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U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO
National President

Salt Lake City

In hindsight we sometimes have a better perspective of things as they have happened than we do in foresight as we anticipate what is going to happen.

We often ask ourselves why we or others have not progressed as rapidly as we feel we should have. One reason which is not always ob-

Forfeiting the Future

vious and many times subtly hidden from our knowledge is the insidious practice of systematically excluding certain types of people from fair and equal consideration.

This is not a novel practice, but an economically practical way to perpetuate a business, a people or an institution. Because we live in a materialistic society, our choice of employment is many times dictated by the financial rewards of whatever work we decide to undertake. Regardless of the type of work we eventually decide upon, there must be incentives to motivate us. For equal work, we generally feel that equal pay should be given. Often other elements must be considered such as productivity, creativity, excellence in performance, progress, and so forth.

Frequently the best people are not chosen for a particular type of job. More critical is the fact that all of the available people are not considered or may be considered but covertly eliminated. This is the nub.

* * *

Regardless of how qualified, well prepared and anxious we are to do a job, if we are not given the opportunity, have we wasted the time we spent educating or training ourselves? More crucial, even if the door is open, if it is not opened wide enough or all the way, we may have difficulty in aspiring or even eventually succeeding to the fullest possible potential of our ability. Furthermore, if unnecessary obstacles are created and unconscionable screening methods used, we may never reach the position we deserve.

Examples of what I am talking about can readily be seen in cartels, monopolies, and pricing agreements to prevent newcomers from penetrating particular types of businesses. Exclusion from private clubs and organizations where business is discussed and many times concluded. Exclusion from fraternities and sororities where valuable contacts are made for future employment. Unwillingness of firms, corporations and businesses to hire regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

Opportunity for employment and opportunity to learn starts early in life. A variety of good jobs are available all during our school career from grade school, junior high school, high school, vocational school, junior college, college through to the university, and graduate studies. There is work available part-time, after school, night time, day time, summer vacation time, and winter vacation time; at school and downtown; with city, county, state and federal government and so on. Many of these, if we have the right contacts, we have an edge. If we are perceptive and honest, we cannot deny this.

When we get out of school, we must choose where, when and how. Public or private employment have their advantages and disadvantages. Generally we are rated by some objective or subjective standard on our job performance.

If we go into business for ourselves, competition pretty well takes care of the successful and unsuccessful. The capitalistic system can get quite merciless because in many ways it gets to be a dog eat dog affair and it is not always the fittest who survive, but at times the most unscrupulous.

In whatever we do, we try to look for some type of job security. Good pay or good income, a chance for promotion or a chance to expand our business, liberal fringe benefits or ability to afford some of the luxuries in life, and, ultimately, a chance to retire comfortably. All of these things are influenced by many factors.

Some of these items may be starting off at a lower salary than others of comparable qualifications, be passed over periodically from promotions or raises, not be given opportunity to apply for different and better positions, be transferred to positions where there are less opportunities and not being accepted into the crafts, trades, and unions. Even professional people may be denied or held down from managerial, administrative or policy making positions such as in banks, corporations, teaching, and government.

Political appointments to important positions or to influential committees or agencies can open up a wide variety of opportunities, particularly if we can develop an expertise and make special contacts.

Being elected to prestigious positions in the union, teaching association, medical association, bar association and so forth, again provides oppor-

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Nisei authored textbook called 'racist, anti-Buddhist' by BCA

By HARRY HONDA

Los Angeles

The path of ethnic studies leading to greater understanding is fraught with pitfalls and road for Japanese Americans is no different.

Hard on the heels over the controversy of Bill Hosokawa's title to his book, "Nisei: the Quiet Americans," another dark cloud hovers over the contents of an upcoming book, "Japanese Americans: the Untold Story," written by the Japanese American Curriculum Project ostensibly for fourth-fifth grade students.

The JACP book is under consideration for adoption by the California State Board of Education and only advance review copies have been circulated.

JACL endorsement is still pending though it supported JACP at the outset in having such a textbook published by granting the San Mateo-based project $4,000 to cover writing and research expenses.

BCA Protests

This past week, the 100,000-member Buddhist Churches of America lodged a strong protest against adoption of the JACP book for school use.

"While we would like to commend the noble efforts of the authors of the said book, we find the overtones of the text to be racial, consistently anti-Buddhist and pro-Christian biased, and a gross misrepresentation of the true picture of the lives of Japanese Americans," the BCA letter of protest declared.

The letter was signed by Bishop Kenryu T. Tsuji, superintendent; Dr. Ryo Munekata, president, BCA board of directors; and the Rev. Keisho Motoyama, chairman, ministerial research committee.

"Much harm can be brought about on the minds of the youthful students for whom the book is intended," the BCA letter continued, "as they must characterize the Japanese Americans based upon the contents of this book.

No Endorsement Intended

"The preface of the book is written as though the authors have acquired the endorsement of the Buddhist Churches of America, but actually the Buddhist Churches of America has not endorsed the book, whatsoever."

A four-page, single-spaced list of objections to "The Untold Story" was included. The section on Chinese and Japanese was branded as among the "racist" statements that should be avoided for "the inference seems to be that of the superiority of Japanese over Chinese." Another paragraph was cited as implying everyone hated the Japanese when the BCA letter said "many Americans were sympathetic and helpful to the Japanese."

Examples of what BCA officials considered religious bias, omission or gross distortions regarding the Buddhist position were also cited. "In Buddhism, the concept of prayer cannot be considered within the same context as that of Protestants and Catholics," the letter explained. JACP's text delving into the first contacts Japanese had with Christianity was called "oversimplication of facts (that) can be dangerous and may lead to gross misunderstanding."

Another paragraph was viewed as "irrelevant" and untrue because the "statement sounds as if only Japan decreed laws against Christianity."

Seven Biographies

The biographies of Hikozo Hamada, Kinji Ushijima, Kyutaro Abiko, Saburo Kido, Mike Masaoka, Daniel Inouye and Minoru Yamasaki also "suggest a strong Christian bias consistent throughout this book." (These are the only special personal profiles in the 160-page book).

"The writer seems to suggest that one must reject Buddhism and become a Christian in order to become an acceptable American. There are many courageous Buddhists who have succeded—why are they not mentioned?"

The statement also noted that Bishop Tsuji's picture appears in the book, but without any reference to him in the text. "His photo is placed in the text opposite the story of Christian persecution by Buddhists as if to direct responsibility to him."

Omission of the fact that Buddhist temples offered their facilities as hostels for returning evacuees and used widely, benefitting the evacuees tremendously was also viewed as "an omission on the part of the authors to maintain consistency on religious bias."

Omissions Cited

On the section dealing with Japanese culture, there are many other cultural activities worthy of mention besides bonsai, koto and Boys' Day, the BCA officials said, which have been adopted by Japanese Americans as part of their living activities.

The statement also pointed out only the Jodo Shin sect was mentioned in the book but that there are other Buddhist sects and other Oriental religions represented among the Japanese in America. The Japanese Christian Churches also made many contributions, which could have been brought to light, the BCA statement added.

Also overlooked were tales of hardship endured by immigrant mothers in rearing their children, which "could have shed more light on the lives of Japanese Americans." Contemporary Japanese American life "should have been incorporated along with the early immigration and relocation camp life."

The statement concluded with references to inaccuracies on Buddhism and some Japanese terms.

State Board's Intent

The State Board of Education is now attempting to incorporate the story of Japanese Americans in its curriculum, as well as the other ethnic minorities. Fourth grade students are being exposed to the customs and life of the Japanese and the more fortunate classes have been visiting Little Tokyo or Nihonmachi San Francisco.

What is at stake here is not a single book but the dauntless search for identity and promotion of human understanding. That is JACL's intent in supporting ethnic studies.

The protest by the Buddhist Churches of America has only hastened the momentum for self-identity among Japanese Americans by pin-pointing some of the cultural and religious aspects. It shows that it may require group effort to produce a generally acceptable text. And in a style to reach the fifth grader takes greater skill and talent.

ASIANS PICKET PSYCHIATRIC CARE HOSPITAL ON CHINATOWN OUTSKIRT

LOS ANGELES — Resthaven Psychiatrist Hospital, a newly rebuilt mental hmealth facility on the fringes of Chinatown, was recently picketed by a group of Asian Americans predominantly Chinese.

Led by Henry Kim, a 43-year-old machinist and chairman of the Asian American Civil Rights Union, picketers charged that the federally funded hospital is not serving the Asian community here.

Resthaven received a grant totalling $1.3 million in state and federal funds in January, 1966, to rebuild its facilities at 765 W. College St. The nonprofit hospital is supported by allocations from United Way, contracts with the County Department of Mental Health, Medi-Cal and Medi-care, private philanthropy, a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health and fees from persons using the facility.

Kim, who is a Korean who lives near the Chinatown area, and the AACRU charge that Resthaven does not have Oriental members or other minorities on its board or directors, no Oriental in-patients, no Oriental doctors on the active medical staff and has not sought to become a part of the community.

Not Being Used

Because of these things, they say, Orientals are not using the facility, in spite of the fact that mental health problems have grown along with the influx of Chinese immigration with attendant problems of housing, unemployment and social adjustment.

Dr. J. Allen Marshall, executive director of Resthaven, said that the hospital has on its staff the only practicing Chinese psychiatrist in the city, Dr. John Wong.

He said the board of trustees is carrying on an active recruitment program to find minority representatives.

"We do serve the Oriental community. I think we've treated more Oriental patients than any other mental health facility in the city," he maintains.

Of 15 psychiatrists on the hospital medical staff, according to Marshall, three are black and one is Spanish surnamed.

The Asian protests countered that Dr. Wong, as well as the other minority doctors, are on the courtesy staff and do not actively participate in the hospital's day-to-day operation.

Asians Not Oriented

"I think the thing is that the Asian community is not psychiatrically oriented," said Dr. Ernest Rosencrans, an inpatient psychiatrist at the facility. "They believe it is a weakness to go for outside help. They believe problems like this are settled within the community."

Asian groups, however, contend that Orientals have gone to the hospital but found no assistance because they could not speak English and no one on the staff at Resthaven could communicate with them in their native languages.

John Molinari, a former head nurse at the hospital who quit recently, agreed with the Asians. "If they had people in the hospital that could speak the language and identify with the Orientals, I'm sure they might come into the hospital," he said.

Lack of bilingual staff members, not only at Resthaven but at other mental health facilities, "prevents Orientals with language handicaps, usually the very ones that need help, from seeking and receiving help," it was pointed out by attorney David B. Woo, chairman of the board of directors of the Oriental Service Center. Woo agreed with Kim that Resthaven "does very little to alleviate the conditions for which it receives funds."

Catchment Area

Hospital administrators and spokesmen for the Oriental community agree that Resthaven is supposed to serve what is known as the Resthaven Catchment Area, which covers Skid Row, Chinatown, Little Tokyo, Bunker Hill, the downtown and the senior citizens of MacArthur Park.

"The gripe is that we have taxation without representation," Dr. Wong said. "The fact of life is that today it costs a person about $60 a day to stay in some hospitals. Oriental people are hardworking, and they are mostly too poor to afford private psychiatric care and too rich to be on Medi-Cal. Resthaven could be the solution for them. That is why it is so important to have bilingual persons at all levels."

TOMMY SHOYAMA

Ranking Nisei in Canadian gov't founded paper

By JOHN BIRD

OTTAWA — Only the most avid of gardeners can grow begonias successfully from seed. Because the seed is as fine as dust, immense patience is required to bring the plant through its various crises to full luxuriance.

T. K. (Tommy) Shoyama does exactly that. And maybe because of this, as assistant deputy minister of finance in charge of Ottawa's federal-provincial relations branch, he sees gains being made n that elusive front too.

"A great deal of progress has been made in the past 20 years. The central pattern of relationships is fundamentally good, but will have to undergo continual adjustment to keep pace with changes in the economy," he said.

"Most encouraging thing is that federal and provincial economic policies are coming into much closer coordination."

A standout amid the battery of experts at the recent federal-provincial conference held in Ottawa, Shoyama not only copes with federal-provincial problems, he also makes in-depth studies of economic development and resource programs for Finance Minister Edgar Benson, chairman of the cabinet's powerful committee on economic policy and programs.

The finance minister needs to be able to evaluate all kinds of programs introduced by other departments or other governments. He has to have top-flight experts making penetrating studies. Shoyama's men maintain contact with other departments and mesh closely with Treasury Board. They are very much at the nerve center of government in Ottawa.

Ranking Nisei Official

Born in Kamloops 53 years ago, Shoyama is the first Canadian of Japanese origin to attain this rank in the federal public service. He is moreover, one of those Japanese Canadian who was compulsorily moved inland from the Pacific coast after Pearl Harbor.

Shoyama was also brought up in Kamloops where his father, Kumitaro Shoyama—still going strong at 84 — ran a bakery. He did well at high school where he was a classmate of E. Davie Fulton, later minister of justice, while Jack Davis, now minister of fisheries, was in the next class.

Shoyama went to Vancouver in 1934 and put himself through college. To pay for his board he did household chores for a railway baggage man, rode to and from classes on a bicycle and earned the $125 annual tuition fee working in a pulp mill in summer.

Publisher-Editor

He graduated from UBC in 1938 with a BA in economics and an honors BComd, but quickly found that jobs for Japanese Canadians were scarce in the commercial world. So he went back to work at a pulp mill until a group of friends asked him to join them in starting an English-language newspaper which would speak for people of Japanese origin in Canada.

Tommy himself put up $400 and wound up as editor and

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Nisei Voters League's endorsement rule changed

SAN FRANCISCO—The Nisei Voters League, a 150-member organization, is changing its method of endorsement of candidates for political office and ballot issues, president Don Negi declared.

Rather than secure a 60 pct. ratification of the membership on endorsements as in the past after its 20-plus board of directors recommends, the official endorsements are to be released after the regular joint meeting of the NVL-JACL.

CITY INSPECTOR SEEKS REHEARING IN ASIAN BIAS

Says FEPC Failed to Secure Evidence on His Behalf

SAN FRANCISCO — Public health inspector Wilbur K. Lee has filed a petition with the California Fair Employment Pratice Commission for a rehearing of his complaint of racial discrimination by the Civil Service Commission on a promotion examination.

Originally, there were five Asians who filed charges with FEPC and the commission after its hearing Sept. 3-4 dismissed the charges stating there was no "preponderance of evidence" that they were denied positions "solely because of their ancestary."

Lee refiled for rehearing on the following grounds:

1—He was unaware of his right to private counsel.

2—Witnesses for the complainants were not called to testify from the Human Rights Commission and Federal Defense Contract agency.

3—There was no cooperation from the Civil Service Commission for documents subpoenaed.

4—Civil Service Director Grubb failed to appear.

5—Evidence was not fully presented.

The Chinese American journal East-West editorially supported the rehearing plea. "Failure to do so would be a staggering blow to Asians who believe in social justice. To fail is to kill the faith these people have in the FEPC," it declared.

"We admire Lee's courage to fight back. But he cannot win it alone. He needs and deserves all the help he can get from all of us."

'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN

HISC reports amendments, JACL hails Stokes dissent

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — As the House Internal Security Committee last week (Oct. 13) issued its report on the so-called Ichord-Ashbrook Amendments, the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League hailed the dissenting views of Congressman Louis Stokes of Cleveland (D-Ohio), as an eloquent summation of the case for immediate and complete repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

The HISC Report, identified as House of Representatives Report No. 91-1599, is 24 pages long, including more than four pages for Congressman Stokes' dissent.

The Report includes an explanation of the "Purpose of the Bill"; a legislative history of Title II, otherwise known as "The Emergency Detention Act of 1950"; an interpretation of the "World War II Detention of Japanese Americans"; a summary of "The Controversy" over the statute; a commentary on the "Committee Action"; the "Changes in Existing Law Made by the Bill, as Reported"; and the "Dissenting Views of Congressman Louis Stokes".

JACL Position

JACL's position on the Ichord-Ashbrook Amendments, as explained by Mike Masaoka, Washington Representative, is that the proposed Committee amendments:

1—Do not materially or substantially change the spirit or the implications of Title II of the 1950 Internal Security Act. They do not eliminate the fears and suspicions of many citizens that this law might be invoked against those with unpopular beliefs or who engage in unpopular activities.

2—Do not provide the constitutional safeguard and judicial procedures that are assured even the most hardened criminals if a citizen is apprehended and detained under this statute because he might at some future time engage in treasonable actions against the government.

3—Do not provide for trial or jury, or resort to bail, or confrontation of evidence on which the detention is based if it is held that such revelations would not be in the national interest as determined by the official charged with the responsibility of enforcing Title II.

4—Force detainees to surrender their rights to immunity against self-incrimination because their only recourse is personal testimony in one's own behalf. They are judged to be guilty and do not enjoy any presumption of being innocent until proved otherwise.

