

## U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO  
National President

Salt Lake City  
During Mas Satow's vacation here a few weeks ago, I very rudely interrupted it with a request for a meeting. After discussing at a very tardy pace the mechanics of JACL as well as its overall problems and prospects for over five straight hours, I did not have the heart to ask for another session even though I told him I had tons of questions for him. I am much indebted to him for helping me straighten out in my mind the

### Challenge Accepted

organizational structure and functions of JACL committees. Thanks to Harry Honda's draft of the committee groupings and Kaz Horita's comments, Mas and I were able to prepare an organizational chart for the executive committee, with some very important modifications, was accepted by the executive committee.

The legal profession is a pressurized occupation. Practically everything is contingent on a deadline of one type or another. A routine day is a rare exception. Emergency office and telephone calls are the general rule. Time is of the essence. Important tasks must be done and decisions made in a matter of seconds or minutes. The enormity of the responsibilities that must be assumed cannot be over exaggerated. Yet, this becomes a way of life, both day and night.

Ninety percent of the lawyer's productive work is done at night. Whatever brilliance is exhibited in the courtroom, hearings, or meetings, is a result of hours and hours of time consuming research and just plain hard work. If it takes night and day, for days on end, to complete the work, the lawyer will do it. Yes, you can see why the law is a jealous mistress.

JACL, like an infectious disease, seems to make the same demands as the legal profession. The unexplainable compulsion to get the JACL work done, I think, compels JACLers to put in long hours of voluntary time and extremely strenuous effort to complete the task before them. This has been my experience during my exposure to JACL.

For its size and composition of voluntary membership, it gets more mileage than any other similar organization with which I am acquainted. That in itself says a great deal for the dedicated, hardworking, unsung JACLers.

The executive committee meeting on Sept. 11-13, I feel, set the pace for the coming biennium. Starting at 1 p.m. Friday, excluding a dinner break, the committee worked straight through until 2:30 a.m., discussed further problems of JACL over coffee until 5:30 a.m., and Henry Tanaka and I went on until after 5 a.m.

We resumed at 9 a.m. Saturday and completed the agenda items by 5 that afternoon. Come to think of it, we didn't even take time-out for coffee break during the two days. At 5 p.m. we were introduced to the Yamada and Okubo families and the JACL Chicago Ad Hoc Committee went into session.

After dinner, we resumed informally until after 12 p.m. Henry Tanaka, Jerry Enomoto, Kaz Horita, Mike Suzuki, Jim Murakami, Al Hatate of the executive committee, Mas Satow and Mike Masaoka of the staff; Tad Hirota, 1000 Club chairman, and Bill Marutani, and Ross Harano of the Chicago Ad Hoc Committee, Bob Suzuki and Bob Takasugi of the Title II Repeal Committee had a good brainstorming session over the weekend. We were fortunate to have Haruo Ishimaru present a report of the Cultural Heritage Committee at the end of the session.

On Sunday, the Title II Repeal Committee met for an emergency session with Ray Okamura and Edison Uno, co-chairmen, present, along with Bob Suzuki, Bob Takasugi and Ken Yoshikawa from down Southern California and the representatives of the Bay Area, and our Washington Representative, Mike Masaoka.

My clients often wonder how I can argue so intensely in court and have a peaceful cup of coffee with the opposing counsel. When one has to battle day in and day out with opposing counsel, it just becomes part and parcel the nature of the profession. As emotionally and intensely as JACLers argue over policy and practice, we do a remarkably good job of keeping our peace as well as our sanity. I really think this is extremely important. We are all in this organization to serve our membership, people of Japanese ancestry and the best interests of our country, even though many people may disagree violently with these observations.

Most time-consuming for the executive committee was the appointment of committee chairmen. We went over and carefully considered each name and each appointment was made with the "advice and consent" of the entire executive committee.

Continued on Page 2



L.A.'S WORST HOTEL FIRE—At least 19 died in the Ponet Square Hotel and Apartment fire. The Japanese-operated hotel was completely gutted and it is being demolished. —Photo Courtesy: Kashu Mainichi.

## DIRECT ELECTIONS OF NATIONAL JACL OFFICERS BY 1972 PROPOSED

Central California District Amends Its By-Law Providing Two-Year Terms for Its DC Executives

FRESNO — The Central California District Council, at its Sept. 10 meeting at Kingsburg, voted two-year terms for its district officers commencing with the forthcoming November 21-22 convention.

CCDC is the last of the eight JACL district councils to extend the one-year tenure of its executive officers. The Northern California-Western Nevada District Council made a similar change last month. Those district councils, like CCDC, which will elect a new district governor this year will prove him with at least a year-plus experience in office before attending the National Convention in June, 1972.

Most district councils, however, elect their officers during the odd-numbered years, providing their district governors with about a year or less experience in office.

### Election Amendment

The CCDC also proposed that direct election of all national officers by the membership. It called for immediate appointment of a constitution-

al amendment committee comprised of at least one member from each district council and the National Legal Counsel to study the proposal and recommend changes for chapter approval prior to the next meeting of the JACL National Board (July, 1971) and if adopted to set up the procedures in time for direct election of national officers with the 1972 national convention.

The CCDC noted that many JACL chapters are represented by proxy only or are not at all represented at national conventions. The CCDC resolution feels the election of national officers by the direct vote of all JACL members "would be more democratic interest of such members in the activities of the organization."

National JACL officers are currently elected by the chapters in good standing during the National Convention on the basis of one vote per chapter, irrespective of the number of delegates attending or members enrolled in the chapter.

## JACL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS MAIN BUSINESS OF EXEC MEETING

SAN FRANCISCO—The first Executive Committee meeting of the new National Board convened here at the Hyatt House in Burlingame Friday and Saturday, Sept. 11 and 12. National President Raymond Uno of Salt Lake City presided. In attendance were:

National President-Elect Henry Tanaka (Cleveland), National Vice Presidents Kaz Horita (Philadelphia), James Murakami (Santa Rosa) and Mike Suzuki (Sacramento); National Treasurer Alfred Hatate (Los Angeles); Immediate Past National President Jerry Enomoto; Ron Masumoto (Los Angeles), representing the District Youth Council Board members, and National Director Mas Satow. JACL Washington Representative Mike Masaoka attended by special invitation.

The main business at hand was to review and correlate the organization chart of National Committees and assign supervisory and liaison responsibilities to each Executive Board member, and to select Chairmen for the various National Committees from names submitted by members of the National Board and others. The complete chart of these relationships and appointments of all National Committees Chairmanships will be published upon confirmation.

To enable members of the Executive Board to function properly, the sum not to exceed \$10,000 per year to be made available for secretarial and communications expenses; i.e., correspondence and telephone for the National President, the National Vice Presidents, the National Treasurer and the National Legal Counsel.

National Council Mandates Reviewed were the major decisions made by the National JACL Council at Chicago and follow ups were assigned as necessary.

National Student Aid: Discussed the problem raised by the National Student Aid Committee as to whether applicants other than of Japanese ancestry are to be considered.

## PNWDC to hear Raymond Uno

SEATTLE — National JACL President Raymond Uno, a Salt Lake attorney, will address the luncheon of the Pacific Northwest District Council quarterly session this Sunday, Sept. 27, at the Olympic Hotel Ballroom.

The host JACL chapter here said the 12:30 p.m. event (\$5 per person) is open to the public.

District Gov. Tak Kubota will preside at the business sessions commencing at 9:30 a.m.

Continued on Page 4

## 19 SUCCUMB IN ISSEI OPERATED L.A. HOTEL FIRE

Open Stairwells (Now Banned) Blamed for Worst City Fire

LOS ANGELES—The toll of dead in the Ponet Square Hotel and Apartment fire downtown at W. Pico and Grand continued to climb during this past week and at week's end stopped at 19. Number of injured was 29.

Listed as missing but feared dead was Roy Umoto, 49, who hadn't shown up for work at the Owl Cafe at 1001 E. Vernon Ave., since the fire occurred early Sunday (Sept. 13).

The death toll might have been higher were it not for the heroism of hotel manager Robert Fujimoto. Awakened by an employee around 5:30 a.m., he raced through the halls, shouting and pounding on doors to wake up residents, till he was forced to flee because of dense smoke.

### From First Floor

The fire began on the first floor and spread upward to the top fourth floor through the open stairwells. Flames raced down hallways, trapping residents in their rooms. One teenage girl jumped from an upper floor, suffering fatal head injuries.

Many of the residents were old pensioners and Mexican Americans who worked at nearby plants. Seven residents were Japanese. Street preacher George Okuma was not home Sunday morning but all of his earthly possessions were lost—such as the possessions of most other tenants, who made their escape in their nightclothes or a pair of pants.

However, Mr. and Mrs. Seikichi Matsunaga, elderly residents for the past 4 years at Ponet Square, were among the fortunate ones who recovered most of their belongings though drenched with water. Yoshimatsu Minami, of 863 Lucile, operated the hotel on a lease which he had negotiated four years ago.

### \$600,000 Suit

An Ecuadorian couple who lived at the hotel have filed a \$600,000 damage suit against the owners and operators, charging the hotel was operated and maintained in a negligent, careless and reckless manner in violation of health and safety laws.

The county supervisors called for a report on fire and building laws relative to apartment houses. City councilman Gilbert Lindsay, in whose district the fire occurred, asked for a building-by-building check in the older part of the city by fire and building-safety departments as well as recommendations on how to avoid future disasters of this type.

Some of the older hotels with open stairwells have installed fireproof doors on each floor to provide some protection but a building like the Ponet Square Hotel is now banned by fire ordinances. One fire official advised, "Never, never stay in a hotel that has open stairwells and no separations between floors."

### Ethnic ratio of S.F. civil service reported

SAN FRANCISCO — Of San Francisco's 19,259 city employees, 21 per cent are Negroes, 4.3 per cent of Japanese or Chinese ancestry and 2.9 per cent of Spanish extraction, the Human Rights Commission said in its Sept. 10 report.

The report also said that 12 per cent of the city's population was black, 10 per cent had Spanish surnames and 10 per cent were Oriental.

## A slit throat hasn't scared Ranko

By MARJORIE FLAHERTY

Stockton  
A slit throat has not scared Ranko Carol Yamada onto the sidelines. She still reaches out to strangers without fear. She still cares deeply about the big troubles, war and social injustice.

She's haunted only by apathy. "It's scary when people don't react."

She was a greatly involved with social concerns at the Chicago convention of the Japanese American Citizens League.

And her meeting July 16 with a slayer who slit her throat and killed her close friend, Evelyn Okubo, in their Palmer House hotel room has not diminished her involvement.

"I'm doing things with a sense of urgency now. Death is so close you have to throw yourself into life," she says.

### Helps Fund Drive

So she throws herself into washing cars for six hours straight to help raise money for establishment of an Evelyn Okubo Memorial Center offering day care and language help to those in need.

And she hurries from meeting to meeting of such groups as "The Yellow Seed," a group of Oriental kids trying to break "the docile image," rapping about concerns, solutions.

She's not keeping busy in order to forget that night: "I don't want to be obsessed with

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

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## 'Perfecting' amendments to Title II repeal inserted

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON—For lack of quorum necessary to conduct business, the House Internal Security Committee last week was unable to hold executive sessions to consider legislation to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the so-called Emergency Detention Camp authorization law, according to the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

Chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo) rescheduled executive sessions for this Tuesday or Wednesday, Sept. 22 or 23, in the hope that a quorum will be present.

With so many Congressmen campaigning for reelection in their home districts and with so many "priority" bills on the House agenda at this time when the Congress rushes to ward a possible, but improbable, October 15 adjournment, HISC's difficulties in securing a quorum are not unusual, the Washington JACL Office said. A new problem,

that of making certain a quorum is always present, has been added to the Title II repeal campaign spearheaded by JACL.

### Amendments Entered

In the meantime, it was learned that Chairman Ichord and the senior Republican member of HISC, John Ashbrook of Ohio, have joined in introducing a bill formally amending Title II. The amendments are supposed to "perfect and clarify" the current statute, based upon the public hearings held by the Committee over the past six months.

One amendment provides that only a concurrent resolution of Congress declaring the existence of an insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy may trigger the implementation of Title II by the Executive Branch, except for situations in which the Congress has declared a war or in which an enemy invades

American territory. This amendment clarifies the existence of an insurrection that could permit the use of Title II.

Another amendment makes clear that "No citizen of the United States shall be apprehended or detained pursuant to the provisions of this Title on account of race, color, or ancestry."

### Clarification Sought

Almost every witness testifying before HISC has deplored the World War II evacuation, exclusion, and detention of Japanese Americans as a tragic and unfortunate episode in American history that shouldn't be allowed to be repeated again. Several times the Chairman publicly called for clarification that would make it clear that Title II cannot be used on a racial basis.

