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U.S. SUPREME COURT

Rights of alien to be police argued, other major cases on aliens still pending

WASHINGTON—Right of a permanent resident alien to become a police officer was heard this past week in the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of Edmund Foley, 27, who had applied but was denied the job as a New York state policeman.

New York requires its law enforcement officers to be U.S. citizens. The Foley case

is expected to determine whether states justifiably can require police officers—armed with guns, empowered to arrest and subject to call 24 hours a day—to be a U.S. citizen.

In support of the citizenship requirement, New York contended it was essential that there be no question of divided loyalties among its

police officers. A three-judge U.S. district court upheld the New York requirement last fall.

Foley argued the job of police officer was not much different from other government jobs that aliens already hold and added an officer does not have any more discretion in carrying out the law than a lawyer or other civil servant. He also said there was no reason to suspect that an alien's loyalty, integrity or commitment to the community is less than that of a U.S. citizen and, indeed in some cases, it might even be more.

Univ. of Iowa law professor Randall Bezanson observed, "The courts have protected aliens from discrimination but they've always been mindful of the right of Congress and the state to determine who participates in the political community." States still limit voting to citizens and exclude aliens from jury service, he added.

Rights of aliens are also pending in other significant cases.

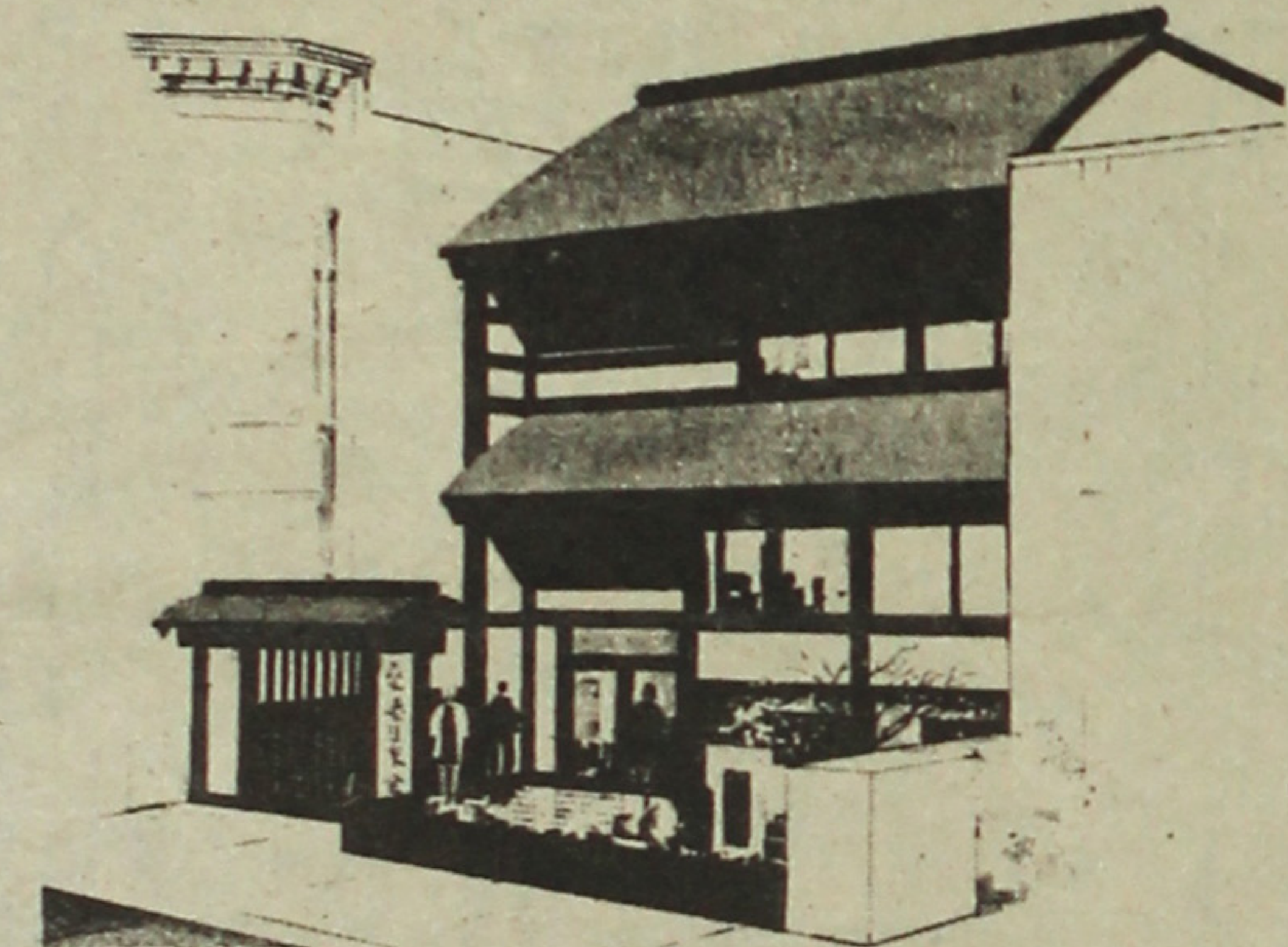
The Supreme Court has agreed to rule whether state colleges may automatically

exclude aliens from being considered state residents and thus be eligible to pay lower student tuition fees than nonresidents.

Another case pending before the justices is similar to the Foley case. It involves a California law requiring that probation officers, along with other peace officers, be U.S. citizens.

Still another case, one of far-reaching potential, will probably reach the court before long. That one involves illegal aliens—specifically, the validity of a Texas law that bars free public schooling to children of noncitizens living unlawfully in the country. □

New building next to JAACL HQ ...



San Francisco Nichibei Kai, adjacent to National JAACL Headquarters, is scheduled to be demolished in April, 1978, for a new Japanese community building, as shown in the above proposal, as a "symbol of U.S.-Japan goodwill and friendship". Overall building budget is estimated at \$300,000.

Marutani top vote getter with 194,000

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — William Marutani, 54, was the top vote getter in the Nov. 8 election as six Democrats were swept into judgeships in the court of common pleas.

Marutani had polled 194,615 votes in the city-wide 1st Judicial District election, leading the field of 12 candidates.

In the race were three other judges, a former deputy mayor and former chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Assn.

