



U-NO Bar

Anti-defamation resolutions up for House vote, JACL in support

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)
WASHINGTON — Last week (Sept. 21), the Japanese American Citizens League urged the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Communications and Power to approve House Concurrent Resolutions that would eliminate the production and showing of motion pictures and television and radio programs that "degrade or demean racial, religious, and ethnic groups and affect the moral behavior of all peoples throughout the Nation."

Three House Concurrent Resolutions are under consideration by the Subcommittee. One was introduced by Democratic Congressman Frank J. Brascos of New York, another by Democratic Congressman Frank Annunzio of Illinois, and the third by Democratic Congressman Peter Rodino of New Jersey.

Democratic Congressman Spark Matsunaga is among the 34 other Congressmen who joined in co-sponsoring these "sense of the Congress" resolutions.

JACL's Basic Concern

JACL proposed that these resolutions be extended to require that the publishers and distributors of textbooks and other publications and printed media also be required to establish fair and helpful portrayals of the ethnic, racial, and religious groups in the United States.

The JACL letter, in explaining the background of the organization's concern, declared that:

"Few minority groups in America have suffered more in recent years than those of Japanese origin because of false information and derogatory portrayals concerning Japanese Americans. Not only because of racial stereotypes of the immigrant Japanese and their citizen children, but also because of false and misleading reflections on their loyalty to the United States, in both textbooks and publications, as well as motion pictures, Japanese Americans were forced to suffer the tragedy of evacuation, exclusion, detention, and resettlement during and immediately after World War II."

Comment was made of the extra hardships and burdens caused Japanese Americans because of the wartime efforts to arouse the population against the then enemy Japan not only during the World War II but also in the post-war period when so many were trying to relocate and reestablish themselves after leaving the war relocation camps.

Serious Problems Raised

"Even today," the JACL charged, "these old movies on television continue to haunt and circumscribe the lives and lot of many Japanese Americans."

"By impugning the loyalty of those of Japanese origin, serious problems are created."

Continued on Page 3

Nixon receives Japan ambassador

WASHINGTON — Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushida, former Japanese vice minister of foreign affairs, presented his credentials in colorful White House ceremonies last week to formally initiate his assignment.

President Nixon told the new ambassador that as great nations, the United States and Japan "cannot anticipate that every facet of our relations will always proceed without difficulty."

He also noted it is the task of statesmanship to broaden and further U.S.-Japan relations to a point of unparalleled role and recognized Ushida's past experiences and major role in protecting and expanding U.S.-Japanese relations in several key areas.

Guam seen as U.S. bastion in Pacific

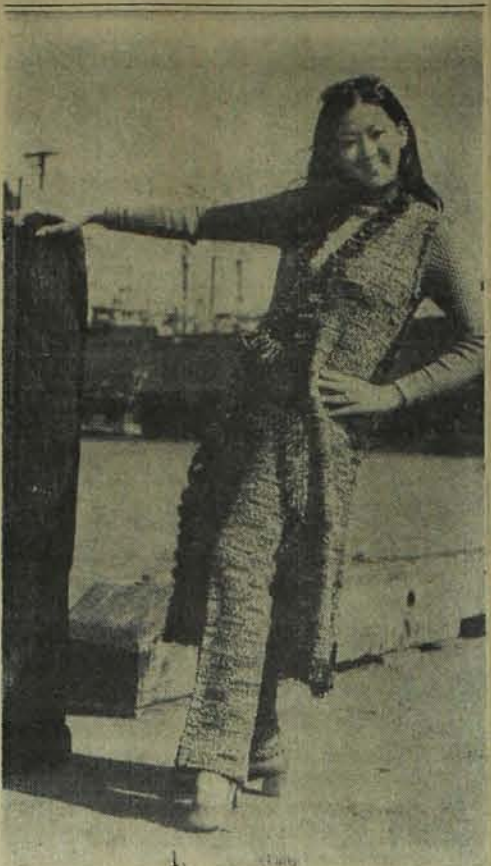
HONOLULU — Admiral John S. McCain Jr., Pacific commander-in-chief, told the Hawaii Newspaper Publishers Assn. convention "if we get out of Okinawa, we will have to move over to Guam in the Trust Territory." The U.S. has promised to leave Okinawa by 1972.

He had met with Japan Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who was passing through here Sept. 18, before flying to Kona for the HNPAA convention.

Mainland Nisei organized to help reelection of Hawaii Rep. Matsunaga

WASHINGTON — With Hawaii Congressman Sparky Matsunaga running for reelection this Nov. 3 to his fifth consecutive term in the National House of Representatives, a mainland committee of his Nisei supporters has been organized to invite contributions for his current reelection campaign.

The volunteer organization is called Sparky's Friends, the D.C. Nisei Committee to Reelect Congressman Matsunaga, with veteran Washington legislative advocate and representative of the Japanese American Citizens League Mike Masaka as its chairman, Paul Matsuki, CPA, as treasurer, and Mary Toda as secretary and assistant treasurer.



FASHION PREFERENCE—In the mini-midi controversy, winner is the two-piece pantsuit as modeled by Cynthia Hamada at the recent San Francisco JACL Women's Auxiliary benefit fashion show-luncheon. Fashions from Livingston's included peasant-look dresses, split-level skirts and exotic finery from the Far East. Sandra Ouyé chaired the event with Yori Waa emceeing.

—George Okada Photo

MONTEREY YOUTH SHOT IN BACK AFTER S.F. CHINATOWN ARGUMENT

SAN FRANCISCO — A visiting Monterey Peninsula young Nisei student died Sept. 15 at San Francisco General Hospital after being shot in the back by a member of a Chinese gang in the North Beach area.

Lawrence Takashi Miyata, 16, died of wounds sustained Saturday night (Sept. 12) following an argument with a street gang.

According to reports Miyata and a friend, Gerardo Cabanilla, 17, of Seaside had been to a "night spot" and were in the city's North Beach section when they passed a group of several Chinese boys and girls who made insulting remarks and then started following them as they walked past.

The two youths then got in their car and began driving away when the gang stopped them near the intersection of Washington and Grant Ave., the report added.

Alighted from Car

Miyata apparently got out of the car to ask the gang why they were being followed, the report said, and as he was

Fall comes to Japan Center

MONTEREY — Funeral services were held Sept. 18 for Lawrence Takashi Miyata, who died in San Francisco after being shot by hoodlums.

A student of York school, he would have been a senior this year. A Larry Miyata memorial scholarship has been established at the school.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Y. Miyata of 10422 Rosita Rd., Del Rey Oaks, he was born in Sendai, Japan on Nov. 5, 1953 and had lived on the Monterey Peninsula for 15 years.

WEST L.A. WOMEN BACK FIGHT OF ASIAN ACTORS

LOS ANGELES — Actor Mako, representing the Brotherhood of Artists, was guest speaker at the West Los Angeles JACL Auxiliary meeting held at the home of Mrs. Tom Sakaniwa Sept. 21. He spoke of major concern of equal employment opportunities for artists and the use of Orientals for Oriental roles.

In keeping with their philosophy of extending a helping hand to worthy community endeavors, the members later voted to present the Brotherhood of Artists with a check for the amount of \$1,000 to be used toward their worthy cause.

Hotel fire victims sue for \$47 million in damages

LOS ANGELES — Twenty-nine persons injured in the Sept. 13 Ponset Square hotel fire filed a \$47 million personal injury and property damage suit in superior court last week (Sept. 24). They also sought \$20 million punitive damage, charging the owners and operators of the hotel "wantonly, maliciously, intentionally and oppressively refused to eliminate... dangers and hazards."

The Issei-operated hotel fire was the city's worst, claiming 19 lives and causing \$27 million in damages.

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SPECIAL STUDIES ON EAST COAST JAPANESE SET

JARP to Initiate Sociological and Historical Survey

CHICAGO — Since the experiences of the East Coast Japanese and Nisei differed sharply from those of the Pacific Coast, a historical and sociological study will be made of them, according to Shig Wakamatsu, national JACL committee chairman for the Japanese American Research Project.

Wakamatsu also referred to the observation by the former Ambassador Edwin C. Reischauer that the presently enormous trade between America and Japan, by far the largest overseas trade for both countries, was founded and promoted in New York and not in Japan.

Because the total of the Japanese population on the Atlantic Seaboard was small compared with the West Coast, available East Coast data had often been submerged in previous national surveys.

Larger Role Noted

According to preliminary findings of JARP, the Atlantic Seaboard Japanese had better opportunities and consequently had a larger role than those on the West Coast in promoting cultural and economic exchange between the two countries.

It may also be noted that the majority of the Japanese who became nationally recognized for their contributions to America in the professions, art, science, and scholarship resided on the East Coast.

For these reasons, Wakamatsu agreed with Dr. Reischauer that an adequate understanding of Japanese and Japanese American life and their contributions to the United States and to American history and relations would not be possible without fully considering the Atlantic Seaboard Japanese American history.

In 1962 the JACL initiated the national Japanese American Research Project to conduct scholarly study of the Japanese and Japanese Americans in the United States and to establish a permanent Japanese American historical collection to encourage future research and to preserve vital documents.

The League also contributed the first \$100,000 to the University of California at Los Angeles to enable the project to begin its nationwide research.

Separate Study

The new East Coast history project will be a separate and distinct program under JACL sponsorship, although cooperating with the UCLA staff.

The East Coast Japanese History Project's organizing committee thus far includes the chairman, Yoshi T. Imai, chairman of the New York JACL; secretary, Yoneo Arai; treasurer, Thomas T. Hayashi; assistant treasurer, Ronald N. Inouye. The committee seeks to raise a minimum budget (the amount to be announced later) for this project and serve as its immediate sponsor.

The Project will collect personal and organizational records and manuscripts to be preserved in a suitable place, perhaps in the permanent Japanese American historical collection at UCLA, or in a leading East Coast university library.

House fight seen on Title II repeal bill

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON — By a 4-1 tie-vote, the House Internal Security Committee last week (Sept. 23) declined to report out legislation introduced by Rep. Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii) which would repeal the Emergency Detention Act.

The vote was almost on a straight party-line basis. All Republicans present voted against reporting the Matsunaga bill — Reps. John Ashbrook of Ohio, William Scherle of Iowa, and Albert Watson of South Carolina. They were joined by the Committee Chairman, Rep. Richard Ichord (D-Mo.).

Voting for the Matsunaga bill were Reps. Claude Pepper of Florida, Edwin Edwards of Louisiana, Richardson Preyer of North Carolina, and Louis Stokes of Ohio, all Democrats.

Substitute Bill

Instead of the Matsunaga bill, the Committee voted 7-1 to report out a substitute bill authored by Chairman Ichord and ranking Republican member Ashbrook.

The 4-1 tie vote was the first showdown and since a majority vote of those present and voting is required to report any legislation, the action is tantamount to defeat, explained the Washington JACL office.

On the second showdown vote, on the motion to report out the Senate-passed bill to repeal Title II initially introduced last year by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye of Hawaii and subsequently amended, as a substitute for the Matsunaga-Holifield Repeal Bill, the vote was an identical 4-1 tie.

