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Congress repeals Emergency Detention Act

Matsunaga bill passes 356-49

U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO
National JACL President

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The wartime evacuation started a journey for many JAs that finally culminated in a trip from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast. Some took a delay on route by going first to Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

John Nakamura, Seabrook Chapter President, Mimpo Asakura, and Sumio Okabayashi were among these people.

Seabrook, N.J.

Mimpo and Sumio were my class-mates and rivals in boy scout troops, namely, 379 and 145. Seabrook, New Jersey, home of Birdseye Frozen Foods, was home for many wartime evacuees, many from Heart Mountain, and a large contingent is still there.

Mike Minato, Morio Shimamura and Ted Oye, good friends of the new Buddhist Reverend of the Salt Lake Buddhist Church, Hirofumi Watanabe, wasted no time in getting into the swing of things and looked in great shape for any occasion.

The joint EDC-MDC meeting at Seabrook brought together a large group of JACLers from both DCs as well as staff in the form of Mas Satow, Warren Furutani, Victor Shibata, Mike Masaoka, Dave Ushio, Mary Toda and Geraldine Inouye.

Ira Shimasaki, EDC governor, and Mas Yamasaki, MDC governor did their swan song at this meeting. Grayce Uyehara and Ross Harano, respectively, will add women's lib and youth to the National Board. Hank Tanaka, President-Elect, Kaz Horita, Vice President of Public Affairs, and Bill Marutani, past National Legal Counsel and now member of the National Planning Commission ably pointed out our weaknesses in organization and leadership and gave us all plenty to ponder about.

Charles Nagao and Vernon Ichisaka had their hands full chauffering and taking care of PR as well as many other details and did a superb job in all essetnials. John Nakamura was constantly busy running around here and there keeping all things in order and under control; a thankless job, but one that must be undertaken by an efficiency expert like John.

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I have always encouraged local chapters to get as much PR out of meetings and conventions as free time on radio, newspapers and what have you will permit. Seabrook Chapter did a beautiful job in all respects and must be highly complimented for their skillful use of media. There was no qeustion that people who read the local newspaper knew what was going on and where. JACL was both heard and seen throughout the area covered by newspaper and radio. Also, local dignitaries were present to meet and get to know JACLers, both national regional and local. For a straight business session, Seabrook got a lot of mileage out of this EDC-MDC meeting and must be congratulted.

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National officers and staff get roasted and toasted for what they have or have not done. It is good to be able to defend, in part, what we have done and why, and also, what we have been trying to do and why. Getting the diversity of opinion and observations from different segments of JACL is not only enlightening, but also constructively essential for maintaining a vital, vigorous and effective organization.

Sometimes, like others, I get blunt and sometimes, probably, obnoxious. I know what others say is for the good of the National organization and I try to accept their criticism as such; hopefully, others accept my comments in the same vein, including staff. After seeing how JACLers have given so much of themselves for so many years, I cannot, in good conscience, continually criticize what the oldtimers have done and are doing. Therefore, hereafter, if I should rise to the defense of the "establishment oriented" JACLers from time to time, it is not because I have been brainwashed or indoctrinated, but because I have, like Mark Twain, thought older people were awfully dumb when I was seventeen, but when I turned twenty-one, I decided they got awfully smart real fast.

Hearing reports from Scott Miyakawa and Joe Imai on the East Coast History Project, Chiye Tomihiro on National PR, Lillian Kimura on Conference on Asian Women, Bill Marutani and Dr. Otto Furuta on National Planning, and Kaz Horita's and Hank Tanaka's talks on JACL, hit home in many areas and provided foor for thought in others.

JACL is what its members make it. The sum total of JACL is a composite of all its chapters. National programs generally evolve from chapters and district council where there is a felt need, active concern to meet that need, and action taken to resolve that need.

Antiquity does not necessarily deserve reverence, nor does novelty necessarily accomplish miracles. Consequently, we must examine carefully our programming

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(Following is the PC summary of the debate as recorded in the Congressional Record of Sept. 14 prior to the overwhelming rejection of Title II—Ed.)

* * *

With the House resolved as a Committee of the Whole, it proceeded to consider the Matsunaga bill (HR 234) to amend Title 18 of the United States Code, to repeal the Emergency Detention Act and to provide that no citizen be detained except under existing criminal laws. Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) of Detroit sat as Chairman.

Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, opened by offering his bill (HR 820) "in the nature of a substitute" by amending the Emergency Detention Act. He noted that Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was drafted by some real libertarians—Senators Douglas, Lehman and Humphrey.

Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.) then interjected the three-hour debate the previous day was adequate and those from New York State would appreciate an expeditious vote because of important elections. (Eight New York congressmen were among the 28 not voting.)

Ichord continued to explain his bill, emphasizing what he called a true libertarian position with respect to invoking Title II when insurrection occurs within the U.S. in the aid of a foreign enemy. To clarify this third condition (the other two conditions invoking Title II being declaration of war by the Congress and an invasion of the U.S.), it would require a joint resolution, guaranteeing the right of counsel to detainees, no detention by reason of race or ancestry, setting up criterias by which a potential saboteur or spy can be detained, and retaining the writ of habeas corpus. Ichord moved for adoption of his amendment.

Railsback Amendment

Thomas Railsback (R-Ill.), in opposition, summarized the Monday debates, adding that while Title II was never used is offensive to Americans, especially Japanese Americans who have memories of what happened in 1942. "It is important to realize that simple repeal of Title II does not solve the problem which occurred in 1942." Therefore the Judiciary Committee amended the Matsunaga bill requiring that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress" and would allow all of the current laws to be utilized.

Railsback assured the President could still establish detention camps in an emergency when martial law may be properly invoked. But short of that, Congress can limit executive authority.

Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wis.), who chaired the Judiciary subcommittee hearing the Matsunaga bill, rising in opposition, noted the House Internal Security Committee was divided on the question of whether to repeal Title II and that the Justice Department was in favor of repeal, particularly the Asst. Attorney General (Mardian) for Internal Security who declared it was "not needed in the performance of its internal security functions" and explained why Title II yas not necessary because of numerous other statutes relative to sabotage.

President's War Powers

John Ashbrook (R-Ohio), member of the Internal Security Comittee, in support of the Ichord amendent, rejected the Evacuation tie-in, noted the war powers of the President and asked "what constitutional provisions and protections would be available to a detainee in the future that was not available to the Japanese Americans in 1941-42?" He contended "there is much less chance" under HR 820 to what happened in 1942 had there been Title II.

Because presidential powers are vast, Ashbrook defended Title II and felt it important to include limiting language on the statute books.

John Seiberling (D-Ohio), in opposition to the Ichord amendment, dealt with the Constitution, pointing to Articles V and VI of the Bill of Rights — that no person be held answerable for a capital crime unless indicted by a grand jury and that the accused in criminal prosecutions enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury and that he be confrinted with his accusers. He also noted Article VIII against excessive bail. So the question is whether the President can incarcerate a person not charged with any crime. Title II is then basically " a usurpation of power and a violation of the Bill of Rights".

'A Black Page'

Ichord, who recognizes the detention of Japanese Americans as "a black page in American history", countered the Justice Department testified for repeal of Title II on the basis of unfounded fear rather than on constitutional issue.

James Wright (D-Tex.) called for restoration of faith in basic principles of individual freedom, discounted fears that Title II would be used for political persecution though he saw the Emergency Detention Act as placing "official retroactive sanction" to that abhorrent deed of 1942.

John Flynt (D-Ga.), in favor the Ichord bill, compared detention camps to life insurance. "It is better to have it and not need it than it is to need it and not have it," even though as a GI stationed in California during 1942 he did not like what he saw happen.

While Ichord couldn't agree with Flynt's comparison, the Missourian blamed what was happening to emotional outbursts of Attorney General Warren and columnist Walter Lippman while FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who many in the House brand as a great authoritarian, complained the Evacuation was not necessary.

Matsunaga's Question

Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), seeking to strike the last word before the vote, summarized the question before the House to either pick HR 820 or HR 234. The issue should be: Is there a place for concentration camps in the U.S.? HR 820 says "yes" and HR 234 says "no". With reference to Ichord's mention of Humphrey, Lehman and Douglas as drafting Title II, Matsunaga also pointed out the three voted to sustain President Truman's veto and that the most ardent opponents to Title II were also Senators Pat McCarran and Karl Mundt, both conservatives.

Rep. Spark Matsunaga

"I am dedicated to the proposition that no individual, or group of individuals, will ever suffer the same fate that the Japanese Americans suffered during World War II," Matsunaga explained.

James A. Burke (D-Mass.), who served with Nisei G2 personnel in the South Pacific during WW2, saw HR 234 as an opportunity to correct a past mistake.

Allowed additional time to conclude his statement, Matsunaga said Title II was a reminder of what happened to the Japanese in 1942 and what could happen again. And if there was Title II in 1942, Matsunaga contended "it would have been much easier to have confined the Japanese Americans than without Title II" since with the declaration of war, Title II would have been operative immediately and "any person who probably might engage in, or probably might conspire with others, to engage in espionage or sabotage" would have been rounded up.

Comment on Communists

Referring to the previous day comment about Communists wanting Title II repealed, "the very opposite would be true . . . for the reason that as long as this law remains on our books, the Communists can point to this law and say — Look, the U.S. has a law on its books which is for the establishment and maintenance of concentration camps," Matsunaga countered.

Edith Green (D-Ore.), in support of HR 234 analyzed Title II as keeping intact our territory at the cost of surrendering all the principles which established the Nation.

Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), who objected to Evacuation as a wartime congressman and who saw his Japanese neighbors in Montebello removed to the camps, then made his bid to strike the last word. He related his personal memories of the grim period, recalled the 146,000 Japanese in Hawaii were not placed in detention camps even though there was talk about transporting them to the mainland, and reminded the colleagues of the heroism of the 442nd.

House Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D-La.), in support of HR 234, saw Title II as turning upside down the 200-year American tradition that a man is innocent until proven guilty. Title II permits indefinite imprisonment without charges or having a hearing, he declared.

HR 234 Support

Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.), in a strong statement supporting HR 234, looked at what happened in other countries that used their counter-insurgency laws. The bloodless coup of Greece in 1967 saw 6,000 people arrested within three hours, the nation's newspapers, radio and TV placed under control — "the entire revolt carried out in what they (the junta) honestly believed was in the best interest of Greece". As Americans, "are we willing to pay the price the present law requires in personal freedom?" And looking at Northern Ireland today, 300 Irish Catholics are languishing in a ship off Belfast since Aug. 9 because of the Special Powers Act of 1922, which provides the British may arrest if one's behavior is of such a nature as may be suspicious of an act prejudicial to the preservation of peace or the maintenance of order. These prisoners have not been charged, have not been indicted, and have no right to counsel.

Tim Carter (R-Ky.), cited Matsunaga's wartime service, that the wrong inflicted on the Japanese Americans has never been and can never be righted, and declared there is no need for a concentration camp in America.

William Scherle (R-Iowa), while in sympathy with what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 since he himself being a German "Nisei" had to sign affidavits forsaking all allegiance to Germany in order to serve in the U.S. military during WW2, defended Title II as necessary to secure the protection of this Nation. "I hope it will never be used," he continued, "but by the same token, I am glad it is there."

First Vote

On the question of the Ichord amendment in the nature of a substitute it was then rejected with 22 ayes and 68 nays.

* * *

The chair then had reported a Judiciary Committee (Railsback) amendment to Title 18 of the U.S. Code that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the U.S. except pursuant to an Act of Congress".

Ichord offered his amendment in the nature of a substitute for the committee amendment, noting that "no citizen be detained for the prevention of espionage or sabotage solely on account of race, color or ancestry".

Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), commenting from the floor, referred to the Evacuation as a "sad fact and chapter" in American history, though Ichord felt the statement was not directed to his amendment but Title II itself.

Kastenmeier regarded the Ichord substitute as a "mischievous one" since it still permits the President, without respect to an Act of Congress, to install detention camps.

Legal Differences

Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), in support of the Railsback amendment, said it was time for a decision in spite of the emotions and honest legal differences. Further debate will not sway the conviction of any member, he said. "It seems to me the weight of evidence and argument favors the action proposed by the (Railsback) amendment."

Richard Poff (R-Va.), also in support of the Railsback amendment, added nothing in the amendment affects the apprehension of aliens during wartime, or leaves the Nation defenseless in time of war. The Judiciary Committee had voted both repeal of Title II and to prohibit detention camps, he said.

On the Ichord substitute, the House by teller vote rejected it: 124 in favor, 272 against and 38 not voting.

* * *

Thompson Motion

Fletcher Thompson (R-Ga.) then offered his amendment to the Judiciary Committee amendment by adding "nor shall any citizen, including students, be forcibly transferred from one group to another or be forced to be part of a particular group because of his race, creed or color by the U.S. except pursuant to an Act of Congress".

Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) quickly responded that was not germane for it amountad to an anti-bussing amendment. The chair sustained Celler's point when Thompson asked on point of order and the Thompson substitute was dropped.

On the question of the Railsback amendment, the House agreed with 290 ayes, 111 nays and 33 not voting.

* * *

With these issues cleared, the House then came down to

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NIXON SHOULD VISIT JAPAN BEFORE PEKING

HONOLULU — Dr. Edmund W.J. Faison, director of research and marketing for Lennon & Newell Pacific, Inc., and professor of marketing at the Univ. of Hawaii, declared President Nixon should visit Japan before going to Peking.

"Such a visit would go a long way toward correcting a potentially damaging situation," he said of the rapidly-declining U.S.-Japan relations. The forthcoming visit of the President to welcome the Emperor of Japan at Anchorage is "a step in the right direction . . . (but more concrete acts are needed."

Inouye paces speedy Senate action

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — JACL's major legislative effort to repeal a law authorizing concentration camps — known these past two bienniums as simply "Title II' (to the Internal Security Act of 1950)—came to an exhilarating halt this past week.

After two days of debate in the House on Monday and Tuesday (Sept. 13-14), Rep. Spark Matsunaga's bill, HR 234, co-sponsored by 159 other members of the House, was overwhelmingly passed by a vote of 356-49.

Two days later (Sept. 16), the Senate unanimously approved HR 234 and sent it on to the White House for presidential signature needed to bake it law.

Sen. Dan Inouye

Signature Expected

The Nixon administration also supported the repeal legislation.

The bill, now at the White House, includes a House Judiciary Committee provision that no American could be detained by the federal government except pursuant to an act of Congress, except under existing criminal laws.

It was intended to prevent a repeat by presidential order of the 1942 internment of Japanese into camps, though some differed about whether Congress could make this restriction stick in time of war or whether the president's war powers would permit him to act as did President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942.

As its first legislative subject for the morning, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) asked for and received unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 358, HR 234, and to have it made the pending business. He then had excerpts from the Senate Judiciary Committee report on S 592, introduced by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and co-sponsored by 24 others lawmakers of both parties, printed in the Congressional Record, with a statement concerning the minor differences between the House and Senate bills.

The lengthy and eloquent letter written by Sen. Inouye to Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Dec. 4, 1969, was reprinted in its entirety as part of the Committee's report.

Inouye's Speech

Sen. Inouye then addressed his colleageus:

Mr. President, in the wake of House passage of a bill to repeal Title II of the so-called emergency detention provision of the Internal Security Act of 1950, I am most gratified by the Senate's speedy consideration of a similar legislation I introduced with 24 other Senators. . . .

The repeal of the Emergency Detention Act is long overdue. As long as it remains on our books, it stands as a definite threat to every American's freedoms and constitutional rights. In addition, the continued existence of this law has been used by some to fuel rumors that members of our society who had unpopular views and beliefs could be detained under the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act.

I believe the Emergency Detention Act stands as a barrier to trust between some people and our government. I do not believe that I need to reiterate any further the reasons this law should be repealed, for the Senate Judiciary Committee's report clearly sets them forth.

