseki of English literature at Tokyo Metropolitan University is visiting Hawaii to gain perspective for his forthcoming translation of Gavan Daws & Ed Sheehan book, "The Hawaiians", just published by Robert B. Goodman. Kanaseki will aim his version at Japanese of all ages and backgrounds who know little about the Aloha State.

Business

A new seven-story parking facility is being built by Richard Kaku on 3 acres adjacent to his Mobil gas station at Alameda and Commercial near the L.A. Union Station in the

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

THE SUBJECT OF WIDESPREAD ATTENTION—Japan is becoming such an important part of the international scene that these days almost every magazine one picks up carries an article about her. Expo 70 has something to do with the rising of interest. But a larger factor is Japan's surging emergence as an economic power destined to play an ever more important role—and from the Japanese point of view, perhaps a reluctant one—in world political relationships.

Writers are probing below the surface of the Japanese story these days to tell more than just the startling record of Japan's economy. And because what the Japanese think of the U.S., what the U.S. thinks of Japan, and what U.S. writers are saying about Japan—because all of this is of considerable importance to us as Nisei and Sansei, let us quote a few pertinent passages.

Edwin O. Reischauer, writing in "The Lamp," published quarterly by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, says:

"The 'imitation' stereotype has helped produce the concept that the Japanese are a schizophrenic mixture of East and West and hopelessly hung up on contradictions between tradition and modernity. This stereotype is of course strongly enforced by the visual impressions foreigners receive in Japan. Any Westerner is struck by the contrast between what seems familiar to him, and is therefore labeled Western or modern in his mind, and what seems strange, and is therefore labeled Eastern or traditional. Yet we seem as exotic to the Japanese as they do to us. Their constant complaint is the unpredictability of Westerners. We tend to state our opinions and show our emotions far more freely than they think is wise or in good taste. They find Americans, with their diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic backgrounds, particularly difficult to predict or comprehend. Trying to look at the world from the point of view of the Japanese, I am impressed with how truly mysterious and unpredictable we are."

Prof. T.C. Rhee of the University of Dayton in the August Interplay, a monthly magazine of international affairs published in New York, writing of re-nascent Japanese nationalism, notes:

"There are widespread signs of Japanese ridicule of other nations, particularly the United States. Problems such as Negroes and the civil rights movement, national violence, the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the riots by the Negroes, students and police are being increasingly cited as showing a basic sickness of American society. These things are being discussed widely as an indirect comment on America's postwar attempt at Japan's 'democratization,' 'liberalization' and 'demilitarization.' The argument is mainly directed at American 'hypocrisy' and 'self-righteousness'."

Prof. Chalmers Johnson of the University of California, Berkeley, also writing in Interplay says:

"The interests that Japan and the United States have in common concern economics, politics, mutual defense and intelligent leadership in a changing world. Perhaps just as important as any of these, however, are the cultural and human contributions they are making to each other's societies. Too many Americans are unaware or do not ponder the fact that Japan today is the world's largest manufacturer of pianos, or that composers like Toru Takemitsu and Toshiro Mayuzumi and symphony conductors like Seiji Ozawa and Hira-yuki Iwaki are addressing themselves to international audiences. At least in the spheres of architecture, painting, sculpture and music, the United States is no longer 'Western' and Japan is no longer 'Eastern'; both are international. . . . If only for our protection and security, we Americans should become more attentive to the requirements of the Japanese-American alliance; for our pleasure and edification, we should welcome it. The most disturbing thing about the textile flap is that it is obscuring these more basic interests that Japanese and Americans have in common and can continue to develop in partnership in the future."

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Title II Repeal Boxscore

The following governmental bodies, organizations, newspapers, magazines and churches have passed resolutions or favorably commented on repeal of Title II: (Nearly all of this is due to the good efforts of JACL members.)

- NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**
(The assigned number for organizations indicating when the Title II committee was informed shall continue in the original order though separated by the scope of jurisdiction.)
53—American Civil Liberties Union (Nov. 6, 1969)
54—National Association of Social Workers (April)
55—ILWU Federated Women's Auxiliaries (June)
56—National Urban League (July)
57—American Conference of Official Human Rights Agencies (Aug.)
58—Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Grand Lodge (Aug.)
59—Natl'l Education Assn. Council on Human Relations (Oct.)
60—Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (Nov.)
61—National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (Jan. 28)
62—Natl'l Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (Feb.)
63—YWCA 24th National Convention at Houston (April 16)
64—YWCA 24th National Convention at Houston (April 16)

- STATE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**
6—California Democratic Council (April)
7—DOWU, Northern Calif. United District Council (May)
8—Americans for Democratic Action, No. Calif. Chapter (June)
9—California Rural Legal Assistance (June)
10—Urban League of Northern Calif. (June)
11—B'nai B'rith Women in California (July)
12—Illinois/Wisconsin Friends Committee on Legislation (Aug.)
13—Utah State Young Democrats (Oct.)
14—ILWU, Hawaii Local 445, Exec. Comm. (Nov.)
15—Intermountain Professional Photographers Assn. (Nov.)
16—VFW, Dept. of California Council of Administrative (Nov. 22)
17—California Teachers Association (Dec.)
18—Washington State Teamsters (Oct.)
19—California Teachers Association (Dec.)

- COUNTY AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**
1—ACLU, Palo Alto Chapter (Sept. 1968)
2—San Jose Chapter (Sept. 1968)
3—Community Relations Conference of Southern Calif. (Jan.)
4—American Jewish Congress, So. Calif. Div. (Feb.)
5—San Francisco San Francisco (April)
6—Chinatown Youth Council, San Francisco (May)
7—NAACP, Berkeley Chapter (June)
8—San Mateo City School District, Title IV Task Force (June)
9—Citizens Council for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
10—ILWU, San Jose Local (June)
11—Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
12—Calif. Farmer Consumer Information Committee (June)
13—Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce (June)
14—Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
15—Concejo Valley (Thousand Oaks, Calif.) Human Relations Council (July)
16—Chicago Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers (July)
17—Omaha Anti-Defamation League (Aug.)
18—Omaha Jewish Federation Community Relations Committee (Aug.)
19—EEOC, Salt Lake City Area Women's Group (Aug.)
20—Spanish-Speaking Organization for Community, Integrity, Opportunity, Salt Lake City (Oct.)
21—Wasatch Front Young Professionals, Salt Lake City (Oct.)
22—Volunteers for New Politics, San Francisco (Oct.)
23—San Francisco YWCA (Oct.)
24—Asian Coalition for Equality, Seattle (Oct.)
25—Asian Americans for Action, New York (Sept.)
26—Puget Sound (Wash.) Association of Social Workers (Sept.)
27—South Bay Chinese Club, Fremont, Calif. (Sept.)
28—Classroom Teachers Association of San Francisco (Oct.)
29—Dayton (Ohio) Council on Human Rights (Sept.)
30—Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce (Oct.)
31—West Seattle Human Relations Committee (Dec.)
32—Central Seattle Community Council (Nov.)
33—VFW, 15th District, San Francisco, Calif. (Nov. 21)
34—Inglewood (Calif.) Stabilization Committee (Dec.)
35—United Negro College Fund, San Diego (Dec. 11)
36—Greater Omaha Civil Liberties Unit (Dec. 10)
37—Harbor Area Welfare Planning Council, Torrance, Calif. (Dec.)
38—ACLU, Burbank Chapter (Jan. 10, 1970)
39—Long Beach Chamber of Commerce (Dec. 15)
40—VFW, Sacramento Nisei Post 8985 (Dec. 22)
41—Council of Planning Affiliates of Seattle (Nov.)
42—Seattle Handicapped Club (Dec.)
43—Mt. Rainier, National Association of Social Workers, Inc. (Dec.)
44—YMCA, Greater Salt Lake (Dec.)
45—Burke-Gilman Association of Planning Council (Jan. 13)
46—YMCA, Park-Prezidio Branch, San Francisco (Jan.)
47—Family Counseling Service, Seattle-King County (Dec. 18)
48—King County (Wash.) Intermediate School District No. 110 (Jan. 14)
49—Travelers Aid Society, Seattle (Jan. 12)
50—American Red Cross, Seattle-King County Chapter (Jan. 16)
51—American Federation of Teachers, San Francisco Local 81 (Mar. 2)
52—King County Democratic Central Committee (Jan. 9)
53—Northshore Human Relations Council, Bothell, Wash. (Feb. 10)
54—Asian American Federation of Teachers (Mar. 3)
55—ACLU, Whittier Chapter (Mar. 3)
56—Jewish Community Center, Van Nuys, Calif. (Mar. 5)
57—Asian Americans for Action, San Diego State College (Mar. 5)
58—Western Addition YMCA, San Francisco (April 10)
59—International Institute of East Bay, Oakland, Calif. (Apr. 28)
60—Women's Alliance, Riverside Unitarian Church (May 15)
61—Verba Buena Democratic Club, San Francisco (July 15)

GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

- 1—Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (March)
2—Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (March)
3—City of Los Angeles Human Relations Commission (June)
4—San Francisco Human Rights Commission (April)
5—San Francisco Board of Supervisors (May)
6—City of Seattle Human Relations Commission (March)
7—City of San Jose Human Relations Commission (March)
8—City Council of San Jose (April)
9—Ventura County Human Rights Commission (June)
10—Denver Community Relations Commission (June)
11—City Council of Richmond, Calif. (July)
12—Alameda County Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
13—Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors (Aug.)
14—Hayward (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
15—Fremont (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
16—City of Eureka Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
17—No. Calif. Assn. of Human Relations Directors (Sept.)
18—Pasadena Human Relations Commission (Sept.)
19—City Council of Culver City, Calif. (Sept.)
20—City Council of Los Angeles (Sept.)
21—City Council of Monterey Park, Calif. (Sept.)
22—City Council of National City, Calif. (Sept.)
23—State of Minnesota, Department of Human Rights (Oct.)
24—Palos Verdes Peninsula (Calif.) Human Relations Council (Oct.)
25—Concord (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Oct.)
26—City Council of Gardena, Calif. (Oct.)
27—Sacramento County Board of Supervisors (Sept.)
28—City Council of Berkeley, Calif. (Oct.)
29—City Council of Hayward, Calif. (Oct.)
30—County Council of Kings County, Wash. (Oct.)
31—City and County Council of Honolulu (Nov.)
32—City Council of Santa Monica, Calif. (Dec. 9)
33—City Council of Sacramento, Calif. (Nov. 20)
34—City Council of Inglewood, Calif. (Dec. 13)
35—City Council of Concord, Calif. (Dec. 22)
36—City Council of Alhambra, Calif. (Dec. 18)
37—Orange County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (Jan. 26, 1970)
38—Long Beach Human Relations Commission (Dec. 11)
39—Long Beach City Council (Dec. 15)
40—Palo Alto Human Relations Commission (Dec.)
41—Cincinnati Human Relations Commission (Jan. 1970)
42—City Council of Oakland (Jan. 1970)
43—Monterey County Board of Supervisors (Jan. 6)
44—City Council of Monterey, Calif. (Jan. 20)
45—California State Legislature (Assembly, Feb. 6; Senate, Feb. 19)
46—City Council of Alameda, Calif. (Feb. 17)
47—City Council of San Fernando, Calif. (Feb. 16)
48—City Council of Burbank, Calif. (Feb. 16)
49—City Council of San Leandro, Calif. (Mar. 2)
50—City Council of Santa Barbara, Calif. (Aug. 26, 1969)
51—St. Louis Park (Minn.) Human Rights Commission (Jan.)
52—Municipal Council of East Palo Alto, Calif. (Jan.)
53—City Council of Carson, Calif. (Feb. 16)
54—City Council of San Diego (Mar. 10)
55—Riverside City Community Relations Commission (Mar. 12)
56—City Council of Fresno (Mar. 19)
57—City Council of Redondo Beach, Calif. (Mar. 14)
58—Marin County Human Rights Commission (Mar. 19)
59—City Council of Chicago (Mar. 25)
60—San Diego County Board of Supervisors (Mar. 30)
61—Marin County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (Apr. 2)
62—City Council of Torrey, Calif. (Apr. 7)
63—Tacoma (Wash.) City Human Relations Commission (April 16)
64—City Council of Compton, Calif. (April 21)
65—Hawaii State Legislature (April 24)
66—San Joaquin County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (April 23)
67—City Council of San Mateo, Calif. (Sept. 15, 1969)

- PUBLIC OFFICIALS**
1—Gov. Calvin Rampton, Utah (Dec.)
2—Gov. Ronald Reagan, Calif. (Jan. 31, 1970)
3—Arthur J. Goldberg (Mar. 16)
4—Earl Warren (Mar. 18)
5—Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, Illinois (Mar. 9)

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- CHURCHES**
1—Christ United Presbyterian Church, San Francisco (June)
2—San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concern (June)
3—Catholic Archdiocese of San Francisco Commission on Social Justice (June)
4—United Methodist Church, California-Nevada Conference (June)
5—Council of the Episcopal Diocese of California (June)
6—Los Angeles Council of Churches (July)
7—Omaha Metropolitan Assn. of Churches, Churchman's Commission on Race and Religion (July)
8—North Gardena Methodist Church Commission of Social Concern (July)
9—United Methodist Conference, So. Calif.-Ariz. Conference Board of Social Concerns (June)
10—Church of Scientology of Hawaii (Sept.)
11—Catholic Diocese of St. Paul-Minneapolis, Urban Affairs Commission (Oct.)
12—Epworth Methodist Church, Portland, Ore. (Oct.)
13—Lake Park Methodist Church, Oakland (Oct.)
14—Sturge Presbyterian Church, San Mateo (Oct.)
15—Presbytery of Sacramento (Oct.)
16—American Baptist Convention (Oct.)
17—United Presbyterian Church Synod of the Golden Gate (Oct.)
18—Episcopal Diocese of California (Oct.)
19—Lutheran Church in America, Pacific Southwest Synod (Nov.)
20—El Estero Presbyterian Church, Monterey, Calif. (Nov. 6)
21—Unitarian Universalist Assn., PSW Dist. Bd. of Trustees (Dec.)
22—Buddhist Churches of America Board of Directors (Dec.)
23—Grace Presbyterian Church, Walnut Creek, Calif. (Nov. 26)
24—The Presbytery of Omaha Neb. (Dec. 9)
25—Western Young Buddhist League, San Francisco (Dec. 27)
26—Throop Memorial Church (Unitarian), Pasadena (Nov. 20)
27—Council of Churches of Greater Seattle (October, 1969)
28—Great Portland Council of Churches (December, 1969)
29—First Presbyterian Church of Palo Alto (January, 1970)
30—Episcopal Diocese of Los Angeles (Feb. 6-7)
31—S.C. Japanese American Christian Church Federation (Feb.)
32—Presbyterian Japanese Work Conference, San Mateo (Feb. 6-8)
33—Calif. Buddhist-Christian Clergy Fellowship (Feb. 9)
34—First-Grace Methodist Church, Livingston, Calif. (Feb. 10)
35—Christian Fellowship Church, Chicago (Jan.)
36—The Protestant Episcopal Church, New York (Feb.)
37—First Unitarian Church Fellowship for Social Justice, Los Angeles (Mar. 8)
38—Blaine Memorial United Methodist Church Admin. Board, Seattle (Nov. 1969)
39—United Church of Christ, So. Calif. Conference (May 17)
40—General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church (May 27)

