

House Passes Trade Bill

Late the afternoon of Nov. 19, after two days of spirited, emotional, and dramatic debate, the House passed the controversial proposed Trade Act of 1970 and sent it to the Senate where it faces an uncertain fate. The vote on final passage was 215 to 165 with three voting "present," and 51 not voting. Almost without exception, the West Coast congressional delegations from California, Oregon, and Washington voted against the bill, as did both of Hawaii's Representatives.

As with most major legislation, the trade bill, more popularly known as the Mills Trade Bill of Arkansas, prestigious and influential Chairman of the tax and tariff-writing Ways and Means Committee, is a mixed bag, this time of protectionism sweetened with some liberalism.

On one hand, it proposes to authorize the President limited tariff-reducing power to complete the so-called Kennedy Round of tariff negotiations which were terminated by the expiration of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 some five years ago; repeal the so-called American Selling Price (ASP) formula for setting excessively high tariff rates on certain merchandise, mostly benzene chemicals; extend the President's authority to impose retaliatory import quotas or other restrictions on countries that discriminate against American exports; establish the Domestic International Sales Corporation (DISC) under which U.S. subsidiaries may defer export earnings for tax purposes; liberalize the qualifications for adjustment assistance to companies and workers "seriously injured" by increased imports; enlarge the Tariff Commission from six to seven members; and provide for the payment of United States participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), an international trade organization created under American auspices after World War II.

On the other hand, it imposes unilateral, comprehensive, mandatory, quantitative import quotas on textiles and apparel, on footwear, on oil, on milk skins, and glycine and weakens the present escape clause procedures under a "basket" provision that would allow the imposition of import quotas on 80 or more imported articles or industry-lines by an arbitrary mechanical trigger based on mathematical formulas, unless the President finds it against the national interest to impose such restrictions or the United States enters into bilateral or multilateral export control arrangements to control such shipments to this country, and speeds up such protectionist procedures as anti-dumping, counter-vailing duties, and so-called national security impairment.

Most of the major newspapers in the nation, such as the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, Journal of Commerce, Christian Science Monitor, Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle and Denver Post, editorially opposed the trade legislation as a protectionist device that would reverse more than three decades of national policy directed toward freer and expanding world trade.

More than 5,000 economists from almost every university and college in the land, as well as industrial economists and the Chairmen of the Council of Economic Advisers for every President from Harry Truman to Lyndon Johnson, signed an unprecedented statement urging defeat of the trade bill.

Even the Chamber of Commerce of the United States joined with the Farm Bureau and the League of Women Voters to oppose this legislation.

Many Congressmen spoke of the fear of retaliation by major United States allies, and some even likened the situation to the Smoot-Hawley high tariff that sparked the world-wide depression of the 1930's and even contributed mightily to the economic crises that led to the tragic military adventures that caused World War II.

During the two days of debate, there was much criticism of Japan's trade policies. Japan's own import restrictions and foreign investment limitations were called to account, and rightly so in our judgment. But, most denunciation was reserved for Japan's alleged unwillingness to enter into "meaningful" negotiations with the United States to "voluntarily" control its exports of wool and manmade fiber textiles. Indeed, some Congressmen went so far as to suggest that Japan's intransigence on accepting voluntary export controls on its noncotton textiles was to blame both for the protectionist trade bill itself and for the growing sentiment in this country for protectionism.

But, why should Japan's unwillingness to accept voluntary quotas be singled out?

After all, six European countries were first approached by the United States to set voluntary export controls on their textiles to this marketplace. They all refused, for the same reason that compels Japan to be so reluctant. And, in the Far East, not only Japan but also Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea, all rejected the American proposal for voluntary quotas.

They all ask, why should foreign governments be called upon to redeem a political promise made by an American candidate for a political office, for it is well known throughout the world that then Candidate Nixon promised the textile industry "import relief" if they supported him in the 1968 campaign.

If they bowed to United States demand on textiles, other American industries, many with better economic cases than textiles, would demand that they be given similar treatment. And, what would happen to world trade if politics replaced economic considerations in determining the flow of international commerce.

Many years ago, Congress established legal procedures to determine whether imported articles were seriously injuring, or threatening injury, to American industries. Why hasn't the Nixon Administration resorted to this escape clause procedure in trying to persuade Japan and the other textile exporting countries to reduce their shipments to the United States. Is it because in 1968 the Tariff Commission, in response to a presidentially ordered investigation, officially determined that the textile industry was enjoying an unprecedented era of profits, production, and prosperity and that comprehensive, across-the-board, relief was simply not justified for the total industry. Again after World War II, the United States organized GATT and created procedures to determine disruptive injury to import markets. Why hasn't the United States applied for an international finding that would justify the action it seeks by Japan and others. Isn't this because it can't meet its own standards for seeking such officially recognized international help?

There is much more that can be said about Japan's do, particularly when the principles and policies in this current textile import problem with the United States. But, for now, space will only permit the question: Why should Japan be asked to do what other sovereign nations are asked voluntarily to assume?

U.S. AVERTING 'MINAMATA' FISH TRAGEDY

Kashiwa Comments
Civil Action Curb
Further Pollution

WASHINGTON — A high Japanese American official in the U.S. Justice Dept. was quoted Nov. 15 as saying lawsuits against U.S. mercury polluters prevented another disaster like the 1953 Japanese incident when 40 persons died and 100 more suffered permanent injury from mercury-poisoned fish.

"We prevented another Minamata," said Assistant Attorney General Shiro Kashiwa, soft-spoken chief of the Land and Natural Resources Division.

"Wherever similar hazardous substances are found, we will use every effective legal means for achieving stoppage of pollution."

Eight Companies Cited

Through the Justice Dept. brought civil suits last July 24 against only eight companies operating 10 plants in seven states, Kashiwa said in an interview that the 30 other U.S. plants discharging mercury voluntarily agreed to limit their pollution.

In almost every one of the 60 plants the former Hawaii state attorney general said the discharge had been cut—voluntarily or by court order—to about half-pound per day. In some instances the daily discharge had been as high as 40 pounds.

What of the after-effects once mercury pollution into the nation's lakes and rivers is stopped?

"It depends on the flow of the water," Kashiwa explained. But he said the Justice Dept. was considering the problem with the pertinent state agencies.

Safe Fish?

Can Americans safely buy fish?

"State agencies control the safety of the fish," he said. "In some areas fish sales have been banned." Where that has not occurred, there should be no cause for concern," he added.

He pointed out that the injunctions had produced plant improvements by the polluting companies—in one instance a mercury-producing operation was shut down—that probably cost each company a minimum of \$100,000 in improvements.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

The Gardena Pioneer Project will screen "Yojimbo" on Sunday, Dec. 13, 2 p.m., at the Japanese Cultural Institute, 2000 W. 162nd St., and also have bilingual speakers on hand to explain social security and food stamp program. While youngsters under 12 and Issei will be admitted free, others will be asked to contribute \$1 to cover film rental.

Radio Li'l Tokyo celebrates its 18th anniversary with its annual Christmas Eve ball at the Biltmore Hotel Blue Room, Dec. 24, 9 p.m.-2 a.m., according to announcer Matsuo Uvate. Shig Maeda and his Oriental dance band will play the standard numbers, augmented by "The Dream" and "Zig Zag," Latin and R&B bands respectively. For table reservations call 380-0500.

Masamune Kojima of the Los Angeles County Public Defenders Office and PSWDC JACL legal counsel addressed the Oct. 29 class of the Asian American Legal Services at St. Mary's Episcopal Church hall on illegal search and seizure. Robert Takasugi of East Los Angeles, and national JACL legal counsel, spoke on the Emergency Detention Act and internment of Nisei during WW2.

Meanwhile, the AALS is providing draft counsel in the afternoon between Tuesday and Friday. Similar information would require payment of up to \$300 in lawyer fees, it was added.

An audience estimated between 500 and 600 celebrated the recent Pioneer Center first anniversary night program emceed by Kaoru Shimizu. Hostess coordinators Tomiko Nakazawa and Tomiko Morikuchi hailed the turnout a huge success. The program displayed the diversity of community talent, which included: Mrs. Katsufuyu Bando's troupe, who ensemble led by Kazuo Kido, dances by Mrs. Sumiko Azuma's troupe, Hodo Yamaguchi on the shamisen, Nikkei Kono, Gasho Dan, Kotobuki Band, Okinawa dance group, and Ruby & Pauline.

Dignitaries extending greetings included: Sadao Saito, Japanese Consulate; Masami Abe, Japanese Chamber of Commerce; Arnold Martinez, Sup. Deb's office.

San Francisco

The Japanese Community Youth Council has inaugurated a film program with two screenings per Sunday at the Christ United Presbyterian Church, 1500 Post St., starting at 2 and 6:30 p.m. Features will be along educational and entertaining lines, according to Kaz Maniwa, and of interest to young and old alike. Those with transportation problems may call the Center, 563-8052.

