



Per spec tives

By JERRY ENOMOTO National JACL President

Another hectic, but fruitful, weekend gave me the chance to spend some time with hono- rary Californian, Congress- man Spark Matsunaga. As he has done so many times in the past, Spark was in Southern California to lend his personal prestige and impact to the Title II Repeal campaign.

His first appearance was at the installation dinner of the Riverside Chapter, where he

So. Cal. Weekend

was introduced by fellow Con- gressman John Tunney, and did his thing in his typically effective way.

The Riverside Chapter, only several years old, was able to get a full house to the af- fair, which saw Leo Asaoka and his cabinet installed by PSWDC Governor Mas Hiro- naka.

A handful of over 80 pio- neer Issei received Wakama- tsu Centennial medallions. Easily one of the youngest 92 year old men I have met, Mr. Iwakari, was, together with Mr. Inaba, two of my dinner companions. We talked about how kuro (I think that's hard work) evidently made for long- evity, and they were chari- table enough to deny my com- ment that Nisei would proba- bly not match the Issei record.

It was a pleasure for me to introduce a personal JACL re- cuit Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stone and their friends Mr. and Mrs. Robert DePue to their first JACL affair.

The next day I met with Dr. Mikiro Han of USC, Dr. David Miura, Tak Susuki of the West Los Angeles Chap- ter, Harry Honda, and Jeffrey Matsui to discuss experi- mental plans for development of Japanese language teaching tapes; an idea that has been cooking for a while, and kept warm by Dave.

The same day there was a press conference set up by the Southern Calif. Title II Repeal Committee, under the lead- ership of Dr. Bob Suzuki, aided by Masamori Kojima, Nation- al Co-Chairman of the Repeal fight. Ray Okamura and Ed- ison Uno, flew down to join Spark and me to talk about the background of a drive that is now being dramatically called a "political miracle."

CLIMAX

The big evening happened at the Progressive Westside Chapter Installation Banquet, which doubled as a fund rais- ing blast for Title II. Before an enthusiastic crowd of over 400, Sparky urged everybody to keep the heat on to assure victory. The House Internal Security Committee has sched- uled hearings on the repeal bill, and it's known that some elements don't favor repeal. The seeming smooth sailing, now enjoyed by the bill, will get rockier.

Assemblyman Charles War- ren, who co-authored the Cal- ifornia Assembly Joint Reso- lution for Repeal, unanimously passed recently, introduced Sparky. Senator George Dan- ielson, author of the resolution in the Senate, told us that it will likely pass in the upper house in equally good shape. And it came true within the following week—unanimously.

Congressman George Brown was also on hand.

There was on hand an im- pressive array of Americans of all colors, who are concern- ed with human rights and civil liberties.

Congratulations are due to re-elected Progressive West- side President, Roger Shimizu and his crew for running a fine program. The PSWDC resolution commending Dr. Bob Suzuki and Agnes for their inspirational direction of this campaign (in this case the ad- jective is not corny, but real appropriate) is well deserved.

The clearing of Dr. Noguchi doesn't mean that other peo- ple won't be the victims to- morrow.

PSWDC SESSION

The PSWDC meeting was marked by discussion of some important issues. Some of the Student Aid Program, fed- erally insured loans for stu- dents, the fight against the Defense Facilities and Indus- trial Security Act, Recogni- tions, etc. National Recogni- tions Chairman, Tom Shima- saki, was on hand also.

A notable item was the ap- pearance of a group from the "International Youth Society," a self-help outfit of students from Japan reaching out to JACL for some moral and fi- nancial support. This District resolved to get involved with the group, and the host chap- ter did a nice thing by invit- ing them to disperse among us for lunch.

6310 Lake Park Dr. Sacramento 95831

Rules announced for Inagaki chapter prize

SAN JOSE—Outstanding citi- zenship-type activities under- taken by JACL chapters are now in line for cash awards, including the district council which submits the winning chapter. It was announced to- day by Dr. Tom Taketa, chair- program and activities com- man of the National JACL Mittee.

Entitled the George J. Ina- gaki Chapter Citizenship Award, it was set up follow- ing the National JACL Con- vention testimonial to the one- time national JACL president held here two years ago.

A fund was also established at the same time, which is being administered by Ina- gaki's home chapter, Venice-Cul- ver JACL. Proceeds from this fund provide the four cash awards as follows:

1—\$500 to the chapter win- ning the national finals.

2—\$100 each to two chap- ters winning honorable men- tion.

3—\$100 to the district coun- cil submitting the winning chapter.

District Council Prize

This is the first time that a district council participates in the winning of any cash award within the national or- ganization. Each district coun- cil may submit up to three chapters for the national judg- ing to be held every two years.

District Councils and chap- ters are required to submit by April 1 the names of their respective program and activi- ties chairman to National JACL Headquarters, 1634 Post

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NISEI PARENTS OF 22,000 PUPILS IN L.A. SCHOOLS PONDER BUSSING

LOS ANGELES—Parents of nearly 22,000 Asian American students within the Los An- geles city school system, the nation's second largest, are today mulling over the recent (Feb. 11) decision by Superior Court Judge Alfred Gitelson to completely integrate the schools.

Under Judge Gitelson's decision, no school in the sprawling district of 714 square miles (the nation's big- gest school system in land area) may deviate by more than 15 per cent above or be- low the overall minority popu- lation of the school district after desegregation is com- pleted.

The district's current rac- ial breakdown is 51.6 per cent white, 23.5 per cent Ne- gro, 20.8 per cent Spanish sur- name, 3.3 per cent Chi- nese-Japanese-Korean, and 0.8 per cent other minori- ties.

However, the judge ruled if the 15 per cent formula is un- workable in some cases, under no circumstances may a school have less than 10 per cent or more than 50 per cent minor- ity enrollment.

School officials were ordered to come up with integration plans by September, 1970, and be prepared to have them im- plemented by September, 1971. The officials were further in- structed to return to the court by June 1 with plans accept- able to the court.

Acting School Superinten- dent Robert E. Kelly said that compliance would "require the transportation of more than 240,000 youngsters — many for long distances twice a day" at a cost of about \$180 million over the next eight years.

Asian Students

Although the percentage of minority groups in elementary and secondary schools in Los Angeles increased last year, the number of Asian Ameri- cans (Japanese/Chinese/Ko- rean) decreased, according to figures released last week by the Los Angeles City Schools.

There are 21,942 Oriental students registered this school year, representing a 3.3% of the total enrollment. They ac- counted for 3.6% of the total last year. During this period all other minority groups in- creased with the total rising from 46.4% to 48.4%.

Gardena's Peary Junior High has the highest Oriental enrollment (812 of 2,737) with a near 30% and Gardena High has 23 1/2%, 834 of 3,547 stu- dents.

Paul Bannal, president of the Multi-Racial Education- al Commission in Gardena, in discussing the issue with respect to public schools in Gardena this past week, said: "We are an integrated

school, but we are a little heavy on the Oriental per- centage and on the Spanish surnames as outlined by the Board of Education regula- tions.

"If the integration pattern were enforced, about 60 per cent of our Oriental students would have to be bussed, ac- cording to percentage figures that Gardena High School has with 48 per cent white, 24 per cent Oriental, 15 to 17 per cent black and 12 per cent Spanish surnames."

Many Inquiries

Bannal said many parents had been calling him to dis- cuss the situation and many were Oriental. "I'm not sure of the effect, but can only as- sure them that the commission may be involved, but is not at present."

Ken Kurose, 17, student body president at Roosevelt High School in East Los An- geles, said he favors bussing. "Thinking more in future terms, it is the best way of achieving a better education," he said. "It is really hard to get the feeling that this is white America." Roosevelt High is 80 per cent Mexican American and 10 per cent black with the 10 per cent a mixture of Oriental and other races.

But a Mexican American mother with a fourth grader in Euclid Ave. School is up- set by the thought of school bussing because she wonders whether it might be a step "backward (educationally) rather than forward."

Another woman with 14 children, nine having gradu- ated Roosevelt High School, one attending now and four more on the way, sees an advantage and a disadvantage. Being exposed to other people is an advantage, she explained, but then it would be hard on parents getting to school for conferences with teachers and if an emergency arises, how will they get across town?

The County Commission on Human Relations this week branded the large-scale mandatory bussing as the only solution as "dis- honest." Among the many alternative actions, the county commission suggest- ed redrawing of school dis- trict boundaries. Mrs. Marie Shibuya is a member of the commission.

The Board of Education plans to appeal the decision and should the issue reach the U.S. Supreme Court, it could produce that tribunal's first ruling on de facto school seg-regation though Judge Gitel- son, in his decision, insisted segregation in Los Angeles was "compelled by law" (or

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Sac'to hears Judge Warren Jr.

By S. J. SUGIYAMA

SACRAMENTO—The two cul- tural traditions of the Japa- nese in America, although never explicitly defined as such, became the dominant theme in one context or an- other during the first quarter- ly meeting of the Northern California-Western Nevada District Council at Sacramen- to on Feb. 8.

With delegates from all but one of the District's 25 chap- ters present, the Council's busi- ness session got off to a brisk start under the chairmanship of District Governor Dr. Ken- go Terashita of Stockton.

The District Council budget for 1970, which provided for

a 50% reduction in Chapter assessments from 1969, was passed with virtually no dis- cussion or question.

In the absence of contro- versy or lengthy discussion from the floor over reports on District and National pro- grams and activities, comments from the floor were invited in response to District 1000 Club Chairman Tony Bochi's proposal that consideration be given to providing some new incentives for gaining new members for the 1000 Club.

Although no new policy or program proposal resulted, comments and discussion centered on whether or not con- sideration ought to be given to earmarking all or part of 1000 Club membership dues for specific JACL programs.

With formal business dis- posed of, officials delegates and boosters reconvened af- ter a short coffee break for the main attraction of the afternoon, a panel discus- sion on the various Ethnic Studies programs being con- ducted on Northern Califor- nia campuses.

Moderated by District Civil Rights Chairman Ed Hoshino, the six member panel repre- senting all educational levels as well as both sides of the teaching-learning experience, presented their candid obser- vations and experiences in the various programs with which they have been involved.

Leading off the individual presentations, Professor of Economics Tohru Yamanaka of Sacramento State College who also serves as director

of Asian-American Studies for Sacramento State's Ethnic Studies Center described his Asian-American studies pro- gram and its essentially two- fold purpose of providing Asian American students a bet- ter understanding of their ethnic group's contributions to the history and development of America as well as to pro- vide non-minority group stu- dents with a greater under- standing of the culture, con- tributions, and problems of the ethnic minorities.

Following Professor Yama- naka, Mike Honda, Sunnyside High School teacher and member of the Liaison Com- mittee on Asian Studies at San Jose State College sur- faced some underlying ob- stacles to the establishment and maintenance of meaningful and relevant ethnic studies programs on college campus- es—based on his own experi- ences and observations at San Jose State.

One of the basic obstacles emphasized by Honda is the need to gain active student support as well as the need to gain academic and com- munity support for the es- tablishment of the various ethnic studies programs.

Recent Mills College gradu- ate and organizer of the Mills College Asian Alliance, Miss Marsha Matsura, provided additional insights into the problems of some on-going ethnic studies programs from the view of an involved mi- nority student.

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WELCOME TO RIVERSIDE—Rep. John V. Tunney (left), candidate for the U.S. Senate, welcomes his Congressional colleague Rep. Spark Matsunaga (right) at a dinner in Beaumont, Feb. 13, at which Matsunaga was honored by the Riverside JACL. They are joined by Jerry J. Enomoto, national JACL president. In his introduction of Matsunaga, Tunney, who represents Riverside County in the Congress, called him "a distinguished Congressman, respected for the constructive way he has used his influence in the House of Representatives."

—Cut Courtesy Crossroads, Photo by Fred Bauman, Riverside Press

TWO YEAR RENT STRIKE

42 Walnut Grove Japanese families of 'Backtown' stick together to buy tract

By AARON EPSTEIN

SACRAMENTO — Two years after they began a rent strike aimed at erasing a vestige of California's historic discrimi- nation against Japanese aliens, 42 families in the sec- tion of Walnut Grove have ac- complished their goal.

They are owners of the land on which they live. Theirs was no ordinary achievement; it was a triumph of cooperation.

They had a unique relation- ship to the land — traceable to the California Alien Land Law, enacted in 1913, which forbade aliens ineligible for citizenship to purchase real estate.

Caught in Dilemma The California Supreme Court struck down the law in 1952, but the residents of Backtown, as the Japanese section of Walnut Grove is known, found themselves trapped in a seeming dilemma.

They were not ordinary tenants making monthly pay- ments to their landlords for the privilege of living in homes in which they have no financial interest, no invest- ment, no equity.

On the contrary, these fami- lies had built their own homes, paid for other improve- ments and paid taxes on im- provements — but the land on which they resided belonged to others who collected rents from them.

It was impractical for these tenants to buy land elsewhere, leaving such substantial in- vestment behind.

And, recalled one Backtown resident, "when we wanted to

buy the land, they (the land- lords) would ask an outrageous price."

Rents Raised

Then, in January, 1968, their land rents were raised and they "finally got their belly full," as one observer put it.

With the help of the War on Poverty Operation Grass Roots, the Sacramento County Legal Aid Society and the Japanese American Citizens League, the families of Back- town decided not to pay the rent increases.

They and their first lawyer, Clarence Brown, figured if they could stick together, their eight landlords would have to come to the bargaining table.

The landlords demanded \$75,000 for the entire tract —about 10 acres. The tenants offered \$35,000.

Finally, after protracted negotiations, the price was agreed upon — \$55,000.

A further compromise on \$6,500 in withheld rent, placed in a trust account, allowed the landlords to get \$2,500.

Loan Arranged

This made a total price of \$57,500. The Bank of Alex Brown in Walnut Grove of- fered to make a 100 per cent loan at 8 per cent interest, but payments from the Back- town families reduced the

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Berkeley appoints 32 to task force on Asian studies

BERKELEY—The Board of Education here last week announced the appointment of 32 Asian Americans to develop Asian American studies and to assess other needs of Asian students.