The Kent Wash., Nisei was appointed by Pennsylvania Gov. Milton Shapp in April, 1975, and confirmed by the state senate in June. On June 26, he was sworn to office. He is a 1953 graduate in law from the Univ. of Chicago and practiced law with the firm of MacCoy, Evans and Hayakawa sounds off

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Senator S.I. Hayakawa last month blamed parents and labor laws for leading college students down the road to revolution. Speaking before the Pennsylvania School Boards Assn., Hayakawa said, "Students who created all the difficulty for us were students who had nothing to do but go to school. If you want to be a campus revolutionary, you've got to have parents willing to pay your way through school."

Lewis.

For his volunteer work in civil rights cases in Bogalusa, La., in 1965-66, he was cited as the "JAACLer of the Biennium", served as national JAACL legal counsel from

Carter team lashed for shunning the Nikkei

SPOKANE, Wash. — Japanese Americans were shunned for most top-level posts in the Carter administration because of questions about their loyalty in "a crunch situation", says Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.)

Mineta said the highest ranking Asian American working for President Carter is an assistant secretary (Patsy T. Mink) of state for oceanography, navigation and environment.

"When a Japanese American was considered for a top post, the question that came up was, 'In a crunch situa-

tion, would he be loyal to the United States or Japan?'" Mineta said.

Mineta, in Spokane (Oct. 29) to address a banquet sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League, said Asians often are stereotyped as non-assertive, and lost job promotion opportunities.

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"Everyone wants a Japanese American as a secretary, but they never become office managers," Mineta said.

While blacks, Mexican-Americans and Native Americans have made gains in recent years, Japanese Americans have had fewer

major workshops on employment — comparable worth and skilled-trades referral services for women," she added.

Resolutions voted at the Houston conference will be sent to President Carter, members of Congress and federal agencies.

"Washington is one of the states leading in progressive legislation for women," she said, "because of our early Equal Rights Amendment to the state constitution, rape, community property, equal credit and Title IX laws."

Ms. Elway replaces March

Seattle JAACLer in prominent role at national women's conference

By MAYUMI TATSUKAWA (Seattle Times)

Seattle With the recent appointment of Rita Elway to the National Commission on the Observance of International Women's Year, the Pacific Northwest is now represented on the 42-member body which is planning the national women's conference this weekend (Nov. 18-21) in Houston, Tex.

Ms. Elway, 26, was Western Washington vice chairperson of the state IWY coordinating committee and is an elected delegate to the Houston conference. She also has been active in the organization of the Pacific Women's Caucus.

She recently returned from the national commission meeting in Washington where final plans were made for the Houston conference. At the meeting, recommendations for resolutions to be voted on in Houston were compiled from each state's resolutions.

"The recommendations are broad and diverse," she said. "They speak mainly to federal programs affecting women."

There will be plenty for nondelegates to do in Houston during the conference, according to Ms. Elway. Displays, entertainment and exhibits by institutions and community groups in Houston will address women's issues.

"Washington state will be prominent at the conference with presentation of two

More J.A. action in Friendship Act needed

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Rep. Norman Y. Mineta (D-San Jose) Nov. 6 said it was "imperative" that changes be made in the Japan-United States Friendship Commission to permit participation of Japanese Americans.

Speaking before the Northern California-Western Nevada JAACL District Council, Mineta said the friendship program and act completely ignore Americans of Japanese ancestry both as commission members and its work.

The Friendship Act, passed by Congress in October 1975, placed \$30 million in a special fund paid by Japan for repayment of immediate postwar assistance and for U.S. facilities in Okinawa turned over to the country at the time of reversion of the islands.

The fund and program are administered by an 18-member commission, which includes educators, businessmen and members of Congress and federal agencies. Sen. Daniel K. Inouye is the only Nisei presently serving in the commission.

Interest from the \$30 mil-

lion is allocated annually by the commission—\$750,000 this year, \$1.5 million in 1978 and \$2.5 million each year from 1979.

Consideration for grants is given in four project areas: Japanese studies for Americans, American studies for Japanese, the arts in both countries and cultural communication and public affairs in the U.S.

This year, according to Mineta, grants were made to universities in Japan, to two major TV documentaries and for the exchange of newsmen and legislators.

This overriding emphasis on educator and education is a mistake, Mineta said. The U.S. understands little about Japan and the Japanese and more effort to contact the general public should be made, he said.

"The Japanese Americans can play a significant role between the land of our birth and the land of our ancestry, he said.

"Perhaps the JAACL and other groups should have spoken up earlier when the commission was setting its policies, but it's not too late to speak out." □

K. Fong Eu, secretary of state for California, who recently resigned from the commission, one of five commissioners from California. Ms. Elway is now the only Asian American on the Commission.

A partner in Communication Design, a public-opinion research firm, Ms. Elway graduated with a master's degree in communications from the Univ. of Washington and will enter the higher-education administration doctoral program at the U.W. winter quarter. □

Sierra Club quits whale boycott

SAN FRANCISCO — With the Sierra Club voting this past week (Nov. 5) to withdraw its support of the boycott initiated in the early 1970s as a tactic to save the whales, the American boycott movement may be considered dead, according to the JAACL Whale Issue Committee.

The boycott had caused many stormy and ugly confrontations in the U.S. against not only Japanese but Japanese Americans who became targets of "vicious racism", recalled Clifford I. Uyeda, committee chairman. "To Japanese Americans in general, whale conservation had come to mean the indignities of racism," he added.

Last July, the National Audubon Society dropped its support of the boycott of Japan-made goods and services. "With these two prestigious organizations out, the American boycott movement may be considered dead," Uyeda said, as their combined membership is nearly 600,000.

The JAACL Whale Issue Committee noted the boycott was a failure by citing trade statistics. U.S.-Japan trade rose from \$18-billion in 1973 to over \$25-billion in 1976.

In 1975, JAACL worked with Bay Area conservationists to prevent an ugly confrontation from occurring when the Emperor of Japan visited San Francisco.

Renew Membership

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Audio Hall of Fame inducts Nisei president of Kenwood

LOS ANGELES—Cited for his role in promoting East-West relations in the audio field, George Aratani, president of Kenwood Electronics, was inducted into the Audio Hall of Fame at a recent dinner presentation here.

