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U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND UNO
National JACL President

There is a saying, "if wishes would come true, beggars would be kings."

If wishes would come true, we would all be rich and would not have to worry about the poor. If wishes would come true, the JACL president would not have to worry about the directions and accomplishments of JACL because everyone would do what he is supposed to be doing and the president can sit back and enjoy the enormous success of the organization. Unfortunately, wishes do not always come true and probably, more often than not, do they seldom come true. Therefore, a wishful thinking JACL president cannot live in an ivory tower nor a world of grandeur.

Reflections on the Presidency

The first year of the presidency has been an exceedingly exciting, exploring, experience. Although it has not been filled with gigantic successes, it certainly has not been filled with total failures.

The delegation of authority and responsibility has its strengths, but it also has its inherent weaknesses. A good man will do a good job without being told; likewise, the reverse is true. Like any voluntary organization, constant prodding is necessary to get results from all but the most conscientious individuals.

I must share more than proportionately in the failures of the organization if the job has not be done well or at all. Direction must come from the top in most instances, but not all. As I review what we have not done, I see that I should have been more than forceful in many instances in seeing that what should have been done was done. Therefore, for the last half of the biennium, I intend to get results, period.

* * *

After the National Board meeting in July, we will know who has or has not done what. Since we must all learn to be accountable for our actions or lack thereof, including the president, we must let the chips fall where they may. The first chip I intend to let fall will be the one on my shoulder and I want to analyze our organization from top to bottom as objectively and fairly as possible. I will not be looking for scapegoats because our society has enough of them now; we don't need more. What we desperately need is a clearcut establishing of priorities and marshalling our resources to accomplish those priorities.

Although many people would desire to be a sinecurist (if you don't know this word, please look it up!), I don't think our organization can afford to relinquish important positions to such people. Therefore, one priority item will be to re-examine the responsibility, function and execution of all positions and see just what in "hell" we have or have not done. If something is not being done that should be done, let's find people who will do it or abolish the position. Let's not have just a paper organization. I would just as soon have fewer things we are committed to do and do those few things well than disperse what little resources we have so thin we accomplish little if anything of significance.

A strong national orgaization, in my opinion, is nothing more than strong local chapters. The more vigorous and active the local chapters are, regardless of size, the more vigorous and active is the National organization. Therefore, I feel more and more attention should be given to developing strong chapters. National staff and officers must concentrate their effort in this direction.

In order to develop strong chapter, it will be necessary to have action oriented workshop-type activities which will use the total resources of our staff and national officers. Flexible, but concrete and dynamic programming must be developed to inspire, involve and activate people to action before, during and after each activity. There must be a system of follow-up to reassess directions, accomplishments and goals. Staff must be used more imaginatively to provide the necessary follow-up and secure the cohesiveness of purpose as well as the satisfaction and reward of results.

We must seriously re-examine what we pay staff if we are going to make demands incommensurate with salary and benefits. People who we expect to get results for us must be given adequate compensation and incentives; otherwise, why kid ourselves! We can only expect so much from volunteer help and when that so much ends, we are in trouble. Likewise, paid staff can be expected to do so much and anything else is more gratuity on their part, but we can't expect them to do more than any of us are willing to do.

* * *

As I review the national budget, I feel we may need to do some trimming here and there. If we must cut our activities in half so we may concentrate on just those areas where we can inject life into our chapters, I am going to vigorously pursue that course. If possible, we should funnel or money and resources into

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Matching fund principle urged for Nat'l Student Aid program

LOS ANGELES—With JACL student aid program now funded to operate nationally, the student aid committee here has been urged by the Central California District Council to allocate the $4,000 sum for the program on the basis of financial contributions of the various district councils to the national budget.

The CCDC proposal:

PNWDC $200; NCWNDC $1,600; CCDC $200, PSWDC $1,200; IDC $200; MPDC $125; MDC $350 and EDC $125—Total: $4,000.

President-elect Henry Tanaka of Cleveland, also supports the CCDC proposal but suggested that for each $20 raised by the respective districts, the National budget would match it with $80 with the total amount from National not to exceed the allocation.

"This would encourage incentive for soliciting local support and would increase the total amount of funds to $5,000," Tanaka added.

Basic Assumption

The basic assumption last year to expand the student aid program nationally was in recognition that there are persons who qualify by reasons of financial need, motivation and potential academic ability in every district council an dmember chapters, Tanaka explained.

The JACL student aid program began as pilot project in 1969 in the Pacific Southwest area with Dr. Roy Nishikawa as chairman. Sums varying between $100 to $300 were conferred upon ten candidates for a total of $2,000 in the initial presentation that year. Another $2,000 was dispensed to ten local students last summer to complete the pilot project.

Presentations for 1971 are to be made in memory of Abe Hagiwara, youth worker in Cleveland and Chicago who passed away six years ago. Through efforts of the National JACL executive board and the Midwest District Youth Council, a permanent fund to honor Hagiwara with only interest from this fund to supplement budgeted sums for student aid was created.

(Hagiwara's intensive concern of youth led to formation of Jr. JACL in the early 1960s and he was subsequently awarded the JACLer of the Biennium.)

New Format

Ron Wakabayashi, JACL field director for youth services, administering the student aid program said with expansion, each district council may submit up to 15 candidates, each district handling its own screening and determination of needs.

JACL EDUCATION COMMISSION

Course plan, reading lists, community sources on Asian Americans outlined

LOS ANGELES — An introductory guide on Asian American studies has been developed by National JACL Education Committee, Asian American Studies Central and the JACL Community Involvement Program, outlined some broad areas of interest for individuals or groups.

The brief outline includes a list of sources in the Los Angeles area where additional information and materials may be obtained. Special note is paid to the annotated bibliography now available at UCLA Asian American Studies Center ($3) and rated reading list published by the Asian American Task Force at Berkeley.

The guide also provides a selection of more readily available books on the Chinese and the Japanese in the United States, directory of Chinese and Japanese vernacular newspapers in California and Asian American journals, and a lesson outline analyzing the history of Orientals in the United States.

Lesson Outline

The lesson outline is divided into four parts: (1) Contemporary community the myth and reality (2) Historical development of the Asian community, (3) U.S. foreign policy and the Asians in America, (4) Assimilation, integration, identity and other alternatives.

"The growth of the pluralistic approach to traditional academic subjects reflects a belated recognition of the state of American society," according to Ron Hirano, JACL education director.

"A survey of the Asian experience in the United States is intended to reinforce the pluralistic approach and to provide an understanding of the role of the Asian in American society."

The guide is to be distributed to all JACL chapter presidents, according to Hirano.

Sac'to State offers ethnic studies degree

SACRAMENTO—Formal recognition of an Asian studies program with a B.A. degree in Ethnic Studies at Sacramento State College was announced June 24 by Prof. Tohru Yamanaka, Asian American Ethnic Studies director.

A major in Asian American studies has also been recognized at San Francisco State College beginning this fall, Yamanaka added.

Other areas of concentration in the Ethnic Studies degree include the black, Chicano and native American studies.

Sacramento JACLer Yamanaka, an economics professor born in New York, along with students Carol Lai, Betty Eng, and Wayne Maeda, started the Asian American studies on campus in the fall of 1969. Maeda, a JACL-JAL fellowship winner last year, helped establish an Asian American library.

Frank Iwama, Sacramento JACL president, lauded the efforts of Prof. Yamanaka in securing formal recognition of the program to promote greater understanding of society by exploring the culture and history of Asians and Asians in America and to relate these to the culture and history of the dominant majority.

Interested students may secure additional details from Tohru Yamanaka, Director Asian American Studies, Sacramento State College, 6000 J St., Sacramento 95819.

CHARGE OF DISCRIMINATORY GRADES SYSTEM BY U.W. PROFESSOR DENIED

SEATTLE — University of Washington officials have denied that sociology professor Pierre van den Berghe systematically discriminated against minority students in grading.

Dr. S. Frank Miyamoto, chairman of the department of sociology, said the charges of discriminatory grading leveled against van den Berghe by the Black Student Union last week (June 23) "have no basis."

Miyamoto said, "We have investigated and we find no grounds for the (BSU) contention."

"We take the matter seriously," Miyamoto said. "We fail to see that there are grounds at the moment for initiating any action."

Basic Charge

The BSU asked that van den Berghe be fired because he "used his position as a teacher to ruin the chances of minority students to succeed." The BSU said 75 per cent of van den Berghe's minority students received failing grades.

Miyamoto said he was satisfied no discrimination existed in the grading process vecause three instructors in addition to van den Berghe graded the final exam for the class in question.

The class, "Race and Ethnic Relations," had 291 students enrolled, about 50 of whom were minority students, Miyamoto said. Van den Berghe said he gave 13 failing grades in the class.

EOP Students

The incident stemmed from a letter van den Berghe sent to Dr. Solomon Katz, UW provost. The BSU quoted van den Berghe as saying the minority students admitted to the university "have virtually no chance of successfully completing their studies."

Katz said the students admitted under the Educational Opportunity Program are "high risk" students who "despite this fact have achieved an impressive academic record."

Katz added that the program "is an important activity of the university which has the widespread support from students, faculty and administration."

'Exit' Requirement

Of the 882 minority students admitted under the program last autumn quarter, 728 remained in good academic standing during the quarter and 273 had a grade point of "B" or better, Katz said.

"While it is necessary to modify admission requirements for many of these students, they must meet the same 'exit' requirements that apply to all other students for graduation," Kitz added.

—Post Intelligencer

7 marks fall in S.F. Olympics as Orange C'ty paces

SAN FRANCISCO — Under bright, clear weather, an orgy of record-breaking highlighted the 19th annual San Francisco JACL Nisei Olympics held here Sunday, June 27, at Kezar stadium.

Seven old marks were shattered and of the seven new records, five were set by a mighty band of cinder artists from the Orange County JACL chapter of Southern California—all in the open class.

The other two new marks were established by the Berkeley team in the 880 relay of the open division and in the long jump of the Junior division.

Orange County piled up 89 points to win the open division.

The only satisfaction for the Northern California athletes was Berkeley winning for the second straight year the Northern California-Western Nevada JACL District Council overall championship with 79 points on 45 points in the open division and 34 in Class B.

San Francisco won the lightweight class championship wth 55 points; Tri-City took the Junior title with 51 points; Cortez copped the Pee Wee division championship with 17 points.

Live Up to Reputation

The Orange County tracksters, living up to the formidable reputation they had built in the PSWDC Nisei Relays of June 6, won first places in nine of the 13 events in the open class.

It was the first time since 1959 that a So. Calif. JACL team has competed in the San Francisco Nisei Olympics.

Two of the Orange County men not only won five events between them, but set three new records.

Tony Krzyzosiak set the new mark of 49.9 in the 440, eclipsing the old record of 50.6 set by Lawrence Fong of Berkeley last year. Tony also set a new mark of 22 ft. 9½ in. in the long jump, breaking the record held jointly by Don Kimura of Fowler and Ron Fujima of West L.A. Tony also won the 220 in 22 flat, tying one of the oldest existing meet records set by Bob Kameoka of Downtown L.A. in 1957.

George Payan set a blistering pace to set a new record in the 880 at 2:00.5., smashing the old mark of 2:04 set by John Toki of Berkeley in 1969. Payan also won the mile with the time of 4:31.2, com-

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Central Cal Nisei orchardists form self-defense measures against threats

FRESNO — The United Farm Workers Organizing Committee has been active in Central California, especially against Japanese American growers of tree fruit, the Fresno JACL newsletter reported June 27.

Many growers have pointed out the irony of a minority attacking another minority, the newsletter said.

There have been pickets especially violent in their methods on some of the farms, scattering roofing nails and planting spikes in driveways, slashing tires on farm equipment, breaking windows on pickups and cars, and threatening workers with violence and obscenities, the newsletter learned,

Growers are making the stand that they will not sign over their workers to the union; that all workers should have a free choice of joining a union or choosing to work without a union; that this choice should be expressed in a free election by secret ballot without intimidation from any source. In self-defense, the Nisei growers are organizing into area groups. They plan to go to the assistance of any of their group who is being picketed, and confront pickets with anti-pickets.

On weekends, young pickets from Oakland, San Francisco and other urban centers appear on the picketlines. Growers, in talking to them, find that they know little or nothing about the true circumstances. Growers urge them to talk to the workers in the field. When they learn that the workers are being paid at union rates, and in many cases more, and that they do not want to strike or join the union, these pickets leave the picket line to go home.

Federal judge denies Chinese in school case

SAN FRANCISCO—A federal judge denied the request of three Chinese-American families to intervene in a San Francisco school desegregation suit.

Dist. Judge Stanley A. Weigel held last week that there was no merit in their claim that they were being "unfairly treated or otherwise unlawfully discriminated against" in two desegregation plans which he is now studying.

Japan bowling mag covers JACL tourney

SAN FRANCISCO — The May issue of "Bowling Fan" published in Tokyo covered the 1971 JACL bowling tournament at Salt Lake City where teams from Japan participated. Pictures of tournament play and by-play, officials, bowlers and fans, officials, spot reporting (in Japanese) are featured.

Chinese Arizonan in race for nat'l Legion command

PHILADELPHIA — Soleng Tom, a Tucson businessman and civic leader, was a recent visitor of the Leon Lee American Chinese Post 774 of the American Legion here, gathering support as Arizona's candidate for national commander either in 1972 or 1973.

He is the first Chinese American with enough ambition to seek high office in the largest veterans organization in the country, at 28.5 million members, past commander Arthur T. Lou of the Chinese Post here said.

Born in Canton, Tom emigrated to the U.S. as a young man, graduated in aeronautical engineering at St. Louis University in 1937 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He joined the Morgan-McDermott Post 7, Tucson, in 1946, elected post commander in 1951, Arizona department commander in 1956, to the national executive committee 1960-64 and served as national vice-commander 1965-66. He continued to serve on various commissions subsequently and is currently chairman of the National Sons of American Legion committee.

In 1967, he was honored by the Pima County Bar Assn. as the Naturalized Citizen of the Year. He is also active with the Shriners, Lions Club, American Red Cross, YMCA and Chinese community groups.

Tom was president in 1969 of the Tucson School District and has the endorsement of the Arizona congressional delegation for the post.

He is married, has two sons, one an art director at La Jolla, and another studying medicine at the Univ. of Arizona.

Judge allows business use of anti-Nisei racial slur

NEW YORK—The Manhattan Supreme Court refused last week (June 28) to bar the use of the word "Jap" as a trademark for a brand of women's apparel marketed here and abroad.

The New York chapter of the JACL had sued to prevent the clothing's designer and the maker's world marketing agent from using the label "Jap."

The suit contended that the term was derogatory and offensive to Americans of Japanese descent and was a violation of their civil rights.

Justice Howard Baer, however, found that "the only injury alleged by the petitioners appears to be an injury to petitioners' feelings.

No Irreparable Damage

"While use of this word may offend some sensibilities, there is clearly no violation of anyone's civil rights or is there present any irreparable damage," Justice Baer held.

The JACL had sought an injunction against Kenzo Takada, the designer, and the Societe Jungle Jap, the Paris-based marketer.

JACL had been directed to present evidence of "damage or loss" suffered from Takada's use of the label "JAP" in clothes being sold in stores on both coasts.

Representatives of the New York Japanese American community, at a subsequent news conference, expresed their disappointment and dismay at the Court's decision, and vowed to continue their fight to bar use of this word. They staged an appeal from the Judge's denial was in order.

Also, them emphasized that the main action was still pending and will now be pursued to conclusion.

