

U-NO Bar

CPL. KAWAMURA OF HAWAII EARN MEDAL OF HONOR

Posthumous Award Presented by Nixon in Private Ceremonies

By RAYMOND UNO National JACL President

The ride from San Francisco airport to San Jose is a pleasant, leisurely one, especially when some important shoptalk punctuates time. San Jose Chapter President Richard Tanaka fortunately called the airport in advance and was not inconvenienced by my delayed arrival.

Do I Know the Way to

Funding for JACL and the economic success of JACL members are intertwined in a symbiotic relationship. If JACL can assist its members by their services to improve their economic status, members, in return, will economically help JACL. On that premise, Richard and I discussed ways and means to collectively strengthen the economic position of JACL members and people of Japanese ancestry.

When we got down to talking about talent, occupational success, aggregate affluence and individual sacrifices, we agreed on one thing: JACL membership has a lot to offer. The question is: Is it practical and necessary to coordinate and combine our scattered resources for our mutual benefit? Some of our members feel there is some merit to investigating this idea. Comparable to our political and social arm study, a seed has been planted to determine if a fertile field cannot be found among interested people.

One thing about architects, when you visit their home, you know it's not a tract home. Richard's, of course, exemplifies my contention. In addition, he has a built-in Japanese gardener, his father, Richard Sr. The vivacious Mrs. Tanaka and children certainly add to the charm of the home.

My in-laws have a dear friend in San Jose who is a restaurant proprietor in Japanese town. (Coincidentally, the JACL board scheduled a Sunday luncheon there previous to our rap session at the Bank of Tokyo hospitality room.) Molly is her name, but the last name has slipped my mind. She hasn't changed a bit since I last saw her two years ago during the San Jose National Convention.

San Jose board represents a good cross-section of the community in the likes of: Richard Tanaka, Mike Honda, Ken Maruyama, Grant Shimizu, Carol Ishikawa, Sharon Uyeda, Tad Sekigahara, Karl Kin, Dr. Tak Inoue, James Ono, Phil Matsumura, Sugar Hirabayashi, Shig Matsunaga, Ed Hoshino, Ichiro Sakayama, Dale Sasaki, Norman Mineta, Leo Kinoshita, Perry Dobashi, Helen Mineta, Robert Okamoto, Mas Oishi, Henry Uyeda, Roy Yamada, Harry Miyakawa, Ken Asakura, Gerry Matsunaga, Abe Kuroki, and Tom Kato, Gordon Sakai and Dr. Tom Taketa.

It is hard to ask for more talent and leverage in the community when the very person missed seeing Mike Honda who made arrangements for me to be in San Jose and Tom Taketa, both of whom had other engagements.

The U.S. Supreme Court has passed on the subject of proportional representation. Many states are now in the process of reapportioning their state legislatures among other things. JACL also has its problems of chapter representation at national conventions. The nature and favor of each community dictates the size and quantity of JACL chapters. Some areas may have one large chapter while others may have fewer members, but more chapters. Regardless of the size and quantity of chapters, there should be proportional representation for larger chapters.

In order to be fair to all chapters, I have suggested a proposal be submitted to the National Board and Council for serious consideration.

Anti-Nisei discriminatory employment practices is not obvious, but still subtly ingrained in both public and private employment. The squeeze play in the tight and precarious employment market, unfortunately, is at the expense of many JAs. The higher up the economic ladder JAs climb, the thinner the oxygen of employment opportunities, and, as previously mentioned in other U-NO Bars, the oxygen is the thinnest in the supervisory and managerial positions and we are systematically choked out of existence in far too many areas. The lack of oxygen has created a putrid stench that needs purifying mighty fast.

San Jose is a rarity in that Norman Mineta was elected to the city council and currently is vice mayor; in all probability to be San Jose's next mayor, the highest elected mainland Nisei for public office in a major city. He has done a good job and has opened the door for others to follow, but, where are the others?