NEWS CAPSULES

Press Row

The Univ. of Hawaii Hamilton Library has been microfilming all of the issues of the Hawaii Times in its library, the dates covered being from January 1936 to the present. Eventually, copies will be available in the Hawaii State Library and its regional branches. The Hawaii Times started publishing in 1895, and the Hamilton Library would welcome contributions from sponsors to microfilm the earlier issues. The Hamilton Library has on microfilm many old Hawaiian and Portuguese newspapers and periodicals as well as the Honolulu Advertiser from July, 1856, and the Star-Bulletin from July, 1912. In all, there are about 30,000 reels of microfilm on all subjects available for use by anyone engaged in research, according to Ron Chapman, head, reprography dept., Hamilton Library.

"Foreign Policy," a new quarterly magazine out this month and co-edited by Samuel P. Huntington and Warren D. Mansel at New York features an article by former White House economic aide Harold B. Malmgren entitled "Coming Trade Wars", which paints a gloomy picture of world commercial rivalry. The current dispute over textiles between U.S. and Japan may escalate to a trade war with many countries, the author points out.

The United Nations was urged by Japanese ambassador Senji Tsunoda to draft an international agreement to protect newsmen on dangerous assignments and providing special identification for them. The needless killing of war correspondents in Southeast Asia, including several from Japan, brought on the statement delivered Nov. 11 before the general assembly of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Commission of the United Nations. Photographer Kyoichi Sawada, who was killed Oct. 28 in an ambush in Cambodia together with UPI correspondent Frank Froese, was posthumously decorated by the Japanese government with the Order of the Rising Sun, sixth class. Funeral services were held Nov. 11 for the Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer at Zojoji in Tokyo, once the family temple of the Tokugawas and headquarters of the Jodo sect in the Kanto district.

San Francisco State College president Dr. S. I. Hayakawa ordered the 24 demonstrators who raided the student newspaper office Nov. 16 off-campus for two weeks under a state law dealing with campus disruptions. Raiders were identified with the Students for Democratic Society and the Women's Liberation, who demanded front-page space in response to a Phoenix editorial.

Elections

Kurt S.K. Moylan, a native of Honolulu, has been elected the Republican U.S. governor of Guam. He is half Southside Chicago Irish Catholic and half Chinese-Hawaiian. Moylan 31, was elected in 1964 to the 21-seat unicameral Guam legislature at the age of 25, the youngest in Guamanian history. His father came to Hawaii in 1933 as a soldier assigned to Schofield Barracks.

Book

The forthcoming December issue of "American Heritage" unravels a story of a British correspondent, Hector C. Bywater, whose 1925 book called "The Great Pacific War" demonstrated in detail the surprise Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor as well as strategy for invasion of the Philippines, though it was intended to dissuade the Japanese from any such military adventure because Japan would nevertheless be defeated in the long run. Author of the article, William Honan, discovered that a few months after publication of the Bywater book in Britain, it had been translated into Japanese and distributed to top level Japanese naval officers, its strategies debated by Imperial War College students at Yokohama and that Bywater's name was mentioned frequently in writings of Japanese analysts. Honan calls Bywater's book as the "Main Kampf" of Imperial Japan.

Music

Ryoichi Kawai, leader of the New Orleans Rascals Dixieland Band of Osaka that toured the U.S. in 1966, has been revisiting the U.S. with his wife Miko. Because of the long time playing is so close to the style of the late New Orleans instrumentalist, Kawai is called the George Lewis of Japan.

Business

Bank of Tokyo of California will issue a new 20-year notes in the amount of \$7 million with nearly half to be offered to the public in early December while the remainder will be purchased by the Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., the bank's parent institution. Interest rate, conversion and redemption prices will be announced.

Bank of Tokyo of California has received state approval to open a branch in a heart of Oakland's financial district at 18th and Broadway. It is BOT's 14th branch in the state.

Mike M. Masaoka testified

on behalf of the Association on Japanese Textile Imports before the U.S. Tariff Commission Nov. 13, asserting the outlook for domestic textiles industry was excellent and that Far East imports of textiles and apparel were needed to supply America's four million unemployed and millions more at the poverty level. He offered an exhaustive 11-page brief which tended to systematically devastate the U.S. industry's arguments for protective walls from outside competition. He noted that the U.S. industry has abandoned the market supplying needs of the poor and unemployed for richer and more profitable sales. Also appearing before the Tariff Commission was H. William Tanaka, Washington, D.C., attorney for the Flat Glass Association of Japan, which has supplied ceramic tile for the housing industry. The commission has been investigating allegations of unfair import competition in sheet glass, cement, television tube envelopes, ceramic tile, etc.

Government

Among the 150 Californians appointed to represent the state at the forthcoming White House Conference on Children to be held Dec. 13-18 at Washington are two Orientals: Dr. Herbert Yee of Sacramento, and Mrs. Janis Minabe of Livingston.

Flowers-Garden

Shuko Kobayashi, noted artist and flower arranger now of San Francisco, concluded a one-man show at the Fresno Arts Center in cooperation with the Fresno Hebeana International. Born in Kyoto in 1923, he has studied both the Ikenobo and Sogetsu schools of flower arrangement in Japan and has been in the U.S. since 1959. He has exhibited throughout the state, designed stages for oriental productions and teaches painting and Ikebana.

Active Detroit JACler, Mrs. Toshi Shimura, who heads special events for the local Japanese International, arranged the biennial floral exhibit at Somerset Mall in suburban Detroit Nov. 12-14. "It's not a lady's art," she noted. "Most of the masters are men and no special knowledge is required of new members. We learn as we go."

Travel

Japan Air Lines graduated its 100th class for flight stewardesses and cabin attendants at Tokyo on Sept. 30. The first class opened in 1951, its fiftieth class held in March, 1967. As of Oct. 1, JAL has 950

stewardesses, whose average age is 22.5 with a 2 yr.-9 mos. service record. Class is held on the outskirts of Tokyo, International Airport, lasts five months and followed by a three-weeks in-flight training before graduation.

United Air Lines at San Francisco International Airport will construct a \$1 million food catering kitchen to prepare food for other lines Japan Air Lines was the first airline to contract for services at the new kitchen with United providing upwards of 134,000 meals annually. The kitchen will be completed by April, 1971, when JAL begins Boeing 747 service at San Francisco.

Sister Cities

Corpus Christi's sister city in Japan, Yokosuka, has donated a total of \$5,000 to the Mayor's Hurricane Celia Disaster Relief Fund; \$3,000 from its citizens and \$2,000 from its business people which was mailed through Rear Adm. J. T. Burke, commander of the U.S. Naval Forces in Japan. Fund now totals nearly \$25,000 and disbursements require action by the City Council and Mayor. Since most of the donations have no stated preferences, the city fathers must decide whether to parcel out the funds to other agencies or spend in on city operations. One suggestion is that the money be spent on something of lasting and symbolic value, such as replacement of trees in city parks.

Ontario Province, postwar stronghold of Japanese Canadians, marked its first Sister City ties with Japan when the community of 20,000 at Lindsay (some 80 miles northeast of Toronto) affiliated with Nayoro, a community of 40,000, about 130 miles north of Sapporo, where weather conditions are similar to Lindsay's.

Architect

Montgomery Ward & Co. officials in Chicago announced a \$60 million urban center, which would expand its headquarters and serve as a catalyst for revitalization of the neighborhood around Chicago Ave. and Larrabee St. The master plans were developed by Minoru Yamasaki, who said a 27-story corporate headquarters and 800-car garage (to be completed in 1972 when Ward celebrates its 100th year) would be in a green oasis "to improve the commercial and residential

environment and aesthetics of the neighborhood." He is also the chief architect for the East of New York World Trade Center building, which will have 110-story twin towers, which is nearing completion and taller than the Empire State Bldg., which is 102 stories high. Next year trade center will be forced to give up its newly-won crown of being the tallest structure in the world shortly as the Sears Roebuck Bldg. in Chicago will be taller when completed next year.

Organizations

Maryknoll School Boy Scout Troop 145 at Los Angeles honored seven new Eagle Scouts at its recent court of honor: Keith Hattori, Robert Kawahara, Thomas Kurata, Ken Takeshita, Robert Tani, Kiro Teda and Geoffrey Yamamoto. Troop Scoutmaster is Bro. Pierre Hamel, M.M.

Jordan Hiratake of Berkeley, was honored for his 20 years in scouting by the Mt. Diablo Council Nov. 13. He founded Troop 26 in 1950 and has continued to serve as its scoutmaster through the two decades, during which time 30 members have become Eagle Scouts, three adult leaders accompanied the Silver Beaver and the troop made two trips to Japan.

Mrs. Shoichi Irie of Torrance heads the Alpha Psi chapter of the Epsilon Sigma Alpha International, organized to support hospital projects. The Alpha Psi, chartered in 1955, supports the Harbor General Hospital and Spastic Children's Foundation.

Sports

Asia's largest bowling competition will be held in Tokyo at the new Brunswick Sports Garden in Ikeburo in July, 1971, with overseas contestants due from Guam, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore. The promoters are expecting at least 30,000 players, surpassing last year's tournament by 3,000. J. E. Griffiths of Brunswick International is tournament director.