As you are aware the Internal Security Act of 1950 became law over President Truman's veto.

Untested in Court

While efforts to have this statute declared unconstitutional have not been successful, it should be emphasized that the courts have not had an opportunity to render a decision on the merits of this law. The Justice Department supports the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported repeal bills in 1969 and 1971.

The Senate in 1969 unanimously passed a measure I introduced to repeal the Emergency Detention Act but it did not receive consideration by the House of Representatives in the 91st Congress. The House has now acted, and on Sept. 14 passed by a vote of 356 to 49 a bill which repeals the "emergency detention provision" of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The House measure differs from my bill in that it contains a clause which states that—No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress.

I believe that this provision is a valuable addition to my bill and hope that the Senate will adopt it.

I would like to emphasize that this House provision should be viewed as in no way granting authority to eliminate any detention practices now authorized by statute, judicial practice or procedure, such as stop & frisk procedures of law enforcement officials, searches by border patrolmen and customs officials, detention of suspects for identification, judicial authorization to revoke bails or parole, or to detain those so as to maintain order in a courtroom.

The repeal of the emergency detention provision . . . is long overdue. While its provisions have never been utilized by the Federal Government, its continued existence is both unnecessary and offensive to many Americans. The passage of this legislation would remove this ill-advised statute.

Following the address, the Senate passed the bill without a single dissent or objection.

The Majority Leader, then, received unanimous consent to indefinitely postpone action on the original Senate bill.

Both Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Hugh Scott, in brief remarks after the vote, declared the repeal was long overdue.

Both Mansfield and Scott are members of the Far Eastern Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mansfield's Comments

"I hope in the future we will profit by the mistakes made in the past," Mansfield declared.

Sen. Mansfield continued:

. . . Relative to the bill just passed and referring to the personal experience of the distinguished minority leader, may I say that before I came to Congress while on the faculty of the Univ. of Montana, I was a member of a three-man panel at Fort Missoula which, at that time, incarcerated in a gentle way something on the order of 2,000 Japanese aliens, mostly from California. In all of the hearings held at Fort Missoula at that time, we were not able to uncover one instance of subversion or one instance of treason. (Ed. Note: These aliens were under custody of the Justice Dept. enemy alien control unit and had been rounded up by the FBI.)

I am happy that at this late date, the efforts of the Hawaiian delegation primarily, especially in this Chamber, Senators Inouye and Fong, and in the other Chamber, Representatives Mink and Matsunaga, have been vidicated.

I believe that this will in a way help repay men like Senator Inouye who lost an arm in the second World War and Representative Matsunaga who was wounded several times in the second World War for the sacrifices which they made for their country.

I am glad, because this is the primary instance so far as this matter is concerned, that this action has been taken by the Senate today.

Scott's Remarks

Scott said that "perhaps the worst internal crime committed in this country was the order of the President of the United States interning loyal Japanese Americans in World War II.

"We were guilty of the grossest kind of injustice," he said.

The Republican leader, Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania said:

. . . In this country, we often do good things by slow steps. In abolishing the right to establish detention camps, we have done a good thing. It is overdue.

Perhaps the worst internal crime ever committed was an order by the President of the United States interning loyal Japanese Americans under circumstances where any reflection unimpaired by the wild emotions of the moment would have decreed that we were guilty of the grossest kind of cruety and injustice.

I remember that period. I was attacked myself for insisting that a house under my jurisdiction in Brooklyn be made available to Japanese Americans being reassigned from the west coast.

Many advocates of liberalism and libertarians in that area of the country undertook to prevent these Japanese Americans from occupying that house.

I made the decision, and they occupied its . . . having stood up against the sentiment of the U.S. at that time . . . I have a right to say something.

Valuable Addition

While the House measure differs from Sen. Daniel Inouye's original bill in that it contains a clause which states that, "No citizens shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress," he felt it was a valuable provision to his bill and was pleased that the Senate adopted it.

"The passage of this legislation by both the House and Senate is a great victory for the people and the Congress of the United States. An important step has been taken to tear out a black page in our history," he said.

Sen. Hiram Fong warmly welcomed the Senate action "to erase from our statute books this law which is an ugly symbol of totalitarianism, that is un-American in the broadest sense of that term". Current fears among dissident groups in America of more "concentration camps" only sharpened the need to disclaim publicly, as the Senate has done, he added.

Senate Bill Co-Sponsors

The 25 senators who co-sponsored the original Inouye Title II repeal bill (S 592) introduced on Feb. 4, 1971, were:

DEMOCRATS—Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), Birch Bayh (Ind.), Quentin Burdick (N.D.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Mike Gravel (Alaska), Harold Hughes (Iowa), Hubert Humphrey (Minn.), B. Everett Jordan (N.C.), Gale McGee (Wyo.), George McGovern (S.D.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Frank Moss (Ut.), Edmund Muskie (Me.), Clairborne Pell (R.I.), William Proxmire (Wis.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), Adlai Stevenson (Ill.), John Tunney (Calif.), Harrison Williams (N.J.)

REPUBLICANS — Wallace Bennett (Ut.), Hiram Fong (Hawaii), Robert Griffin (Mich.), Jacob Javits (N.Y.), Len Jordan (Ida.), Ted Stevens (Alaska).

Campaign to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was spearheaded by the Japanese American Citizens League and initiated during the national convention at San Jose in 1968.

Before the final vote, the House beat back three amendments from the House Internal Security Committee designed to preserve the Emergency Detention Act in amended form to prevent detention of anyone because of race, color or ancestry or water down the Matsunaga bill.

Kenzo label fuss reignited

NEW YORK — A lower-half two-page ad for Lord and Taylor in the Sunday Times (Sept. 12) put local Japanese Americans in a fighting mood this past week.

The ad was for novelty knitted sweaters bearing the label "J.A.P." with, in smaller letters, "by Kenzo," the latter being the Japanese-born Paris designer whose original period-less label "JAP" had outraged Japanese Americans and early in June sparked a demonstration in front of Bonwit Teller, then the leading local outlet for clothes bearing that label.

Local JACL leaders, who had initiated legal action against the designer and his French firm, Societe Jungle Jap, in June, to prevent the commercial use of the three-letter word which is regarded as derogatory, moved early this week to contact Kenzo for clarification of what some called his or his distributors' reneging on an agreement reached last month to change the label to read "Kenzo" and to remove all labels with the offending word.

Unaware of Agreement

A spokesman for Mallory Sportswear, the local distributing firm for Kenzo's designs, denied knowledge of any such agreement, as did the designer's New York legal representative.

Said one Nisei close to the negotiations between the New York and Paris Japanese Consulates General and Kenzo which had seemingly resolved the controversy last month (when Kenzo promised that all future shipments would bear the new labels with his name only), it appears from the appearance here of the "J.A.P." label and the alleged lack of knowledge of any agreement by his local representatives, that "Kenzo has used the Consulate which had negotiated with him in good faith" on the matter.

Other local Nisei called the selling of clothes with the "J. A.P." label a "double-cross" in view of Kenzo's promise to have all such labels removed before they are distributed to the retail stores.

Local Consensus

"We're right back where we started from," was the consensus of local Nisei who had fired off protests to Bonwit Teller and the New York Times (which carried Bonwit's full-page ad for the JAP-labelled clothes May 27).

Warren Furutani, national JACL coordinator for community involvement programs, was in the New York area the weekend the advertising in question appeared. The New York Nichibei understood he was to register a strong protest on Kenzo's apparent breach of the agreement on behalf of National JACL with local consulate.

JACL leaders here were also adamant during the negotiation stages against use of the epithet with three periods, which the designer had proposed as a substitute. Apparel carrying that modified label were to have been replaced with those designating the local retail outlet.

Matsunaga lauded for Micronesia claims act

WASHINGTON — The Third Mariana Islands District Legislature commended Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) for his assistance in obtaining passage of the Micronesian Claims Act of 1971.

The Act authorizes an ex gratia contribution to the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands who suffered damages arising out of the Second World War, and provides for the settlement of so-called "post-secure" claims — noncombatant claims which arose after the islands were secured by the United States.

JACL EDUCATION COMMISSION

Calif. State Board delays adoption of textbooks, ethnic distortions cited

SACRAMENTO — The State Board of Education refused last week (Sept. 9) to adopt new social science textbooks and created a task force to expunge what was described as racism, ethnic distortions and misstatements about minorities in American history.

The issue before the Board was the question of the books' compliance with the State Education Code. Under the California law, Section 8553, 85-76, 9002, and 9305 of the State Education Code the teaching of the contributions and role of ethnic minorities is required.

Because of budget cutbacks by Governor Reagan, the issue was brought into sharp focus. The Board could provide a basic textbook and no supplements; and yet, at the same time, the Social Science Sub-Committee of the State Board's Curriculum Commission acknowledged the inadequacies of the basic books with regard to ethnic minorities.

Basic Textbooks

The Sub-Committee felt the basic texts were the best of those submitted for adoption, but also recommended that the books be reviewed by a task force.

Ronald Hirano, JACL education director, of Los Angeles — and the only Asian American testifying against adoption of any of the social studies textbooks scheduled for delivery in September, 1972, hailed the decision.

But he also saw the need to have Asian representation on the textbook task force.

Hirano noted the Mexican American Education Commission members from Los Angeles and others supported him in the testimony that Asian Americans were inadequately covered. Over 24 people testified in a rare blend of ethnic solidarity including blacks and Anglos.

Invited to Testify

Hirano attended the Board meeting at the invitation of the Mexican American Education Commission of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, which recommended the multi-ethnic task force. The problem of the treatment of minorities in textbooks is not peculiar to any group and thus criticisms came from many sides, but time and again, it was emphasized that the errors and biases made the books generally unacceptable, to the majority population as well as the minority.

In his opinion, the books not only didn't meet the requirements of the State Education Code, but rather per-

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JAPAN-EUROPE AIR RATE FOR PC SUBSCRIBERS UP

Persons wishing to have the Pacific Citizen sent overseas by air each week (to Japan, Europe, Asia) are to be charged $48 extra per year due to the recent increase in air rates. The rate has been recalculated to include the Holiday Issue each year—which heretofore has been dispatched by surface mail.

U.S. personnel receiving mail through APO or FPO may have their PCs by air for $15 extra per year.

Capital Scene — David Ushio

Communist Dupes!!

As I sat in the gallery of the U.S. House of Representatives during the debate on the bill to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the arguments that went back and forth impressed me in some respects; but many times I was appalled by the seeming illogical and reactionary points that were brought up by opponents of the repeal measure.

The issue that disturbed me the most was the issue that was raised by those who advocated the retention of the Title II provision because of the Communistic influence on the campaign to repeal Title II. Congressman Richard Ichord, Chairman of the House Internal Security Committee raised the specter of Communism in his speech near the beginning of the debate. In describing a well organized campaign conducted by the Communists to repeal Title II, Ichord suggested that the Japanese American Citizens League was influenced by the Communists in JACL's decision to launch a repeal campaign. Ichord outlined the plan of the Communists in his speech: "It is interesting to note that in the 20 years following the adoption of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 there was a notable lack of general public interest on this subject until within the past few years. The Communist Party, through the activities of one of its hitherto obscure front organizations, known as the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, succeeded in focusing national attention upon the act. It was able to do so by playing upon the sensitivities of various minority groups in the context of the riots and developing crises within our cities during the late 1960's."

Ichord continued, "By means of the widespread dissemination of alarming misinformation concerning the terms and effect of the act, the Communist Party created, first, a widespread concern among black militants that they might be interned under the provisions of the statute which authorizes its application in the event of an insurrection in aid of a foreign enemy. At the same time, they (Communists) were able to involve Japanese Americans by making it appear that this act was in some way related to the unfortunate experience of Americans of Japanese ancestry who were detained in World War II. . . . At its national convention in 1968 the Japanese American Citizens League embarked upon a well-organized campaign to seek enactment of legislation to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. However, the Emergency Detention Act can only be a symbol of what happened to the Japanese. It must also be a false symbol because Title II was not enacted until 1950."

* * *

Having verbally gone the rounds with many John Birchers and YAF members on the subject of Communism and its influence in the lives of nearly all people, I was not surprised to see such an argument advanced. But on the other hand, it made me very upset to see a very honest and legitimate effort by JACL being relegated to a simple degrading tool of the Communists. As the argument came up more and more throughout the next day, it began to bother me more and more because to me the charges of being duped by the Communists amounted to a scare tactic that was never proven or documented expecially when it applied to JACL. Even the most amateur high school debater feels obligated to at least offer evidence and proof to substantiate his charges. I was appalled that in the Halls of Congress such irrational and erratic arguments were raised not as a just a minor issue but as a full blown accusation to justify the retention of a repugnant law and with no evidence or proof presented to back it up. As I voiced my dismay to civil rights friends in the gallery, many of the old timers who had been in Washington for many years smiled and said, "If you think this is bad, Dave, you should have been here in the 1950's during the McCarthy Era. In those days reason, proof and justice were never present and we saw many innocent men ruined for life."

* * *

Another area of debate that especially bothered me was voiced several times. While the Japanese American experience in World War II was generally acknowledged as a "tragic mistake" some of the Congressmen alluded to the position that Evacuation may have been justified in 1942. Congressman Flynt of Georgia had an exchange with Congressman Mikva of Illinois on this subject. Mr. Flynt: "I think that the sentiment and feeling of the House may be detention camps such as those used in World War II would be prohibited by the repeal of the section of the 1950 act. The idea of those camps is repugnant to all of us. On the other hand, this is like insurance, fire insurance, casualty insurance, liability insurance and yes, life insurance. It is better to have it and not need it, than it is to need it and not have it . . . In retrospect I do not like them (camps) now much better than I did then. But I say with all candor I would rather that the President had acted as he did than to have seen this country lose its fight for survival. That, very simply stated is what is involved here."

Mr. Mikva: "Does the gentleman think that the survival of the United Staes in World War II depended upon putting 112,000 Japanese Americans in these camps?

Mr. Flynt: "We do not know. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that if the survival of this country depend on such action, I would do it again without hesitation."

Mr. Mikva: "Then I gather that the gentleman would do it again? I hope the judgment of the House is to the contrary."

Mr. Flynt:" I would do it again in a minute if the survival of this country depended upon it."

As I listened to such exchanges, it emphasized to me that there are many people who may still feel that the Evacution of Japaense American in World War II was the right thing to do. But on the other hand, there are men such as Congressman Mikva who bristle at the mention of such injustice deemed necessary. Congressman Mikva, in my opinion, was one of the very perceptive and effective men who participated actively in the debate on Title II. He had the ability to cut to the very core of the issue with sharp questioning and devastating refutation, as well as deep sensitivity to the feelings of JACL members.

* * *

The Washington Post reported that this was the first time that the House Committee of Internal Security had suffered a defeat. To my way of thinking the HISC forces would have been much more effective and convincing if they would have stayed to the more basis arguments concerning the Railsback amendment. When the charges of Communism infiltrating JACL and justifying Evacuation as a security necessity become a major or minor part of the HISC case, it is understandable that the HISC defeat was so overwhelming.

Nevertheless, it proves once again, tht JACL and we as Japanese Americans are not looked upon by the whole of society as some of us would purport.