Still another amendment details the right to counsel of all who may be apprehended or detained under Title II. This amendment is to meet criticism concerning the lack of due process and other principles of American jurisprudence which were also brought out during the public hearings.

The final amendment clarifies the criteria for detention noting that reasonable suspicion for detention may be attributed to a "person (who) has received or given assignment, or training or instruction in procedures and techniques, for the commission of espionage or sabotage, under the supervision and in service with or on behalf of any foreign government, foreign political party, organization or movement which is Communist or which has a purpose the overthrow or destruction by force or violence of the Government of the United States or any of its political subdivisions."

This amendment is directed to the criticism voiced at the public hearings.

Continued on Page 5

## PSWDC backs Issei housing plans

RIVERSIDE—The JACL Pacific Southwest District Council went on record to serve as co-sponsor and participate in the formation of a non-profit corporation for senior citizen housing in the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project.

### To Change Carriers

While the district council ponders about the use of the \$72,000 from Capitol Life Insurance Co., it approved by a 13-4 vote of the chapters the insurance committee recommendation to change underwriters to a group health plan, designating Calif. Blue Shield because of features which better serve the general membership.

Blue Shield representatives are expected to meet with the chapters to fully explain the program so that chapters can enroll members during the last quarter of this year to take effect Jan. 1, 1971, provided minimum requirements are met. It was hoped at least 1,200 would be enrolled.

There was indication that some chapters on their own would continue to service its members with the current policy with Capitol Life.

Efforts of the initial insurance committee, which introduced good health to the district six years ago, and Capitol Life for its attention and services were recognized in a resolution passed by the district council. Isaac Matsushige of Gardena Valley JACL, regional JACL director at the time the plan was instigated, introduced the resolution.

### Chapter Dues Raised

Chapter delegates were polled three times before the vote, introduced by Jim Kanno of Orange County JACL was referred to the district constitution committee. An offer relayed by John Ball, San Fernando Valley JACL, from "Wings Over Jordan," a Negro spiritual chorus, to present a benefit concert for the Chicago Ad Hoc Committee fund was fully endorsed.

The PSWDC went on record to actively support the Progressive Westside JACL effort to have the L.A. City Schools offer a Japanese language proficiency examination for a Nisei instructor at Dorsey High School. JACL declared the school board was "too insensitive to the needs of the Asian American community," after adopting a firm resolution introduced by Dr. Robert Shimazaki of Progressive Westside.

DC executive board recommendation) 11-5, before voting 15-3 for \$20 couple dues, which means chapters only retain \$1 for its own since the district earlier adopted by a 11-2 vote with 5 abstentions to raise district per capita assessment from 50 cents to \$1.

National's portion of membership dues increases to \$8.50 per person from 1971 with no special on couples. District Governor Mas Hironaka said the chapters will receive new quota proposals for the 1971-72 biennium by the next quarterly session to be hosted by East Los Angeles JACL in November.

### Other Issues

The PSWDC also endorsed the current struggle of the Brotherhood of Artists to improve hiring practices in the entertainment field. The BOA is now picketing the Los Angeles Music Center, where "Lovely Ladies, Kind Gentleman" is being staged. It has been charged that Asian talent was overlooked in casting of Sakini, a central character in the musical adapted from "Teahouse of the August Moon," which has an Okinawan setting.

The visual communications committee has reproduced a facsimile of the 1942 Evacuation poster for sale at 50 cents each in lots of 50 or more. Committee chairman Bob Nakamura said on the basis of sales thus far, it was able to forward \$300 to the Chicago Ad Hoc Committee.

The issue of one-man, one-vote rule, introduced by Jim Kanno of Orange County JACL was referred to the district constitution committee. An offer relayed by John Ball, San Fernando Valley JACL, from "Wings Over Jordan," a Negro spiritual chorus, to present a benefit concert for the Chicago Ad Hoc Committee fund was fully endorsed.

Directors named for the new trust fund include: Mrs. Jane Tsukamoto, the officer's widow; Frank Tsukamoto, his father; Berkeley Police Chief Bruce Baker; Gazette Editor Mike Culbert; Tom Shaw, manager, Berkeley branch, the Bank of California; Katsuharu Shimizu, manager, Oakland branch, the Bank of California; and Harry Takahashi, Berkeley JACL president.

Contributions to the memorial for the 28-year-old Berkeley policeman are still being accepted at: Berkeley Daily Gazette, 2049 Allston Way, and the Sumitomo Bank of California, 400-20th St., Oakland.

"Utter Insanity"—The Disciples of Christ congregation near Ukiah, which has a branch in the Fillmore district of about 2,000 blacks, is strongly anti-war and pro-civil rights. But horrified by the recent wave of police killings, it started a fund drive to help their families. \$150 was collected for the slain Berkeley officer Ronald Tsukamoto and two Philadelphia officers during the Labor Day holidays.

"It's high time that we let people know that not everyone who is opposed to the war and for social justice hates policeman," the Rev. James

Continued on Page 3

## Saburo Kido closes office due to illness

LOS ANGELES—Saburo Kido has closed his law offices at 606 E. 1st St., on account of failing health. The wartime JACL national president, who will be 68 in October, is resting at his home, 2626 S. Dalton.

Continued on Page 4



## New Title II Proposal

During the recent public hearings on legislation to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Emergency Detention Act), from time to time Chairman Richard Ichord, of the House Internal Security Committee, expressed his views that what was required was not repeal, but rather "perfecting and clarifying" amendments.

On Sept. 14, together with Republican John Ashbrook of Ohio, the senior Minority Member of the Committee, the Democratic Chairman introduced H.R. 19163, a bill to amend Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950.

Four general amendments are proposed to the Emergency Detention Act, which is also called the concentration camp authorization law.

Under existing law, Title II may be invoked only in case of a war declared by the Congress, an invasion by enemy forces, or an insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy.

This latter situation might be interpreted to include violent activities by anti-war demonstrators, draft protesters, militants, dissidents, etc., according to some testimony presented against Title II during the recent public hearings.

In order to clarify that issue, the proposed amendment would require a "Concurrent resolution of the Congress declaring the existence of an insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy".

This amendment would also take care of the administrative question as to whether such areas as Guam, or the United Nations trust and mandated territories of the Pacific, or Puerto Rico are "within the United States" for the purpose of Title II jurisdiction.

The second proposed amendment declares that "No citizen of the United States shall be apprehended or detained pursuant to the provisions of this Title on account of race, color, or ancestry".

During the hearings, almost every witness deplored the wartime evacuation, exclusion, and detention in War Relocation Centers, which euphemistically may be described as American-style concentration camps, of Japanese Americans. And almost every witness declared that never again in America should there be a repetition of that historic calamity.

This amendment is designed to make clear that neither race, color, nor ancestry shall constitute a reason for such emergency detention as is authorized by Title II. As such, it is hoped that the fears of the American Chinese, blacks, and Russian Americans, for instance, that they may be subject to emergency apprehension and detention may be "allayed".

The third amendment attempts to "spell out" the right to counsel of any suspected detainee. In addition, an effort is made to provide some measure of "due process" to the hearing procedures.

The amendment provides that "Every detainee shall be afforded full opportunity to be represented by counsel at the preliminary hearing prescribed by this Title and in all stages of the detention review proceedings, including the hearing before the Board and any judicial review, and he shall have the right at hearings of the Board to testify, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to cross-examine adverse witnesses. The Board shall establish a plan for furnishing representation for detainees who are financially unable to obtain adequate representation in proceedings under this Title . . ."

These safeguards for the individual suspect were drafted to meet the objections of most of the witnesses to the fact that Title II authorized procedures that would do violence to established American concepts and procedures of jurisprudence.

While these proposed procedural safeguards are far from satisfactory in the so-called usual or normal "arrest" situation, nevertheless they may be far more effective and just than existing law in the protection of individual civil rights in times of such grave emergencies—declared war, invasion, or insurrection—as those which would permit Title II to be invoked by the Executive.

The question remains, however, whether the proposed safeguards go far enough even in times of grave national emergency to conform to minimum American standards for the protection and preservation of the constitutional rights of the individual citizen.

The fourth, and last, amendment relates to so-called evidentiary matters in deciding whether reasonable grounds exist to believe that a person "probably will engage in or conspire with others to engage in espionage or sabotage", and thereby qualify for emergency detention.

The proposed amendment decrees that the Attorney General, any preliminary hearing officer, and the Board of Detention Review are authorized to consider evidence (among others) as to "Whether such person has received or given assignment, or training or instruction in procedures and techniques, for the commission of espionage or sabotage, under the supervision and in service or in preparation for service with or on behalf of any foreign government, foreign political party, organization, or movement which is Communist or which has as a purpose the overthrow or destruction by force or violence of the Government of the United States or any of its political subdivisions".

As we understand the purpose of this particular amendment, it is to clarify the criteria under which an individual may be detained. Again, the intent is that dissidents, militants, protesters, demonstrators, etc., of the usual type currently involved in most of the violence and civil disturbances will not be considered as potential detainees under Title II.

Except for the amended provisions, all other sections of Title II remains intact as they are without change, revision, or modification.

Together, the amendments cause Title II to be more palatable to many more than the existing statute. But the basic question for JACL, and others advocating repeal, is whether any legislation with the history of Title II and its fears and suspicions for so many Americans can be amended into a satisfactory and acceptable measure.

At the public hearings, for instance, the JACL proposed that new legislation be drafted from scratch, as it were, if laws were required to protect the United States against internal subversion, rather than attempting to amend piecemeal a statute that had aroused such fear and tension as had Title II.

The National JACL Ad Hoc Committee to Repeal the Emergency Detention Act is presently studying the proposed amendments to determine whether the organization can, and should, shift its support from outright repeal to the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments.

## LACK EVIDENCE IN RACIAL DISCRIMINATION CHARGE BY FIVE

FEPC Discusses Case Against San Francisco Civil Service Comm.

SAN FRANCISCO—A charge of racial discrimination leveled against the San Francisco Civil Service Commission by five Oriental city workers was dismissed last week (Sept. 16) by the California Fair Employment Practice Commission.

The FEPC decision followed a public hearing in San Francisco on Sept. 3 and 4. According to the written decision, the four Chinese and one Japanese complainants who sought promotions in the city's Department of Public Health, charged that "although they received very high written scores in their promotional examinations for Senior Food and Environmental Health Inspector and Principal Food and Environmental Health Inspector, they received very low scores on the oral part of the examination, which placed them at or near the bottom of the civil service list."

The complainants were William Wong, Chiu D. Koo, George Kusabe, Wilbur Lee, and Donald Chan. All are employed by the Public Health Department. They took the promotional examination in October 1969, and alleged that discrimination against them occurred in the oral half of the examination, which was conducted by a three-man appraisal board on which no minority groups were represented.

Following the public hearing, the FEPC panel concluded that it was not shown "by a preponderance of the evidence" that the complainants were denied positions "solely because of their ancestry," and ordered the accusation of discrimination dismissed.

The written decision in the matter was signed by Pier Gherini, chairman of the FEPC, who along with Commissioners Catherine Montgomery and Donald Diers comprised the hearing panel. Hearing Officer was Harold A. Furst.

The accusation of discrimination which led to the hearing was filed by Commissioner C. L. Dellums, who attempts to resolve the matter privately through conciliation were unsuccessful.

Uno—Continued from Front Page

It was my feeling that we should have geographical representation as well as a mixture of old and young Japanese. It is my recommendation that if we have a younger chairman, that we have an older vice chairman. Subcommittees should be appointed for different projects and a good balance should be achieved in different segments of our membership.

The executive committee members are to supervise committees under their jurisdiction. They must see that the executive chairman assumes his responsibility and duties and the executive committee members coordinate the activities of committees under his executive control and other JACL committees.

Each executive committee member is answerable to the entire executive committee which, in turn, is answerable to the National Board.

The JACL president has relinquished direct control over any committee but directly supervises the executive committee member who supervises the JACL committees.

Although we were not able to limit managerial control of five subcommittees to each executive, we came somewhat close to it.

Our intent is to eliminate any run-away committee and to demand responsiveness to the National Board and to the interests of our national organization.

Let this be crystal clear. We are prepared to do this, democratically, with any defiance or deviation from national policy and national will.

PROCEDURAL STEPS

In order to incorporate procedural steps to secure approval of substantive matters, this is to advise members of chapters, district councils, committee chairmen and all others that the executive committee meets twice a year, once around September and once around March.

1—Any matters to be considered by the executive committee should be submitted at least ONE MONTH in advance, in writing, and channeled through the proper committee.

2—Recommendations of the committee will carry considerable weight as to approval or disapproval of all requests.

3—Arguments pro and con should be included in any report from each committee and sent to each executive committee member at least TWO WEEKS before the executive committee meeting.

4—The executive committee will exercise its prerogative to refuse to consider poorly presented, poorly written or last-minute requests.