About 75 members of the prewar Berkeley Nisei Club, together with their wives, met Oct. 25 at its 45th year reunion. Among out-of-state members present were George Suzuki of Cleveland, Keiji Takahashi of Detroit, Yuko Hibino of Massachusetts and Yosh Hibino of Connecticut. Talks on the history of the club, which won five state NAU AA basketball championships from 1947-52 were given by Iwao Kawakami, George Suzuki, Sam Yamamoto and Nobuo Tabata. An interesting adjunct was the reunion of some members who played with the Lumpe Lions and McKevitt Lions, midjet football teams that played between the halves of UC games. The Lumpe Lions played at the 1935 Rose Bowl preliminary.

Noted tenor soloist Peter Furuta of Los Angeles was the guest soloist for the L.A. Lakers-Baltimore Bullets NBA basketball game recently at the Forum, where he sang the National Anthem.

Redevelopment

Enthusiasm has been high among Asian Americans engaged in the building construction industry to formally organize so as to encourage job training for the "hardcore unemployed" and create job opportunities for young people within the community, according to Joe Ikeda, general contractor, and Richard Toguchi of the Japanese American Community Services. Its formal organization was anticipated in Little Tokyo in the wake of federally-approved funding of the new Little Tokyo Redevelopment project. In the steering committee for the group were architects, engineers and general contractors of Asian American ancestry.

Churches

Bishop Kenryu T. Tsuji of the Buddhist Churches of America announced the appointment of Rev. Chintatsu Sanada, San Francisco to the Parlier Buddhist Church, effective Dec. 1.

Pacific Citizen Holiday Issue Advertising Managers

JACL chapters have received their PC Holiday Issue advertising kit, containing insertion orders of those who sent greetings to our estimated 80,000 readers last year and a supply of additional forms to accommodate others.

Persons wishing to extend their greetings in the 1970 Holiday Issue may call on the chapter advertising manager nearest them. Rates are \$5 per column inch for Display or \$3 per one-line greetings (Name and address). Deadline is Nov. 30.

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Filipino community awakening, now in search of policy of self-continuity

SEATTLE — Fred Cordova, newspaperman, staff member of Seattle University's public relations and information section, and prime spokesman for the awakening Filipino community, talked on "Filipino Americans" on Oct. 21 in what a Seattle JACL leader called the "most candid and thought-provoking session ever heard on the minority problems."

Local chapter members and the board, more prone towards breast-beating than self-adulation, were somewhat at a loss at the onset when Cordova said that Filipinos are 50 years behind the Nisei. It wasn't long, however, before the listeners were bracing themselves for a new resolve.

Cordova is a product of the Stockton ghetto which has the largest concentration of Filipinos in the United States. He came from the migratory stock and followed asparagus and tomatoes which he referred to as a ghetto situation. He remembered when Japanese were herded into a truck and carted away. The town became even more ghettoized, Cordova said.

His wife attended Maryknoll School in Seattle where the curriculum was geared to serve the Japanese community. Much of the Japanese cultural traits and attitudes

rubbed on her and she in turn taught Fred the appreciation of her learning. Cordova is also familiar with the person working with the Jackson Street Community Council.

Cordova said, "You have made your policy of self-continuity. We don't have any language teacher, no dentist, no Ujaimaya, no sociologist, no journalist, no drum and bugle corps, and no car salesman. Yet if we want any type of plumbing or to fix cars, we can't turn to ourselves. We have squandered our generation. Our power structure rests with the Filipino Issei and the Filipino community is fragmented by 35 different organizations."

Cordova stated that Japanese, Filipino and Chinese young people see what the

Blacks are doing and they want piece of that action. "Who is going to give that crusading spirit?" Cordova asks. "For us, we have to start from the beginning." He was speaking of the history of Negrito, Indonesia, and Sumatra to establish some kinship there. Chinese came to Philippines in A.D. 200, Japanese came in A.D. 634. In the 13th century the Philippines had strict laws, respect for authority, and had 16-letter alphabet.

"Our young people will have to be told that we have a civilization and that Spain didn't give us that civilization. We had our own civilization before the 350 years of Spanish rule. And we had to resolve the 50 years of American rule or 400 years of colonial servitude," Cordova said.

Cordova mentioned in closing that there are many things that sets us apart but there are many things that keep us together. And we all agree that we don't want to get submerged by the majority society.

Korean news service to be inaugurated

WASHINGTON — A-K News Service, of 787 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C., will supply exclusive material to media and institutional subscribers in South Korea, and eventually the agency plans to expand the service to make it two-way between Korea and the United States.

Yong Ho Chang, former president of the Korean Residents Assn. in New York, is president-chairman of the board; Po Sung Kim, editor-publisher of Korea Week, will be v-publisher of the news agency starting service Jan. 1, 1971.

Marysville —

Continued from Front Page

Japanese in the United States, including their ordeals while in relocation centers during World War II.

Nisei 'Not Bitter'

"The Japanese Americans are not bitter over the experiences they went through — or vindictive," Hosokawa said. "We look upon what we went through as a contribution to the sum total of American life and we hope that something has been learned by our ordeal."

He also said the war years provided the Japanese American people with a chance to prove their unshakable loyalty to other Americans and to prove their love for this great country.

"Too often," he said, "Americans looked upon our ancestors in the U.S. as faceless ants who toiled mindlessly at tedious tasks. Now they know we are human — that we have a heart and can laugh and cry like anyone else."

Hosokawa also praised the contribution the first Japanese Americans made to the growth of the United States, saying they played a key role in the history of American life far out of proportion to the number of people involved.

'No Choice'

The JACL members cooperated with the U.S. government when the relocation program was instituted, Hosokawa said, and they have been criticized bitterly by some groups in later years for their action. "Believe me," he said, "there was no choice — we quite literally had a gun pointed at our heads."

He said some individuals still say they should have made protests and these individuals, mostly students, say the Nisei should have revolted like the students at Kent State University. Hosokawa scoffed at this, saying there is no parallel between the situation at Kent State and the situation faced by Japanese Americans in 1942.

Satow, in introducing Hosokawa, said that the JACL members had known from the beginning who would be chosen to write about their history and their struggle to become a part of America. He said that Hosokawa had lived the story, taking part in the negotiations over relocation during the war and being in many areas of conflict during that historical era.

'Works Cheaper'

Hosokawa joked about his being chosen to write the book, saying he worked cheaper than James Michener.

He said that he had written the book as a story of people — of 500,000 human beings — and not a dry historical documentary. He said some of the academic world had scoffed at his efforts, especially at his book's lack of footnotes, but he had written it in a narrative, storytelling form to show the suffering and mental anguish the Japanese Americans had experienced during the war years.

"I sought to show the drama of the times," he said. He added, with other conviction, that he hoped other writers might be able to use his book.

His book had taken 22 months to complete. Hosokawa said, and has received many favorable comments since being published. He said it was praised by the New York Times and other newspapers but almost totally ignored by the Los Angeles Times because he had been rather critical of that newspaper's role in supporting relocation of Japanese Americans during the war.

'Magie' Noted

Hosokawa has also been interviewed on television and has received a large amount of mail from people commenting on his book. He laughed about "the magic of writing a book," saying he has been in the writing business for 30 years and had received no recognition before the book was published.

He told how much it pleased him to be able to speak at a graduation ceremony at Powell, Wyo., recently because the people in that area had helped the Japanese Americans during the war and he wanted to show them their faith had not been misplaced.

Hosokawa said he has thanked God many times for the JACL and its actions during the war years. This group, he said, with an average age of 18 years, found themselves the leaders of their people in a complex and delicate situation. They also worked after the war to seek redress from Congress and they fought for the rights of their parents to attain citizenship and to regain monetary losses.

The need for the JACL still remains today, Hosokawa told the group. We must ask ourselves, "Where are we going?" and look into the future to be prepared for the changes that are certain to come.

"I only hope that the book I have written will help make the tasks and problems that lie ahead a little easier to overcome."

Toastmaster

Akiji Yoshimura of Colusa, toastmaster for the evening, began the introductions following the invocation by Rev. Oscar Escamilla of the Yuba City Grace Methodist Church. Yoshimura also presented Marysville Mayor Frank Nisonger, who welcomed the members and guests and congratulated the chapter on its 35th anniversary.

After Frank Okimoto, the event's co-chairman, read the names of the chapter's 24 charter members and introduced those who were in attendance, Yoshimura delighted the audience by reading excerpts from the chapter's early minute book. He introduced Frank Nakamura, one of charter members, who spoke briefly of the group's history and speculated that the future of the JACL looked bright.

Lloyd Sperbeck of Marysville was introduced by Bill Tsuji, thanked for the assistance he has given to the local chapter, and presented with a copy of Hosokawa's book.

Hosokawa also told the story of his book in a community lecture to approximately 150 people Saturday at Yuba College.

In describing the decision to evacuate Japanese from the West Coast early in World War II, he stressed the role of California's then attorney

LITTLE TOKYO REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

By-laws OK'd for proposed \$3 million Japan cultural and community center

LOS ANGELES — By-laws of the proposed \$3 million Japanese American Cultural and Community Center were adopted unanimously at the regular monthly meeting of the Mayor's Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee on Oct. 29.