Donate to JACL National Scholarship Foundation

HOW THEY VOTED IN HOUSE ON BILL

* * *

WASHINGTON — Following members of the House of Representative voted on the Matsunaga bill to repeal the Emergency Detention Act as follows:

Yeas—356

Alabama—Edwards, Dickson, Flowers, Buchanan, Jones.
Alaska—Begich.
Arizona—Rhodes, Udall.
Arkansas—Alexander, Mills, Hammerschmidt, Pryor.
California — Clausen, Johnson, Moss, Leggett, Burton, Mailliard, Dellums, Miller, Edwards, Gubser, McCloskey, Teague, Waldie, McFall, Sisk, Anderson, Mathias, Holifield, Smith, Hawkins, Corman, Clawson, Rousselot, Wiggins, Rees, Bell, Danielson, Roybal, Chas Wilson, Hosmer, Pettis, Hanna, Bob Wilson, Van Deerlin, Veysey.
Colorado — McKevitt, Brotzman, Evans, Aspinall.
Connecticut — Cotter, Steele, Giaimo, McKinney, Monagan, Grasso.
Delaware—duPont.
Florida—Sikes, Fuqua, Bennett, Frey, Gibbons, Young, Roberts, Pepper, Fascell.
Georgia — Hagan, Brinkley, Thompson, Flynt, Davis, Stuckey, Landrum, Stephens.
Hawaii—Matsunaga, Mink.
Idaho—McClure, Hansen.
Illinois—Metcalfe, Mikva, Murphy, Derwinski, Kluczynski, Collins, Annunzio, Rostenkowski, Yates, Collier, Pucinski, McClory, Erlenborn, Reid, Anderson, Arends, Michel, Railback, Findley, Gray, Springer, Shipley, Price.
Indiana—Madden, Brademas, Roush, Hillis, Myers, Hamilton, Dennis, Jacobs.
Iowa—Schwengel, Culver, Kyl, Smith, Mayne.
Kansas — Stubblefield, Natcher, Mazzoli, Snyder, Carter, Watts, Perkins.
Louisiana—Hebert, Boggs, Caffery.
Maine—Kyros, Hathaway.
Maryland—Long, Sarbanes, Hogan, Byron, Mitchell, Gude.
Massachusetts — Conte, Boland, Drinan, Donohue, Morse, Harrington, Macdonald, O'Neill, Hicks, Heckler, Burke, Keith.
Michigan—Conyers, Esch, Brown, Hutchinson, Gerald Ford, Chamberlain, Riegle, Harvey, Vander Jagt, Cederberg, Ruppe, O'Hara, Diggs, Nedzi, Wm. Ford, Dingell, Griffiths, Broomfield, McDonald.
Minnesota—Quie, Nelsen, Frenzel, Karth, Fraser, Zwach, Bergland, Blatnik.
Missouri—Randall, Bolling, Hull, Hungate.
Montana—Melcher.
Nebraska — Thone, McCollister, Martin.
New Hampshire—Cleveland.
New Jersey — Hunt, Sandman, Howard, Thompson, Forsythe, Roe, Helstoski, Rodino, Minish, Dwyer, Gallagher, Daniels, Patten.
New Mexico—Lujan, Runnels.
New York—Pike, Grover, Wolff, Wydled, Lent, Halpern, Rosenthal, Celler, Brasco, Chisholm, Podell, Rooney, Carey, Murphy, Koch, Rangel, Abzug, Ryan, Bingham, Biaggi, Peyser, Reid, Dow, Fish, Stratton, King, Pirnie, Robison, Hanley, Horton, Hastings, Kemp, Smith.
North Carolina—Jones, Henderson, Galifianakis, Preyer, Lennon, Broyhill, Taylor.
North Dakota,—Andrews, Link
Ohio—Keating, Clancy, Whalen, Latta, Harsha, Brown, Betts, Ashley, Miller, J. Wm. Stanton, Mosher, Seiberling, Wylie, Bow, Hays, Carney, Jas V Stanton Stokes, Vanik, Minshall, Powell.
Oklahoma—Belcher, Edmondson, Steed, Camp.
Oregon—Wyatt, Ullman, Green, Dellenback.
Pennsylvania—Barrett, Nix, Byrne, Eilberg, Green, Yatron, Biester, Ware, McDade, Flood, Whalley, Coughlin, Moorhead, Rooney, Schneebeli, Goodling, Gaydos, Dent, Saylor, Johnson, Vigorito, Clark, Morgan, Fulton.
Rhode Island—St Germain, Tiernan.
South Carolina — Dorn, Mann, Gettys, McMillan.
South Dakota—Denholm, Abourezk.
Tennessee—Quillen, Duncan, Evins, Fulton, Anderson, Blanton, Jones, Kuykendall.
Texas—Dowdy, Collins, Cabell, Archer, Eckhardt, Brooks, Pickle, Wright, Young, de la Garza, White, Mahon, Gonzalez, Fisher, Casey, Kazen.
Utah—Lloyd.
Vermont—Stafford.
Virginia—Downing, Whitenhurst, Poff, Wampler, Broyhill.
Washington—Pelly, Meeds, Hansen, McCormack, Foley, Hicks, Adams.
West Virginia—Mollohan, Staggers, Slack, Hechler, Kee.
Wisconsin — Aspin, Kastenmeier, Thomson, Zablocki, Reuss, Steiger, Obey, Byrnes, Davis, O'Konski.
Wyoming—Roncalio.

* * *

Nays—49

Alabama—Andrews, Nichols, Bevill.
Arizona—Steiger.
California—Schmitz.
Florida—Chappell.
Georgia—Mathis, Blackburn, Flynt.
Illinois—Crane.
Indiana—Landgrebe, Zion.
Iowa—Gross, Scherle.
Louisiana—Waggonner, Passman, Rarick.
Mississippi—Abernethy, Whitten, Griffin, Montgomery, Colmer.
Missouri — Clay, Hall, Ichord, Burlison.
Nevada—Baring.
New Hampshire—Wyman.
North Carolina — Fountain, Mizell, Ruth, Jonas.
Ohio—Devine, Ashbrook.
Pennsylvania—Williams.
South Carolina—Spence.
Tennessee—Baker.
Texas—Patman, Roberts, Teague, Poage, Purcell, Burlesen, Price.
Virginia — Satterfield, Abbitt, Daniel, Robinson, Scott.

* * *

Not Voting—28

Calif.—Talcott, Goldwater; **Fla.**—Haley, Burke; **Ind.**—Bray; **Kan.**—Winn; **La.**—Edwards, Long; **Me.**—Hathaway; **Md.**—Garmatz; **Mo.**—Symington, Sullivan; **Mont.**—Shoup; **N.J.** — Frelinghuysen, Windnall; **N.Y.** — Addabbo, Delaney, Badillo, Scheuer, McEwen, Terry, Conable, Dulski; **Ohio**—McCulloch; **Okla.**—Jarman; **Pa.**—Eshelman; **Utah**—McKay; **W. Va.**—Kee.

House Debate—

Continued from Front Page

the basic question of repeal of Title II.

More Pro-HR 234 Talk

Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.), in support of HR 234, called Title II a "source of irritation and mistrust" among the American public and questioned its constitutionality, pointing to the Milligan decision from the Civil War invalidating the military trial of a civilian so long as civilian courts remain open.

Edward Biester Jr. (R-Pa.), urging passage of HR 234 with the Railsback amendment, said it has Congress declaring "we do not want concentration camps in America". The driving force behind repeal is not, as some have suggested the Communist Party, but rather the conscience of the American people," he declared.

Orval Hansen (R-Idaho), a co-sponsor of HR 234, said the combination offers more insurance of due process than mere repeal of Title II. He recalled the WW2 detention camps in Idaho and of the Japanese who suffered great personnel losses at the hands of a country that had no reason whatever to question their loyalty.

Title II 'Worse' Law

Bertram Podell (D-N.Y.), said the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 was a bad law when it passed. "It's a worse law today," he added.

Durward Hall, (R-Mo.), who introduced his own bill (HR 9185) to protect the civil rights of mental incompetents said he favored the Ichord substitute.

Ed Roybal (D-Calif.), in support of HR 234, said the past experiences of the Japanese American cannot be ignored "for who can say that at another point in history we may turn unreflectingly to this abhorrent act as a ready made tool of oppression".

Frank Annunzio (D-Ill.), a HR 234 co-sponsor, urges its passage as a reaffirmation of their commitment to civil liberties.

Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.), who mentioned the JACL Washington representatives Mike Masaoka and David Ushio in his statement in support of HR 234, asked that if persons are to be imprisoned, established judicial procedures be followed, a fair trial be granted and the Constitution be upheld.

Truman Veto

Ken Hechler (D-W. Va.), who was on Truman's staff in 1950, included the text of Truman's veto to the Internal Security Act in support of HR 234. "That message reads even better in 1971" he said.

Robert Drinan (D-Mass.), the Jesuit priest-lawyer, said repeal of Title II proclaims to the American people that "citizens are presumed to be innocent of crime" until proved guilty. "No statements of goodwill made in the course of our debate can legitimize the imprisonment of American citizens on the basis of a conclusive presumption of guilty," he explained.

Gilbert Gude (R-Md.) wished Title II had never been law. "The strength of our system of government is measured by our ability to operate within the limits of the Constitution, even in times of stress," he declared. The Emergency Detention Act stands "as a monument to our inability to do so".

Lawrence Coughlin (R-Pa.), in support of HR 234, said to authorize detention camps and deny due process when the courts are able to function "is contrary to the basic system of American jurisprudence".

Black People's View

William Clay (D-Mo.), in support of HR 234, noted the implications of Title II to the black people seem clear.

Cornelius Gallagher (D-N.J.), an original co-sponsor with Matsunaga, reminded repeal of Title II would remove one irritant on the road to domestic tranquility. "What we need to do is to trust each other again."

John Rarick (D-La.), in the light of the Attica Prison riot, said internal security laws should be tightened rather than abolished. Though regretting the Evacuation of 1942, he said "we are living in 1971 — not 1942" and that he knew of no Japanese being detained anywhere in this country because of his nationality.

William Ford (D-Mich.), was happy Congress was voting on repeal of Title II because "the history of this century can only serve to remind us of the tragedies and injustices which can occur when governments have the authority to imprison large groups of people on the grounds of mere suspicion."

Ethical Corruption

Ronald Dellums (D-Calif.), who promised in his campaign last year to repeal Title II, said a system which must resort to "emergency detention camps" to solve its human problems is an ethical corruption. Massive spending for so-called internal security while denying the needs and rights

Continued on Page 6

Nisei school trustees busy at Placer openings

LOOMIS—As school resumed this month, several Nisei members on the board of trustees of some districts in the area took part in the fall inaugural.

After first filling out the term of a vacated post, Kay Miyamura of Penryn assumed his rightful post on the Placer Union High School board after elections last spring.

Newly elected to the elementary school districts were Mits Domen for the Ophir school, Tom Matsuda to the Penryn, and James Makimoto to Loomis which also takes in the Franklin and Placer schools.

All are active members of the Placer County JACL.

Rusty Uratsu, currently serving his second term as chapter president, added another busy phase to his career when he was installed president of the Placer County Chamber of Commerce, Auburn.

NEWS CAPSULES

Politics

An engineer with the State Air Resources Board, **Thomas Chinn**, has taken out nomination papers to be a candidate for a seat on the Sacramento Board of Education. The election date is Nov. 2. Active in school and welfare activities, he belongs to the Capitol Lions, Chinese Benevolent Society and Area Mental Health Assn.

Press Row

A revealing episide of "How We 'Bombed' Tokyo's Press' (Nation, Sept. 13) by Tokyo correspondent Albert Axelbank for the North American Newspaper Alliance, Montreal Star & San Francisco Chronicle, centers on one-time Mainichi Shimbun editor-reporter **Minoru Omori**, author of a just-published 400-page document, "Writing on Stone". After the Pentagon Papers were published, Omori decided to make the full disclosure of U.S. intimidation against the Japanese press in the wake of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam in 1965. Omori was the first non-Communist journalist to visit Hanoi after the air raids began, whose reports offended the sensibilities of the State Dept. and Pentagon. Omori's reports created a sensation in Japan—the biggest "sore point" (to the U.S.) being the U.S. daylight raids on a leper hospital at Kin Lap for ten consecutive days as viewed from a documentary film he determined to be authentic because of the huge number of explosions in it.

J-Town Collective, 1827 Steiner St., San Francisco, has published its first monthly tabloid, **"New Dawn"**, this month. Articles include an interview with an Asian ex-convict, alternative education, high school coalition and a women's health team.

A Chinese American journal published by the Basement Workshop, Inc., 54 Elizabeth St., New York City, was launched with its July-August issue. The bimonthly **"Bridge"** magazine ($1 per issue, $5 a year) aims to bridge the gaps among Chinese Americans and other Asian Americans and to promote greater understanding between Chinese Americans and the larger society. Its first issue features articles on overseas Chinee around the world, an overview of New York's Chinatown, role of Chinese students in the U.S., short stories, book reviews, poetry, news and letters. The second issue (Sept.-Oct.) will include an interview with an 82-year-old Chinese American, a look at the Chinese community in Britain and a study of the problems facing Chinese foreign students in the U.S.

Education

Univ. of Santa Clara asst. professor of sociology, **Dr. Kichiro K. Iwamoto** of Los Gatos, has received a Fulbright-Hays senior lectureship for 1971-72 to teach in India. A graduate of Hunter College with a Ph.D. from Purdue, he will teach graduate courses in sociology and advise in the development of a graduate sociology curriculum at Sri Venkataswari University in Turapati, India. Accompanied by his wife, Caryn, Dr. Iwamoto will live in New Delhi.

Fine Arts

Maeve (Takahashi) Inouye has opened a handicraft shop, 10908 Rochester Ave. in Westwood. Contributors of handmade items besides her sisters Winkie, Toni, Esme, and her cousin Mayo, are Virginia Black of Hall-Mark card fame, Lillian Griswold, sumi-e and exquisite enamels, paintings by Esther Monte, Maggie T and a variety of artists; and silk-screened T-shirts by **Ray Uchiyamada**.

Radio-TV

Los Angeles was assigned a third educational TV channel (68) by the FCC Sept. 10 in response to a petition from Viewer Sponsored TV Foundation, in which actor **George Takei** is a board member. The foundation was in competition with the L.A. City School District for the second ETV channel (58). Assignment for the third channel may speed resolution of the dispute, an FCC spokesman said. (The Pacific Southwest JACL district is supporting the VSTF.)

Business

Richard N. Suenaga has been promoted to supervisor of the Southern California Operations Center of The Sumotomo Bank of California, announced **Hyu Asamizu**, vice president and manager of the Los Angeles office. Suenaga joined the Los Angeles office in the fall of 1967 and was transferred to the Southern California Operations Center of the Head Office the first day of 1969.

Hawaii Supreme Court Associate Justice **Kazuhisa Abe** was elected to the board of directors of First Executive Corp., of Beverly Hills, Calif., whose four subsidiaries sell life insurance and mutual funds. He also said there was no conflict of interest in accepting the post. If a case concerning the corporation would come before him, while it is unlikely, he would disqualify himself if it does, he explained.

Approval for a second branch to serve Sacramento has been granted **The Sumitomo Bank** of California by the State Banking Department. in the vicinity of Challenge Way and Arden Way and will provide service for the North Sacramento area," said **Kunio Kabuto**, president of the bank. The North Sacramento office will bring to eight the number of offices in northern California, in operation or approved. The Contra Costa office will open early in November and a second San Francisco office in the outer Geary-Richmond district has been approved.

Crime

Numbered as Chicago's 528th murder victim of 1971 was **Joyce Eng**, 17, honor student at Tilden High had gone to visit and study Spanish with a high school chum on Aug. 22 and found dead the next day in a deserted Stockyard railroad yard. It was Chicago Chinatown's second brutal slaying on the year—last March, Sam Look Wong, 20, was knifed to death by a neighbor in an alley behind his home.

Redevelopment

Little Tokyo Japanese American Cultural and Community Center has been formally incorporated as a nonprofit group, **Katsuma Mukaeda**, president of the center board of directors, announced last week (Sept. 17). Petitioned by 27 community leaders who agreed to be the original incorporators, the papers were approved by the state as of Sept. 5. With this formality, the immediate project is the fund-raising campaign to raise over $3 million needed to construct the multi-purpose mecca of Little Tokyo.