The event, sponsored by Stereo Review and Audio Times, honored Kenwood as the first Japanese company to market stereo products in the United States.

Aratani pioneered the Japanese stereo entry into the American market in 1961, a



GEORGE ARATANI

time when hi fi was dominated by well known U.S. brands.

Already a successful importer of Mikasa tableware, Aratani established Kenwood's reputation and paved the way for the subsequent success of other Japanese stereo manufacturers.

Educated in both the U.S. and Japan, Aratani is also known for his philanthropic activities and involvement in East-West relations. He is a longtime 1000 Club member of the Downtown Los Angeles JACL.

Honoring his induction to the hall of fame were Bill Kasuga and Yoichi Nakase, Kenwood senior vice presidents; Henry Akiya, vice president of product development and Don Palmquist, marketing vice president. □

Miss Teenage America

PALO ALTO, Calif.—Sherrie Gong, 16, of Palo Alto High School is the Northern California candidate in the nationally televised Miss Teenage America pageant being aired Nov. 25 from Dallas. She and her parents recently moved from Mississippi.

Nikkei attorneys honor jurists

LOS ANGELES — Retired Justice John F. Aiso received a standing ovation last week when cited along with four other Nikkei jurists by the Japanese American Bar Assn. for their judicial accomplishments.

Nearly 400 persons at the New Otani Hotel stood in recognition of Aiso's jurist achievements and high Army record that saw a career from buck private grow to the rank of colonel.

Other jurists receiving plaques were:

Hiroshi Fujisaki and Morio Fukuto of Los Angeles and South Bay judicial districts respectively; Stephen K. Tamura, associate justice, Court of Appeals, Fourth Appellate District; and Robert M. Takasugi, the highest ranking Nisei jurist in the mainland, U.S. District Court, Central District of California.

In reflecting on his encounters with racial discrimination, Aiso, 67, said today's improved conditions for Japanese Americans are the results of "hard work by the Issei immigrants who toiled to establish a firm foundation for their offspring."

Fujisaki, the youngest of the awardees, said "Aiso has always been my inspiration to acquire since my childhood." Had it not been for Aiso's dreams and personal conquest of prejudice, "I may not have been able to share the honor of sitting at the same headtable," he said.

Fukuto also paid tribute to the retired justice. "We have all come a long way. Things were never this good before."

Edward Kakita, JABA president, awarded the commendation plaques to the five jurists. KNBC anchor Gov. Ray appoints Taul Watanabe

OLYMPIA, Wash.—Taul Watanabe, a vice president of Burlington Northern Railway in Seattle, was appointed by Gov. Dixy Lee Ray to the state personnel board Nov. 2. Earlier, the governor had appointed him to the board of regents of the Univ. of Washington and designated him chairman of the newly-created Economic Advisory Board.

Watanabe is a close personal friend of the governor and one of her earliest financial backers in her election campaign last year. □

Sacramento first to finish HI ads


Sacramento JACL continues to be first among the chapters now soliciting greetings for the 1977 Pacific Citizen Holiday Issue in concluding and submitting this past week all the ad copy to cover two full pages.

1977 Holiday Issue BOXSCORE

1976: Display Ads—5,889 "

DTLA.....168	SFV.....336
East L.A.....84	San Mateo.....5
Fowler.....2	Stockton.....168
Fresno.....168	EDC.....4
Gardena Vly.336	PNWDC.....5
Sacramento.168	PSWDC.....20
SLC.....126	PC Adv.....24
San Diego.....336	Office.....53

woman Tritia Toyota emceed the event and Samuel L. Williams, the first black speaker.



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MITSUKO'S NEEDLECRAFT — Hobby Shop
THE LIVING WORD — Religious Gift Shop
ANN'S BOUTIQUE — Wigs & Dress Store
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1952 - 1977

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Dinner: Prime Rib of Beef au Jus
- 8:30 p.m. Entertainment:
'Genroku Hanami Odori' by Kansuma Dancers
Koto Music by Kazue Kudo
Special Appearance of Philip Gotanda, the Winner of the Radio Li'l Tokyo Songwriting Contest
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- 9:15 p.m. La Strada Singers
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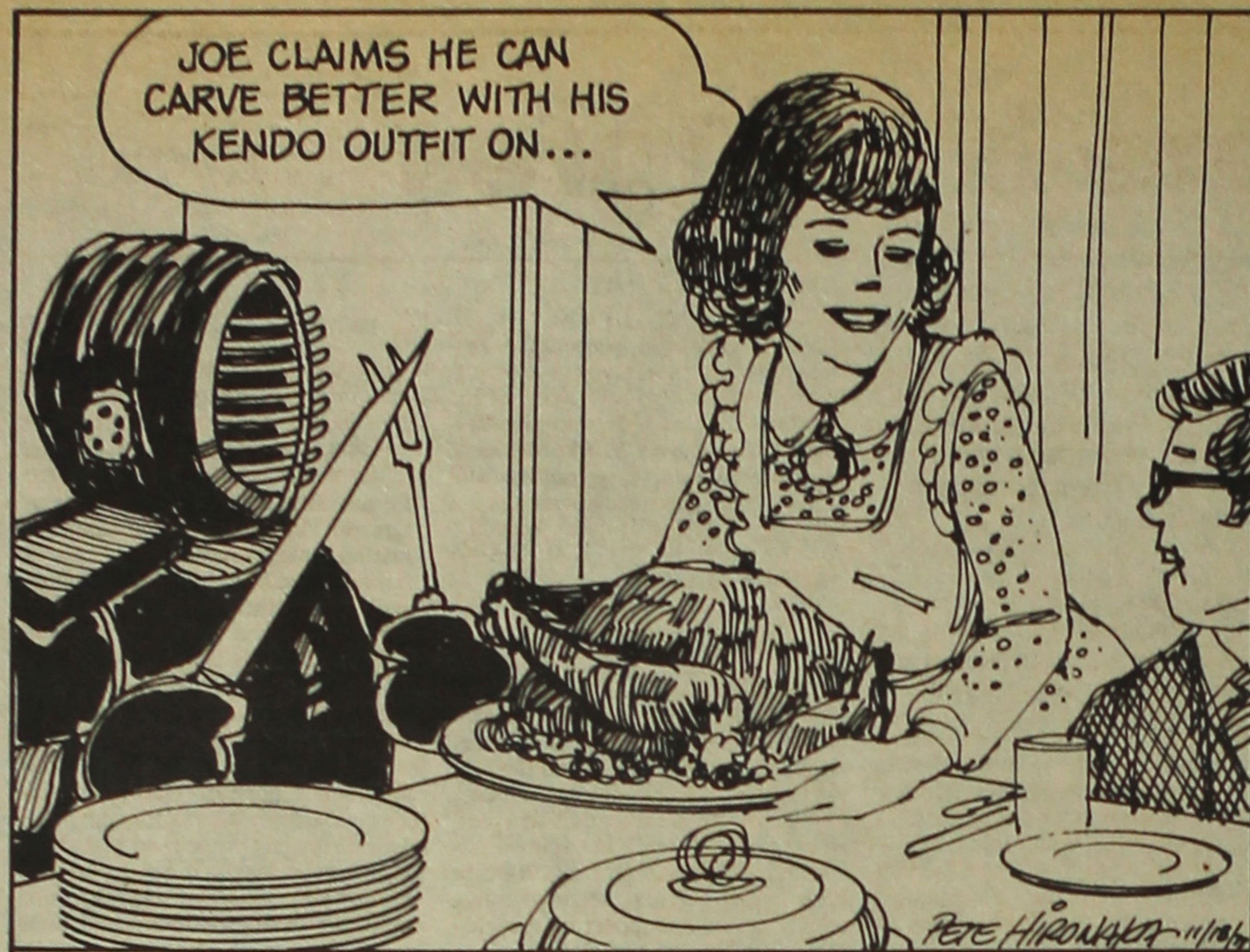
Tats Kushida, CLU, Manager
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BOTAN RICE