The New York JACL, through its board member George Yuzawa and legal counsel Moonray Kojima, also took up the matter with the Federal Trade Commission, which has conceded the possibility of granting a cease & desist order against use of the label on grounds of its derogatory nature.

Roy A. Greenfield of the Federal Trade Commission suggested the filing of a formal complaint and that a decision should follow after 14 days.

Bonwit Teller, the local store carrying the largest group of Kenzo's design, has removed the sign over its Kenzo boutique following a demonstration in front of the Fifth Avenue store early last month.

Another shop selling a few clothes has covered that portion of the offending label with price tags.

The Japanese magazine Shukan Shincho, recently published an extremely critical article about the Paris-based designer upon what he had expected to be a "triumphal" return visit to Japan several days after the hostile reception given him by local Japanese Americans.

Information pickets to appear again

NEW YORK—The court has placed itself in a position of protecting a trademark which clearly is derogatory and defamatory, the Japanese American community representatives here regretted after Justice Baer of the state supreme court refused to grant a preliminary injunction to bar Kenzo Takada from using the epithet, "Jap", as a trademark.

Since relief could not be obtained in the courts, it was decided that information pickets will appear wherever the products using the label "Jap" are sold.

"To lend support and encouragement to bigotry is not a function of the court," the community statement said. It continued:

The position taken by the designer and importer that "Jap" was not defamatory or derogatory is obviously without merit.

Since the 1900s when the press started their infamous Yellow Peril campaign, the word "Jap" has been used as an epithet, encouraging hostility and being derogatory and defamatory of Americans of Japanese ancestry. It was used as a rallying cry for bigots.

Before, during and after World War 2, Japanese Americans suffered economically, politically and otherwise at the hands of these bigots. They were incarcerated in concentration camps and all their belongings essentially confiscated.

During that war, those advocating incarceration charged that Americans of Japanese ancestry were not loyal to the United States. This charge was clearly rebutted by the blood spilled by the most decorated unit in WW2, the all Japanese American 442nd combat team.

After the war, the Japanese American Citizens League made substantial effort to have newspapers and other media discontinue use of the word "Jap". It was successful. Until recently, very rarely was such word used.

However, a public figure used the term. Much to his credit when informed of the derogatory nature of the word, Vice President Agnew publically apologized for his oversight.

With regard to the present use of the term on May 27, Bonwit Teller had placed a full page advertisement in the New York Times using "Jap". Quite understandably, the Japanese American community protested vigorously and sought to have this term dropped by the designer, importer and others such as Bonwit.

However, the trademark owners and importer, apparently realizing as did Hearst when he started his hate campaign that use of the word "Jap" would be extremely profitable, refused to consider any change.

Under these circumstances, the only choice was to petition the court for a preliminary injunction barring use of the epithet "Jap", as a trademark.

Unfair Practice

In the oral arguments, the plaintiff's attorney contended the use of the word "Jap" was an unfair trade practice. Since no ethical merchant would use such a trademark, the defendant's use of a defamatory trademark was unfair.

The court apparently placed more emphasis on the right of "free speech" of the defendants, the attorney said.

It was also apparent that interests of Japanese nationals and Japanese firms were separate and many times divergent from those of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Dismay was expressed that a person from Japan should so thoughtlessly use the distasteful word as a trademark, thus partially undo years of work and sacrifice by the Nisei to remove this slur from the public vocabulary.

It was feared that Takada's use may encourage bigots to use that term more frequently for his giving the word an air of legitimacy. It was also felt that the judge's denial of an injunction may have the same effect.

In a recent issue of Look Magazine (June 15), a poem which uses the word, "Jap", also mentions "backstabber", a caricature from the WW2 period.

JAPANESE AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

Anti-JACL feelings among Nisei hurt efforts to gather early Issei history

By IZUMI TANIGUCHI

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

LOS ANGELES — Growth of the annual conference of Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast (ASPAC), started six years ago under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Chen at USC when only six persons were present at the first meeting, was readily recognized last month (June 17-19) with several hundreds in attendance from the West Coast and some persons from New York, Michigan and other parts of the U.S.

Fact that conferences on Asian studies and Asian American studies are better attended is a healthy sign as well as the candid and open discussion of topics.

For example, two group meetings covered by this correspondent were of particular interest.

Serious Lack Noted

On the panel discussion relative to problems and potentials for research, Dr. Robert Wilson, director of the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA, asserted there was a serious lack of information concerning the pioneer Issei and the conditions that prevailed during their early years in the U.S.

Apparently, when the JACL helped to interview pioneer Issei several years ago, the sampling was not representative of the pioneer Issei but more representative of the second and third wave of immigrants known as "yobiyose", Dr. Wilson explained. The difficulty now is that funds are lacking to conduct further interviews and pioneer Issei now living are passing away rapidly.

It was Dr. Wilson's opinion that anti-JACL feelings among many Nisei has greatly hindered JARP's efforts to collect information. Many people have refused to cooperate because of JARP's original affiliation with JACL, he concluded.

FBI Records

Another panelist, Gilbert Dorame of the U.S. Federal Records Center at Bell revealed the kinds of documents which are or not available to research.

Still "classified", one set of value to JARP would be the FBI records of some 2,000 Issei who were interned by the Justice Dept. as "dangerous" enemy aliens during World War II. They were the leaders in the Japanese communities, Dorame pointed out.

At the other group meeting delving into the Yamashita Trial, the participants came to the conclusion that the U.S. has operated on a double standard with racial overtones.

Yamashita Trial

There was much discussion centered about the fact that General Yamashita's trial was held in Manila with the implication that the U.S. military tribunal there had prejudged the Japanese army commander and couldn't wait until the war crimes trial in Tokyo along with Premier Tojo and the others.

The principal speaker felt the U.S. military put itself in a box when Yamashita was convicted of being guilty and responsible for atrocities committed on the field by soldiers in his command.

Comparisons were also discussed with that of the recent Lt. Calley trial.

Minority in industry topic for SAE symposium

LOS ANGELES — A panel discussion on training and improvement of the minority in American industry will be on the Sept. 29 agenda of the annual Society of Automotive Engineers west coast symposium at the International Hotel. Alan Kumamoto, former JACL staff, is expected to present a paper at the symposium.

Brazil pays Issei for WW2 store damages

SAO PAULO — A Japanese immigrant whose store was damaged by an anti-Japan mob during World War II will be paid about $7,000 in compensation by the Brazilian government, a newspaper reported recently.

Warn new pill may not be an aspirin

LOS ANGELES — A barbiturate pill which looks like ordinary aspirin was responsible for three known accidental overdoses and two attempted overdoses over the past weekend, it was reported by staff workers of the Japanese American Community Services-Asian Involvement Youth and Drugs Division.

The new drug, according to JACS-AI workers, appears to differ from other barbiturates in strength and chemical composition.

"It appears to be much stronger than other black market barbiturates," the staff warned. "It looks like a white tablet similar to an aspirin, but its chemical composition isn't known yet. Because of its resemblance to the ordinary aspirin, it is dangerous not only to the many drug abusers in our community but also to the community on the whole," they said.

JACS-AI Youth and Drug Division may be contacted at 689-4413 or in Suite 305, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, for further information or help.

DR. GORO ISHIZAKI

Japanese refugee makes good in U.S.

By FRED NITTA

WATSONVILLE — Some 15 years ago the late Mr. Unosuke Shikuma of Watsonville sponsored about 10 Japanese war refugees from Japan to let them work at his berry farms which are now being operated by his sons, Mack, Kenji, and Hiroshi Shikuma, near Lakeview Road.

Among the young men was a 30-year-old man, Goro Ishizaki, who was a licensed veterinarian in Manchuria before World War II. In spite of his profession he had to work as a common laborer because his Manchurian license was not honored in this country. He worked about three years at the farms and later he was offered a job by a local veterinarian to take care of the animals, but his wage was still same as that of a laborer.

Later when his English had improved a little, he was admitted to UC Davis, where again he had to work to support his wife and child. He even had to send money to help his mother in Japan.

It was a real struggle for many years at Davis. Not only has he to work through college, but his English was not good enough to understand all the lectures he attended. He was determined to go through with his objective and never gave up.

Recently he demonstrated his new improved method of a kidney transplantation of animals which shortens the operation time considerably before veterinary and medical doctors. He is now an established animal surgeon.

According to the latest Davis Enterprise published by UC Davis, Dr. Goro Ishizaki, a research associate of the physiology department at UC Davis, was one of the several staff members presented the outstanding performance awards by Dr. A.L. Black, physiology department chairman at a departmental reception on May 26.

Dr. Ishizaki took his wife and three children to Japan on June 28 for a month and a half vacation. He is expected to return to resume his research and teaching at the university in September.

Bro. Theophane marks 50th year as Maryknoller

LOS ANGELES — Brother Theophane Walsh, who celebrates his golden jubilee this year as a Maryknoll missioner, will be honored with a testimonial luncheon on Sunday, Aug. 29 at the Maryknoll School Auditorium.

The affable Irishman from Boston was assigned to Los Angeles here as a young brother in 1922 when the Maryknoll mission was first established. Since then, in addition to driving the school bus and safely caring for literally thousands of pupils, he organized the Boy Scouts at Maryknoll and still serves Troop 145 actively.

He directed the sign-up of evacuees at Maryknoll Center in 1942 before the Army decided against voluntary mass movements, and later organized youth activities and scouting at Manzanar WRA Center.

Brother Theophane saw his dreams as a missioner to the Far East fulfilled in 1948 when he was assigned to Tokyo, but he was recalled in 1951 because of back injuries.

A testimonial fund will be presented to Brother Theophane at the luncheon in a gesture of appreciation for his "50 years in the service of God, to humanity and especially to persons of Japanese ancestry," the testimonial committee stated.

ACTION BOX

Date and name in parentheses refer to person or office initiating the letter requesting action from JACL chapters.

Public Relations—Apr. 8 (Tomihiro): Watch for objectionable films on TV. (a) Betrayal from the East, (b) Air Force, (c) Across the Pacific, (d) Little Tokyo, USA, (e) Black Dragon, (f) Behind the Rising Sun, (g) Purple Heart.

Support campaign to revoke liquor licenses of "whites only" membership clubs.

Washington Newsletter

David Ushio

We as Sansei

As I view the Japanese American population, I see some categories that would give rise to some very simplistic analysis. Realizing the risk of over-simplification, nevertheless I see among our group one segment of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are suffering from the ravages of poverty, of social problems that are being overlooked. Japanese American aged live crowded in cramped sub-standard housing subsisting on Social Security payments for a whole month, which more affluent members of our group spend on one evening on the town. These include obasans that haven't had a dental examination for 25 years, who have long suffered from maladies that medical technology could have cured many years ago.

Japanese American youth, disenchanted by society's expectations for them, at odds with parents and other authority figures are victims of oppression in one form or another. Such youth people are caught in the vise of drugs, chained to a mechanism that lets them forget the depressing world in which they live. Only to be awakened to discover that it is worse than before. Too often they fail to awaken at all when the vise grip of drugs squeezes the very life from their bodies.

* * *

Another general category is the group of Japanese Americans who "have it made." A long toil of hard work and sacrifice has been finally rewarded with a comfortable existence often with the well-earned luxuries that only of late have been available to the group. A quick glance backward to the bleak days at Topaz, Manzanar, or Heart Mountain gives one perspective as to how far they have come. But the glance backward doesn't reveal the seeming endless fight against oppression and bigotry; it doesn't reveal the sacrifices and despair; and on the surface it doesn't reveal the driving commitment to give the next generation the advantages that they were not allowed. It's satisfying to relax and think back over the trail that has led us to the comforts we enjoy today.

The young in this group enjoy the best schools, the cultural amenities that come with semi-affluence and with the urging of the parents have made tremendous strides toward "making something of themselves." Middle class value have engulfed this group, and the memories of the past struggles reinforces the appreciation of the present situation.

These two groups appear to have little in common at first glance. But the binding tie is that we are AJA's, some more fortunate than others, but nevertheless the obvious ties are there. But more than this, we and especially I am referring to the Sansei; we are the product of oppression and discrimination. Those of us who are still fighting the course of racism and discrimination as well as those of us whose parents gallantly fought the battle for us. Our heritage binds us together; the heritage of brave Issei who pioneered this land for us to enjoy today the Nisei who cultivated the ground of acceptance, though tenuous it may be, and who weeded the course of oppression so that we Sansei can harvest the fruits that many of us enjoy today.

* * *

The groundwork that our grandparents and parents have laid for us increases the responsibility that we have as a generation. Our heritage of oppression should give us an increased empathy and awareness of the plight of not only the many Asians who are suffering in this country today, but of any person who is disadvantaged, who is oppressed or downtrodden. If we as Sansei are not sensitive, then we are denying our heritage; we are denying the sacrifices of our parents and grandparents.

As a generation of Sansei, we have an obligation and responsibility to do more than the average person —much more—because our heritage cries out to us that oppression and racism in any form is despicable. Our history reinforces the fact that people through insensitivity allow injustices to occur, that racism silences the mouths of even close friends in a time of crises. When a group has suffered through the bitterness of discrimination the empathy for others should be increased.

* * *

As a group, we Sansei have an ultra obligation to do much in this area. It is so easy to sit back as so many other groups that were born of oppression, to bask in the luxuries of acceptance and to casually observe the struggles of others. If we live up to our heritage with the empathy that projects a commitment to the betterment of others, we can become the first generation of group conceived in oppression, to overcome the temptations to merely observe; we can be the one group to collectively dedicate ourselves to the goal of humanity and justice.

Each of us is different; but the thread that runs through each one of us is the heritage of sacrifices that our parents made for us. This thread binds us together with the obligation that we owe to the world the dedication and commitment to the alleviation of evil—for we understand the pains of such evil because we were born into it.

Because each of us is different our contributions are going to be different. But the important thing is that we make the commitment.

If we are to be doctors, the commitment is to at the very least spend some time in providing medical help for the disadvantaged. As a lawyer to provide some time for the legal aid of those who cannot afford a lawyer. As a businessman and in any trade, to assure jobs are made available to the disadvantaged. In any walk of life, to never turn your back on the oppressed. The examples are not the end of our commitment. It is but a small beginning. We must not just go through the motions but more importantly it must come from a deep commitment of the heart.

If we can as a group make that commitment that our heritage demands of us, we can be the generation that can spark a turn toward humanity. A prototype of progressive understanding; a vanguard for dignity. We have that obligation—let us not turn away from the commitment.

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NEWS CAPSULES

Government

Sen. Alfred H. Song, (D-Monterey Park) has appointed an advisory commission to study whether California should adopt a uniform consumer credit code, now operating in six other states and regulating credit sales, loans, interest rates, garnishment and other aspects of the consumer credit industry. The commission is expected to render its recommedation to the legislature next January. Los Angeles attorney **Frank F. Chuman** is among the 12 appointees.

Pam Ogasawara, UC Davis sophomore, was among 22 collegians selected to work as summer interns in Lt. Gov. Reinecke's office. The interns earn a small stipend for their work. She on the staff of Jack Tweed, Reinecke's executive assistant.

Oakland City Councilman **Frank Ogawa** commended Pacific Gas & Electric and other organizations which have cooperated to provide recreational facilities recently. As a onetime park and recreations commissioner before appointment to the city council, Ogawa was keynote speaker at the dedication of the Columbian Gardens recreation area developed on a PG&E right-of-way near Dag Hammarskjold Elementary School.