The 1971 installation dinner was held at the Mediterranean Center, Hyatt House. Master of Ceremonies Peter Nakahara dynamically and proudly availed himself of the impossible command of the King's English to intersperse humor and humanity in successfully captivating his audience. His performance is hard to follow. Dinner chairman Mike Honda punctuated the evening program, Municipal Judge Wayne Kanemoto presided the officers, including President Richard Tanaka, revealed his hopes and aspirations for the coming year. The Rev. K. Tokumasa, San Jose Buddhist Church, presided and the

Continued on Page 4

KIMOCHI, INC. FORMED TO AID ISSEI ON STREET

SAN FRANCISCO — A group of Sansei, known as Kimochi Inc., is providing escorted and transportation service for Issei residents of Hamilton Center here, especially on weekends when the Issei want to see Japanese films.

Because of the problem of dimly-lit streets and inadequate mini-bus service, Kimochi volunteers who will wear some kind of identification will stand on the corners when the movie ends and wait with the elder citizens for the bus to discourage purse-snatching.

At present some 11-12 San Francisco State College students are assisting at the corner.

Ladies with cars available to take the Issei on short trips about the city are also needed.

Enomoto to be named head of Tehachapi prison

SACRAMENTO — The State Dept. of Corrections announced plans last week (Feb. 18) to appoint the first black and Japanese prison superintendent.

In disclosing the tentative choices as the appointments are subject to approval by Governor Reagan, the department said three prison superintendents and one deputy department director are retiring in the next year.

Jiro Jerry Enomoto, deputy superintendent at Soledad, is expected to be named superintendent of the California Correctional Institution at Tehachapi, some 40 miles east of Bakersfield. The immediate past national JACL president is to succeed G. P. Lloyd, who is retiring.

Bertram Griggs, now attending a one-year seminar on criminal justice at Harvard Law School and formerly parole division supervisor for the Los Angeles region, will be named superintendent of the California Institute for Men at Chino. He is the black nominee.

The department also plans to name Walter T. Stone, acting superintendent at Chino, as superintendent at Soledad; C. J. Fitzharris, superintendent at Soledad, to be deputy director; and promote Daniel J. McCarthy, associate superintendent at California Men's Colony at San Luis Obispo to be its superintendent.

\$700,000 worth of insurance left by Dr. Ohta for children being contested

SANTA CRUZ — A suit involving \$700,000 worth of insurance left by murder victim Dr. Victor Ohta and his wife, Virginia, has been filed in Santa Cruz County superior court.

Wells Fargo Bank, executor for the Ohta estate, is asking the court to alter the wording of two policies purchased by the Ohtas 10 months before their death.

The policies were drawn up naming Dr. Ohta and his wife as each other's beneficiaries, in the event of both their deaths their children.

Under these terms, the Ohtas daughters, Mrs. Taura Ohta Stafford, 19, and Lark Lisbeth Ohta, 15, would receive the money outright.

Trust Established
Dr. Ohta and his wife set up a trust for their children and under terms of the trust the two girls will receive half of the trust when they are 30 and the remainder of it at 35. Meanwhile, they receive income from the trusts.

According to the suit, the outright payment of the insurance does not "conform to the intention of the Ohtas."

In an affidavit filed by William Wasserman, an insurance broker and agent for Trans-America Life Insurance Co., the policies should have designated the Ohta estate as beneficiary in event of the death of both the Ohtas at one time.

Wasserman said that he did not discover the error in the policy wording until Dec. 1, after the death of the Ohtas Oct. 19.

One-Year Term Policies
The two policies, a \$600,000 one on Dr. Ohta and a \$100,000 one for Mrs. Ohta, were one-year term policies purchased to be in effect while the couple set up an entire insurance plan, Wasserman said.

The suit names as defendants Trans-America Life Insurance Co., the two Ohta daughters and guardian ad litem.