5—The same procedural steps will be applied for National Board meetings which meet around July of each year during the interim of the biennial national convention.

6—Each National Board member should have submitted to him reports from each committee chairman at least TWO WEEKS before any National Board meeting.

7—The National Board will also exercise its prerogative to refuse to consider poorly presented, poorly written or last-minute requests.

The theory behind this policy is to prevent the executive committee and the National Board from getting locked into compromising or ill-considered decisions. Furthermore, if anyone or group is interested enough in JACL cooperation, the least they can do is their own homework.

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Salt Lake City 84111

outright repeal to the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments.

## Majority disapprove anti-miscegenation law

PRINCETON, N.J. — A dramatic change during the past five years has occurred, according to George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion, on the issue of interracial marriage.

A 1965 Gallup survey showed national opinion closely divided (48% for, 46% against, 6% no opinion). Today, 56% are for, 35% against, 9% no opinion. The latest survey was conducted during the week of July 31.

## Seminar told Evacuation left 'scars' on Nikkei

GARDENA—Asian American identity was explored by guest panelists Jeffrey Matsui, associate director of the Japanese American Citizens League, and John Saito, consultant to the Los Angeles County Commission on Human Relations at a recent Asian Adult Awareness seminar at North Gardena Methodist Church.

Saito observed that the humiliating relocation experience and severe prejudice encountered during World War II "left deep psychological scars" on Japanese Americans. He noted that today's Sansei are much healthier emotionally and aren't afraid to behave as they wish or to express their feelings.

Historically the Chinese and later Japanese immigrants suffered tremendous persecution when they first arrived, according to Matsui.

In the late 1800's mass killings and beatings were not uncommon. From such horrifying and degrading experiences, the Oriental learned to keep quiet and remain as inconspicuous as possible, Matsui said.

He pointed out that in America, minority group members always have their role defined for them by the white majority. In the case of the Oriental, he is made aware that he is accepted because he is so humble, hard-working and cooperative.

Predictably, he added, most Asian Americans have come to accept their prescribed role and continue to reinforce the stereotype. Whites also subtly hint that Orientals have no problems so Asian Americans either refuse to recognize a problem or cover them up instead, according to Matsui.

## Six honored with 'Larry' Award

DENVER—Six distinguished persons in the theater arts were honored at the sixth annual Larry Tajiri Memorial Foundation awards banquet last week (Sept. 14). Each received a trophy, which have been called "Larry", in memory of the late drama editor of the Denver Post, a nationally known critic and friend of the theater.

The honorees, either Rocky Mountain residents or those who began their careers here, were:

Elliott Martin, Univ. of Denver graduate and director of the Denver Theater Group, Los Angeles; William F. Christensen, choreographer, Univ. of Utah Ballet; Maxine Hunt and Alfred West, husband-wife team operating the hanging scene theater, Denver; Dr. Edwin L. Levy, director, Univ. of Denver Theater; and Charlotte Perry, founder-director, Perry-Mandfield Camps and Theater Workshops, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Tajiri, who edited the Pacific Citizen from 1942-52, joined the Post in 1954 and two years later became its drama editor. He continued to contribute weekly columns to the Pacific Citizen until his death in February, 1965.

## S.F. market gutted

SAN FRANCISCO — The Japanese food store at Bush and Laguna, Toyo Market, was gutted by fire last week (Sept. 15), caused by two teen-aged thieves after they had stolen considerable amount of items from the market.

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Los Angeles 15

## NEWS CAPSULES

## Business

Franklin M. Haisuka has been named an assistant vice president at Crocker-Citizens Bank's processing center at San Francisco . . . Public relations consultant Frank C. Sullivan headed a U.S. trade mission to Japan to promote further trade between the Port of Los Angeles and Japanese ports. He is president of the L.A. Board of Harbor Commissioners.

Tokai Bank, Ltd., of Nagoya will mark the opening of its Los Angeles Representative office at the Crocker-Citizens Plaza, 611 W. 6th St., at a Biltmore Hotel reception Oct. 1 with bank president Shigemasa Miyake introducing the local representative Akira Matsutani.

Royal Products Division of Litton Industries named Glenn K. Takagi of Hartford, Conn., as its insurance manager, responsible for establishing cost controls for all areas of insurance. A native of Berkeley, he graduated in economics from UC Berkeley.

The Bank of Tokyo of California has received approval from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. of its plan to open a second branch in Fresno at the Guarantee Financial Center. Scheduled opening date is March, 1971 . . . Dat-sun sales for the month of August hit an all-time high of 14,161 units (64% increase for the corresponding period last year), according to Robert O. Link, Nissan Motor Corp. (USA) national sales manager, for an accumulative 1970 total of 98,795.

Hisako and Gene Gondo, who used to operate migrant labor camps in Watsonville until 1963, are operating three successful Japanese restaurants, the Sakura Gardens, in Dallas, Houston and Oklahoma City, each managed by one of their three children. They are planning to open a Chinese restaurant in Bryan, Tex.

## Government

Only woman to serve on the Stockton parks and recreation commission, Dr. Dora A. Lee, has been reappointed by the City Council to another two-year term. The Chinese American physician is active in the community, church and civic groups . . . The Rev. George Aki, minister at the San Luis Obispo Congregational Church, was recently appointed to a commission on the city housing authority by the city council.

Dr. Takashi Hattori, president of the Monterey Peninsula JACL last year, was appointed by the city council to serve on the planning commission, succeeding Peter J. Coniglio who was appointed to a city council vacancy.

Calif. Gov. Reagan appointed Sidney J. Scott, an East Oakland barber, Sept. 4 to the State Board of Barber Examiners, filling a vacancy created by resignation of Mrs. Toshiko Yamamoto of Los Angeles as a journeyman representative on the board. Her term was to expire Jan. 15, 1972.

## Politics

Fred I. Wada of the Los Angeles Harbor Commission has joined the citizens committee for election of James L. Flournoy (R) as secretary of state. He is the first Negro to be nominated for a constitutional office in the state . . . Mrs. Maria Cho, a native of Korea, of Buena Park is chairman of the bipartisan committee, Californians to Re-elect Ivy Baker Priest (R) state treasurer.

## Sports

Gardena High School all-league football and swimming champion Alan Nakazawa, 18-year-old son of the Albert Nakazawas, was awarded the 1970 Oliver Trophy, emblematic of outstanding accomplishment on the field and in studies. The honor student is matriculating this fall at Yale.

The trophy is named in memory of Nellie G. Oliver, who organized a sports program in Little Tokyo prewar community.

Perhaps the only Japanese American polo players in action are Dr. Masato Hasegawa and Winston Mirikitani, who play for the Waikiki team in Hawaii.

Former jockey George Ta-

siuchi has been named a racing judge for the Tanforan portion of the fall racing season at Bay Meadows. The Tanforan schedule of 27 days opened last week (Sept. 7) and the remaining Bay Meadows meeting is scheduled to close Dec. 21.

Participants competing in the World Weightlifting Championships at Columbus, Ohio, who were found by urinalysis to have taken phenylethylamine, a stimulant, were disqualified. The list included featherweight defending champion Yoshiyuki Miyake of Japan, who had placed third.

## Expo '70

Expo '70 ended its 163-day run Sept. 13 in Osaka on a record-setting note in the number of participating countries (77), total attendance (64,218,770) and in a single-day turnout (835,832).

Three signs hanging at Expo '70's award-winning Canadian government pavilion's Nisei Goldfish pond will be returned to Toronto for the High Park Grenadier Pond. The signs explain the origin of the Nisei goldfish (a Canadian-bred species), and show a tank dedicated to the fish by T. Hiramatsu of Etobicoke, Ontario, in Japanese, English and French. The Canadian-bred species were provided after the Japan-bred varieties at the Canadian Pavilion were killed after an oil slick on the surface appeared due to a faulty mechanical umbrella over the pond. It was at the Grenadier Pond that the Nisei Goldfish were bred.

## Churches

Patriarch Zenze Nakayama, 36, direct descendant of the founder of the Tenrikyo religion, of Tenri, Japan, officiated at the inauguration of the Rev. Hidetsugu Ueda as the sixth North American Mission head minister at Los Angeles. The Japan-based religion, neither Buddhist or Shinto in classification, was established in 1838.

The So. Calif. Young People's Christian Conference chose Bob Miwa of Montebello as its president. He is also head of the young adult fellowship at Christ Presbyterian Church in Hollywood. The YCCC concluded its annual Labor Day week-end retreat for young adults.

## Agriculture

Shiro (Bob) Morimoto of Livingston was re-elected chairman of the California Almond Control Board, which is operating under a new order allowing the almond industry to allocate state production into domestic and export marketing areas. The board may also withhold products from either market if tonnage exceeds market need requirements.

## Deaths

George Hayashi, 63, of Watsonville, one of the original Californians who went to Japan prewar to learn chik-sen methods and returned to start a school, died Sept. 4 after a kidney transplant at Stanford Medical Center. He had been employed at the local city hall.

Ari I. Hisako, 53, co-owner of a successful appliance firm and noted lay leader of the Stockton Buddhist Church, died of heart attack Sept. 13. His two Appliance Center stores at 1130 Waterloo and 6455 Pacific are among the top sales-service outlets in the area.

Harry H. Iseki, 49, mayor of the City of Parlier, died Sept. 16 of heart attack. He was serving his second term as mayor and has been active with JACL, Lions, and school board as trustee. He is survived by Mr. Haruko, a Haruji, p. Mr. and Mrs. Ichisaku Iseki and by Giichi.

Heitaro Sakurada, 90, of Chicago died Sept. 13. He was the father of Hideo "Smoky" Sakurada, longtime PC Holiday Issue advertising manager for the Chicago area.

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## JACL ISSUES STRONG REBUTTAL TO ICHORD STATEMENTS AT MIAMI

SALT LAKE CITY — The Japanese American Citizens League issued a strong rebuttal to statements made by Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) at a recent Veterans of Foreign Wars convention at Miami, Fla., praising the concentration camp provisions of the Internal Security Act.

National JACL President Raymond S. Uno labeled as "utter nonsense" the claim made by Rep. Ichord that Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 might have prevented, rather than allowed, the incarceration of 110,000 Japanese Americans during World War II.

"If Title II existed in 1941, it would have made it easier and swifter because the president would have been merely enforcing a law. As it was, President Roosevelt spent five months in anguish procrastinating before the pressures from California finally forced him to sign the executive order," stated Uno.

Uno also took exception to Rep. Ichord's suggestion that repeal of Title II would remove procedural safeguards for suspected subversives. "The main argument against Title II is that it substitutes administrative hearings in place of judicial due process," said Uno, "and the defendant is presumed guilty and has to prove his innocence while the government is not required to prove its charges."

"Title II will not pass the constitutional test of due process," stated Uno who is an attorney in private practice. Because the Emergency Detention Act has never been used since its passage in 1950, a true court test has not been made.

Although concentration camps were built and maintained until 1958, the U.S. Attorney General has repeatedly insisted that there are no concentration camps in existence today.

Concerning Rep. Ichord's statement that Title II does not apply to current domestic disorders, Uno pointed out that his immediate predecessor as chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, Rep. Edwin E. Willis, on May 6, 1968, specifically proposed using Title II to control black militants and white radicals because they "are in insurrection within the United States in support of a foreign enemy."

Although Rep. Ichord alludes to certain subversive organizations desiring repeal, Uno felt that the Japanese American Citizens League is the only organization exerting

in support of a foreign enemy. Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley reaffirmed the Administration's position when he testified before the House Internal Security Committee as the final witness last week.

In conclusion, Uno asked Rep. Ichord to reconsider his position and urged him to take immediate action and favorably report the repeal bills to the House floor for vote. "We are not doing this out of fear for ourselves," said Uno, "but we are working to protect the constitutional liberties of all Americans."

## 'Gardena Beautiful'

GARDENA—Realtor Den Nakajima won the Gardena Beautiful award from the chamber of commerce for construction of his new 15-unit Japanese Hakone apartment complex.

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Bill Hosokawa

## From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

FROM THE PAGES OF HISTORY—A newspaper reporter on the scene of a major event can write with clarity and authority about what he has witnessed. But it takes a historian coming along many years later to tell in depth and with understanding what really happened, and why. Time opens records and unseals lips. Time also provides the researcher an opportunity to probe sources unavailable to the reporter on the spot, sources able to put events of history in perspective. Thus, while newspaper dispatches provide a vivid description of the Zero fighters diving into the smoke pall rising over the wreckage of Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941, the mushroom plume boiling over Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945, it takes a historian writing a book a quarter century later to explain why and how it all happened.

It is not surprising, then, that a number of books have been published lately chronicling the last days of the Pacific war. The latest is "The Rising Sun," by the eminent World War II historian, John Toland, to be published soon by Random House, currently being excerpted in Look Magazine. In the first installment Toland, who is married to a Japanese, makes some revelations of more than passing interest to Nisei.