Churches

As a follow-up of a United Methodist Church convocation on Asian American ministries last March, the **Rev. George Nishikawa** of West Los Angeles (above) was named director of research and development for Asian ministers in the 12-state western jurisdiction. The caucus was attended by Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Filipino churchmen. The 40-year-old Sacramento native will be charged to develop ethnic consciousness, self-identity and unity, uplift morale in churches and rekindle the evangelistic zeal. His office will be in the San Francisco bay area. . . . The **Rev. George Uyemura** of Ontario, Ore., has been assigned to the Oakland Lake Park United Methodist Church. He previously ministered at Denver and Fresno.

Other changes in assignments announced at the annual California-Nevada Conference of the United Methodist Church saw the **Rev. Lloyd Wake** of Glide Memorial Church appointed ministerial delegate to the jurisdictional conference to be held in Seattle in July 1972; the **Rev. Lester Suzuki** concluding his sabbatical studies at UC Berkeley to return to the Berkeley Methodist-United Church; the **Rev. Frank Ohtomo** from Berkeley to Spokane's Highland Park Church, succeeding the **Rev. Shigeo Shimada** who has retired; **Rev. Kenneth T. Miyake,** from Oakland to Blaine Memorial, Seattle; the **Rev. Jonah Chang,** from Fresno to Alameda's Buena Vista Church.

The Rev. Nicholas Iyoya of the San Francisco Christ Church accepted the call to become pastor of the El Estero Presbyterian Church in Monterey on Sept. 1. He came to San Francisco nine years ago from Grace Presbyterian Church in Long Beach . . . The **Rev. Yoshimasa Shigekawa** of the Fowler Free Methodist Church celebrated his 88th birthday at a party June 19.

An extensive survey among Protestants by Thomas C. Campbell, associate professor of church and community at Chicago Theological Seminary, and **Yoshio Fukuyama,** professor of religious studies at Pennsylvania State University, found that pious persons are the most liberal in their concern for social issues. Much to their surprise, the most socially conscious among the 8,000 members of the United Church of Christ polled were also those who have the most "devotionalism".

The Rev. Shigeo Shimada, 65, pastor the Spokane Highland Park United Methodist Church for the last 21 years, has retired and returned last month to his Japanese home of Nishinomya, which is Spokane's Sister City, for three years of missionary work. He will teach at Seiwa Women's Christian College and serve as its chaplain. His Oxnard-born wife, Nobuko, has accompanied him. Their two children are both married, daughter Gloria is now Mrs. Isamu Kawabori of Seattle where her husband is completing his pediatric residency at the Univ. of Washington Medical School and son Justin, beginning graduate studies at UW.

Business

Harry M. Fujita, associated with the Woods Agency of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. at Los Angeles, attended the annual meeting of the Million Dollar Round Table at Washington, D.C., June 21-25. MDRT membership is open to those who sell more than $1 million worth of insurance during the year. Fujita accomplished the feat in five months. . . . **Howard H. Hiura,** native of Watsonville, was promoted branch manager of the United California Bank office at Olympic-Purdue in West L. A. He has been assistant manager at the same branch the past two years. A Washington University graduate in economics with both bachelor and master degrees, he joined UCB in 1966 on a management training program.

George Y. Fujii, active Mt. Olympus JACLer, is president of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers. He is reviewing appraiser and commercial dept. supervisor with the Utah State Tax Commission.

Ann M. Yamaguchi of Glendale is office manager of the N.Y. Life Insurance Co. Wilshire-L.A. general office, the company's fourth largest with 54 agents, according to Robert B. Hanseen, gen. mgr. She joined the company in 1951 at Fresno, and was transferred to Los Angeles in 1953.

Beauties

Seven candidates vie for Miss Teen of Crenshaw Square. She will reign over the 12th annual Oriental Summer Festival July 22-25, co-sponsored by Crenshaw Square merchants and the VFW Nisei Memorial Post 9938 with Bill Fujimori as chairmen. The candidates are: **Vicki Anderson,** 17, of La Mirada; **Pam Kawata,** 16, of Monterey Park; **Elaine Nagaoka,** 17, of Gardena; **Diana Ogimachi,** 17, of Los Angeles; **Naomi Ogimachi,** 17, of San Fernando; **Evelyn Ohno,** 16, of West Los Angeles; and **Donna Tong,** 15, of Los Ageles.

Book

The Commonwealth Club of California presented **Immanual C.Y. Hsu,** UC Santa Barbera professor and chairman of the history department, its silver award of literature for his book, "The Rise of Modern China". He has authored several other works in Chinese history.

Awards

The Tri-City Assn. of Mountain View, Los Atlos and Sunnyvale presented its top $500 scholarship to **Kathy Sugawara,** daughter of the Peter Sugawaras, who plans to enroll at Univ. of Puget Sound in Tacoma . . . **Dr. Goro Ishizaki,** who entered the U.S. some 15 years ago under the refugee relief act and now a research associate at UC Davis in physiology, was among those in the department cited for outstanding performance by their chairman.

Janis Minabe, daughter of the Ichiro Minabes of Livingston, has been selected to have her name and background in the fifth annual Merit's Who's Who Among American High School Students. Her participation and performance with the Future Homemakers of America at the national level as nat'l v.p. of the Pacific Region and past state FHA president were contributing factors. Last December, she was the lone California Japanese American attending the White House Conference on Children in Washington, D.C.

The top So. Calif. Japanese Chamber of Commerce treaty centennial scholarship of $350 was awarded to **Ruth H. Sugiyama,** a 4.0 grade average graduate of Anaheim's Western High School. A total of 36 awards amounting to $4,500 was presented.

Health

One of Hawaii's leading pediatricians, **Dr. Calvin C.J. Sia,** was named to a four-year term on the National Advisory Council on Child Health and Human Development starting July 1. He was recommended to the federal post by Senator Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii). He studied medicine at Western Reserve University.

Dr. Ray M. Kato, associated with the Pacific Hospital, Long Beach, was named the Hospital Pharmacist of the Year at the state convention of the California pharmaceutical association recently at Coronado. It was in recognition of his many activities promoting the stature of hospital pharmacy.

Military

Mas Wada of Wapato was elected commander of the American Legion Sixth District. The State of Washington is divided into 12 districts.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

Veterans and concerned individuals have organized the Asian Movement for Military Outreach (AMMO) through JACS and meet Tuesdays at 7 p.m. at the JACS office. Group seeks to assist veterans readjust into society, publish a newsletter and have a speaker's beureau. Draft counseling is also to be offered.

Community Information Services Day, scheduled in Gardena, Aug. 29, will be one of the first events commencing the Japanese Community Week. Lawyers, medical professionals, social service, and community workers, interpreters and bi-lingual speakers will be present to offer their assistance. Translated material will be available.

JAPANESE INFERIORITY COMPLEX ROOT OF ANTI-BLACK TENDENCIES

TOKYO — Letters and telephone calls of apology inundated two black American students from California who recently returned to the United States disheartened and disappointed by "everyday racial discrimination" against them in Japan.

They received telephone calls as a result of a story written by Katsuichi Honda appearing in the May 25 Asahi Shimbun (PC, June 18).

More than 40 letters were delivered to them during the first week, and then more letters were sent to the Asahi newspaper in its letters-to-the-editor column and to the reporter.

About 80 per cent of the letters and telephone messages were apologetic, ashamed and sympathetic; one housewife went sobbing over the telephone.

Half of such messages said in effect that only a handful of Japanese discriminate against the Negroes, and asked them not to "misunderstand."

Koreans Segregated

Lorraine Green, 19, while fully appreciative of the goodwill of the Japanese, doubted this. She wondered if really a handful of Japanese segregated the Korean residents here, and added that only a handful, as far as she knew, did not have have discriminatory feelings against them.

The Japanese have closed their eyes to the reality, or rather cannot see the reality for they have never been discriminated against themselves, she observed.

Many callers and letter writers also asked the black students not to miss the good aspects of Japan, Rickford Bradley, 19, said.

He went on to say that he has good Japanese friends and was not in the least saying that he dislikes Japan; he likes Japan's traditional art and architecture, as well as its scenic beauty.

Psychological Stress

But once you become aware of the discrimination, he said, these things become "overshadowed" by the negative elements. He said that those who urged them to look at good phenomena may have been under psychological pressure to want to show only the virtues of Japan.

One letter from a Japanese woman read that she is somewhat darker than the average Japanese. She is thus often mistaken for a Southeast Asian, and is shown contempt for that reason. She asks to convey the true picture of the ignorant and cruel Japanese to the American people when they return.

Unfortunately, several postcards read something like this:

"Why talk about discrimination in Japan when you have more serious segregation problems in the United States?" or "Don't like blacks physiologically, so can't help it." None of them bore a signature.

Inferiority Complex

The two students concluded that the inferiority complex of the Japanese people toward the "whites," who were the rulers of occupied Japan turned into a distorted superiority complex towards blacks and Southeast Asians.

Unless the Japanese discard the feeling of inferiority toward "whites" and nourish their own pride, there will remain discriminatory feelings toward the blacks, they said.

Welfare

David K. Yamakawa, Jr., San Francisco attorney, was elected area vice-president for the Bay Area Social Planning Council, a United Crusade-supported health and welfare planning group. He is one of the six area v.p. representing Bay Area counties.

Fine Arts

A one-man show of paintings by **Robert Ogata** at the new library at Cal State-Dominguez Hills ends July 9. The California-born artist who graduated from Fresno State is teaching art at Sierra Joint Union High School in the foothills north of Fresno. He also teaches ceramics at the Fresno Potters and is currently at work on a series of lithographs based on designs from his most recent paintings.

Sister Cities

Albuquerque, N.M. will soon receive a miniature five-story pagoda as a token of friendship from its sister city of Sasebo, which is donating a 6½-foot tall pagoda made of stone to Albuquerque on the occsion of the fifth anniversary of the relationship this year.

Nisei Week

The Japanese American Optimist Club of Los Angeles, host for the Aug. 14 Coronation Ball announced that "Reservation Request Application Forms" for the gala opener in the newly completed wing of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is now available at Bank of Tokyo and Sumitomo Bank offices in the Southern California area.

Music

Lonny Doi of Kingsburg is a member of the Young American Musicians now touring Europe under sponsorship of Universal Academy of Music at Princeton, N.J., to demonstrate the quality and character of American youth.

Architect

University of Denver signed St. Louis architectural firm of Hellmuth, **(Gyo) Obata** and Kassabaum, Inc., to design its $4.5 million Penrose Library Construction is set to start this month with completion scheduled for September, 1972. The San Francisco-born Nisei is a principal member and chief designer of the firm.

Sports

Steve Kubota of Arizona State pulled a significant upset June 27 to win the annual Larson Park open tennis tournament at Yakima. The son of PNWDC Gov. and Mrs. Tak Kubota of Seattle knocked off favored Don Gertzmar, Seattle champion, 6-3, 6-4, in a sanctioned meet of the Pacific Northwest Lawn Tennis Assn. Steve is spending the summer conducting tennis clinics in Montana.

Deaths

Lucien Kurata, 48, of Shelburne, Ont., died of heart attack at his home June 17. He returned to the private practice of law after being ejected from his three-year stint as the first Japanese Canadian magistrate in the province in 1969. He was the first Japanese Canadian ever elected to public office as reeve of Swansea in 1962. He had graduated in engineering in 1945 but because he was unable to find employment in that field, he enrolled in law.

Atsushi Ray Omura, 77, of Racine, Wis., died June 22. Longtime resident of New York City, where he was an art repair shop proprietor, he had translated Arthur Miller's play, "The Death of a Salesman", into Japanese.

IMMIGRATION LAW

Loophole said cause some labor problems, welfare, illicit narcotics

LOS ANGELES — A loophole in federal immigration laws is responsible for an influx of cheap labor which is displacing American citizens from some categories of jobs, a Northern California assemblyman has told a congressional subcommittee.

Assemblyman Dixon Arnett of San Mateo said illegal aliens also were a "significant cause in the increase of our welfare rolls" and were "a major source for the entrance of illicit narcotics."

At a Los Angeles hearing June 12, Arnett said the jobs being taken by illegal entrants are primarily low-paying ones in agriculture. Although federal laws prohibit citizens from knowingly harboring illegal aliens, a loophole exists because there is no statutory restriction preventing an employer from hiring an illegal alien, he said.

The assemblyman said he had introduced a bill in this session of the legislature making it a crime in California to knowingly employ an illegal resident.

Subcommittee Hearings

He made his remarks before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality of the House Judiciary Committee, which held hearings to gain information about illegal immigration into the U.S.

Sheldon Greene, an attorney for California Rural Legal Assistance, agreed with much of what Arnett said and claimed U.S. citizens most often deprived of jobs in favor of the illegal aliens were Mexican-American.

He urged stricter enforcement and more funds for enforcement of immigration laws.

Several Mexican-Americans in the audience stood up to ask Greene questions and to try to challenge some of his statements. But subcommittee chairman Peter Rodino (D-N.J.) told them to submit their statements in writing for consideration.

Uninformed

Later he met with some of the Chicanos in the hall for a few moments to hear their complaint that they were not informed in advance about the hearing.

Several told Rodino they had received letters in the last two weeks saying the hearing would be in Washington at the end of the summer.

They also complained that no Mexican-American community representatives were on the list of witnesses, and objected to the use of the terms "alien' and "wetback" as being discriminatory.

Delfino Barela of the Mexican-American Political Association testified before the subcommittee that he did not consider any Mexicans to be aliens in the Southwest, noting that the area once belonged to Mexico.

He said U.S. immigration laws have been drawn up with "eastern thinking" — that immigrants arrive on ships at controlled ports of entry and are easily identified.

Reduce Enforcement

He objected to previous statements which he said implied that there are two Mexican communities in California, one legal and the other illegal. Almost any Mexican family probably contains both legal and illegal residents and will be affected by the immigration law, he said.

Enforcement of immigration laws should not be increased, because "immigration officers are already harassing Mexican people.

"No one but Mexicans would be asked for I.D." he said.

Ursula Gutierrez of the Community Service Organization said there should be no borders between the U.S. and Mexico. "We are not foreigners, we belong here. You opened the door," she told the subcommittee.

Japanese philharmonic orchestra concert set

LOS ANGELES — The Japanese Philharmonic Orchestra will present its second Family-Children concert July 10, 7:30 p.m., at El Camino College, 16007 S. Crenshaw.

In addition to the 60-piece philharmonic orchestra led by Akira Kikugawa, a 30-piece orchestra, composed of children in the 7-12 age bracket, will be presented. Concert admission is free.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

ON PLUMAGE AND SUCH—We have a relatively conservative bunch, sartorially speaking, in our office. It took a long time for any one of the fellows to start wearing fat neckties. It is only recently that they began to come to work with shirts of garish blue and red, striped shirts that look as though they were cut from a bolt of mattress ticking, and even shirts that have the appearance of a flowered pillowcase. That the fellows have adopted the plumage of the times is a credit to the skills of the advertising industry and the pressure that a wife can impose on what used to be called her lord and master.

The ladies in the office adapted much more rapidly to changing styles. Long ago, some of them appeared with stockings that made their legs look as though they had been afflicted by some loathsome skin disease. Their skirts have climbed to the point of no return and we are so accustomed to the sight that we pay scant attention. Some of the younger (and shapelier) babes even wear hot pants for the cool office look, and management wisely has chosen not to make an issue of any of this.

• • •

Not so in Japan, according to an article in the magazine Shukan Bunshun, reviewed in the Japan Times Weekly. The Japanese finally have accepted miniskirts—at least the hemline is above the knee—for office wear, even in conservative banks. But now the big issue is colored shirts for men and hot pants for women. The Japan Times reports:

"Common sense appears to keep hot pants and colored shirts out of many offices—at least for the moment. In places handling money hostility against the latest fads is the strongest. A spokesman of Mitsui Bank says: 'Colored shirts are banned here. Colored shirts tend to make employes feel relaxed even while they are working. We want to keep our employes keyed up in the office.'