Accordingly, JACL has called upon House members to support the motion to substitute the Senate-passed Inouye Repeal Bill that will be offered by Congressman Spark Matsunaga when the legislation is up for floor consideration after Nov. 16, when the Congress reconvenes after its current election recess, and to vote for the defeat of the Ichord-Ashbrook Amendments if the substitution effort fails.

Stokes Dissent

Older brother of Cleveland's Mayor, Congressman Stokes, declares,

"The (Ichord-Ashbrook) amendments to Title II of the Internal Security Act suggested by the Committee effect virtually no improvement in that rancid measure. For this reason, I have dissented from the majority views.

"The Committee's work leaves far too much undone, and it remains clear that all the king's horses and all the king's men could not make the Emergency Detention Act into an acceptable piece of legislation.

"The other body (Senate) recognized this and overwhelmingly passed a bill repealing the measure. Sixteen bills have been introduced by 133 House members which would do the same. Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst has unequivocally recommended repeal, and four of the eight members of this Committee voted to report such a bill. The House of Representatives should follow these convincing leads."

Consider What's Left

After giving "brief credit" to the amendments, the Ohio Congressman notes that "Yet these mild modifications form but two blades of grass in a weed patch of constitutional and other problems". He asks that Congressmen "consider what remains.

"The gruesome procedures of the Act can still be triggered by the President upon declaration of war or 'foreign invasion', regardless of the actual degree of threat to the United States. If Congress declared war on North Vietnam tomorrow afternoon, the President could begin detention before nightfall, despite the unanimously accepted fact that our Vietnamese enemies constitute absolutely no direct menace to our shores.

"Similarly, detention could begin after an 'invasion' by a miniscule foreign force of our most farflung possession even though this overreaching maneuver posed no threat whatsoever to our national security.

"Once the act is triggered, the constitutional problems become more serious . . ."

Quoting directly from the Report, Stokes says:

Undoubtedly my colleagues are familiar with the shameful incarceration of 112,000 Japanese Americans, two-thirds of whom were natural-born citizens, during the early days of World War II. If not, the majority report describes it in detail. Everyone, including our distinguished chairman, has described the incident as an hour of national disgrace.

Ultimate Question

But too often the analysis of this infamous occurrence stops short of the ultimate question—why were only Japanese American citizens detained? Several witnesses testified that there was not a single recorded act of espionage or sabotage by a Japanese American during the entire war. On the other hand, both the history books and court reporters are full of "incidents" involving German-American spies and saboteurs.

Numerous pro-German alliances existed within our country, often as a matter of common knowledge. Yet, not one German American was rounded up and placed into a concentration camp without any form of due process of law. Why?

The most obvious answer to this question, at least to nonwhites, has been that these actions were racially motivated. Because of their distinctive eyes, skin color, and names, Japanese Americans were far more easily identifiable than those citizens whose ancestors immigrated from the Caucasian countries with whom we were at war.

Moreover, it was only because of those naturally segregating features that the Relocation Authority could make the decision to "play it safe" and round up all Japanese Americans rather than trying to ferret out those few whose freedom actually did pose a threat to national security.

This irrefutable history still weighs heavily upon members of racial minority groups when they view title II. More recent events have not helped calm these apprehensions. For example, on May 6, 1968, the predecessor to this committee issued a report (H. Rep. 90-1351) entitled "Guerrilla Warfare Advocates in the United States," in which it was suggested that detention camps "might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas." Shortly thereafter, the chairman of the committee at that time (Mr. Willis) was publicly quoted as stating that this reference was to "mixed Communist and Black Nationalist elements across the Nation".

HUAC Report

The fears that such statements and other related materials have created in the black communities in our country, have reached epidemic proportions. I personally have heard much discussion on the issue from other blacks, and several witnesses testified of similar occurrences.

The younger, more militant blacks are particularly concerned. The HUAC report referred to above and the rumors surrounding its issuance have unfortunately made it priority reading for these young men and women. In fact, an intern in my office recently returned from a trip to another eastern city where mimeographed copies of the report were being sold for $50. So the fears remain—and as we all know, fear itself can be a serious threat, especially when fueled by inflammatory statements and persistent rumors.

The committee's bill pretends to answer this grave situation with an amendment stating that "no citizen of the United States shall be apprehended or detained pursuant to the provisions of this title on account of race, color, or ancestry." It is difficult to imagine any possible effect such a clause would have.

Certainly it is of negligible legal value. It would be a most awesome task for any individual defendant to prove to that Attorney General-appointed hearing officer that his arrest was one step in a nationwide pattern of proscribed discrimination. More basically, equality of administrative and judicial treatment from the Federal Government is hopefully guaranteed by the Constitution. If it is, the clause adds nothing. If it is not, the clause surely will not change anything.

No Change Seen

Nor will such a naive amendment do anything to quash the fears and rumors in the black community. Quite the contrary, if the House of Representatives accepts the recommendation of the committee and passes this meaningless clause in lieu of repeal it seems certain that those tensions will be exacerbated. Nonwhites in this country have seen hundreds of such clauses in statutes, Federal contracts, and administrative rules, and they know the clauses are no better than the enforcement.

This is why every nonwhite who testified before our committee wanted repeal of Title II, and why the majority's argument that repeal would increase the chance for discrimination is a specious

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MIKE MASAOKA FEATURED SPEAKER AT NEW YORK FETE OF YONEO ARAI

NEW YORK — Washington JACL representative Mike M. Masaoka was announced as the featured speaker at the Oct. 24 dinner honoring Yoneo Arai, 80, of Greenwich, Conn., the oldest Mainland Nisei.

National JACL president Raymond Uno of Salt Lake City will make a special presentation to Arai at the dinner, which concludes the JACL celebration of the Japanese immigration centennial that began in summer, 1969, with the dedication of a historical monument at Gold Hill, site of the Wakamatsu tea and silk farm colony founded in 1869.

The dinner will be held at the Brass Rail Restaurant, 521 Fifth Ave., starting at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are $12.50 per person. Reservations are being accepted by Joe Imai, 549 W. 123rd St., New York City 10027.

Fame Won in 1952

Masaoka is best known for his leadership which culminated in the congressional enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act 1952 over a presidential veto. The law, which accorded Issei the privileges of U.S. citizenship and dropped racial bars to immigration, also wiped out some 500 federal and state laws aimed against aliens ineligible to citizenship.

This past summer, over 1,000 convened in Chicago to pay public tribute to his 30 years in JACL. He is currently involved in the fight for repeal of Title II, the Emergency Detention Act.

Of the honoree, Arai is perhaps the oldest-living Japanese born in the United States though there may be some Nisei as old who were born in the Kingdom of Hawaii.

Son of Pioneer

The story of Arai forcuses on a tiny band of pioneer Japanese businessmen who had ventured to the commercial capital of America nearly 100 years ago to foster trade between Japan and the United States.

Son of silk export pioneer Ryoichiro Arai, who came to the U.S. in 1875, and to New York by 1876, Yoneo graduated from St. George's School in Newport, R.I., in 1908 and went to Harvard where he was graduated cum laude in 1912. Upon graduation he joined his father's firm, the Morimura Arai & Co., and worked until tuberculosis confined him to bed between 1921-29.

His disease arrested, Yoneo returned to Harvard to enter its business school where he was elected to its review board in 1929. He then joined the investment banking firm of Harris, Forbes & Co. for several years before being appointed the New York representative for the Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Co., a position he held for 18 years until 1950.

He switched to Yamaichi Securities Co., of okyo, serving as its New York representative until his retirement in 1959. He served as its president in 1952 and aws chairman of the board during the final two years.

Yoneo Arai, who had married Mitsu Okabe, daughter of Viscount Nagamoto Okabe in 1917, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in Tokyo. The viscount was a pioneer in the diplomatic field, advocating friendly relations between Japan and America.

Mrs. Arai

Mrs. Arai, now 71, has lectured widely in the East and Midwest on flower arrangement since 1930 and also taught with her husband during World War II at the Army Specialized Training Program at Yale. She became a naturalized citizen in 1956.

Yoneo Arai has been active with the Japan Society of New York and was decorated by the Japanese government in 1969 with the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 3rd Class, for furtherance of friendly relations between U.S. and Japan through economic and cultural activities.

Their son, Ryozo, 49, was born in Greenwich, Conn., the present home of the Yoneo Arais.

DAY CARE AVAILABLE FOR L.A. MOTHERS

LOS ANGELES—With an increasing number of working Japanese mothers, it was pointed out by Grace Nakao, day care consultant with the County Department of Public Social Services, that county facilities exist both to provide referral services for child care and assistance in applying for child care licenses.

Miss Nakao, who works out of the Alhambra office, said that the county has approximately 3,500 licensed child care homes under its Family Day Care program.

"Up to now, there has been virtually no response from the Japanese community, in spite of attempts to encourage more Japanese to apply for day care licenses. Women who now stay at home can provide themselves with extra income by caring for children in their own homes. This might be an ideal situation for many 'obasans' who enjoy caring for children, since English is not a mandatory requirement," Miss Nakao explained.

She may be reached at 289-5471, extension 295, for assistance and information.

Tsukamoto Fund

BERKELEY — Donations to the Ronald T. Tsukamoto memorial trust fund reached $9,275 as of Oct. 7, according to trust fund spokesman.

CRCSC reaffirms Title II stand

LOS ANGELES — The Community Relations Conference of Southern California this month reaffirmed its resolution of January, 1969 for the repeal of Title II (Emergency Detention Act) and expressed support for the Inouye Bill, it was announced by Brownlee Hayden, chairman.

The action, proposed by Mrs. Meyer Price Stern, CRCSC member and County Human Relations commissioner, followed a presentation before the board of directors of CRCSC by Mrs. Toshiko Yoshida, president of the Wilshire JACL.

Mrs. Yoshida reported to the board that the Matsunaga-Holifield Bill to repeal Title II had failed to pass the House Internal Security Committee. Another bill, the Ichord-Ashbrook Bill to amend Title II, was voted out, Mrs. Yoshida explained.

"The JACL is opposed to the Ichord-Ashbrook Bill, because it would create further legislative delay," Mrs. Yoshida said. She said that Congressman Spark Matsunaga will introduce a substitute bill (Inouye Bill) when the Ichord-Ashbrook amendment comes to the floor.

The CRCSC is a coordinating group for over 90 church, labor, social and government organizations working to promote human rights.

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Detention Camp Talk

SAN FRANCISCO — Edison Uno, co-chairman of the National JACL Committee to Repeal Detention Camp Legislation, addressed the Park branch of the San Francisco Public Library this past week (Oct. 14) on "Repression: Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow?"

Washington Newsletter

by Mike Masaoka

A tribute to Saburo Kido

Last week, Congress recessed (October 15) in order to permit its members to seek reelection at the Nov. 3 polls. It will reconvene in a lame duck session, the first in 20 years, on Nov. 16. Last week too, the Supreme Court of the United States began hearing oral arguments on some of the great issues of the day. Hanoi rejected President Nixon's latest peace proposals too. And, this week, the United Nations is featuring its 25th anniversary speeches of President Nixon, Prime Minister Sato, and other world statesmen. But, for those of us in JACL and persons of Japanese ancestry in this country, last week's announcement that Saburo Kido is retiring from public service is the big news.

Though the story of his retirement reminded us that the passing years are taking their toll of us Nisei, we were more mindful of the many and great contributions which Saburo Kido has made for those of Japanese origin in these United States. And, it may well be that because of the sacrifices which he made, many of them probably at the expense of his wife and children, his retirement was hurried beyond the norm.

In our book, Saburo Kido is one of the great Nisei of our times. And though there are some today among the more militant and young Japanese ancestry who question the correctness and rightness of some of his major decisions, particularly in World War II, as one who too was involved in many of those determinations, I can testify that as history has proved over and over again the leadership of Saburo Kido in World War II has been vindicated time and time again.

In retrospect, especially when one only has to look back on the basis of books, documents, recollections of others, and sheer conjectures as to what might or should have been done, it is relatively easy to criticize and condemn. Indeed, even as a matter of theoretical principle, it is possible to place one's self in a kind of ivory tower and serve as prosecuting attorney, judge, and jury of the wartime leadership of Saburo Kido and other wartime JACL leaders.

But, when one is responsible for the present and future lives and property of more than a hundred thousand human beings in the gravest emergency ever to challenge the nation, one has to decide and to act on the basis of preserving and protecting those human beings, as of those emergency times and critical circumstances—and not in terms of hindsight and present day temperament and sensitivities.

The very fact that these youthful protestors and inquirers are able to indulge in such activities nowadays is sufficient testament to the wisdom and success of Saburo Kido's wartime leadership, which has enabled those of Japanese ancestry to be able today to enjoy the opportunities to question established institutions, ideals, and objectives.

But, Saburo Kido needs no defense from such as I, for his record speaks for itself. And history backs him up.

* * *

Probably no single Nisei has had a more influential role in guiding the destiny of Japanese Americans in the past half century than Saburo Kido.

Long before most, during the 1920s, the Hawaiian-born attorney recognized the necessity for a vigorous Japanese American organization dedicated to the cause of Japanese Americans. After all, when there are so few Nisei in California, for instance, these few need to join their strength and their vision in order that they can utilize their combined power and judgment. For this is the essence of democracy, Saburo Kido preached.

In this spirit, he helped to found the JACL. And he was among those who insisted that the name be the Japanese American Citizens League, and not some other identification that tended to play down the racial qualities of the membership and of its problems and objectives.

Moreover, he realized long ago that such a relatively insignificant minority as the Japanese Americans had to effectively utilize the tools of democracy in order to protect themselves and to promote their welfare. He could see the arithmetic of less than one-tenth of one percent of the population trying to resolve their problems, so early in JACL's history he guided the organization to resort to legislative and judicial recourses for the elimination of prejudices, discriminations, and sanctions.

And he was able to accomplish much in a time when civil rights, cultural pluralism, and cooperative action among and between minorities were more distant goals than current practice.

* * *

We, of course, know the Saburo Kido of WW2 better than most. We know of his personal sacrifices, and those he imposed on his family, because he felt that he owed a larger duty to the beleaguered Japanese American community than he did to his own wife and children. We know how he labored over the immediate problems of exclusion, evacuation, and relocation and the longer-range issues of post-war rehabilitation and future security for the posterity of the suspect and evacuated Issei and Nisei. He could have escaped most of these responsibilities, had he simply "gone to prison" to test the constitutionality of the various military orders involved. But he preferred to accept and to assume the leadership of the Japanese American society, knowing that he would be damned if he did, and damned if he didn't, take certain action, etc. He didn't have the time to worry about how history, or future generation of Japanese Americans, would look back on what, and how, he did the things he did.

When we read that Saburo Kido was being forced to retire at the relatively young age of 68 because of ill health, our memories went back to Thanksgiving 1942, when an emergency meeting of JACLers in Salt Lake City, Utah, decided on asking the United States Government for the opportunity to serve in the military—in combat. The WRA told Saburo Kido that he could remain in the "free zone" in Salt Lake City, and not return to Poston, if he wished. It knew, as well as did Saburo Kido, that if he returned to Poston he might well be the victim of violence at the hands of the anti-JACL and anti-United States elements in that camp. But, Saburo Kido insisted upon returning, to face and explain the consequences of JACL's decision to seek selective service opportunities for qualified Nisei. One dark night, after his return to Poston, a gang of hoodlums broke into his barracks and beat him about his head until he almost died.

Months later, when the young criminals were discovered, Saburo Kido refrained from persecuting them, dismissing their attack by saying that "They didn't know what they were doing". Others less forgiving, however, caused their arrest and conviction.

But, this simple story sums up the philosophy and the human being that is Saburo Kido.

And, all of us who have been associated with him through the years are the better for it.

We shall miss Saburo Kido's participation in public life, but our own participation will be inspired because of what he contrbuted to the society. And, now in his retirement, we would hope that somehow Saburo Kido will be able to write his autobiography, for it is one to make every Japanese American, regardless of his proclivities, proud.

First-action area near Moline Alley due acquisition for new shops-offices

LOS ANGELES—In a major step toward the redevelopment of Little Tokyo, the acquision of five parcels of land located on the northside of Second Street between the 321 Building and the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks is now being initiated by the Community Redevelopment Agency, it was announced this past week (Oct. 13) by Kango Kunitsugu, CRA Project manager.

The properties affected by the acquisition program are owned by the Kawasaki Company (two parcels); Kenji Sayama and Leonard Yamasaki; Jack and Masako Kohama; and Henry and Mitsuko Murayama.

The five parcels along Second Street, with an area of about 44,800 sq. ft., comprise phase one of a three-phase development program for the First Action Area. Properties included in the second phase, all located along First Street, are currently being appraised and acquisition by the CRA is not expected until next year.

Proposed in the First Action area are retail commercial and office structures with pedestrian malls incorporated in the area. When completed, it will extend from First Street to Second Street, with Moline Alley developed as a mall. About 100,000 sq. ft. of shop space and 40,000 sq. ft. of office space are being planned in addition to a three-level parking structure.