For example, he reports that in early May, even before Germany surrendered to the Allies, the Japanese naval attaché in Switzerland, a Japanese businessman and a Japanese newspaper correspondent met with American agents in an effort to end the war.

Realistic Japanese civilian leaders and moderates among the military chieftains knew defeat was near, but military extremists still talked of going down in a blaze of glory. By June the Japanese leadership was so desperate that the government all but got on its knees to plead with Russia to mediate a settlement of the war. At a somewhat later stage Konoye, a prince of the royal blood and a former prime minister, was prepared to hurry to Moscow to make his plea. The Kremlin scornfully put him off, only to launch a blitzkrieg over the prostrate Japanese forces just days before the formal surrender, snatching Manchuria and Sakhalin and occupying North Korea.

In the United States, meanwhile, Toland says two men high in government were pushing for a political settlement as an alternative to the destruction of Japan. The two were Joseph Grew, ambassador to Japan at the outbreak of war, representing the State Department, and John J. McCloy, assistant secretary of war. They urged that the American demand for Japan's unconditional surrender should be replaced by an offer of an honorable surrender in which the possible retention of the emperor system would be held out. In the end, President Truman's top advisers counseled that such a position would sound too much like appeasement, and the offer was never made.

Top Allied leaders were meeting in Potsdam in July when President Truman was notified that the atomic bomb project was a success. Toland says: "The American leaders, now in possession of the ultimate weapon, were already determined to accept nothing short of unconditional surrender." Toland goes on to report that Admiral William Leahy had moral reservations about using the bomb and suspected those involved in the program wanted to drop it mainly because of the vast sums already spent. Gen. H. H. Arnold, air corps chief, said conventional bombing could end the war, and General Eisenhower said Japan was already defeated. The conclusion to be drawn is that militarily, use of the new weapon was unnecessary.

Less than two weeks later the first nuclear bomb destroyed Hiroshima, hastening Japan's surrender but at the cost of mass death and untold suffering, and a Pandora's box of trouble was opened. At this point one can only wonder at what might have been if the peace conspirators in Switzerland had made an impression on Tokyo leaders, had the Grew-McCloy position been accepted, had the Soviet been more honorable in its dealings with the Japanese. I am looking forward to reading Toland's book, which tells of the war primarily from the Japanese point of view.

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### 'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN

## Yeagle's Statement

WASHINGTON — Following is the statement of J. Walter Yeagle, assistant attorney general, Internal Security Division, on legislation to repeal the Emergency Detention Act before the House Internal Security Committee on Sept. 10:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear at this hearing on behalf of the Department of Justice in response to your request for our views on S. 1873 and 18 House bills to repeal the Emergency Detention Act of 1950.

Mr. Chairman, in your remarks to the House of Representatives on February 10, 1970, announcing hearings on these bills by this Committee, you very aptly set forth the background and history of the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. Accordingly my references to the background of this Act will be brief and only as necessary to introduce or clarify my testimony.

As a result of considerable evidence introduced before committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Congress in 1950 was satisfied of the advantage of having legislation to cope specifically with potential espionage and sabotage activity which might be directed against the United States by a Communist totalitarian dictatorship.

To that end the Emergency Detention Act was enacted as Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. It established procedures for apprehending and detaining individuals "as to whom there is reasonable ground to believe that such person probably will engage in, or probably will conspire with others to engage in, acts of espionage or sabotage" during a period of an invasion or war-related emergency. Provision was made for notice of charges and a hearing. The detentions could be made operative only by a Presidential proclamation of the existence of a security emergency, and only if there had

been an invasion of the territory of the United States or its possessions, a declaration of war by Congress, or an insurrection within the United States in aid of a foreign enemy. Detainees could be held in custody for an indefinite period, but the Attorney General, who would then apply to a "preliminary hearing officer" for an order authorizing the detention of the person in question for the duration of the emergency. The detainee would be entitled to counsel, to notice of the grounds upon which application for his detention was made, and to cross-examine witnesses who personally appear against him.

The procedures would permit the Attorney General to consider information of a confidential informant, whose identity need not be disclosed if the Attorney General believed it would be dangerous to the national security to do so. The hearing officer, after considering the evidence, would make a determination as to whether probable cause for detention had been shown. If it had not been shown he would order his release. If it had been shown, he would issue an order for detention. The detainee would have a right of appeal to a board of review, which would make a determination as to whether the detention was justified. The Attorney General, by order after hearing by the Board of Detention Review, could order a detainee to be held in custody for the duration of the emergency, unless earlier release was ordered by the Attorney General. The Act specifically provides nothing in the Act shall be construed to suspend or authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

A survey of confinement facilities that might be available for use during a security emergency was undertaken after the passage of the Act. It was found that certain World War II Army and Air Force camps and former prison camps could be made available for this purpose and put into suitable condition. The Act was amended to implement this fraction of the cost of constructing new facilities in times of emergency.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970, \$75,000 was appropriated by the Congress for the construction and rehabilitation of six camps. A sum of \$300,000 of the total appropriation was allocated for materials needed to renovate and prepare the camps for occupancy and use. The remainder of the appropriation was for personnel, supplies, and operating expenses.

The Act established the following locations as authorized by section 4125, Title 18, United States Code: Florence, Arizona; Wickenburg, California; El Reno, Oklahoma; and Tulsa, Oklahoma. The Act also authorized the use of existing facilities in the establishment of these camps. The Department was able to bring the camps into operation at a minimal cost to the taxpayers of the country.

Inasmuch as the war-related emergency for which this Act was designed never did occur, such facilities were never used for such purposes. About 1957 the project was discontinued, the camps abandoned and since that time no such camps have been maintained or in transit for appropriation for that purpose.

Three of these camps, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Wickenburg, California; and Avon Park, Florida, are no longer controlled by the United States Government. The Tulsa Lake site was closed in 1953. In 1959 it was declared surplus property and was turned over to the General Services Administration. I understand that the Wickenburg site, which had been leased from the City of Wickenburg, was turned back to the City in 1956. The City of Wickenburg has full title to this land with absolute no restrictions. The property is being used now as an emergency air strip and a portion of the buildings have been leased to a private contractor who is building assembly parts for a telephone company. The Avon Park installation was taken over by the State of Florida as the Avon Park Correctional Institution.

A fourth site, the Florence Camp, was disposed of by selling 436 acres to the City of Florence, Arizona, which were in turn sold by the City of Florence to a developer for a retirement center and trailer camp. The remaining 20 acres are used as a Federal Jail accommodating 70 to 100 Federal inmates who are either awaiting trial, serving short sentences, or in transit status under the jurisdiction of the United States Marshal. The site at El Reno is used as grazing land for cattle kept by the Bureau of Prisons. The buildings have been dismantled. The installation at Allenwood is now used as a regular Federal Prison Camp where minimum security inmates charged with a variety of offenses are confined. It has a capacity of 350 inmates.

The provisions of the Emergency Detention Act, especially the judicial safeguards and guarantees, represent an attempt to provide the maximum due process possible under war-related con-

ditions. However, misinformation regarding possible application of the Act, although unfounded in fact, has received wide dissemination and has become a matter of great concern to many Americans. It is unfortunate that detention facilities formerly available were labeled "concentration camps" by critics. Such a term implies arbitrary government action entirely foreign to our system of democratic processes and portrays false impressions of the possible implementation of the Act.

On the other hand countless numbers of American citizens have associated this Act with the experience of the Japanese American citizens who were detained in relocation camps on the West Coast during World War II.

I am sure that members of Congress, as has the Justice Department, have received letters from concerned citizens expressing opposition to the establishment of so-called "concentration camps" under the Act.

Repeal of the Act will not, of course, lessen the inherent authority of the President under the war power to act to safeguard the national security in times of peril from foreign aggression.

There is a considerable amount of statutory authority to protect internal security interests of our country from sabotage and espionage or other similar attack. The Smith Act of 1940 provides penalties for advocating the overthrow of the Government by force or other statute provides that whenever there is a declared war, or an invasion of the United States by a foreign nation or government is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the United States by a foreign nation or government, the President may, by proclamation, or other act, direct the conduct to be followed by the United States toward such nation, natives or subjects of the hostile nation with respect to their apprehension, restraint, security, or removal as alien enemies; he authorizes the President to regulate the movement of aliens in and out of the United States during a war or national emergency proclaimed by the President; sections 793 and 794 of title 18 prohibit the unauthorized gathering or transmitting of defense information, and section 795 of title 18 prohibits the unauthorized disclosure of classified information; sections 795, 796 and 797 of that title prohibit the unauthorized photographing and sketching of defense installations, the use of aircraft for photographing defense installations, and the unauthorized sale of photographs of defense installations.

In the field of sabotage, 18 U.S.C. 2385 is designed to protect the national defense from sabotage, espionage, or other offenses; 18 U.S.C. 2385 provides penalties for the destruction of national defense material, premises, or utilities; and 18 U.S.C. 2385 provides penalties for the destruction of national defense material or any tool, machine or implement used in making or repairing any such national defense material.

Chapter 39 of title 18 regulates the use, possession, or transportation of dangerous explosives, and the Federal Explosives Act regulates the manufacture, distribution, storage, use and possession of explosives during war or national emergency after a declaration of war.

Continued on Page 6

## Datsun in business with Israel despite Arab boycott threat

Los Angeles

Two months ago, the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations accused the two leading Japanese auto manufacturers (Toyota and Nissan) and Japan Air Lines with participating in the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

The conference is a coalition of 24 national Jewish groups, including the American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, the Jewish Labor Committee and the Zionist Organization of America.

This past week, the local Jewish weekly Heritage learned Nissan Motor Co., maker of the Datsuns, will begin doing business with Israel.

Yutaka Katayama, president of Nissan Motor Corp., USA, at Gardena, in a letter to Arnold Forster, general counsel for the Anti-Defamation League, revealed that "Israeli vessels have joined Nissan's own ships in carrying Datsun automobiles to world markets." Indeed, the letter added, "an Israeli ship is now en route to the United States with a cargo of Datsuns."

Katayama told the Heritage and the ADL that "Tokyo (his headquarters) is seeking some respectable firm to do business with in Israel and I have been informed that they have already contacted the Israeli Embassy in Tokyo regarding this matter."

#### Breakthrough Hailed

Heritage hailed the breaking of the Arab boycott threat and applauded the efforts of Fred Miller, a member of the Stephen S. Wise Temple in Bel Air, owner of Miller Imports and regional president of the Datsun Dealers Assn.

Miller was in a unique position to explain the needs of Japan-Israel economic growth patterns to the Nissan officials in Japan. Explained Miller, "Since Datsun has such important economic ties with America and since all the world knows that Israel is aligned with the West — it made sense for Japan to stand up against any trade barriers with Israel."

Commented the Heritage, "When a great business firm

acts in the interest of justice and goodwill among nations — all the world of reasonable men is enriched."

"This is what Datsun appears to have achieved in facing up to the realities of the Arab boycott. The immediate use of Israeli vessels to transport Datsun cars on the world market may be viewed as a direct answer to the threats by unreasonable men."

#### 'Neutrality'

Katayama's letter reiterated its company policy "of neutrality" (in politics) and looked to its future in world trade among nations at peace and hoped its business will prosper without artificial restrictions by any nation or group. Two months ago, Katayama had declared his firm "does not intentionally or accidentally support a boycott of trade with Israel," though the Conference of Presidents branded it as "fabricated double-talk."

Though the story of Japanese firms participating in the Arab economic boycott broke in late July, the anti-boycott committee of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations had discussed the general question that has been brewing for over six years and its committee chairman Forster visited Japan last April to make an in-depth study of the attitudes of major Japanese firms to Arab boycott demands against Israel.

He returned and charged that Toyota and Nissan refused franchises for Israel because of Arab boycott threats and hoped that Japan Air Lines would change its position to discuss mutual landing agreements with Israel's El Al.

#### Midwest Market

Forster reported that Arab countries together imported about 55,000 vehicles in 1967-68, while Israel purchased 20,000 during the same period. The only Japanese auto sold in Israel is manufactured by Fuji.

Japan Air Lines earlier this year was informed by some Jewish groups it would discontinue using JAL flights for tours. The American Jewish Congress said it would boycott JAL after 1970 if it did not reverse its policy toward Israel.

Toyota and JAL were both quoted as saying they were unable to do business with Israel for fear of reprisals from Arab patrons and governments, Forster said.

## It didn't take too long for Truman to decide to drop A-bomb on Hiroshima

NEW YORK—Emperor Hirohito was trying to get peace talks underway in 1945 when President Truman decided to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima Aug. 6, 1945, according to historian John Toland.

The current issue of Look magazine, which is carrying a serialized version of Toland's latest World War II book, "The Rising Sun," also says it took Mr. Truman about long enough to snap his fingers to decide to drop the A-bomb.