- PUBLIC MEDIA**
1—Editorial, Chicago Daily News (April)
2—Editorial, San Francisco Chronicle (May)
3—Editorial, Los Angeles Times (May)
4—Editorial, Fresno-Moderate-Sacramento Bee (May)
5—Editorial, Palo Alto Times (May)
6—Editorial, San Francisco East-West (May)
7—Editorial, The Nation (June)
8—Editorial, California Farmer-Consumer Bulletin (June)
9—Editorial, KGO-TV, San Francisco (May)
10—Editorial, (Guy Wright), San Francisco Examiner (April)
11—Columnist (Edwin McDowell), The Arizona Republic (May)
12—Editorial, Honolulu Advertiser (August)
13—Editorial, Monterey Park Progress (Aug.)
14—Editorial, The Denver Post (Sept.)
15—Editorial, KPDX-TV, San Francisco (Sept.)
16—Editorial, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Sept.)
17—Editorial, (Herb Robinson), Seattle Times (Oct.)
18—Editorial, Seattle Times (Oct.)
19—Editorial: Washington Post (Oct.)
20—Editorial: Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Oct.)
21—Editorial: Los Angeles Times (Dec. 5)
22—News Comment: Monterey Peninsula Herald (Oct. 33)
23—Editorial: Minneapolis Tribune (Dec. 5)
24—Editorial: Los Angeles Times (Dec. 12)
25—Editorial: Chicago Today (Dec. 5)
26—Editorial: Baltimore Sun (Dec. 5)
27—Editorial: Washington Post (Dec. 6)
28—Editorial: Chicago Sun-Times (Dec. 8)
29—Editorial: Chicago Daily News (Dec. 9)
30—Columnist (Evans-Nowak), Publishers-Hall Syndicate (Dec. 7)
31—Columnist (Jack Mahley), Chicago Today (Dec. 10)
32—Editorial: Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Dec. 12)
33—Editorial: The Arizona Republic (Dec. 15)
34—Editorial: Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Dec. 15)
35—Editorial: Honolulu Advertiser (Dec. 27)
36—Editorial: Dayton Journal Herald (Dec. 5)
37—Editorial: San Jose Mercury (Dec. 5)
38—Editorial: (Walt Woodward), Seattle Times (Dec. 7)
39—Editorial: Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise (Dec. 7)
40—Columnist (Augustus Hawkins), Los Angeles Sentinel (Dec. 18)
41—Editorial: Wisconsin State Journal, Madison (Dec. 31)
42—Editorial: Seattle Times (Jan. 4, 1970)
43—Columnist (Dick Tracy), San Gabriel Valley Tribune (Jan. 18)
44—Editorial: New York Times (Nov.)
45—Editorial: Minneapolis Tribune (Dec.)
46—Commentary: I. F. Stone's Weekly (Jan. 12)
47—Editorial: Cleveland Plain Dealer (Feb. 15)
48—Columnist (Win Currier), Washington Evening Star (Mar. 11)
49—Columnist (Carl P. Rowley), San Francisco Chronicle (Mar. 17)
50—Columnist (Rove Eriker), San Francisco Chronicle (Mar. 17)
51—Editorial: Watonsville Register-Pajaronian Mar. 17)
52—Editorial: Denver Post (Mar. 22)
53—Editorial: St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Mar. 26)
54—Editorial: The Sentinel, Chicago (Mar. 12)
55—Article (Charles Z. Smith), Mission Magazine (Feb. 1970)
56—Commentary: WHA-TV, Madison, Wisc. (Mar. 17)
57—Editorial: Palo Alto Times (Mar. 30)
58—Editorial: KTVU, Oakland (May 11)

NOTICE—This listing of supporting organizations and editorials may be only a partial list. If you know of other organizations and editorials, and as more support is developed, please notify and send copies of the resolution or commentary to: Ray Okamura, 1150 Park Hills Rd., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.

House Internal Security Committee awaits testimony of Justice Dept.

(Describing the current status in Congress of the bill to repeal Title II, Mike Masaoka's column in the Aug. 14 PC is being reprinted in abridged form—Ed.)

By MIKE MASAOKA
WASHINGTON — The congressional campaign to congressional repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the so-called emergency detention camp authorization continues to remain stalled. Chairman Richard Ichord of the House Internal Security Committee continues to insist that a ranking official of the Department of Justice, preferably Attorney General John Mitchell or Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, personally testify concerning the Administration's attitude toward this legislation.

In this connection, it is to be recalled that early last December (1969) the Deputy Attorney General addressed a letter to the Chairman urging the repeal of Title II.

The letter declared that, "In the judgment of this department (which under the law is charged with the responsibility for implementing and enforcing Title II), the repeal of this legislation will allay the fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens (that they might be detained arbitrarily in emergency detention camps). This benefit outweighs any potential advantage which the act may provide in a time of any internal security emergency."

In spite of this unequivocal endorsement of repeal, the Chairman insists upon a personal appearance by a ranking Justice Department official who is authorized to speak for the Administration on policy matters and questions involving internal security.

And, both the Attorney General and his Deputy are unable to personally testify because of "administrative reasons."

Yeagley Available
To try to break this stalemate, Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, who is spearheading the repeal campaign in the National House of Representatives, has arranged that the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division available to the Committee.

The official is J. Walter Yeagley, who has been in charge of the Internal Security Division since the Eisenhower Administration.

Congressman Matsunaga had to persuade Speaker of the House John McCormack of Massachusetts to intervene be-

worked out.

It is now hoped that after the House returns from its three week (Aug. 14 to Sept. 8) Labor Day recess, Chairman Ichord will be able to schedule Assistant Attorney General Yeagley as a witness before his Committee.

And, after the Justice Department has been heard, it is hoped that the Internal Security Committee will begin executive sessions and report a repeal bill before fall.

Role for JACLers
The membership of the House Internal Security Committee places an extraordinary burden of lobbying responsibility on the JACL chapters in the Midwest Council.

Democrat Ichord, the Chairman, is from Houston, Missouri. Other Democrat members are:

Claude Pepper of Miami, Florida; Edwin Edwards of Crowley, Louisiana; Richardson Preyer of Greensboro, North Carolina; and Louis Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio.

Republican members are: John Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio; Richard Roudebush of Noblesville, Indiana; Albert Watson of Columbia, South Carolina; and William Scherle of Henderson, Iowa.

Although there are no JACL chapters in Indiana and Iowa, we understand that there are JACL members of the Chicago Chapter and of the Omaha Chapter, respectively, who reside in those neighboring states.

In any event, while these Congressmen are back home in their own constituencies during the current Labor Day recess, it might be worthwhile to organize delegations not only of Japanese Americans but also of other concerned Americans, such as churchmen, educators, businessmen, and political leaders to meet with their Congressmen and to urge them to vote for Title II repeal legislation.

Time Factor Presses
Time is now becoming a factor in the congressional campaign.