The Board of Education-Asian American Task Force was created as a result of a request approved by the Board over a month to review the nominees and make the official appointments, the group has already been meet- ing informally and going ahead with the project.

The Task Force is working for implementation of Asian American studies by the fall of 1970, which means that more personnel over and above the 32 named members of the Task Force if needed.

The normal working group presently numbers around 50, but more volunteers are wel- come. The Task Force meets every third and fourth Mon- day of every month at Jeffer- son School Library, Rose and Sacramento St.

Individuals appointed to the Asian American Task Force are:

Community members: Mich Aoyagi, Mrs. Mai Lan Gittleston, Mrs. Naoko Ito, Mrs. Betty King, Rev. Ching Ming Lee, James Louie, Rev. Frank Mar, Jiro Nakaso, Byo Mishiama, Ray Okamura, Eugene Roh.

Student members: Modesto Fernandez, Steve Hayashi, Chris Ho, Floyd Huen, Herman Lim, Kaz Maniwa, Robert Mitutome, Rick Mural, Kleyne Sato, Bill Wong, Linda Wong.

School staff members: Mrs. Mi- dori Caylor, Larry Lee, Astor Mi- zuhara, Gordon Nagai, Benton Ng, Mrs. Khieu Phan, Lee Shi- mada, Roy Takeuchi, Clifford Wong, Stewart Yee.

'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN Unanimous expressions cast by Calif. legislature

SACRAMENTO — California last week became the first state to have its legislature and its governor go on record for repeal of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950.

The Senate unanimously concurred Feb. 19 with the Assembly memorializing the Congress to have that act re- pealed.

Governor Reagan had ex- pressed his opposition to the

unjust law Jan. 31 at a YM- CA model legislature press conference.

The Assembly voted uni- formly on Feb. 6 to repeal the law, which enables the U.S. Attorney General "in an in- ternal security emergency" to place into detention camps persons suspected of sabotage or espionage.

Author of the Assembly resolution Assemblyman Charles Warren said the law deprives persons of their civil liberties and noted its repeal is supported by President Nixon. The placing of Japa- nese Americans in evacuation camps during World War II was cited as one of the "dark- er chapters" in U.S. history.

Co-sponsors of AJR 1 are: John Vasconcellos (San Jose), Leon Ralph (Los Angeles), Yvonne Brathwaite (Los Angeles), Willie Brown (San Francisco), John Burton (San Francisco), Eugene Chapple (Sacramento), Mike Cul- len (Los Angeles), Joe Gonzales (Los Angeles), Bill Greene (Los Angeles), Leroy Greene (Sacra- mento), Ray Johnson (Chico), Leo McCarty (San Francisco), Ernest Mobley (Fresno), John Miller (Berkeley), Bob Monagan (Stock- ton), Walter Powers (Sacramento), Newton Russell (Los Angeles), Edwin Z'berg (Sacramento).

Co-sponsors of SJR-6 are: George Danielson (Los Angeles), Alfred Alquist (San Jose), An- thony Belman (Los Angeles), Tom Carrell (Los Angeles), Ran- dolph Collier (Yreka), Ralph Dills (Los Angeles), Mervyn Dymally (Los Angeles), Joseph Kennick (Los Angeles), Milton Marks (San Francisco), James Mills (San Di- ego), George Moscone (San Fran- cisco), John Nejedley (Walnut

Japanese church groups favor Title II repeal

LOS ANGELES—The 56th an- nual So. Calif. Japanese American Christian Church Federation, at its general as- sembly Feb. 14-15, unanimously approved repeal of Title II, earlier recommended by its social concern commission, headed by the Rev. Howard Toriumi of Union Church.

The same week in Living- ston, the First-Grace Methodist Church council of ministry informed its congressman, B. F. Sisk, to support the repeal bills in the House. Robert Ohki is chairman of the coun- cil of ministry.

Reviewing the history of previous repeal attempts, the attack from "unexpected non- left source" launched by JA- CL in 1968 saw the Senate passage of the repealer "as something of a miracle."

Urging readers to tell their

congressmen to vote for re- peal, the Weekly regretted the Inouye bill won everybody's support in the civil rights coali- tion "except curiously the B'nai B'rith's Anti-Defamation League."

Since the allaying of these fears would outweigh "any potential advantage" which the Emergency Detention Act may provide in time of emer- gency, the Justice Department has recommended its repeal, Ichord noted.

Background of Title II

The Emergency Detention Act of 1950, constituting Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, would authorize the detention of persons whom there is reasonable ground to believe would probably en- gage in acts of espionage or sabotage during a period of proclaimed national emer- gency in the event of:

1—An invasion of the United States; 2—Declaration of war by the Congress; or 3—Insurrection within the U.S. in aid of a foreign enemy.

The act has never been ap- plied nor has it been judicial- ly construed, Ichord added.

It was enacted in 1950 upon recommendation of a number of senators, who, in Ichord's words, have "expertise in the area of subversion and sincere concern for constitutional con- siderations and individual lib- erties." The bill (S. 4130 in the 81st Congress) was drafted and sponsored by Senators Kilgore, Douglas, Humphrey, Lehman, Graham, McFarver and Benton. "There are few who dispute the civil lib- ertarian credentials of a ma- jority of these senators," Ichord said.

Introduced in Senate The bill was then offered as a substitute for Title I of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Senator McCarran had opposed the Emergency De-

Creek), Albert Rodda (Sacramen- to), Lewis Sherman (Berkeley), Alan Short (Sacramento), Alfred Song (Los Angeles), Stephen Teale (Sacramento), Howard Wale (Eureka), James Wedworth (Los Angeles).

The Sacramento JACL Com- mittee to Repeal Title II has been coordinating the efforts to have the California State Legislature to endorse the campaign to repeal the Em- ergency Detention Act. Mem- bers of the Sacramento JACL Committee are: George Matsuo- oka (chairman), Robert Ma- tsui, Henry Taketa, Jerry Enomoto and Stanford Ishihara.

Monterey, Alameda city councils back repeal

SAN FRANCISCO—The city councils in Monterey and Alameda went on record favoring repeal of Title II in recent weeks. Both councils were ap- proached by local JACL chap- ters.

The Monterey city council took action Jan. 20, pointing out existing federal statutes amply provide protection and safe-keeping of the U.S. and its citizens in times of internal emergency and hostility with- out need for establishing con- centration camps as author- ized by Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The vote was 5-0.

The Monterey County board of supervisors earlier this year (Jan. 6) adopted a similar resolution unanimously.

The Alameda city council, which was asked by the local JACL, Buena Vista United Methodist and Alameda Bud- dhist churches to consider the resolution, passed it unani- mously Feb. 17. Paul Yoshino of Hayward spearheaded the community effort.

Mayor Yorty of L.A. endorses legislation

LOS ANGELES — Mayor Sam Yorty strongly endorsed leg- islation pending in Congress that would repeal the emer- gency detention provision of the 1950 Internal Security Act in a letter of Feb. 16 to Sen. Daniel Inouye.

"On behalf of our esteemed citizens of Japanese ancestry, as well as all other citizens of Los Angeles, I want to thank you for introducing S. 1872. We trust that the House of Representatives will expedite passage of this bill," Yorty said.

Ichord charged the senators who sponsored the detention

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20 WEEKS 'TIL

CHICAGO—On tap for lucky JACL conventioners in Chi- cago '70 is a very special hap- pening on Friday, July 17— it's "HAIR!" You haven't really seen "HAIR" till you've seen a performance by the famous Chicago Company, so reserve the date and assure yourself of a place in the Age of Aquarius. Tickets will be on a first-come, first-served basis as there are only 100 tickets available at \$10 each in prime first floor and first balcony sections of Chicago's Shubert Theatre.

The Nation's Number One Host City has so much to offer that the Convention Board has gone out of its ways to leave as much free time as possible for delegates to en- joy our city. Boosters can tour "Big John", the famous 100-story John Hancock skyscraper on the Avenue (Michigan, that is) and drink in the beau- ty of a Chicago sunset while lounging on a Wendell boat tour on Lake Michigan.

And if it's music under the stars you long for, join the outing to Highland Park's beautiful Ravinia Park for a performance of the Ravinia

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Civil Rights Outlook



Last week was about as discouraging a one for civil rights progress as any we have experienced in recent years, perhaps since before the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was enacted as the beginning of truly meaningful civil rights legislation since the end of the Civil War a 100 years earlier.

There were disheartening happenings in both the House and the Senate, particularly the latter, which may foretell a changed sentiment in the Congress on humanitarian legislation that would provide more equal and greater opportunities for all citizens. There was also the forced resignation of a civil rights operator whose leaving may presage the course of the future in the Nixon Administration.

While perhaps more symbolic and psychological than substantive, the approval by the Senate on Feb. 18 of the so-called Stennis amendment that the nation should desegregate its public schools everywhere at the same rate of speed was the most costly.

Proposed by Sen. John C. Stennis (D-Miss.), it would require the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) to move against public school segregation in the North, Midwest and West with the same dispatch as in the South, thereby eliminating the present distinction between the de jure, or deliberate, segregation of the South and the de facto, or inadvertent, segregation of the rest of the country. The former applied to legally approved segregation, while the latter was factually created by population developments.

While the Stennis amendment is still subject to a House-Senate conference on the multi-billion dollar aid-to-education bill, the damage has been done, for the South was able to spread and exploit a growing national disillusionment, if not with desegregation as a policy, then with the current means of trying to bring it about. The Stennis amendment represents a reversal of national practice, that segregation and civil rights violations for that matter too should be corrected first in the states of the Old Confederacy, where such un-American activities were sanctioned in the law. The Stennis amendment also represents the first major defeat for civil rights forces in the Congress in more than a decade.

The turning point in the two week debate on this controversial issue was when Sen. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D-Conn.), a member of the Northern liberal establishment, deserted his colleagues and declared that the North had indeed been hypocritical in its civil rights advocacies, especially insofar as public schools were involved, and that since the old approaches were not working, it was time to try new ones.

Senator Stennis and other Dixiecrats acknowledged that the Ribicoff declaration was the crucial and "landmark" factor in turning the civil rights tide after all these years of flowing toward acceptance.

In the final vote on the Stennis amendment, 29 Democrats and 27 Republicans were for the "national" proposal, while 24 Democrats and 12 Republicans were against, for a 56 to 35 margin of those present and voting.

Earlier, in a showdown roll call vote of 48 to 46, a substitute amendment proposed by Republican leader Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania which would, in effect, retain the present system, was defeated, partly because of the Administration's ambiguous and ambivalent support. Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.), who led the opposition to the Stennis amendment, blamed the White House for the loss, saying that "The President could have won this if he had made it an issue."

On February 19, the House passed a revised HEW-Labor Department appropriations bill that contained two anti-school desegregation riders and so much money that many Republicans predicted a second veto by the President, unless the amount is reduced by the Senate. This was the new bill drafted by the Appropriations Committee for the one vetoed earlier in the session by the President on the grounds that it added to inflationary pressures. It would provide appropriations for fiscal 1970, which began last July 1 (1969), for the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare and of Labor.

The historic and infamous conservative Republican-Dixiecrat Democratic coalition worked hand-in-glove to assure that the provisions to outlaw public school bussing and to legalize the so-called freedom of choice attendance at public schools remained in the bill. They had been eliminated in the bill vetoed by the President.

Due to the last week's action in the Senate adopting the Stennis amendment, civil rights advocates cannot count on the Senate to strike these anti-segregation proposals as they have done in recent years.

On the day that the Senate approved the Stennis Amendment, Leon E. Panetta, liberal and outspoken chief of HEW's civil rights activities, was forced to resign. The 31-year-old former legislative assistant to former California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, who had been a strong advocate of firm public school desegregation enforcement, was known to have incurred the enmity of powerful conservative figures in the Congress.

While Administration spokesmen denied any change or shift in White House policy on public school desegregation, the resignation letter to HEW Secretary Robert Finch stated that "... the political pressures of the moment cannot change or lessen the need for greater understanding and leadership in civil rights ... Despite the achievements of the office (of civil rights) and your courageous support, it is my reluctant conclusion that such pressures have been brought to bear on my position ... that my resignation is an inevitable result."

And, to top off the week, as it were, the Senate Judiciary Committee favorably reported the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to be a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by a 13 to four margin.

The four, all liberal Democrats, were Michigan's Philip Hart, Indiana's Birch Bayh, Massachusetts' Edward Kennedy, and Maryland's Joseph Tydings. This quartet, who also voted against the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth, explained their reasons as Judge Carswell's anti-civil rights and racist record, as well as his seeming lack of the sensitivity and understanding of human dignity and decency that every justice on the nation's highest tribunal needs to have, especially in these times.

Fortunately, because it is likely that voting rights legislation will be scheduled for early March in the Senate, there may be time to persuade more Senators to vote against confirmation before his nomination is taken up perhaps after the middle of next month.

NEWS CAPSULES

Government

Attorney Tetsujiro Nakamura, 52, along with Negro minister Rev. Claude Evans, were appointed by Mayor Sam Yorty to the expanded Community Redevelopment Agency board recently (Feb. 11). Membership on the board was increased from the present five to seven by the city council. A native of San Francisco, Nakamura attended Sacramento secondary schools, UC Berkeley and Southwestern University.

Among poli-sci and econ majors serving as student interns to the current budget session of the Utah legislature is Wayne Horieuchi, son of the Tuba Horieuchis of Salt Lake City.

State Sen. Alfred H. Song (D-Monterey Park) was reappointed as chairman of the Senate committee on business and professions by Sen. Jack Schrade, president pro-tem. "I intend to make the Business and Professions Committee the consumer's best friend in Sacramento," the Korean American legislator said.

Mike Ishikawa Jr., active San Diego JACLer, is a member of the Chula Vista Human Relations Commission. He is also serving on the San Diego County ad hoc committee on human relations, recently organized by the county board of supervisors to study whether a need exists for a county commission. Mrs. Hanako Konishi just finished service on the 1969 San Diego county grand jury. Roxanne C. Takehara is serving on the 1970 grand jury.

