

Unopposed Patsy reelected, Hawaii primary filing closed

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

HONOLULU—The passing of the deadline for filing nomination papers for the October 3 Primary Election shows 310 candidates entered. The shape of the coming Primary and General has clearly emerged.

The moribund Republican Party has failed to field candidates in many of the contests, but seem assured of capturing the big prize—the U.S. Senate seat held by Hiram L. Fong, who is running for reelection.

The Republicans also have an opportunity to capture the office of Governor.

The Republicans have entered a candidate against U.S. Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, but have failed to field a candidate against Rep. Patsy T. Mink.

Sparky, who like Patsy had

previously run at-large, is now in the 1st District (Aiea to Hawaii Kai). Unopposed in the Primary, his adversary in the November General Election will be Richard K. Cocksey, a retired U.S. Navy captain.

In his first bid for elective office, in 1966, Cocksey made a good showing but failed to gain the State Senate seat he sought. He is expected to offer no more than token resistance to the firmly entrenched Matsunaga.

Mrs. Mink Re-elected

Patsy, 2nd District (Rural Oahu-Neighbor Islands) is unopposed in the Primary. Since there is no Republican to oppose her in the General, she has been automatically reelected.

The Republicans have also failed to field a candidate against Democratic Mayor Antonio Vindina of Kauai. Like Patsy, he has been automatically reelected.

The Mayor and Council of the Island of Hawaii do not run this year. They were elected in 1968 for four year terms.

For the City-County of Honolulu Council, where councilmen will be elected from nine new single-member districts, the Republicans have fielded a full slate, but they number only 13 to the Democratic 26.

The Republicans have fielded only 16 candidates for the 25 seats available in the State Senate and have sacrificed 10 seats in the State House by default. In the 4th State Senate District (Central-Leeward Oahu) where four Democrats, seeking the four available seats, are unopposed in the General, they have already won office. The successful Democrats are Donald D. H. Ching, Larry N. Kuriyama, Francis A. Wong, and Nado Yoshinaga.

Eleven seats are available on the State Board of Education with two Democrats being automatically elected for lack of competition: Kiyoto Tsubaki of Maui and Ronald C. Harker of Kauai.

In the U.S. Senate race, Hiram L. Fong, Republican standard bearer, will face Cecil Heftel in the General, if as Fong jeeringly suggested, Heftel emerges victor in the Democratic Primary. Heftel, KGBM-TV and radio owner, is backed by Dan K. Inouye.



Rep. Patsy Mink.

Heftel's opponents in the Primary will be Anthony Hodges and Neil Abercrombie. Abercrombie says he hopes to finance his campaign through a loan from Finance Factors, a firm headed by Fong.

Gubernatorial Action

It appears, therefore, that the action will be in the races for Governor and Lt. Governor. On the Democratic side, Gov. John A. Burns is meeting strong opposition for the gubernatorial nomination from Lt. Gov. Thomas P. Gill, with George J. Fontes a token candidate.

The Republicans have fielded Samuel P. King, Hebdon Porteus, and David Watumull, whose chances of nomination appear in that order.

For Lt. Governor, the Democrats have entered George R. Ariyoshi, Charles M. Campbell, Patrick Carrick, and Vincent H. Yano. Yano is allied with Gill; Ariyoshi with Burns. Campbell is neutral.

The Republicans have entered Lorde Kauli, Ralph Kiyosaki, and Richard Ike Sutton in the Lt. Governor race. Kiyosaki seems the strongest candidate.

CCDC to meet

FRESNO — The Central Cal District Council will meet Thursday, Sept. 10, 7 p.m., at Smokey's Riverland Restaurant just west of Hwy. 99 on the Kings River. It was announced by Gov. Tony Kawakawa. Dinner is optional.

Inouye-Udall bill liberalizes voting for U.S. president

WASHINGTON — A group of 11 House and 9 Senate Democrats have introduced legislation to implement the Universal Voter Enrollment Plan, which would abolish residency requirements in voting for President and Vice President.

Drafted by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), the legislation would authorize the Census Bureau to conduct an intensive, door-to-door drive every four years to enroll all eligible voters not otherwise enrolled to vote in presidential elections.

At the press conference in the Capitol Aug. 13, Sen. Inouye noted 47 million Americans of voting age failed to vote in the last presidential election, the primary reason being the archaic system of registration requirements.

Constant Decline Noted

"There has been a constant decline in voter participation in this country," he said, "and this is ominous. The number of nonvoters in 1960 was 39 million; in 1964 it was 43 million. If this trend continues, there will be from 70 to 90 million Americans not participating in our elections 20 years from now."

Rep. Udall appealed by bipartisan support for the legislation and said, "This plan is the first sound, workable idea I've seen to do that job."

The enrollment would take place a month prior to the elections from the first Monday in October to the end of the third week. A special ballot will even be offered to an individual who was missed by the enrollment officer. A person who has since moved or is not in his voting district may still cast his ballot with the vote sequestered and validated later.

Safeguards against abuses are included and a national commission to supervise enrollment, hear complaints and recommend improvements in the process is stipulated.

Co-sponsors (all Democrats) of the bills are: Sen. — Howard Cannon (Nev.), Fred Harris (Okla.), Philip Hart (Mich.), Edward Kennedy (Mass.), Warren Magnuson (Wash.), George McGovern (S.D.), Lee Metcalf (Mont.), and Stephen Young (Ohio).

House — Jonathan Bingham (N.Y.), John Cooney Jr. (Mich.), Don Fraser (Maine), Richard Fulton (Tenn.), Lee Hamilton (Ind.), John M. Chafee (R.I.), Robert N. C. Spivey (Pa.), Richard L. Ottinger (N.Y.), Edward R. Roybal (Calif.) and Louis Stokes (Ohio).

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U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO

National President

As I reflect on the programming for the new administration of JACL, I can clearly see now the necessity for the office of President-Elect. The transition from the old to the new administration requires a considerable amount of transferring of administrative responsibilities. This neither takes place in a vacuum nor overnight.

The two years of internship of the President-Elect will acquaint him sufficiently with the

The First Step

duties and responsibilities of the office of President to consummate a smooth and orderly change. Therefore, he will be in a position to function as an effective President the moment he is inaugurated.

Next to the elected officers, the appointed officers are the most important individuals within the organization. Frequently, in fact, the appointed officers have eclipsed in performance the productivity of the elected officers. The effectiveness of our organization will be measured, primarily, in the performance of the elected and appointed officers.

The paid staff, it goes without saying, is the mainstay of the organization and provides the continuity and organizational backbone. They are the skeleton around which the muscles, meat and the rest of the body is built around and functions.

The membership provides the nourishment which permits the organization to sustain itself. The nourishment comes in the form of economic (funds), physical (volunteers), intellectual (ideas) and psychological (moral) help.

Each segment of the organization is an integral and indispensable part. It is the responsibility of the leadership of the organization to keep the sense of the organization operating at maximum efficiency.

The eyes and ears of the organization must be extra-sensitive to everything that is occurring at all times. The leadership must be wise, effective, far-sighted, timely, responsive, compassionate and courageous. A tall order. We will shoot for perfection and weigh our performance by our actions.

As one of our first steps, it is essential to fill the appointive offices with chairmen that are willing to work and produce. We know it is a voluntary organization and we cannot compel anyone to do anything; however, we do expect anyone who accepts a chairmanship to be an effective worker and leader. Succinctly, we are looking for workers and not prestige seekers or sinecures. Longevity and age gives birth to no special privileges and brevity and youth does not preclude sincere commitment and creative insight.

If you know of anyone who may be interested, young or old, inexperienced or experienced, or anyone who is a good solid worker, contact your DC governor and inform him immediately, or any national officer.

This should be made perfectly clear. Leadership of the organization emanates from the top. There will be no toleration of the tail wagging the dog. The seat of all power is in the National Council and its mandates. The elected officers, appointed officers and staff must be responsive to the National Council.

During the interim, the National Board and Executive Committee have the responsibility to assume leadership and provide direction.

All of the staff, officers and general membership are encouraged to voice opinions, suggestions, comments, dissent and criticisms. We aim to be perfect, but falling short of that will not embarrass, humiliate or discourage us. We will try that much harder. If we do not hear any noise, someone is not doing his job.

320 South 3rd East Salt Lake City 84111

'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN A Status Report

(This report was submitted to the 1970 National JACL Convention at Chicago, July 16.)

By RAYMOND OKAMURA and EDISON UNO

When the delegates adopted the resolution for National JACL to campaign for the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the small committee that brought the resolution to the National Convention in August, 1968 became the National Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act. Ray Okamura and Paul Yamamoto were appointed national co-chairmen.