On the motion to report the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments to Title II, the vote was 7-1 with only Congressman Stokes insisting that no bill was better than the effort to amend existing law. Other Democrats who voted for repeal on the two previous efforts declared that they wanted to give the House an opportunity to vote on Title II, rather than to frustrate all efforts in Committee.

Sparks's Comment

Congressman Matsunaga announced immediately after the Committee action became known that he would "fight" the Committee's recommendation and try to substitute the Senate-passed repeal bill for the Committee-approved amendments.

NAT'L JACL EXECUTIVES

3 Committee Chairmen Named

SALT LAKE CITY — There are 36 national JACL standing and ad hoc committees and in the coming weeks, confirmation of appointments are to be announced.

Three chairmanships were announced this past week by National JACL President Raymond S. Uno.

Jack Ogami of Weiser, Idaho, and longtime Snake River Valley JACLer heads recognition, which administers the Nisei of the Biennium and other organizational honors program.

Tats Misaka of Salt Lake City and onetime Intermountain District governor, heads nominations, which is activated about a year prior to a national convention to process candidacies for national officers.

Dr. Robert Suzuki of Great-Pasadena JACL and PSW-DC vice-governor was named chairman of a new committee on Education and Publications Review. He joins the legal counsel, Bob Takasugi of East Los Angeles JACL, and the Pacific Citizen Board chairman, Kay Nakagiri of San Fernando Valley JACL, as voting members of the National Board.

Uno is expected to designate another committee chairman to sit as a voting board member, who will be among nationally-elected officers, the district governors, district youth council chairmen and past national president that comprise the National Board.

A complete chart of the executive table of organization will be published upon confirmation of all committee chairmanships. Each committee will operate under the president-elect, one of the vice-presidents, treasurer, or the past president.

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

What the Committee has done is to give the appearance of having provided due process and other constitutional safeguards to this emergency detention bill," the Hawaiian lawmaker declared, "while leaving untouched most of the arbitrary and dangerous language that caused so many Americans and the Department of Justice to call for repeal of Title II."

To his mind, the Committee amendments would not "allay the fears and suspicions — however unfounded — of those Americans who feel that this law at some future time might be used to detain and incarcerate citizens for unpopular beliefs and actions."

Press Conference

After the Committee had decided to report their amendments, Chairman Ichord and Ashbrook met the press at a specially called conference "because of the widespread interest in this legislation."

The Chairman explained that the Committee considered several alternatives. One was to repeal Title II outright, as proposed by the Matsunaga-Holifield and various other bills, including that proposed by Abner Mikva (D-Ill.).

Another was to accept the Senate-passed bill that would repeal the substantive provisions of Title II, while leaving on the books the congressional findings of fact concerning communism.

Still another was to do nothing, which would leave Title II intact on the statute books. And, the other alternative, which the Committee adopted, was to accept "perfecting and clarifying" amendments as proposed by himself and Congressman Ashbrook.

Ichord's Stand

The reason that the Committee rejected the repeal measures, according to the Chairman, was that repeal would leave the situation as it was at the time when President Roosevelt resorted to his war powers to issue an Executive Order which authorized the exclusion, evacuation, and detention of Japanese Americans in World War II. He declared this action, although conceding that the war powers of the President are so great that they are probably sufficient for almost every emergency.

As he viewed it, Title II was a limitation on the President's war powers, requiring

him to follow certain guidelines in his conduct of the war insofar as suspected disloyal individuals who probably might engage in espionage and sabotage are concerned. He reported his off-made claim, that had Title II been on the books in World War II the evacuation of Japanese Americans would not have taken place.

The Chairman declared that many people believe that this emergency detention authorization could be used in peacetime, but he emphasized that it was strictly a war emergency matter. He insisted that the amendments which Congressman Ashbrook and he authored took care of most of the objection raised during the public hearings.

'Clarifying' Changes

He said that the amendments made clear that the President could not take advantage of the insurrection proviso unless the Congress by concurrent resolution declared that the insurrection existed; provided for counsel for all aspects, including the poor; wrote out some safeguards for individual rights by clarifying the criteria for determining suspects; and made clear that detention could not be authorized because of "race, color, or religion." The latter, he thought, should satisfy the Japanese Americans who had been in the forefront of the advocates for repeal.

Congressman Ashbrook declared that these were times of turmoil, and that many therefore misinterpreted certain laws for reasons best known to themselves. He added that few citizens would quarrel with the need for stringent laws in wartime to protect the nation's existence.

He recalled that President Roosevelt, Chief Justice Warren, and other high ranking officials had a part in the decision evacuating and detaining Japanese Americans in World War II. He said that he could not now say that they were wrong as of the time they took their action. But, in the light of hindsight, experience, he felt that they should not have authorized the action that was taken.

He emphasized that safeguards for constitutional liberties should be adopted in peacetime, based upon what had happened before, and not left to the whims of wartime executives. He alleged that the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments to Title II were intended to provide individual safeguards for rights and judicial processes not now written into the Emergency Detention Act of 1950.

He concluded that the Committee adopted amendments made Title II a better law.

JACL Position

Asked what the JACL position was in the light of Hironaka's action, Mike Masaka, Washington Representative, declared that the organization remained committed to the repeal of Title II, through legislation like that sponsored by Congressman Matsunaga or approved by the Senate.

As long as Title II is on the statute books, it is a grim and melancholy reminder of the concentration camps to which Japanese Americans were arbitrarily and summarily sent in World War II, he said. Though technicalities may be raised, the fact remains that the spirit implicit in Title II was responsible for the Executive Order that legalized evacuation and imprisonment.

And, many citizens today are concerned that Title II is evidence that the Congress, and the Administration, which has not provided any leadership to back up its expressed desire to have the law repealed, want to have sanctions on the books that will give the color of authority to the Chief Executive and the Attorney General in advance to detain individual citizens on the basis of sheer suspicion in times of what is described as internal security emergencies.

Future Action

No wonder dissidents, activists, as well as those who question established ideas and institutions, as well as those who may espouse unpopular beliefs, are fearful of Title II and its implications, the veteran JACL representative declared.

"If the Administration really believes that the repeal of Title II will outweigh any potential advantage that Title II would provide in an internal security emergency, as it testified to the Committee," Masaka said, "it will use its good offices to persuade all members of the Congress, especially Republicans, to substitute repeal for the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments."

'Melting Pot' Now Folklore

(An active member of the American of the House of Representatives)

Mr. De Blasi has written often to responsible public officials on matters of defamatory attacks against Italian Americans. He is an administrative assistant to the Director of Operations of the U.S. Army Transportation Corps and serves as an equal employment opportunity counsel. The article below appeared in the AID monthly publication, "The Challenge," (last April).

By SAL DE BLASI

Washington
America is God's Crucible, the great Melting Pot where all the races of Europe are melting and re-forming. So runs a line from Israel Zangwill's play *The Melting Pot* (1908). "The myth of the melting pot has obscured the great degree to which Americans have historically identified with their national citizenship through their myriad subnational affiliations." So runs a line from the report by the National Commission on the Causes and Preven-

tion of Violence (1969). The fabled "melting pot" is dead, and its funeral was held last November during a two-day meeting at the Chicago Circle campus of the University of Illinois.

The conference on ethnic groups (officially called Consultation on Ethnicity) was attended by some 200 sociologists, who were told that Irish-Americans, Polish-Americans, and Italian-Americans are no longer eager to merge their identities in the mythical melting pot.

"The climate is changing," said Arthur Mann, professor of history at the University of Chicago. "It's now 'in' to be ethnic."

to hang onto the help that sub-cultures give them, trying to be American and different at the same time.

Many Groups Present

The conference was heavily represented by Jewish, Polish and Italian groups, the latter including the American Committee on Italian Migration, Fra Noi (Italian American newspaper), Joint Civic Committee of Italian Americans, The Justiciali of Lawyers, The Scalabrini League, Order of Sons of Italy in America, Italian Catholic Federation, and National Italian Center.

Tom McDowell, 21, a lanky Irish-born Chicagoan, sounded the note loud and clear when he stood in the midst of the sociologists, civic leaders, and educators and declared:

"I'm proud of what I am — you dig? They call me a spiv in the neighborhood and I am

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by Mike Masaoka

Title II Amendments

Instead of reporting out a bill to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, the House Internal Security Committee last week reported amendments to the Emergency Detention provisions of that anti-communist, anti-subversive law proposed by its Democratic Chairman, Richard Ichord of Missouri, and its ranking minority member, Republican John Ashbrook of Ohio.

According to the co-sponsors, their amendments would meet the serious objections to Title II expressed by witnesses during the public hearings on this statute. Let's look at the record.

The official reason advanced by the Department of Justice on behalf of the Nixon Administration to urge the repeal of this concentration camp authorization was that "the repeal of this legislation will allay 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 time of internal security emergency."

Since the amendments do not repeal Title II, these "fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens" will continue. Indeed, they may be compounded because HISC proposed them, for to many with these "fears and suspicions" whatever HISC proposes is suspect.

Because they appear to be, as described by their authors, "perfecting and clarifying" amendments, these fearful and suspicious citizens will not accept these amendments at face value and will try to read into them dangerous and sinister implications.

According, rather than "allaying the fears and suspicions" of many, the amendments will only add to the alarm and trepidation of these individuals.

Viewed in this light, no action would appear to be more in keeping with the Administration's thinking than the passage of the amendments.

Most witnesses, including those representing JACL, denounced the failure of Title II to provide minimal constitutional guarantees and traditional judicial procedures to the prospective detainees.

Robert Takasugi of Los Angeles, the newly appointed National JACL Legal Counsel and one of the JACL witnesses at the HISC hearings last March 24, has analyzed these amendments.

Insofar as providing indigents with the right to counsel, Takasugi claims that the Committee is merely injecting the mandate of Miranda v. Arizona, in which the United States Supreme Court established the right of even the poor to competent counsel.

He meaningfully observes, further, that the amendments do not provide for either jury trials or bail, continues the "presumption of guilt" spirit inherent in the 1950 Internal Security Act, retains the serious limitations that the law places on the historic rights of confrontation and cross-examination, substitutes the word "probable" for the phrase "beyond a reasonable doubt" as the criterion for determining guilt, persists in recognizing the value of "secret evidence" which is denied the detainee, etc.

As Takasugi puts it, even acknowledging the existence of obvious legal shortcomings, "the desperate detainee, of necessity, is forced to take the witness stand to establish his innocence and to rebut the presumption of guilt. In so doing, he is forced to waive his right to the protection against self-incrimination by testifying. What other choice does he have?"

We would add to all this, the proposed amendments to Title II do not require the commission of an overt act against the safety or interests of the United States. It continues the dangerous concept of Title II that citizens may be detained on the mere "suspicion" that they might—at some unspecified date in the future at some unknown place—engage in espionage or sabotage.

Practically all of the witnesses alluded with distaste to the evacuation and detention experience of Japanese

Power behind campus unrest told in Berkeley editor's talk to MIS vets

By RICHARD HATASHI

BERKELEY—Shocking revelation of the power behind the campus unrest spreading over the United States was made by Mike Culbert, Berkeley Daily Gazette managing editor, at a Sept. 19 reunion dinner of the No. Calif. Military Intelligence Service Veterans Assn.