An official of the Mitsubishi Bank is quoted: "We prohibit everything colored on our employes. No false eyelashes, no eye shadow, no manicure, no earrings, of course no colored shirts."

At Nomura Securities, male employes are under strict orders to stick to business suits and white shirts, with senior officials shunning even white shirts with short sleeves.

Predictably, the textile people take a different view. An official of Teijin, a textile firm, says: "You hardly find men in white shirts here. Almost everyone from the president down wears colored shirts in this company. We are fed up with the monotonous lives represented by white shirts. We are enjoying our lives even in the office by wearing colored shirts."

And a public relations man of another textile firm who wears print shirts in blue, yellow, red and orange says: "I put on a yellow jacket over this shirt. I feel very strong in this clothing. Even if there are many unoccupied seats in the commuter train, I never feel like sitting down."

Daiei, a supermarket chain, has designated Wednesdays as "casual days" when employees are encouraged to wear whatever they wish. Some girls wish to wear hotpants. A company spokesman says: "We hope going casual once a week will help our employes work out new ideas to promote our sales."

• • •

In conclusion, the article quotes a Japanese style expert: "Beautiful girls never jump at the latest fashion. The pattern is that girls who are not so beautiful try it first. If men react to it favorably, beautiful girls will come out in them. And then there is a general stampede. As for hot pants, it is still in the testing stage."

So much for Japanese culture.

TOUCH OF JAPAN — The Japanese Garden at the new Circumpolar and Asiatic wing of the Milwaukee Museum took on an authentic look when Katherine Shiraga (left), 8, and Karen Nakamoto, 10, posed in the setting. The turn-of-the-century house at right is only 10 by 14 feet, has four sliding shoji panels, tatami floors, a tokonoma to display choice specimens from the museum collection. At the dedication night May 22, special guests were entertained at tea ceremonies conducted in the house.

—Milwaukee Journal Photo

Milwaukee JACL's gift to Museum

On May 24, the Milwaukee Museum completed its new Circumpolar and Oriental Wing on the third floor that allows a visitor to travel 12,000 miles by walking two blocks.

And the **Milwaukee JACL** and **Jr. JACL** contributed mightily to a portion representing Japan — a turn-of-the-century house, framed in cypress, pine and cedar and a garden that includes a large castiron lanthern, plum trees, bushes and green moss.

The JACL raised funds for support of the museum through sale of craft work and food at the Holiday Folk Fair.

Authentic Touch

During the dedication night for patrons, women in kimono walked through the garden greeting each other in Japanese, rendering an authentic touch to the scene.

The new wing, laid out by museum director Kenneth Starr, not only allows for sight but the sounds of astrip of earth that begins in Alaska and sweeps along the western Pacific shore to Bali.

An endless tape plays the sound of the Arctic wind and distant yipping of sled dogs is heard as the visitor steps into a snow house. A chilly blast from an air conditioner strikes him as he enters.

Dioramas, display cases and animals of the far north are viewed as one walks over cold blue tile that sets the polar theme while the walls are covered with pine and spruce slabs.

The floor covering then gradually changes to epoxy material that looks like earth which emphasis shifting from wilderness to urban life. One case tells the story of the Ainu. Then comes a line of Japanese shops you can view or step into — a curio vendor's stall, a window to view the porcelain and wood carvings, pipes and theatrical goods. And across the way is the Japanese home and garden.

Next door is a sleek-lined Korean house — which leads into China, with its elaborate house, joss temple and gateway, an Indian marketplace, Borneo rain forest, and bits of Southeast Asia, Thailand, Burma, Nepal, Sikkim and Tibet.

Behind a wrought iron fence is a market of Old Delhi with authentic sounds issuing forth from hidden speakers.

The exit leads into the already completed center halls that depict the Philippines and Melanesia.

kuchi were JACL representatives on the committee working with the Museum for the dedication of the new wing.

Civic Affairs

Edward U. Drummer Foundation of Milwaukee contributed $14,000 for the house. The JACL pledged $3,500 for the garden — $500 from the youth, $3,000 from the adults.

The public is allowed to stroll through the tiny garden, entering through one gateway in a slab and bamboo fence, following the rough stone path, look into the house and treasures displayed there, and leave by the other gate.

Population explosion, pollution seen as passing fad by Sansei geneticist

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Sansei geneticist Dr. David T. Suzuki, professor at the Univ. of British Columbia, declared the concern about population explosion and environmental pollution are "a passing fad" and that he already sees a new fad on the horizon—"chemical mutagenesis."

Addressing the 20th annual Labor Institute on Race Relations recently, he said man has been unable to get a grip on his destiny because of concern with peripheral issues.

"In just recent years we've lived through ban the bomb, the civil rights movement, and the anti-Vietnam war movement and in no case are we any closer to solutions.

"The fad at the moment is the concern about population and pollution — I call it 'population' — but it will soon pass," said the UBC zoology professor.

Chemical mutagenesis consists of industrial pollutants and food additives which are believed to be possibly altering human gene structures.

Suzuki told his audience that the survival of man may hinge on the ability of the layman to understand and intelligently plan uses of scientific advancements.

Man will have to assess each scientific advancement on the basis of what it will mean five or 10 years hence.

"At the moment, for example, there is concern about what the birth control pill is doing to the women who use it. But what is the long-term consequence of pouring the excess hormone (as a result of pill use) into the ocean?

"It turns out, based on certain assumptions, that there are more than 800 tons of excess hormone poured into North American waters every year. The answer may be a filter for toilets.

"I'm not saying that things will come to an end if this continues but we haven't even asked the question of what it is doing."

He predicted that within two years it may be possible to grow an identical twin of somebody from a single body cell, a process known as "cloning."

"It'll happen the first time in a lab when a scientist — without consultation with anyone else — will make a twin of himself.

"Like with the first heart transplants, when it is announced the fellow will be acclaimed without thought to the long-term implications of what he has done."

Simply, cloning is based on the principle that all cells of body have a complete set of genetic information. An egg that has been neutralized by a laser beam is "fertilized" by the cell and when growth is induced, the resulting organism is identical in all respects to the organism the cell was taken from.

Predict man will be able to grow new heart

TORONTO—Within 10 years, you will be able to grow a new finger if you cut one off or replace a worn-out heart with one created from your own cells, according to Canada's leading geneticist, Dr. David Suzuki of the Univ. of British Columbia.

The Sansei scientist thought such medical innovations were at least 30 years away but a technique developed this year has hastened the manufacture of carbon copies of any living persons.

The method would allow a cell from the person to be duplicated and be inserted into an "incubator cell' that had its own genetic information knocked out ("zapped") by a laser beam. It would then grow into a replica of this one "parent" instead of a combination two 'parents" as in a normal cell, he explained.

Starfish do it naturally, he added. Cut off the legs of a starfish and each grows a new body.

L.A. Datsun distributor credited with Nissan Motor defying Arab boycott

LOS ANGELES — The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith last week credited a West Coast automobile distributor with helping to convince the Nissan Motor Co., manufacturers of Datsun cars, to defy the Arab boycott and seek a distributorship in Israel.

According to Milton A. Senn, ADL's Pacific Southwest regional director, the agency called upon Fred Miller of Miller Imports, Van Nuys, the largest Datsun distributor on the West Coast, to try to persuade Nissan of the accuracy of ADL's contention that there is a "tremendous marketing opportunity" in Israel. The Nissan Co. subsequently authorized Miller and M. Hagiwara, a Nissan representative, to survey the automotive market in Israel.

As a result of the research team's report, Senn said, Nissan is now seeking the best qualified distributor in Israel and has narrowed the field down to two or three applicants.

Trucks & Busses, Too

The ADL, which has fought the Arab economic boycott of Israel since 1952, contended that automobile sales experts estimated a Datsun market in Israel of more than 3,000 cars annually within two or three years after sales started.

Miller, to confirm sales possibilities, met with top representatives of Israel's foreign and economic minsitries. Following Miller's visit, ADL learned that Nissan is also planning to sell its trucks and buses in Israel as well as Datsun cars.

Senn said that while Nissan is turning its back on Arab boycott threats, the Toyota Motor Co. "refuses to budge in its adamant refusal to consider Israel as a market for cars."

No Improvement

He pointed out that "American representatives of Toyota have gotten nowhere with their home office in Japan in offering to help Toyota select a possible Israeli franchise dealer."

In April, 1970, Arnold Forster, ADL general counsel, and Lawrence Peirez, chairman of the ADL national fact-finding committee, went to Tokyo to confer with Toyota officials about the company's position.

Peirez said that Toyota, from the beginning of ADL's effort some years ago, has claimed that it is unable to expand its international markets because allegedly it cannot grow fast enough to service them. "The transparency of this position," he continued, "was demonstrated when Toyota recently moved into Indonesia, Korea and Thailand with assembly plants."

Peirez said that in 1969, when Toyota was denying its ability to expand its foreign markets, it signed a contract to deliver 3,000 cars to Czechoslovakia.

Noting that there are some 800 Toyota dealers in the United States, Peirez said, "it now remains for American Jews to let Toyota know how they feel about its intransigence and dubious explanations."

Peirez said that while Toyota refuses to change its stand, ADL meetings over the years with representatives of other Japanese firms, including Yamaha, Sony, Matsushita Electric Co., Fuji Photo Film Co. and the Kawasaki Dockyards, resulted in agreements to open — or reopen — trade relations with Israel.

State charters two new Japan banks

SAN FRANCISCO—The Sanwa Bank, one of the big four in Japan, was given approval June 16 by the state banking department to establish commercial banking facilities in the state.

To be chartered as the Sanwa Bank of California, its starting capital and surplus will be $6.25 million with its first office slated to open in the fall at 300 Montgomery St., former Bank of America headquarters here.

* * *

LOS ANGELES — The Calif. State Banking Dept. granted Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd., of Tokyo permit to start a state-chartered bank in Los Angeles.

LITTLE TOKYO REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Western Union strike delays Romney's telegram congratulating Little Tokyo

LOS ANGELES — Secretary George Romney of the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development congratulated the Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee in a telegram delayed by the recent Western Union strike and received by Al Hatate, LTCDAC chairman, this past week (July 1).

Meant for delivery June 15 at the installation banquet honoring Hatate as the new chairman, it was returned to Washington as undelivered and forwarded to Hatate care of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project Office.

"The fact that Secretary Romney took the time to honor us with a telegram in support of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project shows that the project is achieving an impact beyond the geographical boundaries of the area," said Hatate. "People are beginning to realize that there is something going on here that we can be proud of." The telegram said:

Congratulations on the important contribution of your citizen committee in assisting the community redevelopment of the Little Tokyo area. Citizen volunteers are a valuable resource to the work of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Citizen participation is essential to the effective solution of inner-city problems. The progress of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment is due in large part to the dedicated volunteer efforts of the Japanese community to maintain the important cultural, religious, and commercial center. I urge you and your committee to continue to work with us for the successful completion of the Little Tokyo Project. I pledge to you the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

"The telegram would have been an impressive highlight to the banquet program, but its arriving late cannot detract from its importance as a strong sign of HUD's support for the Little Tokyo project," Hatate added.

Demolition Underway

While formal ceremonies were held as scheduled last week (June 29) to mark the start of demolition of old

Continued on Next Page

Mainland medias still muddled over incanting Sen. Inouye's illusive name

By LOUISE LAGUE

WASHINGTON—In his home state, the surname of Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii) is as common as Smith is here, but in Washington people have a lot of trouble pronouncing it.

Sen. Inouye's name has been in the news recently during a review of the D.C. budget before his D.C. Appropriations subcommittee. Its spelling looks funny to the average mainland print media reporter, but for radio and television reporters, it's almost impossible.

One local telecaster who interviewed the senator last week pronounced the name incorrectly the first and third times he said it, and correctly the second and fourth times.

Some of the mispronunciations are innocuous — like "ennoy," "inoyee," and countless variations. Others are potentially offensive — the senator often hears himself called "annoy," "ennui," and an "annoyee," which conceivably could be the opposite of "annoyer."

The correct way to pronounce it, the Senator said, is "in-no-way," with an accent on the "no." The name comes from two Japanese characters which mean "above the well." The Inouye family were originally farmers, and farms are always located above a source of water.

Eiler C. Ravnholt, the senator's administrative assistant, said there are three pages of Inouyes in the Honolulu phone book, and every Inouye in town was alarmed recently when a congressional colleague visited Honolulu and kept referring to "my good friend, Dan Ennoway."

"They doubted his sincerity," Ravnholt said. "But actually, this man is a good friend. They've known each other for years, but he still can't say the senator's name."

The senator, by the way, thinks he has no name problem at all compared to his administrative assistant, Eiler S. Ravnholt.

Sen. Inouye's own favorite name story is about a former law professor of his at George Washington University. "Throughout the term," he said, "that man called me Eenew. I wasn't about to argue with him. But after the marks were in, I went up and told him that Eenew in Japanese means dog. He was very embarrassed."

After 11½ years in Washington, tho, Sen. Inouye is beyond getting annoyed about mispronunciations "I just encourage everybody to call me Dan," he said.—Daily News.

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1000 CLUB NOTES

Universal Whing Ding shaping up for Oct. 22 in Tokyo, reservations needed

By DR. FRANK SAKAMOTO

Chicago

The festival—"1000 Whings"—the scene is destination: Tokyo. This is the highlight of the 1000 Club Charter trip to Japan. A gala night to visit with friends and partake of the palatable Japanese buffet supper. Entertainment galore . . . music with a unique style. This is the event when all of the charter flights will get together for this affair.

Advance reservations are a must for October 22. Be sure to make these reservations with your travel agent by no later than July 31. We must have a head count, and food order is going to be set up for the total number of advance reservations we submit to the hotel. Please be sure to make these reservations for yourself and for the number of guests you are inviting.

According to our National 1000 Club Chairman, Tad Hirota, the arrangements have been made for the beautiful Hana no ma room of the Keio Plaza Hotel, newly opened in June. It is located on the fourth floor, and I understand that it reflects the complete Japanese mood; the ceiling and ceramic walls are simply Japanese. The commentators say that the panels display Japan's best loved flowers which blaze forth in a riot of color.

The Program

The "Whing Ding" program is set: 6:30 p.m.—no host cocktails, 7:30 p.m.—buffet dinner, 9:30 p.m.—floor show. There will be three bars at which to quench your thirst. The menu is scheduled to include tempura, sushi, yakitori, onigarayaki of shrimp, kushiage, Japanese tidbits, soba, and for those who still like the old standbys, peanuts and potato chips.

I understand that there will be seven individual booths, called yatai, set up in a very large elegant banquet room.

The entertainment will be out of this world a breathtaking, spellbinding experience that you will find yourself talking about for months afterward. The professional revue will spotlight the Keio consort supper club show, augmented by Japanese drummers and folk dancers. Tad states that $25.00 for all of this is very reasonable, for nightclubbing in Japan is very expensive.

So, please do not forget to contact the travel agents to put in your reservations for the "Universal Whing Ding". I note that, from Chicago, both flights have signed up many people for this event.

Shinjuku Area

Around the Keio Plaza Hotel, there are four leading department stores located close by. They are Mitsukoshi, Isetan, Odakyu, Keio. The tax free shops for tourists are situated in the hotel arcade. For night club tours—if you are interested in joining a Tokyo night life tour, please contact your travel agents.