Contrary to an assumption that this campaign was activated by non-JACLers, the makeup of the committee members was composed of new and old-time JACLers from Berkeley, Contra Costa, Oakland, and San Francisco chapters whose primary interest in JACL lay in the area of civil rights. The separation of this Ad Hoc Committee from the established national JACL committee was mandated in the resolution and provided the latitude and freedom which was necessary to carry out its charge.

The committee is confirmed in its belief that without the independence and autonomy it maintained, the campaign for repeal would never have reached the current status of success it enjoys today.

The Committee was advised by our Washington Representative that the success of the campaign would be largely contingent upon the endorsement of the National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. This Conference, of which JACL is a member, is composed of representatives from 160 organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union. (List is reprinted elsewhere in this issue.)

The JACL Committee was also advised that although Title II repeal has "high priority" in National JACL legislative goals for the biennium, other matters in JACL need

to be considered," also that too much publicity on Title II would be adverse.

In this climate of forewarning about the enormity of the task, the Ad Hoc Committee had limited contact with the established leaders of JACL. The greatest source of encouragement came from the growing support of the Saneisei college activists.

(Prior to the National Convention in San Jose, student activists at the Univ. of California at Berkeley had been conducting a campaign against detention camps and when JACL took the lead, some of the Berkeley students with San Francisco State College students, joined the JACL campaign. Another organization trying to repeal Title II for over eight years was the Committee to Abolish the House UnAmerican Activities Committee. The JACL Committee wishes to acknowledge the encouragement and support this organization extended through months of JACL's campaign.)

Campaign Expands

By the end of 1968, plans were drawn to draft a position and brochure. It was decided that the position paper and brochure would be given very wide distribution and that the JACL Committee would aggressively embark on a concentrated program of public relations and education by speaking before groups, appearing on television and radio, and getting newspaper editorials published to gain as much public attention as possible for the JACL campaign.

The first public appearance was before the S.F. Unitarian Church where our first endorsement of support was received.

The Pacific Citizen was regularly bombarded with items about the activities of the JACL Committee.

The JACL Committee decided that one of the important means of demonstrating widespread public support was to obtain resolutions endorsing repeal by city councils, county boards of supervisors, state legislatures, civic organizations, churches, labor unions, etc.

The National Committee had to rely on chapters to work for passage of these resolutions in their home areas, and the National Committee worked on the principle of leadership by example, i.e. anything the National Committee asked the chapters to do the Committee did it first to show that it is possible. The concentrated campaign of public relations paid off and wide support began to appear from outside and within JACL.

The small Bay Area based Committee began to grow and the exchange of correspondence spread from California and Washington to New York.

In February, 1969, the JACL Committee held its first meeting with National JACL officers and Washington Representative Mike Masaoka. The JACL Committee discussed the possibility of having JACL participate in the test case introduced by the Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties to prevent the Attorney General from implementing Title II. Gail Uno, a Saneisei, was one of the plaintiffs. JACL decided to enter the case as amicus curiae if the case reached the appellate court.

The Committee also talked over the problem of the Gubser Bill, HR 1157, to repeal Title II which had been introduced by the San Jose Congressman in September, 1968.

During the Spring of 1969, an active Southern California Committee to Repeal Title II emerged under the leadership of Dr. Robert Suzuki. By the summer of 1969, another activist repeal committee was organized in Chicago by Hiroshi Kanno.

Many other areas then joined the repeal campaign—Portland, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Omaha, Sacramento and Twin Cities became active.

In keeping with the interest of the JACL Committee in legislative areas related to Title II, \$1,400 was appropriated to Prof. Sho Sato, Univ. of Calif. Law School, to research any possibility of overturning the Korematsu decision. Also, at the behest of Edison Uno, the Committee worked on the problem of the pending retirement of Chief Justice Earl Warren and his statement regarding the evacuation in 1942.

The repeal campaign was gaining in momentum as endorsements and resolutions were pouring in. The conservative JACLer, who viewed the campaign with his usual "wait and see" attitude was jumping on the bandwagon. "The campaign became a 'cause celebre' and there was no question about the enhanced image of JACL.

Inouye Bill

By April, 1969, the momentous occasion arrived. Mike Masaoka informed us that Sen. Daniel K. Inouye will introduce SB 1872 for repeal.

A short time later, Reps. Spark Matsunaga and Chet Holifield introduced HR 11825 in the House. With the introduction of these bills, chapters were requested to start an extensive campaign of letter writing and personal contact with senators and congressmen.

Also in April, 1969, the California Senate Rules Committee and the Assembly Rules Committee passed by joint resolution a Memorial of the 27th Anniversary of the Ja-

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GRATEFUL GROUP—Leaders in the Pacific Southwest JACL district council meet with Capitol Life Insurance representatives, who presented the district with a \$72,359 experience rating refund. From left are seated—Bob Takasugi, Wilber Sato, Saburo

Kido, Dr. Roy Nishikawa; standing—Paul Chinn (Capitol Life general agent), John Kaneko, Isaac Matsushige, PSW Gov. Mas Hironaka, Dr. David Miura, and George Nakao.

Capitol returns \$72,000 to PSW

LOS ANGELES—Capitol Life Insurance Co., underwriters of the group major medical group policy for the Pacific Southwest JACL District Council, has returned \$72,359 to JACL.

The presentation was made Aug. 13 by Paul Chinn, Capitol Life general agent and group insurance administrator, to Mas Hironaka, district governor.

Earlier in the same week, Chinn presented the Central

California District Council a check in the amount of \$15,880.

Both amounts represent an experience rating refund, made possible by a retention agreement approved by Capitol Life on April 16, 1966, Chinn explained. Retention potential is reviewed on the anniversary date of June 30 each year, he added.

The meeting here was attended by Capitol Life representatives and many JACL

Saneisei policeman talking to cyclist slain by bystander in Berkeley street

BERKELEY—A Saneisei policeman was shot and killed last week (Aug. 20) by a bystander while the officer was talking to a motorcyclist who had made an illegal U-turn on University Avenue near Jefferson, about a mile west of the University.

Police headquarters identified the victim as Ronald T. Tsukamoto, 28, who had been with the department since Oct. 1, 1969. He was the son of the Frank Tsukamotos of Berkeley and born at Tule Lake Center.

The cyclist was not identified but a police spokesman said he leaned into the Tsukamoto's patrol car and used the radio to summon help immediately after the shooting.

Oakland Tribune offers \$5,000 reward for info

OAKLAND — The Oakland Tribune is offering a \$5,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the man who killed Berkeley policeman Ronald T. Tsukamoto.

The newspaper said the money will be turned over to a committee of the Berkeley city manager, city attorney, and police chief who will determine eligibility for the reward.

In Sacramento, the Assembly voted to adjourn its session in memory of Tsukamoto. Assemblyman Don Mulford, (D-Piedmont), who sponsored the resolution to adjourn in Tsukamoto's memory, said he was the first Berkeley police officer killed in the line of duty.

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San Francisco JACL nearly purchased Bufano's 'Peace' statue in mid-1941

SAN FRANCISCO—Benjamin Bufano, well-known sculptor who was found dead in his studio last week (Aug. 18), nearly sold his giant "Peace" statue now installed at the San Francisco International Airport to the San Francisco JACL in mid-1941.

The 30-foot black granite and stainless steel statue was originally completed for the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island in 1939. It was hoped that the imposing work would eventually be placed in the square in front of city hall.

The Italian-born sculptor who came to this country as a youth borrowed funds and spent nearly \$4,800 of his own money to buy two tons of stainless steel and a 14-ton block of granite for "Peace" and a companion statue, "Light."

But the Fair people changed their minds, saying they did not want "Peace." Besides, the war was on in Europe, relations were tense in the Pacific. So the nearly-completed "Peace" was placed in storage.

Offered to JACL

A group of San Francisco JACLers heard of Bufano's statue and offered to buy it and present it to the city. Bufano was delighted and said the committee promised to pay him about \$1,000 to pay for some of the material and he gave them the statue. Before the statue could be presented to the city, Pearl Harbor was bombed. There was no place for "Peace" anywhere.

Bufano was to recall later requires that where govern-

Ranko Yamada resting at home

STOCKTON — Ranko Carol Yamada, 17, came home Aug. 13—four weeks after she was hospitalized in Chicago with a slashed throat inflicted by an intruder who also killed her roommate Evelyn Okubo at the Palmer House Hotel.

Her mother, Mrs. Ren Yamada, of 1202 W. Churchill St., said the schedule calls for complete rest.

Praise care, sincerity of Henrotin Hospital staff

CHICAGO—Ranko Carol Yamada has "recovered my faith in people," thanks to kind treatment by Chicagoans after she was slashed in the Palmer House last month.

The pretty 17-year-old Japanese American wrote a letter to Henrotin Hospital on returning to her Stockton home last week.