School Front

George Oyama, son of the Clem Oyamas of Tokyo, designed a subsea recreation habitat for installation off Santa Catalina Island while an industrial design student at Cal State. The model was put on display in the U.S. exhibit at the first international oceanology conference at Brighton, England, which opened Feb. 17. He is now working at General Motors, Detroit, with the design development studio.

Architect

Van Bourg/Nakamura & Associates, a Berkeley architectural planning firm which recently opened its branch office in nearby Fremont, have been commissioned to develop the \$60 million Fudenna Bros. apartment-commercial-recreational area of 50 acres west of Fremont's city hall. Design work is now underway for a 15-year program, the first stage to include apartments, golf course, gas station, restaurant and small commercial and office complex. One of the principals in the firm, Noboru Nakamura, is a UC Berkeley graduate and a San Francisco JACLer. When architect Minoru Ya-

16 Sakura debts to be presented

LOS ANGELES—The Victor Carter's penthouse residence on Wilshire boulevard was the setting for the sixth traditional Sakura Kai Debts tea of the Japan America Society. Honored at the Sunday afternoon affair of Feb. 15 were the forthcoming debts to be presented for 1970 and their mothers.

Mrs. Mable Yoshizaki, presentee chairman, introduced the prospective debts and their mothers or sponsoring society member. Each young lady was presented with the Sakura pendant from the Society president Victor Carter.

Miss Yumi Eguchi, Sakura Debts president, explained the purposes and aims of the young women's group and Carter spoke on the values and importance of preserving one's ethnic cultural heritage. Mme. Tamiko Asakura, young lyric soprano and pianist from Japan entertained. She is graduate of the Tokyo Geijitsu Daigaku presently enrolled in the UCLA Opera Workshop.

Honorees at the tea hosted by Mrs. Carter, were: Wendy Athena, Marikora Hayashida, Carol Higashida, Linda Reiko Hiji, Shirley Kakiba, Cheryl Kawamoto, Diane Elizabeth Kawata, Joy Kodama, Chien Kuei, Marsha Motoyama, Carol Nishimoto, Linda Ogawa, Sharon Tamura, Christine Iwasaki, Martha Haruyo Yamano, and Jean Masaya Yamano.

East-West playwriting competition ends in tie

LOS ANGELES—The \$1,000 prize for play on the contributions or problems of the Japanese in America will be split by two winners. It was announced by Director Mako of East-West Players, sponsors of the national competition.

Douglas Dong's "Those Who Are About to Die" and Soon Talk Oh's "Tondemonai—Never Happen" were selected as winners with Momoko Ito's drama, "Rise of the Dead Sun", rated honorable mention.

Commercial production of the winning plays is scheduled for a May opening by the East-West Players. Contest judges were Dr. George Savage of UCLA, C. Bernard Jackson of Inner City Cultural Center, and Mrs. Kats Kunitzuga, English Editor of Kashi Malmichi.



THREE KYOGEN—Two pompous lords, portrayed by Mako and Ernest Harada, enact one of the Three Kyozen being presented by the East-West Players for the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA Schoenberg Hall Feb. 28-Mar. 1.

masaki of Detroit originally designed the 20-story, 800 room Century Plaza Hotel for Alumnium Co. of America, it was the third-largest in Los Angeles. In late January, Alcoa announced it plans to double its size with a 35-story addition and it will be L.A.'s largest when it is scheduled for completion in mid-1972. Century Plaza opened in 1966 and Alcoa returned a year later to Yamasaki to start designing an addition. Century Plaza is a gracefully-curved structure. The addition will also be curved, but in the opposite direction to complement the existing structure.

Politics

Gardena realtor Paul Bannal is seeking one of three seats which will become vacant April 14 in the Gardena city council. Member of the city planning board, chairman of the Multiple Ethnic Education Commission, and active with the Lions, Boy Scouts, MIS Club Veterans of Foreign Wars, he has been a Gardena resident for the past 17 years. He was born in Colorado and attended school prewar in Los Angeles and Drake University during the war years.

Business

Logic Simulation Co., a division of Computer Graphics, Inc., Wichita, has opened a new office in Puyallup, Wash. Kazuo Kanda is president of the local firm. Yamaoka, Inc., will relocate its national U.S. headquarters and distribution center from Montebello to a 20-acre site in near Orangethorpe and Holder St. in Buena Park. The new complex is expected to be ready for occupancy late this year.

Organizations

Dr. Norman Kobayashi of Gardena was installed Feb. 12 as president of the El Toga Shrine Club, functioning under jurisdiction of Al Malakiah Temple at Los Angeles. The club's 230 members reside in the South Bay-Palos Verdes. He is active with the Nisei VFW Post, Lions Club and the Japanese American Medical Assn.

Book

"American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice" (Prentice-Hall: \$4.95 hardcover, \$1.95 paperback) by Harry H. L. Kitano and Roger Daniels hints at the solutions to the ethnic crisis in America today. California is the example the authors explore American racism, one chapter titled, "Can It Happen Again?", referring to the Evacuation of Japanese in World War II.



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PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

Masuda to head Corlez chapter

By MAE KAJIOKA

Seio Masuda will preside over meetings of the Corlez Chapter as its new president for 1970. With his cabinet, he was installed by Peter Yamamoto, Northern California-Western Nevada district director, following a banquet in the JACL Hall in Corlez Feb. 7.

A past president's pin was presented to Ken Miyamoto and a special award to Yama-

Installation

moto as NC-WNDC board member. Two other well-deserved awards, chapter level, were a surprise presentation to Mrs. George Yuge and Sam Kuwahara, in recognition of 20 years of continuous and devoted service to the organization.

Guest speaker for the evening was Emery Fleming, professor of sociology at Stanislaus State College.

Meetings

Pasadena JACL updates its program calendar

Pasadena JACL Public events and meeting schedule for Pasadena JACL were outlined for the spring quarter at a chapter board meeting held Feb. 12 at the home of its chapter president Kimiko Fukutaki.

The chapter will man a booth at the local Buddhist Church bazaar on April 4 with Ben Senzaki in charge. A general meeting May 23 at a place to be announced will feature Dr. Roy Nishikawa discuss JACL's new project, student aid.

Ken Ogawa will be coach of the chapter's team in the Nisei Relays scheduled in June. The board meetings are held on the second Thursday of the month. It next meets Mar. 12 at the home of Mrs. Akiko Abe.

For the Elders

200 join in tribute to Long Beach pioneers

Long Beach JACL Twenty-five Issei pioneers who were among the first of their countrymen to settle in the United States were honored at a community award ceremony held at the Harbor Community Center on Feb. 15 by the Long Beach-Harbor JACL.

Bronze medallions commemorating the Wakamatsu Colony centennial were presented to the 25, all of whom

Beauties

Merle-Elle Fong, 21-year-

Continued on Page 7

'Okei Story' taped for TV

LOS ANGELES—The first Japanese colony in California fights drought, pestilence and fear in "The Dragon of Gold Hill," a Death Valley Days color episode with Dale Robertson as host on Saturday, Feb. 28, on KJH-TV (9) at 7 p.m.

Matsu Sakurai, emissary of the Japanese colony in Gold Hill, and his 19-year-old protégé, Okei Ito, are walking on a dusty road to the post office in Gold Hill, expecting word from their benefactor in Japan. They are given a ride into town by neighbors, Jim Allen and his wife Amy, with whom they make friends.

Meanwhile, in the town's saloon, Dan Turner and several other ranchers are exchanging crop and cattle failure statistics. Dan sees the Japanese tea farmers as the source of their affliction. When an epidemic breaks out killing

several people, the ranchers unite and ride out to the "pagan rice's" ranch to exorcise the demon.

The episode is based on the story of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm, founded at Gold Hill in El Dorado County in 1869. Near Okei Ito's gravesite stands a monument indicating the area as a historical landmark, which the JACL helped dedicate last year on the 100th anniversary of the colony's founding.

Momo Yashima portrays Okei Ito, while Soon-talk Oh is cast as Matsu. Jean Yarbrough directed the Ann Udell teleplay, Robert Stabler produced for Madison Productions. It was filmed in Kanab, Utah.

(San Francisco Bay area viewers will see this segment Mar. 1, 6:30 p.m., on KNTV, ch. 11.)

potluck dinner on Sunday, May 17, at the Japanese Community Center in West Covina.

Names and ages of Issei are being compiled by chapter president David Ito, 4152 N. Lincoln Ave., El Monte 91731. It is important the names reach him soon so that Wakamatsu Centennial medallions may be ordered.

Cultural

Newly formed chapter to show free movies

West Valley JACL As its first effort in the Japanese cultural heritage program, the newly-formed West Valley JACL will show "Yo-jimbo" starring Toshiro Mifune on Saturday, March 7, 7:30 p.m., at Monte Vista High School, 21840 McClelland Rd., Monte Vista.

No admission will be charged, the public is invited, to this film which won for Mifune the best actor award at the 1961 Venice Film Festival.

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Claims of American Indians

(Following is the text of the speech delivered Jan. 31 by Shiro Kashiwa, assistant attorney general of the United States, before the Washington, D.C. JACL at its installation dinner.)

Speech by
Shiro Kashiwa

Washington
When I was requested to say a few words at this annual meeting of the JACL, Mr. Mike Masaoka suggested that I speak on a topic which relates to the scope of my work in the office of the Attorney General.

Upon my assuming office in May 1969, I was assigned to head the Land and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Justice. This division takes care of all litigation in which the United States or any official of the United States is involved, relating to lands and natural resources.

The United States owns one-third of all land on the continental United States and Alaska. Lately, we have reached out into the Continental Shelf of the United States. Therefore, we cover a large area, as well as very mineral rich lands. It would be impossible for me to cover in twenty minutes all of the subjects, such as mineral rights, oil rights, water rights, rights relating to the Continental Shelf and all of the other rights relating to land with which we deal in my division. Some of the more interesting cases which we are now involved in and which some of you are familiar with:

- 1-Acquisition of lands for the metro-subway system of the District of Columbia.
- 2-Santa Barbara oil spill cases.
- 3-Oil shale cases now in the Supreme Court.
- 4-Continental Shelf case involving the 13 eastern states.
- 5-Continental Shelf case involving the State of Louisiana.
- 6-Many cases involving timber matters.
- 7-Many cases involving mineral rights.
- 8-Many cases involving oil leases.
- 9-The Three Sisters Bridge case.
- 10-Acquisition of lands for reservoir sites and recreation areas.
- 11-Mineral King ski case-Disputing proposals to spend some \$35,000,000 in an area close to Fresno.

These are just examples, but the United States is sued and sues oftener than any other organization. As I said, it will be difficult for me to cover all of these subjects so I have picked for you a subject which may be of interest to you—"Indian Claims."

Evacuation Claims

I say that you may be interested in that many of you or your parents went through a parallel claim filing situation. In 1942 many persons of Japanese ancestry were wrongfully evacuated from the West Coast states and, after they were returned in 1946, Congress, through the ef-

forts of the JACL led by our good friend Mike Masaoka, passed in 1948 an Evacuation Claims Act.

Claims were filed and payments totaling \$38,000,000 were made. The last payment was made in 1965. You well remember this—JACL was a busy organization then.

The reason for the Evacuation Claims Act was plainly that a great injustice had been done and Congress sought to correct the injustice. The years covered were the years 1942 to 1946, only four years, and the total amount involved was small when compared to the sums paid under the Indian Claims Act.

There is some similarity in the purposes of the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946 and the Evacuation Claims Act in that both were intended to correct injustices done and "evacuation" was involved in both instances. It is seldom that the United States sets up a claims act to correct injustices.

You know what happened in the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, so I shall not repeat it, but we should know that a somewhat similar situation existed with relation to another group. What was the injustice? What provisions were made by Congress to correct it?

American Indian Background

All of you know, of course, that when the discoverers and explorers first came to this new world they found it populated with a strange people who were called "Indians."

As the colonists and settlers crowded onto the lands, the Indians were pushed back into the interior of the country. Beginning in 1820, the Federal Government adopted the policy of "removing" the Indians west of the Mississippi River. This was done for several reasons. By this time it had become evident that the Indians could not be assimilated with the white population. For thousands of years they had led a completely different type of life.

While many of the tribes had practiced agriculture, this was not really a way of life with them. It was a matter of getting enough to eat. Essentially the Indians were hunters and gatherers who lived off the land. That is one reason why, in the early days, their relations with the French were so good.

The French were not colonizers as the English were. They were interested in hunting and trapping as the Indians were and so there was not too much conflict between them.

The English were different. They established fixed settlements like Jamestown in Virginia in 1607 and Plymouth in Massachusetts in 1620. In 1946, Congress, through the ef-

grew, more and more settlements were established and the game fled farther and farther back into the country and so did the Indians.

After the United States acquired the vast area west of the Mississippi from France in 1803, it was only a short time before the white settlers began to populate that area, and again the Indians were compelled to give up more and more land to accommodate the increasing numbers of settlers.

In 1848 the United States acquired most of the southwest and the west, including California, and the process of settlement started all over again.

Indian Treaties

For the most part the Government acquired the land from the Indians by treaties. In all the United States made about 377 treaties which were ratified by the Senate. In a few instances no treaties were made for the lands; the settlers just overran the land and pushed the Indians out.

In California, although a series of treaties were made with the Indians, the Senate refused to ratify them, but nevertheless the Indians lost much of their land. In the early treaties large areas were "reserved" to the Indians and they were required to live on these lands. That is where the term "Indian reservations" comes from.

But as time went on it was found that these reservations were too large and again the Indians were asked to cede or sell to the United States much of the areas which had been reserved for them.

In almost all of these treaties the Government agreed to pay the Indians for their lands; agreed to build schools, blacksmith shops, provide medical services and so on. It is out of all of these dealings with the Indians and the dissatisfactions which arose that resulted in the Indian Claims Commission Act of 1946.