We would also like to acknowledge the members of the Charter Flight Committee: Mas Nakagawa, for doing all of the artwork for the 1000 Whings flight; Sat Takemoto has been our treasurer, diligently investing our money so we can get the best interest and safest investments; Tak Ochiai for working so hard to tally up the memberships; and we cannot forget Joe Nakayama, our co-chairman, for spending an awful lot of time for those members who have questions about the filght.

Few seats still open on PSWDC charter flight

LOS ANGELES—Members of the PSWDC 1000 Club charter flight to Japan held their briefing session at the Statler-Hilton June 25 with Ted Kojima, Downtown L.A. JACL president and Pan-Am representative, who noted only a few seats for the flight remain open.

Films on Japan were shown by Fred Takata. Information on passport, inoculations and what to do in Japan were also discussed.

June 30 Report

National JACL Headquarters acknowledged 57 new and renewing memberships in the 1000 Club during the second half of June for a month-end active total of 2,405. One more Life Member was enrolled in Mrs. Jeanette Yoneko Otsuka of Seattle JACL.

Life: Seattle—Mrs. Jeanette Y. Otsuka.

1st Year: Downtown L.A.—Mrs. Harriet Chow.

2nd Year: Downtown L.A. — Mrs. Fumi Crum; Milwaukee—Mrs. Sally Janowski Jr., Ralph G. White; Berkeley—Haruki Kuroiwa; Twin Cities — Peter E. May; New York — Kimi Ogawa, Edna R. Suzuki; San Jose—James Taketa.

3rd Year: Sonoma County — Daniel J. Galvin Jr.; San Jose—Robert Y. Okamoto.

4th Year: Sacramento — Alan Oshima; Seattle — George Shibayama; San Diego—Kengo Yamamoto.

5th Year: Venice-Culver—Chizu Kameta; Long Beach — Fred S. Nakagawa; Seabrook—Mrs. Ellen Nakamura.

6th Year: Alameda — Jerry S. Kobashi.

7th Year: Pocatello — Kazuo Endow.

8th Year: Seattle — Dr. Kenji Okuda (Burnaby, B.C.); Placer County — Robert Radovich.

9th Year: Fresno — Dr. Frank Y. Nishio; Venice-Culver — Dr. Richard K. Saiki.

10th Year: San Francisco—Masao Ashizawa; San Diego—Masaaki Hironaka; Sacramento—George Otani; Mile-Hi—Dr. Ayako Wada.

11th Year: Orange County—Dr. Steve N. Asahino, Mas M. Uyesugi; St. Louis—Paul Maruyama; Detroit—Kenneth T. Miyoshi.

12th Year: New York—Marion Glaeser (from Philadelphia); Sacramento — Masao Maeda; Puyallup Valley — Thomas T. Sakahara.

13th Year: Orange County—Dr. Paul K. Sakaguchi; St. Louis — George N. Shimamoto; San Francisco—Warren T. Yamazaki.

14th Year: Milwaukee—Satoshi Nakahira; Oakland — Frank H. Ogawa.

15th Year: Twin Cities—Sumiko Teramoto; Alameda — Archie H. Uchiyama.

16th Year: West Los Angeles—George A. Okamoto.

17th Year. Stockton — Henry M. Higashi; Mile-Hi—Harry Y. Ida; Gardena Valley — Dr. Victor Makita; Livingston-Merced—Kazuo Masuda; Alameda — George W. Ushijima.

18th Year: Venice-Culver—Fred Hoshiyama.

20th Year: New York—Samuel Ishikawa.

21st Year: San Francisco—Mrs. Teiko Kuroiwa; Philadelphia—S. John Nitta, T. Ann Nitta.

22nd Year: Boise Valley—Yoshio Takahashi; Pasadena — Butch Tamura.

23rd Year: Hollywood — Frank F. Chuman; Gardena Valley—Joe Kobata.

Nisei Olympics—

Continued from Back Page

ing close to the mark of 4:-30.8 set by John Kajiwara of of Livingston-Merced in 1968.

John Kwan soared 13 ft. ½ in. to set a new mark in the pole vault, outleaping the old record of 12 ft. 9 in. set by Neal Yoshida of Reedley in 1959.

Paul Johnson completed the Orange County sweep with a first place in the shot put.

The Berkeley quartet had to turn on sizzling speed to win over Orange County in the 880 relay and in so doing set a new record of 1:34.3. The old mark was 1:34.9 set by Reedley in 1957.

Junior Record

The seventh and last record was set by S. Isono of Tri-City in the Junior division long jump with a leap of 19 ft. 1 in. He surpassed the old mark of 18 ft. 9 in. set by Glen Egusa of San Francisco in 1964.

For his tremendous feats in winning three first places and setting two new records, Krzyzosiak was voted the outstanding athlete of the meeting.

Hank Okabayashi, capable director of the meet, was given efficient assistance by many members of the San Francisco chapter. George Yamasaki, chapter president, welcomed the athletes at an opening ceremony at 1 p.m.

The winning performances and team scores were as follows:

OPEN DIVISION (A)

(New Records in **Boldface**)

100—Jerry Nakamura (Tri-City) 10.3; 220—Tony Krzyzosiak (OC) 22.0, ties record; **440—Tony Krzyzosiak (OC) 49.4; 880 — George Payan (OC),** 2:03.5; Mile—George Payan (OC), 4:31.2; **120 Low—Jerry Nakamura (TC) 13.3;** 70 High—Ron Mizusawa (OC) 9.0; **PV—John Kwan (OC),** 13' ½"; HJ—Ron Mizusawa (OC) 5' 6"; **LJ — Tony Krzyzsiak (OC)** 29'9½"; SP—Paul Johnson (OC), 49'3"; Discus—Tony Yano (TC) 132'4"; **880 Relay—Berkeley, 1:34.3.**

Scores: Orange County 89, Berkeley 45, Tri-City 27, Livingston-Merced 21, Reedley 5.

LIGHTWEIGHT DIVISION (B)

50—Clay Yoshida (B), 5.9; 100—Gary Shem (SF) 10.8; 660—Roger On (SF) 1:31.6; 120 Lows — Gary Shem (SF) 14.2; LJ—K. Nakata (SM) 20'2"; HJ—K. Nakata (SM) 5'4"; SP—W. Yamamoto (Wat), 41'11'; PV—John Baba (TC) 10'; 440 Relay—San Francisco.

Scores: San Francisco 55, Berkeley 34, Watsonville 24, San Mateo JYO 12.

JUNIORS (C)

50—S. Isono (TC), 6.3; 100 — Wayne Kumimoto (Cor), 12.0; HJ—W. Kumimoto (Cor), 4'9½"; LJ—S. **Isono (TC),** 19'1"; Baseball T—S. Kajioka (Cor), 233'8"; 440 Relay—Tri-City, 51.7.

Scores: Tri-City 51; Cortez 26.

PEE WEE (D)

50—Jerry Kajioka (Cor), HJ—Scott Severson (Cor) 3'8"; LJ—Jerry Kajioka (Cor) 12' 1½"; Baseball T—V. Onizuka (SM) 134'10"; 220 Relay—Cortez.

Scores: Cortez 27, San Francisco Troop 13, San Mateo JYO 11; Livingston-Merced 11.

(New Division)

JUNIOR PEE WEE (E)

LJ—G. Tachibana (TC) 9'7½"; Baseball T—S. Minabe (LM) 119'-4"; 220 Relay—Tri-City.

Scores: Tri-City 17, San Francisco Troop 12, Livingston-Merced 9.

NC-WNDC TROPHY

(Open and Lightweight Scores)

Berkeley 79, San Francisco 55, Watsonville 20.

CALENDAR

July 9 (Friday)
Detroit—Ethnic festival.

July 10 (Saturday)
Mt. Olympus—Clean-up, Japanese Peace Garden, 3 p.m.

July 11 (Sunday)
West Los Angeles—Auxy wine tasting party, Yamato Restaurant, Century Plaza, 1-3:30 p.m.
Coachella Valley—JACL picnic, Anza Park.

July 12 (Monday)
Mt. Olympus—Annual Lagoon Night.

July 14 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg, Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.

July 16—18
Bay Area Community—Oakland Museum Asian Festival, 12:00-6:00 p.m.

July 17 (Saturday)
French Camp—JACL Bazaar, French Camp Hall, 5 p.m.
Cincinnati—Japanese movies, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 2121 Sunnybrook Dr., 7:45 p.m.

July 18 (Sunday)
East Los Angeles—Family picnic, Newport Dunes.
Contra Costa—Family picnic, Little Hills Ranch, San Ramon.

July 19 (Monday)
Fresno—Bd Mtg, Izumi Taniguchi res.

July 23—25
Nat'l JACL—Interim Bd Session, International Hotel, Los Angeles.

July 24 (Saturday)
Selanoco—Family picnic, Parnell Park.

July 25 (Sunday)
Reno—JACL picnic, Bowers Mansion.

July 26 (Monday)
Berkeley—Bd Mtg, American S&L Bldg., 7:30 p.m.

Aug. 3 (Tuesday)
Gardena Valley—Chapter Mtg, No Gda Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Aug. 7 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Asian Festival, WLA Mall.

Aug. 8 (Sunday)
Cincinnati—Family picnic, St. Edmond's Camp.
Milwaukee—Picnic, Brown Deer Park No. 3, 11 a.m.

Aug. 11 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg, Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.

CHAPTER PULSE

Scholarship

DETROIT JACL
Scott Yamazaki, Schol. Chmn.
JACL Scholarships ($200)—Elaine Nagano, Deborah Horikawa.

PUYALLUP VALLEY JACL
Joe Kosai, Schol. Chmn.
JACL Scholarships: Cary Takami, Fife H.S.; Janice Ikeda, Stadium H.S.

Detroit presents first chapter scholarships

The Detroit Parent Booster Club hosted a potluck dinner and party for the high school graduates of the Detroit Jr. JACL. Approximately 40 Jrs. and parents were on hand for the occasion on June 26 at the home of Tom Tagami. Special guests on this occasion were:

Scott Yamazaki, JACL chairman-elect, and his wife, Barbara; Steve Shikami, of Chicago, MDYC 2nd v.c.; Deborah Horikawa, Dave Jackson, Elaine Nagano, James Shimoura, Wesley Tagami and Robert Teshima, graduates.

Puyallup Valley honors college, prep grads

College and high school graduates of the area were honored by the **Puyallup Valley JACL** at its June 12 banquet. The chapter scholarships were won by Cary Takami and Janice Ikeda.

Dr. Franklin Thompson was main speaker. Kaz Kanda was toastmaster and Joe Kosai, scholarship chairman, made the presentations. Each graduate was presented a gift from the chapter.

* * *

July Events

JACL joins Asian groups in Detroit festival

The **Detroit JACL** has been actively participating in the planning of the Far Eastern Festival, to be held July 9-11, on the riverfront in downtown Detroit. The City of Detroit has provided space and facilities for nine such festivals to be held during the summer months.

The Japanese group, in cooperation with the Korean, Chinese, Filipino and the East Indian groups have planned a festival which will display the culture, food, and wares of the Asian countries.

The JACL, itself, is setting up five booths featuring Japanese merchandise and food.

Working on the Far East Festival of Detroit, Inc., steering committee from the JACL are:

Scott Yamazaki, trea.; Mary Kamidoi, secy., and Bill Okamoto, bus. mgr.

Contra Costa picnic at San Ramon all set

Picnic Chairman George Nakagawa and co-chairman, Joe Sugawara announced that the annual **Contra Costa JACL** picnc will be held at the Little Hills Ranch in San Ramon on Sunday, July 18, from 10 a.m.

There will be fun and fellowship sharing at this ideal picnic locale, which offers a large outdoor swimming pool, ball ground, volley ball court, ping pong tables, etc. Many new games for both adults and children have been planned this year.

* * *

June Events

200 West L.A. CLers at coronation steak bake

By KIYO NOMURA

Over 200 **West Los Angeles JACL** members and friends enjoyed a steak barbecue and presentation of the 1971 Miss WLA on Sunday afternoon, June 27, at Cheviot Hills Park. Several hundred other picnickers watched 1970 Miss WLA Joanne Nishikawa crown 1971 Miss WLA Diane Takei with the coveted tiara.

Diane is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Takei. She stands 5'4" tall and weighs 122 pounds, has attended LACC, plans to enroll at Cal State LA in the fall, hoping to become a social worker. She is employed at the law offices of Golove, Kleinburg and Morganstern.

The queen's floral bouquet was arranged by Westgate Florist; the Chapter trophy and awards were presented by Chapter President George Kanegai. Guests were:

Al Hatate, Nisei Week representative; Jeff Matsui, Associate National JACL Director, Dr. Paul Terasaki, 1970 Nisei of the Biennium; representatives of Chomei Fishing Club, Sawtelle Judo Dojo, Bay Cities Gardener's Association, and the Samo Dance Club.

Entertainment was furnished by Mitsuyoshi Tanaka and by Jon Nitta and his band. Aki Ohno was committee chairman and assisted by:

Cooks Shig Takeshita, George Asawa and George Kanegai; Issei transportation, Steve Yagi and Sammy Toya; finance and tickets, Roy Takeda, John Toshiyuki and Tanny Sakaniwa; Auxiliary committee, Marian Susuki, Amy Nakashima, Haru Nakata and Yuki Sato; queen committee and program, Aiko Takeshita and Toy Kanegai.

Future chapter activities are a wine tasting party by the Auxiliary at Yamato's, Century Plaza Hotel, on July 11, from 1:30 p.m.; Issei movie "Japanese," by CBS-TV at the Felicia Mahood Recreation Center on August 1, 2 p.m.; and Asian Festival at the WLA Civic Center Mall on Aug. 7, 10 a.m.

DR. T. ROY FUKUTO

UC Riverside entomologist-chemist honored as faculty research lecturer

RIVERSIDE — T. Roy Fukuto has been named 1972 UC Riverside Faculty Research Lecturer by his colleagues, the Academic Senate announced this past week.

Fukuto, an insect toxicologist, is a professor of entomology in the College of Biological and Agricultural Sciences and a professor of chemistry in the College of Physical Sciences.

The faculty research lecturer is first nominated by a committee of former lecturers and then selected by majority vote of the entire Academic Senate. The position is considered the highest honor UCR faculty can bestow on a colleague.

At UCR Since 1952

Fukuto, 47, has been at UCR since 1953 and is internationally known for his research in applying the principles of physical organic chemistry to the biochemical action of insecticides.

He is widely respected for his ability to synthesize organic chemicals, enabling him to make fundamental contributions in his field, especially in the area of metabolism and mode of action of organophosphorus and carbamate insecticides in plants, insects and mammals, and in his studies of selective toxicity of insecticides and pesticides.

He earned a bachelor of chemistry degree in 1946 at the Univ. of Minnesota and a doctorate in organic chemistry at UCLA in 1950. He spent one year at the Univ. of Illinois as a postdoctoral in chemistry.

He was a development chemist for the Aerojet Engineering Corporation before joining the insect toxicology group of the Entomology Department at UCR. In 1963, he was appointed to full professorship in the departments of entomology and chemistry.

Insecticide Researcher

He is the author or coauthor of more than 100 technical research papers and the recipient or corecipient of numerous research grants.

Currently he is the principal investigator of a U.S. Public Health Service grant to study the chemistry and mode of action of insecticides, and the UCR principal investigator of a Rockefeller Foundation Interuniversity grant (with UC Berkeley, Cornell University and the University of Illinois) to study the principles of pesticide selectivity and biodegradability.