The distinguished award-winning journalist, whose topic was "The Second American Revolution," kept his audience of about 70 assembled at the Alameda Naval Air Station Officers Club spellbound with his talk and said "Berkeley was the birthplace and the mecca or hotbed of the present revolution that is taking place."

Culbert disclosed statistics of the crimes, violence, riot, drug abuses, etc., pertaining to the City of Berkeley. He displayed leaflets, brochures, posters and booklets published by the radical and militant groups, whose aims, he said, were for the purposes of disruption and destruction of law and order.

The history of the revolutionary movement on the UC Berkeley campus was recited in detail. Culbert believed the people of the United States will be faced with a social and political dilemma of having to make a critical choice of living under "total anarchy or total law and order."

Culbert answered questions put to him after his speech. Col. Tom Sakamoto (ret.) emceed the dinner and introduced Akira Oshida, one of the first civilian Japanese language instructors at MIS-LS, and Prof. Larry Doud.

Summer seminar at youth facility proves worthwhile



Los Angeles

Summer seminars are widespread but one was particularly unusual in that it involved young men, between the ages of 17 and 22, in detention at Youth Training School in Ontario. The facility, operated for the California Youth Authority, trains its wards to obtain a trade skill and offers courses toward completion of high school as well as college.

Under sponsorship of the "Asian Involvement" office of the Japanese American Service Committee, the seminar held Sept. 3 sought to inform the wards of the Asian ancestry of the concerns being expressed in the Asian community in such areas as education, drug abuse projects, racial awareness, etc. About 100 persons participated.

Cultural Program

The evening cultural program was staged for the enjoyment of the entire school. The koto and flute rendition by June Okida and Dan Kuramoto was a totally heavy sound which made some of the Asian brothers homesick. A JACS participant noted, "George Nakano directed the koto demonstrations, Kanya Okamoto with judo, Gareth Chang with kungfu, and members of SIPA (Search for Involved Philippine Americans) closed with a Filipino fashion show. Warren Furutani, JACL special projects field director, was the evening speaker."

The institution prepared and served the dinner which included several Asian dishes (teriyaki steaks, chop suey and Chinese rice) to mark the occasion. The seminar began with a tour of the school grounds by the guests. Various trades are being taught and some of the finished products are used in local child care centers. Four topics were discussed by groups later in the afternoon: 1—"Improving communication between generations," Jeffrey Matsunaga, coordinator. 2—"Community Education, Mori Nishida, coordinator. 3—"Institution Understanding, Ray Tasaki, coordinator. 4—"Education and Employment Opportunities for Asians, Alan Nishio, coordinator.

The seminar, not only proved worthwhile for the wards, but also made guests aware of the problems faced by Asian wards within the institutions. It was a typical example of how young Asians care—whether in or out of an institution—that they all strive for the same goals.

The Assistant Attorney General recalled that in one of the evacuation cases the Supreme Court had referred to the "affinity" of the Japanese Americans to the native Japanese, thereby ascribing to Americans of Japanese ancestry the supposed traits, commitments, and culture of the then Japanese enemy.

We ourselves seem to remember similar language and conclusions advanced to justify—both before and after the fact—the 1942 West Coast evacuation and detention program. In any event, except for race, color, or ancestry, there does not appear to be any assurance in the proposed amendments that would "allay the fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens" that some day Title II might be invoked against a group or organization espousing unpopular beliefs or causes, perhaps by this "affinity" reasoning.

JACL remains firmly and irrevocably committed to the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. JACL would, however, accept the Senate-passed version of repeal for parliamentary and practical reasons, since the substantive provisions authorizing emergency detention are specifically repealed and removed from the statute books.

JACL does not believe in the un-American principle of arbitrary detention, and particularly when that arbitrary detention is based upon mere suspicion and not upon the conviction for a crime, even though it may be justified at the time on "preventive" or "protective" grounds.

Since the Ichord-Ashbrook amendments perpetuate the authority for arbitrary, emergency detention, regardless of their merits, JACL is opposed to their enactment by the Congress. The JACL is concerned with the principle involved, even more than the safeguards that may be provided to give the law a color of reasonableness and constitutionality.

The bill would impose mandatory import quotas on shoes and textiles starting Jan. 1, freeze existing oil import quotas, provide machinery for quotas or other relief for domestic industries hurt by an increase in imports in other goods, allow reduced duties on imported chemicals, extend expired presidential authority to negotiate mutual tariff reductions up to 20 per cent, and permit deferred taxes on export sales made through overseas subsidiaries.

A recent, admittedly unre-

Contributor to the Gardens Valley Training Center for the Mentally Retarded Children

Steve Nemeth of Garden Grove succeeds Mitch Tanaka of Anaheim as president of the Suburban Optimists.

Westside Optimists (Los Angeles) installed Seattle-born Howard Nishimura, UC-LA graduate in accounting, as president, succeeding attorney Edward Kakita.

Active West L.A. JACL George Nakao was elected president of the Crescent Bay Optimists.

Rancher Tak Furukawa of Santa Maria was elected president of the Central Coast Optimist Club.

Dr. Don Kaneoka, 1958 Illinois graduate in dentistry, of Los Angeles was installed the 16th president of the Japanese American Optimists Club, succeeding Cy Yaguchi, wholesale meat distributor.

Stanford Research Institute International president, Dr. Weldon B. Gibson will speak at the annual trade luncheon of Japan American Society of Los Angeles at the Hilton Hotel Oct. 14. He was instrumental in arranging the California-Japan Association conventions.

William S. Hoshiyama, who operates a trade typesetting service, was installed president of the Golden Gate Optimists of San Francisco.

Jim Nomachi was honored as Optimist of the Year by the Japanese American Optimists of Los Angeles. He was responsible for organizing the Miracle Mile Optimists in 1963 and has been a consistent

NEWS CAPSULES

Organizations

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William S.



Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

END OF AN ERA—They call the Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai a living Buddha, a present-day St. Shinran, which are titles not lightly bestowed nor to be casually accepted. The Rev. Mr. Tamai, a slight, gentle, ever-smiling gentleman, first came to Denver from Japan in 1930 to serve the Tri-State Buddhist Church. Those were lean times. The economic depression had set in, and the farm prices on which his parishioners depended hit rock bottom. A persistent drought made matters worse; choking dust filled the sky as topsoil blew away under the lash of savage winds. There were many months when the Rev. Mr. Tamai, holding services for his sparse congregation in a building that once had been a notorious house of prostitution, received no pay.

Then came World War II, and although it brought him deep sorrow, it also multiplied the size of his flock as the evacuation moved many hundreds of Buddhists inland. In time the old building was abandoned and a splendid brick structure took its place. Today, it is one of the few in the area scheduled to survive the leveling Urban Renewal bulldozers. And on the newly cleared land nearby, the church will sponsor construction of a 20-story apartment complex where many elderly Issei and Nisei will make their homes. Its name will be Tamai Tower.

A couple of Sundays ago the largest Japanese American throng to be seen in these parts in many a year gathered to honor the Rev. Mr. Tamai at a testimonial service. The occasion celebrated his 70th birthday, and the completion of 40 years of service to his church. Although resplendent in his rich ceremonial robes, the Rev. Mr. Tamai stood humbly, his hands clasped, as speakers eulogized him as a selfless man of dedication and compassion who had served his people nobly through the medium of Buddhism. And there were many non-Buddhists who came to pay him honor, for his kind of service knows no boundaries of doctrine.

The occasion marked the Rev. Mr. Tamai's retirement from active leadership, and it was also the occasion ending one era and beginning another. The Rev. Mr. Tamai is an Issei although he became a naturalized American long ago. His successor, the Rev. Noboru Tsunoda, was born in Oxnard, Calif., and educated at Santa Barbara State before he went to Ryukoku University in Kyoto to prepare for ordination as a Buddhist minister.

It is significant that although the Rev. Mr. Tsunoda is fluent in Japanese, and the program was conducted on a bi-lingual basis, he chose English when it came time to speak of his 26-year association with the man he succeeded. Bishop Kenryu Tsuji of the Buddhist Churches of America, who came from San Francisco to take part in the service, is a Canadian Nisei and he also spoke in English before switching to Japanese for the benefit of the older parishioners.

In these times it is no longer strange that the religious rituals and chants originating from another era in distant lands other than Palestine should have places in an English speaking society. And it seems likely that Buddhism in America like Catholicism which is abandoning Latin for English, will absorb more and more the language of its members. (One must admire the courage of Clifford Sogi, a Sansei who spoke well in English, then laboriously and haltingly read brief remarks in Japanese written in Romanized form. How much more meaningful Buddhist ritual would be in English to people of his generation!)

But to return to the Rev. Tamai, he realized early that his roots, and those of his parishioners, were set deep in the soil of the United States. And even though his only son had died in battle against the Americans in the Philippines during the latter stages of World War II, he was quick to adopt American citizenship when the opportunity arrived. After a brief visit to Japan he will return home to Denver where, as honorary minister, his personal counsel will be available to all. It is a tribute to the greatness of America, it seems, that the greatness of Yoshitaka Tamai could take root here and flourish, and as a result many beyond his own flock have been the beneficiaries.

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NISEI HOME LOST IN OAKLAND HILLS FIRE

OAKLAND — A brush fire which destroyed 37 homes in an exclusive area in the Oakland-Berkeley hills last week (Sept. 23) was declared the area's worst since part of Berkeley was destroyed nearly 50 years ago.

Among the homes lost was the Jerry T. Nomura residence at 7076 Westmoreland Dr. An investment executive in San Francisco, he and his family had been living there for the past four years. The fire moved so fast that nothing could be saved from the home.

Anti-defamation —

Continued from Front Page

in employment, in housing, and in social relationships. So too are problems between parents and their children who see and do not understand the falsehoods depicted by smearing and categorizing those of Japanese race as ruthless, barbaric, and 'neaky,' knife-in-the-back types, questions are raised that undermine the international goodwill, comity, trade, and responsible partnership that has been developed in recent years to the mutual advantage and profit of Japan and the United States as Pacific Powers.

"And, to a greater or less degree, what has happened to Japanese Americans because of unfair and demeaning publications and motion pictures has also happened to every other racial, religious, and ethnic minority in the United States," the JACL said.

The organization's efforts more than a decade ago, and repeated only this year, to discourage the showing of World War II films was explained, as was JACL's interest in ethnic concerns and responsible ethnic education.

It was the JACL Public Relations Committee which repeated the campaign informing all U.S. television stations about the anti-Nisei movies still available in many film libraries. And to encourage proper respect for other minorities, the JACL organized its National Committee on Ethnic Concerns.

Because of its experience, which it said was also that of other organizations in this field, JACL emphasized that voluntary requests were not enough and that the Congress had to act if derogatory films and materials were to be done away with.

JACL Letter

The letter concluded that, as the House Concurrent Resolutions propose, the film, radio, television, and publishing industries should be given a year in which to "clean their own houses," and if they fail to do so the appropriate congressional committee should set up effective standards and enforce them.