The First Action Area development will serve as new retail and office spaces for businesses on the northside of First Street in addition to providing commercial spaces for new businesses.

"The property owners affected in the First Action Area will have first preference in developing this section into a major commercial area. This is in conformance with the rules of owner participation formed by the Mayor's Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee," said Kunitsugu.

According to Kunitsugu, the Little Tokyo Project Office has been meeting with the property owers in the First Action Area and they are currently in the process of organizing a local corporation to develop the proposed commercial complex.

"It will be at least a year before any construction can be initiated," said Kunitsugu. "The businesses have to be relocated, buildings demolished, and the architectural plans will have to be prepared in addition to officially selecting the developers of the First Action Area," he continued.

After the CRA has cleared the land, it will then resell the property to the local group at a value commensurate with the proposed use of the land and also, the economic feasibility of the project.

All existing businesses currently located in the parcels scheduled for acquisition have been contacted by the Rehousing staff of the Little Tokyo Project Office.

"We are now in the process of searching for spaces in Little Tokyo where those businesses affected by the acquisition can temporarily or permanently move to," said Sachiye Hirotsu, assistant project manager.

Thirteen businesses being affected are:

Kobo's Barber Shop; Jack's Garage; Yamaichi Securties; Thomas Management; Edward Fukumoto, Real Estate; Doug Furuta and Howard Nishimura, Accountants; Japanese American Optimist Club; Nippon Carbon of America; Hideo Sakamoto, Real Estate; Unipon Products, Inc.; K. Mobil Service Station; Carol Funai Work Shop; and Ritchie Nut Company.

HAWAIIAN ELECTION PARADE

Fong - King Strike 'Ethnic Balance'

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

HONOLULU — Moving into the final stretch of the race to maintain his Senate seat, Hiram L. Fong recently drew attention to the "ethnic balance" of the Republican ticket. The Republicans, he said, are giving "a far broader representation of the people of Hawaii than the Democrats have to offer."

Outsiders might have difficulty in following the reasoning of Fong, a rock-ribbed traditionalist—as he expresses it, " a product of Hawaii." To understand him, it might be helpful to consider the conditions to which he was exposed during his formative years.

The local authorities enrolled Fong in the public schools as of Chinese nationality. They carefully groomed him to believe he is genetically disqualified from being anything but Chinese. As a product of Hawaii, his feet have never strayed from the path in which the local authorities set them.

His concern about "ethnic balance," to use the thieves' cant of official Hawaii, is a manifestation of the Fong credo. A deeper insight into his thinking may be gained by examining the stand he took on the recent Federal Census.

In Hawaii, preparations for the Census are carried out in secrecy. Even after a Census has been completed, speakers on the subject—such as sociologists from the University of Hawaii — tend to be vague about how categories originated. When questioned, they may reply, "They come from Washington," and then swiftly skate away from the thin ice.

Considering the active support Fong gave the Census, there is a suspicion he had his fingers in the preparation of it. The Census may be said to embody his views.

In effect, the Census required those of Oriental ancestry in Hawaii to certify, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, that they are neither Hawaiian nor American. Fong embraced this provision with eagerness; he has officially identified himself as a Chinese, neither slave nor free.

As a Chinese, neither slave nor free, Fong is opposed to having his nationality dominated by some other nationality. Since most of the voters are also products of Hawaii, having been subjected to the same indoctrination as Fong, he probably assumes they think of local politics the way people on the mainland think of international diplomacy: as an enterprise directed to keeping potentially hostile nationalities in balance with each other militarily and so at peace.

As he implies, there tend to be too many of one nationality on the Democratic side: Japanese. On the other hand, too much emphasis on the "ethnic balance" of the Republican ticket should also embarrass the Republican candidates.

The Census officially identified Samuel P. King, the Republican candidate for Governor, as Hawaiian. His status, therefore, contrasts invidiously with that of his teammates, almost all of whom are no-part Hawaiian or worse.

Despite the degradation such candidates have experienced all their lives in Hawaii, vestiges of shame remain to some of them. They are willing to concede that King is officially Hawaiian. But on a personal level, the gap between his status and their own contemptible situation seems too much to bear.

Unofficially, King's teammates are referring to him as half-Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian. Indicating he has no more than residual patriotism and self-respect renders their despicable status more tolerable.

Ignoring such disparagement, King concentrates on his no-part Hawaiian opponent, Gov. John A. Burns. Burns avoids face to face confrontation with King.

Though he must be conscious of the invidiousness of being compared to his Hawaiian opponent, the strategy of no-part Hawaiian Burns—if it is strategy instead of a guilt reflex—is to brazen it out, to swagger it off. Nevertheless, the shame of the Governor's no-part Hawaiian status must be obvious to many of the TV viewers to whom he exposes himself.

Being human, King no doubt enjoys seeing his no-part Hawaiian opponent squirm. Being a politician, he makes no comment. King knows he must woo the no-part Hawaiian vote to win.

Sparky's Friends in final appeal for campaign funds to re-elect Matsunaga

WASHINGTON—As the campaign to invite contributions to help reelect Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga enters its final stage, treasurer Paul Matsuki of Sparky's Friends reported contributions are "slower in coming in than usual".

The D.C. Nisei Committee to Reelect Congressman Matsunaga noted a little more than a week remains before the Nov. 3 general election.

"Even though Spark's chances to win reelection to his fifth consecutive term appear bright, funds are needed to pay mounting campaign costs," Matsuki, added. "Wouldn't it be a shame if for the inability to pay for a few extra TV spots promoting his candidacy, Spark should lose out?"

Before Sparky's departure Oct. 15 to Honolulu during the October recess, his friends had only contributed $2,500. Matsuki hoped at least another $2,500 could be raised.

"After all, we are among the beneficiaries of the Congressman's efforts to promote the welfare of Japanese Americans, amng others, even though we can't vote for him. The least we can do to show our appreciation for his continuing personal concerns is to make him a contribution to his reelection effort," he said

Contributions are being acknowledged by:

Sparky's Friends, Suite 530, 2021 L St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036.

NEWS CAPSULES

Government

The Inglewood-Ladera Daily Breeze learned former City Councilman **Sak Yamamoto** of Carson was a suspect in the current county grand jury investigations over allegations of civic corruption. The grand jury is checking out the $5 million city garbage hauling contract and zoning decision voted for the Dr. Tarr Convalescent Hospital. The Nisei councilman voted for Tarr in the hospital zone matter. Investigators had named Dr. Ernest Tarr, a Torance dentist, as the man who allegedly paid $5,000 in marked money as a bribe. Tarr was granted immunity in return for his testimony. Yamamoto has been invited to testify, but since he was considered a suspect, he was warned the statement may be held against him.

Beauties

Joyce Kikuchi, daughter of the Francis Kikuchis of Los Angeles, and attending Immaculate Heart High, reigned as homecoming queen at the traditional Loyola-Cathedral High school football game Oct. 16 . . . **Reiko Yoneyama**, 19, of Yamanishi Prefecture was chosen Miss Japan in the 1971 Miss International Beauty Pageant to be held at Long Beach, Calif., next August.

Politics

Hawaii state senator **Nadao Yoshinaga**, 51, remained in "guarded" condition at Kuakini Hospital, Honolulu, after sustaining a heart attack Oct. 3 while swimming off Ewa Beach. His physician said the attack resulted from an encounter with a shark and the subsequent overexertion in the rapid swim to shore. He had no previous record of heart condition. He is assured of reelection from the 4th Senatorial District since he and three others are running unopposed in the general election . . . Hawaii state senator **Toshio Anzai**, 62, of Maui who underwent major heart surgery earlier this year has been ordered to take a complete rest until January. His Republican colleagues are planning to campaign in hopes of holding onto the seat Ansai has occupied since 1962. He has held public office since 1934, except for a period of military service during WW2.

Travel

Japan Air Lines identified its trainee pilot who was killed Oct. 14 near San Diego as **Tsukasa Sasaki**, 24, of Miyagi prefecture. He was flying a twin-engine Piper PA-23 Aztec. Cause of accident was not immediately known.

Crime

Honolulu police arrested **Gordon T. Yamashiro**, 28, insurance agent, at Honolulu Stadium Oct. 10 where Leilehua and Waipahu High Schools were playing football and identified him as the key man in a $50,000-a-week betting ring. He was released on $1,500 bail.

School Front

Jeanne Keiko Tamaki, 15-year-old daughter of the Jiro Tamakis of Culver City, is completing her 12th grade classes at the USC Resident Honors Program this fall. Ultimately, she hopes to have a Ph.D. in mathematics. Her brother, Robert, 24, entered USC at age 15 in a similar program and is teaching at Cal State-L.A., after receiving his master's and doctorate in mathematics from USC. Their parents are both social workers . . . **Edwin Endow**, heads an 18-member all-city student advisory council which will assist the Stockton school board and administrators. He is a senior at Edison High.

John Sugiyama, son of Alameda JACLers, Mr. and Mrs. Shig Sugiyama of Fremont, has been appointed acting academic affairs vice president of the Associated Students at UC Berkeley. He is one of two minority students named by acting ASUC president Jeff Bostic. The appointment is subject to approval by the ASUC Senate.

Karen Lynn Enomoto, daughter of the William Enomotos of Atherton, Calif., has begun graduate studies at East-West Center in Honolulu. She has joined 130 other U.S. students and 350 from 26 nations and territories in the Asian-Pacific area.

Dr. Frank H. Goishi, associated with Fresno architectural and engineering firms, was named new building coordinator at Fresno State College. After graduating with a B.A. and M.A. degrees from Fresno State, he was conferred his doctorate from Univ. of Missouri and associated with the department of practical arts and vocational technical education. He has taught at FSC. Parlier, San Luis Obispo school districts and worked with the Calif. Youth Authority during the summers.

Business

To the festive booming of a 1,300-year old Japanese drum ritual, ground was broken Oct. 14 for the second Fresno branch of the Bank of Tokyo of California. Scheduled for a March 1971 opening, the new office will be located in the Guarantee Financial Center.

Fresno's Vice Mayor **Paul Wasemiller, Lewis Eaton**, president of the Guarantee Savings & Loan Association, and **Susumu Onoda**, the bank's president participated in the ceremony.

Knott's Berry Farm products will be sold in Japan under an agreement concluded with Mitsui & Co. "It's only in recent times that the people of Japan have developed a taste for foreign products," **Motoharu Sawanobori**, v.p. and gen. mgr. of Mitsui & Co. (USA), said in Los Angeles . . . Kikkoman Shoyu will be distributed in the U.S. by Coca-Cola Co., according to Nihon Keizai, with the U.S. bottlers having started test-marketing in Dallas. If favorable, Coca-Cola plans to develop a nationwide franchise. Kikkoman earlier had set up its own subsidiary based in San Francisco for sales in the U.S. and Canada.

Setsuko Yuasa, who works in First Western Bank's International Banking Division in the downtown Los Angeles headquarters completed the Bank's special "Ladies of The First" training program designed by the personnel department two years ago.

Here in Los Angeles 15 years ago to establish a chain of beauty salons, like his family has in Japan, **Mike Yamano**, 33, is head of a fast-spreading anti-credit card ring, UPI writer Stewart Slavin noted this past week. Yamano has organized the United International Club (UNIC), Inc., which gives the holder discounts up to 40% when paying in cash.

The **Bank of Tokyo** and **Sumitomo Bank** of California reported income up for the first nine months of 1970. Per share earnings reached $4.43 (up from $3.59) for Bank of Tokyo and $4.86 (up from $3.52) for Sumitomo Bank. Net income figures for the same period reached $2,312,-312 for Bank of Tokyo and $2,066,485 for Sumitomo Bank. Total resources as of Sept. 30 were $312,816,873 for Bank of Tokyo, and $292,610,252 for Sumitomo.

Sister Cities

Mayor Mantaro Watanabe of Ashiya, a suburb of Osaka-Kobe, headed a Sister City delegation to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Montebello, California., where a parade and banquet to mark the occasion was staged Oct. 17.

Courtroom

Request for early trial in hopes of resolving the county grand jury indictment for bribery appear unlikely for **Assemblyman Tom Hom** of San Diego, the only official facing an election this year. His lawyer indicated it may take at least two weeks for the case could be presented and another three weeks to pick a jury, thus carrying the trial well beyond election time. Hom's race is considered critical to the Republican Party's continued control of the Assembly.

Lloyd Shinsato, who served on the staff of the Denver city attorney's office, has been appointed to the position of the city prosecuting attorney of Northglenn, Colo.

Sports

The second annual So. Calif. Japan America Society golf tournament held Oct. 9 at California Country Club was won by **Henry Aihara**, former USC track team captain, of Garden Grove who fired a net 72 to win the Foreign Minister's perpetual trophy . . . Donald T. Kane, 36, of San Francisco succeeds **Yosh Uchida** of San Jose as head of the Pacific Assn. of the Amateur Athletic Union for the coming year. . . . Among the top ten U.S. judoists named to the Pan American games Oct. 22-24 in Brazil are: 205 lb. class—**Roy Sukimoto** (Nanka); 176—**Hayward Nishioka** (Nanka), 154—**Paul Maruyama** (Air Force); under 139—**Larry Fukuhara** (Nanka) and **B. Yakata** (New York).

The Canaan Christian Institute Orphanage in South Korea is receiving $1,035 as the result of the benefit golf tournament sponsored by **State Sen. Alfred H. Song** at Montebello Municipal Golf Course. Operated by the senator's mother, the orphanage has more than 50 orphans and a staff of six.

Deaths

Bishop Michael Hinsuke Yashiro, 70, of Kobe, primate of Nippon Seikokai (Anglican Church) and chief director of Rikkyo University, died Oct. 10 of cancerous peritonitis at a Kobe hospital.

Charles K. Nishi, 55 longtime Florin Buddhist Church leader and Florin JACL president in 1950, died Oct. 7 after an extended illness. He had been a natural resources specialist with the Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior.

Title II repeal -

Continued from Front Page

one. No one can guarantee that when a crisis comes, increased racism will not accompany it. But if that crisis does come, nonwhites would much rather be arrested for probable cause on a warrant issued by a judicial officer, given a prompt arraignment, an opportunity for bail, and a jury trial in a court of law complete with rights of cross-examination, confrontation, and prompt appeal.

In other words, history forces a recognition that someday another attempt may be made to suspend the Constitution for nonwhite Americans—but that affords little reason for guaranteeing in advance that it will be suspended for everyone.

HISC Report

The majority view, reported by HISC Chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), explains that,

"The purpose of the bill (Ichord-Ashbrook Amendments) is to amend certain provisions of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 so as to relieve any misapprehension as to the circumstances in which it may be applied, persons to whom it may be applied, and to provide assurance of adequate reresentation by counsel to persons who may be apprehended or detained pursant to the provisions of the Title."

Quoting from the Report, Ichord notes:

The Congress in 1950 was satisfied of the advantage of having legislation to cope specifically with potential espionage and sabotage activity which might occur following an attack on this country or a similar war-related emergency, particularly from such individuals as may be dedicated to the establishment of a Communist totalitarian dictatorship. The events which would bring this act into effect have not occurred, and consequently no person has been apprehended or detained pursuant to its provisions since its adoption in 1950.

However, misinformation regarding the terms and possible application of the act, by which it is made to appear that the title would authorize the establishment of "concentration camps" for the incarceration of racial groups, has received wide dissemination within recent years.

The charge has become accepted by a small minority as factual and consequently has become a matter of concern. A number of American citizens have associated this act with the experience of our Japanese American citizens who, in World War II, were detained in relocation camps pursuant to an Executive order of President Roosevelt.

Misinformation concerning the terms of the title has not only been a source of concern to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, but likewise lately to citizens of other racial groups, particularly within our black population during the period of rioting in our cities in the late 1960s. It was their fear that the rioting might be construed as an "insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy," the existence of which could form a basis for applying the title to them.

HR 19163 Provisions

HR 19163 contains provisions which it is believed should definitely lay at rest such fears as have been evoked by any misapprehension or misrepresentation as to the terms of the act.

The bill first amends that section of the act with respect to the power of the President to bring its terms into effect in the event of "insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy."

Section 102 presently provides that in the event of (1) an invasion of the United States or its possessions, (2) declaration of war by Congress, or (3) insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy, the President, if he finds it essential to the defense of the United States, is authorized to make public proclamation of the existence of "Internal Security Emergency," and would be authorized during the period of the emergency to apprehend and detain "each person as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or of sabotage."

As the act now stands, the President would make the determination of the existence of the fact of an "insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy."

The amendment proposed by the bill would require that determination to be made by concurrent resolution of the Congress. This amendment, together with other existing provisions of the section which require the termination of any emergency on concurrent resolution by the Congress, would place both the initiation and termination of the operation of the act on this basis within the control of the Congress.