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Nov. 18 total: 2,087



East Wind: Bill Marutani



Looking Back, Down the Trail

After having been appointed two years ago by Pennsylvania Governor Milton J. Shapp to a seat on the Court of Common Pleas, Judge Bill Marutani successfully got through the primaries this past spring. This column was written before his November election.—Ed.

Philadelphia
LOOKING BACK NOW, I find it difficult trying to recall various little incidents involving this Asian American on the campaign trail: everything tends to blur into a shapeless mass of rallies, speeches, hand shaking, "koffee klatches", etc. often numbering five or six stops in an evening. And that's after putting in a full day's work. Nor were weekends available for recuperation; on the contrary, such was "prime time" to be exploited to the hilt. Since March of this year, I think I got to church only once.

THE CAMPAIGN TOOK ME into every nook and cranny of this metropolis of nearly two million souls. In my travels I saw some sections that I never even knew existed. During the course, one fan belt got "shot" and a speedometer also had to be replaced. More than once, as I drove hither and yon through the night, I wryly mused to myself, "Well, if I lose the election, I'm at least a knowledgeable cabbie." I learned to know some pot-holes well and discovered some shortcuts to some sections of the area.

ONE CANNOT HELP but lapse into philosophical reveries during those lonely, droning moments. Unlike other candidates, I had no entourage, no "bodyguards".* More than once, the thought drifted through my mind: "What am I doing this for? Going to all this wearing effort, not seeing my family, all in order to end up with far less money than I could earn practicing law."

WHAT MADE MASAHARU RUN** was a determination to demonstrate to the political powers that a minority-of-minorities could and would be a viable candi-

date, that henceforth they need not hesitate to slate any other minority member of the community; that one need not be tall, blonde, imposing and suave to attract votes; that a candidate can be someone to be reckoned with even though he has no ethnic constituency of any significant numbers, and even though he came out of nowhere.

THE ELEMENT OF RACE? Of course. While I was not oblivious to it as a factor to be considered, at the same time I early resolved that my race was an incidental (and unchangeable) factor, and that I was going to campaign as what I was: an American. This by no means meant that I tried to shy away from my Asian racial background: if I had done so, I could not respect myself, and if I didn't respect myself then I could not expect the voters to respect me. "The Good Lord saw fit to put me on earth as a Japanese American ... and who is to quarrel with the Good Lord?"

OH, YES, THE TOPIC of my racial background came up periodically while on the campaign trail. In some areas the question would be unabashedly posed: "Are you Chinese? Korean, maybe?" In one political bailiwick, the leader, after learning that I was of Japanese extraction, curiously requested, "Say something in Japanese." He did not get his request. In that bailiwick, while I did not lead the ticket, I nonetheless came in third in a field of 11. Which wasn't bad, considering particularly that I had studiously ignored the leader's request. (Never would I have responded to such insanity: even if it meant coming in 12th in a field of 11.)

THE PREDOMINANTLY BLACK wards were no exception by any means. My obvious Oriental features stirred curiosity, unspoken as well as spoken. In such instances, to break the ice I would quickly work in the punchline: "Black may be beautiful, but yellow is mellow". By the close of the meeting, I would hear such words as "brother" and comments "he's one of us". But I also learned that the candidate should not be misled by such friendly banter: of the few wards where I ran "out of the money", they were in the predominantly black wards.

I CONFRONTED ONE of the black ward leaders and bluntly asked him what had happened, for when I spoke to his constituents I had been warmly received and had departed with a rousing applause following me out. Similarly, in another predominantly black ward, I neither won, placed nor even, showed. Upon seeking an explanation, I was told that the voters in that ward, upon seeing my name on the ballot, thought I was Italian. Well, those are the breaks in politics. Query how well I would have done if my parents had an unmistakable, garden variety Nihon-jin name such as "Yamamoto".

THERE WERE SEVERAL very powerful political leaders who were quite cool to my candidacy, even openly hostile. How do I know? Because they told me. Several bigwigs combined to actively block, or attempt to block, my endorsement at top-level party caucuses. How do I know? It's always advantageous to have friendly sources in strategic places so that you can be guided accordingly. In politics, one can never know from one moment to the next just who are your friends, and which "friends" shift—for whatever reason or expedience.

So what does one do?

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* Only once did I have an experience of being accosted and threatened verbally on a lonely street at night. I suspect my accoster was under the influence of narcotic drugs. On several occasions, the people at the meeting would send a couple of escorts back to my automobile.