The concluding part of the JACL letter reads:

In these times of ethnic, racial, and religious stress and tensions in the United States and elsewhere, when individual citizens and groups are seeking their group identity as never before, when so many question established institutions and ideals, when mass communications directly or indirectly influence and inflame—as the case may be—millions faster and more completely than at any previous period in history, the Legislative Branch must at least take the preliminary steps proposed in these House Concurrent Resolutions and enact a "Sense of the Congress" declaration for the voluntary establishment and enforcement of just and equitable standards for the production and distribution of motion pictures, radio programs, telecasts, and published materials that "do not defame, stereotype, ridicule, demean, or depict ethnic, racial, or religious groups." Indeed, the more positive and meaningful affirmative approach, rather than the negative one proposed, might well be substituted for the language of these House Concurrent Resolutions.

And, if the producers and distributors fail to comply voluntarily with the "sense of Congress" requests within a year's time, JACL heartily agrees that there is no reasonable alternative to having the responsible committees of the House and of the Senate formulate and implement appropriate positive standards that will assure that the dignity, the aspirations, the heritage, the culture, and the contributions of every ethnic, racial, religious group in the pluralistic, multi-cultural society of the United States will be adequately, properly, and constructively portrayed, depicted, or published, to the end that intergroup, interracial, and interreligious harmony, understanding, and cooperation will result for all Americans.

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SOMETHING NEW — Near Normandie on Redondo Beach Blvd., Gardena, in back of Union Federal Savings & Loan stands a remote TV-auto teller, serving customers who drive-in. TV and pneumatic tube set-up assures privacy plus convenience.

San Franciscans preview 'Malsuri', film relating to Nikkei experiences

SAN FRANCISCO — A film study directed and written by Takayoshi Ohno on the Japanese experience in America was previewed this week (Sept. 28) at the Bank of Tokyo Japan Center hospitality room.

Entitled, "Malsuri: The Time We Will Never Be Able to Rub Out," Ohno incorporates his background of things Japanese with the historical incidents and commentaries of the Issei-Nisei-Sansel. Many shots feature the recent Malsuri parade here as well as scenes of various famous festivals in Japan.

Injecting a "shibui" note to stills of the 1942 Evacuation are the sounds of a Japanese flute overlapping the sound of a moving train as an evacuation poster is being read. The sound of the flute fades away with a shot of a guard on top of a camp tower.

JACL is mentioned in a Nisei commentary while the Sake Mikoshi is being enthusiastically borne by young Sansel carriers. The voice says:

"The Japanese American Citizens League says 'for better Americans and greater America,' the way we were raised when we were young. This meant that the Japanese American had to be quiet, obedient and not to bring shame to our people. But this can be used as a disadvantage and detriment. Frankly, there is something wrong. We have responsibility and right to question it and strong dissent. This is what I believe, the good American must do as an obligation to himself and his country."

A Sansel girl's voice follows, as close-ups of the mikoshi carriers hollering "wassho-wassho" take over. "I hope that other people understand more what Japanese are like, and Japanese Americans are like, and what they have become. I think they are really beautiful people for the most part, and I think, by intermingling with other people, it is the best for the world, saying that they can learn from what we know and that we can learn more about the world around us by meeting the other people, but not staying by ourselves, by not being isolated."

Ohno's Background

Filmmaker Ohno, 42, has produced a number of industrial and cultural films in Japan and "Malsuri" is his first venture since coming to the United States three years ago to study at San Francisco State College. He majored in American modern drama while attending Waseda University and later studied under the late Shiro Okakura at the Budo-no-Kai, a modern Japanese theatrical group of the Stanislawsky school.

Ohno has been making films since 1958, sensing the camera as a most flexible tool to impose poetry and art over the hard image of reality.

The film was produced in cooperation with the Kinmon Camera Club and the SFSC Film Dept.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

The city Human Relations Commission will have its next community meeting in the Oriental community Oct. 13, 10 a.m., at Alpine Center, 817 Yale St., it was announced by Commission President Wesley R. Brazier. Its monthly sessions have been held in various parts of the community to become better acquainted with problems facing the particular neighborhood or peoples.

Keith Lee, who was reared in Japan and speaks fluent Nihongo, of the County Senior Citizens Affairs Dept., has volunteered his Saturdays, 10 a.m.-6 p.m., to assist Issei at the Japanese Community Pioneer Center, 125 Weller St., tel. 680-1656. Services of his department will be explained.

The Pioneer Center credited the good offices of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, JACL, Asian American Hard Core, Japanese American Community Services and Oriental Service Center for having public social service "eligibility worker" stationed at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 125 Weller St., between 1 and 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday during the month of October to assist needy persons who

Continued on Page 5

Melting Pot Passes Into Folklore

Continued from Front Page

a spiv. That means Irish. "That's the way young people are today. They can say, 'I'm a Polack' or whatever, instead of getting all upset at the word. They're proud of what they are."

Key planners at the conference see a resurgence of ethnic pride among the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of immigrants. On a campus bulletin board outside the room where the conference gathered there was a poster which proved the point.

"Join the Polish Students Association," it said. "Learn the true picture of Poland—past and present. Work to establish courses in Polish culture."

Correct Textbooks

Mark Jozefowicz, 22, an engineering student and vice president of the new group, said that one of their goals was to "correct textbooks (that have) distorted facts."

As an example, he said he recently read a physics text that identified the astronomer Copernicus as a German.

"He was Polish," Jozefowicz said. "And every Polish-American child should be taught that."

But the conferees, in addition to attending a wake for the melting pot, got an Agnew-type earful on the mass media from Irving M. Levine of the American Jewish Committee. He criticized news and entertainment media for ignoring America's foreign-born and their children.

In his position paper, under the title Law Enforcement, Mr. Levine further stated:

"In its attack on organized crime, the federal government should do all it can to oppose the concept of 'group guilt' or group responsibility for crime. Our Italian citizens bear an especially heavy burden in American life because of the 'Mafia' image."

A Sense of Identity

The Rev. Paul L. Asciglia, co-editor of the Italian-American newspaper Fra Noi, stated that where ethnicity has persisted "it has given people a sense of identity." Speaking of some who "have cast off as un-American," the church, their cultures," Father Asciglia said:

"They have been told, go to college, wear the right clothes, stop speaking Italian, and they still find they don't make it that way." The members of the majority group do. These "ethnics," he said, "are overtaxed, culturally dehydrated and they're caught in a big cyclotron of confusion, of

mixed values, of empty promises."

The melting pot is gone, but the "ethnics" are here to stay. The Rev. Andrew M. Greeley, program director of the National Opinion Research Center of the University of Chicago, reflected on this reality when he said he did not believe that the ethnic quality of Chicago would break down "in my lifetime."

"I cannot imagine the city of Chicago not having large groups of people thinking of themselves as Irish, Jews, Poles, Italians and blacks," Greeley mused.

Too Many Italian Groups

The feeling among some Italian-Americans attending the conference is that while it's "in" to join an ethnic group, there are too many Italian-American organizations. They complain that while there is no lack of Italian-American "joiners," the Italian-American community lacks the unified strength necessary to make its voice heard effectively.

They point out that there are several hundred Italian-American groups in the United States similar to those which sponsored the conference. But, though the groups are organized to achieve similar purposes, their very number divides the strength of Italian-Americans and renders them voiceless and powerless. As a remedy they foresee growing demands for a single nationwide organization which can unify their common goals and articulate their views forcefully and effectively.

—The Challenge

Pioneer Center to mark first year anniversary

LOS ANGELES — With over 1,000 members signed, the Japanese Community Pioneer Center celebrates its first year of operation with an Anniversary Night variety show Oct. 3 at Koyasan Hall with Kenji Nakamura as emcee.

"The existence of the center has made a vast difference in the lives of many Issei in this community," Takakuma Takel, Pioneer Center executive board member, noted.

Blackmail letters

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines received two letters earlier this past month threatening to blow up one of the JAL domestic flights unless \$500 million (\$1.38 million) were paid as per instructions over the phone.

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Milwaukee honors Issei at program

MILWAUKEE — Mmes. Shio, Suzuki, Hamada, Ishida and Messrs. Hida and Nojiri from Milwaukee; Mrs. Fujihira from Appleton; Mmes. Toki and Mita from Madison and a recent arrival Mrs. Sademitsu, whose ages ranged between 66 and 85, were guests of honor at the Milwaukee JACL Issei appreciation dinner held at International Institute on Saturday, Sept. 12.

Mr. JACLeers, a retired in colorful yukata, served a buffet including chicken teriyaki, sushi and manju. Twelve girls entertained with a Japanese parasol dance under the instruction of Mrs. Miyako Mukai. Mrs. Sademitsu led the ondo and rendered two Naniwa numbers.

Movies on Japan concluded the program while the kitchen crew cleaned up the dishes.

Henry Date was dinner chairman.

CHAPTER PULSE

Fall sessions of the Japanese Language School sponsored by the Chicago JACL opened Sept. 15 at Presbyterian Church of Christ, 3516 N. Sheffield Ave. The courses run 12 weeks, held every Tuesday from 7:30-9 p.m., with the \$20 fee covering tuition and materials.

October programs

Several programs scheduled by San Mateo JACL this month at the San Mateo Buddhist Church open with a general meeting Oct. 6, 8 p.m. with showing of two documentary films: "Zoku-fuku (The Return)" relating the story of Japanese Americans today, and "Hiroshima." On Saturday, Oct. 10, from 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m., a gala affair for raising funds, Monte Carlo Night, includes door prizes, refreshment and food for a \$2.50 admission.

And tentatively scheduled for Wednesday, Oct. 28, is a candidates night to meet with candidates seeking office on the San Mateo High School district board. Three aspire for the lone vacancy. The chapter will co-sponsor the evening with the Peninsula Assn. of Chinese Americans.

Victor Shibata, Jr., JACL administrator, spoke at the

CALENDAR

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Fuyal Valley—Benefit movie
Oct. 4 (Sunday)
NC-WNDC—Advance Mtg., San Jose
Alameda—Issei Appreciation Dinner, Buena Vista Methodist Church, 4 p.m.
Oct. 6 (Tuesday)
San Mateo—Gen Mtg., Buddhist Church, 8 p.m.
Oct. 9 (Friday)
Philadelphia—Gen Mtg.
Oct. 10 (Saturday)
San Mateo—Monte Carlo Night, Buddhist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Milwaukee—Fall social
West Los Angeles—Earth Sci potluck dnr, WLA United Methodist Church
Oct. 16—11
Monterey Peninsula—Movie benefit
Oct. 11 (Sunday)
Detroit—Gen Mtg.
West Los Angeles—Issei Appreciation Day, Mahood Felicia Rec. Ctr., 2-4 p.m.
Oct. 12 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg., Capitol Life Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Alameda—Bd Mtg., Buena Vista United Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Oct. 18 (Sunday)
San Diego—Chapter golf tournament, Carlton Oaks, 10:45 a.m.
Oct. 22 (Thursday)
San Jose—Premiere theater party, Century Theater 25
Oct. 23 (Friday)
San Diego—Election Mtg.
Oct. 24 (Saturday)
New York—Yonco Aral dinner, Baze Hall
West Valley—Chicken teriyaki dnr
Oct. 25 (Sunday)
Dayton—Election, YWCA, 1:30-7 p.m.
Monterey Peninsula—Fall potluck dnr
Oct. 31 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Hallowe'en party, Stoner Playground

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San Diego JACL general meeting Sept. 25. He was preceded by the showing of two JACL-owned films, "Nisei: The Pride and Shame" shown by CBS-TV as a documentary and "Hiroshima," the Columbia University documentary on the dropping of the A-bomb.