The by-laws, which provide for a 27-member board of directors as the policy-making management, were drafted by a special task force under the Cultural-Community Center subcommittee, co-chaired by Katsumu Mukaeda and Al Hatate. Members of the task force included:

Tom Kamel, Kats Kunitzugu, Wataru Matsuo, Maki Miyahara, Alan Nishio, John Ota, Mary Ogawa, Sam Takeuchi, Arthur Takel, Toshikazu Terasawa, Marjorie Shinno and David Woo.

LTCDAC Chairman Akira Kawasaki will appoint members of a special nominations committee to select the initial board of directors. The cultural and community center is expected to be incorporated upon selection of the initial board.

The by-laws provide for various types of memberships, with graduated fees. Both individuals and organizations may join, although the latter will have only one vote per group.

Other reports from various subcommittees at the LTCDAC meeting included an optimistic forecast for the senior citizen housing project, with the four sponsoring organizations — the Japanese Christian Church Federation, the Buddhist Ministerial Association, the Gardeners' Federation and the Pacific Southwest District Council of the JACL — ready to form a non-profit corporation which will develop and manage the project.

Kango Kunitzugu, Little Tokyo project manager, announced that Union Federal Savings and Loan Association has expressed interest in financing up to \$5 million for the Senior Citizens Housing Project.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Colusa, Calif.

A TOWN CALLED COLUSA—I suppose that if I'd never met Akiji Yoshimura I never would have heard of Colusa, Calif., much less visit it. He described Colusa as a one-horse town on the Sacramento River an hour and a quarter's drive upriver from the city of Sacramento, a quiet place where nothing much ever happened, hot as the dickens in summer, populated by quaint but friendly people. His low-key, almost denigrating way of describing Colusa had a reverse effect; it made Colusa sound like a lovely river town marked by gracious living.

And so when Yoshimura invited me to stay overnight in Colusa in connection with the visit to Marysville, the offer was hard to turn down. Nor was I sorry. Autumn had come to Colusa. The leaves of magnificent old trees had turned color and showered down with each gust of wind. The countryside was moist and soft, so much in contrast to the harsh, parched appearance of eastern Colorado at this time of year.

The Sacramento River flowed strong and deep from recent rains as Yoshimura drove on to a black-top road along the crest of the levee and took me to what is now known as Ward's Landing. This is a riverside marina where fishing enthusiasts launch their boats in their quest for catfish, steelhead and salmon. (Steelhead and salmon in the Sacramento? I thought these splendid game fish were limited to the icy rivers of the Pacific Northwest. Yoshimura said no, they favored California, too.)

But it was history rather than fish that took us to this spot. It was once known as Yoneda's Landing, named for Naotaro Yoneda, a pioneer Japanese immigrant. More enterprising than the rest, Yoneda brought in several hundred Japanese farm laborers to clear the land and plant it to crops. Flat-bottomed paddlewheelers from Sacramento called at Yoneda's Landing to drop off men and supplies and to pick up the harvest. It is said that Yoneda became such an important person that he was one of two men (the other was a Caucasian with vast land holdings) permitted to drive their teams at a gallop across the rickety bridge that then spanned the Sacramento. There is a movement underway, Yoshimura said, to restore Yoneda's name to the landing.

We also visited the grave of Kuninosuke Masumizu who, as a youth of 20, came to the United States in 1869 with the ill-fated Wakamatsu Colony. A modest stone marks his resting place in a section of the Colusa Cemetery reserved for Japanese Americans. Masumizu, the headstone tells us, died in 1915 when he was 66 years old. His grave was unmarked until 1926 when members of Colusa's Japanese American community raised funds to erect the stone. The grass was still green in the cemetery the morning we visited it, and wet from the night's rainfall. The soil has sunk around some of the headstones which are in need of straightening, but the air overall is one of peace and tranquility.

RICE BY THE MILE—Later, we drove past miles and miles of rice fields belonging to Terhel Farms, one of the state's largest rice growers. Terrell Sartain, the owner, took us on a tour of the fields, some of which had been chiseled and prepared for planting of next spring's crop, but in other fields the heavy-headed mature rice awaited only dry weather before they, too would be harvested.

In all parts of Asia the rice is still planted by hand and harvested by hand. Here the seeds are broadcast from an airplane and monstrous mechanical harvesters sweep wide paths through the thick stands. Never before had I seen rice in quantities greater than a few dozen 100-pound sacks. But here the rice is stored in seven-story-tall elevators like those that house grain in the Kansas wheat towns, their moisture content calculated and regulated with highly sensitive electronic gadgets. I wondered whether General Tojo and his gang would have had the temerity to attack the United States if they had seen the way California grows rice.

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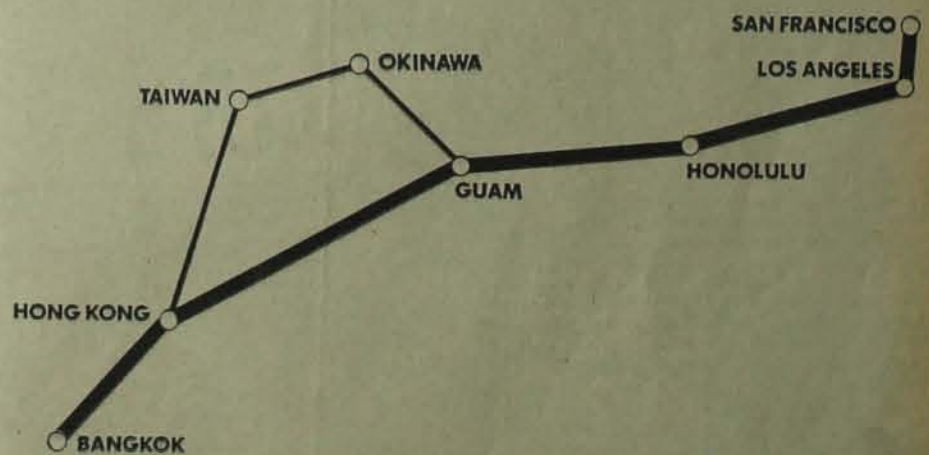
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On Second Thought

Warren Furutani

Manzanar

If you look across the valley floor you see nothing unusual or obtrusive other than some sage or scattered trees. But as you continue to gaze, you come upon a white, man-made stalagmite which could be a monument to the jet age. But, instead, it's an "exclamation mark" to a very ugly part of American history.

It has written on it, "In Memory Of," in memory of the people who paid the ultimate price for living in Owens Valley, the rent or dues everyone will someday pay for being an inhabitant of this planet Earth, although this time it was given by many whose last thoughts were those of barbed wire and freedom.

The cold winds caress the once-forgotten cemetery monument of Manzanar Relocation Center—now forgotten because of psychological road blocks and censored pages of history. But now people are understanding and remembering this period of history. You see, what happens historically will mold the lives of the present and future. To say that the concentration camp experience was of no consequence is very naive. One of the most influential events of American contemporary history is manifested in the likes of Manzanar.

When I speak of a forgotten Manzanar, I don't mean completely. Because since the closing of the camps, Rev. Maeda of Venice has been faithfully returning to pay homage to a very big part of his life and of our lives. As a matter of fact, he was the inspiration for the Manzanar Pilgrimage last December. As a result of Rev. Maeda's efforts and the Manzanar Pilgrimage, steps have been taken to make Manzanar a National Historical Monument and a small park as a roadside rest area. This is to insure the memory of a very essential part of our Japanese American background.

As of now, the JACL has a license to enter the cemetery area. Now we are working on getting more land and a lease for many other endeavors, like the park, roadside rest area, museum, etc. What I would like to do is encourage all interested people to contact me so we can begin developing a committee to work on the future plans of Manzanar and a second pilgrimage this coming spring.

It's a funny thing, but just being at Manzanar provides a very meaningful experience. Just walking around and finding old Army-issued cups and plates, pieces of a wrecked old car, old bottles and other debris makes you feel you come face-to-face with history.

CALENDAR

Nov. 27 (Friday)
Oakland—Japanese movie benefit, King Jr. High, Berkeley, 7 p.m.
Nov. 28 (Saturday)
Long Beach—14th annual basketball tournament, Long Beach City College
MDYC—Workshop, Twin Cities Jr. JACL hosts
IDC—Qtrly Session, Salt Lake City, Newhouse Hotel, Fri. 8 p.m.—Mixer, Sat. 9 a.m.—

Nov. 28 (Saturday)
Chicago—Inaugural dinner-dance, Marriott Motor Hotel, 6:30 p.m.; Henry Tanaka, spkr.
Alameda—Benefit movies, Milwaukie—Gen. Mig.
International Institute, 7:30 p.m.
Dec. 4 (Friday)
Watsonville—Installation dinner-dance, Elks Club, 7 p.m.
Dec. 5 (Saturday)
West Valley—Family potluck dnr. Contra Costa—Christmas party, Gardena Valley—Installation

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CHAPTER PULSE

Chapter Dues

Seattle JACL membership fees are \$10.50 single, \$19 couple for the coming year, while 1000 Clubbers are assessed \$2 chapter dues in addition to the \$25 that goes to National.

Dayton JACL is seeking a membership vote on the new dues. Its board has recommended \$9.50 per member.

Fresno JACL announced 1971 dues at \$9.50 single, \$18 couple—a net raise of \$2 per member in both classifications to cover the \$2 increase in national dues.