1946 Claims Act

This is a unique Act; there is nothing like it in the history of jurisprudence. It was approved by President Truman on August 13, 1946 for the express purpose of permitting all Indian tribes to submit whatever claims they had or thought they had against the Government for adjudication going all the way back to the time of the adoption of the Constitution.

Originally the Commission consisted of three members; in 1967 the number was increased to five, including an Indian.

Originally it was supposed to have completed its work by 1957, but the task proved far more difficult than was expected. Under the law the Commission must complete its work by April 10, 1972. It is doubtful if it can do so.

Under its unique jurisdiction it can permit the Indians to recover if the Government failed to account for the money of the Indians which it holds in trust for them; or if it spent some of their money improperly, such as distributing it to non-members of the tribe or for unauthorized purposes.

There are two provisions that I want specifically to call to your attention. One is that the Commission can reconsider the treaties with the Indians. Never before has any court or tribunal been permitted to "revise" a treaty. This is normally a political function.

However, under the Indian Claims Commission Act the Commission may look into the terms of the treaty and if it

finds, for example that the Indians did not receive what is known as the "fair market value" of the lands at the time they were acquired, the Commission can give them the difference between what was paid for the lands and what they were really worth, as determined by the Commission.

Fair Deal

The most remarkable provision, however, is what is known as the "fair and honorable dealings" clause. Because it is so unique I want to read it to you:

(5) Claims based upon fair and honorable dealings that are not recognized by any existing rule of law or equity.

With this brief description of the Act let me now tell you what has happened and refer to some of the claims.

A total of 598 claims were filed. Up to Dec. 1, 1969 the Commission has awarded the Indians in 149 claims a total of \$310,906,878.68.

In another 78 cases the Commission has held that the Government is liable to the Indians for the "fair market value" of another 219,781,704 acres, but the value has not yet been determined.

Once the liability of the Government has been determined in a particular case the Government has always been willing to consider a "settlement" of the case if this can be done reasonably and with fairness to the Indians and the taxpayers of the United States.

Interesting Cases

Now let me tell you about some of the more interesting cases that have come before the Commission. I mentioned earlier that although treaties had been negotiated with the Indians of California for the cession of their lands they were not ratified, but the Indians lost most of their lands. The Indians sued the Government for the value of their lands as of 1852.

California was just as popular then as it is now. There were more different tribes or bands of Indians in California than in most of the United States put together.

However, they were usually small tribes living in valleys and separated from each other by mountains, so the first problem was to determine just what lands the Indians actually used and occupied. To furnish the answer to this question the Indians and the Government employed the foremost anthropologists in the country.

Eventually the area was determined, and then it became a question of what the lands were worth in 1852. By this time, as you know, gold had been discovered in California and the State was overrun by miners. It also had other minerals such as mercury which was used by the miners in panning their gold.

In addition it had immense forests, from which the Indians got most of their living. All of this made for great potential value.

\$29,000,000 Paid

But the case was further complicated by the fact that from the Sierra Nevada east other tribes who lived mostly in Nevada and Arizona claimed a portion of California.

Finally all of the lawyers for the different tribes and

Continued on Page 4

YELLOW BROTHERHOOD HOUSE SITE IN SOUTHWEST L.A.; \$10,000 DOWN

LOS ANGELES—Acquisition of property on Western Ave., adjacent to the Santa Monica Freeway has been proposed for the Yellow Brotherhood House.

The announcement was made by George Izumi, fundraising chairman for Y.B. group, during an informational meeting held Feb. 19 at the Centenary Methodist Church where the members have been meeting to date.

Nearly 100 persons, most of them organizational representatives and adult advisory board executives, attended the final gathering before "launch time" for community financial assistance.

A kick-off dinner date was to have been announced, but that was not yet decided at the meeting.

Preventive Program

Purpose and goals of the Yellow Brotherhood were reviewed by Mike Yamaki, the group's chairman. Elaborating on Sansei cases, those under 18 years, Yamaki said his Y.B. will direct their attention to teenage prevention in use of drugs, like marijuana and pills.

Attorney Mark Kiguchi, one of the staunch supporters and adviser to the Yellow Brotherhood program, was responsible for the incorporation of the organization.

He said the property under consideration is an old English-type brick building with 14 rooms, and a four-car garage on a lot 150' by 150'. A down payment of \$10,000 is required, he said.

The 25-member advisory board is headed by the Rev.

Tosh Tatsuyama. Richard Tsuchi of the Asian American Hard Core told of those cases involving Sansei over 18 and their encounter with heroin and other more potential drugs.

He said a job training program would be part of the present proposal by the Yellow Brotherhood. The establishment of an Asian American Service Center would enable Federal funding through the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, he explained.

Another young speaker was Art Ishii of the Y.B. Officer Ross T. Arai related his work with the Yellow Brotherhood members, helping them with their personal problems at home and school.

Federal assistance would mean job training opportunity for some 20 Asians at TRW aero space firm under an HEW directive.

\$250,000 Project

Ray Kaneko spoke in behalf of concerned individuals who firmly believe such a center is now greatly needed to "save as many youths as possible from dangers of drug usage and their destroying of their life's career as a result."

The program, chaired by Izumi, also introduced Jim Miyano of Special Services Groups, a social welfare agency, dealing with youth problems.

An ambitious fund drive for \$250,000 is being planned by the Yellow Brotherhood advisory board to undertake the rehabilitation project, Izumi concluded.

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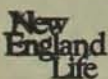
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Salt Lake JACL earns chapter of biennium plaque

By ALICE KASAI

ONTARIO, Ore. — The Salt Lake JACL, for its outstanding chapter programs in 1968-69, was acclaimed the Inter-mountain District Council chapter of the biennium and handed the traveling Mike M. Masaoka plaque, emblematic of the recognition.

Runners-up chapters were Snake River Valley and Mt. Olympus, according to Jack Ogami, chairman of the selection committee. The awards were made during the recent IDC convention held here.

Salt Lake's "favorite son," Raymond S. Uno, was named IDC's "Nisei of the Biennium" in recognition of his rocketing eminence in the political and civil rights field. Mary Kawakami, world-renowned cosmologist and half-fashion leader, was accorded honorable mention honors.

Tats Misaka and Raymond Uno were both presented by the JACL sapphire pin by national JACL president Jerry Enomoto.

The convention workshop on "Focus on the Future" emphasized the area of employment. Held at Treasure Valley Community College, the seminar was chaired by Mrs. Alice Kasai. On the panel were the Rev. James S. Hubbard, minority consultant to the Idaho Dept. of Employment and Boise NAACP president; Kumeo Yoshinari of Chicago; Bill Marutani and Jerry Enomoto with Ray Uno as moderator. Group reporters were Henry Sugihara of Boise; Bob Kawa, IDYC chairman, of Salt Lake City; Don Hayashi of Portland. Over 100 delegates, juniors and seniors, participated in the workshop.

The Snake River Valley JACL hosted the convention. Cliff Morikawa, president, was assisted by Nelsa Saito, Harumi Yano and Shingo Wada, co-chairmen. The Moore Hotel served as the convention headquarters.



UTAH CELEBRATION — Gov. and Mrs. Calvin Rampton of Utah attend Utah Japanese Centennial celebration, which was chaired by Atty. Raymond S. Uno (right).

Utah Japanese Centennial

By MURRAY HOKI

SALT LAKE CITY—The Utah Centennial Committee, with support from the Utah Japanese community, honored Issei pioneers at a gala dinner held at the National Guard Armory recently. Over 500 attended the well-planned affair chaired by attorney Raymond S. Uno.

State Governor Calvin L. Rampton who, on the previous day (Dec. 12), had issued a proclamation designating Dec. 13 as the "Centennial Day Commemorating Japanese Immigration to America," addressed the banquet. He commended the Issei on their fine citizenship and presented each Issei with a personally signed certificate of commendation. There were over 200 Issei present. Those unable to be present were mailed theirs.

National JACL president Jerry Enomoto of Sacramento,

arriving barely in time for the chicken teriyaki dinner, presented the JACL Wakamatsu Colony centennial medallion to each Issei over age 80.

Issei Over Age 80
The state list of Issei over 80 numbered 92 persons. Over 40 were present to receive theirs. Mr. and Mrs. Utaro Sugihara of Ogden were the oldest couple in the state at ages 95 and 82, respectively. Group picture of the Issei was taken.

Many mayors and city officials from various communities were also present to pay tribute to the Issei pioneers. Congratulatory messages were read by Yukus Inouye, master of ceremonies from Japanese Ambassador Takeshi Shimoda, Utah Senators Frank E. Moss and Wallace F. Bennett, Congressman Sherman P. Lloyd, and various other state and local officials.

The news media were also on hand covering the affair, giving it generous spread in the papers as well as minutes on radio and television. Many photographs of the event, including the signing of the centennial proclamation by the governor, will be placed in the archives of the Utah Historical Society. A memorial scrapbook has been prepared.

Statewide Affair

The Utah commemoration holds special significance in that it was the only state where the governor has issued a personally signed certificate to every Issei in the state and it was the first statewide function where the entire Japanese population was personally invited to attend. Over 4,500 persons of Japanese ancestry reside in Utah.

And so, after 100 years since the establishment of the Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm at Gold Hill, Calif., a large representation of Utah Japanese were able to meet here to pay tribute to those early settlers as well as to honor their own Issei pioneers.

Chief Justice J. Allan Crockett of the Utah Supreme Court, among the special guests, more recently stated in a letter to dinner chairman Uno that the evening was a "choice experience (and) heartwarming."

"In all cultures I know anything about, it is mark of superior character in individuals and in a people to honor their parentage and their heritage," the chief justice remarked.

Proclamation

Text of the Governor's proclamation follows:
Whereas, a hundred years ago a tiny group of Japanese immigrants came to America from their crowded island home and settled in Gold Hill, California, and became known as Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Colony; and
Whereas, the venture failed despite their valiant efforts and struggles, and one by one the colonists drifted away and scattered into obscurity, fortunes followed to seek their fortune in this new and strange land; and
Whereas, their lot was not easy and one of ceaseless toil, labor

and unbelievable sacrifices, but they were possessed of enduring spirit and determination for this land was to be their home and their children's home, too; and
Whereas, during the dark days of World War II, though they were driven into relocation camps and uprooted from their homes and land, the people took this in their stride and their sons in the armed forces of the United States became one of the most decorated battalions in history; and
Whereas, twilight deepens swiftly for them as this, their centennial year in America draws to a close, We take this means to honor and pay homage to a group of hardy pioneers;

Now, therefore, I, Calvin L. Rampton, Governor of the State of Utah, do hereby declare Saturday, Dec. 13, 1969, as Centennial of Japanese Immigration to America, Utah Commemoration Day.

Sacramento —

Continued from Front Page

The cultural studies program instituted at Mills College under the pressure of ethnic minority students on that campus last year has evolved, in Miss Matsura's view, into just another "cultural" studies program in the traditional arts and letters vein without relevance to the immediate social concerns of present day ethnic minority students.

Shifting the focus to another educational stratum, UC freshman and recent graduate of Berkeley High School, Jr. JACLER Steve Hayashi then discussed the Berkeley City school system and concerned community efforts to begin integrating Asian American studies into the local schools' curricula. In emphasizing the need for ethnic studies, Steve cited a greater need for teachers to have increased awareness and a better understanding of the unique cultural backgrounds of ethnic minority students and the resulting special needs of these students.

Returning to the collegiate level, Bryant Tom, law student and Coordinator of Asian Studies at UC-Davis, briefly covered the Asian American studies picture at Davis, then shifted to his appraisal of the status of Asian American studies programs on the 16 campuses throughout the state which have or are preparing to have such programs.

Dominant in Tom's presentation was his view that Asian American studies are presently in a period of transition and that concerned students are attempting to identify issues, that Asian American students are gradually becoming aware that they can exert influence for change. However, he also observed that leadership among Asian American students and in the community is lacking.

Concluding the formal presentations, Mrs. Florence Yoshiwara, Advisory Specialist in Japanese American Studies and Chairman of the Japanese American Curriculum Project for the San Mateo City School District, reviewed the work done since mid-1969 by that Project, a volunteer group of Japanese American educators in the San Francisco peninsula area concerned with upgrading and producing materials for Japanese American studies at the elementary level.

In stressing the need for increased attention to having the story of the role and accomplishments of Japanese Americans in American history properly portrayed, Mrs. Yoshiwara cited several examples of cases in which information about the role and situation of the Japanese in America as presented in existing history and social studies texts have been distorted, in error, or have been completely omitted.

Although the panel members had not met together prior to the panel session, a recurring theme throughout each of the presentations was the implicit need for increased emphasis and support for Asian American studies at all educational levels, including the need for community support, particularly support by the JACL.

Capacity Crowd of 300
The dinner banquet agenda which followed the afternoon Council sessions, being as full if not more so than the afternoon agenda, was moved along artfully and persuasively by the toastmaster, Superior Court Judge Mamoru Sa-

Washington —

Continued from Page 3

the lawyers for the Government got together and worked out a settlement, under the terms of which we paid to the Indians of California \$29,100,000 for the area west of the mountains. This is the largest judgment rendered up to this time by the Commission.

Another interesting case related to the Creek Indians. They occupied a very large area of land in Georgia and Alabama. During the War of 1812 most of the Creek sided

with the British against the United States. Finally General Andrew Jackson (later President) defeated the Indians at the Battle of Horseshoe Bend.

As a penalty for joining with the British against the United States, General Jackson required the Indians to cede a great portion of their lands without the payment of any consideration. The question was whether this was proper. Both the Commission and the Court of Claims on appeal held that it was that the Creeks were not entitled to recover.

Pine Timber Case

A particularly difficult case arose involving the Onelida Indians of Wisconsin. They owned a rather small reservation near Green Bay, Wis., which there was a heavy growth of very valuable pine time.

Although this was tribal property, some of the members of the tribe cut and sold portions of the timber for their own personal use. There was a great division among the tribe whether this was proper or not; some chiefs thought it was, others thought it was not and, as the result, the tribe was not able to stop the cutting and sale.