He also is program director for an interdepartmental training grant from the USPHS in the environmental sciences.

Nationally, he is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Chemical Society, Division of Pesticide Chemistry, and has presented invitational lectures at numerous scientific gatherings, including meetings of the American Chemical Society and the New York Academy of Sciences.

Parents in L.A.

In addition, he has participated in international meetings of the World Health Organization. He is a member of the editorial board of the international journal Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology.

He teaches courses in both entomology and chemistry and is currently supervising eight graduate students.

He is the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. M. George Fukuto of Los Angeles. His brother Morio Fukuto is a deputy district attorney.

Precious things come in tiny way

Audre Gail Miura, crowned Miss Long Beach Harbor—1971, will represent the **Long Beach-Harbor JACL** in the coming 31st Nisei Week Festival Queen Contest. She is the 20-year-old daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Miura of Long Beach.

Born in St. Louis, Mo., she stands 4' 8½" and weighs 93 lbs., making her the tiniest candidate for this year. A graduate of Millikan High School, she is currently attending Long Beach City College. She assists her father as a dental assistant.

Her hobbies are listed as poster making, poetry writing, art, dancing and learning to surf. Her ambition is to become a dental hygienst.

In attendance at the Long Beach Coronation Ball were the Nisei Week general chairman Soichi Fukui and queen committee co-chairman Roy Hoshizaki.

Photo contest

LOS ANGELES — The Progressive Westside JACL photo contest dealine has been extended a second time to Aug. 10. Details are obtainable from Photo Contest, 559 North Alexandria, Apt. 3, Los Angeles 90004.

U-NO BAR

Continued from Page 1

or strongest and most productive areas. From here on out we should be looking at what we can do to revitalize our chapters in every district council and enlarge the membership in to every state, including the state with the most JAs, Hawaii, where we do not, for some strange and mysterious reason, have even one chapter.

Two areas of concern to me, the aged and youth, are priority items regardless of what happens. A great deal of thought and purpose must go into a crash program in these two areas.

As a rationalization, I feel the reorganization of our elected positions and responsibilities was needed and has been well worked out. The office of president-elect will provide a meaningful transition which is necessary. I perceive Henry Tanaka's elevation to the presidency in the next biennium as the logical and intended consequence of the reorganization which will provide experienced and in-depth leadership. The transition period during this biennium has created some vacuums and inconsistencies, but such is necessary if relevant change is to be brought about. Hereafter, I look forward to a rather smooth change from one administration to the next with a far greater degree of continuity than during this administration.

The materialization of the president operationally assuming the responsibility for external matters and the president-elect operationally assuming responsibility for internal matters has its blending wisdom. When and if this is made a reality, I further see better control and management of our administrative tasks. The president-elect position then, in reality, becomes like an executive vice president responsible for operations, and not just a transitory, name-only office.

The president-elect should assume full responsibility in the event of absence or incapacity of the president, including chairing of all meetings and attendance at necessary functions. I would relieve the president-elect from attending as many JACL chapter functions as possible during his tenure as president-elect because when he becomes president, he will assume all external operations responsibility, and believe me, that alone can crush anyone. Therefore, as back-up to the president in chapter affairs, the other elected national officers should be utilized frequently, particularly after the first year of the biennium.

* * *

Although there are many other reflections I would like to enlarge on, time and space should be observed by even the president. All of my wishful thinking has not always ended in calamity, fortunately, but most of those that did not was not because of the wishful thinking, but mostly getting out from cloud nine and planting my two feet solidly on good old mother earth and working hard at what had to be done. From this July, after the National Board meeting, I hope we all solidly plant our two feet and do some hard working for JACL.

* * *

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Salt Lake City 84111

Redevelopment—

Continued from Page 3

buildings on E. 2nd St., the manual brick-by-brick razing of what was old Shin Nichibei plant and the adjacent two-story structure that housed the Edwin Hiroto for State Senate campaign headquarters on the ground level has been delayed, according to Kango Kunitsugu, project director, for several weeks.

Several bricks which fell during the Feb. 9 San Fernando earthquake from the parapet to the Shin Nichibei building, however, were distributed to project officials and staff as souvenirs marking the occasion.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Honolulu

Macadamia nut orchards have been suggested for Kohala sugar plantation which will be phasing out within the next two years. Kohala could be the site for macadamia nut plantings, Univ. of Hawaii agricultural scientists have suggested. The amount of land already under macadamia cultivation on the Big Island is about 10,000 acres.

At State Capitol

Lt. Gov. George R. Ariyoshi has announced dates for the special state senate election to fill the vacancy caused by the murder of State Sen. Larry N. Kuriyama. Hhe primary for the Leeward Oahu election will be on Sept. 11 and the general will be on Oct. 2. Those who have taken out nomination papers so far are Democrats **Don Miguel, Simeon Acoba, Jr., Russell Blair,** former **Rep. Bernaldo Bicoy, Rep. Mitsuo Uechi,** former city councilman **Yoshiro Nakamura, Jennifer Parijs, Charles Y. Shigemura, Thomas S. Arakaki, Mrs. Barbara B. Anderson, Ted Palisbo, Rep. Joe Kuroda** and former **Rep. Emilio Alcon** and Republicans **Rep. Howard Oda, Fred E. Berge** and **Richard Oguro.**

Names in the News

Frank Y. Oda, a Honolulu businessman, has been elected president of the United Japanese Society of Hawaii for 1971-72. The society represents 84 groups. Oda has succeeded **Dr. Ken Kuwata,** a Honolulu dentist . . . **Dan Liu,** former Honolulu police chief, has been elected to the board of directors of Hawaii Thrift & Loan Co. Liu currently is director of community affairs for American Airlines . . . **Larry F. C. Ching,** president of Highway Construction Co., was installed June 4 as president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii.

Napua Stevens Poire, the former singer of Hawaii songs, is the author of a new book **"The Hawaiian Quilt,"** which was released on June 11, Kamehameha Day. The book is being sold at all Liberty House stores . . . **William Waters,** deputy superintendent of the State Dept. of Education, currently on a leave, has been named one of the 12 fellows in Yale Univ.'s mid-career program in city school administration for the coming academic year. The fellows will study for a year the management of complex systems, new knowledge about the learning process, and the special demands that the urban environment places on schools.

The Rev. David K. Kaupu, a 1951 graduate of Kamehameha, has been named chaplain of the school. He succeeds the Rev. George Thilking, who resigned to work at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Bedford, Mass. . . . **Joseph G. Arruda** has been installed as president of the Waikiki Lions Club . . . **Liberato Viduya, Jr.,** assistant administrator of the Dept. of Education's teacher assist center, has been elected president of the Pacific Speech Assn. . . . **Philip T. S. Ho,** western Pacific director for the Naval Ship Systems Command Management Office, has been presented with a distinguished civilian service award at Pearl Harbor. He was praised for exceptional performance during more than 28 years of civilian service.

Governor's Office

Gov. John A. Burns has signed a bill appropriating $192,500 over the next two years to plan a Univ. of Hawaii **law school.** The appropriation will pay the research and development phase of a law school, including the costs of a l l staff, consultant ad clerical services. **Bayless Manning,** dean of the Stanford Univ. law school, has been named as consultant for the proposed facility.

Gov. Burns also has signed another bill which will make possible the $27 million, 50,000-seat **Halawa Stadium.** Construction is expected to start in July. If all goes well, football fans may plan to attend the opening kickoff of the 1973 season at the new stadium. The new facility will sport an artificial turf costing $600,000.

Business Ticker

Mrs. Ruth A. Uyehara, head beautician for Shiseido of Hawaii, has been named vice president of the company. Its president is **Noboru Furuya.** The company has opened a new office building on S. King Street—on the mauka side —between Kaheka Lane and Kalakaua Av.e

Medical Notes

Hawaii's **tuberculosis rate** is still the highest in the nation, according to a report from the state's TB Control Branch. The branch says there were 270 new active TB cases in Hawaii last year, compared with 358 the previous year. The new case rate is 37.8 per 100,000 population, compared with 41 per 100,000 in 1969.

Traffic Fatality

Emily Ten Hwai Ho, 52, of 4447-A Puu Panini Ave., died June 5 after she was struck by an unidentified driver of a car. Police said she was apparently walking on Elepaio St. makai of Kilauea Ave. when she was hit by a mauka-bound car. The death was Oahu's 45th traffic fatality of the year. There were also 43 traffic deaths by the same date last year.

Military News

The Hawaii Air National Guard has announced that **S. Sgt. Gregory C. Ing** has been selected as the Outstanding HANG Airman of the Year. Besides being a full-time student at the Univ. of Hawaii, Ing is assigned to the 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron.

School Front

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye told the McKinley High School graduating class recently that the "tragedy of racism" is the cause of many of the U.S. problems, domestic and international. "Racism affects our attitudes on welfare, unemployment problems and programs, health care programs, housing and, not least, the problem of Vietnam," Inouye said. American has a history, he said, which has condoned European mores of white supremacy and even slavry.

Soldier's flag returned to widow after 25 years

SANTA ANA — A Japanese flag inscribed with signatures of friends was returned after a quarter century to the widow of the owner in Japan, thanks to the efforts of ex-Navy man Frank Volgarino, 48, who found the World War II souvenir in his sea bag, and James Daniel, a Korean War veteran whose wife of 17 years is a native of Japan.

"Yasue, my wife, knew right off the bat what the flag was," Daniels said. Volgarino said it was given to him by an Army medic either at Saipan or Okinawa in 1945.

The Japanese Consulate General in Los Angeles and Kyodo News Agency eventually discovered the owner, Mrs. Mitsu Enomoto, in Tokyo, who did not know how the flag got to the Pacific theater since her husband was stationed in Manchuria during the war.

Kyodo News thinks the flag was stolen from Enomoto's locker and wound up in the Pacific as a portion of the men stationed with Enomoto were transferred there.

Join the JACL

BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Rationalization of Hiroshima

* * *

THE PRISONER AND THE BOMB, by Laurens van der Post, William Morrow and Co., Inc., 152 pp., $5.

When America dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, 1945, the Allies received the news with mixed feelings. Some persons exulted over the possession and use of this new weapon; others felt the Americans had relinquished claim to human status and decency. The view of the author of this slender volume falls between the extremes.

A prisoner of war on Java when the bomb fell, Col. van der Post reveals his feelings and those of his fellow prisoners up to, and through, the dropping of the bomb. Even knowing Japan faced early defeat, the prisoners had despaired of survival.

Their despair sprang from their understanding of the psychology of their captors. Japanese honor decreed that Japanese soldiers must not survive defeat. Again and again Japanese forces had had demonstrated they preferred death on the field of battle to the disgrace of surrender.

Having so little regard for their own lives, it seemed unlikely, when the final losing battle began, that the Japanese would respect the lives of their prisoners. It seemed certain that the Japanese would first dispatch their prisoners.

Secret Radio Kept

A secret radio kept the prisoners abreast of the march of the Allies toward Tokyo, every step seeming to bring extinction that much closer. Portents of a coming massacre appeared in the increased tension of the jailers, in the removal of the prisoners to quarters where they were more concentrated.

When the signal for massacre came, the prisoners could only hope that a handful of Indonesians and Eurasians might escape to inform the invading Allies of the slaughter. Then over the secret radio came news of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.

In his often precious style, the author reads symbolism into the dropping of the bomb and astronomical phenomena preceding it. On the eve of Hiroshima, the moon "rose in its last phase of waning just before sunrise, with Venus as the morning star ahead of it . . . It seemed no idle coincidence to me that the moon, which plays the great symbolic role in the movement of the Japanese spirit . . . should be in the last phase of dying just when the end for the Japanese in this war appeared to have drawn so near."

A Thousand Suns

As for the bomb itself, "it must have looked as if their Sun Goddess Ama-Terasu herself had hurled fragments to her sun at Japan to shatter it out of its suicidal course . . . After all, had not they themselves described the flash which preceded the first mushroom cloud at Hiroshima: 'Brighter than a thousand suns'?"

That the bomb encouraged the Japanese to surrender is shown in the address of the Japanese Emperor calling upon his subjects to lay down their arms. He said, ". . . the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization."

Point Established

Much in the book will strain the credulity of the reader. An irate camp commander shatters a heavy chair over the head of a prisoner, only staggering him. Engaged in exploits that put him in imminent peril of death, the author makes detailed observations of the scenery.

Nevertheless, he establishes his point that the atomic bomb may have given the Japanese a means of surrendering with honor, thus preventing a greater evil. The ill wind that may have blown some good snuffed out the lives of between 80,000 and 200,000 Japanese at Hiroshima, most of them noncombatants. Three days later, the atomic bomb dropped on Nagasaki killed from 39,000 to 74,000.

On the other hand, if the author reasons correctly, the bombs may have saved the lives of from 200,000 to 400,000 prisoners of war, and of multitudes of Americans poised to invade mainland Japan. The bombs may also have saved the lives of most Japanese, for the Japanese, bent on fighting to the death, were preparing for suicide on a national scale.

2nd Hawaii census defendant guilty

HONOLULU — Federal Judge C. Nils Tavares found William Steele guilty of refusing to answer questions in the 1970 census and fined him $50.

Steele was among four Honolulans charged with violation of the Federal census law. Previously businessman David Watumull had been found guilty and fined $100; he has filed notice of appeal. Trials of the other two are pending.

Like Watumull, Steele complained of being selectively prosecuted. In support of this contention, his court appointed attorney, John A. Hoskins, submitted a list of six persons willing to testify they also had refused to answer the census questions but had not been charged.

Hoskins read into the evidence a statement from one objector who had refused to answer any questions, had accused the local census officials of conspiracy, and had labelled the questions directed at those of Asian ancestry as "patently treasonable."

Leland H. Gray, who was in charge of the census in Hawaii, then testiifed for the prosecution that more than 300 persons here refused to give any information except the number of residents in the dwelling. He admitted that only four of these objectors had been selected for prosecution.

Hoskins said he will appeal the Steele conviction. — **By Allan Beekman.**

Immigration

Can I help my niece immigrate to the United States?

* * *

Question: I am an American citizen of advanced age and I would like very much to have a niece who is presently abroad come to the United States to stay with me. Is there any way in which I can help her immigrate?

Answer: It is difficult to answer this question without additional knowledge of the specific circumstances of your situation. There is no way, however, in which you can petition for her because of the family relationship between you. In an area where live-in help is not available and in the right circumstances you might be able to petition for her as a live-in domestic. But she might not like that and you would have to pay her prevailing wages which you might not be able to do. Another possibility might be to have her go on the waiting list as a person who does not expect to enter the American labor market. In that case you would have to establish that you will guarantee her livelihood for two years or more and that she would not seek employment during that period. Whether this would be successful cannot be told. In any case, it would involve a waiting period of at least one year after she has been accepted.

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Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

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THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

We're changing conductors of the "Washington Newsletter" column this week with assistant Washington JACL representative David Ushio assuming the beat. This is an occurrence that's rare, propitious and consummate. Rare, because it has been Mike Masaoka's weekly command post on our pages since January 1953. Propitious, because Dave is the youngest to date (at age 25) undertaking this key post. And consummate, since we have finally yielded to Mike's request to call it "30".

It was John Kitasako who first conducted the "Washington Newsletter" during the 1945-47 period. During the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative campaigns from 1947-52, the Column was replaced by several in-depth reports from such newspapermen as Tosuke Yamasaki and Herb Gordon. Herb did have a column which appeared spasmodically under the title: "From the Side of the Hill".

For a brief spell in 1943, Peter Wood penned the "Washington Letter", precursor to the Washington Newsletter.