Youth Affairs

Japanese conversational classes are proving popular at the Seattle JACL Asian Drop-In Center at 2524 Beacon Av. South with Shizuo Takeuchi, Japanese language instructor at Cleveland High School, conducting lessons on Monday and Wednesday at 7 p.m. As one who supervised foreign languages at the Kobe board of education, he noted Saneel have more difficulty speaking rather than understanding Japanese when spoken. To improve elocution, he plans to have students present plays for the benefit of Issei, Chikuzi Katayama continues to conduct classes in calligraphy on Thursday evenings. The Young Asians for Action (YAA) are headquartered at the center.

Ted Toyoji, graduate student at UW's School of Social Work, has been assigned to the Drop-In by the school for field work.

dinner, Ports o'Call Restaurant, San Pedro, 6:30 p.m.; Raymond Uno, spkr.

Dec. 4 (Sunday)

San Francisco—NCWDC Blue Shield annual bd mtg.

Suehiro's 12:30 p.m.

Dec. 5 (Monday)

Alameda—Bd Mtg. Buena Vista Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.

West Los Angeles—Board dinner mtg.

Dec. 11 (Friday)

San Fernando Valley—Installation dinner, Man Jen Low, Los Angeles, 7 p.m.

Dec. 12 (Saturday)

Philadelphia—Christmas party.

Dec. 13 (Sunday)

Milwaukee—Christmas party, International Institute.

West Los Angeles—Aussy Christmas party, Dr. Kiyoshi Sonoda res.

Dec. 14 (Monday)

Salt Lake—Bd Mtg. JACL Credit Union Bldg, 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 18—20

Chicago—Jr. JACL Weekender, Camp Rhineberg.

Dec. 20 (Sunday)

Dayton—Christmas party, YWCA, 4:30 p.m.

Dec. 21 (Wednesday)

Detroit—Christmas party.

Dec. 21 (Wednesday)

San Jose—Jr. JACL Christmas party.

Dec. 31 (Thursday)

Detroit—New Year's Eve party.

Salt Lake—New Year's Eve party.

Jan. 2, 1971 (Saturday)

Enomachi County—Installation dnr, Sonamaji Memorial Hall.

November program

A 2½-year Nisei veteran with the Green Berets special service forces in Vietnam addressed the Nov. 18 Seattle JACL general meeting. Former Capt. Roy Ogasawara, who hails from Hawaii, found the Pacific Northwest to be his liking while stationed here and come January, his wife will join him. He is now associated with New York Life Insurance.

Foods prepared by 10 ethnic groups were served at the first local International Folk Festival Nov. 7-8 at Cincinnati's Convention-Exposition Center.

Cincinnati JACL and Japanese Wives Assn. participated, serving Japanese food and selling imported merchandise. The chapter also took part with nearly two dozen other ethnic groups in the cultural program and exhibit, winning the dance competition, and placing third in the cultural booth competition. Mrs. Leah Oyko Stauchmann a booth where hundreds of persons had their names written in Japanese with sumi brush.

Chapter Awards

Twelve members of the Dayton JACL were named for the President's Award "for doing an outstanding job of serving the President, his fellow members and the community." The top award was conferred upon Goldie and Lawrence McElhany, chapter newsletter printers, who also spoke before many civic groups on the Dayton-Oiso sister city program.

Other recipients were: Eugene Crothers, Ron Eglington, Ryoko Green, Pete and Jean Hironaka, Rosemary Hickey, Bud Okubo, Jim Taguchi, Frank Titus and Betty Yosi.

1971 OFFICERS

EDEN TOWNSHIP JACL

Tch Nishida, pres.; Ted Kiyama, 1st v.p.; Shig Arai, 2nd v.p.; Mas Yokota, treas.; Jean Kawahara, cor. sec.; Tosh Nakashima, rec. sec.; Tets Sakai, 1000 Club; James Tsurumoto, insurance; Masako Minami, hist.; Ma Yokota, history proj.; Fred Miyamoto, ex-officio, bd. memb.; Harry Kurotori, Alan Tanisawa, Sam Maruyama, Jean Kawahara, Shig Arai, Gish Endo, Yutaka Kobori, George Nomura, Mo Yanaagi, Ben Tanisawa (2 yrs); Harry Kawabata, Moses Oshima, Judi Minami, Mary Iemura, Rev. A. Tsumetani, Dick Sasaki, E. Miyamoto, M. Yokota, Tak Tsuchiya, S. Arai, I. Nishida.

WATSONVILLE JACL

Tom Sakata, pres.; Mitchell Miyamoto, 1st v.p.; Kaz Mio, 2nd v.p.; Mrs. Yukio Nagata, rec. sec.; Carol Hamano, Betty Nitta, treas.; Wally Onata, auditor.

Butterfly collection

ESCONDIDO—Daniel Yeto, a Saneel postman here, has his prize-winning collection of butterflies on exhibit through Dec. 4 at the local Pacific Telephone office.

Installation

JACL president-elect Henry Tanaka of Cleveland will be guest speaker at the 26th annual Chicago JACL inaugural dinner-dance Nov. 28, 6:30 p.m., at the Marriott Motor Hotel near O'Hare International Airport. Ross Harano will relinquish his gavel to Tak Tomiyama, new chapter president.

Lillian Kimura, MDC vice-governor, will install the officers. Jean Sakamoto is program chairman. Special recognition to Mrs. Esther Hagiwara, for her long and devoted service at Midwest Office secretary and to the local chapter will be an evening highlight.

Jean Herrera and her orchestra will play for the dance to follow from 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Tickets are \$12.50 per person, \$5 per couple for dance only. Ticket information and reservations are being accepted during the evenings by: Chary Tanaka (LI 9-5800), Tami Nakagawa (LI 9-6483) and Tonia Kodama (761-4897).

Tom Sakata, partner of Sakata Ranches, one of the larger Nisei growers and shippers of vegetables in Pajaro Valley, will be installed as Watsonville JACL president at its annual dinner-dance Dec. 5. Tak Miguichi is dinner-dance chairman.

October programs

West Los Angeles JACL earth science section resumed its field trip season on Oct. 25, a perfect fall day, at Wrightwood near Big Pines where eastern oak and poplar have donned their autumn colors. Specimen brought home included Actinolite crystals in green and "daisies" rocks for the garden.

The West Valley JACL took first place in Outstanding Exhibit Awards at the United Nations Cultural Festival held Oct. 17-18 at the Santa Clara County Fairgrounds. On the committee responsible for this award-winning exhibit were: Mary Nakai, Helen Uchiyama, Sally Nakashima, Yo Osaka, and Dorothy Kobara.

The chapter also had a very successful fund-raising chicken teriyaki dinner sale on Oct. 24 under the capable supervision of Rod Kobara. Over 1,600 dinners were sold.

1000 Club Report

Nov. 13 Report

National JACL Headquarters reports 89 new and renewing memberships acknowledged during the first half of November in the 1000 Club as follows:

22nd Year: Santa Barbara — Tom Hirashima; Prog. Westside — Dr. George S. Tsurumoto.
30th Year: Mile High — James Imatani, San Fernando Valley — Susumu Yokomizo.
9th Year: West Los Angeles — Togo W. Tanaka, Cincinnati — Masaji Toki.
16th Year: Salt Lake — Rito Oseada, Monterey Peninsula — Monori C. Uyeda; Philadelphia — Hiroshi Ueyehara.
17th Year: St. Louis — Dr. Jackson Eto; French Camp — Mitsuo Kageniro; Parlier — Tomio Miyakawa, Twin Cities — Dr. George Nishida; Orange County — Ken Uyeyasu.

16th Year: West Los Angeles — Dr. Toru Iura, Venice — Chikuzi Mrs. Toki Kunitomo; Orange County — Dr. Tadashi Ochial; Philadelphia — Ben Ohama.
10th Year: Sacramento — Toko Fujii, Kenji Nishijima; Cleveland — Mrs. Tosh Kadowaki; St. Louis — Dr. Alfred Morioka; Fremont — Dr. Chester Oji; Seattle — Ted A. Sakahara; San Mateo — George T. Sutow; Orange County — Tsumomi Takenaga.
14th Year: New York — Toge Fujihira, Selma — Yoshio Kajitani; Puyallup Valley — Dr. John M. Kanda; West Los Angeles — Akira Ohno; East Los Angeles — Frank S. Okamoto; San Diego — Dr. P. Y. Unekubo; Twin Cities — George M. Yoshino.

11th Year: Cincinnati — James H. Hashimoto, Fresno — Jui Ishikawa; Eden Township — Yo Kasal, Reedy — Kel Kitahara; New York — George Yamakawa.
12th Year: Milhigh — John M. Masunaga; Pasadena — Mary Mikuriya; Berkeley — Mrs. Jean Nakamura; Fresno — Dr. Oji H. Sudo; East Los Angeles — Mrs. Mable Yoshizaki.

11th Year: Seattle — Rev. Emery E. Andrews; Sacramento — Frank M. Daika; Gresham — Troutdale — Masayuki Fujimoto; Marysville — Bob H. Inouye; Chico — Mrs. Masako Inouye; Puyallup Valley — Mrs. Grace O. Kanda; Reedy — Frank Kimura; Detroit — Shig T. Kizuka; Cleveland — John Ochi.
10th Year: Sacramento — Kiyoshi K. Takamoto; Snake River — Ben Takamaki.