** "Masaharu" is my Nihon-meï.



From the Frying Pan: Bill Hosokawa

Evacuees from Peru

Denver, Colo.
Some of the mystery surrounding the evacuation of Japanese Peruvians to the United States during World War II is lifted in an article by John K. Emmerson published in the Foreign Service Journal, which George Wakiji brought to my attention recently. This is one of the strangest chapters in the history of that war, and Emmerson, who was a Japanese-speaking U.S. Foreign Service officer, sheds considerable light on it.

In January of 1942, Emmerson writes, a conference of Pan-American ministers of foreign affairs set up an emergency committee, largely under U.S. initiative, to cope with the potential threat posed by Axis nationals in the Western Hemisphere. Of primary concern to the U.S. were the 30,000 Japanese living in Peru.

(The timing is most curious. The evacuation of Japanese Americans did not become U.S. policy until after President Roosevelt signed Executive Order 9066 on Feb. 19, 1942.)

Emmerson, as one of the few U.S. State Department officials fluent in Japanese, was dispatched to Peru in February, 1942, along with FBI and other intelligence agents.

Emmerson found that the first Japanese immigrants had arrived in Peru in 1899, only a little more than a decade after Japanese emigration had started to the United States. While most of them started as sugar plantation workers, they soon moved into the cities. Large numbers became barbers. More than half of Lima's bakeries were Japanese-owned by 1942. They also operated poultry farms, built bus bodies, manufactured rubber products and straw and felt hats, were producing one-eighth of Peru's cotton and had the reputation of being the best carpenters, plumbers and florists. One-third of the Japanese population was Nisei.

These were the well-integrated people Emmerson was assigned to watch over.

As in the United States, so-called patriotic Peruvians, Emmerson writes, "inspired without doubt by economic motives, vied with each other to give infor-

mation—for a price—to various competing American intelligence agencies about suspected acts of sabotage or suspicious persons or incidents which suggested espionage."

Also as in the United States, there were no proven cases of Japanese sabotage or espionage. But Washington kept urging the deportation and internment in the United States of Axis nationals from Latin America. (Emmerson writes that he understood Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. chief of staff, suggested in December, that Japanese brought from Peru might be exchanged for American prisoners of war held by Japan. He adds that no such exchanges took place and the U.S. embassy staff in Lima was unaware of the proposal.)

Since in selecting the deportees, no proof of guilt existed, Emmerson says it seemed logical to put the finger on individuals considered potentially subversive. (The same criteria was used in the U.S. in rounding up Issei community leaders.) And since Emmerson was the resident Japanese expert, he was obliged to do most of the fingering.

Deportation procedure turned out to be a hit-or-miss-affair comedy of errors except for the human suffering involved. Some of the Japanese on the black list escaped deportation by bribing Peruvian officials who, on one occasion, substituted Japanese imprisoned for petty infractions of the law. Later, when letters from the States said prison camp life wasn't bad at all, some Japanese bribed officials to get on the deportation list. Ultimately, 1,024 Japanese, including 399 women and children were deported to U.S. concentration camps.

Emmerson, who is now at the Center of Research in International Studies at Stanford University, found the entire experience most distressing and he looks back on his role without pride. His conclusion is that the forcible deportation and detention of Japanese from Peru, accomplished in collaboration with the U.S., "was clearly a violation of human rights and was not justified by any plausible threat to the security of the western hemisphere." Nor, of course, was the U.S. Evacuation. □

Plain Speaking: Wayne Horiuchi

The Past Three Years

Washington
Regrettably, this will be my last column because I've just submitted my resignation as the Washington Representative for JAACL.

In the last three years while working for you in our Nation's capital, I hope that I've been able to meet your standards of professionalism and programmatic accomplishment.

There have been some memorable times. I'll never forget as long as I live, the fun and excitement in the White House with dozens of JAACLers from all over the nation when President Ford terminated the authority of Executive Order 9066. Nor will I ever forget working with a tremendous group of people such as the late Edison Uno and Cliff Uyeda in helping them reach one goal: the pardon of Iva Toguri.

There was the excitement of meeting with the Speaker

of the House, Tip O'Neill and Senator George McGovern while helping Dr. Les Hirakawa pass the Rice Act through Congress. And then there was the inside job that a small group of us Asian Americans did to get the Commissioner of Education to set up an office for Asian Americans.

It really made me happy to share the pride with JAACLers when I introduced at the EDC/MDC Convention David Ushio, Mary Ann Yoden and Gerry Mukai, who were named to high level positions in the Carter Administration. Of similar importance, I knew that the future of JAACL was in good stead when I talked with your sons and daughters here in Washington, D.C. during the Presidential Classroom for Young Americans banquets. There was a sense of accomplishment knowing that the Washington Office helped recruit,

publicize and assist those young JAACLers into the PCYA program.

Finally there was the national advocacy of the Washington Office. We helped you set the record straight with Governor James Rhodes, Kodak, and Governor Meldrim Thomson when they didn't show discretion in what they said. And of single importance was our ability to say this in the front pages of the New York Times, the Los Angeles Times, the Washington Post, the Washington Star, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and other media of substantial circulation and influence.

Perhaps my term as Washington Representative was capped the other day when I attended a bill signing ceremony in the Rose Garden of the White House with the

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A third position presented in Bakke case

By WARREN FURUTANI
Los Angeles

In the arguments that are taking place not just in court but at schools, at work, in the home and among friends, you are put in a position of deciding who you stand with, Allan Bakke or the U.C. Regents.

My contention is that there is a third position that is in complete opposition to the Bakke decision and at a bare minimum agrees with the U.C.'s publicly stated position to overturn it. But this position is extremely critical of the U.C.'s court case because of evidence that points to the lack of sincerity in the defense of the admissions programs.

So critical in fact that one is justifiably suspicious of trusting the fox to protect the chicken coop.

What I mean is that the Regents were never in favor of special admissions programs or ethnic studies, but succumbed to the pressures of the social movements of the '60s and early '70s. They responded with these minimal concessions. In fact, ever since their inception these programs have been

repeatedly threatened with closure, cutbacks, or being dissolved into other departments or programs which would compromise their very character. Sorry to say some attempts have been successful.