Travel

Honolulu manager of Japan Tourist Bureau, **Kenzo Nomura**, feels more tourists from Japan will come to Hawaii now that the yen buys more dollars. October-November is the traditional Japanese wedding time with numerous honeymooning couples, Nomura explained, and the peak tourist flow is in December-January when they celebrate the biggest holiday season.

Deaths

Mrs. Kikuye Wakasugi, 78, of Oregon Slope died Sept. 10. A naturalized citizen since 1953, she is survived by s Mamaro, Sam (Yakima), d M. Makai (Vernon Island, Wash.), Mmes. George Hashitani, Mas Yano and Gish Amano (both Weiser); 22 gc, 3 ggc. She was preceded in death by her h Mankichi and two sons.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

The Nisei Singles will install officers at a dinner-dance Oct. 2, 6:30 p.m. at the Cockatoo Inn, Hawthorne.

* * *

San Diego

Obon dancers, koto renditions by Masazumi Mizuno of the Ikuta Ryu Seiha School in Tokyo, folk dances and karate demonstrations comprise the House of Japan lawn program Sept. 26, 2-5 p.m., at the House of Japan stage in Balboa Park.

Paul Hoshi, House of Japan president, said Japanese art and cultural displays round out the program, "Japan Day."

COLLEGE OPPORTUNITY GRANTS AVAILABLE NOW

SACRAMENTO—The California State Scholarship and Loan Commission will once again be administering the College Opportunity Grant Program, which annually gives 1,000 grants to students entering college who generally, though not exclusively, are minority group numbers from low income families.

No minimum level of grades or test scores is required for acceptance in this program, but "the Commission is seeking high-potential students," according to Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke.

The grants are to be used for the student's living expenses, transportation, supplies, books and other educational needs; and expenses will range from $500 to $900, according to the student's need. Students awarded these grants are expected to begin their higher edcation at a public college.

For information, write to the State Scholarship and Loan Commission, 714 P St., Sacramento 95814.

HOLIDAY ISSUE KITS FOR CHAPTERS IN MAIL

The 1971 Holiday Issue advertising solicitation kits are now in the mail to the JACL chapters. The matter which must go first-class contains a covering letter as well as insertion orders with paste-ups of ads from the previous year.

The second package, which is being sent third-class, contains the remainder of the Holiday Issue kit, such as order forms for the one-line greetings and display advertising, transmittal sheets. If this does not reach the chapters, they have been reminded to notify the PC Office by the end of October.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

A SNAP IN THE AIR—The temperature here dropped to 37 degrees last night. The prediction for tonight is 35, just three degrees above freezing. Going out for the paper this morning, I could see my breath in the air. That hasn't happened since way back last spring. The snap of autumn is in the air.

It isn't unusual to have brisk spells, portending the imminence of winter, this early in the season. But these are merely warnings, for chances are we will enjoy another six weeks of Indian summer—glorious sunny days and brisk nights. Autumn is the finest time of year in Colorado.

Autumn is also the time for mushrooming. The other day we went into the pine forests of Roosevelt National Forest, up the dirt road beyond Red Feather Lakes, and discovered more mushroom hunters than mushrooms. Just how and why mushrooms grow seems to be a mystery but it is certain that plenty of moisture is essential for a bountiful harvest. This past summer has been fearfully dry. In fact, a devastating forest fire swept through the timber on the slopes of Bull Mountain, not far from the traditional mushrooming grounds. Walking now through the forests, the beds of pine needles are parched and even the toadstools are scarce.

One memorable season six or seven years ago, when the rains were plentiful and well-spaced, folks brought back handsome mushroom specimens by the bushel basket full. But this year the mushroom hunters count themselevs fortunate if they bring back two or three scrawny, shriveled ones. This year looks like a failure for mushrooming unless the rains come soon, slow soaking rains, but these days there are few clouds in the sky.

* * *

CHRISTIE AND JACQUES—For nearly a month now Christie and Jacques have been visiting us. Christie is our youngest. Her husband Lloyd, an Air Force pilot, is attending a special flight school and she is here with us until he completes this course. Jacques is her dog. He is three-quarters poodle and one-quarter Pekinese but he thinks he is people. In another month or so Lloyd will come by and take Christie and Jacques off to his new assignment in California.

It is great having Christie here but Jacques is another matter. He is a constant reminder of my gathering years.

Jacques is young. He is bursting with energy. He thrives on excitement. He is ever ready for a romp. The anticipation of going for a walk drives him to a near frenzy. And once we are outdoors, he examines every tree, every clump of grass, every stone as though it were the most interesting thing in the world. His nose quivers as he sniffs out the secrets of the world about him. He criss-crosses the lawns like a setter in search of hidden game birds, although there is nothing at all extraordinary that I can see.

Jacques epitomizes the fervor, energy and curiosity of youth. I, who must accompany him on these forays because of our leash laws, do so with less than enthusiasm. I am the symbol of maturity or, if you insist, age. I have seen it all before; I cannot share his excitement because I see only the commonplace while his world is filled with wonder. I am sated; I have lost the spirit of adventure and the ability to marvel at the ordinary and extraordinary things in the world about me. And Jacques, without intending to do so, reminds me of this fact each time he begs to be taken out.

If nothing else, Jacques' visit with us will have been memorable because he has taught me something about myself. I hope I will have benefited somehow by the time he leaves.

AREA CODE 206: Joe Hamanaka

Bussing School Children

* * *

Chinatown bussing of school children, says the San Francisco Examiner, is opposed by 92% of the Chinese parents in that city of 60,000 Chinese.

And the fears of the Chinese demonstrate that the foes of bussing are racists. And, perhaps, more racist than whites are towards the blacks.

In San Francisco, some Chinese parents fear black kids might harm their children, steal belongings, the Examiner poll showed.

Some Chinese mothers fear their daughters might take-up with Negro kids and eventually might marry a black.

* * *

Our observation of Chinatown in Seattle seems to show a trend of increasing "in-group" tendencies, what with new arrivals from Hongkong and the understandable need for being near their people and culture — like our "fresh-off-the-boat" Issei.

And, some 20 years ago we did a thesis on the advertising habits of Seattle Central Area merchants, and even then, our survey of over 500 businesses in that marketing universe showed that the Chinese were strongest in their "dislike" for blacks and their business patronage.

If the Nihonmachis on the West Coast were not evacuated in 1942, the Japanese reaction to bussing today might be the same as Chinatown's.

The Evacuation had the good effect of dispersing the Japanese from the Central Area ghettos, though some returned and some are there still.

But even now, Japanese parents are moving away from the Seattle Central Area to "get away" from sending their children to schools that are predominantly Negro. Why, just the other day a Nisei mother in Seattle told us of this very reason for moving.

* * *

While S.F. Chinese leaders are saying that they will boycott the bussing at the risk of breaking the law — even go to jail — the time may have come for S.F. Chinatown dwellers with children to "get away."

It is reported that some 6,000 elementary school-age Chinese children live in S.F.'s Chinatown.

Meanwhile the president of the NAACP in S.F. was quoted: "If they want to be Chinese, then they should go back to China. If they want to be Chinese-Americans, then they have to participate..."

The NAACP brought the original desegregation lawsuit against the S.F. school board in June, 1970.

Ironically, California had a state law, until 1947, stating that separate schools be maintained for students of Chinese ancestry.

Legally segregated at one time, but now bitterly opposed to desegregation by bussing, the Chinese are waging now a verbal battle with school authorities, and the NAACP.

Reaction to school bussing is "mixed" in other areas of the country, but in S.F., with its large Chinese population, massive civil disobedience could break-out. And there will be trying days ahead before this thing can be settled, if at all.

The word "culture" also is brought into the S.F. bussing picture. And for good reason. To soften the racial reason, if it will.

The Chinese kids are far more culturally-inclined than Japanese kids, it seems, and second generation Chinese might feel stronger towards sending their children to language schools than do Nisei parents.

Witness, for example, the Chinese language school in Seattle still goes on daily, as in S.F., but the Japanese language school here is now Saturdays only.

* * *

The world has turned many times since we went to school, and out of curiosity, we dug-out our grade school graduation picture — 4 Negroes, 3 Chinese, 45 Japanese and 25 Caucasians (mostly Jews) in the class of 1936, Washington grade school, Seattle Central Area.

And, after public school, we'd walk 5-6 blocks to our "Kokugo Gakko" Japanese language school. The Chinese kids would do the same to their second school farther away in Chinatown.

Most of us needed a strong push from the Issei to acquire this 4-5:30 "culture". Our parents wished for us the best of two cultures.

But the S.F. Chinese parents' objection to bussing on grounds of distance from new schools back to Chinatown and possible time conflict, seems weak, and only bares a more dangerous racial reason.

What with the parents and politicians (and writers) doing all the talking, we wonder how the kids themselves feel about the whole matter.

Why can't JACL appeal United Way-type funds?

Extract of Aug. 13-15 session by the Planning Commission at Burlingame follows:

SHIMASAKI — Why don't we go into the Community Involvement Program. Dave will start it off.

TAKASHIMA — Within the past two or three years, there have been some heavy changes in the community, the Asian American identity and in Los Angeles, San Jose and the San Francisco Bay area. We are now aware of problems in drug, communications and other areas. There are the Sansei nonstudents and the "street people," the ones who are not the stereotype of the Sansei who are in the colleges, etc., but who have a lot of feeling for and are dealing with the problems in the community. And Jim can pick up on Community Services Task Forces.

MATSUOKA — I have mixed feelings about that at this point because that was just a vehicle for people to move in on that United Way situation. It was an attempt to shift Japanese money from United Way into the community directly. We were not knocking the United Way for the work it was doing, but just that when the Japanese community needed help, United Way failed to respond. They came back with the reply that the Japanese have always taken care of their own and we don't have the problems that others have.

The Ad Hoc Urban Crisis Committee estimated that per person contributions averaged about $4 a year to United Way. So assuming there were 100,000 Japanese in Southern California contributing, there was $400,000 going to United Way. But none of that was allowed for our internal programs.

One of the things that I'd like to see (and Japanese community groups went on TV to say this) is a p.r. program urging the Japanese to designate a specific Japanese program if deductions are made via payroll. Perhaps JACL can now launch a different kind of publicity program urging all Nisei to start directing their funds to specific Japanese programs. This won't cost us a cent except for publicity.

TSUJIMURA — Can JACL itself receive donations?

SUGIYAMA — Yes, if JACL becomes a participating organization in United Way. But if JACL isn't, how can community groups be helped directly?

MATSUOKA — If JACL were to support a community involvement type group, the best thing to do is to help some of these programs to get some money. There are many Nisei workers in civil service who have payroll deductions to United Way which if it were not specified—could be made to JACS, for instance.

MATSUI — Really, JACL copped out here in not handling the request for funds to United Way. The JACS board is not active, but the people in the Asian Involvement Office are. Sad to say for the Asian Involvement office, however, fund-raising is not one of their strong points. And neither is their administering of funds. Thus, the fund-drive by the Task Force has not gotten off.

MATSUOKA—The tragedy is that (Nisei) money is there. Maybe one of these days United Way will see the light and give to the Japanese community but in the meantime they display a very arrogant attitude. In fact, we went all the way up to the top leadership in United Way and we were turned down. As an afterthought, they parted with about $20,000 — keep-quiet type of money—out of the $65,000 requested.

There is another system "AID — United Givers" — not United Way. They do list a number of Japanese programs and they serve as an agent.

SATOW — Hasn't United Way in L.A. fallen short in recent years?

MATSUOKA — Yes, but they still raise something like $26 million. And when they realized the ethnic minorities started to holler for help, an Urban Crisis section was formed to which something like $250,000 was allocated among the Chicanos, blacks, etc.

SATOW — So you are asking that certain Japanese community organizations be listed as eligible for United Way funds.

MATSUOKA — Right. And what we should push is to have Nisei employees designate Japanese programs because if payroll deductions to charity (Matsui said he contributed 1% of his pay when he was working for the county) are undesignated, it would go toward United Way. (This is the case in Los Angeles County). It's so easy. All we need is publicity.

MATSUI — In L.A., there is also the welfare planning council which is helped by United Way Funds, broken up into districts. And it is unfortunate that while some districts take in the areas like Bel-Air and Westwood, J-town is in the district with East L.A. and Watts, where help is needed the most but least helped.

SUGIYAMA — Isn't this a local problem? How relevant would this be to people in New York, Chicago, etc? Why would National be concerned with this? It may not even be a district problem so far as JACL is concerned. The programs are local in character, even in the San Francisco area like the JCYC.

HONDA — To get JACL really involved in this, maybe JACL ought to apply for some United Way funds.

MATSUOKA—Well, all we can really do is to alert the national membership of this problem and see if they can divert their donations to local Japanese programs or even to JACL.

SATOW — It can be done right now, since JACL is a tax-deductible organization. People can give directly to a chapter or some other project.

MATSUOKA — JACS and Pioneer Center are now listed in Aid to United Givers. We ought to be listed on that.

HONDA — The JACL CIP program can be funded this way. This may be a way to dramatize the need within the Japanese community, even if we have to approach United Way and get turned down in the process.

MATSUOKA—But we don't have to go that route. Let's push within the organization.

HONDA — The avenues are open for that, anyway, but nothing is coming in — so maybe we ought to dramatize to call better attention.

MATSUOKA—But a simple publicity program to ask the Nisei to divert their contributions to a Japanese program or to JACL will not harm anyone in any way.

SATOW — We still need to have JACL or some JACL project designated. And let's look into how to get on the list, United Way or AID—United Givers or both.

MARUTANI — All this disturbs me about being taken. It's outrageous that the Japanese community in L.A. can only get back about ½c on a $1 of his contributions to United Way. United Way ought to be picketed in terms of dramatizing, etc.

KUBOTA — Rather than singling out JACL as a recipient of such funds, the Japanese community should get together and JACL should be one of the organizations so that donors have a choice to give to other groups. JACL would get more mileage PR-wise here. And even if JACL only got 10% of the contributions, that's that much more for JACL program.

MATSUOKA — In the case of L.A., the community groups got together and agreed that JACS be the recipient of United Way funds but the situation now is that they haven't done anything about it. Manpower-wise, they are not the best when it comes to fund-raising. In terms of community involvement, there are far more experienced people in JACL in raising funds.

SHIMASAKI — In view of what has been said, trying to have JACL or other Japanese projects listed on the United Way, perhaps the original proposal Jim (Matsuoka) made is the best — where we encourage Nisei to contribute directly.

TSUJIMURA — But the problem is that we have to get listed first. But if we can't get on either list, then it's something else.

SUGIYAMA — I'm not convinced this is a national staff function but one for the district and chapter effort.

MATSUOKA — But JACL as a whole will benefit. The principle established also has national significance.

SUGIYAMA—We can't get "National" JACL listed on these local lists, can we?

MATSUOKA — There're American Cancer Society and others with national program listed locally.

MARUTANI — I see on the AID—United Givers lists the Sons of Italy, Hibernian Society, etc.

SHIMASAKI — Because of the magnitude of the amount, $400,000 from Nisei to United Way in L.A., perhaps it deserves National Planning Commission study. I would therefore like to have you, Jim (Matsuoka), write it up.

MARUTANI — There are two factors here. In one sense there is that local factor Shig talks about, but it's an insult to the Asian community.

SUGIYAMA—I think there is greater expertise within the district to get this kind of job done.

MATSUOKA — Let's not kick this problem around any longer. It's there to be had now.

MATSUI — Really, this is not for National Planning but something the PSWDC could handle.

MATSUOKA — I did, but it was shunted aside.