When the Indian Claims Commission Act was passed, the tribe sued the United States on the theory that the Government should have stopped the cutting and sale because such action deprived the tribe of a portion of its resources. The Commission dismissed the case and the Court of Claims upheld that action on appeal.

Los Angeles —

A capacity crowd of 300 was greeted by outgoing Sacramento Chapter President Robert Matsui, National President Jerry Enomoto, Governor Terashita, Chairman G. Henry Kloss of the Sacramento County Board of Supervisors, and Mayor Richard H. Marriott of Sacramento, following the introduction of an impressive list of State and local political and community dignitaries.

Dessert following dinner was accompanied by introduction of a lengthy list of winners of local Japanese community scholarships, presentation of special recognitions for service to the JACL by National Director Mas Satow, and the installation of the 1970 officers of the Sacramento Chapter, led by President Carnegie Ouye, the Chapter's Women's Auxiliary and Junior JACL, and the District Youth Council by National President Enomoto.

Judge Warren Jr.
Following these formalities, the highlight of the evening arrived with the introduction by Judge Sakuma of the Judge Earl Warren, Jr., of the Page 6

Continued on Page 6

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This is a good illustration of the difficult situation in which the Government frequently finds itself in these Indian cases.

There is no doubt that the Government should have protected the tribal timber, but in this case it was not outsiders who were cutting and selling it, but the Indians themselves. As the Court of Claims pointed out in its decision, the only way the Government could have effectively put a stop to the practice was to call out the troops against the Indians themselves.

Such action was clearly not warranted and so the Court held that since the Government had one all that it reasonably could it was not liable.

Land Valuations

The valuation of land poses particularly difficult problems in Indian claims cases. In the first place the areas involved are immense. An area of 1,000,000 acres is "small."

Some of the areas run as high as 40,000,000 acres in the Crow case on Montana or even 51,000,000 acres in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe case where the lands were located in Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas and Nebraska. No one has ever had to value areas of such size before and therefore they cannot draw on any previous experience.

Then too, these lands must be valued as of the date the Government acquired them. Thus, for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe lands the date was 1855.

What the appraiser and the Commission have to do is to try to reconstruct the economic situation as it existed at the time of the valuation.

In these modern days of jet airplanes we are apt to forget that there was a time in this country when we didn't even have railroads. People traveled on foot, or horseback, in wagons and even on boats — if the streams went where they wanted to go. It was comparatively easy to go downstream, but very difficult to get back home.

Even when steamboats came into existence they could operate only on the larger rivers such as the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri. It

took days and weeks to freight cargo from one place to another.

West of the Mississippi the stagecoach was the method of travel for passengers and freight. Much timber had to be hauled to the rivers, much of the time over the ice because it was easier. These are some of the problems which we have in trying to determine a "fair market value" for the lands.

From these very brief descriptions you can readily see that the problems involved in Indian claims litigation are many, varied and difficult.

Alaskan Claims

A completely different approach is being taken with reference to the claims of the Alaska natives. When the United States acquired that vast territory from Russia in 1867, no mention was made in the treaty concerning the natives or their rights. For a number of years Congress ignored the territory, but in 1884 Congress created a civil government for the area and provided:

... That the Indians or other persons in said district shall not be disturbed in the possession of any lands actually in their use or occupation or now claimed by them but the terms under which such persons may acquire title to such lands is reserved for future legislation by Congress.

However, Congress has never got around to providing how the native groups may acquire title to the lands which they claim.

In 1935 Congress did authorize the Indians of Southeastern Alaska to bring suit in the Court of Claims and in January of 1968 those Indians known as the Tlingit and

Haida — were awarded a judgment of \$7,940,000.00.

Except for these Indians the natives of Alaska — that is the Aleuts — have never had their claims considered, nor have any areas of land been set aside to them.

In the meantime Alaska has been admitted as a State, just like Hawaii, and the native claims have caused difficulties. The State is entitled to select over 100 million acres of land for itself, but until the claims of the natives have been satisfied, this selection has been held up.

A number of bills have been introduced into Congress to settle their rights. Although they differ in some respect, in general it is proposed to give to each native village an area of two townships of land — that is 64,000 acres, and in addition to give to the natives the sum of \$500,000,000.

This money is to be appropriated over a period of 20 years and is to be used for their economic benefit. Just how this is to be accomplished is to be left largely to the determination of the natives.

Thus, as you can see the approach to the settlement of the Alaskan claims is entirely different than claims of the Indian tribes. Of course no such legislation has yet been enacted and so we will have to wait to see just how Congress will finally solve the problem.

This, obviously, is only a brief summary of one of the many activities under my jurisdiction as Assistant Attorney General of the Land and Natural Resources Division.

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—JERRY ENOMOTO

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Keiro phone book sales climbing

LOS ANGELES—Sales of the recently published So. Calif. Japanese American Telephone Directory are continuing to climb, according to Keiro Nursing Home, publishers, which reported a number of churches and clubs are now selling the book at \$3.50.

Listing more than 33,000 Japanese family names, the books are being handled by organizations at Tenrikyo, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Long Beach Grace Presbyterian Church, Gardena Buddhist Church, North Gardena Methodist Church, West L.A. Methodist Church and Centenary Y Club.

Wintersburg Presbyterian Church in Orange

Title II Repeal Boxcore

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

GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

- 1-Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations (March)
- 2-Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (March)
- 3-City of Los Angeles Human Relations Commission (June)
- 4-San Francisco Human Rights Commission (April)
- 5-San Francisco Board of Supervisors (May)
- 6-City of Seattle Human Rights Commission (March)
- 7-City of San Jose Human Relations Commission (March)
- 8-City Council of San Jose (April)
- 9-Ventura County Human Rights Commission (June)
- 10-Denver Community Relations Commission (June)
- 11-City Council of Richmond, Calif. (July)
- 12-Alameda County Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
- 13-Alameda County Board of Supervisors (August)
- 14-Hayward (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
- 15-Fremont (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
- 16-Culver City Human Relations Commission (Aug.)
- 17-No. Calif. Assn. of Human Relations Directors (Sept.)
- 18-Pasadena Human Relations Commission (Sept.)
- 19-City Council of Culver City, Calif. (Sept.)
- 20-City Council of Los Angeles (Aug.)
- 21-City Council of Monterey Park, Calif. (Sept.)
- 22-City Council of National City, Calif. (Sept.)
- 23-State of Minnesota, Department of Human Rights (Oct.)
- 24-Palos Verdes Peninsula (Calif.) Human Relations Council (Oct.)
- 25-Concord (Calif.) Human Relations Commission (Oct.)
- 26-City Council of Gardena, Calif. (Oct.)
- 27-Sacramento County Board of Supervisors (Sept.)
- 28-City Council of Berkeley, Calif. (Oct.)
- 29-City Council of Hayward, Calif. (Oct.)
- 30-City Council of King County, Wash. (Oct.)
- 31-City and County Council of Honolulu (Nov.)
- 32-City Council of Santa Monica, Calif. (Dec. 9)
- 33-City Council of Sacramento, Calif. (Nov. 20)
- 34-City Council of Inglewood, Calif. (Dec. 15)
- 35-City Council of Concord, Calif. (Dec. 22)
- 36-City Council of Alhambra, Calif. (Dec. 16)
- 37-Orange County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (Jan. 20, 1970)
- 38-Long Beach Human Relations Commission (Dec. 11)
- 39-Long Beach City Council (Dec. 16)
- 40-Palo Alto Human Relations Commission (Dec.)
- 41-Cincinnati Human Relations Committee (Jan. 1970)
- 42-City Council of Oakland (Jan. 1970)
- 43-Monterey County Board of Supervisors (Jan. 6)
- 44-City Council of Monterey, Calif. (Jan. 20)
- 45-California State Legislature (Assembly, Feb. 6; Senate, Feb. 10)
- 46-City Council of Alameda, Calif. (Feb. 11)

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

- 1-Gov. Calvin Rampton, Utah (Dec.)
- 2-Gov. Ronald Reagan, Calif. (Jan. 31, 1970)

PUBLIC MEDIA

- 1-Editorial, Chicago Daily News (April)
- 2-Editorial, San Francisco Chronicle (May)
- 3-Editorial, Los Angeles Times (May)
- 4-Editorial, Fresno-Madera Bee (May)
- 5-Editorial, Palo Alto Times (May)
- 6-Editorial, San Francisco East-West (May)
- 7-Editorial, The Nation (June)
- 8-Editorial, California Consumer Bulletin (June)
- 9-Editorial, KGO-TV, San Francisco (May)
- 10-Columunist (Guy Wright), San Francisco Examiner (April)
- 11-Columunist (Edwin McDowell), The Arizona Republic (May)
- 12-Editorial, Honolulu Advertiser (August)
- 13-Editorial, Monterey Park Progress (Aug.)
- 14-Editorial, The Denver Post (Sept.)
- 15-Editorial, KPFX-TV, San Francisco (Sept.)
- 16-Editorial, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Sept.)
- 17-Columunist (Herb Robinson), Seattle Times (Oct.)
- 18-Editorial, Seattle Times (Oct.)
- 19-Editorial, Washington Post (Oct.)
- 20-Editorial, Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Oct.)
- 21-Editorial, San Francisco Chronicle (Dec. 5)
- 22-News Comment: Monterey Peninsula Herald (Oct. 23)
- 23-Editorial, Minneapolis Tribune (Dec. 5)
- 24-Editorial, Los Angeles Times (Dec. 12)
- 25-Editorial, Chicago Today (Dec. 5)
- 26-Editorial, Baltimore Sun (Dec. 5)
- 27-Editorial, Washington Post (Dec. 6)
- 28-Editorial, Chicago Sun-Times (Dec. 8)
- 29-Editorial, Chicago Daily News (Dec. 9)
- 30-Columunist (Evans-Nowak), Publishers-Hall Syndicate (Dec. 7)
- 31-Columunist (Jack Mabley), Chicago Today (Dec. 10)
- 32-Editorial, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Dec. 12)
- 33-Editorial, The Arizona Republic (Dec. 13)
- 34-Editorial, Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Dec. 15)
- 35-Editorial, Honolulu Advertiser (Dec. 17)
- 36-Editorial, Dayton Journal Herald (Dec. 8)
- 37-Editorial, San Jose Mercury (Dec. 3)
- 38-Columunist (Walt Woodward), Seattle Times (Dec. 7)
- 39-Editorial, Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise (Dec. 7)
- 40-Columunist (Augustus Hawkins), Los Angeles Sentinel (Dec. 18)
- 41-Editorial, Wisconsin State Journal, Madison (Dec. 31)
- 42-Editorial, Seattle Times (Jan. 4, 1970)
- 43-Columunist (Dick Tracy), San Gabriel Valley Tribune (Jan. 18)
- 44-Editorial, New York Times (Nov.)
- 45-Editorial, Minneapolis Tribune (Dec.)
- 46-Commentary, I. F. Stone's Weekly (Jan. 13)
- 47-Editorial, Cleveland Plain Dealer (Feb. 16)

CHURCHES

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

COUNTY AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

(The assigned number for organizations indicating when the Title II committee was informed shall continue in the original order through separated by the scope of jurisdiction.)

- 1-ACLU, Palo Alto Chapter (Sept. 1968)
- 2-ACLU, San Jose Chapter (Sept. 1968)
- 3-Community Relations Conference of Southern Calif. (Jan.)
- 4-American Jewish Congress, So. Calif. Div. (Feb.)
- 5-ILWU, San Francisco Local (April)
- 6-Chinatown Youth Council, San Francisco (May)
- 7-NAACP, Berkeley Chapter (June)
- 8-San Mateo City School District, Title IV Task Force (June)
- 9-San Francisco Council for Civil Liberties (May)
- 10-Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
- 11-ILWU, San Jose Local (June)
- 12-Contr Costa Citizens United (June)
- 13-Calif. Farmer Consumer Information Committee (June)
- 14-Greater San Francisco Chamber of Commerce (June)
- 15-San Francisco Bay Area Women for Peace (June)
- 16-Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
- 17-Conejo Valley (Thousand Oaks, Calif.) Human Relations Council (July)
- 18-Chicago Federation of Settlements & Neighborhood Centers (Aug.)
- 19-Omaha Anti-Defamation League (Aug.)
- 20-Omaha Jewish Federation Community Relations Committee (Aug.)
- 21-AFL-CIO Office and Professional Employees Union, Local 29, Oakland (Aug.)
- 22-San Francisco Nickel Lions Club (Sept.)
- 23-Minneapolis Urban Coalition (Sept.)
- 24-St. Paul (Minn.) Urban Coalition (Sept.)
- 25-VFW, Golden Gate Unit Post, San Francisco (Oct.)
- 26-The Association of Chinese Teachers, San Francisco (Oct.)
- 27-NAACP, Salt Lake City Branch (Oct.)
- 28-Spanish-Speaking Organization for Community, Integrity, Opportunity, Salt Lake City (Oct.)
- 29-Wasatch Front Young Democrats, Utah (Oct.)
- 30-Volunteers for New Politics, San Francisco (Oct.)
- 31-San Francisco YMCA (Oct.)
- 32-Asian Coalition for Equality, Seattle (Oct.)
- 33-Asian Americans for Action, New York (Sept.)
- 34-Paget Sound (Wash.) Association of Social Workers (Sept.)
- 35-South Bay Chinese Club, Fremont, Calif. (Sept.)
- 36-Classroom Teachers Association of San Francisco (Oct.)
- 37-Dayton (Ohio) Council on Human Rights (Sept.)
- 38-Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce (Oct.)
- 39-West Seattle Human Relations Council (Oct.)
- 40-Central Seattle Community Council (Nov.)
- 41-VFW, 19th District, San Francisco, Calif. (Nov. 21)
- 42-Inglewood (Calif.) Stabilization Committee (Dec.)
- 43-United Auto Workers, Local 508, San Diego (Dec. 11)
- 44-Greater Omaha Civil Liberties Union (Dec. 10)
- 45-Harbor Area Welfare Planning Council, Torrance, Calif. (Dec.)
- 46-ACLU, Burbank-Glendale Chapter (Nov. 10)
- 47-Los Beach Chapter of Commerce (Dec. 13)
- 48-VFW, Sacramento Unit Post 2053 (Dec. 22)
- 49-Council of Planning Associates of Seattle (Nov.)
- 50-Seattle Handicapped Club, Inc. (Dec.)
- 51-Mt. Rainier National Association of Social Workers, Inc. (Dec.)
- 52-VMCA, Greater Salt Lake (Dec.)
- 53-Monterey Park (Calif.) Coordinating Council (Jan. 12)
- 54-VMCA, Park-Prentiss Branch, San Francisco (Jan.)