8th Year: Sacramento — Tom Furukawa; Downtown L.A. — George Storey.

8th Year: Sacramento — Dr. Hitoshi Okamoto; Pasadena — Ray Okura; Sonoma County — Shiz Tsuchihara.

7th Year: Sacramento — Dr. Hitoshi Okamoto; Pasadena — Ray Okura; Sonoma County — Shiz Tsuchihara.

7th Year: Downtown L.A. — Edmund Jung; Pasadena — Bob Miyamoto; Buena Vista — Paul Yamada; Oakland — K. Yokomizo.

6th Year: Portland — Dr. Tohji Haseike; Dr. Albert A. Orsini; Sacramento — Edwin S. Kubo; Prog. Westside — Dr. George S. Mizunone; Monterey Peninsula — James Tabata; Snake River — Sam Uehida; Milwaukee — Walter M. Wong.

3th Year: Chicago — Jack Kabumoto; Puyallup Valley — Joseph H. Kotal; Gardena Valley — Dr. Paul Y. Tsukahara; Monterey Peninsula — George Y. Uyeda.
2nd Year: Downtown L.A. — Tetsu Hitomi; Milwaukee — Mrs. Helen Jonokuchi; Berkeley — Mrs. Rene Y. Kondo; San Benito County — Hubert S. Teshima.
1st Year: Detroit — Cleveland Clayton Jr.; San Diego — Carl H. Kaneyuki; Twin Cities — Sakae Hinataya; Reiko Miyagi; Dean Potter; San Jose — Mrs. Rosie Rogers; Chicago — Fred Tanaka; Puyallup Valley — Yoshiko Tanabe; Alameda — Frank Y. Taniguchi; San Benito County — Mrs. Chiyoko Teshima; San Francisco — Thomas M. Unekubo.

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contracted to originate in Chicago and stopover in Seattle to pick up 65 passengers for the 1000 Club charter flight to Tokyo, Oct. 2-25, 1971, according to Dr. Frank Sakamoto and Dr. Joe Nakayama, thus assuring Midwest and Eastern district 1000ers passage. The first plane leaving Oct. 2 and returning Oct. 25 has been "sold out."

Those in the Pacific Northwest should make reservations directly with Ed Fujii, 1516 NW Division, Gresham, Ore., as soon as possible. Midwest and Eastern 1000ers should contact Dr. Frank Sakamoto, 4603 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago.

Contrary to previously announced advice, the flight cost does not include the Universal 1000 Club whing ding at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo on Friday, Oct. 22. Other 1000 Club charter flights (\$350 r.t.) from California originate in San Francisco (Oct. 16-Nov. 8) and Los Angeles (Oct. 9-29). For flight information, check with Charles Boch, 777 El Cerrito Way, Gilroy, and Akira Ohno, P.O. Box 60078, Los Angeles 90060, respectively.

Chicago Itineraries

Three tentative itineraries have been arranged through Japan Travel Bureau for the Oct. 3-25 flight originating from Chicago as follows:
Fall Tour "A" (Oct. 3-12)—Tokyo, Nikko, Kamakura, Hakone, Odawara, Nagoya, Toha, Kyoto, (Accom.: Ginza Tokyo to Tokyo, Kowakien at Hakone, Toha International, Kyoto Hotel).
Fall Tour "B" (Oct. 12-19)—Kyoto, Takasuzuka, Kobe, Inland Sea tour to Beppu, Mt. Aso, Kumamoto, Matsumoto, Shimabara, Utsun, Nagasaki, Saeki, Hakata (Accom.: Kobe Oriental, New Tsuruta at Beppu, Hotel Castle at Kumamoto, Hiroshima Grand Hotel, Universal Whing Ding Hotel, Keio Plaza Hotel, Tokyo).
Hong Kong tour Oct. 23-31 available.

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Ye Editor's Desk

MAJOR MEDICAL INSURANCE

Delegates attending PSWDC sessions this past year were engrossed in one of the most sizzling controversies ever to shake the district over the subject of medical insurance. It was even more hectic for those serving on the insurance committee. We now trust that that aspect of the debates have been settled, even though the emotional hurts are likely to linger.

What is more harrowing, however, are the statistics published by the American Hospital Association on costs and expenses.

In 1946, the average cost per patient day was \$9.39 and he stayed in the hospital for an average of 9.1 days, making the average cost per patient stay at \$85.45.

In 1956, costs increased to \$181.11 per patient stay though period of confinement was reduced to 7.7. That average stay of about 7 or 8 days persisted during the following decade (1956-66), but the average cost per patient day jumped from \$24.15 (in 1956) to \$48.15 (in 1966) for an average cost per patient stay of \$380.39.

In 1967—the last year we can find figures for—the average per patient stay costs continued to spiral to \$448.86.

In 1968, nearly 30 million Americans were admitted to hospitals—which means one admission for every seven resident in the U.S.

The cold statistics on rising hospital costs might be balanced by Medicare, Medicaid legislation and insurance programs but the cornerstones for insuring the basic good health of the nation remain good living conditions, good diet and good preventive medicine—subjects which should be preferred matters of concern for JACLers.

Public health has traditionally espoused pure food, pure water, sanitation, immunization and more recently pure air. The quest for pure air, clean streams and lakes, unfortunately, is opposed as selfishly as the quest for pure food and milk ever was.

Father of preventive medicine, Dr. Herman Biggs of New York coined in 1911 what has become the slogan of modern public health: "Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations, a community can determine its own death rate."

With basic medical research and its application to patient care continuing to improve the health of the nation, we must hope that the small increases in expenditures in the delivery of medical care today are not paid for at the cost of advances that might yield priceless benefits to future generations.

Here is where the focus should be on matters of health. Public health is the kind of "insurance" no one will argue.

JACL DOCUMENTS

Our tape recorder was hooked into a house line for power and it had an awful hum, though we didn't know about it till it was time to playback the tapes to write-up the PSWDC rap session at the Hyatt House. So we can only remember what impressed us the most—the calm discussion on proportional representation, which will be a topic for a workshop at the next DC session, and the importance of documents.

Raymond Uno, national president, said he intends to pass on his files to the president-elect—though he (Henry Tanaka) is already getting copies of much of the correspondence that reaches his (Uno's) desk. He urged outgoing chapter presidents to do likewise along with the gavel—to pass on all records and correspondence to the new president.

Uno regards all correspondence as "JACL property" and should be transferred at the proper time to the proper people.

Uno's recommendation came in answer to a query from a new chapter president who said he'd like to pick up the ball and carry on chapter program rather than starting from scratch. "We shouldn't have to re-invent the wheel each time" was the way he put it.

While the JACL President's Notebook is a part of the JACL records, the documents every president should have should also include a set of minutes of the previous year (if the incoming president does not have a set), district council minutes and minutes to the previous national council meeting. Whether these should be refined or not is not for us to decide as each incoming chapter president can decide that for himself.

But we always have felt some kind of "JACL Bible" ought to be available. It would include the National constitution, status reports of ongoing national programs and committees.

Other vital documents that implement district and chapter objectives, a directory of resources and tips on how to conduct membership campaigns, 1000 Club information, etc., are also important so that it may become as thick as the Bible and perhaps look uninviting because of its bulk. And that is probably the fear why there is no JACL Bible compiled as yet.

Next best thing, however, is an expanded National JACL Constitution which would include standing rules and policies, or a separate codification of JACL policies and programs. If some district council is in need of a project, we recommend a compilation of a JACL Code that enunciates all existing national committee projects and programs, standing JACL policy statements and documents, complete with references and basic authorizations.

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Fictional oral traditions of Japan of interest

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

FOLKTALES OF JAPAN, edited by Keigo Seki, translated by Robert J. Adams, with a foreword by Richard M. Dobson. The Univ. of Chicago Press, 221 pp., \$7.95.

Between 1812 and 1815, Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, German brothers who were to spend their entire lives in harmonious scholarly collaboration, worked together to bring out a book known in English as Grimm's Fairy Tales. This happy event, by which the general public remembers them today, was an offshoot of their more serious labors in philology.

The Grimms compiled their book, containing tales such as *The Valiant Little Tailor* and *Hansel and Gretel*, from stories heard from the lips of German peasants. Since their time, the gathering of folk tales has developed into a science, with their method as its foundation.

When Japan was opened to the West, its folk tales attracted the attention of visiting foreigners. Lord Rededa (A. B. Mitford) introduced some, learned at second-hand, in his *Tales of Old Japan*, published in 1871. Lafcadio Hearn followed suit with *Kwaidan* and *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*, published between 1894 and 1905, with tales told him by an acolyte and some translated for him by his wife.

Only after the appearance of these works did Japanese scholars begin to investigate the rural repertoire of folk tales. To find stories uncontaminated by literary sources, they sought out elderly persons in remote villages, such as rice farmers, deep-sea fishermen, and their wives.

Among such folklorists is Keigo Seki, born in Nagasaki Prefecture in 1899. Seki reclassified the thousands of folk tales that had accumulated in printed collections from 1910 to 1940 into his six volume *Nihon Mukashi-banashi Shuisei* (A Classification and Catalog of Japanese Folk Tales).