Toland writes he interviewed Mr. Truman in 1958 and suggested it must have taken a great deal of soul-searching to decide to drop the bomb. "President Truman replied, 'Hell, No, I made it like—he snapped his finger — that,'" Toland writes.

The installment in the current Look describes Emperor Hirohito's moves, dating to June 22, 1945, to negotiate a peace settlement.

On that date, Toland writes, Emperor Hirohito told the "Big Six" military leaders and

ministers of the Supreme Council that he had changed his mind about a plan for the all-out defense of the Japanese home islands against a U.S. invasion.

The Emperor said the change was "not an imperial order, but merely a discussion."

"I have deemed it necessary to consider a move toward peace, an unprecedented one, and I ask you to take steps at once to realize my wish," Emperor Hirohito said.

But the Soviets were not interested in the proposal, Toland writes, and Mr. Truman had already made up his mind to use the atomic bomb to hasten Japan's unconditional surrender.

#### Tsukamoto Fund

Continued from Front Page

Jones, pastor, said. The killing of policemen was termed "utter insanity." "It's time we do something or else we're going to end up with state fascism," he added.

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## On Second Thought

Warren Furutani

## Black

Nalaa. Imamu Baraka. Simba. Imari. Zambia. Tanzania. Dashed. Nkrumah. Pan-Africanism. Nation Time. Bright African prints on beautiful Black people. A brilliant, prosperous future for the once-dark continent. Discussion about the possibility of a Nation of African People throughout the world. "Liberated Zones." Community Control. Reparation. All are different philosophies, people, words, ideas and dreams represented at the Congress of African People in Atlanta. The common ground on which all these differences unite is "Black Nationalism." This is what the Congress was all about.

On the surface, the Congress may have seemed to be an African cultural fashion show with no whites allowed. (The KKK had their national convention on the other side of town). Underneath was the upsurging of a mad and

## Local Scene

## Los Angeles

The L.A. Chinatown Chamber of Commerce will sponsor the "Double Ten (or Oct. 10)" celebration Oct. 9-11 with parade, lion dance, carnival, beauty contest and fashion show.

East-West Players third classic production, Gogol's comedy "The Inspector General," will open Oct. 1 at Bethany Presbyterian Church, 1629 S. Griffith Park Blvd., and play for three weeks.

Ernest Harada, Al Hedrick, Robert Ho, Elaine Kashioki, Pat La, John Mamo, Scott Tai, Oh and Yoko Shimoda. Also Art Denson, Jesse Dison, Sunny Penny Lee, Richard Lee, Sung, Irvin Paik, Terry Soon and Momo Yashima.

Surprise announcement of the marriage of Roy Yamadera, president of the So. Calif. Society of the Japanese Blind, to Mrs. Mary Richie was made at the Sept. 12 club meeting at the Japanese Community Pioneer Center. Those wishing to join or who can assist the society may call Yamadera at 262-2224. It next meets Nov. 7, 11 a.m. at the Pioneer Center, 125 Weller St.

## San Diego

"Japan Day" was observed Sept. 20 at Balboa Park with the House of Japan providing the program, which included koto rendition by Masazumi Mizuno of the Ikuta-ryu Seihai School of Tokyo, ondo dancers led by Jane Yagade, folk songs by a talented young group of Sansei and a karate demonstration by Mr. and Mrs. Mason of Oceanside.

The House of Japan is a member of the House of Pacific Relations, Inc., comprised of 20 ethnic groups devoted to promotion and preservation of culture and customs. Active San Diego JACLer Paul Hoshi is president of the House of Japan.

## San Jose

Asians for Community Action, a young adult group which has grown from eight to 30 strong, is currently raising funds to pay \$250 rent for its center to be located near Japanese town. The center is expected to be gathering place for the elderly, clearinghouse for information and community services.

## Chicago

The Nisei Ambassadors drum & bugle corps concluded a rugged summer schedule of 23 contests, enjoying a relatively successful year with six winners (an all-time high for the group), second in seven shows and third on four occasions.

In the World Open contest at Lynn, Mass., pitted against 34 other teams, the Royal Purple placed a respectable ninth.

## CALENDAR

Sept. 26 (Saturday)  
Seattle—1000 Club Gnt. Bush Gardens, 6:30 p.m.  
Sept. 27 (Sunday)  
PNWDC—33 Quarterly, Seattle JACL hosts, Olympic Hotel, 9:30 a.m. Raymond Uno, luncheon speaker.  
Dayton—Pig roast, Crother's Farm.

Oct. 3 (Saturday)  
Puycall Valley—Benefit movie  
Oct. 4 (Sunday)  
NC-WNDC—Advance Mtg. San Jose  
Alameda—Issei Appreciation Dinner, Buena Vista Methodist Church, 4 p.m.

Oct. 9 (Friday)  
Philadelphia—Gen. Mtg.  
Oct. 10 (Saturday)  
Milwaukee—Fall social.  
West Los Angeles—Earth Sci potluck, dnr, WLA United Methodist Church.

Oct. 11 (Sunday)  
Monteire Peninsula—Movie benefit.  
Oct. 11 (Sunday)  
West Los Angeles—Issei Appreciation Day, Mahood Police Rec. Ctr., 2-4 p.m.

Oct. 12 (Sunday)  
West Los Angeles—Ed Mtg. Capitol Life Bldg., 7:30 a.m.  
Alameda—Ed Mtg. Buena Vista United Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

Oct. 24 (Saturday)  
New York—Yoncos Arsi dinner, Brass Hall.  
West Valley—Chicken tetrakt dnr.  
Oct. 25 (Sunday)  
Dayton—Election, YWCA, 1:30 p.m.  
Monteire Peninsula—Fall potluck dnr.



## Schedule, fares for '71 flight to Japan announced; one plane booked solid

(Government regulations permit publication of the JACL 1000 Club charter flight news in a JACL publication only. Other publications are requested to honor this embargo.)

## Chicago

Schedules and fares for the JACL 1000 Club charter flight news in 1971 were announced this past week by Dr. Frank Sakamoto and Dr. Joe Nakayama, co-chairmen of the charter flight.

Group I: Lv Los Angeles Oct. 9, return Oct. 29. \$350 round trip. See Akira Ohno, P.O. Box 60078, Los Angeles 90060; (213) 477-7490.

Group II: Lv Chicago Oct. 10, returned Oct. 25. \$395 round trip. See Dr. Frank Sakamoto, 4603 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago 60640; (312) 561-222.

Group III: Lv San Francisco Oct. 16, return Nov. 8. \$350 round trip. See Charles Bochi, 777 El Cerrito Way, Gilroy, Calif. 95020; (408) 842-8320.

Group IV: Lv Seattle (dates to be announced). \$350 round trip. See Edward Fujii, 1516 NW Division, Gresham, Ore. 97030; (503) 665-3066.

The flight costs also include the International Whing Ding in Tokyo on Oct. 22 and a geisha party. At least four charter flights from Pan-Am have been booked.

## One Planebook Booked

As of mid-September, the charter flight from Chicago have been solidly booked. The 1000 Club flight committee feels more will want to go, so it is seriously considering contracting another plane if warranted.

Reservations are made on a first come-first served basis, provided \$75 is submitted to the respective group coordinators and the 1000 Club member is active for both 1970 and 1971. Their spouse and dependent children are also eligible to participate.

(The Los Angeles group is asking for a \$100 deposit.) Those contemplating making the 1000 Club charter flight should submit their deposits to the coordinator closest to them, Dr. Sakamoto advised.

## Special Parties Planned

The Chicago flight, now solidly booked, contains many reservations from the Dayton and Cincinnati chapters. Dr. Sakamoto revealed: many of them planning to celebrate anniversaries and birthdays.

"Be assured that the 1000 Club is going to be aware of these occasions, so if you are celebrating any particular occasion, please notify us so we can be prepared with appropriate cakes and party favors," Dr. Sakamoto added.

Tours while in Japan have been arranged for those wishing the details of which are available by writing to Dr. Sakamoto. A special five-day itinerary for golfers is also available as well as five days of night-clubbing before departure for those who want to see Tokyo at night.

The first "who's all going" list (as of Aug. 28):

CHICAGO JACL  
Dr. Frank and Toshiko Sakamoto, Dr. Joe and Marie Nakayama, Mrs. Sally Nishi, Mrs. Y. Nakashige, Manuel and Consuelo Reyes, Coolidge and Kim Tanino, Roy M. Kuroki, Fred and Fuki Odnaka, George and Yoshiko Murakami, Michael and Josephine Iwanaga, Mrs. Tomi Nakata, Joseph and Eleanor Clemens, George and Rosie Nakao, Mr. and Mrs. Albert K. Nakamoto, Shiro and Patricia Katagiri.

Donald and Irene Donahue, Harry and Kazu Kuwahara, Betty Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hagio, Mrs. Marion Konishi, Kumeo and Mary Yoshinari, Masato and June Nakagawa, Tak and Margaret Ochiai, Ken Enari, Ben and Chizu Yamaguchi.

1000 Club Report

Sept. 15 Report

First half of September shows 51 new and renewal memberships being acknowledged by National JACL Headquarters for the 1000 Club and a second member in the Century Club (those who contribute a \$100 a year) as follows:

Century Club: West Valley—Haruo Ichimura; 22nd Year: Marysville—Mas Oji; 20th Year: Portland—George Azumano, Redley—Toru Ikeda; Chicago—Jack Ozawa; 19th Year: Philadelphia—Tak Moriuchi; 18th Year: Redley—Mrs. Michi Ikeda; Fowler—Dr. George Miyake.

17th Year: Downtown L.A.—Sochi Fukui; New York—Mas N. Hirata; San Francisco—Jack Hirose; Hollywood—Charles Kamayata; Chicago—Lester G. Katsura; East Los Angeles—Dr. Robert T. Ohi.

16th Year: San Francisco—Kel Horii; Stockton—Tom T. Okamoto; Gardena Valley—Frank M. Yonemura; 15th Year: Monterey Peninsula—George Kodama; Pasadena—Jiro Oishi; Dayton—Masaru Yamazaki; 14th Year: New York—Dr. Harry F. Abe; William K. Sakayama; Stockton—Art I. Hisaka; Chicago—Masato Nakagawa; Oakland—Fred S. Nomura; Venice—Culver; Dr. Takao Shishino; Philadelphia—Dr. Warren A. Watanabe.

13th Year: Gardena Valley—Kay K. Kamaya; Detroit—Tom T. Kamai; Boise Valley—James Yamaguchi; 12th Year: Long Beach—Harbor—Dr. Y. Fred Fujikawa; Arthur Noda; Milwaukee—Eddie Jonokuchi; Puycall Valley—Ted Masumoto; 11th Year: Seattle—George S. Fugami; San Francisco—Minoru J. Mayeda; East Los Angeles—Jane Ozawa.

9th Year: Chicago—Richard G. Hikawa; Gardena Valley—George T. Yamachi; 8th Year: Downtown L.A.—Alfred Hatake; 7th Year: Florin—Dr. Kenneth H. Ozawa.

3th Year: San Francisco—Gus Giron; Chicago—Carole Katsuhata; Puycall Valley—Yoshiko Kojai; 1st Year: Seattle—Mrs. Florence Fugami; East Los Angeles—Tom Ulimori; Salt Lake—Isamu Watanabe; 1st Year: Philadelphia—Dr. Elwin S. Carlin; Contra Costa—Mrs. Sylvia R. Griffiths; Mrs. Betty Sule; Stockton—Frank Nakagawa; Chicago—Juns Tokarski.

## Ethnic publications

KENT, Ohio — Kent State University's School of Library Science is currently conducting a survey of ethnic newspapers and periodicals being published in the United States and Canada in order to publish a directory to assist libraries and scholars of journalism. Prof. Lubomir R. Wyrnear said ethnic publications are found in 40 different languages in the two countries.

## Flaherty -

Continued from Front Page

coon remained sealed for a time.

"I discovered the guys (friends in The Yellow Seed) had overnight patrols at the house. And whenever I stepped outside, one of them would happen by."

But Ranko can't live in a chrysalis. And her understanding parents realize this.

So she moves about freely. Over the Labor Day weekend she had a tearful reunion in Los Angeles with Patti and she returned south for a birthday party on Sept. 17 for her — she turned 18 — given by friends. "Some kids are flying in from New York for it," she says.

Ranko's recollections at racist implications and innuendoes about the slaying. She states flatly that neither she nor Evelyn met any Panthers in Chicago, that drugs were not

involved, and that Evelyn was not at a "rap" session before the murder but at a staid testimonial dinner for a long-time JACL leader.

Not that either girl shied away from confrontation. They were just busy. When Ranko saw tapes in the center of a Chicago street she asked questions and discovered Indians were protesting an eviction.