No Group Arrests

Secondly, the bill would make explicit that no citizen of the United States shall be apprehended or detained pursuant to the provisions of the title on account of race, color, or ancestry. This would have the clear effect of precluding the unhappy occurrence during World War II when American citizens of Japanese ancestry were detained on a group basis by Executive order without regard to the question of the loyalty of individual members of the group.

Thirdly, an amendment provided by the bill would assure to any person apprehended or detained pursuant to the title the full opportunity to be represented by counsel and to have adequate assistance for his representation if financially unable to obtain such assistance. By the amendment, he will be assured not only of counsel, but investigative, expert, or other services necessary to his representation in all stages of the proceedings, including judicial review.

Fourthly, the bill would amend criteria which the Attorney General, preliminary hearing officer, and the Board of Detention Review are authorized to consider in deciding the question of existence of reasonable ground that a person probably will engage in or conspire with others to engage in espionage or sabotage.

The first of the criteria is restricted and clarified so as to be applied on an individual basis to persons who have received or given assignment, or training or instruction in procedures and techniques, for the commission of espionage or sabotage, with the limitation that such training, assignment, or instruction shall have been under the supervision and in service or preparation for service with, or on behalf of, any foreign government, foreign political party, organization, or movement which is Communist or which has as a purpose the overthrow or destruction by force or violence of the Government of the United States or any of its political subdivisions.

Continued on Next Page

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

New York, N.Y.

NEW YORK BEACHHEAD — Several magazine stories lately, and even a book to be published shortly, make much of predictions that Japan will overhaul the United States within this century as the leading economic power. Somewhat indirectly, the evidence of Japan's rapidly increasing trade with the U.S. is strikingly visible on the streets of Midtown Manhattan. During the business day great throngs of Americans fill these streets—shoppers, businessmen, employees of offices in the skyscrapers—and here and there one sees Japanese faces.

It is after office hours, after most New Yorkers have gone home, that the Japanese become visible in such numbers that the casual visitor might wonder whether he is not in Tokyo. For, as is customary in Japan, employees of the large trading firms with offices in Manhattan work late—long after their Caucasian stenographers and clerks have vanished. Then they descend to the streets and make their way to some of the more than a hundred Japanese restaurants in the city. Here they have their dinners before returning to lonely hotel rooms or, if they are fortunate, to their wives and families in the suburbs.

Most of these men seem to fit a mold. They are young, slim, conservatively dressed in dark suits and narrow ties. They seem to move in pairs or packs. If they carry cameras, they are probably temporary visitors from the home office or scouts sent out to get an insight into the business climate. Even though they insist on bowing ceremoniously when the part, generally they are unobstructive. But it is hard not to notice their presence, and to wonder at the tremendous vitality of the nation that only a quarter century ago lay prostrate at the foot of the conqueror.

* * *

FUN CITY?—It is gross ingratitude to comment disparagingly about one's host, but these next paragraphs are being written in sympathy and sorrow rather than in pique. New York City, once an exciting, glamorous, delightful place, has fallen on sad times. Its swift downhill slide is all too apparent to one who visits it at six or eight-month intervals.

Yes, there are magnificent new structures rising into the sky at every hand. The food is as delicious as ever (although much more expensive). But with each successive visit the congestion seems worse, the grime thicker, the attitude of its citizens more calloused.

One of our missions on this trip led to the New York Times, just off what was once known as the Great White Way of Broadway. The glamor has been replaced by a depressing tawdryness. Pornography is peddled openly on this street. Within a few feet of the entrance to The Times—"All the news that's fit to print"—rubbish swirled in the wind around a half dozen empty liquor bottles abandoned by the derelicts that hang around the area. Once handsome gray granite had been blackened by the city's pollution. If The Times ever should decide to expose New York's deterioration, its reporters could start at the entrance to their building.

Jostling my way along Broadway, breathing exhaust fumes and the stale odors pouring out of subway entrances, stepping around staggering winos, dodging the heedless traffic, I understood for the first time what the young activists mean when they rail against what they call the dehumanizing influence of the city. I don't think anyone would quarrel with their point of view, for what was once a Camelot of delight is strangling on filth of its own making. The problem, of course, is in what can be done to reverse the decay and restore the city's beauty, to clean up the rot that is creeping up on the magnificent buildings and restaurants and stores and theaters. So far, unfortunately, no one seems to have workable answers, which is a terrible pity.

One day I called the hotel switchboard for some information. The operator snapped an answer that I didn't understand. I asked again, and this time the answer was virtually a snarl, as though she were utterly fed up with stupid guests. She probably is a fairly decent sort. And chances are she didn't realize she was being rude. But that's the way New York has become.

Nisei who founded Canadian paper now asst. deputy minister of finance

Continued from Front Page

publisher of The New Canadian with a three-man crew.

Shoyama describes his newspaper years as the most formative influence on his career since he was brought into such direct contact with people and their problems. World War II and Pearl Harbor, needless to say, brought the starkest kind of problems to his people.

After Ottawa decided that it was necessary to move Japanese Canadians inland in 1942 and they were scattered hither and yon, The New Canadian became the chief means of communication within the displaced community.

Circulation zoomed from 1,500 to 3,000. Official notices were carried in Japanese, for the sake of the older people who could not read English. Tommy persuaded the government to run explanatory news stories in Japanese and English and, since this was a costly process, got a government subsidy for it.

Under the evacuation order, publication of The New Canadian was moved from Vancouver inland to Kaslo, near Nelson in the Kootenay Lakes area.

The paper performed an invaluable function in keeping those in the Japanese community in touch with each other and by the end of the war had a circulation nearing 5,000.

Evacuation Recalled

In his bright, modern office in the Confederation building recently, I asked Shoyama whether being forcibly uprooted had left deep scars of resentment on his mind.

"It didn't, really," he replied.

"The first reaction was resentment, yes, but the great majority of people of my age or younger are now inclined to see it almost as a blessing in disguise.

"It took a lot of people out of the ghetto and put a challenge before them. I'm very proud of the way they have responded to the challenge."

Many Canadians of Japanese origin as a result of the wartime dispersal across Canada have done remarkably well; better, Shoyama thinks, than if they had remained in B.C.

He admits to good fortune but adds: "There is scope for good fortune here. Canada is dynamic, new things develop and the unfolding continues."

Military Intelligence

After the war in Europe ended and attention was focused on the Pacific, Shoyama did a spell as a volunteer in Canadian army intelligence studying Japanese, especially for its military vocabulary. He never went overseas.

"I felt under pressure to do this because I had been writing editorials about loyalty to Canada."

After the end of the Pacific war, Shoyama worked as research economist on the Saskatchewan planning board. The CCF government of T.C. Douglas was notably hospitable to qualified Japanese Canadians, several of whom did very well in its civil service.

After a brief spell on the planning and research unit of Central Mortgage and Housing Corp. in Ottawa, doing postgraduate work at McGill university on the side, in 1949 Shoyama settled down as secretary of Saskatchewan's advisory board in Regina.

After the defeat of the activist CCF government by Thatcher's Liberals in Saskatchewan in 1964 there was a considerable exodus of civil servants from Regina.

This was at a time when federal-provincial problems were much to the fore and Ottawa benefitted by hiring a number of them, placing a high value on their knowledge from the provincial end.

Shoyama, however, first went to work for the Economic Council of Canada, where he specialized on regional development and government revenues and expenditures. ECC colleagues say that the Council's chairman at that time, John Deutsch, came to place the highest reliance on Shoyama's judgment.

One EEC colleague said: "He is reeking with common sense." At the finance department, likewise, while tribute is duly paid to Shoyama's great intelligence and ability as an economic administrator, admiration is especially directed to his matter-of-fact common sense and his understanding of human factors and problems.

Division Director

In 1967, Shoyama came to the department of finance as director of the fiscal policy division, for which his Saskatchewan and ECC experience had eminently fitted him. Promotion was rapid and in 1968 he became assistant deputy minister of finance.

Shoyama is small in stature, slim but strongly built and very vital. He has a deceivingly quiet manner, with a dry sense of humor.

With his wife, Lorna,—a former secretary in the Saskatchewan government — and daughter Kiyomi he lives in the Alta Vista section of Ottawa and gardens avidly.

As well as begonias, Shoyama also grows roses and declares that he had even better success with them in Regina than Ottawa, though rose growing on the Prairies requires skill and great care.

He forces bulbs such as tulips, daffodils and hyacinths in winter but despises amarynths as gaudy and lacking form. In this love of form and care about arrangement of flowers, Shoyama reveals his Japanese ancestry.

—Toronto Financial Post

MANZANAR LANDMARK — Patti Iwataki of Los Angeles decorates grave of "Baby Jerry" at Manzanar WRA Camp's cemetery, after, grounds were cleared of brush and deadwood by Nisei and Sansei from Northern and Southern California last December as a project led by Warren Furutani. Event has led to JACL having a license to enter the grounds from the L.A. Dept. of Water and Power and prospects of a state historical marker or memorial being posted. Placer County JACLer and Assemblyman Eugene Chappie is taking the lead to have the State of California establish the landmark.

Chappie paces landmark effort

SACRAMENTO — A proposal to create a memorial at Manzanar, former war relocation center in Inyo County, has won the support of Assemblyman Eugene Chappie of Cool in El Dorado County.

Chappie has invited representatives of the JACL and others interested to attend a meeting in Lone Pine at the Mount Whitney cafe from noon on Saturday, Oct. 24 to discuss plans for an historical monument, roadside rest or other memorial.

Manzanar was the first of 10 camps set up and operated by the WRA from 1942 to 1945 and at one time held more than 10,000 Japanese Americans.

"The wartime internment of the Japanese Americans may still evoke melancholy memories," said Chappie, whose 6th assembly district includes Inyo county, where the Manzanar site is located, "but Japanese American leaders I've talked with want a fitting memorial there.

"They want to memorialize not only what happened there, but something which says it shall never happen again."

Chappie said JACL members earlier this year have conducted pilgrimages to the former camp to clean up its cemetery, the only remaining portion of the wartime center.

(The El Dorado County assemblyman is an active member of the Placer County JACL.)

JACL Officials Invited

In San Francisco, it was learned that Masao Satow, National JACL Director at headquarters, had received an invitation from Assemblyman Chappie and plans to attend the meeting.

He said that according to the California legislator's letter, the invitation was also sent to Warren Furutani of the JACL's southwest regional office in Los Angeles. Others sent invitations include:

California Division of Highways Los Angeles Department of Water and Power, California State Historical Landmark Advisory Committee, Inyo County Board of Supervisors, Inyo Associates, Independence (Inyo County) Museum, Bishop (Inyo County) Museum and State Sen. Howard Way, R. Exeter, whose state senatorial district also includes Inyo County.

If a state historical monument is erected at the camp site, it will be the second in the history of the state to be associated directly with the Japanese.

First Monument

The first was the Wakamatsu centennial monument placed last year at Gold Hill near Coloma in El Dorado County, also in Assemblyman Chappie's district.

The Los Angeles water and power officials were invited because much of the land in Owens Valley where Manzanar camp site is located is controlled or owned by the city of Los Angeles.

Banks get bomb scare

LOS ANGELES—Two Sumitomo Bank offices here, the newest branch at 650 S. Grand Ave., and the main office in the Kajima Bldg., were evacuated last week (Oct. 13) after receiving telephone threats of a bomb being planted in the banks. Police found no bombs.

Title II repeal —

Continued from Previous Page

Evacuation: HISC View

HISC's version of the "World War II Detention of Japanese Americans" may be of particular interest to Pacific Citizen readers.

In contrast with the carefully delineated and restrained program established in 1950 by congressional enactment in the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act, we now turn to the prior controversial period of World War II when the President, unguided and unrestrained by Congress, took the course he did to detain persons of Japanese ancestry on a group basis for the prevention of espionage and sabotage.

During World War II, about 112,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, residents of Western States, approximately two-thirds of whom were natural-born citizens of the United States, were removed from their homes and placed first in temporary camps and later in 10 "relocation centers" situated in several Western States. This action was taken by the President by Executive order as an exercise of his war powers and without explicit direction of the Congress.

It appears that the controlling impetus for taking such action was not in fact military, but civilian. Following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor of December 7, 1941, which inflicted great damage to the U.S. Navy and opened the gates wide to the possibility of an invasion of the United States itself, which we were then ill prepared to meet, there was a general public clamor for action against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Clamor for Removal

On the West Coast, which was the likely path of any invasion, there was a vast concentration of insallations and facilities for the production of military equipment, especially ships and airplanes, which were likely the subject of imminent attack.

Of the 126,000 persons of Japanese descent in the United States, citizens and non-citizens, about 112,000 resided in California, Oregon, and Washington, and were concentrated in and near the cities of Seattle, Portland, and Los Angeles.

Every Member of both Houses of Congress from the three West Coast States joined in the demand that all persons of Japanese ancestry should be immediately removed regardless of nationality or of ultimate proof of loyalty. Joining in this urgent demand were Attorney General Earl Warren of California, the commentator Walter Lippmann, Secretary of War Stimson, and many leaders in Government.

Responding to such demands the President on February 19, 1942, promulgated Executive Order 9066. Reciting that "the successful prosecution of the war requires every possible protection against espionage and against sabotage to national defense material, national defense premises, and national defense utilities," the President declared that by virtue of the authority vested in him as President and as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he did "authorize and direct the Secretary of War, and the military commanders whom he may from time to time designate, * * * to prescribe military areas in such places and of such extent from which any and all persons may be excluded, and with respect to which the right of any person to enter, remain in, or leave, shall be subject to whatever restrictions the Secretary of War or the appropriate military commander may impose in his discretion."

DeWitt Designated

On February 20, 1942, General DeWitt was designated by the Secretary of War as the military commander of the western defense command, comprising the Pacific Coast States and some others, to carry out the duties prescribed by the Executive order. In the month of March 1942, and thereafter, he issued a number of proclamations pursuant to his assigned duties.

By the first, he recited that the entire Pacific Coast was particularly subject to attack and invasion, and subject to espionage and acts of sabotage requiring the adoption of military measures to establish safeguards against enemy operations.

He further proclaimed that the situation required the establishment in his command of military areas and zones which were specified, and that by subsequent proclamation "such persons or classes of persons as the situation may require" would be excluded from certain of these areas, but might be permitted to enter or remain in certain others, under regulations and restrictions to be later prescribed.

Then, on March 18, 1942, the President by Executive Order 9102 established the War Relocation Authority, headed by a Director who was charged with the responsibility of formulating and effectuating a program for the removal, relocation, maintenance, and supervision of persons designated under Executive Order 9066. He conferred authority on the Director to prescribe regulations necessary or desirable to promote the effective execution of the program, and named Milton Eisenhower as the first appointed Director, who assumed his duties as such for a period of about 3 months until assigned to other duties.

1942 Order Still Stands

In support of Executive Order 9066, the Congress likewise responded to the current hysteria by the passage of the act of March 21, 1942, which provided penal sanctions for the violation of military restrictions.

It provided that "whoever shall enter, remain in, leave, or commit any act in any military area or military zone prescribed under the authority of an Executive order of the President, by the Secretary of War, or by any military commander designated by the Secretary of War, contrary to the restrictions applicable to any such area or zone or contrary to the order of the Secretary of War or any such military commander, shall, if it appears that he knew or should have known of the existence and extent of the restrictions or order and that his act was in violation thereof, be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be liable" to fine or imprisonment, or both. (This act, revised on June 25, 1948, is presently in effect. 18 U.S.C. 1383.)

On March 24, 1942, General DeWitt issued a proclamation which recited that the present situation within designated military areas and zones required as a military necessity establishment of certain regulations pertaining to all enemy aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry within said military areas and zones.

The proclamation required all alien Japanese, all alien Germans, all alien Italians, and all persons of Japanese ancestry residing within the prescribed military area to be within their place of residence between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., referred to as the "hours of curfew."

A series of civilian exclusion orders followed, by which all persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and nonalien, were to be excluded from specified portions of the designated military area, and required such persons to report to a designated civilian control station for orderly evacuation and settlement.

'Playing It Safe'

A witness for the committee, Philip M. Glick, who served as the solicitor for the War Relocation Authority, has advised us that the President and Attorney General Biddle, together with Commanding General DeWitt, were of the opinion, at the inception of the program, that while all, or even a substantial majority, of the evacuees were not probably dangerous, that minority which did present a potential danger of espionage and sabotage would be difficult to sift and sort in a short time, and "to play it safe" in the face of a known danger all persons of Japanese ancestry should be evacuated on a group basis.

However, it is important to recall, said Mr. Glick, that J. Edgar Hoover and the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not concur in this judgment and recommended against the evacuation.

It was Mr. Hoover's view that, on the basis of the Bureau's investigations, he could probably within a reasonable period of time identify the relatively small number of persons of Japanese ancestry who were potentially seriously dangerous, and they might be rounded up by special procedures. Nevertheless, in the United States, and in Canada likewise, a decision was reached to evacuate all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast.