When the Congress reconvenes on Sept. 8, it will probably remain in session until about mid-October, when it may either adjourn sine die until the 92nd Congress convenes early in January or recess until after the Nov. 3 general election when it may return for a session that could

Continued on Page 6

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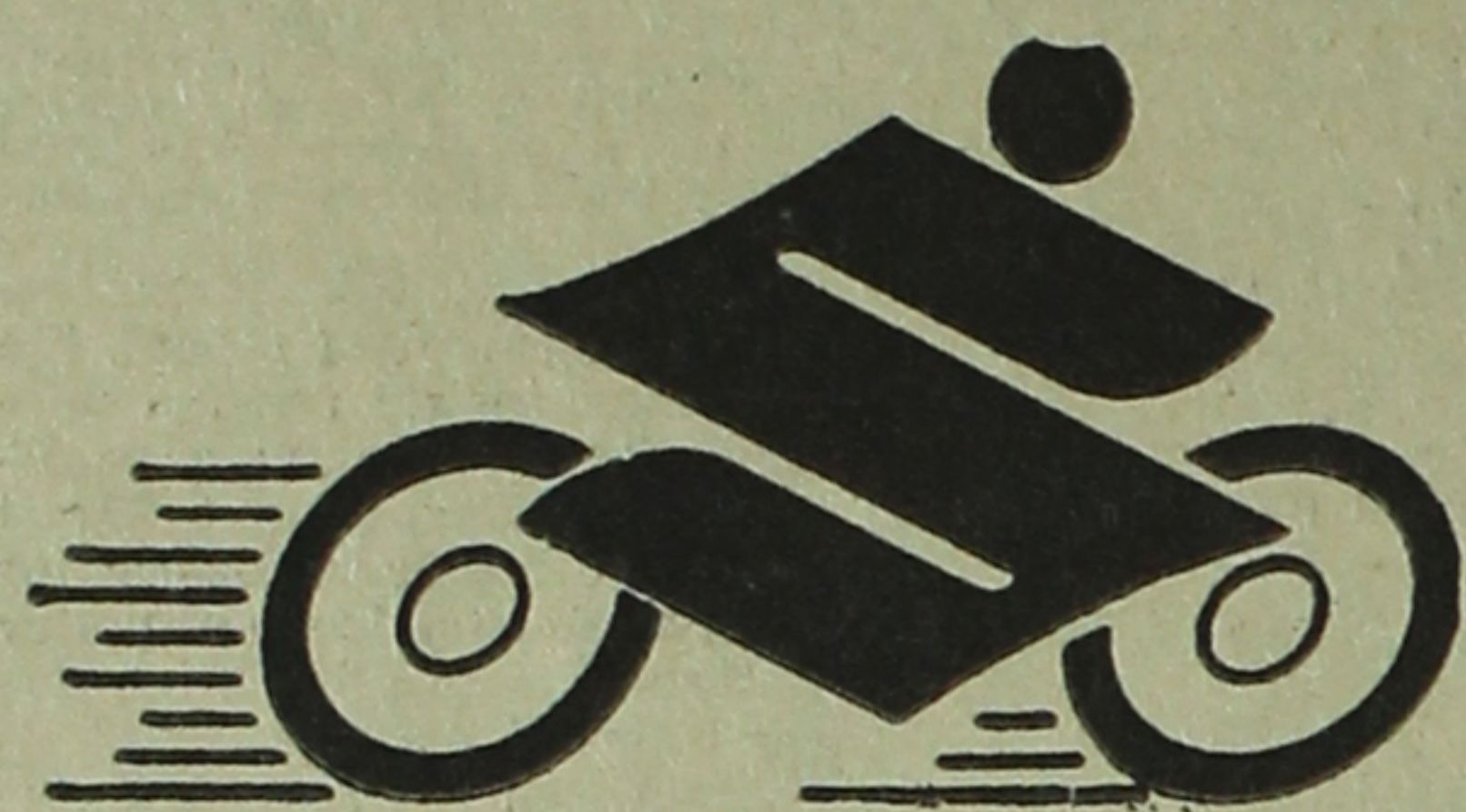
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PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

West Los Angeles JAACL will hold its steak barbecue dinner Aug. 30 from 1 p.m. by the Casting Pool area of the Cheviot Hills Playground. There is ample parking and a flat area for children's games and races.

Co-chairmen and chefs for the affair Aki Ohno and George Kaneal promise steaks cooked to each individual's taste. Dinner will be served from 3 p.m. for only \$1.25 per person.

Following the picnic senior citizens will depart at 5:30 p.m. from Felicia Mahood Recreation Center on an excursion trip to Laguna Beach Art Festival. The city is furnishing a 38-seat bus. Tickets are \$6.75 round-trip.

Fashion Show-Luncheon

Music for the San Francisco JAACL Women's Auxiliary benefit fashion show luncheon at Del Webb's Towne House Saturday, Sept. 19, will be provided by the popular Bob Wellman combo.

CALENDAR

Aug. 30 (Sunday)
Prog. Westside—Beach party, Huntington State Beach, 10 a.m.
West Los Angeles—Steak bake, Cheviot Hills Park.
Sacramento—Japan-American Day at State Fair.

Sept. 5 (Saturday)
Contra Costa—Family barbecue party, Alvarado Park.

Sept. 3 (Thursday)
Orange County—AY's installation, Airport Inn, Newport Beach, 7 p.m.; William Marumoto, speaker.

Sept. 9 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg.

Sept. 10 (Thursday)
CCDC—Mtg. Smokey's Riverland Restaurant, 7 p.m. (Dnr optional).

Sept. 11 (Friday)
Philadelphia—Bd Mtg, Dave Yoshioka res.

Sept. 12 (Saturday)
Fresno—Steak barbecue, Palm Point, Roeding Park.

Sept. 14 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg.

Sept. 15 (Tuesday)
Capitol Life Ins. Bldg., 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 18 (Friday)
Alameda—Bd Mtg. Buena Vista Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 19 (Saturday)
Selanoco—Gen Mtg.

Sept. 19 (Saturday)
Los Angeles—Dance, Jefferson Bowl, 10 p.m.; Music by Flagstone & Sty, featuring Burnett Sorita.

San Francisco—Women's Auxy fashion show-luncheon, Del Webb's Towne House.

Sept. 20 (Sunday)
Detroit—Gen Mtg.

Los Angeles—Cincip, Elysian Park Area 6, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.



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FROM
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San Jose Nisei groups

SAN JOSE—A council of Asian American organizations here, known as "Kasa" (Japanese for "umbrella"), held its first Nisei-Sansei forum on "Japanese American Identity" Aug. 21 at the Leininger Hall. Taking part in the forum were members from: San Jose JAACL, Santa Clara County JAACL, San Jose State Progressive Asian American Coalition, Young Buddhist Assn. and Wesley Methodist Youth Fellowship.

CYS Activities

SAN JOSE—The Community Youth Service fall program will be underway at the Buddhist Church Annex with registration for youth dance classes Sept. 4, 7 p.m., at the JAACL Bldg., 565 N. 5th. Parents are expected to organize groups and time schedules at this meeting.

Registration for girls' basketball at the Buddhist Church Annex Sept. 11 is also scheduled for: 4-6th grades—6 p.m.; 7-8th grades—7 p.m.; and 9th grade up—8 p.m. Details for boys' basketball will be announced.

This will mark the fifth Auxiliary show appearance for the Wellman band which plays nightly at the Edgewater Hyatt House in Oakland.

Tickets for the Auxiliary event featuring distinguished fall fashions from Livingston's are \$10, and can be obtained from:

Grace Kozen (221-9207), Louise Koike (326-8208), Junior JAACLers (\$8)—Susan Yoshimura, (221-4983)

Fresno JAACL's annual barbecue will be held Sept. 12 at Palm Point at Roeding Park with George Nii and Jack Harada as co-chairmen. It is being billed as the "bargain of the year" for the entire family—a steak dinner with all the trimmings.

Contra Costa JAACL's annual family barbecue event Sept. 5, at Alvarado Park, Richmond, will be featuring chicken, chow mein, and trimmings for \$1.50 adults, and children over 12, 75 cents for children between 6 and 12 years of age—6 p.m.; 7-8th grades—7 p.m.; and 9th grade up—8 p.m. Details for boys' basketball will be announced.