The actual guardianship of Lark Ohta has not yet been determined by court action. Dr. Liddicoat has filed suit for the guardianship, and also parents of a schoolmate of Lark's have filed a petition for her guardianship. Dr. Liddicoat has indicated he will withdraw his petition.

Ohta murder suspect asks for venue change
SANTA CRUZ — A hearing in Superior Judge Charles Francis' courtroom on the defense motion for changing the locale the trial began last week with Mayor Ernest Wicklund testifying that in the days after Dr. Victor Ohta was murdered some had threatened to take the law into their own hands, but after the arrest of John Linley Frazier, the suspect, the threaten-

KITANO TALKS TO FULL HOUSE ON 'RACISM'

Comments on 'Untold Story', Shows Filmstrips

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)
SEATTLE — Dr. Harry H.L. Kitano, UCLA professor of social welfare, addressed a full house at a Thursday night (Jan. 28) meeting sponsored by the JACL here at the Japanese Presbyterian Church on the topic of "Institutional Racism." The meeting chairman was Mrs. Helen Akita.

Kitano was in Seattle for the national annual meeting of the Council on Social Work Education, at which he was a panelist for a workshop on Asian Americans.

Speaking extemporaneously and fielding questions from the audience, Kitano had been asked his opinion of the controversial book, "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story." He responded:

"One of the problems of the racist structure we have is that rather than attempting to erase the boundaries between white and non-white, we oftentimes turn against each other. This is one of the tragic consequences of the stratification system."

How England Ruled

He also cited the example of a relatively small country of England being able to control large populations around the world in the past by using the same techniques of division.

Kitano discussed another forthcoming book of the Japanese Evacuation, saying it would be different from previous themes that stressed three elements: JACL, the 442nd and the WRA.

"Any competent historian can realize that obviously it can't be that simple," according to Kitano who added that the author of the upcoming book has uncovered new viewpoints from congressional sources and federal documents.

Kitano also mentioned that advisers to President Roosevelt were extremely racist or at least anti-yellow. The belief was that "the little brown men couldn't possibly harm the great white power" with implication that they can be pushed.

Racism in Diplomacy

There is enough current evidence, he said, that racism had been practiced in the U.S. against the Japanese diplomats who were treated with contempt. Racism here inevitably affects the way Americans view a foreign country, he continued.

Kitano drew chuckles when he mentioned the race relation course he taught at the Univ. of Hawaii this past summer and had asked: "How many of you face unfriendly in attitude, etc?" And every white student raised their hands. And every Asian student reacted with "what are you talking about?"

"As I see it, the stratification system we have here, the white and non-white, may be at least temporary if that other course achieves the kind of power to reverse the stratification system. This whole idea of ethnic identity would not have gotten off the ground if one large ethnic group, the blacks, did not overtly challenge this system," Kitano declared.

New Filmstrips

Two recently completed audio-visual material on the Japanese Evacuation — one a filmstrip and a slide presentation with narrations written by Dr. Kitano, were also shown. The material has been adopted for use in the Los Angeles and San Francisco school systems.

(Dr. Kitano's office at UCLA said the audio-visuals were made by Zenger Productions, 1000 Culver Blvd., Culver City.)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:

Seek opinions on U.S.-Japan affair

SAN FRANCISCO — It is the hope of the newly-formed National JACL International Affairs Committee that Japanese Americans will get to think intensely about international affairs as they already do about national and local affairs, according to Dr. Clifford Uyeda, a committee chairman, of 2200 O'Farrell St., San Francisco 94115.

"The committee welcomes opinions and comments from all Japanese Americans," Dr. Uyeda added, "particularly in the field of U.S.-Japan relations. Opinions and events not given the usual press coverage will be of special value."

The committee further feels its function is to have JACLers become more aware of current events which are significant and international in scope.

While the Committee must speak for all segments of JACLers, opinions expressed and disseminated by the committee will be that of the individual or special group and not necessarily bear the endorsement of the committee, Dr. Uyeda emphasized.