If you look at some of the facts this suspicion is well justified. For example:

- The Affirmative Action officer at U.C. Davis encouraged and helped Bakke prepare his case against the U.C. Regents, his employer.
- The Regents in their presentation of the case cited no evidence of their past discrimination which is in fact (along with discrimination in the overall society) the reason for the establishment of Special Admissions Programs.

• Rather than appeal or fight a lower court's decision, purportedly because of legal costs, the U.C. Regents and U.C. Davis Medical School admitted a white woman who charged "reverse discrimination" like Bakke did.

In looking at the admissions process you will find that many criteria are considered and weighed. Grade Point Average (GPA), test scores, oral interview, determination of one's character and motivation, where you plan to practice, the application itself and letters of recommendation, all of these are considered when determining who will be accepted.

Now the crux of Bakke's argument is that he is more "qualified" than the 16 minority students whose admission is an alleged violation of his "equal protection" under the 14th Amendment. (Note: Of the 100 admission slots, 16 are for special admission of disadvantaged

students.) The point is that there are many criteria that are used to determine an applicant's qualifications. In the California Supreme Court's decision the minority students were acknowledged as "qualified", but because of his GPA and test scores, Bakke was considered "more qualified".

Where this doesn't make sense is that 34 white students who got into U.C. Davis Medical School under regular admissions had lower GPAs than Bakke. In my opinion the reason this point has been overlooked is twofold.

First, if the overall admissions process for U.C. professional schools was scrutinized, the focus of criticism would shift from special admissions for "disadvantaged" students to special admissions for "advantaged" students — those whose applications are accompanied by letters of recommendation from "influential people". Need I say more?

(Note: Jose Torres, M.D., is a graduate of U.C. Davis Medical School and was admitted under the Special Admissions Program. In a letter to the Editor of the San Francisco Chronicle, Oct. 4, 1977, he states that his GPA was higher than slots filled by the son of a State Senator, daughter of a University Vice Chancellor, and a nephew of a Department head. He also states that of the 85 regular admissions, 30 had at least one parent who was a physician.) Neither the University nor the court wants to open this can of worms.

Second, why are the 16 slots singled out as the reason for Bakke's non-admis-

sion and not the 34 slots filled by white students who it could be argued were less qualified? It's obvious that attacking the admissions program was the issue, not justice.

Other arguments used to support Bakke's position include the one over the use of quotas or goals. The 16 slots should not be viewed as either. In any Admissions program or Affirmative Action program, arbitrary numbers should be viewed not as quotas or limitations nor goals, as if this is all we need, but as disgustingly bare minimums which we should be embarrassed to admit is all.

Another argument patronizingly put forth by proponents of the Bakke Decision states a concern that minority students admitted under Special Admissions will be stigmatized and tainted because of it. Are the test scores, grades and other requirements upon graduation from Medical School lower for minorities than others? The answer is NO. At this point the determination of competence is the same for all students. So any stigma or tainted view is in the eye of the beholder.

It is clear to me as a lay person that the Bakke case was poorly argued by the U.C. Regents and the decision rendered by the California Supreme Court just as bad.

These attempts at seeking justice and equality have shown me once again that laws are merely words to be interpreted as the mood of the times dictates and by those in power.

And during these times of economic recession and inflation, constant crisis and open political corruption, the mood is disgusting. There is the Klu Klux Klan on the rise, the American Nazi Party also, as well as the racism stirred up around the busing issue.

Actually the determination of something being right or wrong does not take place in a court of law, but in our hearts and minds. And justice will not materialize unless people stand up for what they believe in.

To me these Special Admissions Programs in question (they will be all affected by the Bakke Decision) are being looked at from the wrong point of view. They are being touted as something special that needs to be done to help "disadvantaged minorities".

My contention is that because of discrimination, past and present, the system has to do something special to have minorities on campus or be exposed in all its lies about "equality", "justice",

the "melting pot" and "human rights". Racism, national oppression and sexism are so inherent in this system that if it ran its natural course very few people of color would be in professional schools which is how it was before these programs were instituted.

These programs are not genuine attempts to integrate society. They are merely concessions which are used to placate the militant social movements of '60s and '70s. As concessions, they must be defended and improved and expanded for all students. This means putting education as a true priority for the expenditure of our tax dollars rather than cruise missiles and neutron bombs or other war preparations.

And of course there should be special admission con-

cerns based on different criteria both objective and subjective (until there are some qualitative changes in society). This would include consideration of race and nationality because of past and present oppression and discrimination, also socio-economical concerns, especially as it relates to financial aid. But most important would not be just intent but guarantees that the student plans to use his or her skills to improve the quality, quantity and accessibility of these services to the ghettos, barrios, reservations, Chinatowns, Nihonmachi, Manilatown, white working class communities and other areas where medical care and higher education are considered privileges and luxuries. They should be considered everyone's right.

Furutani, onetime JACL staffer, is a counselor with Services for Asian American Youth, Inc. (SAAY), Los Angeles.—Editor.

CRCSC banquet

LOS ANGELES—The Community Relations Conference of Southern California held its 32nd anniversary banquet Nov. 13 at USC's Town & Gown Foyer with Beulah Quo as emcee. She was the first Asian American woman to win a Hollywood area Emmy Award for her "Expressions: East/West" as producer, when it was aired on KNBC from 1973-75.

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Fact sheet

WASHINGTON—A tightly-written five-page fact sheet on the U.S. government brief entered in the Bakke case was prepared by the Asian and Pacific American Federal Employees Council, P.O. Box 23125, L'Enfant Plaza Station, Washington, D.C. 20024. (Persons writing for copies should enclose self-addressed stamped envelope.)

Theater, stage & books

Kudzu: green menace turn healer

By COLLEEN KAJIOKA but wouldn't ask because
For everything you'd ever want to know about kudzu you'd never heard of it, the authors of "The Book of To-

fu" and "The Book of Miso" have written "The Book of Kudzu".

Although this versatile vine is not widely known in most parts of this country, kudzu is legendary south of the Mason-Dixon Line, where it was imported from Japan in the 1930s and planted extensively for erosion control and fodder. And for the most part, the Southerners hate it.

Kudzu's fall from grace in the South came about when it was found that controlling its growth there is almost impossible. Unlike Japan where harsh environment and insect predators keep its growth in check, the South's "long growing season, warm climate, and plentiful rainfall create a uniquely favorable environment for kudzu's growth."