Greetings to the Entire
Japanese American Community

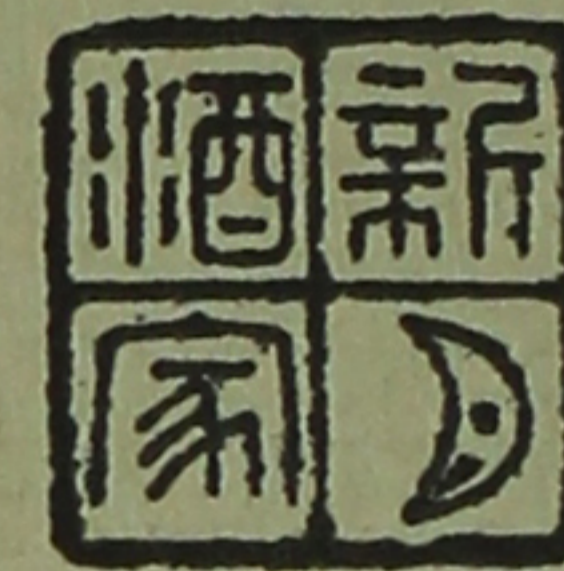
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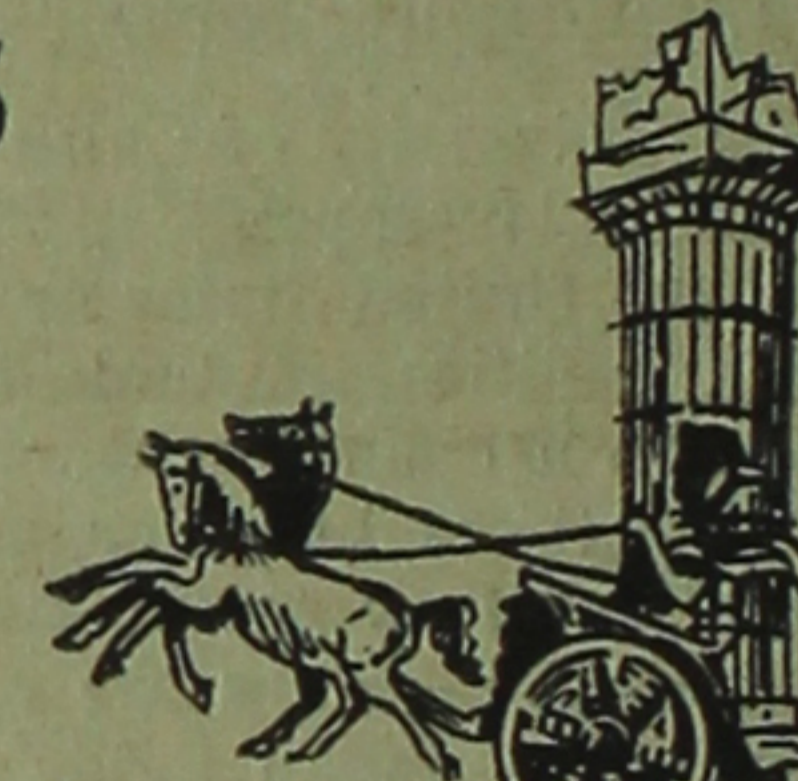
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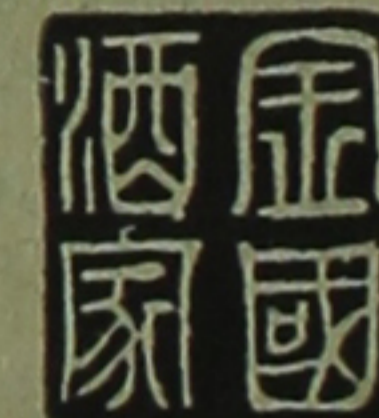
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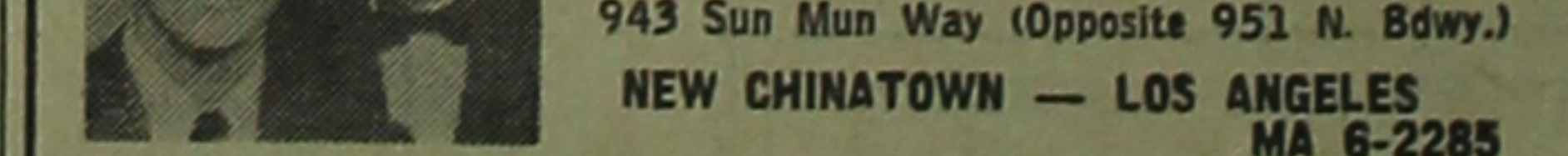
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Aloha from Hawaii Newly Translated Kawabata Novel

by Richard Gima

THE SOUND OF THE MOUNTAIN, by Yasunari Kawabata, translated by Edward G. Seidensticker, Alfred A. Knopf, 276 pages, \$8.95.

Through speech and action, he may be disappointed in the overly introspective Shingo. Obsessed by philosophical reflections, by his dreams, by thoughts about his feelings and memories, he lets things happen to him rather than acting to improve his circumstances.

The charm of the book lies in the sensuous style of the author, the delineation of the characters in the story, in the revelation of the extraordinary rapport of the Japanese to nature, their sensitivity to the seasons perhaps best symbolized in their attention to flowers.

This is the first of Kawabata's novels to be translated since he won the Nobel Prize in 1968. As the dust jacket says, "It is one of his most important works—both longer and more complex than the novels that first won him fame in the West."

The translator, Edward G. Seidensticker, professor of Japanese at the University of Michigan, introduced Kawabata to the West through a translation of "The Izu Dancer," published in the Atlantic in 1954.

In this novel, Kawabata tells the story of a middle-class Japanese family in Kamakura during the latter part of the American occupation. Shingo, the protagonist, from whose viewpoint the story is told, is in his sixties. Married to a homely woman, older than he, he is haunted by memories of her beautiful sister whom he had loved as a boy.

His secretary reveals his son, Shuichi, husband of Kikuko, is involved with another woman. She urges Shingo to force termination of the affair. Grieved by the strained marital relations of Shuichi and Kikuko, Shingo is further distressed when Shuichi returns from an assignment dead drunk and calls to Kikuko for help.

Under these trials, the evidences that the friends of his generation are dying, the recognition of his own approaching feebleness, Shingo bears up with dignity. Despite hints that his feelings toward Kikuko are suspected, he strives to subdue and conceal his love for her.

Readers who have been reared in the Hemingway tradition, fostered by the movies, wherein characters reveal

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TOYO Miyatake STUDIO 318 East First Street Los Angeles, Calif. MA 6-5681 Over 60,000 Reads the PC Each Week

Backs Up Minister Circuit Judge Yasutaka Fukushima has refused to issue an order removing the Rev. Isako Poti from his pulpit. Poti is pastor of the 500-member Samoan Congregational Christian Church of Honolulu.

Political Scene Big Island circuit judge Nelson K. Doi is said to be considering resigning in order to run as a democrat either for the lt. governorship for the state senate, where he served for 14 years before being appointed to the bench.

Appointments Gov. John A. Burns has named seven men and women to State Manpower Advisory Council. They are Masashi Arinaga, Daniel Akaka, Sister Agnes Jerome Murphy, Wilfred S. Nakamura, Teruo Yoshida, John Berk and George A. Warner.

Women's Liberation The Hawaii Women's Liberation movement will boycott everything from clashes to potato chips during a consumer strike scheduled for Aug. 26, said Diana Kahapea, its information specialist.

Studies Central needs an office LOS ANGELES—Task forces to insure launching of Asian American Studies Central by Sept. 1 have been developed by Southern college instructors and students.

Cambodian Comment President Nixon's action in sending U.S. troops into Cambodia "was good for the Americans, but it was not good for us," the son of a former prime minister of Cambodia said in Honolulu recently.

Names in the News City Councilman Clesson Y. Chikasue was to become the pres. of the National Assn. of Counties at the organization's annual meeting in Atlanta on July 28.

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PASADENA City College Implementation of Educational Opportunities Program into junior colleges was announced with application deadlines for Pasadena City College students for the coming semester set as Aug. 28, according to counselor Mickey Norzawa (785-6961, ext. 339) of the PCC student resource center.