The chapter also will meet Oct. 23 to elect its new officers and has set Saturday, Nov. 14, as the date for the installation dinner-dance at the Town & Country Hotel in Mission Valley. Music by the Toppers will entertain. Awards for the chapter golf tournament being held Oct. 18 at Carlton Oaks Country Club will also be presented.

The chapter board has also issued a call for a part-time paid secretary, according to president Don Estes. The secretary is expected to assist in correspondence, typing, filing, answering the telephone and hours may be from 10 to 20 hours a week.

The Detroit JACL fall general meeting, previously scheduled for Sept. 20, has been changed to Oct. 11.

San Jose JACL is sponsoring a theater party for the premiere showing of "Tora, Tora, Tora" at the Century Theater 25 on Thursday, Oct. 22. Film tells the story of the attack on Pearl Harbor from both the U.S. and Japanese sides. English subtitles accompany the sequences where Japanese is spoken.

In lieu of a meeting this month, the West Los Angeles JACL Earth Science Section will gather for a potluck supper Oct. 10, 6:30 p.m., at the West L.A. Community Methodist Church with Steve Yagi in charge of the dinner.

At the Sept. 18 meeting starting the club's year, Takeo Susuki was re-elected chairman with Yuzo Sato and Dr. Richard Sugiyama named co-chairmen of the third biennial usadipary show planned for October 1971. Other club officers are:

Dr. Robert Funke, Joe Oye, prog.; Elmer Uchida, Rudy Osumi, Asa Niwa, field trip; Florence Ito, data, sec.; Amy Nakashima, treas.; Toy Sato, Federation director; Marian Suzuki, Sunshine Girl.

Pioneer Day

To honor the Issei residing in the local community, Pioneer Day, a joint affair by the West Los Angeles and the WLA JACL Auxiliary, is being planned for Sunday, Oct. 11, at Felicia Mahood Center from 2 p.m.

Issei, 65 years and over, will be presented with gifts such as afghans, slippers, scarves, pillows and crocheted coat hangers which the members of the Auxiliary have been diligently making throughout the year.

Mrs. Virginia Tominaga, chapter president, and Haru Nakata of the Auxiliary are co-chairmen with Mrs. George Kanegai in charge of program.

Each guest will also have a take-home bento while refreshments are served.

Last year, Alameda JACL had an excellent turnout for its Issei appreciation dinner because of the Wakamatsu Colony centennial celebration. This year a similar program featuring dinner and a show will be held at the Buena Vista United Methodist Church.

Gov. Reagan signs

Song's warranty bill

SACRAMENTO — A bill to give California consumers the strongest warranty protection in the nation was signed into law Sept. 17 by Gov. Reagan. The measure was written and introduced by Sen. Alfred H. Song (D-Monterey Park), lone Senate member of the state senate.

Bill requires manufacturers who sell consumer goods with written warranties to designate service facilities in California or to authorize their retailers to handle the warranty repair work on their products. Bill covers goods sold after Mar. 1, 1971, to give sellers time to bring their practices in conformity with the new rules.

on Sunday, Oct. 4, from 4 p.m., with the Sansei participating in the arrangements.

Kay Hattori, chairman, said a number of Issei who will not be able to attend because of illness or infirmity will be visited later by chapter representatives to convey the good wishes of the chapter and community.

On the chapter calendar are: board meeting Oct. 12; fishing derby Nov. 8 with Mits Ikeda's Garage as the weigh-in station again; board meeting Nov. 8; and benefit movies, Nov. 28.

Tulare County Jr. JACL opened its fall season with a meeting Sept. 6 to introduce the 1970-71 officers, engage in a thought-provoking discussion led by Lynn Shimaskai and winding up with volleyball and a barbecue dinner. The new officers are:

Ron Kaku, pres.; Lynn Shimaskai, v.p.; Vicki Imoto, sec.; Sharon Kurakawa, treas.; and Karen Okada, hist.

County welfare office

opens in Little Tokyo

LOS ANGELES—The County Dept. of Public Social Services has assigned a Japanese-speaking worker at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, 125 Weller St., on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 11:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., phone 626-5139. While the arrangement is temporary, it may become a permanent outpost station if interest warrants. Information will be provided on old age security, Medi-Cal, aid to the totally disabled, etc.

Local Scene

Continued from Page 3

can best converse in Japanese.

Asian American Legal Service, of 125 Weller St., announced a community class in "Legal Rights" starting Oct. 1, 8 p.m., at St. Mary's Episcopal Church hall with Morio Fukuto of the District Attorney's Office as class host. Conducting the class will be Atty. Robert Higa of the D.A. office at Norwalk, Ray Tasaki and Richard Toguchi of Asian American Hard Core.

A canned food drive to assist the Sumash Indians near Santa Ynez was started by the Go For Broke youth group in East Los Angeles with church in the area serving as collection points. Toys and furniture are also appreciated. The drive terminates on Thanksgiving.

The project is in line with its theme, "Serve the People." The group prepares silk-screened posters and recently assisted in Cincip and Filipino Independence Day celebrations, noted Robert Siu, GFB member.

San Francisco

The Japanese language program aired Sunday from noon to 1 p.m. over KVEZ-FM (107 mc), San Mateo, has expanded to a two-hour show from 8 p.m.

JCYC's Drop-In Center at 1808-A Sutter St., will have a community open house this weekend. It was opened this past summer as a lounge for the Issei visiting the area, and community programs such as photography, candle-making and cooking.

A community information service day in Nihonmachi is being planned by the Japanese Community Youth Council during the 1971 Cherry Blossom Festival, according to Ron Kobata of JCYC. Booths disseminating information on legal, medical, social security, housing and welfare matters are being planned.

As most public agencies are not prepared to handle cases of those with language or cultural barriers and in many cases people are unaware of the availability of services, Kobata added the info-service day is an attempt to overcome some of the barriers.

Chicago

Celebrating its 25th anniversary was the Japanese American Service Committee at its new Service Committee building at 4427 N. Clark St. with a dinner Sept. 26. Program included recognition to those Issei and Nisei who contributed to the growth of the Service Committee, founded in 1945 to assist evacuees resettling in Chicago.

The JASC work center Issei will print silk-screened Christmas cards for public sale this year. Twelve different kind of cards are available. Cards with names imprinted will be available at extra cost.

End the Vietnam War

THE TEXT

Text of the speech delivered Aug. 22 at the Little Tokyo Festival Banquet at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel follows:

By SEN. DAN INOUE

(Continued from Last Week)
And finally, the brutality of war. As one who has had the opportunity to witness war, I am well aware of the brutal nature of war.

I am well aware that wives become widows, and that parents lose their sons. I am well aware, also, that war can affect the very soul of men.

I left Hawaii to join the Army at the innocent age of 18. I soon became a very serious student of warfare, and although my Church taught me to love, I found that after the training period, I thoroughly hated our nation's enemies. I hated these human beings enough to kill.

And so, in time, I received those decorations that men receive for killing other men. In the eyes of my fellow soldiers, I was considered a good killer. However, notwithstanding this early initiation into the horrors of warfare, I was not quite prepared for what was happening in Vietnam.

My Lai should never be forgotten. It demonstrates what we can do to men. Something must be tragically wrong when an American soldier and his companions can, without apparent remorse or regret, shoot down women and children.

Yes, I have heard some argue that women carry rifles in Vietnam, and that children throw grenades, but when we reach the stage of warfare when Americans look upon a baby as an enemy, then I say, we have lost the war.

And then, I ask myself, "Could my Lai have happened in Europe?" You should ask yourself that question. French women and children or German babies in cold blood? It is a question worthy of consideration.

After countless official denials, reports of an unbelievable activity began leaking out of Vietnam. The activity was called "Operation Phoenix." Ostensibly, this program called for the capture of members of the Vietcong infrastructure and the re-education and rehabilitation of these enemy officials before their release. Its announced intentions were commendable and reasonable—to convince Vietcong officials of the error of their ways.

But, further reports indicated that "Operation Phoenix" was a bit different from what we were earlier led to believe. In these operations, mercenary groups, led by American officers, did capture Vietcong officials, but many of these mercenaries, apparently with the approval of their American officers, simply tortured and murdered these Vietcong men and women.

We had now completed the full cycle. We entered Vietnam because the Vietcong were kidnapping and murdering Vietnamese officials, and now we have adopted the much hated and criticized communist pronouncement "the ends justify the means."

Since the beginning of "Operation Phoenix," thousands of Vietcong officials have been killed. In order to fully appreciate "Operation Phoenix," one should know what is meant by this new word of warfare: "infrastructure." The Vietcong infrastructure consists of those men and women who hold non-combatant positions in villages controlled by the Vietcong. They are the doctors, nurses, tax collectors, judges, and school teachers.

I was pleased to learn that "Operation Phoenix" has been terminated, but then I asked myself another question: "Would we have considered using 'Operation Phoenix' in Europe?"

Buddhist Church hailed

STOCKTON—The new Stockton Buddhist Church complex was cited by the Stockton City Planning Commission for strengthening and contributing to the "visual appearance of metropolitan Stockton." Church representatives were presented the Award of Excellence in City Council ceremonies Sept. 24.

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For instance, if a military truck, speeding through a narrow village street, struck down a 10-year-old Vietnamese child, we would pay his parents the sum of \$201.95. If the child were a year old, we would pay his parents \$318.00, and if the son or daughter were at the threshold of majority, the family would receive a little over \$300.00.

If we accidentally killed a wage earner, we would pay his spouse 400 times his daily wages. Incidentally, the daily wages of the average Vietnamese is not a huge amount. About a dollar a day. Interestingly, we may pay as much as \$100 for a water buffalo.

In 1969, we paid out a total of \$1,231,920.16 in claims to the South Vietnamese.

There were no human price lists in France, England, Belgium, Italy, Germany, or Holland. In these European countries, claims for accidental deaths were adjudicated and determined by a judicial body, military or civilian.

I need not tell you that we paid more than \$201.95 for a 10-year-old European child. And so, I asked myself, the question again—"Why the difference?"

After reviewing this bloody picture of warfare, I could not help but conclude that this war, unlike any other war in which we have participated, was eroding the very soul of our people. It was tearing apart our nation. It permitted the most base human attitudes to emerge. The evil pollution of racism can now be detected in Vietnam.

I now very sincerely contend that, notwithstanding whatever justification we may have had, this war must end.