Helped for U.S. Indians  
She took time from the convention one morning to wash dishes for a camped family and at a convention bazaar bought a button inscribed "I care" from one booth, set up a table next to it, and told comers: "If you really care you'll give for the Indians." She collected \$8 there. And when money came to the hospital, she sent it to the camp.

She has had a stream of mail — mostly supportive "you are not alone," some religious, "turn your life to God," and one e rank "you should have died instead of Evelyn," apparently reacting to one of her notes which said, "Don't blame him, it was not his fault."

Ranko neither hates nor excuses the killer. She looks beyond him. "The only way to stop these kinds of things is to get at the root and the root is not the man but the conditions that make him act."

JACL chapters have sent her presents — clothing and books. An avid reader, she relishes these.

She worries because she lacked the foresight to apply for any scholarship, although she will enter the University of California at Santa Cruz with honors.

Her family has no idea yet how big a financial burden Chicago will place on it. The insurance company has not disclosed how much of the bill it will pay.

Even this cannot darken the sun for a girl who had death as a shadow very recently: "Whenever I'm frustrated I remember the deep-down warmth of people. It is a good feeling of trust and brotherhood."

—Stockton Record

Representatives from the Yellow Seed spoke on the aims and functions of their group at a public meeting sponsored by the Stockton JACL Women's Auxiliary earlier this week (Sept. 22) at the Calvary Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Mabel Okubo was in charge of the business meeting.

Charlotte Kiyun, San Gabriel Valley Jr. JACL treasurer, was presented her \$200 check as a winner of a 1970 National JACL scholarship at the Sept. 19 business meeting.

The parent chapter, which also met the same evening, held its election while president David Ito reported on the recent Chicago national convention.

Mrs. Merle Steinbrook, housewife, San Jose: "I don't know for sure. The consequences of the last relocation were lots of heartache and unhappiness. Her family were confused and families were torn apart. I just can't see how that could really be justified. But I might think differently if it were my husband being shot at."

Jon Montoya, dietician, San Jose: "No. People are much more open-minded these days about other nationalities. It would be a mistake to capture and incarcerate anyone because of their background. It is definitely a thing of the past."

Don Likeness, apprentice plumber, San Jose: "No. I don't. And it wasn't justifiable then, either. I know many Japanese who fought during the war as U.S. soldiers, and the idea is inhuman. A lot of Japanese friends of my parents thought it was justified. But I suppose to be a democratic society."

Ed Ferguson, retired, San Jose: "I wouldn't say so, not now. But it was then. The history of the thing occasioned it. The fact Japanese hit Pearl Harbor without any warning would indicate that they had assistance from the inside. I didn't necessarily see the logic in taking everybody that was Japanese, however."

Don Williamson, sales representative, Menlo Park: "No. Frankly, that stunk. It was a hysterical move that we as people typically make. We tend to overreact to nearly all situations. I'm originally from New Zealand and was there during the war. None of the Japanese there were locked up and there was no trouble."

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# Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

## Sports Scene

**Honolulu**  
Gov. John A. Burns told some 18,000 baseball fans at Honolulu Stadium Sept. 6 that construction will begin soon on an \$11 million stadium seating 34,000. "We've already signed a memo of agreement with architect Charles Luckman," Burns said. Ground will be broken and construction will start in July, 1971, if all goes according to plans. The stadium will have movable stands. It will be expanded to seat 50,000 if a major league pro football or baseball franchise is established here. "If all goes well," Burns said, "we'll have the stadium ready for the 1973 Hula Bowl game and, of course, the start of the 1973 Pacific Coast League baseball season."

**Kauai County** received favorable prices in bids opened Sept. 3 for the first phase grading work on the new Kauai sports stadium complex. Mayor Antonio Vidinha had promised the stadium would be ready for the football game Aug. 24, 1971, when the Kauai High School football team from Japan will be here to play Kauai High School. The basic bid is for excavation, grading, the external drainage pattern and some paving to provide for the football field, baseball diamond and a parking area.

**Les Murakami**, 34, manager of the Sheridan team in the A-JA League for the past four years, has been named head baseball coach at the Univ. of Hawaii. He replaces Dick Kitamura who resigned last month.

## Mayor's Office

Mayor Frank F. Fasi on Sept. 1 asked the city council to pass a resolution committing the city to buy Honolulu Rapid Transit Co., but

the council declined. Council members who voted to support Fasi's resolution were Brian Casey, Clemon E. Chikara and Charles Campbell. The dissenting majority said it was not yet ready to commit itself. However, Fasi charged that the council had "sabotaged" him and the bus-driving public as well. Meanwhile, HRT drivers continued to operate the buses, although their contract with the company has expired and they face the possibility of a wage cut, pending the city's action on buying HRT.

## Honolulu Scene

The radio show "Hawaii Calls" will leave the shade of the old banyan tree at the Moana Hotel shortly. The show, directed by Webster Edwards, has been performed under the banyan for some 35 years. Moana Surf rider manager Jimmy Cockett said he decided that his Sheraton responsibilities could no longer afford to sponsor "Hawaii Calls."

## Business Ticker

The state of Hawaii is organizing a series of tours of Japanese businessmen to the Islands to check first hand opportunities for investment. The Hawaii International Services Agency of the Dept. of Planning is working with the Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Keidanren to organize the tours. "There is interest among Japanese businessmen about investing in Hawaii, particularly in manufacturing," said Dr. George S. Kanehale, director of the HISA.

**James W. Lovell** is the new president of Levers & Cooke, Inc. The former executive v.p. will succeed Michael Ulyshen, who has been named president of the Pacific Division of U.S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc. Levers & Cooke is a subsidiary of the firm. A member of the Hawaii National Guard, Lovell served in Second World War as executive officer and battalion commander of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Dole Co. has announced it is expanding into Thailand through acquisition of a minority ownership of a pineapple plantation and canner now under development in that country. Dole plans to add its share of Thai

production to its source of supply for the European market, said William F. Quinn, Dole president. United Air Lines will introduce roomier five-abreast coach seating on all its Hawaii DC-8 flights beginning Sept. 14. The seating break-through will give United, Hawaii's major mainland carrier, the same general passenger configuration Continental Airlines has used for the past year.

## VD Report

A significant increase in the number of gonorrhea diagnoses in teenagers and young adults throughout the state's civilian population is reflected in figures released by the State Dept. of Health, according to Nadine Wharton of the Star-Bulletin. In the 15-to-19-year-old age group, a total of 107 such cases were reported last year. In 1968, there were 74 reported, and in 1967 there were 51. The increase in primary and secondary syphilis were reported in the state among the civilian population last year. There of those cases were among people in the 30 to 34 age group. No syphilis was reported in children from 15 to 19 last year. Two cases were in the 20 to 29 year old group. One reported case was a person in the 40 to 44 year old group.

## Census Note

Hawaii is now the nation's 41st biggest state as far as population is concerned. In 1960 it was No. 44. In 1970 we find that Hawaii has a bigger population than New Hampshire, Idaho, Montana, So. Dakota, No. Dakota, Delaware, Nevada, Vermont, Wyoming and Alaska, in that order.

## Education

Hawaii Loa College's first building is rapidly taking shape on the Windward Oahu hillside facing the Pacific. The \$3.4 million academic center, four months ahead of schedule and will be completed next spring. Plans call for construction of dormitories, classrooms, faculty housing, a performing arts center and a field house. The college is now holding classes on the Community Church of Honolulu campus on Nuuanu Ave. Hawaii Loa is the first 4-year college to be supported jointly by the Episcopal, Methodist and Presbyterian churches and the United Church of Christ.

The Hawaii Education Assn., under the leadership of Ray Tenzan, principal of Central Intermediate School, will celebrate its golden anniversary during the 1970-71 school year. The HEA is a professional organization for all educators. Tenzan is president of the HEA. The v.p. is Mrs. Yuriko Takaoka of Wilcox School. Kauai's Dr. Richard Ando, chairman of the state school board, says that 25 persons have been applied for the position of superintendent of education. The office became vacant when Ralph Kiyosaki quit in June to run for the office of Lt. governor.

The school board has approved the following: George Hew, vice principal of Waimanalo Elementary and Intermediate School; Kenjo Takata, deputy Windward Oahu district superintendent until Aug. 31, 1971; Robert Hirano, principal of Hilo Community School; Harry T. Yamanaka, vice principal of Kona Elementary School; Ernest Cherry, Jr., v.p. of Jefferson School; Willard Blitman, v.p. of Fern School; Lauretta Y.S. Gum, v.p. of Makaha School.

## Political Scene

Sen. Hiram L. Fong says he is willing to debate senate candidate Cecil Heftel if the latter wins the Democratic primary. Heftel heads radio KGMB. Asked if he considered Heftel a serious opponent, Fong made a remark by saying that "every man who runs against me is always a serious opponent."

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said here Sept. 4 that candidates for governor are raising a "false issue" by attempting to elect Gov. John A. Burns with alleged corruption on the State Land Use Commission. Inouye said Burns has shown "excellent" record in his appointments and that Hawaii has a "clean government."

Rep. Howard Miyake, the House majority leader, has broken his neutrality in the governor's race and has endorsed Thomas Gill for governor.

Republican Ralph Kiyosaki got his Oahu campaign under way Sept. 1 with a \$20-a-person fund-raising reception which drew several hundred persons to the Pagoda Ballroom. He is running for the office of Lt. governor. Kiyosaki resigned as state school superintendent to run for public office.

Gov. Burns has been endorsed for re-election by Hawaii's Committee on Political Education. COPE also has endorsed Manuel Molina for mayor of Maui over incumbent Elmer F. Cravalho. In addition, COPE has given a no-confidence vote for Big Island school board members Ruth Tabarrah and Hiroshi Yamashita.

Robert McElrath, ILWU regional director, predicted here Sept. 3 that Lt. Gov. Thomas Gill, if elected governor, would precipitate "an administrative-legislative standoff" worse than the Mayor Fasi-city council split. McElrath told a labor-sponsored dinner honoring Gov. John A. Burns that "the state of Hawaii cannot afford a change."

## BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman Popular Novel Has Nikkei Character

by Richard Gima

**CALIFORNIA GENERATION**, by Jacqueline Britton, J. B. Lipincott Company, 370 pages, \$7.95. Asked his opinion of the work of Charles Dickens, Harry Leon Wilson pointed out what he considered a major flaw in the writing of the greatest of novelists. Dickens assigns each character a stunt to perform: one has weak legs that carry him to humorous misadventures; Mrs. Wilkins Micawber regularly asserts she will never desert her husband.

By continually having each character perform his assigned stunt, Dickens impedes the flow of the story. The characters in "California Generation" are neither as vital nor memorable as those of Dickens, but in common with her illustrious predecessor, the authoress has assigned each character a stunt. But unlike the Dickensian characters, each performs the same stunt: sex.

The authoress describes each of these superabundant sex acts in clinical detail. Since each performs the same stunt, she has them achieve variety through multitudinous departures from the norm—from the effete to sex in real man to man fashion.

## Class of 1960

Beneath thick layers of sex is the bare bones of a story revolving around the 1960 graduation class of California High. Against the social problems of the following decade—the oppression of blacks in the South, the Watts Riot, the unpopular war in Vietnam—each character works out his problems, of which the sex drive is the most urgent.

Orphan and social reformer, Clay Gillies spends his time, even as a grown man, looking for his mother; he finds her in a colored woman. Born in a concentration camp, Ken Igawa marries a white classmate born to the social register.

Subordinate to sex, of course, Ken has a problem he never succeeds in resolving. In his mid-twenties, he is a "Japanese boy" among mature Americans. Though he is a "blooming, uncontented" writer.

genius," he is incapable of recognizing his perennial immaturity and un-American status. Instead, he goes around looking for racial prejudice, finding it in unusual places—such as in bed with his wife. He also finds it with other women—sometimes operating in his favor.

At least one of his bedmates chooses him for the novelty of bedding with a "Japanese boy." But difficult, temperamental artist that he is, he is unappreciative of such windfalls.

## A Sorry Lot

Despite his cantankerousness, even the authoress shows partiality for him. He fares better than most of the other characters. In general, the class of 1960 is a sorry lot. As a woman who went to bed with one of them remarks, "They're a compound of what frightens us about today's young. Drugs. LSD. Miscegenation. Adultery. Illegal abortions, high school dropouts, runaway hippies, wild promiscuity, communist influences. Homosexuality."

The story moves towards a climax, the current slowed and diverted by the copious and humorless descriptions of sex. Except in one case where the lives of two characters are affected by a resulting pregnancy, and another where a character is discharged and blacklisted because of homosexuality, the sex is extraneous to the story.

In Dickens, the stunts have the redeeming feature of being original and funny. Further, the authoress appears to believe that vulgarity is a necessary concomitant of sex. The female characters are often as coarse and unfeminine as the males. But the use of four-letter words is not restricted to dialogue and the thoughts of the characters; the authoress herself uses them in narration.