The letter addressed to "Henrotin Hospital, To All Of The People I Met On The Staff" was reprinted Aug. 15 in the Chicago Daily News. It reads:

Dear Henrotin Staff: This is a small thank you in comparison to the kindness I received in the hospital.

These 2 1/2 weeks of recovery not only recovered my health but also recovered my faith in people.

I never knew about the great compassion and sincerity involved in being a doctor, nurse—working in a hospital.

What can I say except that all of you are beautiful! All I can do is hope that I can be as good to others as you were to me. Love, Carol Yamada.

Northern Pacific migrations link Aleuts with Okhotsks of north Japan

COSTA MESA—Evidence that man may have migrated to northern Japan from the Aleutian Islands during the first 1,000 years after the birth of Christ has been uncovered.

Roger Desautels, president of Archaeological Research, Inc., here said last week (Aug. 18) the migrations, if true, would complete a loop which began with the migration from Siberia across a now extinct Bering Sea land bridge to Alaska in prehistoric times.

The loop theory of Northern Pacific Migrations was based on 8,862 artifacts uncovered at 12 sites on Amchitka by the excavations during 1969 under subcontract from the Atomic Energy Commission, which scheduled a series of nuclear tests on the remote island.

The Federal Antiquities Act requires that where govern-

INOUYE REPLIES TO AGNEW ON S.E. ASIAN WAR

Nisei Week Dinner Occasion for Call to End Conflict

By HARRY HONDA

LOS ANGELES—The Nisei Week Festival banquet can rank as the most serious event of a week that's devoted to beauty, culture and a good time if a speaker and his message compare to what some 300 diners at the Hilton Hotel heard last week (Aug. 22).

Though it was not intended, the guest of honor at the banquet—Sen. Daniel Inouye, who led the Festival parade as grand marshal the following day—defended his "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam" in wake of Vice President Agnew's criticism delivered at the Miami convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars against senators supporting that amendment.

As one who received decorations during World War II that men receive for killing the enemy ("I was considered a good killer," he confessed), the Senator from Hawaii declared the brutality of Vietnam war is eroding the very soul of our people. It permits the most basic human attitudes to emerge. And the evil pollution of racism can now be detected in Vietnam, Inouye noted.

Contrary Agnew

But the Vice President wants a military victory, though contrary to what the President and many military experts agree, Inouye added.

"Our Vice President wants further sacrifices of American sons (over 51,000 killed; 285,000 wounded, plus 650,000 enemy dead), prefers the further erosion of our national soul (the Vietnamese, friendly and unfriendly, have become 'gooks' and some of our men are beginning to say, 'the only good gook is a dead one'), and further additions to the costly mathematics of war (over \$107 billion spent in taxes to date)," Inouye continued.

A member of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, Inouye believes military victory in Vietnam might require the total destruction of that country and perhaps expansion of that war on the Asian mainland.

But, he asked, "Is Saigon more important than New York, than Chicago, than Los Angeles?" He was referring to the fact the nations of the world currently spend an average of \$7,800 per year for each man in uniform while spending an average of \$100 per year for each child of school age. "These mathematics should demonstrate the insanity of war," Inouye pointed out.

On Communist Takeover

While the Vice President spoke of the terror of Communist takeover in Vietnam, why isn't that fear and concern equally shared by other Southeast Asian nations, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Japan? the Senator wondered.

And if Saigon leaders have men to spare to invade other countries, "then I am convinced they have enough men to protect themselves," he added.

To bring the Vietnam war to an end, the Senator proposed, "We must admit to ourselves and to the world that we made a tragic mistake; that the war has been a failure."

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4,000 Japanese admitted last year

LOS ANGELES—George Rosenberg, with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service here for the past 30 years, the last 10 of them as director, related some interesting statistics concerning Japanese immigration at the Nisei Week Pioneer Luncheon last week.

In 1969, Rosenberg said, slightly less than 4,000 Japanese became permanent residents of the U.S. of whom 1,824 were women.

In comparison, he pointed out only 1,900 became permanent residents in the whole decade of the '30s, while in the 10-years between 1941 and 1950, the figure was even less, 1,500.

In 1969, Rosenberg said, there were 23,000 Japanese resident aliens in the United States, and 57,000 Japanese nationals (mainly business people).

He revealed that 2,067 Japanese became naturalized Americans in Los Angeles last year.

The United States had 137,000 visitors from Japan in 1969, he added.



Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo. THE SUBJECT OF WIDESPREAD ATTENTION—Japan is becoming such an important part of the international scene that these days almost every magazine one picks up carries an article about her. Expo 70 has something to do with the rising of interest. But a larger factor is Japan's surging emergence as an economic power destined to play an ever more important role—and from the Japanese point of view, perhaps a reluctant one—in world political relationships.

Writers are probing below the surface of the Japanese story these days to tell more than just the startling record of Japan's economy. And because what the Japanese think of the U.S., what the U.S. thinks of Japan, and what U.S. writers are saying about Japan—because all of this is of considerable importance to us as Nisei and Sansei, let us quote a few pertinent passages.

Edwin O. Reischauer, writing in "The Lamp," published quarterly by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, says:

"The 'imitation' stereotype has helped produce the concept that the Japanese are a schizophrenic mixture of East and West and hopelessly hung up on contradictions between tradition and modernity. This stereotype is of course strongly enforced by the visual impressions foreigners receive in Japan. Any Westerner is struck by the contrast between what seems familiar to him, and is therefore labeled Western or modern in his mind, and what seems strange, and is therefore labeled Eastern or traditional. Yet we seem as exotic to the Japanese as they do to us. Their constant complaint is the unpredictability of Westerners. We tend to state our opinions and show our emotions far more freely than they think is wise or in good taste. They find Americans, with their diverse ethnic, religious, and geographic backgrounds, particularly difficult to predict or comprehend. Trying to look at the world from the point of view of the Japanese, I am impressed with how truly mysterious and unpredictable we are."

Prof. T.C. Rhee of the University of Dayton in the August Interplay, a monthly magazine of international affairs published in New York, writing of re-nascent Japanese nationalism, notes:

"There are widespread signs of Japanese ridicule of other nations, particularly the United States. Problems such as Negroes and the civil rights movement, national violence, the Democratic convention in Chicago, and the riots by the Negroes, students and police are being increasingly cited as showing a basic sickness of American society. These things are being discussed widely as an indirect comment on America's postwar attempt at Japan's 'democratization,' 'liberalization' and 'demilitarization.' The argument is mainly directed at American 'hypocrisy' and 'self-righteousness'."

Prof. Chalmers Johnson of the University of California, Berkeley, also writing in Interplay says:

"The interests that Japan and the United States have in common concern economics, politics, mutual defense and intelligent leadership in a changing world. Perhaps just as important as any of these, however, are the cultural and human contributions they are making to each other's societies. Too many Americans are unaware or do not ponder the fact that Japan today is the world's largest manufacturer of pianos, or that composers like Toru Takemitsu and Toshio Mayuzumi and symphony conductors like Seiji Ozawa and Hira-yuki Iwaki are addressing themselves to international audiences. At least in the spheres of architecture, painting, sculpture and music, the United States is no longer 'Western' and Japan is no longer 'Eastern'; both are international. . . . If only for our protection and security, we Americans should become more attentive to the requirements of the Japanese-American alliance; for our pleasure and edification, we should welcome it. The most disturbing thing about the textile flap is that it is obscuring these more basic interests that Japanese and Americans have in common and can continue to develop in partnership in the future."

This Summer, When You Take A Vacation, Take A Vacation.
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Title II Repeal Boxscore

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 JAACL members).

- NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**
(The assigned number for organizations indicating when the Title II committee was informed shall continue in the original order though separated by the scope of jurisdiction.)
1—American Civil Liberties Union (Nov. 6, 1969)
2—National Association of Social Workers (April)
3—ILWU Federated Women's Auxiliaries (June)
4—National Urban League (July)
5—Association of Official Human Rights Agencies (Aug.)
6—Chinese American Citizens Alliance, Grand Lodge (Aug.)
7—National Education Assn. Council on Human Relations (Oct.)
8—National Leadership Conference on Civil Rights (Jan. 28)
9—National Leadership Conference on Human Rights (Feb.)
10—National Jewish Community Relations Advisory Council (Feb.)
11—YWCA, 25th National Convention at Houston (April 18)

- STATE AND REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**
1—California Democratic Council (April)
2—California Northern California District Council (May)
3—Americans for Democratic Action, No. Calif. Chapter (June)
4—California Rural Legal Assistance (June)
5—Urban League of Northern California (July)
6—Illinois/Wisconsin Friends Committee on Legislation (Aug.)
7—Utah State Young Democrats (Oct.)
8—ILWU, Hawaii Local 42, Exec. Comm. (Nov.)
9—Intermountain Professional Photographers Assn. (Nov.)
10—VFW, Dept. of California Council of Administrative (Nov. 22)
11—Washington State Teachers (Oct.)
12—California Teachers Association (Dec.)