"The more controversial the issue, the more essential it is that the subject be thoroughly explored and aired from all sides," he said.

On the nucleus committee are: Clifford I. Uyeda, MD, chairman; George S. Araki, professor of microbiology, San Francisco State College; on sabbatical to International Division, Wesley University, Tokyo; Wesley T. Dai, businessman, past San Francisco JACL president (1968); James Hirabayashi, professor of anthropology,

chairman of Ethnic Studies Dept., San Francisco State College; Yuki Ichikawa, former lecturer in Asian Studies, UC Berkeley, and presently with Asian American Study Center, UCLA; Ted Jitani, professor of sociology, San Francisco State College; Richard Kennel, Penn State, graduate student.

VOLUNTEERS TO AID AT KEIRO HOME SOUGHT

LOS ANGELES — A cry for volunteer help at the Keiro Nursing Home and City View Hospital was sounded by Susie Dobashi, Director of Volunteers.

"Most volunteers spend 3-5 hours a week, but their time is invaluable. Medi-Cal cutbacks together with the desire to maintain the highest levels of patient care mean community support is vitally important. Various types of help are needed."

Clerical activities as well as interaction with patients is available. Any interested persons should contact Mrs. Dobashi at 225-1501.

BCA annual meeting

SAN FRANCISCO — The Buddhist Churches of America is having its annual meeting of ministers and lay leaders here this week, concluding Feb. 28. A delegation from Hawaii is also attending.

PC Cutoff—Feb. 28

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WELCOME—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato of Japan greets Sam Ishikawa of New York as Mike Masaoka of Washington, D.C., looks on at his official residence in Tokyo recently. Masaoka and Ishikawa have returned from some three weeks in Japan discussing trade and other Japanese-American problems with United States Ambassador Armin Meyer, U.S. Minister Richard Sneider, Prime Minister Sato, Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, Minister of International Trade and Industry Kiichi Miyazawa, Foreign Office Vice Minister Haruki Mori, deputy vice minister Shinsaku Hogen, deputy vice minister Takeshi Yasukawa, director general of American Affairs Bunroku Yoshino, and industrial, financial, and business leaders of Japan.

—Official photograph: Prime Minister's Residence

ETHNIC CONCERN:

WORK INCENTIVE PLAN PROPOSED TO REDUCE PUBLIC WELFARE ROLLS

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)
LOS ANGELES — A more humane and realistic approach to the reduction of welfare costs was offered in a proposal from JACL's National Ethnic Concerns Committee in a letter to the State Dept. of Social Welfare signed by Dr. David Miura, committee chairman.

The proposal incorporates an incentive plan for those "able to work," the committee suggesting such welfare recipients be allowed two-thirds allowance in subsistence and in medical-dental benefits, if the latter is not provided by the employer, plus 50 per cent of any earnings.

The proposal also asks that those classified as "unable to work" be allowed full subsistence, allowance, medical-dental benefits and 50 per cent of any earnings.

Idea Not New

This incentive plan, though not original, will help reduce welfare rolls and increase tax rolls while providing full benefits to those in need, the JACL committee explained.

The committee was optimistic that substantial reduction of welfare costs would result in administering aid to those "able to work" as suggested.

How much an able-bodied Issei welfare recipient, for instance, can earn and still qualify for old-age assistance has a \$201 per month ceiling.

What an Issei receives from Social Security each month is computed as an "earning" and that amount is deducted from the old-age assistance criterion. Any additional earnings during the month are also deductible.

\$201 Criterion

The \$201 per month criterion is based upon:
Rent—\$65; Laundry—\$4; Telephone—\$4; Transportation—\$2 x 3.48; Food—Whatever is left minus Medi-Cal.