MATSUI — No, you had requested JACL endorse JACS be the recipient to United Way.

MATSUOKA — I disagree with you. That was not what I had intended. I felt JACS couldn't handle it and JACL should.

SHIMASAKI — Let's stop discussion on this and go on to Asian Americans and about coalition with other Asian American groups.

* * *

FURUTA — When I visited Detroit, where a sizeable Chinese group exists with obvious problems, the chapter there encountered some internal problems with reference to establishing communication with the Chinese group. The other problem within the chapter was no knowledge or how far they can go with working with other groups. Is there a national policy on this? This is what they were mainly interested in.

KUBOTA — Is there a national policy?

SHIMASAKI — There is liaison with other ethnic groups, primarily at the national level. I haven't seen much at the local group except for Asian American community involvement. As national planning, what can we offer?

HONDA — For the lack of national policy, the chapters ought to go gung-ho.

MATSUOKA — Let's explore what areas we can work in with other groups. But we ought to be careful here.

SATOW — Is the Chinese group in Detroit organized? What seems to be the hang-up in not being able to communicate?

FFURUTA — It's a Chinese organization, but the main problem is the second part—how far can they go?

SATOW — What was being planned?

FURUTA — The Chinese have a poverty problem and the Detroit chapter doesn't know how National feels with the extent to which they can become involved on this problem.

MATSUI—They can't commit the national organization to that . . .

FURUTA—No, they are not asking for that. But they are looking for a national policy.

SUGIYAMA — Chapters out here have no qualms in acting . . .

SATOW—Since chapters are autonomous, they can work directly in those areas where policy does not restrict. I can't see why they can't get together and work out some kind of program. Its that simple. They are in the best position locally to judge the situation. I can't see what the local hang-up.

TSUJIMURA—I believe they're looking for blessing from National.

FURUTA — You should know, Shig, the attitude is much more conservative back there than on the west coast on these matters.

SATOW—Perhaps the way to go is to discuss this problem at the district council—and the Midwest will be meeting soon anyway.

Textbooks —

Continued from Front Page

petuated the attitudes and biases the Code was intended to correct.

Board member Mark Gates led the move to postpone action until the task force can reevaluate the books and make revisions to meet state law — that texts "correctly portray the contribution of minorities" in American life.

9-0 Decision

The motion to postpone passed by a 9-0 vote after a 3 1/2 hour critique citing specific cases of textbook inadequacies.

The State Curriculum Commission had recommended to the board that the task force revision was necessary because the books were legally deficient. It was the first such delay in state board history.

One gentleman after the public hearing told Hirano that he had misinterpreted a passage in one of the books in which it was felt there was a distortion of Japanese culture.

He claimed that the treatment of Japanese and Chinese was the best ever in a text, and Hirano's participation in the hearing was analogous to "cutting your own throat". Although, the gentleman didn't stay long enough to discuss the matter, he raised an important point.

'Can't Be Bought'

Books which give incorrect information and foster prejudiced attitudes are poor education, Hirano explained. "Even if every group except one is adequately portrayed (which Asians are not), in the interests of good education, we cannot afford stand idly by. Our history and experience should have taught us that long ago. No one can afford to be bought off the sop of preferential treatment."

Although the issue has been raised in California, the problem is not a local matter. The publishers of California's books distribute nationwide, Hirano feared.

Although other states may not have the same legislative mandate, the question of better education should warrant JACL's continued attention to the California situation and its resolution.

(To properly identify those present and participating in the Planning Commission session, they are: TOM SHIMASAKI, chairman; DAVE TAKASHIMA, JIM MATSUOKA, Pacific Southwest; JAMES KUBOTA, Central Cal; SHIG SUGIYAMA, No. Calif.W Nevada; Dr. JIM TSUJIMURA, Pacific Northwest; JOE NISHIOKA, Intermountain; WALTER ALLEN JR., Mountain-Plains; DR. OTTO FURUTA, Midwest; BILL MARUTANI, Eastern; JAMES MURAKAMI, nat'l. v.p., research & services; MASAO SATOW, JEFFREY MATSUI, staff; HARRY HONDA, PC.)

Monbusho scholarships

LOS ANGELES — Scholarships for study at Japanese universities are being offered by the Japanese Ministry of Education (Monbusho) for the 1972-74 period. Applications are being accepted now by Japanese consulate offices throughout the U.S. Recipients will be selected by examination.

YOSHIKO UCHIDA

'Journey to Topaz' title of 17th book written for children, recalls own trek

By LEE RUTTLE
(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

San Francisco

To write seventeen books in almost as many years—and have them published by major book publishers — is no mean feat for a young author. But, Yoshiko Uchida, California-born Nisei, has done just that. Moreover, even her earliest books are still selling.

She is now a well established writer, and it is obvious that her cultural background, education and experience, influenced the quality and essence of the things she wrote. She graduated *cum laude* from UC Berkeley, and received her Masters degree in Education at Smith College. Several years of teaching in elementary grades developed her interest in, and knowledge of children; so that when she turned to writing, all of her books were written for young people.

As for family background, Yoshiko's late.. father, Dwight Takashi Uchida, came to the United States in 1906 and lived in Portland, Ore., until 1916. His wife, Iku, (also deceased) joined him in the Bay Area in 1916, where they lived for over 50 years. Both came from Kyoto, and were graduates of Doshisha University.

While living in the Bay Area, Uchida worked for Mitsui & Co., San Francisco, until his retirement as assistant manager after 35 years. Yoshiko was born in Alameda, and now lives in Berkeley. For many years the Uchidas were very active in fund raising for the Theological Seminary at Doshisha, and frequently entertained students and alumni visiting the United States.

Evacuated to Topaz

In 1942, the Uchida family was one of the thousands of Japanese-Americans to be suddenly uprooted and unceremoniously bedded down in horse stalls at Tanforan Race Track which had been hastily converted to an "Assembly Center for Enemy Aliens."

Then came to the long trek to Topaz, the wind-swept, dusty desert of Utah. They spent eight months there. Yoshiko already began to store up in her fertile mind the experiences of childhood friends and their families as well as her own.

Yoshiko Uchida

This interlude in her life eventually became the inspiration for her latest book, "Journey to Topaz," a fictionalized account written for children in the 9-12 year-old bracket, yet based on facts known to any and all who experienced Topaz at that time. The book was published by Charles Scribner's Sons, and released Sept. 15.

A significant point is best expressed in Yoshiko Uchida's own words, "I did not write this book as a 'protest'. I purposely approached the subject in a low key. My objective is to inform and to help *all* children strengthen their own intercultural understanding and education."

Interest in Folk Art

A stickler for authenticity, Yoshiko Uchida has always gone to sources for background material in all of her books. In 1954 she made her first trip to Japan on a Ford Foundation Fellowship to gather material for childrens' books. During her two years there she became fascinated with Japanese Folk Art, and became well acquainted with the three founders of the Japanese Folk Art Movement, Yanagi, Hamada and Kawai.

Not only did she thoroughly research folk arts, but she learned to create her own works of pottery and wrote a series of articles on the subject for Japan Times.

Continued on Page 5

JACL-Dr. Nobe scholarship now in sixth year

LOS ANGELES—The National JACL scholarship program offers one graduate award, named in memory of Dr. Mutsumi Nobe of Chicago, to an entering graduate student or one continuing graduate work.

The $500 award is being made this year for the sixth year to the candidate chosen by the Graduate Judging Committee. The scholarship has been donated annually by Mrs. Catherine Nobe in memory of her husband.

All scholarship candidates must be nominated by a local JACL Chapter to qualify. The award is intended to aid a recipient, especially in the area of the physical or biological sciences.

For further information on the scholarship, contact Ron Wakabayashi, Field Director for Youth Services, So. Calif. JACL Office, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles 90012, or call (213) 626-4471. Information on contacting local JACL chapters to secure necessary nomination can be also obtained at the same location.

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1000 Club Report

Sept. 15 Report

A total of 68 new and renewing memberships in the 1000 Club and a new Century Clubber from Philadelphia, William Hamada, were acknowledged by National JACL Headquarters during the first half of September as follows:

1st Year: Chicago—William Albrecht, Eugene Carsello; San Francisco — Mac Ikuma; Philadelphia—Dr. Shiro Tanaka; Hollywood—Koji Yoshida.

2nd Year: Contra Costa — Kenji Fujikawa; Seattle — Hajime Fujitomi, Mrs. Amy K. Hidaka; Oakland—Mrs. Misao Murakawa, John H. Rose; San Mateo — Gary Ota; Wilshire — Rosemary Sato; Berkeley — Robert G. Kinnare; Sacramento — Kikuji Ryugo.

3rd Year: Philadelphia — WILLIAM HAMADA (Century Club).

4th Year: Orange County — J. Kenneth Cory; Placer County — Frank Galli; Philadelphia — Albert B. Ikeda; San Jose—Masumi Onishi; East Los Angeles — Tom Ujimori; Chicago—Ben Yoshioka.

5th Year: Seattle — Mrs. Hosoe Kodama.

6th Year: Philadelphia — Mrs. Victoria Marutani; Salt Lake City —Mrs. Aiko Okada.

8th Year: Florin — Dr. Kenneth H. Ozawa; Boise Valley — Paul Yasuda.

9th Year: Downtown L.A. — Al Hatate; West Los Angeles—Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa.

10th Year: Chicago — Masaru Funai.

11th Year: Portland—Dr. George S. Hara; East Los Angeles—Mrs. Jane Ozawa; Sacramento—Kiyoshi Kay Takamoto; Snake River Valley—Tom Uriu.

12th Year: Milwaukee — Eddie Jonokuchi; Puyallup Valley—Ted Masumoto; Stockton — William U. Nakashima; Chicago — Hiroshi Tanaka.

13th Year: Puyallup Valley — Tom Takemura, Dr. Keith Yoshino.

14th Year: Detroit — Tom T. Tagami; Boise Valley — James Yamada.

15th Year: Chicago—Hiro Mayeda.

16th Year: Sacramento — Mrs. Shizue N. Baker; Monterey Peninsula — George Kodama; Pasadena — Jiro Oishi; Dayton—Masaru Yamasaki.

17th Year: Stockton — George K. Baba, Mrs. Masuye Tabuchi, Kazuo Ueda; St. Louis—Dr. Masao Ohmoto; Prog. Westside — Matsunosuke Oi; Gardena Valley — Frank M. Yonemura.

18th Year: Downtown L.A. — Soichi Fukui, Toraichi Sumi; Hollywood — Charles K. Kamayatsu; Berkeley — Albert S. Kosakura; Sonoma County — James T. Miyano; East Los Angeles—Dr. Robert T. Obi; Cleveland — George Y. Ono.

19th Year: Reedley—Mrs. Michi Ikeda; Venice-Culver — A. Ike Masaoka; Fowler — Dr. George Miyake.

20th Year: Twin Cities—Charles Tatsuda.

21st Year: Portland — George I. Azumano; Reedley — Toru Ikeda.

23rd Year: Marysville—Mas Oji; San Francisco—Dr. Kazue Togasaki.

Bay Area Community JACL offers book on Nikkei

BERKELEY — The 100-year history of the Japanese in the United States, 1860-1960, published in 1961 by the now-defunct Shin Nichibei, Los Angeles, at $25, is now being offered by the Bay Area Community JACL, 1150 Park Hills Rd., Berkeley 94708, at a reduced price.

The encyclopedic text — all in Japanese—is regarded as an invaluable reference for anyone engaged in serious research on Japanese American history. Sale prices are $8 to individuals ($6 to Bay Area JACLers only), and $10 to institutions, schools and organizations. There is a $1 discount if the book is picked up directly.

Nihongo classes

CHICAGO — Chicago JACL's Japanese Language School resumed its regular 12-week Tuesday night sessions at the Church of Christ, Presbyterian, on Sept. 14. Tuition is $20 plus textbooks.

CALENDAR

Sept. 24—Oct. 2
Portland—Japan Week festivities.
Sept. 24 (Friday)
Oakland—Aloha Cruise, Clay St. Pier, 7:30 p.m.
San Mateo—Benefit movies, "Red Beard" with Toshiro Mifune, San Mateo High, 8 p.m.
Sept. 25 (Saturday)
Selanoco—Installation Dnr, Sampan Restaurant, Anaheim, 8 p.m.; Justice Stephen Tamura, spkr.
Sept. 26 (Sunday)
PNWDC—District Mtg, Rodeway Inn, Portland International Airport, 10 a.m.
Dayton—Japanese Festival.
East Los Angeles—Issei Program.
Sept. 27 (Monday)
Berkeley—Bd Mtg, American S&L, 7:30 p.m.
Oct. 1 (Friday)
Fresno—Dnr Mtg, Yturri Hotel, 7 p.m.; Bill Tsuji, spkr., "JACL-JACL Fellowship Impressions".
Oct. 3 (Sunday)
San Mateo—Issei Dnr, S.M. Gardeners Bldg, 4 p.m.
Oct. 5 (Tuesday)
Gardena Valley—Mtg, No. Gardena Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Oct. 7—10
Detroit—Old World Market.
Oct. 9 (Friday)
D.C.—Aki-no-Ichi Bazaar, St. Catherine Laboure School, Wheaton.
Oct. 10 (Saturday)
Detroit—Election Mtg, Brightmoor Comm Ctr, 1-4:30 p.m.
Oct. 11 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg.
Oct. 13 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg, Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.
Oct. 15 (Friday)
Contra Costa—Ladies Night.
Oct. 16—17
West Los Angeles—Earth Sci Show, New YMCA Bldg.
Oct. 17 (Sunday)
Detroit—General Mtg, Henry Tanaka, spkr.

MAIKO IN KYOTO—Some of the 1000 Clubbers taking guided tours next month will enjoy a geisha party in Kyoto at a Japanese restaurant. Entertaining will be the young ladies—known as "maiko" understudying to become geisha, as exemplified in this garden scene.

* * *

1000 Club charter flight participants all set to take off for Japan soon

CHICAGO—Reminders to the 1000 Clubbers going to Japan next month for the Oct. 22 whing ding at the Keio Plaza were issued this past week by the flight tour leaders.

This is for the "1000 whings" first dreamed up Dr. Frank Sakamoto, while he was the National 1000 Club chairman, at the San Jose convention in 1968. Men are expected to wear bow ties while the ladies wear garters (probably these will be furnished at the door, if past whing dings are the criteria).

The first group of JACL 1000 Club charter flights leaves Chicago's O'Hare airport on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 9:25 a.m., while its second section leaves at midnight with a stopover in Seattle to pick up 1000 Clubbers from the Northwest around 2 a.m. PDT.

The second group departs from Los Angeles at noon on Saturday, Oct. 9. The additional flight advertised from Los Angeles has been scrubbed, according to Akira Ohno, PSW flight tour leader.

The third group is departing from San Francisco on Saturday, Oct. 16. It is scheduled to take off at 6 a.m.

Departure Procedures

Dr. Sakamoto reminded those on all charter flights to be at the airport at least two hours prior to departure time with all necessary papers, passports in order.

Passengers boarding at Chicago will be able to order their "omiyage" (Johnnie Walker Black Label) at $5.50 from the local Pan Am representative. Similar arrangements have been made for those taking the second section via World Airways.

Now that the yen-dollar conversion hassle has somewhat subsided, Pan Am has arranged for their flight members to exchange up to $100 per day for yens. All major hotels are also exchanging dollars and travelers checks without limitation for yen, it was added.

All flight chairmen should be informed of any special occasions, such as anniversaries or birthdays to be celebrated en route or at the whing ding as something special can be arranged.

Pan Am has promised a champagne flight, two lovely Japanese-speaking hostesses on flight, while it will be hot sake for everyone on the World Airways flight.