- COUNTY AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS**
1—ACLU, Palo Alto Chapter (Sept. 1968)
2—ACLU, San Jose Chapter (Sept. 1968)
3—Community Relations Conference of Southern Calif. (Jan. 1969)
4—American Jewish Congress, So. Calif. Div. (Feb.)
5—ILWU, San Francisco Local (April)
6—Bay Area Young People's Council, San Francisco (May)
7—NAACP, Berkeley Chapter (June)
8—San Mateo City School District, Title IV Task Force (June)
9—San Francisco Council on Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
10—Citizens Committee for Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (June)
11—ILWU, San Jose Local (June)
12—San Francisco Council on Constitutional Liberties, N.Y. (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—W.C. Office and Professional Employees Union, Local 29, Oakland (Aug.)
17—San Francisco Nikkei Lions Club (Sept.)
18—Minneapolis Urban Council (Sept.)
19—VFW, Golden Gate Nisei Post, San Francisco (Oct.)
20—The Association of Chinese Teachers, San Francisco (Oct.)
21—NAACP, 11 Lake City, San Francisco (Oct.)
22—Spanish-Speaking Organization for Community, Integrity, Opportunity, Salt Lake City (Oct.)
23—Wasatch Front Young Democrats, Utah (Oct.)
24—Volunteers for New Politics, San Francisco (Oct.)
25—San Francisco YWCA (Oct.)
26—Asian Coalition for Equality, Seattle (Oct.)
27—Asian American for Action, New York (Sept.)
28—Puget Sound (Wash.) Association of Social Workers (Sept.)
29—South Bay Chinese Club, Fremont, Calif. (Sept.)
30—Business Teachers Association of San Francisco (Oct.)
31—Dayton (Ohio) Council on Human Rights (Sept.)
32—Honolulu Japanese Chamber of Commerce (Oct.)
33—West Hawaii Human Relations Council (Oct.)
34—Central Seattle Community Council (Nov.)
35—VFW, 15th District, San Francisco, Calif. (Nov. 21)
36—Ingewood (Calif.) Stabilization Committee (Dec.)
37—So. Workers Union Human Relations Commission (Dec. 11)
38—Greater Omaha Civil Liberties Union (Dec. 10)
39—Harbor Area Welfare Planning Council, Torrance, Calif. (Dec. 10)
40—Arling-Glen Human Relations Council (Nov. 10)
41—Long Beach Chamber of Commerce (Dec. 15)
42—VFW, Sacramento Nisei Post 6985 (Dec. 22)
43—Council of Planning Affiliates of Seattle (Nov.)
44—Seattle Manicappat Human Relations Commission (Dec.)
45—Mt. Rainier, National Association of Social Workers, Inc. (Dec.)
46—Y.M.C.A., Greater Salt Lake (Dec.)
47—Montreal (Calif.) Civil Liberties Council (Jan. 13)
48—YMCA, Park-Prentiss Branch, San Francisco (Jan.)
49—Family Counseling Service, Seattle-King County (Dec. 18)
50—King County (Wash.) Intermediate School District No. 110 (Jan.)
51—Travelers Aid Society, Seattle (Jan. 13)
52—American Red Cross, Seattle-King County Chapter (Jan. 18)
53—American Federation of Teachers, San Francisco Local 81 (Mar. 2)
54—King County Democratic Central Committee (Jan. 5)
55—Northshore Human Relations Council, Bothell, Wash. (Feb. 10)
56—Sacramento Human Relations Commission (Feb. 10)
57—ACLU, Whittier Chapter (Mar. 3)
58—Jewish Community Center, Van Nuys, Calif. (Mar. 3)
59—Americans for Action, Sacramento State College (Mar. 3)
60—Western Addition YMCA, San Francisco (April 10)
61—International Institute of East Bay, Oakland, Calif. (Apr. 28)
62—Women's Alliance, Riverside Unitarian Church (May 15)
63—Verde Runa Democratic Club, San Francisco (July 15)

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 Relations Commission (March)
7—City of San Jose Human Relations Commission (March)
8—City Council of San Jose (April)
9—Ventura County Human Relations 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. Cal. 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 (Sept.)
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—County 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 Ingewood, Calif. (Dec. 13)
35—City Council of Concord, Calif. (Dec. 23)
36—City Council of Alhambra, Calif. (Dec. 18)
37—Orange County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (Jan. 26, 1970)
38—Long Beach Human Relations Commission (Dec. 11)
39—Long Beach City Council (Dec. 15)
40—Palo Alto Human Relations Commission (Dec.)
41—Cincinnati Human Relations Commission (Jan. 1970)
42—City Council of Oakland (Jan. 1970)
43—Monterey County Board of Supervisors (Jan. 8)
44—City Council of Monterey, Calif. (Jan. 20)
45—California State Legislature (Assembly Feb. 6; Senate, Feb. 19)
46—City Council of Alameda, Calif. (Feb. 17)
47—City Council of San Fernando, Calif. (Feb. 14)
48—City Council of Burbank, Calif. (Feb. 24)
49—City Council of San Leandro, Calif. (Mar. 2)
50—City Council of Santa Barbara, Calif. (Aug. 26, 1969)
51—St. Louis Park (Min.) Human Rights Commission (Jan.)
52—Municipal Council of East Palo Alto, Calif. (Jan.)
53—City Council of Carson, Calif. (Feb. 18)
54—City Council of San Diego (Mar. 10)
55—Riverside City Community Relations Commission (Mar. 12)
56—City Council of Fresno (Mar. 19)
57—City Council of Redondo Beach, Calif. (Mar. 14)
58—Marin County Human Rights Commission (Mar. 19)
59—City Council of Chicago (Mar. 25)
60—San Diego County Board of Supervisors (Mar. 20)
61—Marin County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (Apr. 2)
62—City Council of Torrance, Calif. (Apr. 7)
63—Tacoma (Wash.) City Human Relations Commission (April 18)
64—City Council of Compton, Calif. (April 21)
65—Hawaii State Legislature (April 24)
66—San Joaquin County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors (April 28)
67—City Council of San Mateo, Calif. (Sept. 15, 1969)

PUBLIC OFFICIALS

- 1—Gov. Calvin Rampton, Utah (Dec.)
2—Gov. Ronald Reagan, Calif. (Jan. 31, 1970)
3—Arthur J. Goldberg (Mar. 18)
4—Earl Warren (Mar. 18)
5—Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, Illinois (Mar. 9)

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CHURCHES

- 1—Christ United Presbyterian Church, San Francisco (June)
2—San Francisco Conference on Religion, Race and Social Concern (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—Ontario Metropolitan Assn. of Churches, Churchman's Commission on Race and Religion (July)
8—North Gardens Methodist Church Commission of Social Concern (July)
9—United Methodist Conference, So. Calif.-Ariz. Conference Board of Social Concerns (July)
10—Church of Scientology of Hawaii (Sept.)
11—Catholic Diocese of St. Paul-Minneapolis, Urban Affairs Commission (Oct.)
12—Poworth Methodist Church, Portland, Ore. (Oct.)
13—Lake Park Methodist Church, Oakland, Calif. (Oct.)
14—Sturge Presbyterian Church, San Mateo (Oct.)
15—Presbytery of Sacramento (Oct.)
16—American Baptist Convention (Oct.)
17—United Methodist Church Synod of the Golden Gate (Oct.)
18—Episcopal Diocese of California (Oct.)
19—Lutheran Church in America, Pacific Southwest Synod (Nov.)
20—El Estero Presbyterian Church, Monterey, Calif. (Nov. 6)
21—Unitarian Universalist Assn., PSW Dist. Bd. of Trustees (Dec.)
22—Buddhist Churches of America Board of Directors (Dec.)
23—Great 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—Lutheran Memorial Church (Unitarian), Pasadena (Nov. 20)
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. 5)
31—St. C. Japanese American Christian Church Federation (Feb.)
32—Presbyterian Japanese World Conference, San Mateo (Feb. 8-9)
33—Calif. Buddhist-Christian Clergy Fellowship (Feb. 5)
34—First-Grace Methodist Church, Livingston, Calif. (Feb. 10)
35—Christian Fellowship Church, Chicago (Jan.)
36—The Protestant Episcopal Church, New York (Feb.)
37—First Unitarian Church Fellowship for Social Justice, Los Angeles (Mar. 8)
38—Blaine Memorial United Methodist Church Admin. Board, Seattle (Nov. 1969)
39—United Church of Christ, So. Calif. Conference (May 17)
40—General Assembly, United Presbyterian Church (May 27)