But our Vice President now wants a military victory. Many military experts, and even our President, have declared that a military victory is not desirable, but our Vice President wants further sacrifices of American sons, prefers the further erosion of our national soul, and further additions to the mostly mathematics of war.

It must be exhilarating to appear before a cheering crowd and speak of patriotism, but I refuse to cloak my remarks in the rhetoric of patriotism at the expense of my country, which I love very much, and at the expense of the many sons of many families.

Military victory in Vietnam may well require the total destruction of that country and the further escalation and expansion of that war on the Asian mainland. This may not be an appropriate question, but one might inquire—"Is Saigon more important than New York?" "Is Saigon more important than Los Angeles?" "Is Saigon more important than Chicago?"

"The Amendment to End the War in Vietnam" provides for the acceptance of Vietnamese refugees by the United States at the conclusion of the war, if these Vietnamese should desire to leave their homeland because of fear of retribution or death. The Vice President now suggests, after eloquently extolling the freedom loving

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courage and the virtues of our South Vietnamese friends, that if this amendment should pass, Americans would not want their refugees in their communities. Isn't this strange?

After having sacrificed more than 51,000 precious American lives, and willing to sacrifice more for the Vietnamese, the Vice President however, suggests that we would not want them to live in our communities. Our sons may die for them, but they are not welcome in the United States.

We have now assisted in the training and the issuance of military equipment to nearly 1,000,000 Vietnamese soldiers, sailors, marines, and airmen. In addition to this, we have trained and equipped about 250,000 police officials. Add to this the countless number of militia men.

Recent events indicate that there might be a surplus of Vietnamese soldiers. Otherwise, how can one justify the use of thousands of elite Vietnamese troops in the Cambodian incursion. I would think that these Vietnamese troops should have been in their own back yard.

If the Saigon leaders have men to spare to invade other countries, then I am convinced that they have enough men to protect themselves.

The Vice President, in his remarkable speech, spoke of the terror of a communist takeover. He painted a picture of a red Peking tide wave engulfing all of Asia and Southeast Asia.

If this danger of communist takeover is so imminent and real, why is it that this fear and concern are not equally shared by Australia, New Zealand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Burma, India, the Philippines and Japan? If the danger is so great, why are they not contributing more to this cause?

Why do we find it necessary to hire mercenaries? Why must the Thais be paid to fight the Communists in Vietnam if their homeland is so clearly in the path of the Red tide from Peking?

The one essential step which we must take to bring this war to an end is to admit to ourselves—and to the world—that we made a tragic

mistake.
We must acknowledge that the Vietnam war has been a failure—a misapplication of our will and power—a misdirection of America's ideals. This is a difficult admission to make—especially when we remind ourselves of the enormity of this war's cost. Few want to admit error in judgment—and even fewer, when it involves a cost of over 51,000 American lives.

It is difficult to face up to the charge that these men's lives may have been wasted. And so we continually struggle to come up with a justification for continuing this war.

Almost all our leaders have admitted that there is no military solution to this conflict. It must be resolved politically. Such a political solution will require that we swallow some pride—that we even lose some face—difficult as that may be for the United States. I believe it will be essential and we must face up to the unpleasant task.

By so doing we can close an unfortunate chapter in our history. We can ring down the curtain on the Vietnam War, and do so a little stronger for the lessons we have learned.

If we truly learn our lesson from this tragic experience and apply it as a guide for future action, then we can say our nation's sons have not died in vain. Their sons and younger brothers, and our sons and mine, may be saved because of their suffering and sacrifice.

Throughout most of my years in public life, I have wrestled in my mind and conscience with this problem. I have joined Presidents and bishops, as well as military men, in support of some of our actions.

I hope that I have learned—that we have all learned—from this tragic experience. I hope that we as individuals have learned more humility—and also that we have learned some humility as a nation.

This amendment is not a blue print for a precipitous withdrawal of all American support as the Vice President contends. It is rather a reassertion of the constitutional rights of the United States Congress to full consultation and participation in any decision to extend the involvement of America's sons in this conflict.

Continued on Page 6

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Census 1970

Honolulu during the 1960s was the 11th fastest growing among the nation's 50 states, with a growth rate of 18.3 per cent compared with the national average of 13.6 per cent. Hawaii, which is credited with a population of 748,575 in the recent federal census, was one of 18 states gaining population faster than the national average. Honolulu ranked 44th among the nation's 50 biggest cities, down one notch from the 43rd spot it occupied after the 1960 census. Honolulu's population of 319,784 was up 8.7 per cent during the decade.

Mayor's Office

Mayor Frank F. Fasi on Sept. 11 admitted that a free bus system on Oahu could be a long way off. He said he doubts if the federal government, which will put up 2/3 of the money needed to start a city-owned system, will "want to allow us to have free buses with that money." The proposal, calling for a free Oahu-wide bus system, was unveiled by the mayor at his 50th birthday party Aug. 28 and immediately embroiled in controversy.

Political Scene

A total of 282,470 persons statewide have registered to vote in the Oct. 3 primary election. It is 17,217 more persons than in 1968. On Oahu, 219,379 persons are registered; on the Big Island, 29,495; on Maui, 20,615; and on Kauai, 12,981. On Oahu 109,519 of the registered voters are men, and 109,816 are women.

Unity House leader Arthur A. Rutledge on Sept. 3 described the ILWU competitor, regional director Robert McElrath, as "the master of the smear." Rutledge scored McElrath, a supporter of Gov. John A. Burns, for his contention Sept. 3 that 1970 "is the dirtiest campaign in Hawaii's history." McElrath declined to comment on Rutledge's accusations.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

FDR Prepares Against AXIS

ROOSEVELT AND PEARL HARBOR: A Great President in Time of Crisis, by Leonard Baker. The Macmillan Co., 358 pp., \$8.95.

This book recounts the policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt up to Pearl Harbor, partly revealing the personal background that contributed to his formation of policy. FDR himself speaks of the beginnings of his distrust for Germany: "I, too, went to a school — a village school — in Germany and indeed, spent almost every summer there until I was 14 years old. The talk among us children became strong each year toward an objective — the inevitable war with France and the building up of the Reich into the greatest world power. Even then we were taught to have no respect for Englishmen and we were taught that Americans were mere barbarians."

The book ignores the origin of Roosevelt's Pro-Chinese, anti-Japanese bias, but such information is available elsewhere. For example, Sumner Welles has written about FDR:

"As Assistant Secretary of the Navy for more than seven years, I was deeply imbued with the Navy's conviction that Japan was America's Number 1 antagonist. And no one closer to the President could have failed to recognize the deep feeling of friendship for China he had inherited from his mother's side of his family. His mother in fact had lived in China as a small girl, and he himself loved to tell over and over again stories of the dealings between his family and had with various Chinese dignitaries and merchants in the earlier decades of the 19th century."

His thinking rooted in his childhood and family traditions, FDR became incensed against the actions of Japan, but he singled out Hitler as the greatest menace to America. In 1941 German propagandists and fifth columnists had paved the way for Hitler to enter South America. If Russia and Great Britain succumbed to German force, Hitler, with all the resources of Europe to support him, would invade South America and confront the United States.

FDR believed the Allies should not be permitted to succumb; that they should be aided to victory so that America need not face Hitler and his cohorts alone and unaided. Many of his countrymen scoffed at his fears. Op-

posed groups of clever, stubborn pacifists and isolationists, and the apathy of the public, the president skillfully assisted Russia and Great Britain and rearmament America. The author emphasizes the European situation, about which he appears better informed than about that in the Pacific. His thesis is the good guys versus the bad guys. In the well-born, well-bred, well-educated Roosevelt he has an ideal hero, opposed to the hero, in Hitler, the consummate villain.

When he applies this thesis to Japan, which was tied to Germany and Italy by the Tripartite Pact, the author falters. He mentions that some historians trace the causes of the Japan-American confrontation to the beginning of the century; he concedes the Exclusion Act of 1924 was a gratuitous affront to Japan. But to examine such causes might spoil his thesis; it is simpler to ascribe the actions of the enemy as motivated by lust for conquest in the Samurai tradition.

Though Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, who planned the Pearl Harbor attack was "no fool," Takeo Yoshikawa, who carried on espionage from the Japanese consulate was "grossly incompetent." But "Yamamoto would not be denied his revenge on the 'barbarians.'" The author identifies as a "counterproposal" the crude note Sec. of State Cordell Hull handed the Japanese envoys as a reply to their request for a modus vivendi, though the Japanese accepted it as an ultimatum and Hull himself acknowledged it would drive them to war. The book ends with the desperate Japanese attacking Pearl Harbor in an attempt to break out of the vise formed by economic embargoes and the "counterproposal."

The attack united the country behind the President. His pleading, cajoling, and maneuvering the country into military preparedness was vindicated. The author achieves suspense by relating the story month by month, beginning with January 1941. Better written than most works of the genre, the text occasionally becomes eloquent, as when it describes the meeting of Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill at Placentia Bay. But the author has contributed nothing new; he has glossed over significant event that would have marred his one-sided interpretation.

By Jim Henry

Sakura Script

Expo Recap

Tokyo Expo '70, the big show with its theme "Progress and Harmony for Mankind," played to capacity crowds from all over the world. 'Backstage' was an equally big affair, although few ever realized it.

Perhaps the most unique backstage job was that connected with the troupe of Thai elephants that took part in Thailand's National Day program. Part-time students were hired to scout around on an electric car behind the elephant parade wherever it went to scoop up the mounds of elephant droppings along the way.

Without a doubt, however, attendants at the lost and found center had the most grueling job of all.

During the course of the exposition thousands of items were lost, some drying explanation.

A number of brassieres were found, one in the Soviet Pavilion. If any were reclaimed, but by law all items must be kept for six months. "It isn't easy to live with these things for six months,"

posed groups of clever, stubborn pacifists and isolationists, and the apathy of the public, the president skillfully assisted Russia and Great Britain and rearmament America. The author emphasizes the European situation, about which he appears better informed than about that in the Pacific. His thesis is the good guys versus the bad guys. In the well-born, well-bred, well-educated Roosevelt he has an ideal hero, opposed to the hero, in Hitler, the consummate villain.

When he applies this thesis to Japan, which was tied to Germany and Italy by the Tripartite Pact, the author falters. He mentions that some historians trace the causes of the Japan-American confrontation to the beginning of the century; he concedes the Exclusion Act of 1924 was a gratuitous affront to Japan. But to examine such causes might spoil his thesis; it is simpler to ascribe the actions of the enemy as motivated by lust for conquest in the Samurai tradition.

Though Adm. Isoroku Yamamoto, who planned the Pearl Harbor attack was "no fool," Takeo Yoshikawa, who carried on espionage from the Japanese consulate was "grossly incompetent." But "Yamamoto would not be denied his revenge on the 'barbarians.'" The author identifies as a "counterproposal" the crude note Sec. of State Cordell Hull handed the Japanese envoys as a reply to their request for a modus vivendi, though the Japanese accepted it as an ultimatum and Hull himself acknowledged it would drive them to war. The book ends with the desperate Japanese attacking Pearl Harbor in an attempt to break out of the vise formed by economic embargoes and the "counterproposal."