STATE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1-California Democratic Council (April)
- 2-ILWU, Western California District Council (May)
- 3-Americans for Democratic Action, No. 2 Calif. Chapter (June)
- 4-California Rural Legal Assistance (June)
- 5-Urban League of Nebraska (July)
- 6-Rural Youth Women in California (July)
- 7-Minnesota Wisconsin Friends Committee on Legislation (Aug.)
- 8-High State Young Democrats (Oct.)
- 9-ILWU, Hawaii Local 145 (Dec. Comm. (Nov.)
- 10-International Professional Photographers Assn. (Nov.)
- 11-VFW, Dept. of California Council of Administrative (Nov. 22)
- 12-Norfolk Civil Liberties Union (Dec.)
- 13-Washington State Teachers (Oct.)
- 14-California Teachers Association (Dec.)

NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- 1-National Association of Social Workers (April)
- 2-ILWU Federated Women's Auxiliary (June)
- 3-National Urban League (July)
- 4-Association Conference of Official Human Rights Agencies (Aug.)
- 5-Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Grand Lodge (Aug.)
- 6-Natl. Education Assn. Council on Human Relations (Oct.)
- 7-Women's International League for Peace & Freedom (Nov.)
- 8-National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (Jan. 25)
- 9-Natl. Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council, (Feb.)

Ichord—

Continued from Back Page

act in 1950 were "fully aware of the unfortunate occurrence during World War II" and that its provisions were not directed towards persons of a particular national origin, race or religion is made manifest in its legislative history.

The act "was directed to the inner 'hard core' of the Communist Party organization," Ichord said as he recalled what Senator Douglas, principal proponent, declared in the course of debate on the act:

"What I am trying to say is that the real danger to the United States is with the 'inner hard core.' If what we want to do is to punish the outer extremists (those Communists who probably are not potential saboteurs), let Senators go ahead and do that. But I think the real danger to the United States is from this inner 'hard core' who are potential saboteurs and spies."

Relocation Centers

Of the Japanese American fear against the Emergency Detention Act, Ichord felt Japanese Americans "seem to rest on the assumption that the act authorizes the establishing of the same detention centers, concentration camps or relocation centers with which they were afflicted in World War II."

During the war, some 112,000 Japanese residents in western U.S., two-thirds of them being natural-born citizens, were removed from their homes and placed in relocation centers, established by an executive order of President Roosevelt (No. 8066, issued Feb. 29, 1942), by virtue of his constitutional authority as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy.

Ichord cited the Act of April 18, 1918 (50 USC 21), which authorizes the President to detain enemy alien residents during the time of war or invasion which could have been applied to resident Japanese nationals during World War II but not applicable to U.S. citizens, who happened to be of Japanese ancestry.

Ichord also noted that Congress by its Act of Mar. 21, 1942, (56 Stat. 173), ratified Executive Order 9066 by making it a misdemeanor for anyone to knowingly enter, remain or leave prescribed military areas contrary to the orders of the Secretary of War or the commanding officer of the area.

Its application, however, was circumscribed by the U.S. Supreme Court in three key decisions. It was held in the Hiramayashi case that the freedom of movement could be restrained by a curfew. In the Korematsu case, it was held that persons could be excluded from a defined area. In Ex Parte Endo, it was held that a citizen of Japanese ancestry, whose loyalty was conceded by the Government, could not be detained in a relocation camp.

Position Questioned

"Thus the President, unguided and unrestrained by Congress, took the course he did to detain many loyal American citizens of Japanese ancestry, an action which, in my opinion, may be regarded as a dark day in our history," Ichord commented.

Hence, repeal of the Emergency Detention Act would put the government in the position at the commencement of World War II, Ichord added.

He questioned this position which would "leave the door open to similarly ill-advised and hasty action in the future."

Recalling that the Internal Security Act of 1950 was enacted shortly after the invasion of South Korea by Communist forces, Ichord declared the Emergency Detention Act (Title II) and the Subversive Activities Control Act (Title I) to an expression of congressional concern "in the face of accumulating evidence of threat posed by a foreign directed and controlled Communist apparatus within the United States."

Ichord cited the nature of the Communist threat by referring to various congressional committee findings and Supreme Court comment. He pointed to what Justice Frankfurter had observed that the 15-year congressional investigation of the world Communist movement cannot be dismissed "as unfounded or irrational imaginings."

The court also upheld the determination of the Subversive Activities Control Board that the Communist Party, USA, was a Communist-action organization operating within the U.S. under Soviet Union control for the purpose of installing a Soviet-style dictatorship. And as late as June 1969, American delegates to the international conference of Communist parties at Moscow pledged continuing support to the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Ichord added.

War-time Application

Whereas Title I of the 1950 Internal Security Act is applicable in times of peace, Title II of the same act was intended as a wartime statute, Ichord explained, designed against certain activities who seek to overthrow the government and substitute it with totalitarian dictatorship controlled by a foreign government.

To achieve its objectives, detention of such persons during times of emergency was expressed in S. 4130 of the 81st Congress. Noted were the experiences of other countries during WW2 and thereafter so-called fifth columns were employed to weaken internal

security and the need to protect against espionage and saboteurs.

That the Emergency Detention Act is not directed against persons because of national origin, race or religion, Ichord said, is "clear" in the provisions of the title, Ichord said.

Reasonable Grounds

To decide whether reasonable grounds exist to believe that a person will probably engage in or conspire with others in espionage or sabotage, Ichord cited section 109 (h) of Title II, which authorizes the Attorney General to consider the following kinds of evidence:

1—Flow a person has acquired knowledge of sabotage or espionage against the U.S.

2—Any past activities, attempt or conspiracy against the U.S. by a person.

3—Or membership in the Communist Party, USA, after Jan. 1, 1949, or in any other group seeking to overthrow the government by force and violence and substituting it with a totalitarian dictatorship controlled by a foreign government.

It was Ichord's hope that in considering the bills to repeal Title II, the emotional considerations caused by the rumors that concentrations camps are being maintained would be divorced from original intent of the act—that of protecting the nation's security with due respect to constitutional liberties.

Thorough Inquiry

"This will involve a thorough inquiry into the provisions of the title as well as the necessity for appropriate remedial alternatives," Ichord declared.

Ichord called the apprehensions as to the application of Title II by a number of citizens, in which the Japanese Americans are the most prominent, as "unfounded" though it was understandable in light of what happened during World War II.

Ichord also recalled how the rumors of the existence of concentration camps persisted in the 1960s with the publication of allegations by Charles R. Allen Jr. in "Concentration Camps, USA," which the Justice Dept. has found to be "replete with inaccuracies." The Allen pamphlet further generated articles in newspapers and magazines, Ichord added, to expand the controversy during the height of the riots in the cities.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities, in a report of guerrilla warfare advocates in the U.S. issued May 6, 1968, subsequently suggested detention camps operated under Title II "might well be utilized for the temporary imprisonment of warring guerrillas" to precipitate other articles, making to appear that the U.S. was maintaining con-

centration camps for internment of Negro militants and other dissenters, Ichord continued in bringing the background up to date.

Latest Agitation

Latest agitation against Title II, except for the repeal bills, Ichord added, was the July 12, 1969 article in the Black

Panther publication, which he said was "illustrative of the alarming character of the mass of misinformation purveyed on this subject."

Ichord maintained the comment that power of detention was presently possessed by the executives was being offered by persons who had not read Title II.

"A cursory examination of the Title will reveal that the President does not now and never has such power, for the conditions precedent which would bring such power into being have never occurred," Ichord declared.

"In the light of such widespread misinformation, it is no wonder that, in both adminis-

trations, the efforts of the Dept. of Justice to dispel the erroneous impressions that 'concentration camps' were maintained in the U.S. was not wholly successful."

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Daily Prizes—One \$50 Bullock's Gift Certificate will be awarded for each day of the contest.

2. Contest winners of trips must be United States citizens, 21 years of age or over. The winner and traveling companion must be able to qualify for United States passport and visa. If a winner is unable to personally take the trip during Expo '70 for any reason, an alternate winner will be substituted. Alternate winners will be drawn during each monthly drawing.

3. No exchanges or cash substitutions for prizes. All prizes are non-transferable.

4. Trips must be taken during Expo '70 (March 15 to September 13, 1970).

5. All applicable taxes relative to the prizes will be the sole liability of the winners.

6. Contest offer void in areas and states where prohibited by law.

7. KNX and CBS are not responsible for any personal liability in the event of accident to trip winners.

8. Employees (and their families) of KNX and CBS subsidiaries and the Magic Holiday Travel Agency are ineligible to compete in the contest.

9. Entries become the property of CBS. No limit on entries per person or family. Prize limits: One per person. Persons must re-enter each month of the contest to be eligible for that month's drawings.

10. Postcard entries containing the entrant's name and address must be mailed to Expo 1070, KNX/Newsradio, P.O. Box 1070, Hollywood, California 90028.

11. Winners selected through random drawings. Decisions regarding contest winners by KNX are binding and final.

12. Winners announced on KNX/Newsradio and notified by mail. Participants do not have to listen to KNX to win.

13. Contest dates: February 9 through June 25, 1970. List of winners mailed upon request after June 25, 1970.

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KNX/CBS Newsradio 1070



Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Each said he will support the other in the general if he loses in the primary.

Names in the News

It hardly seems possible, but Alfred Apaka, the golden-voiced singer, has been dead for 10 years. He died on Jan. 30, 1960. In his memory, more than 100 friends placed a one-page ad on that date in Honolulu newspapers.

Raymond N. Torii, retiring principal of Waiānae High School, will be honored at a testimonial dinner on April 11 at the Hilton Hawaiian Village.

It will be sponsored by Waiānae High School, the PTA and friends of Waiānae High School. Beatrice Choy, Wallace Mitsui and Terry Nozaki are in charge of the affair.

Arthur Uemura, 42-year-old Kona Hospital employee, became the fourth person to receive a kidney transplant at St. Francis Hospital. His brother, George, 25, was the donor.

Of St. Francis' previous three kidney transplants, two appear to have been successful. The third patient rejected his new kidney.

Actor Jack Lord has been named Hawaii Salesman of the Year. The Sales and Marketing Executives of Hawaii said Lord, star of the TV series "Hawaii Five-O," had done the most last year to sell Hawaii throughout the world.

Appointments
Two Univ. of Hawaii administrators—Richard H. Kosaki and Ralph M. Miwa—have been named by Gov. John A. Burns to the Hawaii Education Commission.

Kosaki is v.p. for academic affairs at the university. Miwa is administrative dean of the division of continuing education and community services.

State Song
State Rep. Howard Y. Miyake has introduced a resolution calling on public elementary schools to teach "Hawaii Pono," the state song.

The resolution says Hawaii Pono is a song unique to Hawaii, carrying with it a wealth of historical significance in that its composer was one of Hawaii's most colorful monarchs, King Kalakaua.

It also noted that the song was proclaimed Hawaii's national anthem in 1876 and became the state song in 1967.

School Front
The state board of education has voted to reaffirm its 1968 decision that Kōnawāna High and Elementary School be open 12 months of the year, offering students a full, regular program of instruction.

In its decision the board set aside recommendations made by the Kōnawāna Four Quarter Steering Committee, the Big Island School Advisory Council and the Dept. of Education's district office which all asked that the fourth quarter, June through August, be made into a standard summer school program.

The Rev. David P. Coon, assistant headmaster and faculty dean at Iolani School since 1964, has been named headmaster of the school. He succeeds the Rev. Burton H. MacLean, who resigned to take a similar post with the American School of Paris.

Most of the new teachers the State Dept. of Education hired this past fall are young—under 26, and an overwhelming number are unmarried. The DOE hired 1,208 new teachers for the 1969-70 school year, 800 under 26 years old. The greatest number of any age was 270 who were 23. And 722 were single.

Political Scene
Hawaii Republicans now have two major declared candidates for the governorship—King and Senator Heben Porteus. Both King and Porteus have vowed a high level campaign for the GOP nomination.

Judges and Docket
Mayor Frank Fasi's ban on interviews of his department heads by Star-Bulletin reporters will be challenged in Hawaii's courts. The Hawaii Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO), which has nearly 300 members, has decided to go to court after a six-month effort to resolve the dispute between the mayor and the Star-Bulletin.

Circuit Judge Herman T. F. Lum, 43, has taken over as senior judge of the Honolulu Family Court. Chief Justice William S. Richardson named Lum to replace Judge Samuel P. King, who has become a candidate for governor. King has submitted a letter of resignation from the bench, but it will not take effect until Mar. 16.

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The Spartan Beat Mas Manbo

'Black Power'

TOKYO — The accent is on black power in Japanese baseball today with more and more teams going in for Negro help.

Of the 15 players from abroad signed up so far for play in the coming season by the Pacific and Central League ball clubs, two-thirds are black.

The number of Negro players in the local game began rising only in recent years. Between 1962 and 1965, there were 35 foreign players used by Japanese clubs. Of the total from abroad, only about five were Negroes.

Of the 25 gaijin players used in the next four years, however, no fewer than 10 or 11 were blacks.

Don Newcombe and Larry Doby were among the noted Negroes to play here. When they came out of retirement to join the Chunichi Dragons in 1962, they became the first major league veterans to play Japan ball.

Prewar Entry
However, there were Negroes in Japanese baseball long before Newk and Doby. In fact, the first Negro player was said to have been a pitcher with the prewar Dai-Nippon club.