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Greived by the strained marital relations of Shuichi and Kikuko, Shingo is further distressed when Shuichi returns from an assignment dead drunk and calls to Kikuko for help. But Shingo is denied the pride of believing his concern for Kikuko is purely paternal.

Like most Kawabata protagonists, Shingo is obsessed by dreams. Through Freudian symbols, a dream reveals to him his love for Kikuko.

His homely and unloved daughter, Fusaako, further complicates his life by leaving her husband and returning to the parental home with two children.

Under these trials, the evidences that the friends of his generation are dying, the recognition of his own approaching feebleness, Shingo bears up with dignity. Despite hints that his feelings toward Kikuko are suspected, he strives to subdue and conceal his love for her.

Readers who have been reared in the Hemingway tradition, fostered by the movies, wherein characters reveal

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Ye Editor's Desk

EVERYONE SHOULD VOTE

If the momentum for Universal Voter Enrollment Act of 1970 to have every eligible American vote for President and Vice President is strong enough, it may spill into organizations like the JACL in the election of its national officers.

At the present time, JACL chapters determine who the national officers are — one vote per chapter. And we would like to see chapters at least express openly their choices at the convention.

JACL did conduct in 1948 and 1950 a nation-wide election of its national officers by the entire membership through the mail before it reverted to the current system of voting by delegates at the convention. The records show that in 1948, some 6,400 ballots were distributed and 30% were returned. (The proponents for Universal Voter Enrollment note that only 60% of the voting-age population went to the polls in 1968 and they want to raise that to as much as 90% as enjoyed in other western democracies.)

Fresno JACL newsletter editor Fred Hirasuna has proposed all national officers be elected by direct ballot of all members, coordinated by district councils with the final tally made and announced at the Convention.

Apparently, there was little discussion at the 1946 convention when the constitution was revised to allow direct election of all national officers. But at the 1948 convention, even though the National Secretary Mas Satow in his report said the popular method of voting has "genuine merit" in spite of many problems, it was recommended by the nominations committee that election be by chapters.

On a roll call vote (37-7), the chapter voting method was rejected. The principles enunciated at the 1946 convention were sustained. Direct election was regarded as more democratic and implanted in each member a feeling of directly participating in the affairs of the national organization.

Yet, there were obvious drawbacks in mail elections; not knowing the candidates for office, low response factor, great administrative burdens; and advantages to the chapter method: observing candidates firsthand in action at conventions and thereby better evaluate qualifications, better utilization of leadership material within the organization (this was a time when many capable prospects chose not to run), inducing greater spirit into the convention by campaigning.

At the 1950 convention, the chapter method of electing national officers was reinstated that prevails to this day. Only the titles to the offices have changed.

While National Headquarters distributed the ballots on double postcards to all members 20 years ago, it may not be that cumbersome this time since the Pacific Citizen reaches each JACL household. We propose a double-envelope system.

The PC would print the official ballot in at least two issues to cover at least the couple memberships. The ballot would be marked and sealed inside a plain, unmarked envelope, which would be then enclosed in another envelope addressed to the chapter election committee. In case of couple memberships, two separate, unmarked envelopes (each containing one ballot) would be enclosed. The outside envelope would include the member's name and address in the upper left-hand corner.

The chapter election committee should check the envelopes as they are received against the chapter membership records. They could even slit the envelopes open, but place the sealed envelopes containing the ballot in another box. The actual tally should be done later — at an open meeting preferably. If a chapter has enough votes to tally and can hold a potluck election night party, more power to them.

The double-envelope proposal should not bar chapters or districts from providing the ballot to members at a meeting for we see the double-envelope system as a sort of an absentee ballot.

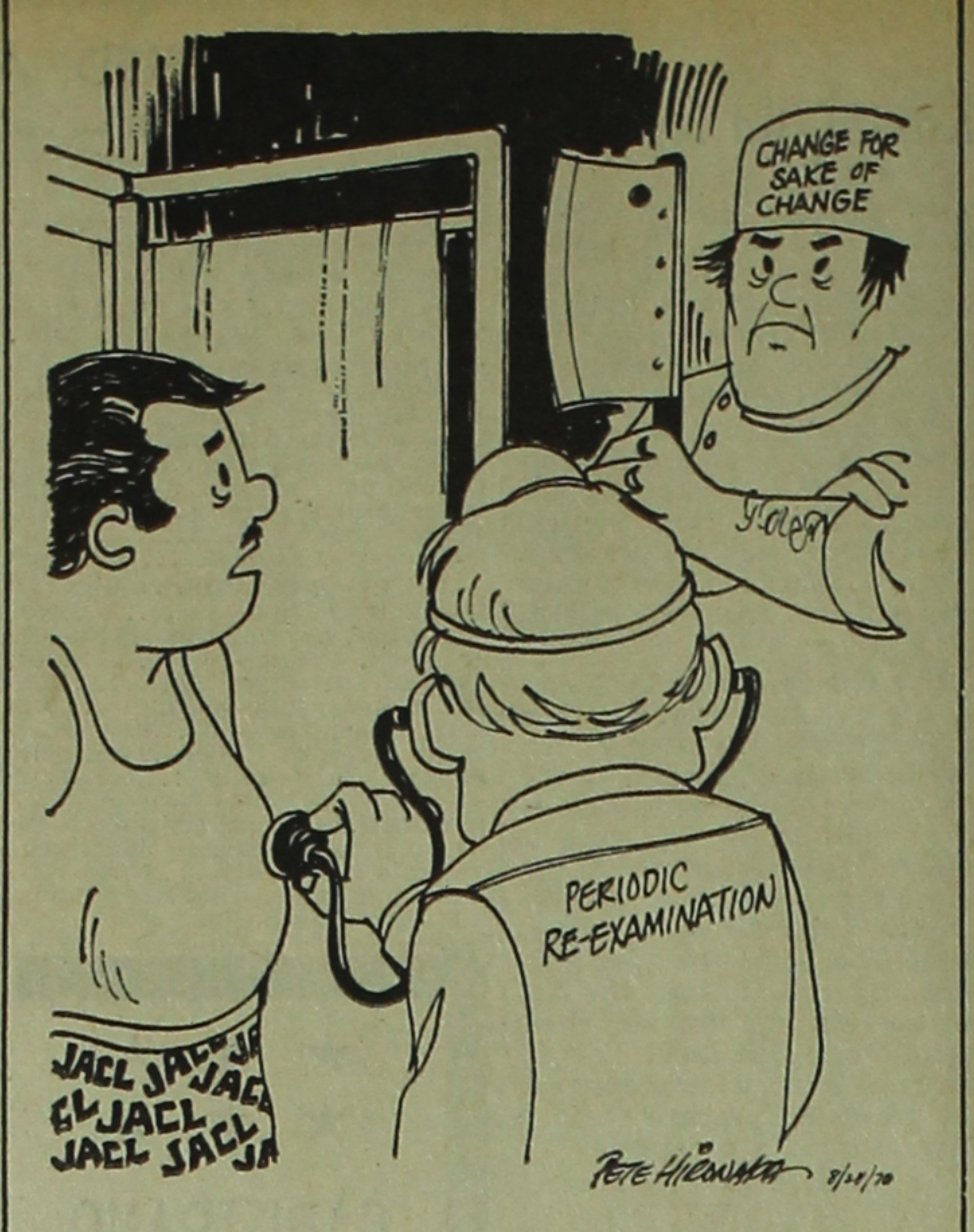
If an election night party is staged, chapter-produced ballots can be used with the local election committee checking off the membership records as a voter's register. And there should be a final date for casting ballots so that National Headquarters can publish official results.