Thus we embarked upon a program which we shall not relate here in further detail. The course which it took is described fully in the record of the hearings by officials directly involved, by Japanese Americans who were the subject of the program, and scholars who have reported on the program.

Courts Uphold Order

Moreover, when tested in the courts, the authority of the President to issue the order, and the actions taken pursuant to it, were generally upheld. Indeed the Supreme Court itself does not appear to have been wholly removed from the urgencies of the period.

It was a unanimous Court, consisting of Chief Justice Stone, and Associate Justices Roberts, Black, Reed, Frankfurter, Douglas, Murphy, Jackson, and Rutledge, that upheld the President in the first test of the order in **Hirabayashi v. United States**, 320 U.S. 81 (1943), and subsequently in **Korematsu v. United States**, 323 U.S. 214 (1944). In the former, it was held that an American citizen could be restrained by a curfew; in the latter, that he could be excluded from a defined area.

(Three justices dissented in the Korematsu decision.—Ed.)

However, in **Ex parte Endo**, 323 U.S. 283 (1944) it was held that a citizen of Japanese ancestry, whose loyalty was conceded by the Government, could not be detained against her will in a relocation camp.

Defense for HR 19163

The particular fear evoked today among our Japanese American citizens, and citizens of other racial groups as well, seems to rest on the assumption that the Emergency Detention Act authorizes the establishing of an unlimited evacuation program on a group or racial basis of the kind with which many of our citizens were afflicted in World War II.

In light of the fact that the Emergency Detention Act was not in existence at that time, nor does its plain terms authorize any such program, but on the contrary would have precluded such a program were the act in existence in World War II, we are impelled to pause and inquire, then, as to the source of the present controversy . . .

It is understandable that many of our loyal citizens, particularly those of Japanese ancestry, and some of other racial or religious groups as well, might be disquieted by rumors of the existence of "concentration camps." Surely, it is in this light that we may well assess the determined campaign undertaken by the Japanese American Citizens League at its national convention in 1968 to seek the enactment of legislation repealing the Emergency Detention Act of 1950.

Pacific Citizen Holiday Issue Advertising Managers

JACL chapters have received their PC Holiday Issue advertising kit, containing insertion orders of those who sent greetings to our estimated 80,000 readers last year and a supply of additional forms to accommodate others.

Persons wishing to extend their greetings in the 1970 Holiday Issue may call on the chapter advertising manager nearest them. Rates are $5 per column inch for Display or $3 per one-line greetings (Name and address). Deadline is Nov. 30.

(PARTIAL LIST)

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Berkeley—Beatrice Kono, c/o Oakland Sumitomo Bank.....835-2400
400 - 20th St., Oakland.....(r) 525-9064
Chicago—Mrs. Masako Inouye, 1535 Leland
Cincinnati—Catherine Yoshikawa, 7761 Gwenwyn Dr.....793-2462
Cortez—Kazumi Kajioka, 12727 Cortez, Turlock.....634-1623
Detroit—Tim Saka, 17594 Rutherford.....273-4949
East L.A.—Walter Tatsuno, 365 E. 1st St., Los Angeles
Florin—Masashi Seno, 8540 Baier Way, Sacramento
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Orange County—Mrs. Mae Shimazu, 6181 Dover Dr., Htn Bch
Philadelphia—David K. Yoshioka, 117 S. Chester Rd., Swarthmore
Reedley—Dr. Richard Asami, 1141 I St.
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* * *

Readers have come to regard the Holiday Issue greetings as a genial way of being remembered during the year-end holidays and showing support to not only the Pacific Citizen but the local JACL chapter as well.

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JACL PROTESTS RACIAL SLUR IN TV FILM SHOWING

'Purple Heart' Draws Strong Objection from NC-WN Official

BERKELEY — Showing of a World War II film which the JACL has long considered objectionable, "Purple Heart," on a Bay Area station Oct. 10 drew a protest from the League.

Ray Okamura, Northern California-Western Nevada District Council secretary, sent the following letter last week to KRON-TV, channel 4:

* * *

KRON-TV
Dear Sir:

On behalf of the Japanese American Citizens League, I wish to protest the showing of the World War II vintage film "Purple Heart" at 4 p.m. on Saturday Oct. 10, 1970 .

We are only mildly concerned about the vicious portrayal of the Japanese in Japan because we recognize "Purple Heart" for what it is —i.e. a third-rate propaganda film designed to instill hatred for the Japanese people.

However, what does cause us grave concern are the blatantly racist passages in the film which refer to Japanese Americans in the United States.

The dialogue contains a number of statements about Japanese American spies, but the one passage that really infuriates us is where the white American prisoner blurts out to his Japanese captors, "We have over 100,000 of your people imprisoned . . ."

That white American was referring to the 100,000 American citizens of Japanese ancestry—men, women, children and infants—who were herded into American concentration camps without trial.

I am sure that you know that it is a matter of well-documented historic fact that there was not one case of espionage or sabotage committed by a Japanese American or Japanese alien resident in the United States during World War II—and this includes Hawaii where the Japanese American population was not incarcerated.

It has been our hope that the television industry will voluntarily refrain from showing "Purple Heart" and other similar films which are derogatory to Americans of Japanese ancestry.

However, we have noticed a recent renewal of interest in showing these old World War II films. Perhaps it is due to perversion, "camp" value, or because of the intense economic competition between Japan and the United States.

For whatever reason, these old films continue to haunt and circumscribe the lives of Americans of Japanese ancestry. I hope KRON-TV and the rest of the television industry will recognize that it is not in the public interest to show films which are designed to forment racial hatred.

STILL UP IN AIR NC-WN CHAPTERS ON DIRECT VOTE

Governor's Election by Chapter Delegates Remains Lively Issue

BERKELEY—Election of district council officers and board members, followed by a panel discussion comprised of Japanese American public servants, office holders and political candidates, and a dinner address by National President Raymond Uno will highlight the fourth quarterly Northern Calif.-Western Nev. District Council session being hosted by Berkeley and Contra Costa chapters Nov. 8 at His Lordship's restaurant at the marina here.

In view of the challenge issued by Oakland JACL that its vote at the third quarterly session on the amendments affecting change in the electoral procedures was not cast by an official delegate and contrary to the expressed instructions of the chapter board, District Gov. Dr. Kengo Terashita has ruled that Oakland's vote on those motions are void.

The decision, however, does not affect the outcome on the amendment extending the term of office for the governor from one to two years and the requirement that a district governor must have served at least one year on the district executive board.

But the decision has set aside the amendment providing for direct election of the district governor by delegates since the voiding of Oakland's affirmative vote renders the tally one short of the required three-fourths majority.

Reconsideration Issue

Reconsideration of the vote at the November session will first require a suspension of the rules and an affirmative vote allowing reconsideration, it was explained. If either of these moves is not sustained, or if the amendment is defeated after reconsideration, the selection of the district governor will be retained by the executive board as in the past.

Should delegates vote for direct election, nominations for district governor will be due from the council floor since the nominations committee has not solicited nor received official nominations for governor.

The council session will begin at 12:30 p.m., instead of the usual 1 p.m. because of the heavy agenda and desire to allow full time alloted for the special panel discussion being arranged by Ray Okamura.

Advance registration forms are being sent to district chapters. Registration fees are $9 for official delegates, $7.50 for boosters and $6.50 for those attending the 6 p.m. banquet only.

Hosokawa named Keynote Speaker for CCDC confab

FRESNO — Associate editor Bill Hosokawa of the Denver Post was announced as the keynote speaker of the annual Central California JACL District Council convention here Nov. 21-22 at the Del Webb's TowneHouse.

Meanwhile chapters and Jr. JACL groups were reminded to have their new officers elected by Nov. 7 and reported to Fred Kubota of Fresno, in charge of printing, for listing in the program.

Prof. Izumi Taniguchi of Fresno State, convention general chairman, is being assisted by:

Mike Miyamoto (Clovis), banquet; Ed Nagatani (Delano), reception; Mike Yoshimoto (Fowler), program; Fred Kubota (Fresno), inv. and printing; Bob Okamura (Parlier), George Hosaka (Reedley), Alan Masumoto (Selma), gen. arr.; Ichiro Okada (Tulare County), chapter of the year; Larry Hikiji (Sanger), registration; and Dr. George Suda (Fresno), golf tournament.

The district golf tournament will be held at Palm Lake, Nov. 15, with Mike Iwatsubo handling entries until Nov. 7. The $15 fee covers green fee, convention and banquet.

The district youth will also meet during the Nov. 21-22 weekend.

IDC changes format of quarterly session

BOISE—Intermountain District Council will change of quarterly session format to include two relaxed, social-type functions, it was announced by District Gov. Ron Yokota here at the third quarterly session at the Downtown June 27-28.

Wives are to be encouraged to accompany their husbands to create more interest in JACL by getting the "better half" involved, Yokota explained. A brief business meeting will precede the socials.

The fourth quarterly over the Thanksgiving weekend to be hosted by Salt Lake City JACL will launch the district social program.

Join the JACL

CALENDAR

Oct. 23 (Friday)
San Diego—Election Mtg.
Oct. 24 (Saturday)
West Valley—Chicken teriyaki bento, Grace Methodist Church, 9848 Prospect Rd., Saratoga, 1-4 p.m.
New York—Yoneo Arai dinner, Brass Rail Restaurant, 7:30 p.m.; Mike Masaoka, spkr.
Oct. 25 (Sunday)
Sonoma County—GI Memorial Service, Enmanji, 7 p.m.
East Los Angeles—Issei Program, Chuo Gakuen, 2-5 p.m.
Monterey Peninsula—Fall potluck, JACL Hall, 5:30 p.m.
East Los Angeles—Jr JACL public mtg, Monterey Park First Methodist Church, 2-4 p.m., "Drug Abuse."
Dayton—Election, YWCA, 1:30-7 p.m.
Monterey Peninsula—Fall potluck dnr.
San Jose—Premiere theater party, Century Theater 25.
Oct. 28 (Wednesday)
San Mateo—Candidates Night, Buddhist Church, 8 p.m.
Oct. 31 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Hallowe'en party, Stoner Playground.
Oct. 31-Nov. 1
Contra Costa—Fishing derby, weigh-in Sakai Nursery, 5606 Florida, Richmond, 5-7 p.m.
Nov. 1 (Sunday)
Monterey Peninsula—Women's Auxy rummage sale, JACL Hall, 9 a.m.-4 p.m. (Collection and preparation Oct. 29-30, 7 p.m.)
East Los Angeles—Jr JACL public mtg, Monterey Park First Methodist Church, 2-4 p.m., "Drug Abuse."
Nov. 7 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Installation dinner-dance, Lobster House, Marina del Rey.
Selanoco—Installation dinner, Los Coyotes Country Club, 7 p.m.; George Ige, spkr.
Placer County—30th annual goodwill dinner, Auburn District Fairgrounds, 6:30 p.m.; Mike Suzuki, spkr.
Nov. 7—8
NC-WNDC—Qtrly Session, Contra Costa and Berkeley JACL co-hosts: His Lordship's Restaurant, 12:30 p.m.; Raymond Uno, dnr spkr.
Nov. 8 (Sunday)
Cortez—Fishing derby, Broad Slough and Upstream, weigh-in FFarr's Park.
Alameda—Fishing derby, weigh-in Mits Ikeda's Garage.
Nov. 9 (Monday)
Salt Lake—Bd Mtg, JACL Credit Union Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg, Capitol Life Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Alameda—Bd Mtg, Buena Vista Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Nov. 13 (Friday)
Philadelphia—Bd Mtg, Bunji Ikeda res.
Nov. 14 (Saturday)
San Diego—Installation dinner-dance, Town & Country Hotel.
Nov. 15 (Sunday)
CCDC—Golf tournament, Palm Lake.
PSWDC—Qtrly session, chapter clinic, East Los Angeles JACL hosts: Hyatt House, City of Commerce, 9 a.m.
Nov. 27—29
MYDC—Workshop, Twin Cities Jr. JACL hosts.
IDC—Qtrly Session, Salt Lake City.
Nov. 28 (Saturday)
Alameda—Benefit movies.
Nov. 29 (Sunday)
Milwaukee—Gen Mtg.

CHAPTER PULSE

October programs

At a general meeting of the **Sonoma County JACL** held recently Fred Yokoyama of Santa Rosa was elected to head the organization for the 1971 term. Yokoyama has served as vice president of the local chapter for the past several years and has also been active with the Northern California Gardeners Association.

The newly elected chapter officers and board members will be installed on Saturday, Jan. 2, at a pot-luck dinner to be held at the Enmanji Memorial Hall. The affair will be combined with the Enmanji Buddhist Temple members New Year party. George Hamamoto, retiring chapter president, will serve as the general chairman of the affair.

* * *

Sunday, Oct. 25, has been set by the **East Los Angeles JACL** for its 16th annual Issei Appreciation day. Beginning at 2 p.m. at the Chuo Gakuen, 204 N. Saratoga St., an entertainment program of local talent, interesting demonstrations, music, social hour and refreshments will be presented.

Assisting will be members of the Junior JACL Duprees and the various committees for the program to be chaired by Roy Yamadera. Serving on the program committees are: Mrs. Mabel Yoshizaki, Mrs. Mattie Furuta, Mrs. Sue Sakamoto, Sam Furuta, Dr. Robert Obi, Ken Kato, Ritsuko Kawakami, Mas Dobashi; Mrs. Junko Tanikawa, donations and Mrs. Mary Mittwer, pub.

* * *

This Sunday, Oct. 25, the **Duprees Jr. JACL** of East Los Angeles, are presenting the third in their series of four meetings on the subject of "Drug Abuse" at the Monterey Park First Methodist Church, 333 S. Garfield from 2 to 4 p.m. Public is welcome.

Classes are held to help teenagers and adults learn, understand, and relate to the rising problems of drug abuse in today's society.

* * *

Memorial Service

The **Sonoma County JACL** will hold its 27th Annual G.I. Nisei Memorial Service on Sunday, Oct. 25, from 7 p.m. at the Enmanji Buddhist Temple. Takeshi Kameoka, chairman, announced that Rev. G. Abiko will deliver the sermon.

Various local groups will participate in the incense offering. George Hamamoto, chapter president, has urged that everyone from this area attend this annual memorial observance.

* * *

November program

The annual Cortez JACL fishing derby will be held on Sunday, Nov. 8. The co-chairmen for the event is Keiichi Yamaguchi and Tsutomu Sugiura. This year the restricted fishing area will be from Broad Slough and Upstream. Reservations for boats must be made on your own. Weigh-in and prize distribution will be made at Farr's Park.

Committeemen for the derby are as follows:

Registration and Tickets — Jim Yamaguchi, chrmn.; Harry Kajioka, John Morita, and Yukihiro Yotsuya. Prizes:—Howard Taniguchi, chmn.; Kazumi Kajioka, Mac Sakaguchi, Asaji Yotsuya. Publicity:—Seio Masuda, chmn.; Jerry Balswick, Bud Garton, Jim Silva, Takeo Yotsuya. Donation—Ernest Yotsuya, chmn.; Nogi Kajioka, Kaoru Masuda, Jerry Yotsuya.

Weigh-In — Kazumi Miyamoto, chmn.; Satoru Sugiura, Kiyoshi Yamamoto, Frank Yoshida. Boat-Houses—(Bait Shop) Yoshi Kubo; (Bethel) Kiyoshi Asai; (Delta) Don Toyoda; (Franks) Ernest Yoshida. Secretary—Hiro Asai. Invitation—Yeiichi Sakaguchi, George Yuge. Prize Distribution — Yoshio Asai, chmn.; Mark Kamiya, Ben Kumimoto, Dave Zollinger.

Pre-Rally Dinner Arrangements —Takeshi Sugiura, chmn.; George Betencourt, Russell Blaine, Jerrold Bookwalter, Frank Cavaiani, Ugo Cavaiani, Tak Date, Stan Fidel Bob Kajioka, Shizuma Kubo, Rusty Lutz, Kaname Miyamoto, Lloyd Narita, Bill Kajioka, Ken Kenworthy, Tsutomu Sugiura, Keiichi Yamaguchi, Frank Baba, Keith Blaine, George Ishihara, Jim Miyamoto. Finance—Sam Kuwahara, Ken Miyamoto. Acknowledgments—Seio Masuda, Albert Morimoto. Year-End Derby Chairman —Tsutomu Sugiura.

1971 Officers

SONOMA COUNTY JACL

Fred Yokoyama, pres.; George Okamoto, v.p.; Arthur Sugiyama, v.p.; Hitoshi Kobayashi, v.p.; James Yokoyama, treas.; Dr. Roy Okamoto, rec. sec.; Martin Shimizu, cor. sec.; Edwin Ohki, 1000 Club; bd. memb.—Harry Sugiyama, Tom Farrell, Johnnie Hirooka, Raymond Morita, Tak Kameoka, George Hamamoto, 2 yrs.; James Murakami, Frank Oda, Tom Koga, George Shimizu, Jim Miyano, Sam Miyano, Milton Yoshioka, Joe Furusho, Miyo Masaoka, holdovers.