The proposal was offered to counter the current implementation in Los Angeles County, of Manual Letter 155, an administrative directive to drop from the welfare rolls those regarded as "illegal aliens" or persons who are unable to establish permanent residency. Public assistance

Further proof needed to get 'green' card free
LOS ANGELES — The information received by JACL on Feb. 11 from the Immigration district office that welfare recipients need not file the \$10 fee in applying for a "green" alien registration card was incomplete as welfare as suggested was insufficient. It now appears the immigration office asks for a notarized affidavit though the details are not widely known by the district office personnel.

Sumitomo Bank now sixth largest in Calif.
SAN FRANCISCO — The Sumitomo Bank of California has gained 29 places in the ratings to stand in 216th place among America's 14,000 independent banks, according to The American Banker.

The bank has also advanced to become the 13th largest bank in California and is now the sixth largest of the California chartered banks.

The top 300 commercial banks registered an 11.8 per cent gain in deposits in 1970. The Sumitomo Bank of California made a gain of 38.2 percent in the same period, while its net income, rising from \$2.1 million in 1969 to \$2.8 million in 1970 showed an increase of 33.3 percent.

ASIAN ADMINISTRATORS WANTED AT SEATTLE COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SEATTLE — After the initial confrontation by the Oriental Students Union with Seattle Community College on Jan. 29 (not Oct. 28 as reported in the Feb. 12 PC article on page 3) which proved "unproductive," the OSU staged a walk-in and lock-in at the central campus on Feb. 9.

It was an hour-long demonstration of about 60 students and OSU led by supporters, Alan Sugiyama and Mike Tagawa. They walked into the college administrative offices at 1715 Broadway during the noon hour and staged a 15-minute inside rally.

Post-Intelligence education writer John de Yonge said the demonstration was nonviolent as Sugiyama, a sophomore, exhorted protesters not to damage anything.

Padlock Door

Tagawa, also a sophomore, summed up the OSU plan with "the time of the quiet Asian has passed." Then the protesters filed out onto Broadway, but chained and padlocked the front door of the administration building behind them.

"O.K. We just locked up SC. CC. We've locked in racism," Tagawa, a veteran, said. Much later the chain was cut off the door.

During part of the demonstration before the inside rally was staged, the group shouted down Dr. William Moore Jr., SCCC president, a black educator recruited from St. Louis, Mo., after he had an angry bullhorn exchange with demonstration leaders for interrupting him.

Interrupted

Moore said he wanted to explain the facts about minority hiring at SCCC but that was interrupted as a repetition of OSU demands.

It has been OSU's contention that with 425 Asian Americans at SCCC, it warranted the hiring of five Asian administrators — one of the OSU demands.

Sensitized by extensive Black Student Union demonstrations two years ago, college trustees have a policy of hiring minority group members if qualified.

College trustees were expected to submit a proposal to OSU leaders. OSU wants Asian administrators signed to contracts now for the school year beginning in the fall, otherwise, Sugiyama warned.

Statewide breakdown shows:
Blacks—30,842 (2.55%); Spanish-Americans—14,982 (1.83); Indians—12,097 (1.47) and Orientals—10,794 (1.32).

In Seattle schools are 10,819

Continued on Page 6

1971 JAL-JACL FELLOWSHIP:

Rules changed for 5th year grants; maximum age of 30, priorities set

SAN FRANCISCO — Japan Air Lines in association with the Japanese American Citizens League will again sponsor four complete scholarships to the 1971 summer session in Asian Studies at Sophia University in Tokyo, July 10 - August 21, from word received at JACL National Headquarters from Shigeo Kameda, JAL Vice President for the Americas, through Makishi Shinohara, JAL Public Relations Manager.

The fellowships include round trip air transportation to Tokyo, tuition for courses, room and board at Sophia University, after tours in an around Tokyo, and weekend trips to Nikko and Hakone.

This is the fifth year of these summer fellowships, open to members of the Japanese American Citizens League who will have reached their 21st birthday by April 2. From this year there is an upper age limit of 30 years of age, and priority will be given those who have never been to Japan.