Rather than announcing the tally at the convention (it's quite a job to count votes during a convention and there's the probability of not coming up with a majority — in which case a runoff is necessary), we would further propose each chapter tally be publicly announced as soon as possible. If a run-off is necessary, the same voting procedure would be followed with chapters making the tally before the convention meets.

The ballot might also carry questions of JACL policy for the general membership to consider — which the National Board might wish to present ahead of a convention.

A system whereby all JACL members can decide who their national officers are will undoubtedly incur a number of administrative problems but these can be ironed out. Even if the response turns out to be embarrassingly low in the beginning, at least it can be said that proxy votes had no factor in the election of officials.

Proxy votes might be suitable in running a business corporation, but we believe all members have a personal stake in the running of their own organization.



'Some minor ailments, maybe... but no major surgery, please!'

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Letters to the Editor are subject to condensation. Each must be signed and addressed, though withheld from print upon request.

Power to the People
I think is the majority opinion in Japan itself. We are not facing the reality that the fact of common ancestry does not destroy our individuality to the extent that we think alike on all matters. This applies to both foreign affairs and domestic policies. We do not seem to realize that we are not sufficiently affluent, as an organization, as individual members, to take on our shoulders, the burdens of all of our minorities, and the problems of the entire world.

So let's return some of this POWER TO THE PEOPLE. We propose that all national officers be elected by direct ballot of all the members. This would be in line with the current thinking in the matter of the election of the President of the United States. This can be done in the District Councils prior to the Convention and the final tally made and announced at the Convention.

Referendum Procedure
We also propose that national decisions be subject to a referendum when a reasonable percentage (10%, 15% or some other approved percentage) formally petition for such. This referendum would be conducted by each District Council in its own district, and the final tally made at National Headquarters.

This is seriously proposed because the divergent thinking and philosophies among the membership at not always represented at a national convention. Then, too, this would modify to some extent the present policy of one chapter one vote when we have chapters that may have only fifty members and other chapters with as many as 1,500 members.

FRED Y. HIRASUNA
P.O. Box 1365
Fresno 93716

'Revolt in the Desert'
I'm probably 20 years too late, but I've just read something which woke a spark of interest in me.

You read something called "The Proper Study of Mankind" by Stuart Chase, published in 1948 by Harper's. I was glancing through it — it's a study in sociology — and chapter 9, entitled "Revolt in the Desert," tells all about the frustrations and anger that led to the revolt of the Japanese at Poston during the early days of evacuation. I guess the study was done by an Alexander Leighton, and I was surprised at the compassion and understanding that went into this insight into human nature.

KAY KUSHINO
Twin Cities JACL

QUESTION BOX

Questions of general interest asked of the Pacific Citizen will be replied as best as possible under the circumstances. We have found many asking similar questions, hence this new feature. — Ed.

Asian Americans

We are planning to have a "motivational" bulletin board for school children of the Inglewood Unified School District. We have photographs (8x10s) of noted Americans from the Negro and Mexican communities. We only have one from the Asian community, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles county chief medical examiner and coroner. Can you suggest some other persons from the Asian community? — Bill Snooks, Inglewood.

Men and women of Asian American ancestry in public life include Justice John Aiso of Los Angeles, Justice Stephen Tamura of Santa Ana, U.S. Sen. Hiram Fong, U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye, U.S. Rep. Spark Matsunaga, U.S. Rep. Patsy Takemoto Mink; Calif. Sen. Alfred Song; architect Minoru Yamasaki of Troy, Mich.; and Dr. Paul Terasaki, UCLA Medical Center.

Detention Act: a Threat to Dissent

Excerpts of Rep. Spark Matsunaga's testimony (below) before the House Internal Security Committee on the bill to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 were published April 15 in the Honolulu Advertiser, together with several illustrations from Bill Hosokawa's book, "Nisei: The Quiet Americans."

In the Advertiser editor's note, reference is made to the 9,000 Navaioes who because they were regarded as dangerous by a U.S. general in 1863 were marched on foot to a New Mexico fort and interned there for five years. In 1942, in an atmosphere of intolerance and wartime hysteria, 110,000 Japanese, aliens and citizens, were herded into 10 concentration camps and kept behind barbed wire for 2 1/2 years.

Federal law still exists which permits "this trampling of civil rights." To correct this, Rep. Matsunaga and Rep. Chet Holifield, dean of the California congressional delegation, are co-authors with 131 others of the Title II repeal bill.

There is no denying that the turbulence of our times has engendered an exaggerated demand for the nature and future of American democracy. The erosion of faith among our youth in minority groups in American institutions and the so-called "establishment" is evident in the increasing demand for change — by demonstrations, frequently unlawful and violent. To stem the rising tide of extremism and lawlessness, we need to eliminate irritants in our existing system, wherever recognized and whenever possible.

OTHERWISE KNOWN as the Emergency Detention Act, Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 has been a source of considerable irritation to me since I learned about it several years ago. It violates the constitutional guarantees and judicial traditions that are basic to our American way of life.

Although it has not been invoked since its enactment, it looms as a threat to those who engage in legitimate inquiries into some of the values and principles of our society. This statute disturbs me for the further reason that its genesis can be traced to the tragic experience of American Japanese ancestry in World War II, an experience which most Americans now agree was unnecessary and unwarranted.

To Japanese Americans who were incarcerated in America's concentration camps during World War II, this travesty of justice is one which they fervently hope will never be visited upon any other American, individually or as a member of any classified group.

SINCE THE AUTHORITY conferred by Title II has never been used, it has thus far escaped the test of judicial scrutiny. However, even a cursory reading is enough to leave one with little reassurance that it can pass judicial muster.

Under Title II "in the event of (1) invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions, (2) Declaration of war by Congress, or (3) insurrection without the aid of foreign aid or foreign enemy" the President of the United States is authorized to declare the existence of an "Internal Security Divergency" upon the finding that such a declaration "is essential to the preservation of the independence of the Constitution, and people of the United States."

Following such a declaration, the President, acting through the attorney general, is "authorized to apprehend and by order detain any person whom he has reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage."

ANY PERSON DETAINED by the attorney general will be taken before a preliminary hearing officer of the United States or its possessions, or as soon thereafter as provisions for it may be made. Upon a finding of "probable cause" against such person, the preliminary hearing officer may order the imprisonment of the subject until further hearing.

Detention of a person is thus authorized not on the basis of any overt act, but on the basis of mere suspicion that he may commit a crime.

The elementary safeguards guaranteed by our Federal and state constitutions and our judicial practices — each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is one of the most dangerous of criminals and the most dangerous of traitors, are denied to the most innocent of our suspected citizens under Title II.

President Truman in his prophetic veto message, said of Title II "it would be dangerous to our legal system to detain a man not charged with a crime would require serious constitutional questions unless the writ of habeas corpus were suspended."

EDITORIAL: Fresno Bee (Aug. 12)

Raw Abuse of Congressional Power

The power of congressional chairmen, many of them elderly and highly opinionated, exert over legislation considered by their committees is well illustrated by the handling of a bill which would repeal a president's right to set up detention camps in the United States.

The reform, which has the backing of the Nixon administration acting through the Department of Justice, was passed by unanimous vote of the Senate and has the sponsorship of 146 members of the House of Representatives as well as the backing of a majority of the House Internal Security Committee.

Yet it remains in committee because of the committee chairman, Richard Ichord (D-Mo.).

Permission to establish detention camps was written into what is commonly known as the McCarran Act during the days of hysteria when the late U.S. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin triggered the great Red scare.

It provides that a president could set up detention camps in the case of invasion of the nation, a declaration of war or a rebellion backed with the aid of a foreign power.