For the record, we can add that Bill Hosokawa's column, "From the Frying Pan", now ranks as oldest PC (and perhaps Nisei) weekly column around—it having started when the Pacific Citizen became a weekly publication in June, 1942.

While Dave Ushio has been on the JACL staff at the Washington Office since mid-April and writing under the "Capital Scene" tag in a casual vein, we trust he will maintain the informal style in writing the Washington Newsletter, It is not so much his filling Mike's shoe. We have suggested he step off on his own pace. Besides, I think Dave's feet are bigger than Mike's and the shoe won't fit.

We had the opportunity to get better acquainted with Dave at the JACL professional staff meeting held this past week and we were gratified to see he is quickly learning the tempo and temper of the Washington scene.

* * *

'JAP' TRADEMARK

In view of the Manhattan (N.Y.) supreme court decision that use of "Jap" as part of a trademark, while it may offend some sensibilities and not the civil rights of a person, I wonder if the JACL missed a bet years ago in not having that three-letter word registered to protect ourselves from being abused—though the task would have been more demanding, especially during the prewar and WW2 period.

We are still bothered whenever "Jap" appears in print, but when a Japanese commercial venture capitalizes on that epithet as a catch-word, the uncomfortable feelings generate because Nisei are "sons of immigrants" appear to boil. The second-class status Japanese Americans had to endure in prewar Japan too was nearly forgotten till this Tokyo-born designer bent his way in.

MANHATTAN ECHOES: Joe Oyama

A Toy Maker

An American writing in "Asia Scene" once wrote that if you want to locate the chief executive of a Japanese firm at a business conference, then look for the retiring shy man hiding in the corner.

When I first met Mr. Inouye, I thought he was just another import-exporter who had come to New York on business. He was very humble, a man of austere taste and simplicity. Although I knew that he was the president of his company, he told me nothing about himself or his business, but kept asking questions about our family and relatives.

When I drove him to Riverdale on our way to Spring Valley, we stopped at the Bronx toll station crossing the Harlem River, and he was delighted with the sign that flashed, "Thank you!" after the toll was paid. He repeated, " 'Sankyu!' America raashi desu ne."

On our way back, we dropped in unannounced on friends in Dobbs Ferry. It was just before Christmas, and they graciously fixed us some egg nogs, which Mr. Inouye enjoyed very much and remembers to this day.

* * *

When I visited Japan, I casually visited his office in Nihonbashi, Tokyo. The "office" turned out to be a modern six-story building with a new elevator which took me up to his office.

Mr. Inouye told me that the company had 3,000 employees, engaged in the production of toys. The headquarters was actually six floors of samples of toys from all over — the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, England, and several floors of samples of their own export. Mr. Inouye took me on a personal tour of all six floors—floor after floor after floor of toys until my head began to spin, and to this day I never want to see so many toys again.

In 1963, the company had done a gross business of $38,000,000. Today they are the largest manufacturers of toys in Japan.

* * *

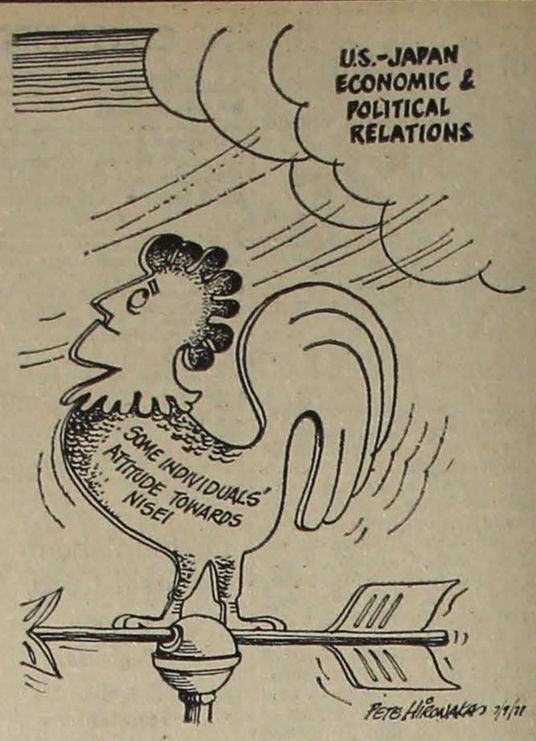
Years later, I learned from other sources, and not Mr. Inouye, that their company was the manufacturer of the famed "Barbie Doll", which is sold throughout the United States, distributed by Mattel.

When I saw Mr. Inouye again recently in New York, he elaborated that the "Barbie Doll" now has relatives—brothers and sisters, and the latest models have tapes installed so that they talk.

"Our latest is a monkey that dances." This 80-year-old man got off of his chair and started to demonstrate how the monkey gyrates!

The hardship encountered by the company during and after World War II and its phenomenal postwar growth is rather typical of most Japanese manufacturing companies. After the war, Kokusai Boeki Kaisha, according to an observer, "was so hard up it could not pay salaries and the owner's wife had to cook and feed the staff to make up for the vacuum in business."

Today Mr. Inouye is spokesman for the Japan Toy Association. Several years ago, he represented the Japanese government — for talks in Washington, D.C.



Shifty Fair Weather Vane

High school class wants to study about Evacuation

(Not only is the writer the chapter president at Fresno this year, but is director of Asian American studies at Fresno State College in addition to teaching economics.)

* * *

By IZUMI TANIGUCHI
Fresno JACL Newsletter

A Mr. Kreller, through one of his students (Miss Nishioka) contacted me to speak to four cluster classes, consisting of about 75 students each, about the Evacuation and its

GUEST COLUMN

effects. Three Fresno State College Sansei were also asked to participate. They were Tim Kurumaji, Crystal Nakata and the other name escapes my memory.

Since each class period was only 38 minutes long, it was very difficult to cover all the material they wanted to know and still leave some time for the comments of the Sansei participants and questions from the audience.

I was asked to include in my talk: (1) some of the reasons which I thought were pertinent to the decision to evacuate the Japanese from the West Coast in 1942, (2) did I feel that my civil rights were violated, (3) what were the camps like, and (4) what did we do while we were in the camps.

* * *

As a whole we were well received and the students found it difficult to believe that such a thing as Evacuation did take place in the United States. However, there were at least two severe reactions.

In one of the cases a student felt that the U.S. government was justified in evacuating the Japanese because other nations such as Japan and Germany were committing worse atrocities.

The other reaction was related directly to my comment about the conditions in the camps, that males and females were quartered in unpartitioned rooms thus violating every person's right to privacy. The student's comment was "we put men and women in prison together at San Quentin all the time so what's wrong with that?"

These two reactions were received by counter-reactions from the Sansei members present. From my observation there is no question that the blood pressures of the Sansei were raised considerably. It wasn't necessary for me to make any further comments.

* * *

To me, this visit to Roosevelt High School on May 13 was evidence of the increasing concern of students and teachers about the huge gaps that exist in the history books, particularly with respect to the role of the minorities.

I think it is a good sign that the students want to study the things that have been left out of the history books, both intentionally and unintentionally.

I say that "the students want to study" because in these cluster classes at Roosevelt, the students have a voice in what they wish to study and discuss.

It is my guess that the Sansei students in Mr. Kreller's class were instrumental in choosing Evacuation as one of the topics to be discussed.

Maybe the Nisei parents should tell their children more about their experiences during Evacuation. Many Sansei have told me that their parents don't like to talk about Evacuation because people might think that they want sympathy. Is that true?

What's in a dirty word like bannock for instance?

(Jon conducts the Sansei Speaks column in the San Francisco Hokubei Mainichi, succeeding Cheryl Yoshimura who is now eyeing her first job as a school teacher in the fall.—Ed.)

* * *

By JON FUNABIKI
Hokubei Mainichi

San Francisco

Hate words — like "Jap" — become "useful" when we find ourselves in situations in which we cannot act rationally. We use these words in periods of frustration, jealousy

GUEST COLUMN

or anger. Unable to cope with our problem, each person has his own way of relieving his anxieties, like pulling the hair out of your head, slugging the man next to you or name calling.

We may be miffed by the gains of another and, unable to do anything about it, we react on the gut level — we call him s.o.b., nigger, Jew or Jap.

Often, the worst damage (to the other person) is not what word you choose to call him, but how you use that word.

Let me explain.

* * *

(First I need a dirty word. Since these aren't any good dirty words that we can use in print, we'll settle for the word "bannock," a term I'm sure you never heard of. A bannock is a flat oatmeal cake.)

Now the next time you slam your thumb with a hammer, or hit your shin on a low standing coffee table, scream to yourself, "I'm a dirty, rotten bannock!"

You'll probably laugh, since you know you've just called yourself a dirty, rotten, flat oatmeal cake.

But turn to a small, impressionable child, and, with all the meanness you can muster, call him a bannock.

He doesn't know what the word means, but he does hear the anger in your voice and he does read the vile look in your eyes. So, you see, he does understand what "bannock" means. It means hate.

* * *

Go a step further. Keep calling him a bannock. Keep transmitting the message of hate to his psyche. He may never learn that you are calling him a flat, oatmeal cake. The cumulative effect will be the same.

Call him a bannock enough and he'll start thinking he's a bannock, still not knowing precisely what it is, but knowing that to be a bannock is to be inferior and something less than human.

And hate will be implanted in his heart and brain. Soon, he, like you, will call others a bannock. He'll use the same angry voice, the same vile expression. And so it goes.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, July 13, 1946

President Truman to affix Distinguished Unit Citation streamer to colors of 442nd RCT at review after parade down Constitution Ave. July 15 . . . WRA Director Dillon Myer greets 442nd troops at Washington, D.C., USO reception . . . Leis from Hawaii flown to men of 442nd.

Yuba County (Calif.) honor roll integrates names of Nisei GIs, previously in segregated listing . . . American Veterans Committee in Minnesota leads campaign to challenge racial restrictive covenants; Nisei vet (Jon Matsuo) denied application to build home in Oak Hill housing project, among 50 veterans at Univ. of Minnesota for purchase of lot . . . AVC members picket real estate firm and Minneapolis board of realtors.

Nisei artist Mine Okubo to exhibit relocation camp drawings at San Francisco . . . Ebony Magazine tells about "The Race War that Flopped", of evacuees returning to Little Tokyo . . . Sculptor Isamu Noguchi's works to go on exhibit at New York Museum of Modern Art . . . First Nisei wife leaves to join GI husband in Japan.

U.S.-Japan trade issues explained

Two major complaints of many American businessmen and politicians against Japan today are the import and investment limitations levied against American goods and funds.

The Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba to the United States has given his answer to both of these criticism in speeches delivered May 25 in Houston, Tex. Unfortunately, the two subjects are treated in two different speeches — one at a civic luncheon and the other at World Trade Club of Houston symposium.

So that JACL members and PC readers may understand the problem, the two speeches with introductory remarks deleted are reprinted.—Ed.

U.S.-Japan trade relations scrutinized

By Nobuhiko Ushiba
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Houston, May 25

. . . We are now entering into what may be a critical period in relations between the United States and Japan. At such a moment, it is of very great importance that both our people view these relations with as much clarity and perspective as possible, and with a minimum of emotion and misinformation.

There seems to be growing in the United States a greatly exaggerated concern, indeed even a fear, about Japan's economic strength, its competitive abilities,

THE TEXT

and its intents. Japanese products are frequently described as "flooding" the American market, backed up by a rather sinister organization labeled "Japan, Inc.", which will — so the impression goes—stop at nothing to overwhelm various foreign markets, notably in the United States. In a recent cover story in "Time" magazine, it was stated that: "The issue—and the real Japanese challenge—is nothing less than whether the two mightiest trading nations in the world can learn to live in commercial peace". And in the same article, an unnamed U.S. government official is cited as saying that Japan is engaged in economic war with the U.S., with the immediate objective of dominating the Pacific, and then perhaps the entire world.

Now this becomes a very serious matter when millions of Americans are beginning to have such a distorted and alarmist picture of Japan, one which can be immensely harmful to our larger ties and to our mutual interests. It is therefore increasingly important, as Americans say, to put the record straight. It is particularly important that we do so before misimpressions and emotions on both sides of the Pacific begin to enter our political bloodstream in a way which might do lasting damage to both our countries.

Things in Common

At such a time, our first obligation is to remind ourselves that the things which unite us are—in any rational perspective—far more important than the things which tend to divide us.

There are two basic facts about our relationship which we must never lose sight of. The first is that the United States and Japan are the two largest and most dynamic economies in the free world; their 300 million people produce half the world's goods and services. The second basic fact is that Japan has become the United States' most important political and economic partner in the Far East, and that the security of both nations in that vast and often troubled area is highly dependent on maintaining a close and fruitful partnership.

Both of these facts argue powerfully for responsibility and restraint whenever there appears to be friction between our countries. The mere fact of our joint economic power imposes special responsibilities on our two nations, since what we do affects dozens of other countries, as well. We are no longer free agents by the very nature of our economic strength. At the same time, we have particular obligations to handle our economic relations in a way which will most contribute to world peace and security. Certainly neither of us can afford a trade war or any other kind of war; this would be madness for both of us. And it would also be totally unnecessary.

Since it is in our economic relations that most frictions and misunderstandings have been growing, I want to address myself to them quite candidly. But we must remember that the economic and the political have become inseparable in the long run. Indeed, a prominent U.S. Senator recently reported, after some study abroad, that economic relations between the U.S. and other nations have become the principal political issues between them. I believe that this is generally true. This means that, in the largest sense, even when we discuss such specialized subjects as whether the level of Japanese textiles in the U.S. market is excessive or not, we are not talking exclusively about textiles and economics. We are also taking about our political ties and, eventually, about our mutual security in vast sections of the globe.

* * *

Heart of Subject

With this preface, let me come to the heart of my subject today. Not only are the United States and Japan the free world's biggest and most productive economics, they are also one another's principal overseas customers and suppliers. Trade between our two countries reached the impressive level of over $10 billion in 1970, and is increasing at a very rapid rate. U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33% last year alone, while imports from Japan increased 20%. It seems probable that Japan will be the fastest growing market in the world for many American products in the decade of the 1970s. Indeed, Japan is one of the few customers which can absorbe many of the highly sophisticated products of American industry.

For all these reasons, economic as well as political, it is of major importance that our evolving relationship be as fruitful as possible, and that it develop with a minimum of friction. And toward this end, it is essential that we both have a firm grasp of the basic economic facts of the other partner, and have a clear understanding of the interplay between our two economies. This is a very large subject, and one which I hope to cover completely in this speech. But I do want to deal with some salient points.

Since I have had the honor to represent Japan in the United States, I have frankly been surprised and disturbed to discover how often impression about Japan and its economy are based on sheer myth rather than on fact. Morever, these myths seem to grow and take on a life of their own, until finally a totally fictitious misimpression comes to be accepted as "common knowledge."

This is becoming sufficiently damaging to our large understanding and partnership that the situation calls for some very frank talk in order to separate the facts from the myths. I personally believe that, once we make this separation, 90% of the frictions and altercations on economic matters between our two countries will disappear, and the other 10% will be manageable.

Textiles

Let me talk to you first about textiles, since this is a subject which has caused more misunderstanding and tension between our two countries than any other in recent years. It is also a subject where myths have proliferated to an astonishing degree.

Recently, for example, one of the most widely-read journalists in the United States, whose column appears in hundreds of newspapers, wrote that the influx of Japanese textiles is now so great that it threatens to "absorb the entire American market." Therefore, he concluded, the textile issue with Japan is one where the sheer "survival" of the U.S. textile industry is at stake.