1000 Whings

Flight tour leaders are still taking reservations for the 1000 Whings extravaganza at the Keio Plaza—world's tallest hotel at 47 stories. Over 1,000 people are expected, according to Dr. Sakamoto, necessitating a change of the room to the fabulous Concord Ballroom in the elegant Keio Plaza.

Top notch entertainers are being lined up, according to Tad Hirota, national 1000 Club chairman,, and the food and refreshments will be the most exotic.

Personalized flight bags will be ready about a week prior to departure time or may be obtained at the airport on departure.

Flight leaders have also reminded that if for some reason travel documents are not in order on the date of departure, such persons will not be permitted to board the flight and there will be no refund. Charter flight members know the persons they are to contact to assure all papers are in order.

U-NO BAR

Continued from Page 1

and funding biennium by biennium. Vitality, resourcefulness, ideas and leadership must be planted and nutured from both the top and bottom. It is a team effort and coordinating this effort is the challenge to leadership on every level. Many challenges were presented at this meeting for our leadership.

Meeting briefly with Mas Satow, Mike Masaoka, Harry Takagi, Cherry Tsutsumida, Hank Tanaka, Kaz Horita, Dave Ushio and Geri Inouye on the 1972 Convention inspired me to bring my whole family to DC for the once in a lifetime "Inside Washington DC" cook's tour of our nation's capitol. I have been talking about it for sometime at home and my 16 year old boy, who is quite interested in government, science, math, etc., has already planned visits to various places on his own and has even taken out membership with the Smithsonian Institute so he can have member's privileges.

Many times you read names and talk to people on the phone and visualize what people look like. I had a picture in my mind for Cherry Tsutsumida, and I found her exceedingly attractive and persuasive in articulating her views. Psychologically, Cherry reminds JAs of Sakura, which imparts beauty and serenity and that is what I had pictured and I was not wrong. Her low key PR in the last PC was great. A mark of a good leader is his ability to pick good helpers. Harry Takagi, the Convention Chairman, has a good eye for good helpers, as well as "figures."

Following Mike Masaoka give a talk, especially when its about his "80 days around the world" highlighting it with his Japan stop just when Nixon announced the 10 percent surcharge on imports, is tough enough, but I had to try to keep in tune with a rock band next door and I kept talking off tune and it turned out to be an unusual experience.

Unfortunately, I was talking several beats slower than the music was playing and I was not able to incorporate as many JACL functions and activities in relation to current issues and progress in the JA society as I had wished. Later, however, dancing to the music of a rock band in the tap room made me think I should have danced to the music rather than talk to it; I would have enjoyed it immensely, as Geri Inouye, whom I was chaperoning for Mike Masaoka and Dave Ushio, will testify, as well as Hank Tanaka, Marion Hashimoto, Ross Harano, Chiye Tomihiro, Elaine Akagi, Jim Miyazaki, and a few others, including John Nakamura who was anxiously clock watching as he waited to chauffeur us back to the motel.

* * *

The workshop panel, "JACL Action Now and Target for Tomorrow", skirmished in battle line formation. We pushed forward, at our own pace, using machine guns, hand grenades, a few mortars, some tear gas and M-1 and carbine rifles. As we talked on, we fought and won a few battles here and there, planned for confronting the enemy eventually, and retreated to regroup occasionally and advanced again. We have our purple hearts, medal of honor winners and a string of other symbols of bravery.

As we tried to map out the rest of the war, we got a little bogged down in individual campaigns. Perhaps, since we are just a volunteer army and our tactics do not necessarily resemble the military precision of West Point bred and lead armies, we should not expect brilliant military victories in every battle. Hopefully, somewhere in the future, victory will be ours. In the meantime, we will do our best to keep our volunteer army moving forward and in the right direction with the last amount of casualties and defeats.

* * *

Japanese sushi bento by the Ladies of the Seabrook Buddhist Church was one of the finest, tastiest, filling and enjoyable bentos I have had the pleasure to eat. The gracious and hardworking ladies must have put a lot of time into making the bento and we were all greatly indebted to them and thank them very much.

Masi Tashima, Cleveland; Bill Okamoto, Detroit; Gerald Hawkins and Ray Jenkins, Dayton; Otto Furuta, St Louis; Charles Longbottom and Gordon Yoshikawas, Cincinnati; Tak Tomiyama, Chicago; Sam Honda, Twin Cities; Jim Miyazaki, Milwaukee; Bunji Ikeda, Philadelphia; and Joe Ichiuji, Washington, D.C. all made their contributions for their respective chapters and we in JACL are fortunate we have such dedicated and high caliber people volunteering their time for JACL.

Meeting Darrel Sakada, Beverly Tanomachi, and Allen Okazaki representing our younger people was very encouraging. Seeing again Alice Endo, Hisako Sakata, Lucille Nakamura, Warren and Mary Watanabe, Tom Tamakis and a host of others was very enjoyable. Meeting the Kaz Oshikis for the first time was very opportune because Kaz has contributed much to JACL and has been exceedingly kind in providing useful information to me on many occasions.

Meeting Nobu Miyoshi was a happy occasion because she is a fellow Salt Laker who lived with the Colyers at the same time Tats Misaka, Tubber Okuda and I were roommates going to the U and my sister, Yuki, Alice Watanabe and Jeannette Mitari were roommates

Continued on Page 6

PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

San Diego JACL allocated $15,000 to initiate pilot program on drug abuse

SAN DIEGO — Meeting on Sept. 1, the San Diego County Board of Supervisors allocated a total of $110,378 to neighborhood agencies for combating the use of drugs. Of that amount, $15,000 was directed to San Diego's Asian American community.

The San Diego JACL will act as the administering fiscal agent for the county. As part of the agreement the SD JACL agreed to "in kind" contribution of $4,115. This amount will be represented by office space, office equipment, and administrative support.

Isao Horiye, president of the local JACL, explained that this is a one year program that has been established on a trial basis. The program is scheduled to expire in August 1972 unless the community and the county find a continuing need that cannot be serviced by existing agencies.

The project is known as the Asian American Drug Education project (AADE). The coordinator the program is Mrs. Karen Ishizuka Capp, a member of the SD JACL Board who holds a masters degree in social welfare from San Diego State College. She has had extensive experience in working with Asian American youth in both San Diego and Los Angeles.

The AADE project plans to institute a program aimed at young people who are experimenting with drugs. According to Mrs. Capp, the program has several goals. Among them are to provide drug education, and alternatives for drug mis-use; to help Asian American yotuh who have drug related or other problems, and to assist county agencies coordinate their support in the Asian American community.

The AADE project will be operating from the SD JACL office, 2672 San Marcos Ave., San Diego 92104. Mrs. Capp can be reached at 280-5390.

September Events

Sansei entertain at Issei appreciation day

Sansei talent and orators entertained the Issei at Keiro no Hi held Sept. 19 at the Miyako Hotel, co-sponsored by the **San Francisco JACL**, Japanese Speaking Society, Kimochi Inc., and the Japanese Community Youth Council. Joe Daijo and Chris Hirose were emcees.

Students of Mme. Muramoto entertained on the koto; Bara Uyeda presented an odori, while the famed Taiko Drum Group pounded their beat and Takeo Takahashi rendered a shakuhachi solo to precede the Sansei finale staged by the Kimochi and JCYC members.

Ryutaro Hirota and Kiyomi Mae, 8-year-old winners of the Cherry Blossom Festival speech contest, repeated their prized speeches. Consul General Eikichi Hara welcomed the Issei.

Milwaukee 'bon voyage' for 1000ers held

A "bon voyage" fall social for **Milwaukee JACL** 1000ers leaving for Japan on Oct. 2 was held Sept. 19 at the International Institute. Charlie Matsumoto and Ken Young were the chefs of the Chinese dinner served before a program of movies for the total enjoyment of the entire family.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Honolulu

The State Dept. of Agriculture announced Sept. 1 that the Islands are apparently in **no immediate danger** of a food shortage in spite of the continuing Pacific Coast dock strike. At least six ships and two barges were en route to Hawaii (in early Sept.) with food cargoes from East Coast and Canadian ports.

State officials have announced that the first steps of constructions for development of a public beach park on **Sand Island** will get under way before the end of the year. **William Thompson,** deputy director of the Dept. of Land and Natural Resources, said beginning phases of the project will cover more than 35 acres at the Diamond Head-seaward end of San Island.

The former **Princess Yori,** third daughter of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, visited here briefly recently but did not have much to say to the press. She was accompanied by her commoner husband, **Takamasa Ikeda,** and his parents, the Nobumasa Ikedas. After a nine-day trip to Mexico City, Acapulco and Los Angeles, the party spent Aug. 31 on Kauai and returned to Japan Sept. 1. The former princess and her husband have no children, but they live on one of the biggest chicken farms in Japan. It has about 30,000 chickens. Said Mrs. Ikeda, "I see my family, but at no set time." Her parents visited her about three months ago at her farm and spent about two hours, Mrs. Ikeda said.

A survey taken by the Office of Hawaii County Mayor **Shunichi Kimura** reveals that if the West Coast shipping strike continues through Oct., 5,000 people (15 per cent of the working force) could be out of work. Six hundred firms were surveyed. It was reported that 30 firms have released 78 employees since the strike began. Businesses anticipate strike-related layoffs to total 218 persons by the end of Sept. By the end of Oct., the reported layoffs are expected to run to 311, and by the end of Nov. to 349.

The United States Lines container ship American Legacy arrived in Honolulu Harbor Sept. 4 with 9,000 tons of food and other supplies from the East Coast. Included in the cargo were frozen meats, cheese, rice and canned soup. The American Legacy is the second ship to bring food here through the Panama Canal since the dock strike began.

ILWU secretary-treasurer **Louis Goldblatt** was the scheduled keynote speaker at festivitis Labor Day, but he could not attend. Hundreds of marchers, representing scores of labor unions, marched in a 10 a.m. parade from Iolani Palace to Ala Moana Beach Park. Goldblatt's speech, ready by Tom Track, and a picnic for the huge throng followed the parade. Speeches and picnic were at the park. Quoting Goldblatt, Trask said Pres. Nixon is trying to control inflation by a "technique that puts the entire burden on workers."

Military News

Wallace C. S. Young, owner of the Waikiki Beach Liquor Store, has been elected national vice commander of the American Legion. He was elected national vice commander of the American Legion. He was elected at the organization's 53rd convention in Houston Sept. 2. His election marks only the second time a Hawaii resident has assumed a high national position in the Legion.

Education

Statewide enrollment in public schools this year is 183,176—more than 2,399 of the 1970 enrollment. Dept. of Education officials believe that only the Honolulu District enrollment will be below that of last year. Total enrollment on Oahu this year is expected to be 145,103—1,854 more than last year's 143,249.

Two new public high schools opened Sept. 1 — **Henry J. Kaiser** High in Hawaii Kai and **Pearl City** High in the Pearl City-Pearl Harbor area. Kaiser High, which enrolled 286 tenth graders, is headed by **Stanley Kau,** and Pearl City High, which opened with 610 tenth graders, is led by principal **Lammy Ching.**

Meanwhile, officials at the **Univ. of Hawaii's** Manoa campus say they expect an enrollment of 22,700 students. **Donald R. Fukuda,** associate dean of students, has reported that 15,488 students have registered and paid their fees. But that total did not include freshmen.

There may be a public school **teachers' strike** in Hawaii by Christmas. That's the word of the Hawaii State Teachers Assn., sole bargaining agent for the state's 9,500 school teachers. The reason: There has been very little progress since salary negotiations with the state began May 26. One HSTA official said negotiations are near the impasse stage because the state won't bargain on salary issues.

About 25 members of the **Hawaii State Teachers Assn.** staged a peaceful "informational picket" before a meeting of the state board of education Sept. 2 to protest collective bargaining procedures. HSTA spokesman **Harry Abel** said there has been no substantial progress over the economic issues since his organization started bargaining with the state team May 26.

Police Force

Police Capt. Daniel D. Lee heads the new State unit designed to fight organized crime. He heads an eight-man unit working out of the attorney general's office. Expenses of the operation will be funded primarily with federal money.

Police officials meeting on Maui have rejected a proposal that all persons be required to "produce adequate personal identification when requested to do so by a police officer." The strongly-worded proposal, put forward by the Maui police department, was rejected in favor of requiring identification only if an officer "has reasonable cause to believe that such a person has committed an offense or is about to commit an offense." The resolution needs approval by the state legislature, however, before it becomes law.

Deaths

The **Rev. Tsumika Maneki,** 74, died Sept. 1. He was one of Hawaii's pioneers in vocational agriculture. In 1953, he was ordained to the Buddhist ministry and for 10 years was principal of Hongwanji Mission School . . . **Richard Goo,** a well known former athlete, died of an apparent heart attack Sept. 3. He played in the old Hawaii League and coached McKinley and Damien in the Interscholastic League of Honolulu and the Jolly Roger Pirates in the Hawaii Major League. He was with Dole Co.'s personnel office.

Courtroom

Federal Judge C. Nils Tavares says prosecuting attorneys in Hawaii must share the blame for criminals going free in court actions. Tavares, speaking to the state conference of law enforcement officers on Maui Sept. 4, described trial preparation by some prosecutors as "incomplete, sloppy, perfunctory and uninspired." Tavares, who said he spoke ont as an officer of the court, said many prosecutors are more interested in regular office hours than in convictions.

Names in the News

Charles N. Keliihoomalu, Sr. and **Barbara L. Kamana** have been picked as this year's king and queen of Aloha Week, which will be held in Oct. Keliihoomalu, a full-blooded Hawaiian, is a policeman, and Miss Kamana is a receptionist-supervisor at Dole Co. She was the 1961 city-county Lei Day queen.

Congressional Score

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye was honored with flowers and vegetables at the Harvest Awards Festival Sept. 7 at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. He is chairman of the U.S. Senate's District Committee, and the festival was held by the Washington Youth Gardens, a program that nourishes garden plots throughout the Nation's Capital. The program was entitled "Salute to Senator Inouye."

Univ. of Hawaii

A major new program is being offered at the Univ. of Hawaii. It's a baccalaureate degree in **Hawaii Studies.** The program is administered under the Dept. of Indo-Pacific Languages with **Jack H. Ward** as program director. The program concentrates on all things Hawaiian.

Richard S. Takasaki, executive vice president of the Univ. of Hawaii, has been named the first chancellor of the university's Manoa campus. The appointment was effective Sept. 1. It is officially for one year, until a permanent chancellor is found through a selection process involving Manoa faculty and students. Before his appointment as executive vice president of the university a year ago, he was vice president for business affairs and served as acting president from April to Aug. of 1970.

Mayor's Office

Bill Cook, Gov. John A. Burns' special assistant for housing, has been appointed by Mayor Frank F. Fasi as an ex-officio adviser to the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency. Cook is also chairman of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

Bill Cook, Gov. John A. Burns' special assistant for housing, has been appointed by Mayor Frank F. Fasi as an ex-officio adviser to the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency. Cook is also chairman of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

Traffic Fatality

Two young Honolulu men were fatally injured early Sept. 5 when the car in which they were riding ran out of control and overturned on the Pali Highway. The victims were identified as **Robert Rosado,** 23, of 775 McNeill St., who was pronounced dead at the crash site, and **David Keohohu,** 23, of 177 Merkel St., who died at Queens Medical Center later. **Howard Ilae,** driver of the car, was listed in fair condition at Queen's. The deaths boosted the Oahu traffic toll to 81 for this year — one more than on this date a year ago.

Book—

Continued from Page 3

The motivating philosophy of Japanese creativity impressed Yoshiko deeply. She says, "Shoji Hamada (Japanese Cultural Treasure Potter) once said to me, 'Westerners work too much from the head rather than the heart'."