SONOMA COUNTY JR. JACL

Steve Miyano, pres.; Phyllis Tajii, v.p.; Kathleen Kameoka, rec. sec.; Susan Oda, cor. sec.; Darrell Tsujihara, treas.; Gayle Hayashi, hist.

Youth Affairs

Steve Miyano, student at Santa Rosa Jr. College and son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Miyano of Skillman Lane, Petaluma, was elected president for 1971 by the **Sonoma County Jr. JACL.** The newly elected officers will be installed at a dinner; details of which will be announced shortly by Carol Kawase, chairman for their affair.

* * *

Installation

A slate of candidates for the 1971 officers was nominated at a recent **Watsonville JACL** meeting.

The election will again be held by mail and ballots being sent out shortly are to be returned by Nov. 1.

Plans for the chapter's annual installation dinner-dance were reported by Tak Higuchi, who said the event will be held Saturday, Dec. 4 from 7 p.m. at the Elks club.

The chapter's annual dues for the coming year was set at $10 for the coming year as the national dues was raised at the Chicago convention to $8.50 per member.

1000 Club Report

Oct. 15 Report

Renewals and new memberships in the 1000 Club were acknowledged by National JACL Headquarters as follows for the first half of October:

22nd Years: Pasadena—Ken T. Dyo; Sequoia—Hirosuke Inouye.
21st Year: San Francisco—Mrs. Chiz Satow.
20th Year: Philadelphia—S. John Nitta, T. Ann Nitta.
19th Year: Reno—Fred Aoyama; Seattle—William Y. Mimbu; Fresno—Dr. George Suda.
18th Year: Monterey Peninsula —Kenneth H. Sato; Venice-Culver —Mary E. Wakamatsu.
17th Year: Oakland — Katsumi Fujii; Seattle — Joe S. Hirota, James M. Matsuoka; Sonoma County—James T. Miyano; Venice-Culver—Fumi Utsuki.
16th Year: Seattle—Hiram G. Akita; Stockton—George K. Baba; Hollywood—Dr. Shig J. Masuoka; Sequoia—Mrs. Elizabeth Murata; Sonoma County—Frank K. Oda; Prog. Westside—Dr. Katsumi Uba.
15th Year: Ventura—Willis Hirata; Reedley—Dr. James M. Ikemiya; Stockton—Frank Inamasu; Venice-Culver—George T. Isoda; Sacramento—Akito Masaki; Chicago—Thomas S. Okabe; San Fernando Valley—Tom T. Shimazaki; Puyallup Valley—Dr. Sam Uchiyama; San Francisco—Charles Yonezu.
14th Year: Reedley—Mrs. Carolyn A. Ikemura; Seattle—John M. Kashiwagi; Long Beach—Dr. Richard Kumashiro; Monterey Peninsula—Kay Nobusada; D.C.—Chisato Ohara.
13th Year: Fresno—Don T. Arata; Takashi Morita; Chicago—Dr. Aurelius M. Masuoka; Downtown L.A.—Tom K. Taira.
12th Year: Twin Cities — Mrs. Kay Kushino; Chicago — Toshio Noma.
11th Year: Fresno—Dr. Shigeru Ego; Sacramento—George Hamai; Alameda—Mrs. Sumiye T. Ushijima.
10th Year: Snake River—Gish Amano.
9th Year: Seattle—Koichi Kihara; San Francisco—Sam S. Sato; Alameda—Mrs. Yuri Uchiyama.
8th Year: West Los Angeles—Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa.
7th Year: New York—Minoru Endo.
5th Year: Downtown L.A.—Kiyoshi Kawai; French Camp—Bob S. Ota.
4th Year: Chicago—Art Hayashi; San Mateo—Hy Tsukamoto.
2nd Year: San Diego—Howard Takahashi.
1st Year: Twin Cities—Mrs. Fukiko Abe; Detroit—William R. Baers, Mrs. Machi Christacopulos, Mrs. Grace Y. Yee; Berkeley—Mike Culbert; Gardena Valley—John J. Fujita; Alameda—John Hartzell; Philadelphia — Towru Ikeda; San Diego—Tsuneyo Kaneko, Satoshi Kida, Oscar Y. Kodama; East Los Angeles—Mrs. Barbara Matsui; Hollywood—Richard G. Mitchell; Dayton—Mrs. Yoshie Pietras; Sequoia—Nobuta Tanaka.

Uno—

Continued from Front Page

tunities for shaping the course of our future. Many times such entrees lead into consultant jobs to permit us to secure more expertise and more contacts.

These are but a few "angles" that may have precluded us from achieving the measure of success and obtaining the security we desired or deserved. We must remember that whatever we earn during the productive period of our life will determine to a large extent in what way we retire. Each time we are denied a promotion, incremental adjustment, business expansion, appointment to positions and jobs, etc., this diminishes our ability to care for ourselves without becoming dependent on our family or the state or any charitable organization.

There is little question that unfair, unequal discriminatory policies and practices now exist. We have been, are and will continue to be victims of such conduct unless we decide we want to do something about it. We need not become paranoid (and we have some tendency for being that), we need not make unjust demands, we need not create waves; we need only become more sensitive to how we—young or old, male or female, and craftsman or professional — have done, are doing and will do in the future. Don't cause trouble when it is not necessary, but when it is necessary, by all means, discreetly take effective and immediate action.

* * *

JACL being the only national organization representing the people of Japanese ancestry in the United States, must make a special and concerted effort to attack racially inspired and discriminatory policies and practices directed not only at people of Japanese ancestry, but all people. This is not a plea to become mercenary or materialistic, but a call to stop arbitrary, capricious and discriminatory sanctions and practices against any and all Americans. If we do not act, we will be forfeiting the future not only for ourselves, but our children and grandchildren.

Ex-mental patient accused by police as setting fire to Ponet Square hotel

LOS ANGELES — A former mental health patient, identified by police as Alejandro C. Figueroa, 44, was accused Oct. 9 of starting the tragic Sept. 13 fire at Ponet Square Hotel in which 19 died in the city's worst structural blaze from standpoint of loss of lives.

Figueroa was charged with arson and 19 counts of murder. One of the victims was 49-year-old Seattle-born Roy Ryo Uomoto whose remains at the coroner's office was only tentatively identified.

The accused was residing at Ponet Square Hotel at the time of the predawn disaster. Flames engulfed the 60-year-old four story building in no time. One woman leaped to her death in trying to escape the fire.

'Drinking Heavily'

Figueroa confessed, according to authorities, that he had been "drinking heavily," had lot on his mind, walked a lot and may have lit a piece of paper and thrown it down a stairwell.

Among those fortunate to escape were Mr. and Mrs. Seikichi Matsunaga. The couple removed their belongings just in time. Although drenched, the belongings were not damaged. Matsunaga is 81, his wife 69. Residents of Ponet Square Hotel for over four years, they jumped across to the roof of another building through a second-story hall window.

The old hotel, leased by Yoshimatsu Minami, had been declared a "fire trap" for many years. It was managed by Robert Fujimoto.

Tenants Rowsed

Fujimoto said after the discovery of the fire he knocked on the doors of many tenants to alert them on the pending disaster. Some 80 to 90 tenants were registered at the time. About eight or nine persons were Japanese ancestry.

The 86-unit hotel was on the corner of Pico Blvd. and Grand Ave. Beyond repair, the edifice was demolished days later. During the period, several bodies were found in the debris, raising the death toll.

Since the fire, Figueroa had been living in a nearby hotel at 1315 S. Flower St. His wife and their five children are living in Monterey Park. The couple had been separated for a number of years and she is said to have filed for divorce only recently.

Figueroa, who is reportedly very religious was a patient in the Arizona State Hospital at Phoenix several years ago. He suffered a nervous breakdown.

Police said Ponet Square fire began just after 5 a.m. in a linen room just off the wirst floor lobby.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

The **Council of Oriental Organizations** will hear Samoan leaders talk on "25,000 Samoans in Los Angeles: Who, What, Where?" Oct. 26, 7:30 p.m., at the Union Church, it was announced by COO president Paul Louie.

COO will also serve as sole delegate agency with the local Economic and Youth Opportunity Agency for the Oriental Service Center, based at International Institute, 435 S. Boyle Ave., beginning February, 1971.

* * *

Little Tokyo Pioneer Project announced formation of a sister project in Gardena Valley with Ken Matoba, Herb Wakamatsu and Karen Chomori among the principal organizers. At the initial event, a showing of the film, "The Seven Samurai", Oct. 4 at the Gardena Valley Japanese Community Cultural Center, over 140 were present.

Japanese-speaking representatives from the social services and social security agencies addressed the predominantly Issei group, informing them of their rights "whether they make use of them or not". Tea and senbei, donated by local merchants, Motoyama and Meiji markets, were served. June Okida played the koto, accompanied by Dan Kuramoto with the flute. Dennis Omoto and Charles Hayase chaired the program.

* * *

The **So. Calif. Japanese Chamber of Commerce** is currently engaged in a $10,000 fund-raising campaign for its social services and welfare projects, announced Takito Yamaguma, chamber president.. Over 700 cases were processed this past year, according to Masuo Mitamura and Masashi Kawaguchi, co-chairmen of the campaign, with about a third of them being Issei-connected. The campaign ends Dec. 15. Contributions should be directed to the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles.

* * *

Sacramento

The **Nisei VFW Post 8985** celebrated Issei Day Oct. 4 with some 500 Issei over age 60 present as guests of honor. Consul General E. Hara of San Francisco and post commander Larry Tanaka paid tribute to them. Event was held at the Betsuin Hall.

* * *

A busload of Issei and Sansei (36 elders and 11 youth) spent a day sightseeing in San Francisco, winding up with dinner in Chinatown. Funds for the project were raised by a car wash jointly sponsored by the **Asian Community Services, Sr. YBA, JACL and Jr. JACL.** Before the trip, Issei conception of youth was feared to be that of the campus radical as gleaned from the medias, but after the trip, Sansei hoped it marked the beginning of better understanding and closer relationship.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Honolulu

Juvenile arrests totaled 749 in Aug., the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division has reported. The number is 98 higher than July's figure. Those arrested included 422 males and 204 females. Some were arrested more than once. There were 274 first offenders among them.

The **unemployment level** in the Islands decreased slightly in Aug. with 700 fewer unemployed than in July, according to figures released by the state. Robert Gilkey, acting director of labor, said the unemployment level in Aug. was 3.6 per cent of the work force, compared with 3.7 per cent in July. Altogether, 4,660 fewer people were unemployed in Aug. than July's 346,100.

A flag which was given by **Queen Liliuokalani** to the first federal court set up in Hawaii 70 years ago—and then disappeared—is on its way back home. The big American flag, which is 10 by 14 feet, has only 38 stars. It was only on display at the federal court for six years, when it was given to the late Walter B. Mailing. He took it to San Francisco, where he became deputy federal court clerk, and it remained in his office until 1943, the year he retired.

The flag was given to Mrs. Marguerite Ellis, a deputy clerk, of Oakland, who has agreed to return it to Hawaii. The Oakland Tribune said Mrs. Ellis and a group of Daughters of the American Revolution friends were due in Honolulu Oct. 10 to present the flag to Gov. John A. Burns.

The tax base on the Big Island has risen 45 per cent in 18 months, it has been reliably reported. The increase in the real property tax base has been certified by state tax director **Ralph Kondo**. Kondo has certified the net taxable value of Big Island real property as of last July 1 at $427,251,553. This is a 45.1 per cent increase from the $298.1 million total as of Jan. 1, 1969, and would yield $7.6 million in revenue at the existing rate. That would be $2.4 million higher than last year.

Shunichi Kimura, Mayor of the Big Island, has called on Hawaii to unite in making the Islands "a model for living" for the entire nation. "Just as the U.S. is the greatest living experience in human dignity, let Hawaii be the model for quality living and for beautiful environment," Kimura said.

Political Scene

State Sen. **Vincent Yano**, who lost his Democratic bid for nomination as lieutenant governor to **George Ariyoshi**, has apologized to the students of Maui High School for a joke he told while speaking to the student body in Sept. The joke concerned a nun and a priest. Said Yano in his letter to the students:

"If I did offend anyone that morning, please accept my humble apology. In order to relax the students, I began my talk with a story which is a favorite of mine and which I have related to many groups, including student groups. I personally feel that it is humorous and, although it relates to sex, there are no bad words involved and most people appreciate and enjoy humor, especially fellow Catholics."

A group of Honolulu physicians, labeling themselves **"Physicians for Healthy Government,"** backed **Thomas P. Gill**, Democratic nominee for governor who lost to Gov. John A. Burns. Co-chairmen of the group were Drs. Duke Co Choy and Fred Gilbert. Steering committee members were Drs. James G. Bennett, Yi-Chuan Ching, Frederick Gilbert, Shigeru Horio, Robert Kemble, Glenn Kokane, Leigh Sakamaki, Arnold Schwartz and Clarence Wyatt.

Other members of the group were Drs. Darius Amjadi, Marcelino Avecilla, Robert Browne, Andre Coan, Edwin Curphey, Louis Dickinson, James Erickson, Richard Fardal, Scott Halstead, Grant Howard, Irvin Jennings, T. K. Lin, Raj Mehta, Dixie Miyahira, Larry Moncur, Robert Nordyke, Jordan Popper, John Roberts, Alexander Roth, Gilbert Sofio, Grant Stemmerman, Charles Stewart, Walter Strode, Emanuel Vougaropoulas, Hau N. Vu, Robert G. Weiner and Robert Worth.

State Sen. **Nadao Yoshinaga, Democrat,** was in guarded condition Oct. 3 in Kuakini Hospital after suffering a heart attack whil swimming in the afternoon. Yoshinaga, who has been guaranteed reelection to the senate, has been a legislator since 1954.

Maui Mayor **Elmer F. Cravalho's** supporters toasted his primary election victory Oct. 3 with champagne but Cravalho wasn't there to join in the celebration. The mayor, who defeated Democratic challenger **Manuel Molina** by 139 votes in 1967, repeated the victory. This time he won by 532 votes. Cravalho reportedly did not attend the party because of a threat on his life. He said the threat came from an unknown male in a phone call to him. He did not elaborate.

More than 81 per cent, or 16,781, of the 20,706 registered voters cast their ballots in the Oct. 3 primary election. This was considered a record for **Maui County.** Of the total votes cast, 14,819—more than 90 per cent—were for Democratic candidates. Only 1,862 voted Republican ballots.

Republican state **Sen. Toshi Ansai,** who announced a few weeks ago he was withdrawing from the 2nd senatorial district contest, may not be out of that race after all. One of his campaign workers hinted Oct. 4 the senator may still run. Ansai's latest physical checkup has shown he is much improved and that his recovery has again speeded up.

Courtroom

John C. H. Lee, Jr., 33, a longtime underworld figure who was sentenced in July to 20 years in state prison for robbery, is already walking the streets of Honolulu again. In fact, he has yet to spend a day in the penitentiary. From July 24, when he was sentenced to prison, until Sept. 23 he stayed at the prison's separate diagnostic center, then was sent to the Conditional Release Center. CRC inmates sign in and out to work at jobs in the community, may attend movies in town, sporting events and even spend nights at home with their families.

Lee was indicted on first degree robbery charges in a gunpoint attack Mar. 31, 1969, on Mrs. Irene Himeno in her apartment. She told police two gunmen tied and gagged her and took a $20,000 ring from her finger and a $10,000 diamond wrist watch from her bedroom. And, of course, one of these criminals was none other than Lee. (I wonder what's happening to justice in Honlulu!)

Thomas P. Momoa of 85-154 Maiuu Rd., Waianae, is suing Hawaiian Western Steel, Ltd., on the grounds that he was not rehired promptly when he returned from military service. The law states that firms must restore former employees to their old jobs if they been drafted. The suit charges that the steel company did not rehire Momoa when he was discharged in June, 1965. The suit says Momoa was not rehired until June, 1967. It asks that Momoa be paid back wages and be given the seniority he would have held if he had been rehired in 1965.

A circuit court jury on Sept. 30 acquitted **Dr. George T. Oshiro,** 42-year-old dentist, of assault with intent to rape a 26-year-old woman in his dental office in Kaimuki May 10. Oshiro with Bert Tokairin as defense counsel denied the woman's story. He testified she invited him to have sexual intercourse with him and cooperated with him in the act.

Tourism

Tourists who have visited Hawaii **rate it head of either Europe** or the Caribbean, according to a study just completed for the Hawaii Visitors Bureau. Hawaii supplants the romantic expectation of the visitor with an actual experience that is not only different but also more pleasing than anticipated. But Hawaii, according to the study, ranks behind Europe as a stimulating experience.