## Talented Writer

Despite these faults, this first novel is selling briskly in California; as this is written, it appears to be headed for the national best-seller list. The danger is that the unquestionably talented authoress may attribute the popularity of the book to its faults rather than the virtue she has imparted to it through her intelligence and integrity—to her dedication to giving an honest picture of her generation.

Perhaps good judgment will prevail. Time may bring her more mature vision, relief from her fixation on sex, and respect for the English language. If that happy day comes to pass, she may bring forth a novel of literary merit.

## By Jim Henry

## Sakura Script

Progress Is Wonderful, But



Osaka  
There are a number of electric signboards spotted around the Expo grounds with phrases like "Planning for a more desirable life!"... What does our future hold in store for us? Expo will tell."

In the IBM Pavilion, next to the main hall, where a film extolling the almighty computer age is screened, there is a semi-outdoor section where capabilities are demonstrated. The demonstrator called out to the crowd: "Would someone cooperate with me? Anyone will do. Please tell me your birthday. When I tell it to the computer through this microphone, it will give us what day of the week it was and will cite a few major events close to that day. Don't hesitate. Please tell me your birthday."

A free experiment, so a number of hands went up. One man was selected and asked:

"When were you born, Sir?"  
"On December 12, in the 16th year of Showa or Showa Jurokunen Junigatsu Juninichi" in Japanese.

The demonstrator braced up to impress the audience and spoke solemnly into the microphone.

"Showa..."  
When the computer heard the first word, it shot back in a canned voice: "Kyowa Owari Desuka?" (Are we through for the day?)

The demonstrator was taken aback and hurriedly barked into the microphone: "No, no... Showa..."

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## Matsunaga Technique, Contrasting

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)  
**HONOLULU**—There is relative quiet in the U.S. House race where two years ago Honolulu Mayor Neil S. Blaisdell created a stir with irresponsible charges against Rep. Fatsy T. Mink.

Two years ago, candidates for the U.S. House ran in large; this year they are running from separate districts. Running from the 2nd District, Rural Oahu-Neighbor Islands, Patsy is unopposed in either the Primary or the General; consequently she was automatically reelected when the deadline for filing nomination papers passed.

Her automatic reelection saves her effort and expense, and perhaps emotional stress such as she may have experienced from the deceitful attacks of Blaisdell. But lack of opposition may be more of a curse than a blessing. Opposition might have helped her to keep her organization in trim for that day when she might want it operating at top efficiency to help her step up to the Senate.

## Spark's Opponent

If opposition promotes political vigor, Spark M. Matsunaga, running for the U.S. House from the 1st District, Alea to Hawaii Kai, is fortunate. Matsunaga is unopposed in the Primary, but Richard K. Cockey, the Republican candidate, offers Matsunaga the opportunity to perform the ritual of campaigning for the General.

A retired Navy captain, Cockey entered the race from patriotic motives when it became clear that otherwise Matsunaga would have no opposition. Cockey believes in the two-party system of government. Using his home in the exclusive Kahala District of Honolulu as headquarters, Cockey has put together a campaign advisory committee of persons prominent in the community.

In one of his first addresses, delivered to a forum of Sears employees, Cockey announced that he solidly backs the Nixon policies on a variety of domestic and foreign issues. He accused the Democrats of obstructionism.

He said, "They are trying to implement New Deal policies—even though the New Deal has been dead for two decades and America is en-

tering a new era." He supports the Nixon programs—crime and delinquency, troop withdrawal and Vietnamization, and overhauling the welfare system. But though he supports the welfare program, he is "appalled when a few people take advantage of minor loopholes in our laws."

## Striking Differences

What notice, if any, Matsunaga will take of these observations is unpredictable. There are striking differences in the two candidates and to their approach in winning votes.

Born to plantation poverty, Matsunaga, though now refined and polished, has never lost the common touch. He knows the hearts of his constituents, though when they come to hear him he seems unsure whether they have come for enlightenment or entertainment.

Consequently he provides his audience with both, and in doing so gratifies that facet of his personality that yearns for the role of night club comedian. With the exquisite timing and delivery that testifies to much practice before many audiences, he cracks jokes and gives impersonations. Smoothly transitioning from entertainer to statesman, he gives trenchant comments on national issues.

That the Matsunaga method is effective is shown by the steady growth of his political following. In the 1968 General he was second only to Dan Inouye in number of votes received.

## Professional Navy

On the other hand, the career of a professional Navy officer creates a chasm between him and the voters at most impossible to bridge. By the nature of his calling, he must be distant and dignified with those who serve under him. Ashore his social activities are restricted to a select, socially sterile group.

One cannot envision Cockey in the role of comedian. And though Matsunaga, too, detests waste and inefficiency, one cannot envision him being "appalled when a few people take advantage of minor loopholes in our laws."

Such an observation would be contrary to the heart and instincts of a man born to poverty who has never lost touch with the poor. As a politician, Matsunaga would consider such a statement impossible to make.

Cockey is unaware of it, but he speaks only for his class—a class, however loyal, that can deliver to him only a handful of votes.

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**RAYMOND UNO, President** **KAY NAKAGIRI, Board Chairman**  
**HARRY K. HONDA, Editor**

Friday, Sept. 25, 1970

## Ye Editor's Desk

### BRAIN-BUSTING WITH THE PUNDITS

Not even the proposed revisions to the U.S. Constitution by the Santa Barbara Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions (as far as I know) allude to the hair-raising innovation Vine Deloria, Jr., the respected young Sioux Indian activist offers in his latest book, "We Talk, You Listen" (Macmillan).

Deloria is a champion of minority rights, only it is cast as "group rights" and he says society must find a way now of dealing with groups as groups. He notes the renaissance of groups in America with the rising interest of Swahili and tribal Indian languages, the creation of virtual nations by the Black Muslims and the Amish of the Midwest, and new settlements of hippies in northern New Mexico. These are among those groups which have their own set of moral principles and internal police systems. Deloria suggests "treaty covenants" relationships be established to recognize these groups as groups. (Even the Mafia has its own rules and rules accordingly.)

At a time when the earth is getting "smaller" because of rapid communication and constant movement of peoples, we fail to see how these enclaves can survive for long unless it is willing to undergo great sacrifices. Similar communes blossomed in the late 1800s, motivated by utopian ideals, only to disintegrate for a number of reasons. The Wakamatsu Tea and Silk Farm might be included in this lot.

With the talk of self-determination and liberation in the realm of world politics paying off with seats in the United Nations (which is celebrating its 25th year next month), there are groups within a nation repeating the same cry. It is not an American phenomenon either.

Deloria, being an American Indian, has a historic advantage speaking for self-determination and championing "group rights". The United States systematically secured its territory through treaties with original inhabitants of this continent. In speaking for group rights, Deloria says there have always been groups in any human society but their frustrations in the past have been the pillars of individual rights, now specified as in the Bill of Rights—guaranteeing individual rights against tyranny by other individuals, by the states or by groups. Yet he thinks group rights could include these constitutional individual rights. Under this arrangement, a person of a group would have both individual and group rights thus encouraging formation of everyone into a group.

This challenge of neo-tribalism is devastating for Deloria says "the days of the liberal are waning; his style and language have served to divide people rather than to bring them together". Further generalizations about how we are all alike—all people—are useless, he declares, by citing the disaster of the Poor People's Campaign which exposed the cultural divisions among the Blacks, Indians, Mexicans, poor whites and hippies.

Other examples of groups are noted by Deloria: the conservative Black group, the Vice Lords of Chicago, own eight nonprofit businesses that shame white capitalists; as well as the tribal Indian concept of property in common, which is also being practiced in the hippies movement.

The case for neo-tribalism may seem logical in practice for we know how faults (or virtues) of an individual quickly become group stereotypes. Cultural differences affect a person's daily behavior. And it was discrimination against a group (not an individual) that led to protest by and progress for the group and other groups.

As attractive a case Deloria develops, we are reluctant to abandon the United States Constitution, despite the deficiencies which the Santa Barbara Center has long sought to repair.

One pundit says "constitution-making" is a great intellectual sport, a supreme challenge for the political mind. (Even the JACL Constitution gets tinkered with each national convention. We have been urging a general overhaul.)

Most intriguing are the Santa Barbara Center revisions calling for 20 republics of adjustable size instead of the existing 50 states. Each would have 5 per cent of the population and, like congressional districts now, they would be redistricted if they gain or lose population. We would be known as the United Republics of America.

Abolition of the electoral college—a subject currently being debated in the Senate—may lead to this 20-republic idea for if states are to no longer play a significant role as separate entities in the election of a president, it is easy to carry the process one step further and ask why each state should have two U.S. senators. The present federal system, it must be remembered, was a compromise that arose partly from the original fear of excessive centralization in the new government and partly from the necessity of appeasing the 13 Original States if a new Constitution were to be ratified.

The Center Plan calls for a House comprised of 100 members elected at-large and 300 elected from districts, abolition of the seniority system in committees, and a nonelective Senate comprised of former Presidents and Vice Presidents, former high public officials plus presidential appointees all serving for life to replace the present malapportioned chamber. The President would serve a single nine-year term. There would be the judiciary branch and fourth branch to supervise planning, elections and economic regulatory agencies.

The quest for a more perfect Union, a better life for its citizenry will continue. Some originate in the ivory towers, some in the legislative halls and others in the neighborhoods. That transitions can be made without violence is all we ask as this Nation is about to celebrate its bicentennial in 1976.

## A Nisei woman editor's thoughts of 'Women's Lib'

By KATS KUNITSU

I have a strong streak of what the Japanese call "amanojaku" in me. If anything is too popular, I have a profound distrust for it. When you could hardly pick up a magazine or a newspaper without being confronted with articles on something called "Women's Lib" when "Women's Lib" was on every glib tongue at every cocktail party, I perversely didn't want to

### GUEST COLUMN

talk about it.

But through the sound and the fury of debate that surrounds "Women's Lib," some substance is permeating through. The more I read about it and think about it, the more I realize that some of the ideas generated in that debate have the force of ideas whose time has come. They are going to work a profound change in our life styles particularly in our concepts of what marriage is all about.

If you recall, on March 18 of this year, some 200 women "invaded" and "occupied" the editorial offices of the Ladies' Home Journal. What resulted from that confrontation was a special section in the August issue (printed on blue paper) written by the new feminists and explaining what and why they are advocating.

Read it, and discover that shrill marches and burning bras do not a Women's Liberation Movement make. Ideas make it, and nothing is more powerful than an idea whose time has come, as someone said.

In the section titled "Women and Work" for instance, women's traditional role in the home is challenged. Not only is equal pay for equal work demanded ("people are paid for the labor they perform, not for the number of people they have to support"), but free universal child care centers are advocated to free mothers who want to work.

It's funny how spunky some men get when it is suggested that someone other than the mother take care of the child for most of the day on an official basis. This is what is already happening for school-age children anyway.

What is difficult for men to accept, I imagine, is the thought of losing their own "mommies." Let's face it, wives are people who take the place of mothers for men, with an extra bonus of easily available sex thrown in. They cook their meals, keep a clean comfortable house with clean comfortable beds and clean comfortable change of clothes where a man could come home and relax, repair his damaged ego before venturing out to do battle again.

Nothing wrong with that, unless the wife begins to ask what her compensations are for all this service. Love? Fine, if there is love enough to compensate her for what is essentially pretty dull routine.

I'm not knocking women who find all their emotional and intellectual needs fulfilled by their husbands and families and the difficult task of taking care of them. I for one used to get furious when someone asked me, "Do you work, or are you just a housewife?"

But where are you left, when love is gone? When children grow up and leave home, and the middle-aged husband begins to look around for a younger girl to recapture his vanished youth (or a younger girl pursues him for his financial security, sophistication or what-have-you and he gives in?)

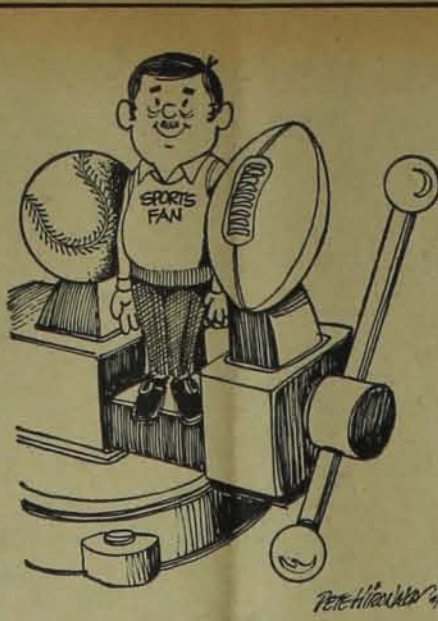
It behooves a woman to develop through her life as an individual in her own right. Putting all our emotional eggs in one basket is an intolerable burden, I should think, or your husband, too. Life so seldom follows the old-time Hollywood movie script where you live happily ever after.