As if her research for childrens' book material and interest in handcrafts were not enough to keep her busy in Japan, she also found time to write an article on Issei in America for the Doshisha University Alumni magazine, and assisted Shoji Hamada in translating into English portions of his book published by Asahi Shimbun in Tokyo.

Here in the United States she has also contributed numerous articles to such magazines as Gourmet, Craft Horizons, Womens' Day, and California Monthly.

Other Hobbies

Besides pottery, Yoshiko also learned the art of making hand-wrought jewelry and made herself a sterling silver necklace. She even took a course in framing recently so that she can frame her own collection of prints.

When asked if she had any *other* hobbies or interests, she replied, "Well, I've done a little painting — but nothing of any consequence." If there *is* anything that Yoshiko Uchida cannot do (she cooks, sews and keeps a neat home) it probably would be something as esoteric as flying a rocket to the moon or deep-sea diving.

But of all her other talents, writing is undoubtedly the most important to her. Her newest book, "Journey to Topaz," was hardly off the presses when she began work on her *next* book.

She has been researching the story of the Wakamatsu Colony (the first Japanese to emigrate to this country in 1869) and in October will travel again to Japan to visit the Aizu-Wakamatsu area. This book, like her others, will be for children, having fictional characters but based on historical fact.

Translate the Japanese characters for the name "Yoshiko" and you get the English word, "Virtue." Her parents named her well, for she is truly a person of many virtues—and talents.

Other Book Titles

Following is the complete list of 17 books authored by Yoshiko Uchida since 1954:

The Dancing Kettle and other Japanese Folk Tales, The Magic Listening Cap, More Folk Tales from Japan (N.Y. Herald-Tribune Honor Book, 1955), Takao and Grandfather's Sword, The Promised Year, Milk and the Prowler, all by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.

New Friends for Susan, Scribner's; The Full Circle, Friendship Press, (Jr. High Study Book for Japan Year, National Council of Churches).

Rokubei and the Thousand Rice Bowls, The Forever Christmas Tree, Sumi's Prize, The Sea of Gold and other Tales from Japan, Sumi's Special Happening, In-Between Miya, Sumi and the Goat and the Tokyo Express, Scribner's.

Makoto, the Smallest Boy, Thomas Crowell Co.; Journey to Topaz, Scribner's (1971).

BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Reissue of Bizarre Works

* * *

KAPPA, by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, translated by Geoffrew Bownas, with an introduction by Graham Healey, 141 pp., $1.95. EXOTICS AND RETROSPECTIVES, by Lafcadio Hearn, 299 pp., $2. Both paperback; published by Charles E. Tuttle Co.

In an illuminating Introduction to "Kappa", Graham Healey traces the antecedents of Akutagawa, showing his mother to be a schizoid personality who lapsed into schizophrenia soon after his birth. Though she lived on for another ten years, she never recovered her sanity.

Akutagawa himself wrote of her: "My mother was a madwoman . . . When my sister or I pestered her to, she would draw pictures for us on sheets of writing paper. . . But the people she drew all had foxes' faces."

Sickly, nervous, fearful, Akutagawa, as a child was terrified by such innocuous objects as the family shrine and the Buddhist mortuary tablets. He read voraciously, and achieved brilliant success at school. He searched for ideas in weird, grotesque themes found in ancient works. While still a student at Tokyo University, he gained recognition as a writer of short stories.

Turns to Drawing

At 30, he had turned away from the bizarre themes on which his reputation rested. He sought inspiration in his own experiences. He amused himself by making drawings as fantastic as those that had come from the brush of his mother: drawings of Kappa.

According to Japanese folklore, "the Kappa is a scaly creature about the size of a small child, with a face like a tiger's and a sharply pointed beak." Healey sees a sinister significance in Akutagawa's preoccupation with Kappa: the drawings of schizophrenics run to "grotesque and misshapen forms of people and animals."

Probably Akutagawa was a schizoid personality. He was haunted by dread of falling victim to the madness of his mother. As he had turned away from themes set in antiquity, his popularity had waned. He wrote *Kappa* when the feelings of self-doubt and depressinon that were finally to overwhelm him had become acute.

Allegory

The story is told in the person of a mental patient who claims to have pursued a Kappa, fallen into an abyss, and from there emerged into the land of the Kappas. He took up residence among the Kappas; the story concerns his experiences among the Lilliputians.

As *Gulliver's Travels* satirizes mankind and his institutions, so does *Kappa.* To a friend and critic who recognized *Kappa* to be an expression of the revulsion for life of the author, Akutagawa wrote, "*Kappa* was born out of my disgust with many things, especially with myself."

Though at this point in his career there may have been justification for his fear of approaching madness, *Kappa* shows the same meticulous craftsmanship of his earlier work. The present translation is better than that of Seiichi Shiojiri, which brought favorable attention to the work when it appeared in 1949.

* * *

Hearn's Essays

Exotics and Retrospectives, a collection of essays by Lafcadio Hearn, is divided into the two parts indicated by the title. The exotic part concerns the experiences in Japan of Hearn in the 90's.

Wanderer and aesthete, Hearn felt he had found his spiritual home in Japan. At the time of the writing of these essays, he had become obsessed with the notion that he, like all other humans, was the product of the experiences of myriads of unknown ancestors; he tries to account for his feelings accordingly.

He writes lyrically in the essays "Fuji-no-Yama," "Insect Musicians," "A Question in the Zen Texts,' "The Literature of the' Dead," in the final essay, "Of Moon Desire," he has written a prose poem.

The second half, "Retrospectives," contains 10 essays incorporating reflections drawn from his life of wandering.

Kuroda wins state senate primaries

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

HONOLULU — With only about 41 percent of the eligible voters casting ballots, State Rep. Joseph T. Kuroda outdistanced his closest opponent, State Rep. Mitsuo Uechi, to win the Democratic nomination for the 4th Senatorial District seat vacated by the late State Sen. Larry T. Kuriyama.

Unopposed for re-election, Kurayama was cut down by a shotgun blast in the carport of his Aiea Heights home, Oct. 30, 1970, as he returned from a political rally. The assassination occurred only 10 days before the General Election—too late for another candidate to take his place.

In the special Primary Election held Sept. 11 to fill the Leeward Oahu vacancy, Kuroda drew 7,475 votes to 5,806 for Uechi. Third was Yoshiro Nakamura, former Honolulu City Councilman, with 2,164 votes. The nine other Democrats drew only token support.

Oct. 2 Finalist

On the Republican side of the ballot, State Rep. Howard K. Oda, running unopposed, drew 1,966 votes.

Though 18,398 Democratic votes were cast against the 1,966 Republican, Kuroda declined to be complacent about the special General Election to be held Oct. 2.

He said, "The Republicans are running a rather attractive candidate and the GOP is intent on winning this seat. It would be easy to consider myself a shoo-in, but that kind of thinking would only end up in my losing the election. Therefore I plan a pretty vigorous campaign."

Oda promised a "hard fight" for the General, counting upon "good grass-roots support to pick up votes from independents and lots of good Democrats."

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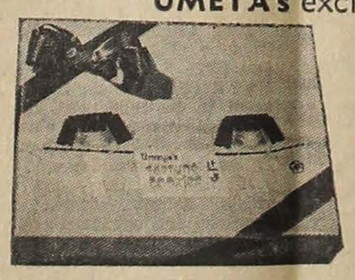

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"The JACL believes in promoting active participation by the individual in civic and national life, securing justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry in America as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin. JACL is a nonpartisan, nonsectarian organization, whose membership is open to all Americans, 18 years of age or older."

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Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

* * *

EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT

The swiftness with which the Congress this past week has repealed the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, more popularly referred to as Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950, shows up the role and importance of JACL's Washington Office and the significance of grass-roots organization as manifested by the Title II Repeal committee, co-chaired by Ray Okamura and Edison Uno in Northern California and Dr. Bob Suzuki in Southern California.

One of the most active committees in the national organization, it has accomplished a neat $250,000 job on a bare-bone budget over the past four years. Our tributes in recognition also go to Senator Dan Inouye and Rep. Spark Matsunaga for spearheading the repeal efforts on the floors of the Senate and the House, respectively.

Undoubtedly in the weeks to come, if not this week, others will pass out the bouquets in more florid fashion. For us, it closes one of the fattest files in our PC morgue.

In the years to come, we believe the 1,000-page House Internal Security report on the hearings held last year will be a valuable supplement to all the history books on the Japanese American Evacuation. Its collection of documents is priceless, especially on page 3263 where Jerry Enomoto read into the record a letter from Earl Warren, former Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and onetime attorney general of the State of California who became involved in the "harsh removal" of Japanese from the West Coast. The letter notes "Title II is not in the American tradition".

* * *

With this major legislative concern put to rest, perhaps the time has come to bolster the JACL membership-wise so as to secure funds to support community involvement programs, visual communications and education (like textbook review, etc.)

The JACL membership committee is currently reassessing its material for the 1972 membership campaign. Hopefully, a succinct form advertising JACL's potentials as well as some of its past accomplishments will have been completed and ready to distribute by the end of October. It's been four years since any real study has been done to come up with something different.

It is hoped this committee continues to meet so that biennial review of membership kits can be asserted as well as develop other aids for boosting the chapter rolls. Once you dig your teeth into this basic program, it's not that all cut and dried.

Biggest challenges are how to retain our current membership as well as seeking support from the young adults and youth. We hope the extracts on the National Planning Commission threw some light on the subject.

* * *

WE'RE JAPAN-BOUND

Northwest Orient Airline, which flies those huge Boeing 747s across the Pacific to Tokyo (and other points in the Far East) from three west coast points (Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle), has invited us (really only me) to join their Inaugural Flight, which departed on Wednesday so that by the date of this issue, we shall be bedded down at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Shinju-ku—site of the JACL 1000 Club whing ding spectacular next month, Oct. 22, for members taking the charter fights leaving from Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

It was a chance meeting with some West Los Angeles JACLers late last month that we became acquainted with Northwest's Orient sales manager at Los Angeles, Chris Yoshitake, and quietly inquired of prospects of getting aboard with the group leaving Sept. 22. Our invitation was confirmed a week prior, our passport was still valid (obtained for tagging along with the JACL Japan Tour in 1967) but not the vaccination—so we're hoping the revaccination doesn't act up during our 10-day sojourn.

We look forward to meeting with our PC contributors and friends in Tokyo this weekend, then tour some parts of Japan we missed the last time—like Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Before returning via Honolulu, there is a good possibility of running into the first group of 1000ers from Chicago at Haneda Airport. Our ticket is good for 90 days, but that's too rich for us—what with the Holiday Issue staring us as October rolls around.

Meanwhile, some veteran hands from our neighboring publication, Rafu Shimpo, will see that the PCs dated Oct. 1 and Oct. 8 meet the press deadlines.

* * *

About Northwest—we still remember very kindly that carrier's support of PC through its display advertising nearly two decades ago. They were our biggest in terms of space at that time They were flying those Stratocruisers then from Seattle via Anchorage to Tokyo and the fare was $450 one-way. It's about $350 roundtrip by charter on a 707 today. Northwest, we remember, serviced the first JACL chapter charter flight to Japan out of Dayton several years ago and will again next year out of Los Angeles for the charter group from West Los Angeles JACL—and this one will be open to all current JACL members.

Because of continuing reduction of air fares—especially for charter groups, you might say one of the benefits of JACL membership is the opportunity to travel overseas with our fellow members. On our flight this week to Tokyo, they tell us a group of about 130 is going but they're mostly people in the travel industry. I just hope they don't mistake me for a Japanese travel guide.

EDITORIAL: Idaho State Journal

No Slur Intended

* * *

Pocatello, Sept. 2

One of our readers came in the other day to object to our use of the word "Chicano" to identify persons of Mexican-American descent. He doesn't like Chicano because he feels it has a militant connotation.

That's news to us, because Chicano has come to be used commonly in news stories and we have not felt there was anything objectionable in the word, as such. But the reader's objection is worth noting.

It points up the pervasive and persistent remnants of discrimination against minority groups, even in this so-called enlightened age of newspapering. Reporters and editors today make a conscious effort to avoid using questionable terms, or even to mention race or national origin gratuitously. This is in sharp contrast to journalistic practices of decades ago, when persons of Mexican descent were commonly called "greasers" or "spicks" in type and even headlines. Slighting references to other ethnic groups similarly prevailed: Irish were "Micks," Japanese-Americans were "Japs" and Chinese-Americans "Chinks", Indians were dismissed as "warhoops" or worse, and the blacks and Mormons were victims of various callous nicknames.

Now, like other polite members of society, we dont publicly use such terms. But it's difficult to avoid offending some persons, particularly those who have been victims of prejudice for generations. For example, the reader who objects to Chicano finds nothing wrong with substitution of Mexican-American. Yet there are others who dislike the latter term. Even such generic terms as blacks and whites stir ingrained dislikes among some readers.

Sometimes in our zeal to avoid mentioning race or origin, we create euphemisms which are equally unfair. We don't usually mention that a person arrested is an Indian, if that is the case, but when we write "Fort Hall Man" in headlines often enough, we aren't doing the law-abiding residents of the reservation any favor.

We probably never will escape completely from the taint, however unintentional, of slurs against one group or another. Our task will be easier when society itself achieves greater acceptance and understanding of all its diverse members.

Cynical Sansei

(Comes now an interesting letter appearing in the New Canadian from a Montreal Nisei after having read the text to the speech delivered by Dr. David T. Suzuki of the Univ. of British Columbia on the subject of being a Canadian Japanese. The Pacific Citizen reprinted the text in Aug. 6-13.—Ed.)

* * *

By VIC OGURA

Montreal

Read with great interest the recent article by Dr. David Suzuki. The writer feels encouraged to write because he feels that so long as there is communication, be it dialogue or diatribe, the important thing is that there should always be food for thought on the intellectual table.

I would distinguish the Issei and the Sansei by defining the former as having been brought up in the Japanese cultural ethos of "Ohn-Giri", where just the mere phenomenon of birth brought upon the new born unquestioned gratitude and obligation, whereas with the Sansei and the Yonsei it has become more and more a cynical nihilistic response of "I didn't ask to be born."

The Issei period of "Ohn-Giri" was definitely Japanese, whereas the Sansei posture is that of western culture, and gradually of the world in general. The Issei had the conviction of "A tree shall bear fruit according to how deep its roots are," and accordingly nurtured a tradition and a culture formalized and codified to the extent that if the definition of culture is something that has lasted the test of time, then Japan's culture to a great extent was artificially promulgated.

Anti-Traditionalistic

The Sansei on the other hand, has no particular reverence for tradition; his battle-cry, as a matter of fact, might be, "There's something basically wrong with the roots of society; to hell with pruning the branches, let's start cutting the roots!"

To the Issei, "Ohn-Giri" and its accompanying rituals meant automatic respect and a certain quietude and security in a fast moving world. To the Sansei, however, "Ohn-Giri" is an obsolete concept more for academic discussion than for actual practice.

It might be interesting to note that we in the garment business are discussing the return of the fashions of the 20's and 30's and the return of the romantic movies and songs. In this context the older generation yearns for nostalgia and maybe, just maybe, the young are getting a little tired of constant change for the sake of change and both generations are looking for a respite in history.

I believe that the Japanese of Montreal are essentially the same as Japanese across Canada. May I give the following case history, a la Dr. Suzuki's suggestion:

Montreal Case

Some time ago I was privileged to be selected on a "standing committee" to discuss the possibility of forming a group which would represent all the Japanese of Montreal. The MJCCA whose creation was political, had folded. The Montreal Japanese Club in a quasi manner represented the community, but its members were practically all Issei. Realizing the necessity of new blood in its vericosed executive, it was the Montreal Japanesse Club which had initiated the meeting.

With the start of the second meeting, things had progressed to this point: we had a representative list of Nisei in various professions who immediately joined in an advisory capacity; we had two representatives from all the various organizations. To complement this prestigious group of names, we still had the standing committee.