Congressional Score

Sen. Hiram L. Fong is making it possible for an elderly Maui woman to see her aged mother in Hong Kong and, at the same time, to acquire her U.S. citizenship. Mrs. Chang Shee Pang, 64, arrived in Hawaii from Hong Kong in 1950 with her husband. Her husband was disabled by a stroke a year ago and she has since been taking care of the farm by herself. Fong set the wheels in motion and obtained clearance from the State Dept. to allow Mrs. Pang entrance to Hong Kong without the bond.

Sports Scene

Alton Shimabukuro has been appointed varsity baseball coach at Farrington High School. He will succeed **Russian Cabral.** Shimabukuro, a Mid Pacific and Univ. of Hawaii graduate, is teaching at Moanalua Intermediate. **Glen Nitta** will assist **Shimabukuro.**

Results of **football games** played in Honolulu over the Oct. 9-10 week end: Univ. of Hawaii 39, Santa Clara 24; Punahou 3, Kamehameha 0; Farrington 27, Roosevelt 6; Aiea 34, Nanukuli 0; Leilehua 36, Waialua 0; Kalani 12, Kahuku 10; St. Louis 24, Iolani 12; McKinley 24, Kailua 0; Maui High 20, St. Anthony 0; Waianae 14, Wapahu 6; Castle 8, Kaimuki 8; Radford 18, Capmbell 0.

The Hawaii Islanders of the Pacific Coast League will have a new major league affiliate this coming season. In 1969 and 1970 they were affiliated with the California Angels. In the 10-year period since the Islanders were organized in 1961, they have been affiliated with the Angels, Kansas City Athletics, Washington Senators and the White Sox. Hawaii owns 11 players outright. They are **Archie Reynolds, Ron Kline, Bob Allen, El Roy Face, John Werhas, Nate Oliver, Merritt Ranew, Jim Hicks, Rich Barry** and **John Purdin.**

James G. Caldwell, a Honolulu businessman, is the first man to swim the nine-mile Auau Channel between Lahaina, Maui, and Lanai. He swam the channel Sept. 22 in 5½ hours. Caldwell, 31, said he just wanted to see "if I could do something like that." Meanwhile, **Dr. Harry Huffaker,** "the swimming dentist," said recently he is waiting for the right weather conditions to swim the Kaiwi Channel from Oahu to Molokai.

Univ. of Hawaii's basketball team will play a 10-game intercollegiate schedule in Japan next April, Paul Durham, UH athletic director, has announced. The Rainbows are tentatively scheduled to leave Honolulu April 1 and return April 19.

Directory

A directory of **Hawaii Residents of Okinawan Ancestry** has been compiled and published by the United Okinawan Assn. of Hawaii after more than two years of research. **Masato Kamisato,** association president, says the directory contains about 5,000 names against an estimated population of perhaps 20,000 of Okinawan descent.

Names in the News

Hitoshi Igarashi, 65, has retired after 47 years of employment at Kuakini Hospital. He began his job with the hospital in May, 1923, and had the longest record of continuous employment among all the hospital employees.

Willilam A. Waters, Jr., acting superintendent of the state dept. of education, will leave his job at the end of this year for a year's study aimed at training men to be competent superintendents of education in the nation. With three months in the position of superintendent, he said he has not submitted an application to the state board of education to be a candidate to succeed himself. But talking about his year's fellowship at Yale Univ.'s department of urban education, Waters said, "I cannot in all honesty give this one up."

The McKinley High School Alumni Assn. will celebrate the school's 100th birthday anniversary with a Sheraton Surfrider Hotel banquet on Oct. 31. In charge of ticket sales are **George Lum, Lionel Camara, Ed Toma, Charles Nishioka,** and **Herbert Chang.**

Business Ticker

The proposed **Hawaii Airlines-Aloha Airlines merger** is "heartily supported by most of our state's most influential figures," stockholders of Hawaiian Air Lines were told Oct. 5. **John H. Magoon, Jr.,** chairman of the board of HAL, told stockholders that legal steps towards the merger are well under way and are in keeping with the proceedings required by the regulatory agencies involved.

Australian Land Corporation, quoting the Japan Times in a huge ad appearing in Honolulu newspapers: "Japan is most important partner to Australians." "Tourism expanding in western Australia." "The number of Japanese going to western Australia has been growing by 30 to 60 per cent annually since 1968."

The ad invites Islanders "to invest in big rich resort property for less than 2 cents per square foot." It adds: "You owe it to yourself to get the facts . . ." Brochures may be sent for by writing to Australian Land Corp., 1600 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 715, Honolulu, HI 96814.

Shiseido of Hawaii is currently celebrating its 10th anniversary in the Islands. Its Hawaii president is **Noboru Furuya,** who also runs the Nippon Theater in Honlulu, the Shochiku film showcase. "Our dream to have Shiseido Cosmetics represented all over the world is reaching fulfillment," Furuya said. "From our beginnings in Hawaii we have moved across the U.S. and to over 30 countries throughout the world." **Hideo Okauchi,** president of Shiseido of Japan, is currently visiting in the Islands.

Honolulu Scene

The reactivated **McKinley High School Alumni Assn.** wants to preserve the original McKinley school complex and refurnish the interiors. "The association went on record as being vigorously opposed to demolishing the original building," said **Lionel Camara,** the assn. president.

Sociologists design new parlor game to acquaint players with ghetto life

Continued from Back Page

"It would be nice if a white suburban family gathered to play this. But if son chooses to hustle instead of going to school or working, father might jump up from the chair," laughed another official.

Nevertheless, the company is now testing the games in ordinary retail stores' adult game sections. Some customers are observed wincing at the big, colorful box which in big letters say "GHETTO," displayed among playing cards, monopoly games and crossword puzzles.

"Yes, some show negative reaction to the name. This was originally called 'how black people live.' People really don't want to know about the urban poor. Our aim is to bring this reality in the middle of white suburban life. We believe we are the only company making simulation games on 'now' kinds of things. We intend to sell them internationally, but it will depend upon if the country thinks it has a ghetto, and also some modifications may be needed," the official said.

The company keeps a letter from a teenager on file. It says she found out what a hard life people in the ghetto has and concludes: "Hurrah for Ghetto!"

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Of Two Japanese Writers

TWO JAPANESE NOVELISTS: Soseki and Toson, by Edwin McClellan, The Univ. of Chicago Press, 168 pp., $7.95.

When Japan reopened its doors to the West in the latter half of the Nineteenth Century, the mood of the nation gradually swung from xenophobia to xenophilia, the Japanese grasping for all the works of the West and finding all of them good. This naivete must have helped them to surmount the shock of learning that in the West the novel is a highly regarded art form and that novelists tend t obe respected.

For though Japan is the home of the first great novel, **The Tale of Genji,** written a thousand years ago, "by the time of the last of the military regimes, that of the Tokugawa (1600-1868), fiction had come to be regarded as a vulgar and frivolous art. . ."

When the Japanese intelligentsia discovered the Western novel, they made many available to the public in translation. Some sneered at these new works; many Japanese writers devoured and imitated them.

* * *

Out of the milieu of transition there finally emerged two towering literary figures, Soseki Natsume (1867-1916) and Toson Shimazaki (1872-1943). Though exposed to Western influences in youth, each remained Japanese in spirit and outlook. In his own way, each helped bring the modern Japanese novel to maturity.

Generally considered the greatest of modern Japanese writers, Soseki, as he is known to his countrymen, graduated from the English literary department of Tokyo University in 1893. He studied in England from 1900 to 1903.

His sojourn to England was unhappy. The experience may have encouraged him to turn to his native land for inspiration. In Japan he applied the literary techniques of the West to the narration of the day to day life of his class.

In 1895, he had been assigned to teach high school in Matsuyama, a small castle town in Shikoku. He drew on his experiences in this isolated place for **Little Master** (Botchan), issued in 1906, which firmly established his reputation.

Fours years ago, Shochiku Movie Company of Japan issued a production of **Botchan,** starring Kyu Sakamoto. Perhaps this film acquainted many Americans with the story of the noncomformist school teacher.

In addition to this work, McClellan analyzes the following by Soseki: **I am a Cat, Pilow of Grass, Autumn Wind, Sanshiro, And Then—, The Gate, The Wanderer, The Heart** and **Grass on the Wayside.**

* * *

The other literary figure treated here, Toson, attended a Tokyo mission school, but Christianity scarcely influenced his life and thought. In 1906, he brought out the first of his major novels, **Broken Commandment** (Hakai).

About ten years ago, Daiei Studio of Japan released **Broken Commandment** in a film starring Raizo Ichikawa, thus introducing the novel to the West. For unlike the works of Soseki, there are no English translations of the work of Toson.

Broken Commandment tells the story of a member of the pariah Eta caste who has vowed to conceal his origin in order to integrate.

* * *

Because Toson's works are unknown in English translation, McClellan's account of them is particularly helpful. In comparing the two novelists, he says,

(Soseki is) by far the better storyteller . . . His characters, whether tragic or comic, are conceived with a certain intellectual boldness and, in his later novels, with remarkable insight. Toson, by comparison, may seem rather limited. He has little of the virtuosity, or the versality, of Soseki . . .

Nevertheless, he says of Toson's masterpiece, **Before the Dawn** (Yoake-mae),

. . . It has two qualities so rarely found in modern Japanese fiction that their presence alone seems to give it a unique distinction. These two qualities are grandeur and a genuine sense of tragedy.

Ethnic studies –

Continued from Back Page

tional system is just one of the innumerable interconnected networks which is only as real as the formal designations such as primary, secondary, and higher education make it.

But just as this designation is not truly indicative of where and when learning begins or ends, there is no way of separating any single element such as the state college and see it independently from the total package. A weakness in any one part affects every toher part.

As far as formal erucation goes, however, we feel that programs in Asian Studies are necessary but not sufficient at the stages of the formal educational process. In order to appreciate and benefit from the perspectives that Asian American Studies offer, it should be part of a continuing process which ought to be reinforced at the earliest levels.. of formal education and continually reinforced throughout one's formal educational development.

Studies Central

Just recently a committee of delegates from various Southland colleges and universities has initiated the development of an Asian American Studies Central.

One of the main functions of Studies Central will be to strenghthen the ties between the elementary and secondary schools and the colleges and universities by developing suitable Asian American curriculums to be incorporated at each level.

We see that the programs in Asian American Studies on the State Colleges are entwined with those in the community colleges and universities.

We need an organ to coordinate and communicate our activities; we see the importance of Asian American Studies in the public schools: we need an organ to develop it. We see that Studies Central can be that vital organ and we will work for its development so that we all may grow in strength together.

BOOKSHELF

Japanese techniques in reproducing color photography in books show up well again in AUSTRALIAN SEASHORES IN COLOUR (Tuttle: $5) by Keith Gillett and John Yaldwyn, marine photographer and zoologist, respectively. The dimension of color is so striking that any naturalist will be enchanted by what he finds along any seashore, in the tidal basins especially, that teem with life. But to Australia one must go to see the spectacular pear-shaped soldier crab, blue-shelled, which walk forward (rather than sideway), and live much like the sand-crabs we've seen along Southern California beaches. As the tide recedes, the tumbled sands break open with the soldier crabs feeding on the surface. When the tide returns, the crabs corkscrew their way back into the sand.—H.H.

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* * *

HOMETOWN PAPER CLIPPING

The two-liner "Send Us Clippings from Your Hometown Paper" appears now and then and the steadiest supply comes from our PC Book Editor Allan Beekman of Honolulu. A fat envelope reaches our desk every week, each clipping dated and in some cases with additional commentary.

In the batch last week was an item which related Rep. Spark Matsunaga had won $10 from the International Poetry Institute in Houston for his prize-winning poem, "Knowledge Through Travel". We all know him to be a decorated World War II veteran, a legislator, attorney, father of five children and a good story-teller. Thanks to the UPI clipping, we can pass on his talent as a poet:

I've been here before, I say
That house, that wall, that brook
I've seen them all before;
Yet, I've neither been this way
Nor read in any book
Of what I see I'm sure.
What strange things
Our minds must know;
We know not yet our minds.

Which explains his personal interest in having the Congress pass his bill to establish a U.S. poet laureate to be appointed by the President for five years, compensated at the rate of $25,000 per annum, by amending the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965.

A mind which can spin in rhyme or meters will stay young and vibrant — compensation enough we think and the added honors of a national poet laureate would be richly prized. Sparky's bill might just pass if the compensation rhymed with "caught" instead of "collar".

* * *

PASSING OF THE 'REVEILLE'

That an Army study group is about to recommend after a two-year study abolition of "Reveille" may sound pleasant—for who likes to rise at 5:30 in the morning, especially nowadays when the autumn air is chilly.

That recalls a personal incident when it was so cold that the bugler's lips froze to the mouthpiece and he found it impossible to blow "Reveille". Some notes sputtered forth in unrecognizable fashion. We were still too sleepy and turned over, dreaming we were hearing "Taps". The sergeant of the guard blew his whistle to rouse us out of our bunks. Which is what might happen when "Reveille" is abolished. And the bugle call—even when it is piped through the public address system—sounds so much better than the fierce tweet of a whistle.

* * *

VOTING REQUIREMENTS

The California appellate court has declared the one-year state residency requirement for voting unconstitutional, though it left untouched the law a voter must be residents of the county for 90 days before an election. However, the court specifically said the ruling would not apply to the Nov. 3 election, except for the two in San Francisco who brought the test case because of the practical consideration that chaos would result if newcomers to the state were registered at this time.

It may have been more judicious had the court waited till after the elections to render its decision. If the pair have the right to be entered on the rolls now, so do all others who meet similar requirements if "justice for all" is to mean anything.

* * *

THE VIOLENT AMERICANS

When people from Japan who are in the business of observing and telling what's happening in America, the more violent aspects seem to command attention and space.

An editorial writer who once taught at Ohio State and Stanford feels "violence is threatening the very existence of American society" . . . The Japanese journals dwell on U.S. violence at home and in Vietnam, leading the reader to conclude America is no longer a nation to be respected for solutions to modern problems. And when violence involves a Japanese—as in the cases of Evelynn Okubo who was murdered in Chicago or of the policeman Ron Tsukamoto in Berkeley, it has special impact . . . One essayist in the Chuo Koron (Japan's leading intellectual magazine) speaks of the U.S. as a "divided nation with no general will" . . . A novelist has mixed feelings about Americans, inferior in some respects to Americans but extremely happy when "there is something in which the Japanese excel over the Americans".

TV executives from Japan were shocked when they came face-to-face with racism in San Francisco. "Everytime someone would ask who we were, this man who was guiding us would reply—'Oh, I'm just showing these Japs around the studios'." . . . A Tokyo newsman visiting Fresno was called "China boy", saw a black man shot on the street for no apparent reason and his friend's car was shot at during the night. So before he returned to Japan, his white friends asked why he wanted to go home and "leave this great country. With the prospect more Japanese than ever will visit the U.S. in the coming years, we may be branded as a nation of "hageshii" people, an intolerable situation for the island empire that usually reserves that adjective for calamities and catastrophes.

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One Man, One Vote in JACL

(Contributions to The Pepper Pot are reserved for those under age 35. Raymond Okamura, this week's columnist, reveals he will turn 36 in November.)

By RAYMOND OKAMURA

Berkeley

With catchy phrases like "power to the peeple" and "one man, one vote," the voting procedure in JACL is coming under attack from two different flanks.

In principle, I can hardly disagree with Fred Hirasuna and his Central Cal cohorts when they propose that each and every member of JACL be involved in the decision making process (PC Letters, Sept. 18). The direct popular election of JACL officers has

PEPPER POT

many appealing aspects, and I am personally inclined to favor this idea.

Unfortunately, the practical problems of conducting a mass election are enormous, and the costs of campaigning will skyrocket. Also, a popular election will give a decided advantage to the well-known, outspoken, and controversial people, whereas the quiet, wishy-washy, middle-of-the-road types who presently win elections will be shoved aside. Frankly, as much as I like the idea, I think the Central Cal proposal is doomed for failure.

* * *

However, a far more serious, and potentially dangerous, proposal is emerging from the San Jose chapter. The San Jose chapter has already announced to the NC-WN District Council that they are planning to push for the "one man, one vote" principle in JACL voting. But, San Jose does not really mean each member should have a say, but that each **chapter** should have votes in proportion to their membership.

The San Jose proposal must be taken seriously because they have the will power and the ruthlessness to push it through. I remember the 1968 national convention when the San Jose chapter president rose during a tense debate on uniform dues and made a blatant threat to secede his chapter from the JACL if uniform dues were adopted. That chilling announcement immediately crumbled the pro-uniform dues forces and San Joes got its way. That was such a naked show of power that I still remember the scene vividly.

In order to explore the San Jose proposal and to test their reactions, I made a number of counter-proposals to a San Jose spokesman at a recent NC-WN meeting. I suggested that each chapter may be allocated representatives in proportion to their membership, but a representative must be physically present to do the voting.