As a complementary work he brought out the *Nihon no Mukashi-banashi*, containing 240 folk tales. From among these he has selected 63 tales for the present volume.

The recondite classifications of the professional folklorist are included for those who have need of them; the average reader may ignore them. In a more general classification, the book includes 14 titles under *Animal Tales*, eight under *Ones and Twos*, eight under *Supernatural Husbands or Wives*, 12 under *Kindness Rewarded and Evil Punished*, four under *Good Fortune*, and 17 under *Cleverness and Stupidity*.

A few of these stories may have become known to Americans through the medium of Japanese movies. For example, *The Mountain Where Old People Were Abandoned*, in essence, was made into a movie with spectacular color effect under the title, *The Ballad of Narayama*.

Most persons, even those who read Japanese, will probably be familiar with no more than a dozen of the stories. Among the better known are *Monotaro*, *Urashima Taro*, and *The Tongue-cut Sparrow*.

The literary forms of these stories tend to be more sophisticated. The *Tongue-cut Sparrow*, for example, in print being treated with wry humor that may escape youthful readers.

According to the foreword, many of the stories may be found in one form or another, in the folktales of other nations. Some, however, seem to particularly illustrate the Japanese characteristic of repaying kindness and, conversely, countering a scurvy treatment with revenge, as in *The Tongue-cut Sparrow*.

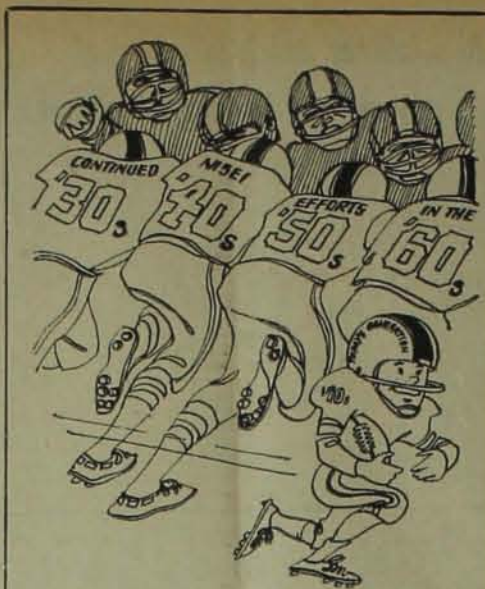
The book is one of a series of *Folktales of the World*. The jacket lists titles for 16 other countries. Devotees of folklore may find pleasure in exploring the extent to which Japanese folk tales are evident in these other volumes.

The average reader, however, will be interested in *Folktales of Japan*. He will rightly feel that whatever the remote origin of the tale, it has taken on a peculiarly Japanese flavor through its rendition by countless generations of Japanese narrators.

Uno—

Continued from Front Page

extent it will keep our organization from becoming sterile and dying from lack of intellectual nutrition. It may be difficult because we will have to learn the painful art of compromise. I ask you to do one thing. Look at yourself and your life. If we had continued to do everything the same way our ancestors did, where would our society be today? Where would we be today? We do not live in a static society. We must continually make changes and adjustments in our own personal lives. Our lives and our children's lives will be intimately and ultimately involved with JACL. JACL, like our lives, must



Some Key Blocks

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

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

'Untold Story'

Editor: I have been following with intense interest the controversy over the content and release of the book, "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story." I have also read the book.

As we now know, the California State Department of Education Curriculum Commission finally rejected this elementary book as a proposed supplementary state text after hearing valid protests from representatives of the Buddhist Churches of America, JACL, and others. It would seem to be a naive assumption that, in spite of the protests, that the publishers of this book (Holt, Rinehart, Winston, Inc.) would merely throw the books and/or plates away. They, with their initial investments, I assume, would go elsewhere in the nation to offer this book for sale and probably receive interested customers. Is my assumption true? (The book business, I am told, is another story in itself.)

In any way, I am disappointed. "The Untold Story" could not have finally been adopted with the necessary revisions so that all children in California schools could be immediately taught about some of the Japanese American contributions in terms of 4th grade history and growth in this state and nation. Could there not have been some compromise between scholarly thought and the reality of writing children's books? Books in themselves are not the whole educational experience. There's the whole tie-in of attitudes of child and adult alike; teacher training; in-service training; environment; community support; and finding relationships in the living experience.

It has been glaringly pointed out that there is not sufficient information existing in our present elementary social studies textbooks that motivate any curiosity or particularly "required" study regarding "Japanese American contributions" to our state or nation. It appears incredible that we have to wait until junior high, senior high or even college before this information becomes somewhat approachable through elective (not required) studies or projects either initiated by the interested student, particular faculty committee, or crea-

tive school administrators. (As I understand high schools today in most areas — if a class is offered in Asian Studies, for instance, as an elective and there is not a sufficient sign-up, it is dropped and dies of natural death.)

The fundamental educational area of "What we are" begins in kindergarten and it should be further enhanced through those formative elementary years as part and parcel of the whole social studies area of home, community, state, nation and world. Junior high and senior high are too late to begin undoing the myths and stereotypes that are fostered upon us through ignorance, bad or inadequate texts, and/or incompetent adults.

If the State of California Curriculum Commission is willing to have a special hearing re: Japanese Americans before the regular 5 year period of new 4th grade textbook in-print into our schools, it seems almost mandatory that the JACL Committee on Education with the cooperation of the BCA and others begin now to bring to fruition a more comprehensive and relevant text to our schools. Even a series of studies from K-12 might be developed.

I am still a parent of children in the elementary grades and feel very strongly regarding this subject. I am curious if there are others who feel equally strong and wish to add a concerted voice of "OKAY, JACL, BCA and others... WHY NOT? LET'S DO IT NOW!"

Even here in Davis there is an awakening regarding the "visual minority." We have no organized Japanese American group or a large concentration of permanent Asian residents, but primarily through the thrust of the Native American Association of Yolo County re: American Indian and Chicano studies and texts, the need to incorporate an all-minority study in the classroom is beginning to be realized. Some of us are anxious enough to see a creative educational program begin and are hoping the school administration will be so directed with our involvement.

The proximity of the University (UCD) with its resources and staff give us courage and relevance to the living scene.

ALICE NISHI

4416 La Canada Way
 Davis 95616

RESPECTIVELY YOURS: Kaz Maniwa

Rap Sessions May Reveal Answers

San Francisco Recently, we scheduled informal discussions every week at the Drop-in Center in San Francisco. The concept was to learn from each other and so, we became students and teachers at the same time. There was no wrong answer because we were talking about our own experiences.

The discussions centered around topics which directly affect our lives. Some of the topics were alienation, school, drugs, racism, community makeup, community development, community control, male-female relationships, Asian experience, and Third World experience. We tried to analyze each area and try to relate it to our daily lives.

An interesting point to note is that, for the most part, these topics aren't being adequately discussed in school or churches. As a result, there is a lack of communication or expression of ideas in areas which affect us most. It seems strange that these institutions don't try to focus on these relevant things. Hence we must start to seriously question these institutions and try and resolve why most of today's schools don't concentrate on some of these things. We must ask ourselves: Why are youth turned off to the educational system today? Why are people alienated by the topics which they are given? What are the alternatives?

tives?

Besides these discussion sessions, we hope to coordinate workshops on draft counseling, legal aid, medical aid, and family planning (birth control). Hopefully, we will be able to discuss the broader implications of these institutions as well as to learn about the technical points in each area.

A case in point: We will talk about the war and its effects on Asians in this country as well as talk about Draft Counseling.

Again, we see these areas as being almost totally disregarded in schools and in other areas. To be sure, the educational system should try and teach the three "R's"—reading, writing, and arithmetic. However, in these times of turmoil it is necessary for everyone to gain a grasp upon what is happening around him. To me, the study of the fourth "R"—racism—is just as important as the other three.

Again, the question of these institutions must be raised. What can be done so these relevant topics can be discussed? How can we reshape these institutions so that the maximum amount of information is disseminated?

In short, we see communication as the key in resolving problems. We hope to analyze each topic area and then interpret our analysis. From this we hope to gain a direction of where we are going and an understanding of what we are doing. We feel that an understanding of our being is imperative for our survival.

Prep clubhouse inside, now set for new outside

By JOE HAMANAKA

Seattle "The best Nisei veterans' clubhouse in the country," said the visitor from Hawaii. "You guys sure know how to put it together."

Nisei Veterans Committee of Seattle proudly showed off to the general public their renovated clubhouse, on the occasion of their 24th annual bazaar, Nov. 1.

The improvements include the reflooring of the gymnasium-auditorium, a curtain for the stage, a new front door, a new ceiling and recessed lighting fixtures and recovered walls. Material costs: \$8,000.

But the beauty of it all is that the vets did it themselves. Volunteer work crews, night after night, Days, weeks, months, years. Phase II of the long-range improvement program was completed officially on Oct. 10, and they had some friends in for a preview showing.

NVC, from its beginning, was an all-Nisei veterans' group, kept its membership open to veterans of all wars and all services. A few hakujins, a few Chinese, a close-knit group, all in one, unlike those in California and Hawaii where Nisei vets are divided by units of the 442nd, MHS, or affiliated with VFW or the American Legion.