PUBLIC MEDIA

- 1—Editorial, Chicago Daily News (April)
2—Editorial, San Francisco Chronicle (May)
3—Editorial, Los Angeles Times (May)
4—Editorial, Fresno-Madison-Sacramento Bee (May)
5—Editorial, Palo Alto Times (May)
6—Editorial, San Francisco East-West (May)
7—Editorial, The Nation (June)
8—Editorial, California Farmer-Consumer Bulletin (June)
9—Editorial, KGO-TV, San Francisco (May)
10—Columnist (Guy Wright), San Francisco Examiner (April)
11—Columnist (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, KPXX-TV, San Francisco (Sept.)
16—Editorial, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Sept.)
17—Editorial (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—Columnist (Evans-Nowak), Publishers-Hall Syndicate (Dec. 7)
31—Columnist (Jack Mahley), Chicago Today (Dec. 10)
32—Editorial, Seattle Post-Intelligencer (Dec. 12)
33—Editorial, The Arizona Republic (Dec. 15)
34—Editorial, Honolulu Star-Bulletin (Dec. 15)
35—Editorial, Honolulu Advertiser (Dec. 17)
36—Editorial, Dayton Journal Herald (Dec. 15)
37—Editorial, San Jose Mercury (Dec. 5)
38—Columnist (Walt Woodward), Seattle Times (Dec. 7)
39—Editorial, Riverside (Calif.) Press-Enterprise (Dec. 7)
40—Columnist (Augustus Hawkins), Los Angeles Sentinel (Dec. 18)
41—Editorial, Wisconsin State Journal, Madison (Dec. 31)
42—Editorial, Seattle Times (Jan. 4, 1970)
43—Columnist (Dick Tracvi), 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)
48—Columnist (Win Currier), San Leandro Morning Press (Mar. 2)
49—Article (Charles T. Rowan), Washington Evening Star (Mar. 11)
50—Columnist (Royce Erler), San Francisco Chronicle (Mar. 15)
51—Editorial, Watonville Register-Pajaronian (Mar. 17)
52—Editorial, St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Mar. 26)
53—Editorial, The Sentinel, Chicago (Mar. 12)
54—Article (Charles T. Smith), Mission Magazine (Feb. 1970)
55—Commentary: WHA-TV, Madison, Wisc. (Mar. 17)
56—Editorial, Palo Alto Times (Mar. 30)
57—Editorial, KTVU, Oakland (May 11)

NOTICE: This listing of supporting organizations and editorials may be only a partial list. If you know of other organizations and editorials, and as more support is developed, please notify and send copies of the resolution or commentary to: Ray Okamura, 1150 Park Hills Rd., Berkeley, Calif. 94708.

House Internal Security Committee awaits testimony of Justice Dept.

(Describing the current status in Congress of the bill to repeal Title II, Mike Masaoka's column in the Aug. 14 PC is being reprinted in abridged form.—Ed.)

By MIKE MASAOKA
WASHINGTON — The congressional campaign to secure repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the so-called emergency detention camp authorization continues to remain stalled. Chairman Richard Ichord of the House Internal Security Committee continues to insist that a ranking official of the Department of Justice, preferably Attorney General John Mitchell or Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, personally testify concerning the Administration's attitude toward this legislation.

In this connection, it is to be recalled that early last December (1969) the Deputy Attorney General addressed a letter to the Chairman urging the repeal of Title II.

The letter declared that, "In the judgment of this department (which under the law is charged with the responsibility for implementing and enforcing Title II), the repeal of this legislation will allow the fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens (that they might be detained arbitrarily in emergency detention camps). This benefit outweighs any potential advantage which the act may provide in a time of any internal security emergency."

In spite of this unequivocal endorsement of repeal, the Chairman insists upon a personal appearance by a ranking Justice Department official who is authorized to speak for the Administration on policy matters and questions involving internal security.

And, both the Attorney General and his Deputy are unable to personally testify because of "administrative reasons."

Yealey Available
To try to break this stalemate, Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, who is spearheading the repeal campaign in the National House of Representatives, has arranged that the Department make the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division available to the Committee.

The official is J. Walter Yeagley, who has been in charge of the Internal Security Division since the Eisenhower Administration.

Congressman Matsunaga had to persuade Speaker of the House John McCormack of Massachusetts to intervene before the arrangement could be worked out. It is now hoped that after the House returns from its three week (Aug. 14 to Sept. 8) Labor Day recess, Chairman Ichord will be able to schedule Assistant Attorney General Yeagley as a witness before his Committee. And, after the Justice Department has been heard, it is hoped that the Internal Security Committee will begin executive sessions and report a repeal bill before fall.

Role for JAACLs
The membership of the House Internal Security Committee places an extraordinary burden of lobbying responsibility on the JAACL chapters in the Midwest Council. Democrat Ichord, the Chairman, is from Houston, Missouri. Other Democrat members are:

Claude Pepper of Miami, Florida; Edwin Edwards of Crowley, Louisiana; Richardson Preyer of Greensboro, North Carolina; and Louis Stokes of Cleveland, Ohio. Republican members are: John Ashbrook of Johnstown, Ohio; Richard Roudebush of Noblesville, Indiana; Albert Watson of Columbia, South Carolina; and William Scherle of Henderson, Iowa.

Although there are no JAACL chapters in Indiana and Iowa, we understand that there are JAACL members of the Chicago Chapter and of the Omaha Chapter, respectively, who reside in those neighboring states.

In any event, while these Congressmen are back home in their own constituencies during the current Labor Day recess, it might be worthwhile to organize delegations not only of Japanese Americans but also of other concerned Americans, such as churchmen, educators, businessmen, and political leaders to meet with their Congressmen and to urge them to vote for Title II repeal legislation.

Time Factor Presses
Incidentally, the Republicans should be reminded that the Nixon Administration endorses the repeal of this concentration camp authorization.

Time is now becoming a factor in the congressional campaign. When the Congress reconvenes on Sept. 8, it will probably remain in session until about mid-October, when it may either adjourn sine die until the 92nd Congress convenes early in January or recess until after the Nov. 3 general election when it may return for a session that could

Continued on Page 6

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CONGRATULATIONS

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PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

West Los Angeles JAACL will hold its steak Barbecue dinner Aug. 30 from 1 p.m. by the Casting Pool area of the Cheviot Hills Playground. There is ample parking and a flat area for children's games and races.

Co-chairmen and chefs for the affair Aki Ohno and George Kanepal promise steaks cooked to each individual's taste. Dinner will be served from 1 p.m. for only \$1.25 per person.

Following the picnic senior citizens will depart at 5:30 p.m. from Felicia Mahood Recreation Center on an excursion trip to Laguna Beach Art Festival. The city is furnishing a 38-seat bus. Tickets are \$6.75 round-trip.

This will mark the fifth Auxiliary show appearance for the Wellman band which plays nightly at the Edgewater Hyatt House in Oakland.

Tickets for the Auxiliary event featuring distinguished fall fashions from Livingston's are \$10, and can be obtained from:

Grace Kozen (221-4507), Louise Kouke (328-3008), Junior JAACLers (88)—Susan Yoshimura, (221-4983).

Fresno JAACL's annual barbecue will be held Sept. 12 at Palm Point at Roeding Park with George Nii and Jack Harada as co-chairmen. It is being billed as the "bargain of the year" for the entire family—a steak dinner with all the trimmings.

Contra Costa JAACL's annual family barbecue event Sept. 5, at Alvarado Park, Richmond, will be featuring chicken, chow mein, and trimmings for \$1.50 adults, and children over 12; 75 cents for children under 12; 50 cents for children under 6 and 12 years of age, according to Joe Oishi and Tom Kawaguchi, co-chairmen. Profits will go to the chapter scholarship fund.

San Jose Nisei groups

SAN JOSE—A council of Asian American organizations here, known as "Kasa" (Japanese for "umbrella"), held its first Nisei-Sansei forum on "Japanese American Identity" Aug. 21 at the Leininger Hall. Taking part in the forum were members from:

San Jose JAACL, Santa Clara County Jr. JAACL, San Jose State Progressive Asian American Coalition, Young Buddhist Assn. and Wesley Methodist Youth Fellowship.

CYS Activities

SAN JOSE—The Community Youth Service fall program will be underway at the Buddhist Church Annex with registration for youth dance classes Sept. 4, 7 p.m., at the JAACL Bldg., 585 N. 5th. Parents are expected to organize groups and time schedules at this meeting.

Registration for girls' basketball at the Buddhist Church Annex Sept. 11 is also scheduled for: 4-8th grades—5 p.m.; 7-8th grades—7 p.m.; and 9th grade up—8 p.m. Details for boys' basketball will be announced.

Fashion Show-Luncheon

Music for the San Francisco JAACL Women's Auxiliary benefit fashion show luncheon at Del Webb's Towne House Saturday, Sept. 19, will be provided by the popular Bob Wellman combo.