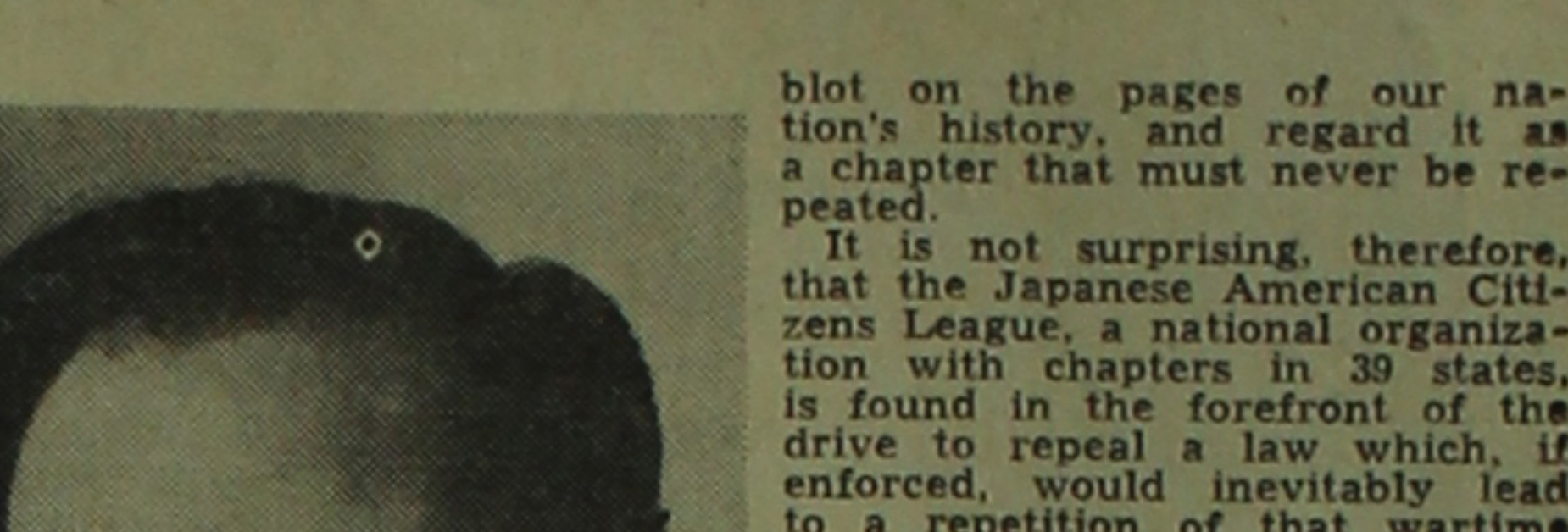
Those who would be herded into the camps without trial would be known as "security risks" and persons who there is reasonable ground to believe will engage in espionage or sabotage.

It is not surprising the principal sponsors of the repeal measure are U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye and Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, both Democrats representing Hawaii.

Vivid in their memory is the relocating of those of Japanese ancestry after the outbreak of World War II. Acting in what was deemed an emergency, thousands of Japanese loyal to the United States were packed off to camps. Among them were the parents of boys who were to serve the United States gallantly in both the European and Pacific theaters.

The denial of their rights eventually caused the nation to repent.

Now Ichord sits on a bill which would prevent such a situation from occurring again. He will not commit himself as to his position although his colleagues say that during 10 days of committee hearings he opposed outright



Rep. Spark Matsunaga

blot on the pages of our nation's history, and regard it as a chapter that must never be repeated.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese American Citizens League, a national organization with chapters in 30 states, is founding a "detention camps drive to repeal law which, if enforced, would inevitably lead to a repetition of that wartime blunder."

PURSUANT TO THE enactment of the Internal Security Act of 1950, six detention camps were prepared and maintained by the Department of Justice from 1952 to 1958 — two in Arizona, and one each in Pennsylvania, Florida, Oklahoma, and California.

Since then, Congress has refused to appropriate funds for their continued maintenance, and these camps have either been abandoned or converted to other uses. With these concentration camps no longer maintained as such, and with the bygone hysteria of the early fifties gone, Title II was more or less forgotten.

In addition to permitting summary detention of persons without suspending the "great writ," Title II offends a whole host of constitutional guarantees.

It makes at least temporary detention possible for otherwise innocent persons, including the "great writ," Title II offends a whole host of constitutional guarantees.

It effectively overrides due process guarantees by permitting a person to be detained without being apprised of the grounds on which his detention was instituted, or of the "full particulars of the evidence" including the identity of informants.

If in the opinion of the attorney general "it would be dangerous to national safety and security" to disclose such information, the attorney general may again withhold information "the revelation of which would be dangerous to the safety and security of the United States."

A FURTHER LIMITATION on judicial review is implicit in the provision which effectively makes the board's findings conclusive, presumably when the attorney general affirms the existence of sufficient but necessary confidential evidence. Thus, the suspect is not only denied his right to a trial by jury, he is also assumed to be guilty, contrary to his traditional right to a presumption of innocence.

Proponents of Title II at the time of its enactment nearly two decades ago, justified it on the basis of the Supreme Court's upholding of the evacuation and incarceration of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast at the outbreak of World War II (in Hirabayashi vs. United States, 320 U.S. 81 (1943), and Korematsu vs. United States, 324 U.S. 214 (1945)).

Two-thirds of those evacuated in 1942 were native-born American citizens, and the other one-third were aliens who were denied American citizenship by the laws of their adopted country.

AT A TIME WHEN the courts in the western states were functioning normally and without restriction, no criminal or civil charges of any kind were brought against any individual evacuee, or against the evacuee as a group. No trial or hearing was ever held.

Because a few Federal officials, in the military command, who did not consider the danger to be sufficiently great to invoke martial law, assumed that among the evacuees there were some who might be disloyal and who might engage in espionage or sabotage, the internment was imposed in the only mass concentration camps ever maintained in American history.

Tronically, those responsible for that mass internment suspected only persons of Japanese ancestry. Others whose racial strains were traced by the National Archives to the United States, whom the United States was also at war were not deemed to be subversive such as to require group incarceration.

Moreover, only those of Japanese ancestry residing in a certain area of the country were considered for such questionable loyalty as to necessitate their detention en masse.

EUGENE ROSTOW, then dean of the Yale Law School, described the West Coast evacuation as "our worst wartime mistake" while President Truman's Civil Rights Commission declared that it was "160 Member organizations of the National Japanese American Citizens League view the 1942 action as a

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25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Sept. 1, 1945

Nisei will play major role in Japan occupation, to form language bridge for Armed Forces, says Gen. Bissell, Army G-2 official, as veil of wartime secrecy of MISLs at Ft. Snelling lifted. . . . Nisei evacee mechanic stays on job in San Francisco despite anti-Mutual Employment Bureau (M/EB) San Francisco. . . . Report field commissions for 200 Nisei intelligence men in Philippines.

California Legion reinstates two Japanese American posts. . . . Pocatello American Legion post welcomes first Nisei 442nd veteran member. . . . New WPA policy permits Nisei employment centers. . . . Nisei soldiers in Philippines "disgusted" with Hearst press challenge attitude of L.A. Examiner toward returning evacuees.

Calif. State Board of Equalization policy hits right of evacuees to reestablish business. . . . Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D-N.Y.), holding hearings at Los Angeles on immigration, says Nisei sons are super-restricted. . . . Expatriates at Tule Lake may seek return of citizenship. . . . UP correspondent Leslie Nakashima (caught in Japan during war) files first new story with Tokyo dateline Aug. 27 since Pearl Harbor: tells of havoc wrought by atom bomb on Hiroshima. . . . Sgt. Ben Kuroki returns from Pacific war. . . . Chicago Sun urges amending Asiatic Exclusion Law. . . . Nisei Washington says Nisei loyalty and war record will aid Hawaii bid for statehood. . . . San Diego judge orders Oyama farm escheated to state as Supreme Court appeal planned.

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