So the vine just grows and grows and grows some more—and when left to its own devices, can destroy forests, pull down telephone poles, and damage crops.

According to the authors, Americans could and should take a lesson from the Japanese, who characteristically have found practical and ingenious uses for every part of the plant—from the root to the leaves to the flowers to

the vine itself.

Kudzu powder, extracted from the root of the plant, has for centuries been used by the Japanese as a cooking starch and an herbal healer. About 40,000 4-oz. packages of the powder are imported from Japan each year and are available in natural food stores and Japanese food markets. The flowers, shoots and leaves are eaten as a vegetable, and the vines provide fibers which are woven into cloth.

The authors call kudzu powder the world's finest cooking starch and include in this illustrated book, Japanese and American-style re-

cipes for sauces, jellied salads, soups, beverages, and desserts, using kudzu powder. There are also recipes for medicinal kudzu teas, and directions for their use in the treatment of a variety of ailments, from intestinal disorders to headaches.

Also included in this comprehensive guide to the history and uses of kudzu are instructions on how to extract kudzu powder at home, in the community, or as a commercial venture; instructions on weaving; and a discussion on how kudzu

could be utilized in environmentally positive ways.

To most Southerners, kudzu is known as the "green menace". Perhaps "The Book of Kudzu" will serve as an inspiration to those who look upon it as evil, and ways may be found to make the harvesting of this vine profitable.

And who knows? Kudzu may soon become a household word, with a package of kudzu powder on every kitchen shelf and a pot of kudzu root tea brewing on every stove top. □

They Called Her Tokyo Rose

by Rex Gunn

THE AUTHOR AT SAIPAN, 1944

Rex Gunn traced the origins of Tokyo Rose as a veteran of Pearl Harbor and a GI war correspondent in the Pacific. Then, in 1949, he reported on the trial as an Associated Press radio editor. He later interviewed Iva Toguri and other trial principals along with the judge and jurors.

The facts are more fantastic than the Legend of Tokyo Rose

Iva Toguri was convicted as America's first traitress. Yet, U.S. government documents, published in this book, reveal that:

- ✓ No flesh-and-blood Tokyo Rose ever existed, and the prosecutors told the jury so.
- ✓ Chief Prosecutor Tom De Wolfe, leading authority on treason for the U.S. Attorney General's office, recommended against the trial on the ground that Iva Toguri was innocent of treasonous intent.
- ✓ Perjured testimony was used to secure a "Tokyo Rose" indictment, and prosecution lawyers informed each other via a vis confidential memos.
- ✓ Every allied war prisoner who had broadcast at Radio Tokyo considered Iva Toguri an American heroine who had slipped them food and allied war news.

Since the evidence was overwhelming, not only that she was innocent of treason, but that she was an American patriot, why was Iva Toguri convicted?

The answer to that question leads through 35 years of fantastic American history from Dec. 7, 1941, to the presidential pardon of Iva Jan. 18, 1977.

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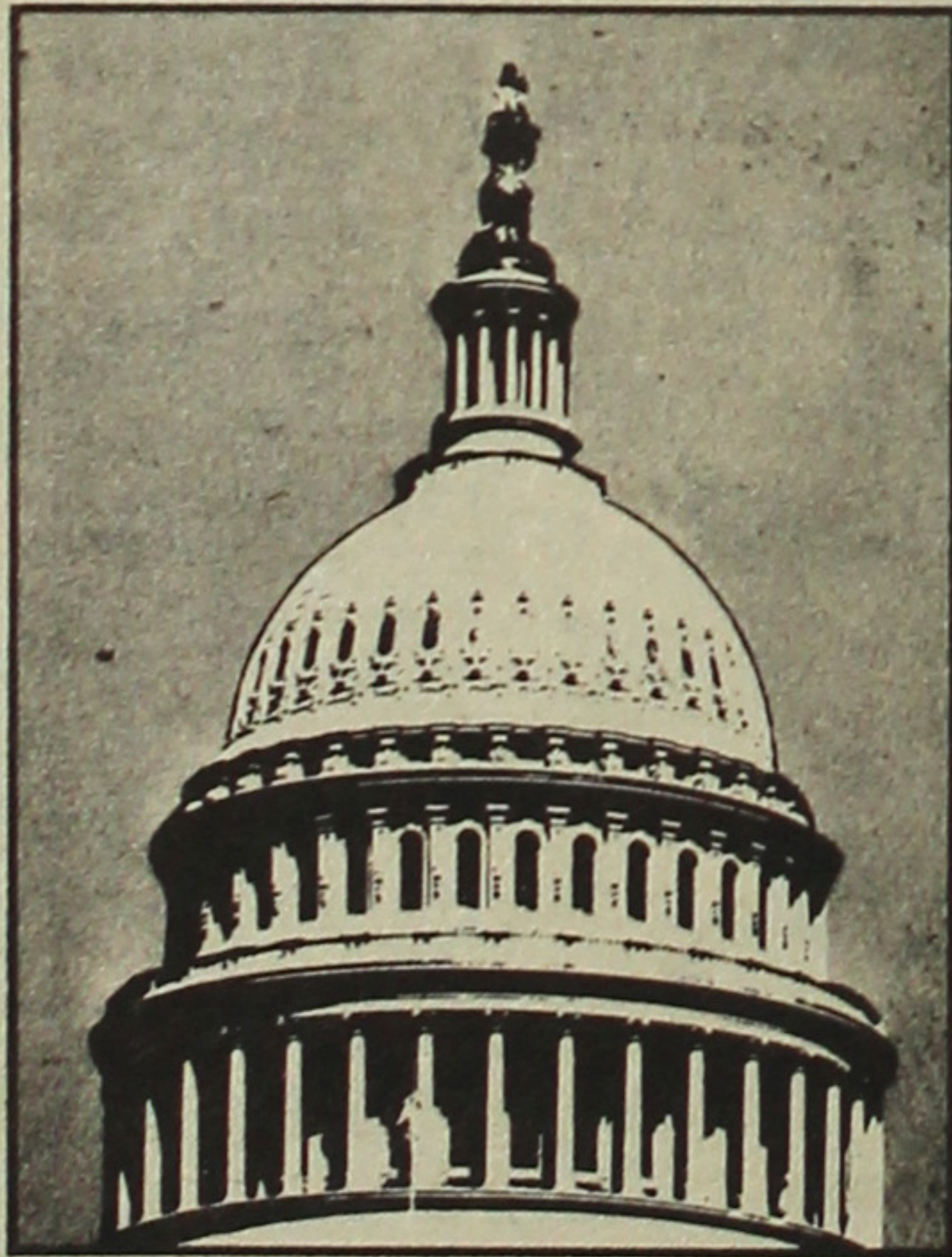
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Bookshelf