Come to think of it, most marriage I know of have made this adjustment. The wives work, not because they need the money, but because they want to develop in the every day adult world where the action is. Generally they compromise and stay home until the youngest child can be put in a good day care center, but if they have a career rather than work, they even find housekeepers so that their careers won't be interrupted.

What the "Women's Lib" movement is saying is that what we as a society profess ought to fall more in line with what we are doing already. Women who seek careers over housekeeping shouldn't be condemned any more than men.

This doesn't mean that every woman should run out and get a job. "Women's Lib" is also for assigning the value to housework that is given any job — "unionization, a six-day work week, paid maternity leave, health insurance, paid vacation, Social Security," better working conditions, and free 24-hour child care centers."

Those machoistic ladies of M.O.M. ("Men Our Masters") who delight in slave labor can then have their cake and eat it, too.—Kashu Mainichi



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## LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Letters to the Editor are subject to condensation. Each must be signed and addressed, though withheld from print upon request.

### Civil rights policy

Editor: JACL Field Director for Special Projects, Warren Furutani, is a regular contributor to the columns of Gidra, an activist Asian-American monthly publication based in Los Angeles. In the August, 1970 issue, he wrote an open letter to the Black Panther Party and the Young Lords Organization, both of Chicago and both black organizations. Warren's open letter seems to be more concerned with the reaction and the feelings of the members of the two organizations than with the commission of the killer and a demand for his apprehension and punishment.

Excerpts from Furutani's open letter follow:

"The Black Panther Party, the Young Lords Organization and other political organizations have been victims of false news reporting and racist stereotyping and understand that what the media is doing is a part of the mass media has been trying to portray the BPP and YLO as a bunch of gun-wielding thugs. The media has been putting two or three organizations on trial in the kangaroo courts called the news."

"In the case of the Palmer House incident, understand that the killer is not the problem, the killer represents just a symptom of this sick society."

In a more recent event, Huey Newton, one of the leaders of the Black Panther Party, declared that the slaying of Berkeley policeman Ronald Tsukamoto was a "necessary and revolutionary act." Newton, recently released from prison on bail, had been imprisoned on a charge of voluntary manslaughter in the killing of an Oakland policeman.

Some, perhaps many, of our Japanese American activists of what we consider to be the radical left, would have the JACL go on record in support of the Black Panther Party and other similar organizations. They would have us support Huey Newton, El-dridge Cleaver, Angela Davis, Los Siete de la Raza, and even go so far as to try to excuse the killers of Evelyn Okubo and Ronald Tsukamoto.

Roy Wilkins, Negro leader of the NAACP, joined with Julian Bond, Negro legislator in Georgia, in condemning the "extreme extremism among blacks that has alarmed the Negro community." He went on to say:

"The Negro population cannot do so without the support of some of its members take guns into a courtroom, kidnap the judge and kill him. A racial population cannot escape its public image when some of its members kill police, and revolutionary and Chicago, and shoot two policemen in New York."

The liberal population of the nation cannot escape its marking when a bomb kills a man and damage to the University of Wisconsin. It is said that more bombings, kidnappings of public officials, and even assassinations will be threatened.

"The threats to ordered society have gone far beyond rhetoric."

The Negro population that thus far has either remained silent or has allowed its sympathy to lead it to muzzling repetitious sociological excuses for black extreme acts must choose between survival and the restrictions that mean destruction.

The JACL must distinguish

## End the Vietnam War

### THE TEXT

By SEN. DAN INOUE

A few days ago, the Vice President of the United States, in a speech delivered at the Miami Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, condemned and criticized those members of the United States Senate who had sponsored the "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam." In a masterful demonstration of eloquent invective, he charged those Senators as being reckless, irresponsible, and suggested that they were a bit cowardly.

I am one of the sponsors of this "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam."

(The Senate rejected by a roll call vote of 55-39 the controversial "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam" proposed by the Hatfield amendment on Sept. 1. Although it had been conceded the prospects for acceptance of the Amendment was dim, they anticipated receiving at least 40 votes.)

I believe I owe you, who honor me this evening, a response to Mr. Agnew's attack.

War is a very unhappy subject, and although it may seem inappropriate to discuss an unhappy subject at the end of a happy evening, I believe that the future of this country demands a thorough discussion of this war.

On August 10, 1964, the members of the United States Senate cast their votes on the important Tonkin Gulf Resolution. As you may recall, it was a Resolution which supported American military involvement in the Indochinese war. There was much debate, but at the end of the debate, only two Senators voted against the Resolution. Those Senators are no longer with us. Eighty-eight Senators voted in favor of it. Among the 88 were the most vocal doves of today. I, too, supported the Tonkin Gulf Resolution.

Looking back, I was convinced that there was legal and technical justification for our military involvement in Vietnam. There were our treaty obligations under SEATO and other bilateral agreements with the government of Vietnam. There were constant reports of murder and slaughter of South Vietnamese officials by the Vietcong. It was reported that by the end of 1964, some 8,000 officials of the South Vietnamese government had been assassinated.

At the time of the debate of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution, I sincerely believed in America's cause in Vietnam. I felt that our mission was a just one, responding to the pleas of a people tortured and murdered by invaders from the North. I believe that most Americans supported our deepening involvement at that time.

And so, when we entered the Vietnam conflict we did so as friends. We embraced the people of South Vietnam as brothers and sisters. Thousands of Americans made the welfare and freedom of these Vietnamese people their personal cause. Many traveled to this strange land to heal the bodies of the sick and injured. Many others went to educate the children and to help the farmers increase their crops. In so many ways, our cause was certainly humanitarian and moral.

But then, as we increased our presence and as the conflict became increasingly an American war, we found a change taking place. The Vietnamese, friendly, neutral, or unfriendly, became "gooks." Our soldiers began to view them increasingly with contempt and suspicion. Some came to consider them all as enemies because of their inability to distinguish friend from foe in this strange guerrilla war. And so, some of our men began saying "the only good gook is a dead one."

One day, the world learned of My Lai. It is a name of a little Vietnamese village, which I am certain will be long remembered by many Americans. When the full significance of My Lai became apparent to me, I decided that I could not, as an American, as a Senator, and as a human being, support this war. I felt that this war had to end as soon as humanly possible.

We have now sacrificed at the altar of this Vietnam War the precious lives of 51,664 men. In addition, more than 285,000 Americans have been wounded in battle, and more than half of this number were wounded seriously enough to require hospital care. Of these numbers, many are horribly scarred and mangled.

In order to appreciate the full cost of this tragic war, we must add to this bloody mathematics the more than 118,000 South Vietnamese who have died to date. Add also, the nearly 4,000 dead among our other allies fighting in Vietnam.

The enemy dead should also be considered. Although one may despise the enemy, they are still members of the human race, and in this book-keeping of blood, they, too, should be included.

It is estimated that more than 650,000 of the enemy have died. We have no idea

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as to how many were wounded.

We must add still further the awesome cost of the damage inflicted upon the Vietnamese countryside by the saturating use of modern weapons of warfare. Experts have indicated that the destruction of animal and plant life has caused a change in the ecology of that land, which may remain unbalanced for decades to come.

In addition to the loss of precious lives, all of us, taxpayers of the United States, have contributed over \$107-billion to carry on this war. I need not remind you, which were desperately needed in the festering and decaying cities, in the empty cupboards and shelves of our poor, in the non-ending fight against disease, and on and on.

Even the \$107 billion figure does not accurately convey the full cost of this conflict for it covers only the last six years. The war, of course, began much earlier—in 1961 according to official calculations.

The \$107 billion figure also omits all those other indirect costs not directly appropriated for the war and hence forgotten by those who directed operations in Vietnam. Such indirect costs include veterans benefits, increased construction and interests costs on projects delayed because of Vietnam, in addition to the enormous cost to all of us resulting from this inflation.

Add to this the lost earnings and taxes of those who have been called to serve and the hidden costs for defense related transportation, construction and communications and one can appreciate why one economist estimated the total cost of this war at \$350 billion, even if it were to end at the close of this calendar year.

The cost of war is almost insane. World wide annual military expenditures now total \$200 billion, and these costs are increasing at a rate of 7% with no limit in sight. Today, the nations of this earth 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.

In addition to these numbers, we should not ignore another set of human mathematics. Because of this war, the sons of many families, men of concern and dedication, have left this country to reside in other places. Some live in places like criminals in dark places; others in foreign lands.

The number of men requesting conscientious objector status is almost epidemic, and our level of absences without leave and desertions are exceedingly high.

I suppose a demagogue could brush these numbers aside by labeling these men as traitors, communists, and cowards.

I am certain there are some

who are communists, some who are traitors, and some who are cowards, but I am also convinced that there are many, many more who are decent, honest, intelligent, sensitive human beings. Many of these men who have within themselves great potential for good have lost faith in our government and in our institutions.

Not too long ago, we minimized the significance of campus demonstrations by consolidating ourselves with the view that the demonstrators represented a small, small minority. This minority of dissenters is now growing to dangerous proportions, not only on the Eastern campuses or those in California, but throughout this nation.

Something dangerous is happening to the political and social fiber of this country.

(To Be Concluded)

## Yeagley —

Continued from Page 3

termination by the President that there is a need for the application of the Act.

18 U.S.C. 2384 provides penalties for engaging in subversive activities affecting the Armed Forces in time of war. Penalties are provided in section 2385 of Title 18, United States Code, for violation of regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Defense or by any military commander designed by the Secretary of Defense or by the Director of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the protection or security of military or naval aircraft, airports, airframe facilities, vessels, harbors, ports, piers, water-front facilities, bases, forts, posts, laboratories, stations, vehicles, equipment, explosives or other property or places subject to the jurisdiction, administration, or in the custody of the Department of Defense, any Department or agency of which said Department consists, or any officer or employee of said Department or agency, or of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, thereof, relating to fire hazards, fire protection, lighting, machinery, guard service, discipline, dress, or other unsatisfactory conditions thereon, or the ingress thereto or egress or removal of persons therefrom, or otherwise providing for safeguarding the same against destruction, loss, or injury by accident or by enemy action, sabotage or other subversive actions.

The foregoing statutes provide wide and comprehensive authority to punish persons who commit or attempt or conspire to commit acts of sabotage or espionage.

In addition, private industry has, in recent years, made great progress in protecting facilities that are related to the national defense. It has expended great sums of money and maintains elaborate and sophisticated programs designed to afford such plants protection against sabotage and espionage. Both the military and non-military branches of the Government have endeavored to maintain an effective system of security of key physical installations.

In the light of the foregoing laws and provisions for protecting the national defense and particularly in view of the apprehension that even though unwarranted, many of our citizens regarding the Emergency Detention Act, the Department of Justice has recommended the repeal of this Act.

As Deputy Attorney General Kleindienst stated in a letter to the Chairman, "The continuation of the Emergency Detention Act is extremely offensive to many Americans."

In the judgment of this Department, the repeal of this legislation will allow the fears and suspicions — unfounded as they may be — of many of our citizens. This benefit outweighs any potential advantage which the Act may provide in a time of internal security emergency."

## TACO'S SHOP: Dave Takashima

### The Here and Now

WAITING, Waiting, waiting in this planet as an animal unknowing of the future. Yet, aware of the world as things like death, hate, police, war and people are the elements of its nature. But still a virgin to life and feeling warm and happy.

WAITING, Waiting, waiting for that moment when the world touches me with its cold and heartless hand of life and death. At that instant, the dreams of beautiful things as love and peace are but only broken image of an idealist.

WAITING, Waiting, waiting for each of us will be discovered and enclosed by the hand of life. Then you can say to yourself, "I'M ALIVE" and then cry.

## 25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Sept. 29, 1945

U.S. Army commanders hail use of Nisei troops in Pacific theater; fearlessness, heroism in combat emergencies revealed as wartime censorship of Nisei intelligence men lifted.

Flare thrown at Watsonville Buddhist Church housing evacuees ... Visalia Times-Delta carries scare story of new "KKK" group to rid Japanese from San Joaquin Valley ... House Appropriations Committee recommends \$5 million slash from present WRA budget. Two men arrested for attempted murder and assault with deadly weapon accused of shooting into homes of Eleanor Motozaki and Toshiaki Idota near Centerville, Calif. ... New Mexico farm group near El Paso organize

to protest settlement of Mesilla Valley by Japanese farmers.

Dr. Kenzo Sugino of Los Angeles seeks court aid to have State Board of Equalization issue him sales tax permit ... Arch Oboler presents Nisei drama, "The Family Nagasaki," over Mutual radio network; inspired by recent acts of West Coast terrorism against homes in Nisei Glendale ... Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors asks for retention of WRA centers due to acute housing shortage ... Hoodlums behind terrorism against returning evacuees housed at San Francisco Buddhist Church, says police chief ... Gen. Mark Clark praises 442nd in letter to Monte Carlo family, who opened their home to Nisei GI's.

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