A few years after the two-league system was inaugurated in Japan in 1950, the Hankyu Braves got a big boost from Negro reinforcements.

Larry Raines won the P.L. batting crown while with the Braves in 1954. And Cuban Roberto Barbon, a Brave for 10 years, was base-stealing king for three successive seasons here.

The current boom in Negro aid began after the Central League Yakult Atoms, who have enjoyed remarkable success with black players, acquired Lou Jackson in 1966.

Jackson hit 20 home runs for the Atoms that year. The next year, the Atoms obtained Dave Roberts to go along with Jackson. Each came through with 28 home runs and they knocked in a total of 168 runs between them.

Though Jackson didn't do so well in 1968—he hit 11 in his final season as he died of illness early in 1969—he hit 20 homers while Roberts slammed 40, a record for gaijin in Japan.

Top Performer
Last season, Roberts, 35, who seems to improve with age.

PC Letterbox
Continued from Back Page
being versatile, by desiring for action, and possessing a sense of responsibility, and, at the same time understanding nature and universe, accepting artistic beauty and taste, and being useful.

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age, was the top foreign import in the local game, finishing runner-up to the Yomiuri Giants' Sadaharu Oh in batting with .318 and in home runs with 37 and winding up third in runs-batted-in with 95. Roberts turned in his fine performance although he was knocked out for more than two weeks by an injury.

Late last season, the Atoms acquired their third Negro slugger, Bob Chance. Chance became the outstanding foreign newcomer, hitting .320 in 55 games, polling 16 homers and batting in 46 runs.

Besides the Atoms' Roberts and Chance, Willie Kirkland of the Hanshin Tigers, Carl Boles of the Nishitetsu Lions and George Altman and Arturo Lopez of the Lotte Orions are holdovers from last season.

Top Prospects
Of the three newcomers so far, the three top prospects are black players—Clarence Jones, Nankai Hawk first baseman; Fred Valentine, Hanshin Tiger outfielder, and Bubba Morton, Toei Flyer outfielder.

Jones played only briefly with the Chicago Cubs but was a whiz in the minors. Valentine is a switch-hitter who saw major-league action with the Baltimore Orioles and Washington Senators. Morton is a seven-year veteran of the majors, his latest role being pinch-hitter for the California Angels.

While there are 15 gaijin slated to play here so far, there may be about 20 before the regular season opens on April 11.

The Yomiuri Giants, Japan's winningest, richest and most popular club, and the Hiroshima Toyo Carp have had stopped using foreign imports. All of the other 10 clubs, however, have been relying on foreign help. Two foreign players are allowed per club.

200 from Abroad
Since 1951, when Hawaiian Wally Yonamine joined the Giants, there have been about 200 players from abroad in Japanese baseball.

Yonamine, three-time C.L. batting king, was the top star among foreign imports during the period when the Japanese-American player was much in demand.

Ex-major leaguer Daryl Spencer, big gun for the Hankyu Braves from 1964 to 1968, was the standout gain player during the period when white reinforcements dominated.

In the new black power era, it is Roberts who is standing out. But this year, with so many Negroes coming into the game here, he will be getting plenty of competition.

Japan to supply \$100 million to World Bank
TOKYO—The Bank of Japan signed a contract Feb. 13 to supply a \$100 million loan (\$3.6 billion) to the World Bank as a step to prevent a sharp rise in Japanese external reserves. It was the first loan provided in Japanese currency to the World Bank.

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Jerry Enomoto, Nat'l Pres. — Kangro Kunitatsu, PC Board Chmn.
HARRY K. HONDA, Editor

8 — Friday, February 27, 1970

Ye Editor's Desk

WALNUT GROVE'S 'BACKTOWN'

People still mistake Walnut Grove (along the Sacramento River between Stockton and Sacramento) for Walnut Creek (a much larger town on the other side of the mountain from Oakland) as one headline writer did recently. What the families who live in Backtown—the Japanese section of Walnut Grove—did, however, was no mistake as Aaron Epstein of the Sacramento Bee tells it in this week's issue.

Forty-two families banded together and confronted their eight landlords. The families had built their own homes, but didn't own the land (they couldn't back in those days when the houses were built because of the alien land law). And when the law was nullified, some wanted to buy the land but the landlord jacked up the price beyond reason. Then when in January, 1968, rent on the land was raised, the families revolted against paying the increase.

What follows is better stated in Epstein's story. The Nisei quoted (Toshio Sakai) is a Stockton JACLer, though most of the Nisei there belong to the Sacramento chapter.

Walnut Grove readers, incidentally, all receive their mail in a P.O. box at the post office. It's the only town in the PC files where all subscribers have a P.O. Box number as their address. And checking their telephone directory, many of the communities along the river have no houses numbers, just the street or road.

One of these days, when Interstate 5 south from Sacramento is completed—Walnut Grove will not be far off the beaten path for motorists. But we'd like to see these towns along the river like Isleton, Walnut Grove and Courtland where Japanese communities once thrived before the freeways get too close.

ISSEI-NISEI-SANSEI

A reader working with genealogy notes the Irish classify their immigrant group to America as "immigrant" and their children as "first generation" where as we refer to the Japanese immigrant group as "first generation" or Issei and their children "second generation" or Nisei. If there is a discrepancy in counting generations, it is perhaps one's ability of not understanding the differences between western and oriental cultures.

Rather than determining here which is correct, the Irish or the Japanese, and wondering whether non-Nisei friends who dig genealogical standards are led to think "first generation" Japanese (or Issei, as we know them) are those born in America the standard American dictionaries have already noted who we are and what the distinctions are between Issei and Nisei. And the Nisei population has been quite content.

Some think such terms as Issei, Nisei, Kibei and Sansei should be discontinued. Well, "Kibei" is slowly disappearing from public print. "Sansei" will probably linger so long as the "Nisei" are around. As the number of generations of Japanese in America becomes higher, we'd like to think the count will continue but that's for those future and unborn generations to determine.

And as we said before, "Nikkei" (the Japanese word for "Japanese American") is a term which may eventually take hold for it is void of any generational measure. Headline writers will appreciate the short letter-count of "Nikkei" over "Japanese American" or will the three-letter version return someday?

DEC. 7 VS. FEB. 15

With the current adult generation, Dec. 7, 1941 still has haunting memories of President Roosevelt addressing the Congress and calling it a "day of infamy". As one Nisei reader has wondered: did we want to yell "banzai" that day and if not, why were we put into concentration camps without benefit of trial.

The Nisei was a mixed-up political animal. Mixed-up because the constitution said we're Americans, while a president in the exercise of his military prerogatives dictated otherwise. An understanding government within a generation after that war made some amends for the "great wartime mistake".

Speaking for myself, it was no day to yell "banzai" as well as hundreds of other Nisei then in uniform for it meant we were stuck for the duration. It is only within the past seven years that Dec. 7 has a happier ring to it for it's our youngest daughter Patty's birthday. And knowing the injustice of concentration camps without benefit of trial, JACL today is in the forefront to rid the Emergency Detention Act or Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. So, the Nisei is not mixed-up today.

The contention of the same reader that "anything that inconveniences you is an injustice" is very debatable. Justice should not be confused with liberty or freedom. Justice suggests a set of standards, ethical or legal, by which to judge whether something is fitting or proper. Liberty suggests the opportunity to choose; freedom is a bit more abstract and general.

A quick Frinistance: hot or cold weather can be an inconvenience but hardly unjust.

In a couple of generations, Dec. 7 may mean very little to Americans—though they will still learn there was a thing called World War II. Fifty years ago, people our age knew what Feb. 15 meant—but today we don't unless you know U.S. military history well.

CLASSICAL DEFINITIONS

Freedom is a man's natural power of doing what he pleases, so far as he is not prevented by force or law.—Corpus Juris.

Liberty exists in proportion to wholesome restraint.—Daniel Webster.

'Spoilage' reissued but mainly for scholars on Nisei

By ALLAN BEEKMAN
PC Book Editor

THE SPOILAGE: JAPANESE-AMERICAN EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT DURING WORLD WAR II, by Dorothy S. Thomas and Richard Nishimoto, University of California Press, paperback, 388 pages, \$2.45.

Nov. 4, 1943, the Tulean Dispatch carried the following editorial:

"Is the reason why we were segregated into this center clear in the minds of all residents? If not, why not?"

BOOK SHELF

"The WRA (War Relocation Authority) has definitely made this clear in our minds when they defined segregation as a movement to separate those who want to be JAPANESE from those who want to be AMERICAN."

"We are here because we wish to be JAPANESE, because we desire to do things as Japanese. Our future does not lie in the American way of life; our future is in the Japanese way of life."

These lines written for the internee paper by a transferee from the Gila River Relocation Center to the Tule Lake Relocation Center in northern California, a supporter of the terrorist Daihichi Shima, shows the thinking of the Tule Lake leaders. But in most cases, that thinking appears to have been shaped by events following the outbreak of war between Japan and America.

The Causes

Immediately after the Pearl Harbor attack, American opinion towards the Nikkei in the country had remained relatively mild and so had not evoked counter-hostility in members of this minority. But desire for complete economic dominance on the Pacific Coast—for example, control of the produce markets then in the hands of the Nikkei—had inspired greedy businessmen to agitate for the removal of their Nikkei competitors.

As concerted pressure for the removal of the Nikkei was applied to press and government, the defenses of reason and fairness began to crumble. Normally sober Walter Lippmann asked in his nationally syndicated column that the Nikkei be evacuated from the Pacific Coast; columnist Westbrook Pegler took up the cry. In the Hearst papers, Henry McLemore, a former sports writer, lent himself to the crusade with particular virulence.

Succumbing to the whipped-up hysteria, the authorities invoked the principles and methods of Nazi Germany and herded more than a hundred thousand Nikkei into concentration camps.

Many of these Nikkei had suffered discrimination all through life. Through government fiat now deprivation of livelihood, property, and freedom, publicly disgraced, cast into prisons unfit for convicted felons, though no charge had been brought against them, and without means for redress, they had reason to be embittered.

Dark Days for JACL

In those dark days the JACL leadership kept its faith in America; they suffered accordingly. Copies of the Pacific Citizen were symbolically destroyed by terrorists among the evacuees who even committed murder in pursuit of their aims. JACL leaders were beaten; their families intimidated.

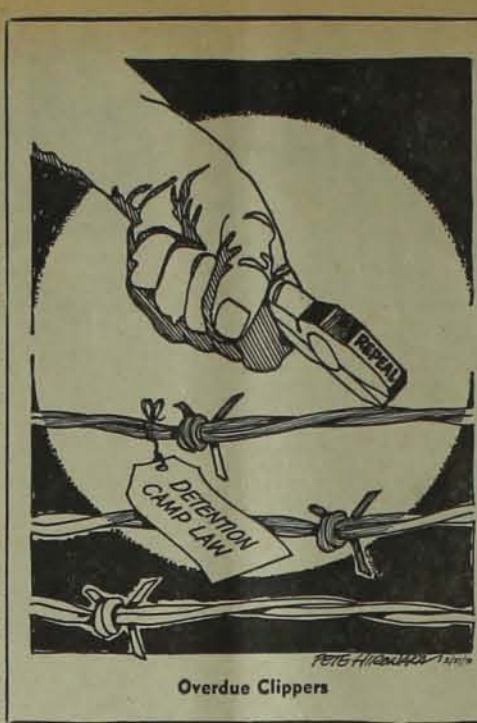
The well-intended but misguided effort of the authorities to separate the "loyal" from the "disloyal" among the evacuees led to the "disloyal" being herded into Tule Lake where they were at the mercy of the terrorists, compelled to repudiate America though their original "disloyalty" may have been based on nothing more sinister than a reluctance to be separated from other members of their families.

"Early in 1942, a group of social scientists in the University of California undertook a study of the evacuation, detention and resettlement of the Japanese minority in the United States." Their major laboratories were Poston, Minidoka, and Tule Lake, with Tule Lake receiving the major share of attention.

The labors of these scientists resulted in "The Spoilage," first published in 1946, and now reissued. The book shows how 18,000 evacuees, many against their judgment and will, were inexorably pushed into renouncing their American citizenship by circumstances over which they had no control.

Discursive and poorly organized, encumbered by an unprecise, often contradictory nomenclature, the study, nevertheless rich in anecdote quotations from evacuees, but it is a book for the scholar rather than the average reader.

FUN WITH FLOWERS: JAPANESE ARRANGEMENT MADE EASY, by Martha and Marvin Neese, Walker/Westhill 111 pages, \$5.95. A lighthearted and valuable introduction to the Japanese art of flower arrangement—called Ikebana in Japan, 26 arrangements are shown in full color, each more beautiful than the other and all surprisingly easy to make, from inexpensive materials.—AB



LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Butokukai in U.S.

Editor:
I am only a high school grad and by today's standard where everybody else is a college grad, I may be considered an ignoramus so I am writing in the hopes that some highly educated intellectual would enlighten me on some things that have been bugging this foggy brain of mine.

About a month or so ago, there was a letter by someone from San Francisco which mentioned a society called the Black Dragons which existed before WW2, and of the ex-soldiers and ex-sailors of the Imperial Japanese army and navy who lived here at the time.

Now I am wondering at this late date if there is any way of ascertaining if there were any Nisei who might have been brain-washed by these people.

Maybe there weren't any. Or did the FBI or somebody know about these things and were they or were they not justified in suspecting the loyalty of these people.

Did you or did you not have mixed emotions that Sunday morning when Japan attacked Pearl Harbor? Did you feel like yelling "Banzai" or were you then the 100 pct. American you would like me to believe you are today. Or are you? If you did (not-intentionally omitted)—Ed. feel like yelling "Banzai", did you deserve to be put in a barbed wire enclosure without the benefit of a trial?

All that I read about now is the injustice that war had done the Nisei. Anything that inconveniences you is an injustice.

Was being in a camp any more inconvenient than being on a battlefield?

I was in neither so maybe someone can tell me.