CALENDAR

Aug. 30 (Sunday)
Prog. Westside—Beach party.
Huntington State Beach, 10 a.m.
West Los Angeles—Steak bake,
Cheviot Hills Park.
Sacramento—Japan-American Day
at State Fair.

Sept. 3 (Saturday)
Contra Costa—Family barbecue
party, Alvarado Park.
Sept. 3 (Thursday)
Orange County—JAY's installation,
Airport Inn, Newport Beach,
7 p.m.; William Marumoto, speaker.

Sept. 9 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg.
Sept. 10 (Thursday)
CCDC—Mig. Smoke's Riverland
Restaurant, 7 p.m. (Dnr optional).

Sept. 11 (Friday)
Philadelphia—Bd Mtg. Dave
Yoshioka res.

Sept. 12 (Saturday)
Fresno—Steak barbecue, Palm
Point, Roeding Park.

Sept. 14 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg.
Capitol Life Ins. Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Alameda—Bd Mtg. Buena Vista
Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Sept. 18 (Friday)
Selanoco—Gen Mtg.

Sept. 19 (Saturday)
Los Angeles—Dance, Jefferson
Bowl, 10 p.m.; Music by
Flagbone & Sty, featuring
Burnett Sorila.

San Francisco—Women's Auxy
fashion show-luncheon, Del
Webb's Towne House.

Sept. 20 (Sunday)
Detroit—Gen Mtg.

Los Angeles—Cinclip, Elysian
Park Area 6, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.



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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Backs Up Minister

Circuit Judge Yasutaka Fukushima has refused to issue an order removing the Rev. Isako Poti from his pulpit. Poti is pastor of the 500-member Samoa Congregational Church of Honolulu.

The Rev. Pita Malae, an elder in the church, had charged Poti with drunkenness. Church leaders in American Samoa voted to remove Poti from his post, but the minister refused to abide by the decision and Fukushima upheld him, partially on the grounds that the action against him was "not democratic, especially in the Christian religion."

Political Scene

Big Island circuit judge Nelson K. Doi is said to be considering resigning in order to run as a Democrat either for the 14th or 15th district in the state senate, where he served for 14 years before being appointed to the bench.

House Democrat leader Howard Y. Miyake has announced his candidacy for an eighth term. He will run from the new 13th district (Punahou-Paoua).

City Councilman Herman Wedemeyer, a Republican turned Democrat, has announced that he will run for the state house of representatives from the newly-apportioned 12th district (Waikiki-Moiliili). Wedemeyer assumed his present post in public relations work for Del Chemical Co. in 1969.

The ILWU has announced its endorsement of Democrat Sen. George R. Ariyoshi's candidacy for lieutenant governor. The ILWU has strongly backed the re-election campaign of Gov. John A. Burns, and Ariyoshi's candidacy is closely tied to the Burns effort.

State Rep. Charles T. Ushijima has announced that he will run for re-election to the house of representatives from the new 13th district (Maonoa-Makiki). Ushijima, 37, is a Democrat.

State Sen. Vincent H. Yano, the key Democrat who guided Hawaii's abortion repeal bill through the legislature this year, may drop out of elective politics. Yano has told friends he definitely will not be a candidate for re-election.

Since 1962 the 49-year-old attorney has served in the Senate from the 7th senatorial district (Kaimuki-Koko Head).

State Rep. Hiroshi Kato has announced that he will run for a 7th term in the house of representatives. Kato, a Democrat, will run from the new 11th district (Kaimuki-Kapahulu). Kato is an attorney.

James Y. Marr, Jr., 28, a real estate administrator for the navy at Pearl Harbor, has announced he will run for city council as a Democrat.

Kiyo Sasaki, a Lihue resident and owner of Universal Tour and Travel Service and Universal Delivery Service, has announced his candidacy for the Kauai county council as a Democrat. He made an unsuccessful attempt for the council in 1968.

Cambodian Comment

President Nixon's action in sending U.S. troops into Cambodia "was good for the Americans, but it was not good for us," the son of a former prime minister of Cambodia said in Honolulu recently. Souybert Son, 28, indicated he feels Nixon's action escalated the war in his beleaguered country. Son's father was prime minister in 1967 and 1968 under recently ousted Prince Sihanouk. Son was in Hawaii for a workshop on development of the tourist industry.

Names in the News

City Councilman Clesson Y. Chikusa was to become the president of the National Assn. of Counties at the organization's annual meeting in Atlanta on July 29. The association represents more than 800 counties whose combined jurisdictions govern a total of 130,000,000 people.

Dr. Roy K. Nishimoto, formerly of Kapaa, and Dr. Charles L. Murdoch, formerly with the Univ. of Arkansas, have joined the Univ. of Hawaii agricultural experiment station's horticulture department.

Sports Scene

Gary Tanaka, Roosevelt High and Univ. of Hawaii graduate, has been named head baseball coach at Kalahehi High School. Tanaka is a teacher at Kalahehi Intermediate School and was assistant baseball coach at Roosevelt the past season. Tanaka succeeds Herbert Okamura.

George Akahane has resigned as executive sec. of the Oahu Interscholastic Assn. Akahane in his letter of resignation said he would be running for a seat on the city council from the First District (Leeward Oahu). The OIA is an inter-high school athletic organization.

Appointments

Gov. John A. Burns has named seven men and women to State Manpower Council. They are Masashi Arinaga, Daniel Akaka, Sister Agnes Jerome Murphy, Wilfred S. Nakamura, Teruo Yoshida, John Beck and George A. Warner.

Other appointments announced by Burns included Charlotte A. Dennis to the state board of nursing and Mrs. Ah. Quon McElrath to the board of social services.

Women's Liberation

The Hawaii Women's Liberation movement will boycott everything from eyelashes to potato chips during a consumer strike scheduled for Aug. 26, said Diana Kahapea, its information specialist.

Studies Central needs an office

LOS ANGELES—Task forces to insure launching of Asian American Studies Central by Sept. 1 have been developed by Southland college instructors and students.

Studies Central was organized to: (1) develop a more comprehensive program of Asian American studies at college secondary and elementary levels; (2) serve as a clearing-house of communication, information and research; (3) coordinate community-action projects related to Southland campuses.

In order to launch Studies Central, task forces are now seeking quarters, equipment, supplies, sufficient funds to support minimum personnel and initial operations.

Anyone who can contribute office space, equipment, etc., should call Colin Ikei (292-5097) or Alan Nitate (433-0951, ext. 165). Those who wish to contribute funds should call Harry Kawahara (791-3791) or Dennis Kuba (263-0125). Those who can assist with leads regarding lecturers, resources and community work should call Kazuo Higa (733-6777) or Alan Nishio (825-2974).

Pasadena City College

PASADENA — Implementation of Educational Opportunities Program into junior colleges was announced for Pasadena City College students for the coming semester set as Aug. 28, according to counselor Mickey Nozawa (795-69-61, ext. 339) of the PCC student resource center.

Program includes grant, aid, easy-term loans and counseling service to persons previously denied because of finance, poor grades or lack of high school diploma.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Newly Translated Kawabata Novel

THE SOUND OF THE MOUNTAIN, by Yasunari Kawabata, translated by Edward G. Seidensticker, Alfred A. Knopf, 276 pages, \$6.95.

In this novel, Kawabata tells the story of a middle-class Japanese family in Kamakura during the latter part of the American occupation. Shingo, the protagonist from whose viewpoint the story is told, is in his sixties. Married to a homely woman, older than he, he is haunted by memories of her beautiful sister, whom he had loved as a boy. In his loveless marriage, he is solaced by his daughter-in-law, Kikuko, who makes her home with him.

His secretary reveals his son, Shuichi, husband of Kikuko, is involved with another woman. She urges Shingo to force termination of the affair.

Grieved by the strained marital relations of Shuichi and Kikuko, Shingo is further distressed when Shuichi returns from an assignment dead drunk and calls to Kikuko for help. But Shingo is denied the pride of believing his concern for Kikuko is purely paternal.

Like most Kawabata protagonists, Shingo is obsessed by dreams. Through Freudian symbols, a dream reveals to him his love for Kikuko.

His homely and unloved daughter, Fusako, further complicates his life by leaving her husband and returning to the parental home with two children.

Under these trials, the evidences that the friends of his generation are dying, the recognition of his own approaching feebleness, Shingo bears up with dignity. Despite hints that his feelings toward Kikuko are suspected, he strives to subdue and conceal his love for her.

Readers who have been reared in the Hemingway tradition, fostered by the movies, wherein characters reveal their feelings almost solely through speech and action, may be disappointed in the overly introspective Shingo. Obsessed by philosophical reflections, by his dreams, by thoughts about his feelings and memories, he lets things happen to him rather than acting to improve his circumstances. Except that Shuichi drifts away from his present mistress, there is no resolution of problems: there is little drama.