Though I am a diplomat, it would be hard to find a diplomatic term which would describe this accurately. The fact is, this assertion is simply untrue, as many sophisticated American businessmen know. Nonetheless, it is an untruth which has considerable currency. Very often, newspapers refer to imports of Japanese textiles as being a "flood" or a "tidal wave."

The most important statistic to put this entire textile issue into perspective is the fact that, in 1970, total imports of Japanese textiles and textile products amounted to only 1.3% of U. S. consumption of these products, in dollar value. And once this basic fact is known, the myth is already largely dissipated. One percent is scarcely a flood or a tidal wave, and cannot remotely be equated with a threat to absorb the entire American market. I have yet to see a $50 billion industry put out of business or be severely damaged because one of its competitors supplies 1% of the market.

'Problem' of Japan

Another part of the myth is that Japan, and Japan almost alone, constitutes the "problem" where textile imports are concerned. In a recent article in the "New York Times" by a leading textile manufacturer, Japan was mentioned 14 times in a critical context, while no other foreign suppliers were mentioned at all. Yet Japan actually supplies a decreasing share of overall textile imports into the U.S. In 1970, it supplied 24%, while Western European countries shipped 30% and underdeveloped countries provided 42%. Moreover, it seems very likely that Japan's share of these imports will continue to decrease, while the share of the developing countries will probably increase.

Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile shipments to the U.S. are increasing at an extremely rapid rate. It is true that they are increasing. Last year they went from 1.1% of the American market to 1.3%—hardly a subject for accurate alarm. But a little known fact, even in this increase, is that almost the entire growth in Japanese textile imports consisted of yarn, which has been in much demand by the American textile industry for producing knitwear; this yarn, in other words, is a raw material for the American industry, and not a competitive product. If these yarn shipments were deducted from total imports, there would have been almost no increase in the flow of Japanese textiles to the United States in 1970.

Recently, responsible high U.S. officials pointed out that U.S. imports of Japanese man-made fiber textiles products increased 77% in the first quarter of 1971 over the corresponding period of last year. I wish to make a few comments on this.

Less than 2 Percent

First, if you confine yourself to the man-made fiber textile products, the Japanese sales of these products accounted for only less than 2% of the total U.S. consumption in 1970. Secondly, two-thirds of the increase of 77% are imports of yarn, which is badly needed for your textile industry at the moment. Thirdly, U.S. imports of Japanese apparel, which is the most import-sensitive type of textile product in the sense that relatively more employment is involved than in the production of either yarn or fabrics, in fact decreased by 6% during the quarter in question. I hope my analysis of this 77% increase demonstrates that in order to grasp the true picture, it is necessary to look somewhat deeper into sweeping arguments based on broad statistics.

A recent study by the respected "Christian Science Monitor" in the southeast helped to put this myth in perspective. It cited the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta as stating that "reports of new textile plant openings in the region are now keeping up with, if not outstripping, shutdowns." Moreover, the Monitor went on to report that, despite the fact that "Japanese imports are widely blamed as being a leading factor in Southern mill closings", its investigations showed that "the factors which have caused shutdowns and readjustments in the Southern textile industry are complex and to a large extent domestic".

I do not cite all this as an exercise in dialetics, of course. These widely-believed myths have already one considerable damage to relations between Japan and the United States and — it should be restated — very unnecessary damage. There is no reason why our two countries should be engaged in what some observers have called a "textile war" when there is no significant, objective problem. No reasonable man can contend that Japan's 1% of the market represents a threat to the American textile industry, or that it justifies endangering our larger relations.

Knitwear Boom

Before moving to another topic, I wish to call your attention to a very important change which has been taking place in fashion in this country. It is an abrupt shift from traditional cotton and woolen fabric to a much wider use of man-made fiber. In addition to this general tendency, last year witnessed what I might called a "knitwear boom." It must be borne in mind that these are important reasons why imports of man-made fiber and textile products have been increasing, while those of cotton and woolen products have declined.

* * *

The myths about Japan and its trade policy are not restricted to textiles, of course. One of the most prevalent myths is that the U.S. is an open market, while Japan is a resolutely closed market where American products have almost no chance to compete. Let me say, in all frankness, that there were many import restrictions in Japan as little as two years ago. As late as April 1968, Japan's foreign exchange reserve were only $1.9 billion, which was an extremely thin margin to finance our vital imports of raw materials for Japanese industries, of which we seldom had on hand a reserve supply of more than two to three weeks. This was rather as though an average householder had a margin of $25 to assure the essential purchases of his family — it allowed for no diversion or effort.

And as a result, until 1968, Japan had no choice but to maintain fairly stringent import restrictions to avoid a hemorrhage of its limited foreign exchange for other than the most needed imports. But since 1968, with our reserves reaching a more comfortable level, all that has changed.

Tariff Cuts Made

Since then, it is not exaggerated to say that Japan's rate of trade liberalization is the most rapid of any country in recent history. By October of this year, our remaining import quotas will have been reduced to a level comparable to those of West Germany, and will be below those of many Western European countires. Moreover, our tariffs have been cut substantially, as well.

Last month (April), Japan made substantial tariff cuts on 1,923 dutiable items which, under the Kennedy Round negotiations, we were not required to put into effect until 1972. In addition, Japan also cut tariffs unilaterally on 38 other items such as refrigerators, automobiles, radio and TV receivers, and polished sheet glass.

With the rapid dismantling of our quota restrictions, and the further reduction of our tariffs, Japan is probably as open a market as the United States is today and in some areas, such as textiles, it is far more open.

All these steps have been taken to encourage and stimulate imports into Japan. This is already happening, in fact. In 1970, while overall U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33%, some key exports soared at a spectacular rate. For example, sales of American computers to Japan rose 70%, aircraft sales were up 69%, and those of electric machinery gained 48%. In addition, Japan bought 49% more American automobiles than the previous year, 65% more cotton, 52% more soybeans, and 67% more coal.

This performance hardly suggests that the Japanese market is closed, or that American products cannot compete in it.

Passenger Autos

Nonetheless, the myth hangs on that Japan is a formidably and unfairly restricted market. Recently, a well-known magazine, in an otherwise illuminating and objective story about Japanese automobiles, aleged that: "the paternalistic Japanese government has taken pains to protect its domestic market through a duty and tax structure that virtually embargoes foreign competition." It goes on to cite a Vice President of Ford as saying that "It isn't fair of the Japanest to hide behind this great barrier. They can put a Toyota in the U.S. for $50 (in duties) while it costs up $450 (in duties and taxes) to put a Pinto in there."

At first glance, this sounds very unfair indeed. But this is a very misleading example, when examined closely. The fact is that U.S. duties on passenger cars are 3.5% while those in Japan are 10%. This means that duties on a Pinto are around $15 — by no means prohibitive.

On the other hand, taxes are quite another matter. But these taxes, it should be pointed out, apply to all cars, whether American, Japanese or others. It is therefore very misleading to compare U.S. duties with Japanese duties and taxes.

Moreover, it should be noted that while U.S. duties on passenger cars are slightly less than Japanese duties, they are far higher on trucks: U.S. duties on trucks are 25% while those of Japan are 10%: It would be difficult to maintain that Japanese tariffs of 10% represent a "virtual embargo", while U.S. tariffs of 25% constitute an open market.

Yet the myth of Japan's "closed market" is a very persistent one, and it is frequently supported by examples which have no more merit than this one.

Further Liberalization

The basic fact about Japan's trade policy today is that it is moving full speed toward liberalization, and that Japan is already a much more open market than most Americans appear to realize. It would be ironic if, at the very moment when Japan is folowing the United States' traditional example in the direction of liberal trade, the United States itself should desert that tradition. And it would be particularly ironical if it were to invoke protectionism on the grounds that Japan has a "closed" market which must be countered by closing the American market.

* * *

It is difficult to foresee the future, but there is one prediction I can safely make: if the U.S. and Japan get bogged down in restrictions and counter-restrictions, and in recriminations and counter-recriminations, we will both lose. This would be a great pity because the future is so bright for both of us, if we deal responsibly with our differences.

Japan is a huge and growing market for American business, with an enormous potential for future sales. Let us remember that our two-way trade has created considerable employment, higher living standards, and greater profits in both countries. It is now estimated that 400,000 Americans are directly dependent for their livelihood on U.S. sales to Japan, and quite probably even more in Japan earn their living from Japanese sales to the U.S. Morevore, the technological cross-fertilization between American industry and Japanese industry is already considerable, and their competition is a valuable stimulus to both industries, encouraging the very kind of innovation and dynamism which has made American industry preeminent in the world.

Shifting Patterns

We can certainly expect shifts in our economic patterns. Not only the United States, but also Japan, is having to move more and more into technology-intensive industries, and away from labor-intensive industries, where our rapidly rising wages make it increasingly difficult for us to compete. We must both expect and accept that labor-intensive industries will move more and more to the low-wage countries of Asia, Latin America and eventually, even to Africa.

Above all, in the uncertain world in which we live, with the winds of change and revolution blowing strongly around the globe, we must not lose sight of the immense importance of our partnership for the stability of vast parts of the world, and for the mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future, that we can ill afford to squander it in disagreements on relatively minor issues.

Let us put our problems and frictions into perspective, and remembershow much of our future, and that of much of the world, depends on our close working alliance. I can assure you that Japan will "pull its weight" in our common good.

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II

Foreign Investments in Japan: Problems, Future

The subject I have been given is not any easy one for me. The "door" for foreign investment in Japan has been "opened" only relatively recently and still has a substantial way to go. So I can not, in all candor, appear before you this morning and tell you that all is as you might like it to be as regards the present opportunity for foreign investment in Japan.

What I can do, however, is to point to a decisive advancement in our liberalizing policies in this area and hold out to you the promise of a door that is opening steadily and surely.

As my remarks make clear, I am aware that there is considerable dissatisfaction among Americans that whereas Japanese enterprises are almost entirely free to do business in the United States, American enterprises seeking to invest in Japan are subject to diverse limitations. On the face of it, the criticism seems quite reasonable.

Indeed, the criticism is a reasonable one from the view point of reciprocity. However, it fails to take into account the important difference between the movement of goods and the movement of capital across national borders, as is widely felt by the nations of the world. The difference lies in the fact that the investment of foreign capital is something that will stay and grow in the host country, while the movement of goods is not. Therefore, the latter is much easier to accept than the former.

This difference in attribute is clearly reflected in the controversy that surrounds foreign investment all over the world.

In Japan, for example, although there is an emerging national consensus that a liberal trade and investment policy is not only an international responsibility but also in our own best interests, a number of people, both in business and Government, still urge more caution on capital investment by foreign interests.

Apprehension Elsewhere

In Europe and Canada, too, there has been raised from time to time a hue and cry against foreign "take-over" or domination of their industries. Moreover, the apprehension about foreign capital in the developing countries in Latin America and Asia is well-known to everyone.

In this country you raise little objection to investment by foreign interests, although in all fairness you must admit that there has been little "take-over" by foreign interests so far. Nevertheless, we note that there is a diversity of views in the United States regarding the other side of the coin—American investment abroad. It is well-known, for example, that your labor people are strongly against the activities of "multinational corporations." They argue that the more those companies invest abroad, the more American jobs are exported and lost.

My point is that the problem is so complex and multifaceted that one probably should not pass easy judgment on it. I wish to say in this regard that I was very much impressed by the view expressed by President Nixon in his recent aid message to Congress. He said (I quote) "It is clearly for each country to decide the conditions under which it will accept private foreign invest, just as it is far each investor to decide what conditions are adequate to attract his investments." Of course, the President was mainly referring to foreign investment in the developing countries. Among economically developed nations, freer flow of capital is no doubt more desidable. However, his statement is noteworthy, as the fundamental philosophy contained in it is based on enlightened insight into this difficult problem.

With this preface, let me give you some basic information about the present state of our foreign capital decontrol program.

* * *

Foreign Capital Decontrol

Just as everything is big here in Texas, so in Japan everything is fast and changing. Our "foreign capital liberalization" program is no exception. It is true that our capital liberalization effort started much later than that of other advanced nations. However, in the past few years, substantial progress has been made in this regard. Therefore, it is regrettable, and it should be noted, that some of the criticisms concerning foreign investment in Japan are in fact based on outdated information.

Let me summarize what has so far been done and what will be done in the coming months.

As the Japanese economy grew stronger, my Government was mindful that Japan should open up its industries for foreign investment as fast as possible. Therefore, in 1967 the Japanese Government decided to liberalize foreign investment in Japan in four stages.

Following the first round in July, 1967, and the second in March, 1969, the third round of such liberalization measures were taken last September. This April the automotive industry was also liberalized. As the result, about 450 industrial sectors are now open for automatic approval of up to 50% foreign participation and 77 sectors for up to 100% foreign ownership. This means that some 70 to 80% of our total industrial sectors are now open for automatic approval up to at least 50% foreign ownership. The fourth round of liberalization is expected this coming September, when most of the remaining sectors will be opened and the limited numbers of restricted sectors that remain will be enumerated in the form of a negative list.

Foreign Equity

So far I have spoken of our decontrol program regarding the establishment of new ventures. Foreign equity investment in existing firms is more tightly controlled. At the moment, the ceiling for automatic approval of investments in the stock of existing Japanese companies by foreign investors is 25% per enterprise. Also, the maximum limit for any single foreign investor in acquiring stock in an existing company is 7% of the total value of the company's stock.

The tighter control of foreign equity investment is because Japanese companies are especially vulnerable to foreign "take-overs." Our companies depend largely on borrowed funds and their equity capital accounts for only a small part (about 18%) of their total operating capital.

I want to say at this point that some of the criticisms against our capital liberalization program have been a bit harsh. I think it is obvious from the description I have just given you it is a distortion to say that the industrial sectors open for foreign joint ventures are such meaningless ones as bathhouses, barber shops, etc. In any case, I hope that after the implementation of the fourth round of liberalization in September of this year, such evaluations will disappear.

* * *

More meaningful questions may be asked as to whether the general formula of 50% maximum ownership in the case of new ventures is the rule everyone should accept. Frankly, however, I feel that if Japan had aimed at 100% liberalization from the beginning, we could not have achieved even the present level of our capital decontrol due to the various social and psychological resistance that has been expressed from all quarters.

Cautious Approach

Nevertheless, I want to make clear that my Government does not take the position that the 50% formula is the ultimate goal. Although we take a more cautious approach toward capital liberalization than toward trade liberalization for the reasons I mentioned at the beginning of my remarks, our intentions are definitely in favor of as much capital liberalization as possible.

Even today, the 50% formula is not an absolute rule. It applies only to cases of so-called "automatic approval." Exceptions can be made above and beyond this on a case-by-case basis. For instance, in a well-publicized case, 25% ownership of some Japanese automotive companies by U.S. capital is presently under serious consideration in spite of the rule that the equity acquisition of existing firms by a single investor be limited to less than 7%.

In concluding, I wish to emphasize that the prospect seems already bright for many foreign businessmen who have shown a real interest and desire to invest in Japan.

At the end of 1969, the outstanding cumulative total of American investment tin Japan amounted to $1.2 billion, which is about the same level as American investment in the Netherlands, Italy, Argentine or Switzerland. It is more than half of the amount of your investment in France. In addition, the number of approvals for foreign investment has greatly increased in the past few years.

As I have indicated, it is expected to increase more rapidly with the coming fourth round of liberalization. Therefore, on the whole one can say that the water mbay be running still, but it is also running deep. I am certain that American businessmen, who are justly famed for their enterprising spirit, will not fail to seize rapidly-opening investment opportunities in Japan.