TOM ISOMURA
4381 W. 28th St.
Los Angeles 90018

(Perhaps Barry Sasaki's letter below will shed some light for reader Isomura.—Editor)

Editor:
The basic information recounted in Karl Yoneda's letter (Jan. 16 PC), I do not question, but I would like to take exception to the conclusions that he draws. Yes, it is true that the Butokukai activities were widespread on the West Coast and that Mitsuru Toyama was the titular head. By affiliation, I, as well as thousands of other Nisei, could easily be labeled as the Japanese counterparts of the Hitler Jugend, the Soviet Komsoomol, or the Communist Chinese Red Guard.

Toyama's ultranationalism is an acknowledged fact; yet, the important question is how many Nisei taking "Kendo" as a sport were actually influenced ideologically by the ultranationalistic beliefs of the Black Dragon Society. Based on my own experience, only a fragmentary few.

The criteria for measuring the loyalty of the Japanese in America or describing what is typical of their attitudes should not be based on incidents that happened in Manzanar or Tule Lake. It should be judged by the number of people who elected to return to Japan; and even among these, one must evaluate whether the children from Tule Lake were going only because they wanted to stay with their parents.

If many Issei felt a strong bond towards Japan, the question becomes "Was it because they could never become United States citizens?" At least, the German and the Italian aliens had a choice of becoming naturalized Americans. The Issei had no choice. The Japanese consulate was the place where they could report their grievances.

Too Young to Feel

Most Nisei were too young to feel the strong waves of discrimination which swept the West Coast between 1910 and 1930. All Issei experienced these prejudices and most of them forgave the human weaknesses of their fellow men. As a matter of fact, some Issei were embittered, but most of these returned to Japan before the war. Under similar circumstances, how would other nationalities have reacted?

I would have to agree that most Issei felt a strong bond

to Japan, a sentimental love for a country which could not provide them with the economic comfort found in this country; yet, this should not be construed as disloyalty. I doubt if many of them would have lifted their hands in overt acts against the United States. As for their contributions before Pearl Harbor, who could really criticize. If they had no sentiments, I myself would feel that something was amiss in their personalities.

As for the Evacuation, I would say that some Nisei and Kibei were more embittered before the relocation than the Issei, long inured to their status of being perpetual aliens.

In regard to those who were in the Santa Fe Detention Camp, these were men picked up by the FBI on blanket raids and who were separated from their families throughout the war, placed in stockades alongside the Japanese PWs. What kind of rumors, frustrations and resentments could you expect among them, as these men wondered what happened to their families?

As the editor of the Rohrer Outpost, I myself was threatened with assault by a group of pro-Japanese for writing allegedly pro-U.S. editorials as not to their liking, but the assault never materialized because they knew that they were a small minority. Further, I would say that words spoken in anger or in resentment (and now forgotten), or perhaps with bravado, in the tense environment of detention camps could hardly deserve disclosure in Hosokawa's book; for, to give just exposure to these reported acts, the writer must also explore the backgrounds of these individuals and find the causes that produced the effect.

Other Writers

Finally, as a former member of the Butokukai, who had a father in a camp like Santa Fe, I find it difficult to doubt my loyalty after serving 22 years in the U.S. Army and retiring several years ago. The Hosokawa book is not about the Evacuation, but it meant to be a history of the Japanese in America. Other writers, from groups like U.C. sociology team headed by Dr. Thomas, or independent researchers must provide the expanded story of the period surrounding the Evacuation, and no book will ever be complete. Too much happened in the space of a few years.

While the JACL spokesmen can make general statements about the Evacuation, these statements cannot be expected to express all our thoughts. To each of us, the Evacuation has special meaning in a personal kind of way.

BARRY SAIKI
Shiba P.O. Box 201
Minato-ku, Tokyo

Nisei—Quiet Americans

Editor:
Those who oppose the title, "Nisei, the Quiet Americans," do not realize that the majority of the American people are also "quiet Americans," recently called "the silent Americans."

Nisei and Sansei must realize that the American people believe in unity through interdependence by doing their best to do something good in the best interest of the whole.

Based upon the rule of the majority through democratic process, American people are patient and when the opportune time comes they have the opportunity to change if they find that what exists is not in the interest of the whole.

Now, top officials, too, are forced to be "silent or quiet," if they feel that it is in the interest of our nation; hence, there are many matters known as "confidential," or much of what has been said are not recorded.

His Quiet Ways

(Dr. Sasaki here recounts his personal endeavors relative to the U.S. war effort during World War II and to insure the peace afterwards.)

Personally, I have had this self-satisfaction by being "quiet American" doing good during the critical period of our nation, for my Oriental heritage gave me this "creative impetus" to work for the betterment of our nation by

JERRY ENOMOTO:

A Case of Mutual Aid

THE TEXT

(Following is the text of Jerry Enomoto's speech before the Contra Costa JACL at its installation dinner Jan. 31 in San Francisco.)

Speech by
Jerry Enomoto

San Francisco
In beginning my remarks tonight, I would like to quote from the talk of Superior Court Judge Lionel J. Wilson, principal speaker at the Alameda chapter installation, a couple weeks ago.

The young people of today recognize the meaning and the concepts of America, espoused in the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Pledge of Allegiance. But they refuse to accept the way in which we have applied these concepts.

A successful group such as the JACL, with its talents, should not be sitting on the sideline doing nothing. The JACL should put its talent to work for the true American dream.

These are the words of a respected American jurist. They are not those of a revolutionary or a radical, young or old, bent upon destruction of our society through unrestrained violence. If one is willing to listen, the refrain, so often present in the dialogue of activist youth, can be heard.

The theme, tiresome though it may be to many, is that of the idealist who dreams of "liberty and justice for all" in an America free of debilitating sickness and poverty.

Our tragedy, as I see it, is that many of us can't even get past the first few words of the judge's remarks without a hangup. Where are those noble young people? Ask some. You mean those hippies and rioters on the campus? These kids don't even know about life and they're telling us how to live it. They've been given everything and they don't appreciate what we went through to get it for them. I can supply an endless list of similar sentiments.

Instead of compassion, there is an alarming tendency toward rejection of humanity and a willingness to settle for misery as a way of life, as long as it doesn't affect us. Far from being an exception, elements in JACL are part of the problem.

It makes me mad when I see in the newsletter of a JACL chapter a few patronizing words of commendation for the recent Manzanar Pilgrimage, followed by almost a full page of an outpouring of Nisei frustration and overreaction to the publicized comments of a Sansei participant at the scene.

The only people who came out of that camp were people without souls, the quiet Americans. When people ask me how many persons were buried here, I say—a whole generation of Nisei Americans. The Nisei are gone; they're dead, they never left this place.

However, I can also see that the speaker was talking from the emotional impact of the moment, as well as from his perspective of today. It might be well for us to remember that the pilgrimage was thought of and carried out by Sansei, although Nisei took part. It received widespread and favorable publicity. It was a "good" JACL image developer. It might behoove us to accept the admittedly provocative words of Mr. Matsuo as his opinion, which may or may not be completely reflective of his feelings about Nisei.

It certainly doesn't do us credit to respond with what amounts to a rehearsing of the trials and tribulations of the Nisei, in a context that could be viewed as self-pitying and self-embellishing, such as the outburst ending with a vitriolic condemnation of activist Sansei—in these words—

They pretend to scorn the American dream, yet in the name of activism, freedom of thought, and freedom of action, they idolize and glorify in language, personal morality, attitude and public behavior. Discriminate based on solid ground, with a worthy cause, one thing is true: protest for the sake of protest is for those indiscriminate individuals who selfishly seek notoriety for themselves.

I quote this individual because I feel that his feelings reflect those of too many Nisei, in and out of JACL. The judgmental and hostile nature of his remarks are out of proportion to the comments he is objecting to.

Sansei who hold certain views are not going to be reached by defensive tirades about Nisei virtues, if indeed they are to be reached at all. The biggest reason why is because Nisei have been, by and large, more interested in being white than they were in justice and morality for blacks and browns.

I am the last one to believe that the majority of Sansei are activists, with an abiding desire to make our society better. The majority of our society is apathetic, comfortable and practical. Why should the Sansei be any different?

Nor do I believe that all of the activists are noble idealists. We will find opportunists and thugs among them, as we will among other groups. The tragedy is that we too often seem to see the worst in our youth instead of the best, as seen through Judge Wilson's eyes, for one.

The JACL finds itself at a point in times when our whole society is struggling with change, and change is always painful. Some eagerly seek it, others accept it, some fight it.

Some among us are determined that everything we do is the result of a consensus. Others believe that the diverse views of the membership make consensus on every issue impossible.

There are JACLers who say that the responsibility of leadership is to lead and that an organization that waits for the membership to take that responsibility can't survive. Still others point out that if you get too far in front and don't have anybody to lead where you look back, then where are you?

It might be well to ask ourselves in JACL, where are we? The facts of the matter are that too many of us are evidently still insecure and scared.

Whenever controversial issues arise and JACL's name comes in, many JACLers get uptight. We seem to be more concerned about what people think of us than about involving ourselves in real moral issues. Our young people are perceptive enough to see this and, without "enryo," they call us on it. The relocation centers were a tragedy for us, and our comeback from them heroic saga.

To some Sansei it is much more important that the specter of such camps not hover over other minorities.

The most disturbing thing about what I will call "Nisei mentality" (and I include myself here) is that we don't seem to be able to look beyond the conventional and superficial, why deal with real needs. Let me cite some examples of what I mean.

The previously mentioned Manzanar trip, and one kind of response to what was said there by a Sansei, is one example.

The Alcatraz Indian project is another. There are JACLers who believe that JACL's name should not be used here, evidently because the presence of the Indians on Alcatraz is basically illegal. The hidden agenda here may be that JACL support of such an unconventional, and possibly uncomfortable, cause may not boost its image. There is a question of values here that needs close examination.

There are some in JACL who might be called peace advocates, who call for an immediate end to the Vietnam conflict. Under the present ground rules they cannot articulate such views in the name of JACL, without chapter, district or national support.

Instead of getting uptight when a JACL identified individual is linked to such a movement, why don't we face up to the need to deal with such issues openly?

By this I mean on the floors of chapter and district meetings and on the floor of the national council, where policy is made.

Maybe we can see this whole thing as a matter of organizational maturity in different areas, and on different levels.

There was a time when our legislative effort was limited to issues affecting only us, when stating a position on U.S.-Japan relations was felt detrimental, when the issue of quality education for all Americans was only academic to us, when control of crime and delinquency, including drug abuse, was somebody else's problem, and I can go on and on.

Some elements in JACL are

now telling us that the admonition that you can espouse some causes as an individual, but don't involve JACL, is not valid. Although I do not believe that JACL can climb on every bandwagon that rolls up, I am also very aware that the admonition usually involved issues that were felt too hot, by conventional JACL standards.

It may be past time for us to face up to the reality that we live in an era of hot issues and whether we just exist or really live, as an organization is the major issue.

In the context I have tried to develop up to now, I look back at this beginning and see that many meaningful steps have been taken in the direction of involvement.

The work of our civil rights coordinator, Raymond Uno, is one concrete example. In an undramatic, but working way, he has tried to listen to, and communicate with, the far reaches of JACL, on all levels. In essence Ray has been encouraging community involvement in problem solving, not upon philosophical and global issues that encourage talk and little action. That the effort has been frankly discouraging is less important than that it is being made, and that a little impact seems evident.

Born out of an idea of Ray's we have hired one Sansei in L.A. to work in the community, initially to provide a badly needed link between Sansei students and JACL. Warren Furutani comes from a background of student militancy and recently was described in a vernacular as "not of the usual JACL mold." He was hired in an atmosphere best described by him as trust between us that we can work together to affect some constructive changes in the Japanese community. Our associate director, Jeffrey Matsui, supervises him.

Warren recently has come under criticism because of an obscene phrase allegedly said in a talk during a peace rally in L.A. I have not talked about this with him, but Jeffrey has explained it in context to me. My reaction is simply that the phrase is a common one in the ghetto, it is an abhorrent one, and I don't condone its use.

However, I choose not to overreact to it and certainly don't feel that he should be judged on such an incident. I am not threatened by the unlikely possibility that JACL is going to be judged by what Warren said.

It may well be that, according to our understanding, future developments may necessitate a parting of the ways. Hopefully such will never come, but if it does Warren or JACL will get with it and there will be no high ground. For my part it will not occur because we don't like his utterance of one obscene phrase in a street rally.

I sincerely believe that the problems of today require some committed and courageous approaches. The director of the department in which I work some months ago made a decision that reflects this.

California prisons are made up almost 50 per cent of black and brown Americans. Non-white minorities represented only 5 per cent of the staff at these facilities. The policy was announced that the minority staff was to be increased to 10 per cent by the end of one year.

I don't know whether we'll reach the goal or not, but if we don't it won't be because the message isn't constantly drummed into administrators by the top man. Incidentally, complaints about reverse discrimination received no symbol.

Continued on Page 8

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, March 3, 1945

Presidential Unit Citation awarded 442nd RCT for smashing main line German resistance in Alsace sector... Survivors of Lost Battalion of 36th Texas Infantry present silver plaque to Japanese American rescuers... Army disbands separate Nisei training unit at Camp Shelby, Miss. Four men to face trial for attack on Sumio Doi ranch in Auburn... Shots fired into evacuees' (John N. Shiohara) farm home near Lancaster... Visalia farm home (of Sam Yueno) target of gun attack... Issei alien internees help construct new highway in northern Idaho... Evergreen Hostel opened in Los Angeles for evacuees... Minidoka High students held for camp vandalism.

Federal court asked to rule on validity of Army orders banning individuals from West Coast... Hawaii American League will welcome Nisei veterans... Army announces Japanese American (Dr. Joseph Yamaguchi) director of the Japanese language center

Nisei USA: "Nisei and the Films".
Editorial: "Hood River Land Grab". "Organized Action" (on anti-evacuee opposition in Colorado). "Yellow Peril in Canada" (on heightened race-baiting during election campaign).

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