The charm of the book lies in the sensuous style of the author, the delineation of the characters in the story, in the revelation of the extraordinary rapport of the Japanese to nature, their sensitivity to the seasons perhaps best symbolized in their attention to flowers. The book, too, gives interesting insight into the Japanese attitude toward their conquerors. One scene tells of Shingo seeing a foreigner on the train in company with a Japanese male prostitute.

"The foreigner's arms, below the short sleeves, made one think of a shaggy red bear. . . . That such a man should come to a foreign country and appropriate a boy for himself—Shingo suddenly felt as if he were faced with a monster."

This is the first of Kawabata's novels to be translated since he won the Nobel Prize in 1968. As the dust jacket says, "It is one of his most important works—both longer and more complex than the novels that first won him fame in the West: 'Snow Falling on a Mountain' and 'The Thousand Cranes.'" The novel is sure to increase his great reputation in America.

The translator, Edward G. Seidensticker, professor of Japanese at the University of Michigan, introduced Kawabata to the West through a translation of "The Izu Dancer," published in the Atlantic in 1954. Over the years, he has become the recognized authority on Kawabata and the recognized translator of his works.

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Detention Act: a Threat to Dissent

Excerpts of Rep. Spark Matsunaga's testimony (below) before the House Internal Security Committee on the bill to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950... 'In the Advertiser editor's note, reference is made to the 9,000 Navajos who because they were regarded as dangerous by a U.S. general in 1883 were marched on foot to a New Mexico fort and interned there for five years...



Rep. Spark Matsunaga

blot on the pages of our nation's history... 'It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese American Citizens League, a national organization with chapters in 30 states, is found in the forefront of the drive to repeal a law which, if enforced, would inevitably lead to a repetition of that wartime blunder...

Friday, August 28, 1970

Ye Editor's Desk

EVERYONE SHOULD VOTE

If the momentum for Universal Voter Enrollment Act of 1970 to have every eligible American vote for President and Vice President is strong enough, it may spill into organizations like the JACL in the election of its national officers.

At the present time, JACL chapters determine who the national officers are — one vote per chapter. And we would like to see chapters at least express openly their choices at the convention.

JACL did conduct in 1948 and 1950 a nation-wide election of its national officers by the entire membership through the mail before it reverted to the current system of voting by delegates at the convention. The records show that in 1948, some 6,400 ballots were distributed and 30% were returned.

Fresno JACL newsletter editor Fred Hirasuna has proposed all national officers be elected by direct ballot of all members, coordinated by district councils with the final tally made and announced at the Convention.

Apparently, there was little discussion at the 1946 convention when the constitution was revised to allow direct election of all national officers. But at the 1948 convention, even though the National Secretary Mas Satow in his report said the popular method of voting has "genuine merit" in spite of many problems, it was recommended by the nominations committee that election be by chapters.

On a roll call vote (37-7), the chapter voting method was rejected. The principles enunciated at the 1946 convention were sustained. Direct election was regarded as more democratic and implanted in each member a feeling of directly participating in the affairs of the national organization.

Yet, there were obvious drawbacks in mail elections: not knowing the candidates for office, low response factor, great administrative burdens; and advantages to the chapter method: observing candidates firsthand in action at conventions and thereby better evaluate qualifications, better utilization of leadership material within the organization (this was a time when many capable prospects chose not to run), inducing greater spirit into the convention by campaigning.

At the 1950 convention, the chapter method of electing national officers was reinstated that prevails to this day. Only the titles to the offices have changed.

While National Headquarters distributed the ballots on double postcards to all members 20 years ago, it may not be that cumbersome this time since the Pacific Citizen reaches each JACL household. We propose a double-envelope system.

The PC would print the official ballot in at least two issues to cover at least the couple memberships. The ballot would be marked and sealed inside a plain, unmarked envelope, which would be then be enclosed in another envelope addressed to the chapter election committee. In case of couple memberships, two separate, unmarked envelopes (each containing one ballot) would be enclosed. The outside envelope would include the member's name and address in the upper left-hand corner.

The chapter election committee should check the envelopes as they are received against the chapter membership records. They could even slit the envelopes open, but place the sealed envelopes containing the ballot in another box. The actual tally should be done later—at an open meeting preferably. If a chapter has enough votes to tally and can hold a potluck election night party, more power to them.

The double-envelope proposal should not bar chapters or districts from providing the ballot to members at a meeting for we see the double-envelope system as a sort of an absentee ballot.

If an election night party is staged, chapter-produced ballots can be used with the local election committee checking off the membership records as a voter's register. And there should be a final date for casting ballots so that National Headquarters can publish official results.

Rather than announcing the tally at the convention (it's quite a job to count votes during a convention and there's the probability of not coming up with a majority—in which case a runoff is necessary), we would further propose each chapter tally be publicly announced as soon as possible. If a run-off is necessary, the same voting procedure would be followed with chapters making the tally before the convention meets.

The ballot might also carry questions of JACL policy for the general membership to consider — which the National Board might wish to present ahead of a convention.

A system whereby all JACL members can decide who their national officers are will undoubtedly incur a number of administrative problems but these can be ironed out. Even if the response turns out to be embarrassingly low in the beginning, at least it can be said that proxy votes had no factor in the election of officials.

Proxy votes might be suitable in running a business corporation, but we believe all members have a personal stake in the running of their own organization.

'Some minor ailments, maybe... but no major surgery, please!'

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

There is no denying that the turbulence of our times has engendered an unprecedented debate on the nature and future of American democracy. The erosion of faith among our youth, a minority group in American institutions and the so-called 'establishment' is evident in the increasing demand for change — by demonstrations, frequently unlawful and violent. To stem the rising tide of extremism and the resulting chaos, we must re-examine our existing system, wherever recognized and whenever possible.

OTHERWISE KNOWN as the Emergency Detention Act, Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 has been a source of considerable irritation to me since I learned that it is unconstitutional. It violates the constitutional guarantees and judicial traditions that are basic to our American way of life.

Although it has not been invoked since its enactment, it looms as a threat to those who engage in legitimate inquiries into some of the values and assumptions of our society. This statute disturbs me for the further reason that its genesis can be traced to the tragic experience of Japanese American ancestry in World War II, an experience which most Americans now regard as unnecessary and unwarranted.

Under Title II in the event of (1) invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions, (2) Declaration of war by Congress, or (3) insurrection within the United States, the President of the United States is authorized to detain the existence of an 'Internal Security Emergency' upon the finding that such a declaration is essential to the preservation of the national defense, the Constitution, and people of the United States.

President Truman in his prophetic veto message, said of Title II's provisions that they "would very probably prove ineffective to achieve the objective sought, since they would not suspend the right of habeas corpus, and under our legal system to detain a man not charged with a crime would raise serious constitutional questions unless the writ of habeas corpus were suspended."

Permission to establish detention camps was written into what is commonly known as the McCarran Act during the days of hysteria when the late U.S. Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin triggered the great Red scare.

It provides that a president could set up detention camps in the case of invasion of the nation, a declaration of war or a rebellion backed with the aid of a foreign power. Those who would be herded into the camps without trial would be "known security risks" and persons who there would be reasonable ground to believe will engage in espionage or sabotage.

It is not surprising the principal sponsors of the repeal measure are U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye and Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga, both Democrats representing Hawaii. Vivid in their memory is the relocating of those of Japanese ancestry after the outbreak of World War II. Acting in what was deemed an emergency, thousands of Japanese loyal to the United States were packed off to camps. Among them were the parents of United States gallantly in both the European and Pacific theaters.

The denial of their rights eventually caused the nation to repent. Now Ichord sits on a bill which would prevent such a situation from occurring again. He will not commit himself as to his position although his colleagues say that during 10 days of committee hearings he opposed outright repeal but favored amending the measure to prohibit its use solely for ethnic or racial considerations.

This is a raw and arbitrary and divisive abuse of congressional power, exercised in the name of national security. The support for a bill which would end the threat of Hitler-like concentration camps.

Under these circumstances, it is important to recognize that the efforts and progress made by the JACL's anti-detention Camp Legislation Committee is remarkable and significant. However, it must also be understood that although the primary objective is to repeal the detention camp statutes of Title II, it would be contrary to the best interests of all of our supporters to repeal Title II at the expense of substituting these far more dangerous repressive laws being considered by Congress at the present time.

Every effort must be made to preserve the integrity of our legislative goals and to prevent the Title II repeal measure from being attached to other repressive legislation. The JACL Committee will make every effort to protect our country from those laws which will strike at the conscience of every fair minded American.