In order words, if San Jose has X-number of slots, they must have X-number of bodies present at the meeting. My proposal is analogous to the House of Representatives where each state has representation in proportion to population, but each representative votes independently and must be present on the floor to vote. No proxies, alternates, or stand-ins are allowed under such a system.

My counter-proposal features inherent safeguards which will prevent abuse. For example, if a chapter is represented by 30 delegates at a convention, 30 different individuals will not all agree on an issue, especially after hearing the floor debate, and each delegate will be inclined to vote his own convictions. Such a split vote will more accurately represent the chapter membership which is invariably split on any given issue.

Furthermore, it will cost a chapter more money to send a large delegation to a convention, so there is a built-in restraint against being too power hungry.

Having a large delegation of individuals also has the advantage of increasing opportunities for participation by members of big chapters like San Jose. A member of a big chapter, who does not happen to be in the ruling clique, faces a dismal future unless there are sufficient numbers of delegate positions open for him to enter.

* * *

It is significant that the San Jose spokesman rejected my counter-proposals out-of-hand as totally unacceptable. Apparently, the San Jose power-elite wants to be able to send only one or two persons to cast a large bloc vote for their chapter. Of course, this will give the San Jose chapter, or more importantly, those one or two individuals, an enormous amount of power at no extra cost.

Even if there is a close 51% to 49% division in a chapter, the San Jose spokesman demanded that the majority rules and that the entire bloc of votes be cast for the majority opinion. This is analogous to the now discredited Electoral College, which will hopefully be phased out in the near future.

After this dialogue with the San Jose spokesman, I am forced to conclude that the San Jose ruling clique is not truly interested in protecting the interests of their 1,600-plus members, but they are using their membership to gain personal power for the few individuals who control the San Jose chapter.

* * *

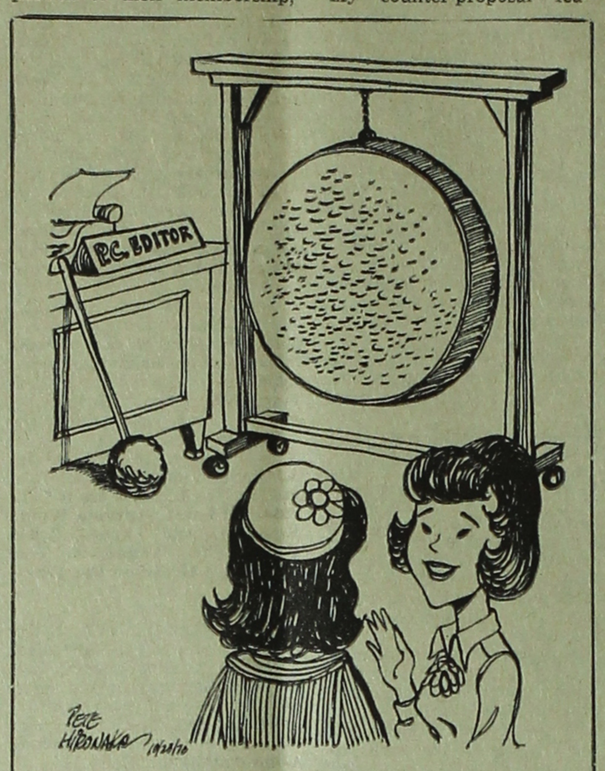
In any chapter, whether the membership is 1,600 or 25, there are only about a dozen people who are really active. The vast majority of members join only for insurance purposes and do not participate in JACL politics. Consequently, when the proponents of "one man, one vote" are unwilling to allow more participation from the chapter members by increasing their delegation, I am deeply suspicious.

It is beginning to become increasingly clear that the San Jose power-elite has carefully laid the groundwork during the last two years for an eventual take-over. Escaping almost unnoticed was a San Jose proposal to elect the NC-WN District Governor by the delegates instead of the District Board. I did not have much interest in such procedural issues, but in retrospect, I can now see that this maneuver fits in very nicely to their overall strategy.

The San Jose spokesman attempted to reassure us that San Jose is doing this only for the "good" of the District Council. If this is true, what we need is an act of good faith, which will be the inclusion of provisions to safeguard the interests of the small chapters, and the individual members of large chapters.

Actually, I do not see much point in maintaining such dinosauric chapters as San Jose. Any chapter that reaches over 500 members should be divided up into several smaller, and more active chapters. In this way, the problem of proportional representation can be solved, there will be more participation by the ordinary members, and heretofore unrecognized leaders will emerge to plan programs to meet the needs of the many diverse elements in the community.

So, if San Jose is **really** interested in getting more votes for its membership, the best and easiest way to do it is to split their chapter into smaller units of 100 members each. Instantly, the **people** of San Jose will get 16 votes! Power to the People!



'It means that Holiday Issue deadlines are imminent.'

Without a losing candidate, our democracy a sham

By SEN. DANIEL INOUYE

Washington

During the last 16 years, I have been a candidate in 7 primary and 7 general elections. In addition, I have actively campaigned in 3 other primary and general elections.

Personally, I have been extremely fortunate in enjoying success in all of these elections. However, one cannot participate in so many elections and not be as aware as I am of the sadness and at times the bitterness and deep disappointment felt by losing candidates, their families, and their ardent supporters.

That there must always be a defeated candidate in any open democratic contest has always bothered me. Yet, I realize that these losing candidates are, in a very real sense, the indispensible ingredient to our entire election process. I say this, because, in a democratic system, such as ours, where people are given a choice of candidates, there are always winners and losers.

This very choice of candidates which gives the voter the opportunity to express himself and to let his voice be heard—secretly but powerfully—predetermines that some will win and others lose.

It is true that losing always hurts. But, it is also true that without a losing candidate our democracy would be a sham. To be sure, there are no losing candidates in a dictatorial system.

Opportunity of Choice

For this reason, we owe an untold measure of gratitude to those whose desire to serve overcomes the fear of possibly losing. Their participation gives us that essential opportunity of choice. Their contribution to the perpetuation of our democratic system should be and is justly appreciated.

To those who were unsuccessful this time, I can only hope that the disappointment of defeat will fade. It may be helpful to remember that some of our greatest men have experienced many loses before tasting the fruit of victory. An outstanding example is Abraham Lincoln who ran for office 3 times before winning. Had he permitted disappointment to overcome him, our Nation would have been deprived of one of its greatest, if not its greatest President.

The primary election which we in Hawaii have just participated was marked with tears of joy and sadness. It was also marked with pride—but pride tempered with some disappointment. Here I refer to voter participation which was admirable but far from perfect.

In the general election where every vote will again count, I hope that every eligible voter will stand up and be counted.

Voting is not an opportunity enjoyed by all men. We are, indeed, a privileged few. Exercise that privilege and let your vote be heard on Nov. 3.

FILM REVIEW: Hokubei Mainichi

Well-Produced Documentary Film

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By NOBUSUKE FUKUDA
'Banzai' Columnist

San Francisco

I recently saw a preview screening of "Matsuri: The Time We Will Never Be Able to Rub Out." The title for this social documentary on the Japanese in America may be cumbersome and possibly mislead some into thinking the film is only about the Sakura Matsuri of 1969. These casual viewers will see the pretty faces of the Cherry Blossom queen, her attendants, the familiar elderly Issei ladies and the people participating in the parade but they will not hear the heavy message this documentary carries.

The Sakura Matsuri parade is used as the central theme of an ethnic community rejoicing in the tremendous resurgence and awareness of pride in self, community and culture. Interspaced in the film are clips from Japan, its customs and culture, with traditional Japanese background music to remind the viewer of the tie between this community and Japan.

A parade usually is associated with a display and show of force. This one as well accentuates Japaneseness. The background martial music of the drum and bugle corps and the marching music of the Min On marching band set a militant mood. This massive and disciplined Min On contingent astonished most everyone as we had never seen or heard of them before. They signified the transplantation of a Japanese religion, Soka Gakkai, into America by a group of people who are not predominantly Japanese Americans.

Guts of Film

A photographic history of our people is shown in black and white still shots ranging from the picture brides, evacuation, relocation camps, the Nisei soldier with the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and other related subjects. Some of these photographs are stark and depressing with the narration of a variety of Issei, Nisei and Sansei heard in the background. Their comments, the guts of this documentary, is what makes it an important one, for it shows the difference in attitudes in the evolutionary process that we as a people have gone through.

The Issei, speaking in Japanese with their gentle, patient and resigned manner, told of the hardship and discrimination they were destined to and endured in their early days in this hostile country. There was the upheaval caused by the war, the relocation, and in some families the agonizing decision on whether or not a son should go to fight and die for a country that had treated him and his family so badly. They expressed their extreme gratefulness for those sons who had sacrificed themselves to prove the worthwhileness and loyalty of Japanese Americans thereby obtaining for their parents the cherished and previously denied American citizenship.

Nisei Comments

The Nisei talk of the injustice perpetrated upon them and their parents by a nation that is supposed to be a democratic one. Some of us continue to think, like our Issei parents did, that we are living in a feudalistic country where rights and equality can be withheld and granted to some and not to others by people who hold the reins of power.

The Sansei does not have the hang-ups of the previous generations and wants to become aware of and appreciative of his Japanese heritage. He is searching and struggling for a functional and acceptable Japanese American identity.

There is much to be learned in this documentary and some may hear a different message than the one I heard. It isn't the usual kind of superficial film we see about us which present us as good assimilated Americans. This film was produced primarily for a television audience by Takayoshi Ohno, who is employed by the Consulate of Japan, with the cooperation of the Kinmon Camera Club and the San Francisco State College Film Dept.

Ghetto: a Parlor Game

By WAKA TSUNODA
Associated Press Writer

New York

Life in a ghetto is not a game, but there is now a game —a "now game" devised by sober-minded sociologists — called "Ghetto."

You can buy it for $20. You draw a card. But instead of taking you into a financial dream world where you may purchase Ventnor Boulevard, the card tells you something like this:

"You're being picked up for disordely conduct. Subtract one-half of your expected hustling reward."

"You were seriously hurt while fleeing from the police. Go to the hospital this round and forfeit all reward."

"The police have arrested you on suspicion of burglary. There is not enough evidence so you are released."

"Somebody squealed on you: Either subtract fifty to pay off the cops, or you must leave town by investing all your chips in recreation time or go to jail."

"You got involved in a gun battle. You were scared, but got away. Subtract five for a close call."

"A gang beats you up."

"Safe again!"

Simulation Game

These all sound grim and even bad taste, but the whole thing is seriously and educationally intended. This "simulation game" was developed by several sociologists at Johns Hopkins sociologists at the early 60s. Dr. James Coleman headed the group and they later formed Academic Games Associates, a non-profit organization for the development and testing of learning games. "Ghetto" is intended to teach players how neighborhood conditions affect people individually and how they can be improved.

"The game is designed to arouse you to experience the kind of reality in the ghetto. This is so structured that you can feel the pressures and frustrations of the poor by acting out roles," explains Bill Hohman, an official of Western Publishing Company, the distributor.

"First each of the ten players gets a profile card. It tells you who you are. For example, you are Virginia, 23 years old, and divorced with three kids. You went through the eleventh grade. Or you are Billy, 16 years old and you went through the 9th grade. And you try to improve your life by investing your time in several alternatives depending on your circumstances, such as going to school, going on welfare, doing skilled or unskilled labor or hustling. Suppose you decide to hustle. You draw a card and it will tell you how you make out."

Other Games

Dr. Coleman's group has also developed such games as "Generation Gap," "Democracy," "Community Disaster" and "Consumer." Western Publishing began marketing some of them about a year ago primarily to educational institutions. "Ghetto" has sold 5,000 to date. "Generation Gap" sold 2,000 in the first five months.

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Bill Marutani

East Wind

Philadelphia

FEMALE LOGIC—Earlier this week the secretaries in our office banded together and circulated a petition seeking the right to wear pant-suit outfits to the office. (I subsequently learned that ours was not the only law office involved.) Their professed reason was that it gets mighty cold in winter (granted) although I was tempted to raise, but did not, the question "Why-then-did - you - insist - upon - wearing - those - abbreviated-mini-skirts-all-winter?" Logic does not always enjoy a high priority once these gals make up their minds.

Anyway, we said "okay". And in the next ensuing days, with the current record heat-wave we've been having (I pulled my summer suits out again) these gals show up in pant-suit outfits. Quite chic I must admit, but in **this** weather? As I was saying about "logic" . . .

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RUSSIAN WOMEN—This women's "lib" movement reminds me of an old "saw" that went something like this: In Russia, women do men's work and get men's pay; in America, women get men's pay.

All of which should be good for a one-way ticket for me into any dog-house where the woman rules the roost and a sense of humor (**that's** humor?) is nonsense. Which this may be.

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RIGHTISTS & REDS—Speaking of Russia and the communist threat, I as a middle-of-the-roader American am more concerned over the communist influence from the Far Right in our country than from the so-called Radical Left. Let me explain.

The Far Right is so preoccupied by what the Communists do, planning and gearing their action and beliefs on what the Communists do, may do or may be thinking, that the Far Right is letting the Communists "call the tune".

I've often wondered what ever happened to our good ole' American Constitution and spending a little time, affirmatively, making this American system of government work? If you'll pardon my "nihongo": The hell with the Communists.

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SHIFTING STANDARDS—Since by now I've alienated just about every segment of our populace, we might as well comment on a segment of our rebellious youth.

Some youths assume a self-righteous, uncompromising posture toward just about everything the "older generation" does, thinks or says, rejecting almost everything that is associated with the so-called older generation.

Yet, if one calls attention to something that the young people are doing that's wrong—and they know it—they immediately take shelter in the older generation's standards by retorting: "Well, **you do the same** thing!"

I tell ya', sometimes you just can't win.

ON ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES

State Colleges and Studies Central

(This is the fifth article in the series on Asian American studies and its impact upon the college campus in Southern California.)

By TRACY OKIDA

Long Beach

We who are involved in Asian American Studies are concerned with education in its entirety, and with every educational institution in which Asian American students are involved. We are aiming for education that will enable students to deal responsibly with the issues and problems that they will encounter throughout their lives.

Education has always been an extremely important element in the lives of Asian people. We have always desired the best education for our children, and, yet, as we observe the present course followed by these students from nursery school to higher education, we see little or no concern for the cultural and emotional growth of minority students.

Can we believe that these students will find their identity in courses that apparently neglect their existence?

And even if they do learn sufficient skills that will, in some limited way, fit them into this complex technologically geared socio-economic system, what perspectives will they have gained that will give meaning to the work that they may do?

Will the education offered develop within these students the capacity to evaluate and make decisions about the very systems into which they will be pushed into accepting and serving?

State College Level

Currently Asian American Studies can be found on many colleges and university campuses throughout the nation. At the State College level, Asian American Studies emphasizes student participation in his own education and encourages student involvement and initiative.

So far we have avoided, as much as possible, large lecture-hall classes. Instead, we have worked on the development of smaller classes that facilitate closer interaction between student and instructor, as well as between the students themselves.

Underlying many of the anxieties of the Asian American student is the question of his identity. Who am I? Where do I belong? Where am I going? Every Asian American Studies course is designed to aid the student in discovering or defining his own identity by offering alternative perspectives from which he can view himself.

On most State College campuses, there already exist some kind of introductory course which presents a very broad, general frame of reference touching on a number of Asian American themes. In addition, courses are offered, or are being developed, which deal with more specific facets of student (and our) life, such as the Asian American Community.

We also feel creative expression is a vital part of the students' quest for knowledge and self-fulfillment, so that offerings tapping the Asian American experience in the expressive arts are also being created.

Everyone Learns

We realize that the problems and concerns of the Asian American student are reflective of our own, or as the philosopher of the swamp, Pogo, has stated so aptly: "We have met the enemy and it is us!"

Hence, everyone learns in Asian American Studies, and the more we learn, the more we see the intertwining of all of our lives together in the fabric of society. The educa-

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25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Oct. 7, 1945

Stars & Stripes report 7 Nisei of 442nd recommended for Congressional Medal . . . Army reveals full story of Ft. Snelling military intelligence language service school, graduates credited with major role in Pacific war . . . Portland's 41st Division VFW Post welcomes Nisei membership . . . 2,000 Nisei on duty with U.S. Army occupation forces in Japan.

WRA to terminate services at Tule Lake camp Feb. 1, last of 10 camps to be liquidated . . . Report 23 hostels operating for evacuees in Los Angeles County . . . WRA Director Myer challenges JACL report on conditions of trailer camps for evacuees at Lomita Air Strip (JACL had charged "neglect and negligence") . . . Returning evacuees crowd schools in San Jose area . . . Auburn Baptist Church to aid drive to rebuild home of Nisei GI (Sgt. Cosma Sakamoto).

Stockton ILWU incident closed as two union members who refused to work with returned Nisei worker expelled . . . Fantastic rumors plague alien Japanese group in Hawaii; bilingual vernaculars stilling talk "Japan had won the war, its imperial fleet would enter Pearl Harbor, that Nisei translators sent to Hilo were intercepted and jailed by Japanese forces on the island."