The attack united the country behind the President. His pleading, cajoling, and maneuvering the country into military preparedness was vindicated. The author achieves suspense by relating the story month by month, beginning with January 1941. Better written than most works of the genre, the text occasionally becomes eloquent, as when it describes the meeting of Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill at Placentia Bay. But the author has contributed nothing new; he has glossed over significant event that would have marred his one-sided interpretation.

By Jim Henry

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RAYMOND UNO, President
HARRY K. KANDA, Editor

Friday, October 2, 1970

Ye Editor's Desk

THE RAYMOND UNO TOUCH

Perhaps one of the more important columns written by National President Raymond Uno appeared last week. It was longer than usual and because of space, part of "U-No Bar" was set in the smallest type. (Some wag suggested we hand out magnifying glasses as a subscription gimmick.)

Of the two important steps mentioned, that the JACL president is relinquishing "direct control" over any committee and leaving its management to members of his National Executive Committee and National Board is like severing the umbilical cord as it were between committees and the national president. This radical surgery will stiffen the positions on the national executive committee into major connecting rods within the organization.

The idea of a "working national vice-president" was always in the back of the mind of national presidents but with the redesignation of vice-presidents from numerical rank to specific functions as of this biennium with a president-elect sharing in the management, JACL thrusts into the coming decade with a "no monkey business" attitude.

Just check the procedural steps that have been outlined in Uno's column. It stands to be "page one copy" for the President's Handbook. That it has declared "poorly presented, poorly written or last-minute requests" may be refused is fair-enough warning. Clues as to what constitutes an acceptable report are also mentioned in Raymond Uno's column.

National presidents in the past have left their personal imprint upon JACL. Raymond Uno is starting early by prescribing the sanctions that will bend the ears of the National Board, especially where funding is involved.

JACL GROUP HEALTH PLANS

An indictment that some join JACL because of its group health plan was challenged by the simple fact that a distinct service was being provided by JACL in offering such a plan. Those JACLers who are self-employed or working where such coverage is not provided should not be denied the opportunity to join a group plan in this age when medical costs can be catastrophic and leave a family bankrupt.

However, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), in proposing with 14 other senators the Health Security Act, noted "health insurance coverage in America today is more loophole than protection". Of Americans not covered by Medicare, from 20 to 97 per cent do not have insurance against various types of health problems, he explained. Even those who do, find themselves paying ever larger premiums for policies that offer fewer benefits.

Were the Health Security Act operating in fiscal 1969, it would have paid \$37 billion for personal health care services or 70% of the \$53 billion spent on such services last year—or about twice the percentage actually paid by existing private and public health plans.

Sen. Kennedy explained to the Senate the proposal would be financed through a trust fund, similar to Social Security, with income derived from three sources: (a) general revenue, (b) a 3.5% tax on employer's payroll, (c) a 2.1% tax on individual incomes up to \$15,000 a year. Most a taxpayer would be paying costs to about \$80 per quarter.

The program would pay three-quarters of the health care expenses, excluding payment for some dental, psychiatric, nursing home and drug costs, but would cover almost everything else.

There is, of course, some opposition to the above proposal. The Nixon administration is also seeking ways to counter the problem of mounting medical costs. But as costs keep rising and the need becomes more clear for some national health plan, it will come as predicted by Wilbur Cohen, former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and the architect of Medicare, within 10 years if not sooner.

The new law is based on a two-year study by the Committee of 100 for National Health Insurance, which the late Walter Reuther inspired and organized to try and remedy the "national shortage of health manpower and institutions" and the "serious inadequacies in the system by which we organize and deliver health care".

That the United States has neither enough physicians, nurses or medical schools as it enters the decade of the 1970s in the face of complex and challenging problems is no understatement.

Press dispatches we have seen did not relate how much the Health Security Act provides for support of medical institutions and public health, but we hope that the small increases in the delivery of medical care today also help pay for the cost of advances that might yield incalculable benefit to future generations. This the group health plans do not allow. So perhaps recent funds put into hands of JACL by Capitol Life Insurance might be used for scholarship to assist nursing or medical students.

As long as we are on the "medical kick" this week, we might add that a transcript of the public meeting held recently in Little Tokyo to discuss the admission procedures of Asian American students at UCLA's medical school will cross our desk soon. It had been charged that UCLA is being too strict upon the Orientals as compared with the special program opening up opportunities for those from the black and Mexican American communities.

So far as the sick or injured person is concerned, it's not how a doctor enters school but how well he finishes that counts.

PC HOLIDAY ISSUE KITS

JACL chapters which assisted us last year in soliciting greetings and advertisement in the Holiday Issue should have received their advertising manager's kit by now. This year, to help in the solicitation, we shall publish a list of all the chapter advertising managers. Look for it in a couple of weeks.

Anti-poverty official's lease of 240Z upsetting

By KATS KUNITSUGU

Los Angeles Readers may have caught the million-dollar publicity garnered by Datsun in this morning's metropolitan papers (Sept. 24) when they disclosed that the City Council was up in arms over the disclosure by Councilman Art Snyder that Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency money was used to lease a 1970 Datsun 240Z sports car for EYO's local director.

GUEST COLUMN

The nifty orange and black model retails at \$5,550, according to the news account, which is slightly more than what I had figured from our own Joe Dahn's description of the car in his column not too long ago as being within the means of Everyman's dream.

Since EYO is the federally funded anti-poverty agency, it is no wonder that the city fathers are upset about the lease. As a taxpayer and wife of a federal-city employee whose expense account is nil, I am upset, too.

It points up a feeling that has been percolating in the back of my mind for several years — namely, that most of the so-called poverty funds seem to head into the pockets of the middle-class administrators of the poverty program rather than into the pockets of the poor who need them.

I can't help but suspect that the whole welfare program has ballooned up the way it did, because it has been institutionalized and bureaucratized to provide work for college sociology majors.

That statement will probably draw on my head the wrath of all the social workers who are convinced they are saving the world (and some of my best friends are social workers, too) but it is these very same dedicated workers who have expressed to me their frustration at having to spend most of their time shuffling papers rather than really helping the poor with problems.

President Nixon's program of providing a base income for every U.S. citizen through the so-called "reverse income tax" where the government pays you if your income didn't hit the designated minimum level, makes sense.

To get back to the Datsun, it was interesting to read that the single dissenting vote on the council against holding back \$20,000 of poverty money to EYO until a complete audit of expenditures is made was by Gilbert Lindsey.

The Ninth District councilman said the council was "nit-picking."

"It's my opinion that when someone in our society has obtained a position of some status... he's deserving of some kind of status," he is reported to have said.

While I don't agree with Mr. Lindsey's opinion, I do recognize that he reads his constituents in the poverty area better than the other councilmen who voted the middle class line.

Our "work now-enjoy later" middle class ethic is based on conviction that if we work hard, we will be rewarded. Ghetto residents, who have neither the talent nor the opportunity to get out, have evolved a philosophy of "enjoy now-work later" because immediate gratification (a can of beer, a stolen transistor radio) is surer by far than any hoped-for future rewards.

What this means, it seems to me, is that condoning stealing or violence or any other anti-social means by the frustrated people within the ghetto is not only understandable but understandable. People who have nothing to lose don't care about morals or ethics.

As much as possible, everyone must be convinced that the U.S. is still a land of opportunity and a land where a man will get a fair shake. Discrimination in housing, employment, education, recreation and any other areas of our daily lives militates against that hope.

—Kashu Mainichi

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Japanese Announcers

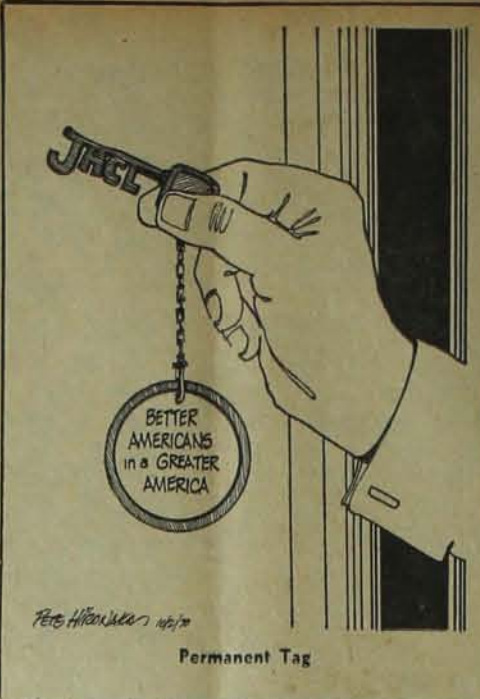
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Homecast Radio has an announcing staff handling subscription broadcasts daily. Matsuo Uwatani handles his own Sunday morning show aimed at the Southern California Japanese market.

The Menchune

What's the address and phone number of the "Menchune," a Hawaiian publication in Los Angeles? —K.K.

The only publication, free to all kamaainas and malahinis living on the Mainland, is published by the Hawaii Professional and Businessmen Assn., P.O. Box 20940, Edenwald Station, Los Angeles 90025. No telephone is listed.



LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

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

Vietnam Issue

Editor: Turning to a more serious vein, I see Mr. Saiki of Tokyo has replied in P.C. to my criticism of his stand that Americans are abandoning Vietnam through greed and cowardice. Although I did reply to some of his comments in my previously (abridged) letter, I'm quite willing to write up a statement of about 100 reasons why we should not be in Vietnam. However, I think by now many people know these reasons.

As each month goes by, more boys are drafted, more die in Vietnam, and more people at home start researching to find out what is really going on. Maybe five years ago most of the people supported the Vietnam thing, but most of them hadn't done their homework. I believe most of those who support this war are ignorant of the facts and those who research it are the anti-war types, thus why the majority is now against it.

When a hide-bound, conservative like actor Robert Vaughn can make a 100% turn around against the Vietnam war (after taking a year off to do research on it), then it shows the mood of the whole country.

I can understand the tendency towards the bomb and napalm diplomacy, but please remember, the real reason this war is being fought is to ram the Asian Development Bank down the throats of the undeveloped nations of Asia, and there's proof enough of that.

VAUGHN M. GREENE
Seamans Unit
Rincon Annex, San Francisco

JACL Elections

Editor: According to President Ray Uno (Aug. 28 PC), "The seat of all power is the National Council and its mandates. The elected officers, appointed officers and staff must be responsive to the National Council."

Under the JACL Constitution, the National Council is the legislative branch of the JACL hierarchy. It is the body that is supposed to make and enact the policies, the budgetary items and the laws of the organization. The membership is composed of official delegates from each of the 90 chapters. Each chapter has one vote, but to exercise this vote, a chapter must be represented by official delegate or by chapter-delegated proxy at the National Council meetings which take place at the biennial National Convention — once every two years.

A quorum to do official business at a National Council meeting is a simple majority of the chapters present. The minimum quorum would be 46 chapters. A simple majority of the chapters present is required to pass most matters, the exception being amendments to the Constitution or the By-laws. On the basis of a minimum quorum, 24 chapters can pass a measure presented to the Council.