Due to the effort of JACL members throughout the country, over 400 organizations, governmental units, churches, and news media were persuaded to endorse the repeal of Title II. Included in the groups that passed resolutions supporting repeal were: The State Legislatures of California and Hawaii, 11 County Boards of Supervisors, 32 City Councils, 23 Human Rights Commissions, 38 Newspapers and Television Stations, 38 Church and religious organizations, 10 National civil, labor, ethnic organizations, 14 State and Regional civic, labor, veterans, ethnic organizations, 90 Local and county civic, labor, veterans, ethnic organizations, 160 Member organizations of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

Also due to the efforts of JACL members, the following influential individuals made public statements in support of repeal of Title II: Gov. Calvin Rampton, Utah; Gov. Ronald Reagan, California; Lt. Gov. Paul Simon, Illinois; U.S. Sen. Edward Brooke, Justice of the Supreme Court; Rep. Richard Kleindienst, Deputy Attorney General.

The Title II repeal bills were co-sponsored by an unusually large number of congressmen. The JACL has introduced repeal bills were co-sponsored by 25 senators and 127 congressmen. In addition, because of the interest created by JACL, 25 other congressmen introduced independent repeal bills.

Raw Abuse of Congressional Power

The power of congressional chairmen, many of them elderly and highly opinionated, exert over legislation considered by their committees is well illustrated by the handling of a bill which would repeal a president's right to set up detention camps in the United States. The reform, which has the backing of the Nixon administration acting through the Department of Justice, was passed by unanimous vote of the Senate and has the sponsorship of 146 members of the House of Representatives as well as the backing of a majority of the House Internal Security Committee.

Referendum Procedure

We also propose that national decisions be subject to a referendum when a reasonable percentage (10%, 15% or some other approved percentage) formally petition for such. This referendum would be conducted by each District Council in its own district, and the final tally made at National Headquarters.

This is seriously proposed because the divergent thinking and philosophies among the membership are not all represented at a national convention. They too, it would modify to some extent the present policy of one chapter one vote when we have chapters that may have only fifty members and other chapters with as many as 1,500 members.

FRED Y. HIRASUNA P.O. Box 1365 Fresno 93716

'Revolt in the Desert'

I'm probably 20 years too late, but I've just read something which awoke a spark of interest in me. Have you read something called "The Proper Study of Manhood" by Stuart Chase, published in 1921 by Harper's? I was glancing through it — it's a study in sociology — and chapter 9, entitled "Revolt in the Desert," tells all about the frustrations and anger that led to the revolt of the Japanese at Pooton during the early days of evacuation. I guess the study was done by an Alexander Leighton, and I was surprised at the compassion and understanding that went into this insight into human nature.

KAY KUSHINO Twin Cities JACL

QUESTION BOX

Questions of general interest asked of the Pacific Citizen will be replied as best as possible under this column head. We have found many asking similar questions, hence this new feature.—Ed.

Asian Americans

We are planning to have a "motivational" bulletin board for school children of the Inglewood Unified School District. We have photographs (8x10s) of noted Americans from the Negro and Mexican communities. We only have one from the Asian community, Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Los Angeles county chief medical examiner and coroner. Can you suggest some other persons from the Asian community? — Bill Snooks, Inglewood.

Masaoka

Continued from Page 3 last through the rest of the year. If the Congress is to adjourn in October, unless the House Internal Security Committee acts expeditiously, the prospects for repeal legislation this session become quite remote. And, as of this date, there is no indication to suggest that the Committee, at least its Chairman, is eager to seek an early and definitive decision concerning this legislation.

Moreover, if the Internal Security Committee decides against repeal, an October adjournment would probably mean that there would not be any time left this year in which to resort to other parliamentary alternatives to a favorable report by the Committee.

Men and women of Asian American ancestries in public life include Justice John Aiso of Los Angeles, Justice Stephen Tamura of Santa Ana, U.S. Sen. Hiram Fong, U.S. Sen. Daniel Inouye, U.S. Rep. Spark Matsunaga, U.S. Rep. Patsy Takemoto Mink; Calif. Sen. Alfred Song; architect Minoru Yamasaki of Troy, Mich.; and Dr. Paul Terasaki, UCLA Medical Center.

'FURTHERMORE, IT MAY WELL BE THAT OTHER persons than those covered by these provisions would be more important to detain in the event of emergency. In addition to permitting summary detention of persons without suspending the "great writ," Title II offends a whole host of constitutional principles. It makes at least temporary detention possible for otherwise innocent persons, and it overrides due process guarantees by permitting a person to be detained without being apprised of the grounds on which his detention was instituted' or of the "full particulars of the evidence including the identity of informants." If in the opinion of the attorney general it is in the national interest to disclose national safety and security to divulge.' Also, although judicial review of board orders is authorized, it is only at the appellate level, and the attorney general may again withhold information "the revelation of which would be dangerous to the security and safety of the United States."

A FURTHER LIMITATION on judicial review is implicit in the provision which effectively makes the board's findings conclusive, presumably when the attorney general affirms the existence of sufficient but necessary confidential evidence. Thus, the suspect is not only denied his right to a trial by jury, he is also assumed to be guilty, contrary to his traditional right to a presumption of innocence.

Proponents of Title II at the time of its enactment nearly two decades ago, justified it on the basis of the Supreme Court's upholding of the constitutionality of incarceration of some 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry from the West Coast at the outbreak of World War II (in Hiramabayashi vs. United States, 320 U.S. 199 and Korematsu vs. United States, 324 U.S. 214).

Two-thirds of those evacuated in 1942 were native-born American citizens, and one-third were aliens who were denied American citizenship by the laws of their adopted country.

AT A TIME WHEN the courts in the western states were functioning normally and without restriction, no criminal or civil charges of any kind were brought against any individual evacuee, or against the evacuees as a group. No trial or hearing was ever held. Because a few Federal officials, including a military commander who did not consider the danger to be sufficiently great to invoke martial law, assumed that among 110,000 people there must be some who might be disloyal and who might engage in espionage or sabotage, all persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast were forced to leave their homes and go to the inland to be imprisoned in the only concentration camps ever maintained in American history.

Ironically, those responsible for the mass internment, suspected only persons of Japanese ancestry. Others whose racial strains were traceable to nations with whom the United States was at war were not deemed to be subversive such as to require group incarceration.

Moreover, only those of Japanese ancestry residing in a certain area of the country were considered of such questionable loyalty as to necessitate their detention en masse.

EUGENE ROSTOW, then dean of the Yale Law School, described the West Coast evacuation as "our worst wartime mistake," while President Truman's Civil Rights Commission declared that it was "the most striking mass internment since slavery with the right to physical freedom."

Today, all responsible American view the 1942 action as a blot on the pages of our nation's history which must never be repeated.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese American Citizens League, a national organization with chapters in 30 states, is found in the forefront of the drive to repeal a law which, if enforced, would inevitably lead to a repetition of that wartime blunder.

The present national climate has refused to appropriate funds for their continued maintenance, and these camps have either been abandoned or converted to other uses. With these concentration camps longer maintained as such, and with the hysteria of discrimination of the early fifties gone, Title II was more or less forgotten. About two years ago, however, rumors were rampant that the government was again preparing detention camps, and given the authority of the Emergency Detention Act for dissidents, activists, militants, and others with whom those in control of the government might disagree.

These wild rumors spread through the black ghettos, across the college and university campuses, and among war protesters. They were publicized by the underground press, and given credence by authors of books, magazines and other publications.

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25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Sept. 1, 1945

Nisei will play major role in Japan occupation, to form language bridge for Armed Forces, says Gen. Bissell, Army G-2 official, as veil of wartime secrecy of MISLS at Ft. Snelling lifted. Nisei evacuee mechanic stays on job in San Francisco despite anti-Mutual railway ban. T/Sgt. Russell Fujino of California, Army medic in Burma, killed in action Aug. 4, believed last Nisei KIA of WW2. Report field commissions for 200 Nisei intelligence men in Philippines. California Legion reinstates two Japanese American posts. Pocatello American Legion post welcomes first Nisei 442nd veteran member. New WRA policy permits Nisei employment at centers. Nisei soldiers in Philippines "disgusted" with Hearst press, challenge attitude of L.A. Examiner toward returning evacuees. Calif. State Board of Equalization policy hits right of evacuees to reestablish business. Rep. Samuel Dickstein (D-N.Y.), holding hearings at Los Angeles on immigration, says Native Sons are "suspect-restrictionists." Expatiate at Tule Lake may seek return of citizenship. UP correspondent Leslie Nakashima (caught in Japan during war) files first new story with Tokyo dateline Aug. 27, since Pearl Harbor; tells of havoc wrought by atom bomb on Hiroshima. Sgt. Ben Kuroki returns from Pacific war. Chicago Sun urges amending Asiatic Exclusion Law. Del. Farrington says Nisei valky and war record will aid Hawaii bid for statehood. San Diego judge orders Oyamada farm escheated to state as Supreme Court appeal planned.

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