A Zen classic

A line in the preface to EVERY END EXPOSED (Autumn Press, Brookline, Mass., \$3.95) by its author, Dr. Yoel Hoffmann, gives the feeling for this collection of 100 koans of Zen Master Kido (Hsu-t'ang chih-yu of the Sung dynasty). Pupils invariably ask, "What is Zen?" And the master invariably, by way of an answer, holds up an object within reach and asks: "What is this?" The answer will be totally irrelevant to the initial question. And then trying to understand as a Zen pupil why the answer misses the point, you realize "the solution to the problem does not lie in the search for an answer, but in the disappearance of the question".

Hoffman's translation introduces 100 koans (riddles) with answers appended by the Hakuin School of Japanese Zen, accompanied by a penetrating commentary that enables a reader to experience firsthand the subtlety and power of the exchange that occurs between the master and student.

—H.H.

Oral history

Thousands of stories abound concerning the plight of the Japanese-American internees during World War II.

CAMP AND COMMUNITY—MANZANAR AND THE OWENS VALLEY (Cal State University, Fullerton Oral History Program, \$7.95) explores the attitudes of 20 Owens Valley residents on the outside of the Manzanar camp looking in.

The historical implications of the book are understandably invaluable—but but more importantly editors Jessie A. Garret and Ronald C. Larson, through the interviews they chose, bring into better focus a cultural understanding of both the Japanese internees and Owens Valley residents. Readers learn how both coped with what is now called an inexcusable wartime act.—P.T.

Stage designer named

STRATFORD, Ont.—The Toronto architectural firm of Raymond Moriyama, the top Canadian Nisei architect, was awarded the contract to design the Stratford Festival's Stage One.

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UNO

Continued from Page 5

(BYU, the largest church-related university in the nation).

Here in Salt Lake City, there is the LDS Temple Grounds. It will do no one any harm to know first hand about the Mormons. Although I am non-Mormon, I have lived here a great part of my life.

Many people have called Japan one big business organization; in short, Japan, Inc. There are many similarities to the relationship of Church and State in Utah and reference may be made to the union as Mormon, Inc. The interlocking directorates, the pervasive underlying

influence, among other things, creates a dynamic and interesting political, economic, social and religious milieu for all who live in or pass through this state. The far-reaching influence of the Mormons is phenomenal and far beyond their proportionate numbers.

For people coming from or going to the direction Minidoka, there is Sun Valley in Idaho; for the sojourners to Heart Mountain, there is Yellowstone National Park either through Idaho or Wyoming, passing through the Jackson Hole resort near the Grand Tetons.

For those going or coming from Amache, Colo., the Million Dollar Highway, the Black Canyon of the Gunnison, the Mesa Verde cliff dwellings are among sights that are worthwhile seeing. Going down toward New Mexico and Arizona, there are the Painted Desert and Petrified Forest and many Indian ruins. If you're coming from California, you can stop off at Las Vegas or Reno, coming and going.

During my college days and shortly thereafter, I took off on weekends and had the pleasure of visiting almost all of the above places long before paved roads connected the far removed scenic places with the highways and freeways. You may not have the privacy I enjoyed then, but I am sure the sights are as beautiful and memorable now as it was then. It is something the family will enjoy thoroughly and remember for a long time to come.

Yes, make it a family vacation. Bring your parents, your children and yourselves to the 25th Biennial National JACL Convention from the 17th to 23rd of July, 1978. Every one of you will remember it and cherish the experience far more than the Convention activities itself, but the people you will meet here. □



Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill meets with JACL's Washington Representative Wayne Horiuchi while making the rounds and lobbying on JACL legislation. Horiuchi this past week submitted his resignation in San Francisco.

HORIUCHI

Continued from Page 5

President of the United States, top congressional leaders, and representatives from the major civil rights organizations in the nation.

I leave with regret because there are so many fine and outstanding people who I've worked with in and out of JACL. However, I know that I'll keep many of those friends, especially the JACLers, even when I leave.

The challenges will be great for the new Washington Representative. But, I know that those challenges will be met. With the dedicated effort of the Committee for Internment Credit and Congressman Norman Mineta, the credit internment bill will finish passing the

House and Senate. With hearings agreed to on the A-Bomb Survivors, Norm Mineta and Ed Roybal will continue to fight for its passage. And they'll continue to be successful.

And of course there's reparations. The new Washington Representative will have a big challenge; bigger than any other challenge put before a previous Washington Representative. However, I know that these challenges will be confronted and met with the help of the JACL membership.

Finally, Robyn and I and our baby daughter, Angela, want to thank all of you who helped take care of us. We will really miss you.

It's been a memorable and exciting three years. Thank you, ever so much.

Chicago JACLers tour Europe

CHICAGO—JACL members who participated in the Chicago chapter's first European tour will hold a reunion at the annual JACL inaugural dinner Dec. 3 at the Furniture Mart.

The 14 travelers will also see who shot the best pictures while on the October tour. Traditional 1000 Club silver bowl trophies will be

presented for the best most interesting and most unique pictures.

Among the travelers who took in the sights of London, Paris, Florence, Rome and Venice were:

Mary Arrington, Tomi Domoto, Tazy Domoto, Chizu Kanii, Chiyo Taketoshi, Rosie Satow, Dick and Masa Nomura, Dr. A. and Fran Kawamura, Ariye Oda, Sumi Shimizu, Dr. Frank and To Sakamoto.

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6—	Los Angeles	May 6-May 27
9—	San Francisco	Jun 19-Jul 09
19—	San Francisco	Oct 02-Oct 23
22—	Los Angeles—Honolulu Stopover	Oct 16-Nov 06
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26—	Chicago (GA100)	Jun 25-Jul 16

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