There followed approximately two more meetings. Everyone seemed enthused. "We would have a strong central group representing us at the cultural, political or whatever level. It would mean that the various groups would no longer overlap, and most important it would mean that a lot of the executive work would now be shared.

Function of Club

We talked about the image of The Montreal Japanese Club and whether it was a deterrent to bringing in Nisei and Sansei; we talked sincerely about having a strong representation from the old club should we decide to dissolve it and form a new organization. In short, the meetings were excellent from the standpoint of communication and ideas handled. When one of the elders came to me and said the traditional Japanese phrase, "Sore dewa kimi tachi ni tanomu de" (Well, we'll leave it up to you young people), I literally felt elated.

At the last meeting a vote was taken with the motion that the Montreal Japanese Club be dissolved and a new group be formed. As I recollect, there were two yeas and the rest were nays. It might be significant to note here that the oher yea was cast by a new arrival from Japan.

The Contradictions

In exasperation the then president of the Montreal Japanese Club resigned and the chairman of the meetings resigned. No longer frustrated but very curious, I asked a friend of mine the other day why he had voted nay, and his answer in a sense epitomized the contradictions of the mystifying Oriental and particularly the Nisei who stradles schizophrenically two generations:

"I voted against because I felt if I voted for it, it would mean I would be on another committee; and also because I didn't want to hurt the Issei."

The irony, of course, lies in the fact that with the new group it would have automatically alleviated the work load of this man, and secondly it was the Issei who had initiated the meetings; but alas, like many of us, possibly a toothache is better than having it pulled out.

U-NO Bar —

Continued from Page 4

in the back apartment and we were all renting from the Colyers. When Nobi got her Masters in Social Work and moved out, I eventually moved into the room she was renting. Little did I know at that time I would also get my Masters in Social Work.

All in all, Seabrook Chapter came through marvelously and everyone learned a great deal at the meeting. We salute Seabrook Chapter as well as the EDC and MDC officers for a job well done.

* * *

320 South 3rd East
Salt Lake City 84111

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Sept. 28, 1946

Japanese Americans reenter Hawaii political campaigns for the first time since 1942 mass withdrawal from territorial politics . . . WRA liquidation unit continues study of evacuees as resettlers in major cities . . . Firebug who set fire in 1924 to Sacramento Buddhist dormitory killing 10 children again who denied parole . . . Santa Barbara attitude toward returning Nisei lauded . . . Nisei resident (Frank Tsukamoto) victim of police shooting files claim against City of Elko, Nevada.

Native Sons of California support amendments (Prop. 15) to alien land law . . . Los Angeles Mayor Bowron, once advocate of Evacuation, hails Nisei war record and conduct of returning evacuees . . . Arizona judge to hear probation plea of 100 Poston WRA men who evaded draft . . . Japanese Americans set example in human dignity during Evacuation, says Harold Ickes in New York Post column . . . Interracial solidarity of sugar workers in Hawaii remains unbroken as strikes continues into fourth week.

'Did you call, Willard?'

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

* * *

Farm Labor

Editor:

Warren Furutani and the Pacific Citizen are to be congratulated for giving such coverage to the farm labor controversy as non-farmers see it. However, I felt the small farmers' point of view was overlooked and omitted.

Mr. Furutani didn't impress upon the fact that the majority of the workers he visited on non-union farms were against UFWOC. The farmer, whether he be big or small, knows that unionism is inevitable, and therefore is not anti-union. But it is only Mr. Furutani's opinion that UFWOC is the "best" union.

When consumers go shopping and find that the certain product they want to buy is not to their liking, they don't buy it do they? They shop around for a suitable substiitute or wait for a better product. The majority of the farm workers don't want UFWOC but may want another union.

We, the farmers, and the laborers are at the mercy of public opinion and the secondary boycott. The secondary boycott is immoral because it forces the farmer to join UFWOC without consulting the workers that are employed by him. Thus, the worker is told to join UFWOC or get out. And what of the dignity of the worker? He was not allowed freedom of choice by means of secret ballot elections — traded about like a common commodity with no say in his destiny.

Heublein Case

In a different situation of loss of freedom of choice, a recent settlement between UFWOC and Heublein Inc., provides that the company must have 35 per cent of all its supplying acreage under UFWOC contract by 1972, and if it fails, must make payment to Chavez according to the number of units not under contract.

The 35 percent Heublein commitment to UFWOC by 1972 apparently enlarges each year for the suppliers are signed with Chavez. (The Fresno Bee Aug. 30), Also, a two-year moratorium on mechanized harvesting will be imposed until negotiations between farmers and UFWOC have been conducted on the subject. Here is a clear case of California grape growers and laborers both being sold out by an Eastern corporation, and tribute being paid to UFWOC.

Mrs. Cheryl Ogawa MacPherson (PC letter, Aug. 27) and Elsie R. Renne of Menlo Park (PC Letters, Sept. 3) seem to be concerned about whether non-union farms carry out other UFWOC principles, i.e., pesticides control, sanitation facilities in the fields, decent housing for workers, and workmen's compensation. There can be no negotiating on these issues because they are all state regulated.

State-Regulated

All the other above so-called UFWOC "victories" have been state regulated for years. Non-observance of the above mentioned could result in a fine, loss of permit, or both. UFWOC wasn't instrumental in gaining any of the above, but we farmers mistakenly thought the public was already aware of these facts.

On the non-violence issue, it surprises me that Chavez should be linked with Ghandi and Martin Luther King, Jr. The picketers here used such abusive and crude language and gestures. To the skeptical and non-believing, I wish you could have been here with your children so they could get a thorough education on "non-violence". They would learn about freedom of "speech". If you really think that Chavez wasn't responsible for the Hamada incident, do you think any farmer in his right mind would go out and destroy $1500 worth of his tires and equipment? Do you think Hamada himself went out and turned on the water in the fields flooding the harvest area? Do you think that nails thrown on the roads and the windows smashed on the non-union workers' cars were done by the farmers? Careful thinking would lead you to the proper conclusion.

Referring back to Mrs. MacPherson's letter regarding free elections and labor contractors, the reason growers denied "free" elections initially was that Chavez wanted the balloting done his way, and the Catholic Bishops present did not show impartiality from the very beginning. I would endorse a state or federally supervised secret ballot election that would be conducted in fairness and good faith for all concerned.

Hiring Hall Practice

Regarding the labor contractor, which Chavez so viciously hates, his hiring hall is essentially similar to the labor contractor system. The workers come to the contractor or hiring hall and are dispatched to various farms. Here the similarity ends. The labor contractor offers more to the worker and farmers. He provides immediate help for the farmer, whereas the hiring hall wants three days' notice from the union farms.

Many times the crops mature earlier than expected and the three days' notice would be disastrous to the farmer. I am part owner of a labor camp and am also a farmer, so I know the problems concerning both. The labor contractors also provide transportation for the farm worker, whereas the hiring hall doesn't. No dues are taken from the worker, but a commission is charged to the farmer for each employee provided. At present, the farmers and laborers both benefit from being able to select their labor contractor.

Mrs. MacPherson stated that 3,000 farm workers went to Sacramento to demonstrate their opposition to the Cory Bill on July 7. These UFWOC farm workers were from Salinas, and UFWOC told them to go to Sacramento or face a stiff fine or loss of seniority on the farm. Is that what one calls opposition to the Cory Bill? The laborers were forced to do UFWOC's bidding with two clear choices—either go where UFWOC sends you or lose your job.

Illinois Farm Pay

I understand the farm worker in Illinois is paid $1.50 an hour. We pay $1.90 an hour, which is among the highest in the country. It will rise to $2.05 an hour next year. Perhaps, UFWOC should go to Illinois to raise their farm worker's standards.

Better yet, any concerned person should come to the San Joaquin Valley and get the true facts, and not the half-truths from lectures and brochures that UFWOC hands out on campuses and street corners. Talk to the laborers and get both sides. Anyone can tell half-truths, but only a Supreme Being can make accurate judgments from a distance.

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House Debate—

Continued from Page 2

of millions forces to exist under inhumane conditions was viewed as focusing on effects rather than dealing with causes to solve problems.

Edward Koch (D-N.Y.), as the last man, supported HR 234. It is not a complicated bill, he began, while the Ichord substitute was seen as an attempted to put a better face on Title II by making some procedural changes.

Whereupon Albert resumed the Chair and on Ashford's motion to recommit HR 234 to the Judiciary Committee, the vote was rejected by voice vote.

Scherle, against HR 234, demanded the ayes & nays on the question to adopt HR 234. The count was 356 ayes, 49 nays and 28 not voting.

* * *

(Additional human interest stories are being gleaned by the PC from the Congressional Record in the weeks to come.—Ed.)

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A Nisei View — **Mike Masaoka**

Title II Victory

On Sept. 16, JACL achieved its greatest congressional triumph since enactment of amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act in October 1965 which eliminated both the racist national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle restriction on Asian, including Japanese, immigration to the United States, thereby placing immigration opportunities for Orientals on the same basis as Europeans for the first time since the Chinese Exclusion Acts were passed in the late 1880s.

On that now historic date, the Senate completed legislative action on the bill passed by the House on Sept. 14 that would not only repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which authorized emergency detention and concentration camps, but also would prohibit the establishment of detention camps in this country.

It may well be that by this time the President will have signed this bill, HR 234, into law.

* * *

There is little question that it was the JACL that inspired this repeal effort, for it was not until after the JACL officially and actively became involved in the leadership campaign that this congressional movement really began. Prior to 1969, various other organizations initiated efforts but none ever took hold. Ray Okamura and Edison Uno co-chaired the Ad Hoc JACL Committee, though they were helped by countless other JACL officers and members and other of goodwill and conscience.

In the Congress, Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga and Senator Daniel K. Inouye, both of Hawaii, spearheaded the successful effort.

In December 1969, due largely to Senator Inouye's leadership, the Senate unanimously approved the repeal of Title II, otherwise known as the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. That there was no debate and no opposition even at that time is testimony to the high esteem and respect in which the first American of Japanese ancestry elected to the National Congress is held by his colleages in the Senate.

In that 91st Congress, however, however, the House Internal Security Committee insisted upon jurisdiction over a companion bill co-sponsored by Congressmen Matsunaga and Chet Holifield, the dean of the California delegation, and more than 130 Democrats and Republicans. That Committee refused to report out a repeal bill, even though practically all of the witnesses during extensive public hearings urged it to do so, by a 4-4 tie. It then reported so-called clarifying amendments that would in actuality revive and reactivate Title II, cosmetic language co-authored by Chairman Richard Ichord and ranking Republican John Ashbrook.

Because of the lateness of the session, and other factors, this Ichord-Ashbrook bill failed to be considered last winter and died with the adjournment of the 91st Congress.

* * *

On the first day of this new 92nd Congress, Congressman Matsunaga reintroduced a repeal bill, though this time it was deliberately tailored in language so that it was referred to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration, and not to the Internal Security Committee. Again, Congressman Holifield joined in co-sponsoring it, as did Congressman Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, who was the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee that would first consider the bill, and Congressman Abner Mikva of Illinois, an active advocate of repeal who in the last Congress authored a repeal bill that had been considered by the Judiciary Subcommittee.

More than 150 Democrats and Republicans joined in co-sponsoring what became known as the Matsunaga bill.

On the Senate side, Senator Inouye reintroduced a repeal bill too, but his new bill included the language of the repeal bill that had passed the Senate unanimously in December 1969. That bill had been amended slightly by the Senate Judiciary Committee to retain certain congressional findings, while repealing outright the abnoxious Title II provisions.

* * *

Without hearings, the House Internal Security Committee by a divided 5-3 margin reporter last session's Ichord-Ashbrook bill.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee, however, held a day of public hearings and thereafter reported unanimously the Matsunaga repeal bill, with the so-called (Tom) Railsback (R-Ill.) amendment which specifically states that "No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress". This amendment was intended to assure that no future Chief Executive could authorize the arbitrary detention of citizens in any future emergency without the sanction of law.

Thereafter, the 35-member Judiciary Committee without ebjection reported the Title II repealer.

After considerable maneuvering, the House Rules Committee finally agreed that the Matsunaga bill should be considered by the House, but that the Ichord-Ashbrook bill would be in order to be considered as a substitute for the main legislation.

Subsequently, sensing defeat on the substitute bill, Congressmen Ichord and Ashbrook circularized a letter among their colleagues that, if their substitute effort failed, they would offer an amendment to the Matsunaga bill that would strike (eliminate) the Railsback amendment and substitute therefor language purportedly to assure that no powers of the President to deal with any national emergency would be impaired by the repeal of Title II.

* * *

Debate on repealing the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 began shortly after noon on Monday, Sept. 13, when Congressman Matsunaga, as a member of the Rules Committee, called up the "rule" authorized by the Committee for consideration. In so doing, the Hawaii war hero and the second American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the Congress eloquently outlined the case for repealing the emergency detention and concentration camp authorizations.

Republican H. Allan Smith of California, the ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, while announcing support for repeal, raised certain questions concerning the Railsback amendment.

Nevertheless, after about an hour of debate, the "rule" was approved by a margin of 344 to 1, with 88 members not voting.

Then, for more than three hours, with one quorum call, the House considered the Matsunaga bill in the Committee of the Whole House, with Congresswoman Martha Griffiths of Michigan in the chair. Congressman Kastenmeier managed the bill for the Democrats, while Congressman Richard Poff of Virginia managed it for the Republicans. Congressmen Ichord and Ashbrook controlled the time for the Democrats and Republicans, respectively, insofar as their substitute measure was concerned.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14, the showdown votes took place in the House following speeches for and against the various proposals.

The first vote was on the so-called Ichord-Ashbrook substitute, which was defeated by a 22 to 68 margin on a division vote (not recorded teller vote). The decisive and most significant vote was on the so-called Ichord amendment to replace the Railsback amendment. This effort was defeated by a 124 to 272 margin, with 38 not voting. Then, the vote to accept the Railsback amendment was passed, 290 to 111, with 38 not voting.

The Committee of the Whole House then rose, and with the House in legislative session Congressman Ashbrook moved that the Matsunaga bill, HR. 234, be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. This motion was defeated 356 to 49, with 28 not voting.

So the bill was passed and sent on to the Senate.

* * *

Senator Inouye is acknowledged to be among the most knowledgeable legislative strategists and parliamentarians in the Congress. In anticipation of early House action after the August recess, he persuaded the Senate Judiciary Committee to report his repeal bill, S 592, on July 26 and to have it placed on the Senate Calendar where it could be called up at any time by the leadership.

Accordingly, when the Matsunaga bill was passed and submitted to the Senate on Wednesday, Sept. 15, it was placed directly on the Senate Calendar, and was not referred to the Judiciary Committee. And, Senator Inouye had the staff of the Judiciary Committee prepare an analysis of the differences in the House passed bill and his own repeal measure.

The next afternoon, the earliest that action could be taken on the Matsunaga bill, the veteran legislator arranged with the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader to call up the Title II repeal legislation and to have it passed by the Senate unanimously, without dissent.

Properly embossed, the Matsunaga-Inouye bill was then sent on to the White House for the requisite presidential signature.

* * *

In subsequent columns, the many implications of passage and some of the background activities connected with successful enactment may be reported, though we anticipate that Dave Ushio will do much of this.

Friends of Far East art

LOS ANGELES — A special evening exhibit of blue and white Oriental porcelain and a talk by Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, president of the L.A. County Museum of Art, is being sponsored by the Friends of Far Eastern Art at the museum on Thursday, Oct. 7. The exhibit-reception at Ahmanson Gallery starts at 8 p.m., with the address and entertainment following at 9 in the Bing Auditorium. There is no admission charge.