March 25, 1971 will mark the 25th year since a small group of World War II returning Nisei veterans met and formed the group. Harry I. Takagi is first chairman (commander, now).

The group met monthly at the Kendo Hall, later at such places as the Buddhist Church, Maryknoll School and Collins Fieldhouse. The club then had no home, no official address to speak of, and no longer than a year.

Then in 1951, the Hokubei Butokukai (Kendo Association), headed by pioneer HH Okada, saw the future in the vets and offered their Kendo Hall to them, a "donation" at the \$1,000 price.

The two-story frame building was structurally sound, but tired, having been used as storage for evacuee property during WW II. And kendo, being a martial sport, was not popular after the Great War. The Butokukai felt that veterans could find better use for the building. Privately, it was known that the local JACL was considering also. But it went to the vets, however, on condition that the facilities will be available for rental by the Japanese community.

The vets promptly renamed the building the NVC Memorial Clubhouse, in memory to the 55 Seattle area Nisei war dead. Then set to the task ahead.

To assure a steady income to finance the improvements, NVC decided on a lifetime membership program — a pledge of \$100 per member, payable within five years.

The lifetime membership program continues still. And, after 19 years, there are nearly 200 life members. Others are pledged and paying. Then there are the regular \$3 per year members. Total membership nears 500.

Albert (Lefty) Ichihara and his crews began in 1951. With money from the pledge program, donations, volunteer help, money from the bazaar. First, the meeting room, the lounge. Those were busy years, through 1953.

Phase I included the entire lower level, the kitchen, the lounge, the meeting room, boiler room, washrooms, parking lot, storage rooms. And with the completion of Phase I, NVC became the first Nisei veterans club to form a ladies auxiliary. The men figured, of course, that the women could do the housework at the clubhouse — and they have, and much more.

Phase II, now completed, required a long time, understandably, because the veterans had families to raise and careers to pursue. Work on improvements sagged during most of the 1960s, but the activities and interest remained high.

Ichihara and his crews are now on Phase III, the outside improvements.

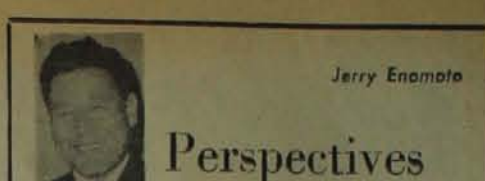
Heading now toward its 25th year, NVC has the "finest" facilities in the Japanese community in Seattle. Whether for a dance, meeting, stage program, basketball, small convention, private party, social reception.

The Memorial Clubhouse is presently used by such groups as the Japanese Gardeners Association, the NVC Dance Club, the Nisei Bridge Club, investment clubs, International Sportsmen's Club, Imperial Drum and Bugle Corps, the many Nisei golf clubs, the Scouts, International Lions, the community basketball league.

Indeed, it has become a community center. And NVC has kept its promise to Hokubei Butokukai. Like the vet from Hawaii said, the Seattle vets have put it together, and in so doing, brought the people together.

Hometown Clippings

C. Yoshikawa, "Commander" Don Edick, San Diego. Lee Rutledge, San Francisco. Helen Manji, Yuba City.



Jerry Enomoto

Perspectives

Soledad, Calif. THE SHOUTING'S OVER—Another election has come and gone. The post mortems have been written, both parties have made their claims of victory and life goes on as usual with the great problems of our time still to be solved.

One columnist evaluated the election results as indicative of the voters' refusal to go along blindly with party ties, or to be intimidated by crude, and near slanderous, campaign ads and rhetoric. Suggestions that a vote for Tunney was a vote for anarchy, for example, evidently helped more than it hurt him. In California, Governor Reagan's popularity slipped a bit and his support failed to save Senator Murphy and Max Rafferty from resounding defeats. Despite heavily financed and strategic campaigns directed against certain Democratic legislators, control of both California houses went to the Democrats.

Although I am not a student of politics, I am realistic enough to know that all the guys in white hats are not Democrats, nor are those in black hats always Republicans. Yet, I am tempted to characterize the recent election just that way. It seemed to me that the President and Vice President of the United States, particularly the latter, made a determined and calculated effort to convince the American people that all the good guys were Republicans and all the bad guys Democrats. At a time when we least needed divisiveness and polarization, Agnew in particular tried to equate violence and extremism with Democratic ideology.

That such a tactic failed to work is at once a credit to the good sense of the voters, and a warning to both parties that the public may not be as simple or as gullible as might often appear.

CIVIL RIGHTS RECORD—Almost coincidental with the election arrived a report from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights detailing the voting records of every Congressman and Senator on the major civil rights issues of the 91st Congress, from January 1969 through October 1970. As usual party affiliation meant nothing in the deep South, where the overwhelming legislators voted against civil rights measures. However, in other areas of the country, a significant number of Democrats supported such measures, while a significant number of Republicans opposed them.

In my own state of California, this pattern follows, with Republican Congressmen McCloskey, Mailiard, Bell and Hosmer notably differing from their colleagues in casting a significant number of positive civil rights votes. Likewise in the Senate, where Democrat Cranston voted positively on each issue, where as Murphy failed to vote twice and voted positively only once (out of 8 issues).

Once again I must observe that the Republican party consistently comes out this way on every Leadership Conference survey I have read during recent years. Although I cannot accuse the party of being anti-civil rights, I can certainly question whether it deserves the allegiance of minority group Americans until its leadership wakes up.

A TRAGEDY—The defeat of Superior Court Judge Gitelsen in Los Angeles strikes me as a terrible reflection of part of what's wrong with our society today. When a respected jurist who made a decision of conscience in the difficult, but vital, area of school desegregation must cope with an opponent who brazenly uses campaign slogans that a vote for his foe is a vote for bussing, things are pretty bad. Especially when Judge Gitelsen's decision was not a pro-bussing one. (No more than Wilson Riles can be said to be for bussing—it is only one tool in the desegregation effort).

I agree wholeheartedly with another jurist's comment about the questionable qualification of the victor to sit on the bench, in the wake of the kind of campaign he waged. Even more to the point, how much confidence can one have when that jurist is called upon to rule in cases involving school desegregation. It's something to think about—I always felt that campaigning by judges was somehow disconcerting, and incompatible with my image of the judiciary.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Dec. 1, 1945

Six Nisei GIs killed, 16 hurt in C-47 plane crash near Auburn, Calif.; all 442nd veterans enroute from Palm Springs to Camp Beale for discharge.

Nisei troops lead Armistice Day parade in Leghorn, Italy. Gen. Stillwell will present Distinguished Service Cross to sister of Nisei GI hero, Sgt. Kazuo Masuda, at Santa Ana.

Exclusive Outrigger Club in Honolulu to continue anti-Oriental membership policy, exclude swimmer Koo Nakamura. Immigration commissioner denies bias on Nisei travel between U.S. and Hawaii. JACL contended Nisei had to show "certificates of citizenship" prior to purchase of travel from Hawaii to mainland.

Allied War Reparations Commission has no interest in properties of loyal alien aliens as Edwin Fauley of commission pays tribute to Nisei war record.

Justice Dept. reports Gen. MacArthur will accept U.S. repatriates, 8,700 may be deported by June. First group of over 400 repatriates from Tule Lake voluntarily leave for Japan.

Nisei (George Suihara) defends self in draft violation trial at Salt Lake City, jury brings in routine verdict of guilty. Star Bulletin re-

porter in Tokyo unable to discover evidence of any Nisei part in Japanese raid on Hawaii.

Manzanar and Poston WRA camps closed before deadline. JACL organizes Northern California Civil Rights Defense Union to fight alien land cases. West Coast sections "mixed" on citizenship plea of 1,000 Tule Lake renunciant. 442nd veterans plan housing projects for L.A. area resettlers. VFW questions arson angle in burning of Cosma Sakamoto home at Auburn.

BOOKSHELF

This Is Japan (No. 18)

All of the facets of hectic growth in Japan are profusely illustrated and described in the 1971 "This Is Japan" (Asahi Shimbun, \$7.95) year-book and of particular interest is the special report on the Kimono; its cultural history, manner of dress, its manufacture, styles and a 17-step photographic display of how one is worn.

The remote communities of Nagano prefecture and the relics of the Jomon culture found in abundance there are covered in another special report. Another special treat is Yukio Mishima's "The Sea and the Sunset," a short story of the Frenchman who had led a "Children's Crusade" to the Holy Land in the 13th Century, sold to slavery in Egypt and eventually found freedom and calm acceptance traveling with a Zen priest in India.

Redeemed from slavery through this priest, he accompanied him to China and Japan. Mishima's story of that Frenchman now a caretaker of a temple in Kamakura is a facet of Japan now being extinguished.—H.H.

QUESTION BOX

Meaning of 'Nikkei'

What does "Nikkei" mean? Nisei, Sansei—B.O. Los Angeles.

Nikkei means "persons of Japanese ancestry," irrespective of generations, whereas Nisei refers to the "Second Generation" and Sansei to the "Third Generation."

Holiday Issue Deadline for Ads Nov. 30