At the recent Chicago convention, only 46 chapters were represented by official delegates and 24 were represented by proxies which, in most cases, were held by official delegates of other chapters. When conventions are held in the summer months, representation from chapters located in areas where agriculture is basic to the economy will always be poor. The other main factor militating against convention attendance is the high cost, estimated to be a minimum of \$500 per person for anyone located at any distance from the convention site.

An admittedly superficial analysis seems to indicate that more than 30% of the chapters are located in more or less agricultural areas. We venture the opinion that the out-of-state attendance at the Chicago convention was largely from urban people, and that these urbanites were mostly salaried employees in the higher brackets of public and private employment and independent businessmen. The point to be made is that a national convention is not really a representative gathering.

National Board

The National Board is the executive branch charged with the duty of administering the mandates of the National Council. It is composed of the seven elective National officers — the President, the President-elect, the three Vice-presidents, the Treasurer and the 1000 Club Chairman; the Immediate Past President; the eight District Council Governors; and now the seven District Youth Council Chairmen; a total of 23, meeting twice in a biennium — once at the National Convention and once in the intervening non-convention year.

The Executive Committee of seven voting members is composed of the President, the President-elect, the three Vice-presidents, the Treasurer and a District Youth Council representative. If the Immediate Past President were added to this Committee at the last convention, the total would now be eight voting members. In addition to the two National Board meetings, the Executive Committee meets by itself at least two times a year, a minimum of four times in a biennium.

As of the last election, only five of the eight District Councils are represented by the above Executive Committee members. At least five of the eight members are from distinctly urban chapters. Four members are, or have been, closely connected with the social welfare field.

Blurring of Functions

With the passage of years, there has been a blurring of the lines as to the function of each of the three bodies in the JACL setup. There seems to be a discernible tendency to concentrate the actual authority into the hands of fewer and fewer people, and the assumption of many of the prerogatives, perhaps by default, by the executive branches of the hierarchy.

There is the danger that the Executive Committee will become a sort of super board of directors in a corporation. In its April, 1970 meeting at Burlingame, it voted \$4,000 added to the JACL operating budget for 1971-72, \$800 to the current 1970 budget for student aid and approved a \$5,000 loan to the 1972 Convention Board.

This Executive Committee is charged with conducting such functions of the National Council as designated and authorized by the National Board; and, in turn, the National Board is charged with implementing the resolutions and decisions of the National Council. Our interpretation of the word, implement, is to execute or administer.

Under the present Constitution, the National Board and the Executive Council must act within the limitations set by the National Council in both policy matters and fiscal measures. Neither body is empowered to initiate policy or expend new funds without the authorization of the National Council.

Will of Membership

For the JACL to be a truly democratic organization, the function of the National Council must be made more meaningful and, in turn, must better reflect the will of the majority of the membership.

An all-out effort must be made to make it possible, in terms of expense and the timing of the National Convention, for all chapters to be represented by official delegates at National Council meetings. This is needed to make Council decisions more representative of the national membership. All agenda items should be submitted in detail to all chapters sufficiently in advance to enable study and discussion prior to the convention.

The Executive Committee, to be truly democratic, should provide for representation from all eight District Councils. The membership of the Committee should be made more representative of the principal factions in the membership of the JACL.

FRED Y. HIRASUNA
P.O. Box 1363
Fresno 93716

A JACL meeting where no one was smoking

By JOE OTAMA

New York We recently attended an East Coast Japanese History project meeting in the venerable Fifth Avenue office of Attorney Tom Hayashi. While the meeting was in progress, everyone was in their shirt sleeves, except for one gentleman, an architect, who calls himself a "Hansel," who wore fancy cuffs.

MANHATTAN ECHOES

Only until after we all left the meeting and went home did I realize what it was about the meeting that felt so seemingly sanitized. I realized that out of the seven people attending, not one smoked a cigar nor a cigarette whereas five years ago, the room would have been filled with smoke.

We have a friend who lives in Rockland County, N.Y., which is about 20 miles from Manhattan. It is one of the fastest growing counties in N.Y. State.

This friend lives off the side road which cuts through a virtual forest, his cottage hidden below the road by gigantic trees and shrubbery. To get to his cottage, one drives down a steep incline. Behind the cottage and below is a huge pond the length of a city block. After the rains, the place looks like an English manorial estate with weeping willows brushing into the side of the pond. Everything is lush and dark green.

This friend was lambasting the "suburban slums" up above on the other side of the pond, hidden by the trees, because to build the new development most of the trees had been cut away, causing water and sediment to rush into the pond. He had carp, and the carp had disappeared.

There was also a spring where the Thruway now is from which water used to feed his pond, causing a movement of water. Now algae was forming on the lake of heavy stuff, which he had to rake from the shore. But there are still large mouth bass, sunfish, and eels in the pond beneath the filament of weeds. This friend is also, incidentally, incensed about "city people" because one day he claims to have seen a car drive by returning from Bear Mountain with a dead cow perched on its roof.

A Cincinnati Samsel who now works on a pilot project for the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare on the effect of ecology on the poor of Appalachia has a master's degree in biology. His job is testing rivers in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. (He wished the Hudson River was on his testing schedule so that he could visit New York City, but since it isn't he has to make a mad visit here on a weekend, and drive all Sunday night back to his job in West Virginia.)

At the present, he said, there are only three people testing the rivers of the states east of the Mississippi, when at least 100 people could be used. On one of his journeys, he came across a company that was dumping 60 pounds of mercury into the river a day, and he said that he could not issue a summons because if the plant was forced to shut down, some 300 people would be put out of a job. The other alternative was to recycle the mercury which would cost the company one million dollars for the equipment but in the long run the company would benefit by saving the mercury.

During the summer, your PC editor, Harry Honda, wrote and asked that we write about the air pollution in New York City. My wife got the impression that editor Honda, who lives way out on the West Coast, got the impression that people in New York were choking from the smog. We did have some pretty bad days, but did not reach the critical stage, and we did have a time trying to get fresh air which is seldom around.

During the crisis, my sister, Lily came for a vacation to New York on their way back from Cape Cod and, in the thank you postal card she had sent us, she claims that she could see the black smog like a cloud chasing them through Newark, and they fled to Philadelphia, and they got a headache, and the smog chased them all the way back to Cincinnati.

An expert fisherman, Will Yenari of Long Island, has been trying to initiate me into the fine art and sportsmanship of both bass and trout fishing. The first time he got me up with two buzzes on the telephone at the ungodly hour of 3 a.m. The next time it wasn't so bad; he woke me up with the same signal at 4:30 a.m.

We went fishing up in Westchester county, while pea soup fog still lay thick on the land. When I think of trout, I think of crystalline waters and a silvery underbelly of the trout, mountain and stream pure. But two days before this fishing expedition, the local papers came out with several pages full about the mercury pollution throughout the country and New York State was one of them.



Jerry Enomoto

Perspectives

DRUG ABUSE—The other Saturday a group of inmates at Soledad's Central Facility hosted a large group of teachers from the nearby Salinas and Monterey Peninsula area at a rap session. These particular inmates get together regularly with a staff sponsor for some self-examination and communication about their common problems around drugs.

This was a seminar intended to help educate teachers about the drug problem, and to enable inmates to relate to the teachers in an area of mutual concern. Also taking part in the session were some workers in community programs aimed at helping the user. Among these were Ray Tasaki, Kenny Maloba, and Warren Furutani (he gets around) representing the Asian American Hard Core. They all had a piece of the speaking action, and were right in the middle of what went on.

Before they left, Ray, Kenny, and Warren spent some time with an Asian inmate, rapping with him about what was happening in the community, specifically in the area of the "movement" among Asians. Many things were said, including what was different about life that helped keep somebody straight and off narcotics. I got the idea that the feeling arising from doing some good for people, while turning off the game-playing and phony fronts, being yourself and accepting yourself for what you are, re-examining values, etc., injected a new kind of meaning to one's life that helped make the difference between facing reality or escaping into the drug world.

Among the myriad of things going on today in everybody's fight against narcotics, tapping the real experiences of the user/inmate, who is one expert in the cost of drug abuse, is one constructive approach. Coupled with speaking tours into the community by selected inmates, these programs provide a real educational tool in multi-pronged battle against drug abuse.

DROP-IN CENTER—Enjoyed a visit from Stan Kadani and Shoshana Arai, who interviewed me for the San Francisco Nihonmachi Drop-In Center newsletter. Shoshana, incidentally, is one of the five JACL "foxes" working in the Bay Area.

We talked a little about me and where I was in relation to my job at Soledad. Naturally there was interest in the "Soledad Brothers" matter, and my personal view of the position of those who condemn their prosecution. In a nutshell, my view is that many who take this position don't know the facts, or don't care about them. Arbitrary conclusions that they aren't guilty have been reached. It is contended that they are political prisoners whose very presence at Soledad in the first place is unjust, because the whole system is racist. Since no justice can be received in that system, no black prisoner can be judged by it, and all must be freed.

I can't buy into such a thesis because, among other things, it denies individual responsibility. It also arbitrarily rejects our system of justice, which is admittedly not perfect, and substitutes nothing for it but revolutionary talk and anarchy. It seems to me that we never escape the responsibility of our acts, and that this is part of freedom.

A REACTION—A life philosophy which chooses to emphasize the correcting of conditions that create problems and problem people, rather than exclusively concerning oneself with retribution, is a beautiful thing. To many of us, though, we seem to see such a view as naive. I'm thinking here specifically of Ranko's feelings about her assailant. Such a philosophy in no way excuses the act of violence, nor does it lessen the importance of bringing the person to justice. Anybody who gets hung up on this one should have no trouble figuring out why there's a communications gap sometimes with some of our young people.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Oct. 6, 1945

442nd RCT tagged as "most decorated unit in American military history" for its size — 100th Infantry Bn. wins second Presidential Unit Citation for Vosges Mountain campaign... VFW national commander Jean Brunner condemns west coast posts for refusing Nisei members in statement at national encampment at Chicago... Deportation plans of 10,000 Japanese from Canada denounced by Winnipeg Free Press.

JACL protests assignment of Japanese PWs on west farms, complicates return of evacuees; Army announces transfer of 3,500 Japanese prisoners from Camp McCoy and Camp Clarinda, Iowa, to complete harvest in Kern County, Calif. WRA reports it was not consulted on use of Japanese PWs. Evacuee aid groups oppose use of foreign labor... Most evacuees now relocating to west coast, reversing early trend, notes WRA... Government official doubts Pauley statement on seizure of assets of resident Japanese for war reparations.

Inouye—

Continued from Page 4

I feel fully justified in supporting this "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam". Our country has suffered long enough. We have demonstrated, with the sacrifice of our very precious sons, our adherence to the word "commitment".

How many more sons must we sacrifice to prove to the world that we fulfill our commitments? I say that we have done enough. We should bring them home and once again bring the American family together.

(The Senate rejected by a roll call vote of 55-39 the controversial "Amendment to End the War in Vietnam" which would have required the President to report to Congress on the progress of the war in Vietnam by Sept. 1. Although it had been conceded the prospects for acceptance of the Amendment was dim, they anticipated receiving at least 40 votes.)

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