Application blanks are available through JACL offices and District Council governments. Each of the eight Districts will select two finalists from their respective applicants for consideration.

In the final national judging the first part of May. Candidates have until April 2 to submit applications to the district governors.

Fellowship winners will depart from San Francisco on July 8. Courses being offered at Sophia include:
Survey of Japanese art, survey of Japanese literature, Far Eastern philosophies and religions, workshop in Japanese drama, comparative government — Far East, comparative sociology, modern history — Far East, history of Japanese economy, contemporary Japan I and II, contemporary China, survey of India and Japanese I and II.

PSWDC to meet Feb. 28 at West Covina hotel
LOS ANGELES — The San Gabriel Valley JACL will host the first quarterly session of the Pacific Southwest District Council on Sunday, Feb. 28, at the West Covina Holiday Inn (east of May Co. on the San Bernardino Fwy.), it was announced by Deni Uejima, chapter president.

Sessions will start at 9 a.m. with Gov. Mas Hironaka presiding. Luncheon at 12:30 p.m. is open to all JACLers. Registration including luncheon is \$5 per person.

MDC Governor Mas Yamashita of Dayton, who addressed the St. Louis JACL's 23th annual installation dinner recently, will chair the business session.

The MDC spring business session will start at 1 p.m. Saturday and adjourn for supper. It will reconvene at 9 a.m. Sunday July luncheon. Chapters are advised to inform the St. Louis JACL of their arrival time so that local transportation can be arranged. Care of Dr. Furuta: 480 Madison House Center, No. 2802, St. Louis, Mo. 63102.

St. Louis JACLers to house visiting out-of-town delegates to MDC meet
ST. LOUIS — As an answer to high cost of conventions, out-of-town delegates to the Midwest District Council, which is meeting here March 6-7, will be housed by members of the host St. Louis JACL. It was announced by Dr. Otto Furuta, chapter president.

The MDC business meeting will be restricted to one official delegate from each member chapter in the council: Detroit, Chicago, Twin Cities, Milwaukee, Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, St. Louis and the newest chapter of them all, Chicago Liberation.

St. Louis, as host chapter, will be allowed to have non-participating delegates in attendance at the meetings. The

Washington Newsletter
by Mike Masaoka

Nisei Candidates for Public Offices



Washington

Probably the most heartwarming news to greet our return from Japan recently was that three outstanding Nisei are seeking political offices this spring which have never before been filled by Japanese Americans on the continental mainland.

We learned that Hiroshi Kanno is seeking to become an Alderman in the City of Chicago. If successful, he would be one of 50 elected to govern the nation's second most populous city in a job equivalent to that of a councilman in most chartered cities.

We also learned that Edwin Hiroto is a candidate for the California State Senate for the Los Angeles area that includes part of what is Little Tokyo. If he wins, he would be the first American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the California State Legislature.

We learned too that Norman Mineta, now the Vice Mayor, is one of 15 candidates to be Mayor of San Jose, the fourth largest city in California and the 28 largest in the country. If elected, he will be the first Japanese American Mayor of a major United States city. The opposition hopes that by having so many candidates run, Mineta can be prevented from winning outright in the primary and perhaps even defeated for the run-off general elections to follow. Mineta, it is to be recalled, was the only candidate for San Jose's city council who was elected in the primary garnering more than 50% of the total votes cast in the last councilmanic elections.

All of the candidates are well qualified by experience, training, and temperament for the offices they seek. All are more aware than most of the great problems of the day and all are equipped to serve the total community they will represent, and not just the Japanese American sector. They are exceptional men, each in their respective ways, and each has the capacity to make tremendous contributions, if given that opportunity.

Two—Kanno and Hiroto—are running for their first public office, while Mineta is generally considered one of the favorites in his mayoralty race.

Their candidacies suggest that the Mainland Nisei-Sansei are coming of political age, that they recognize that in a representative democracy political activity is the one certain means to gain attention and consideration.

Their candidacies also forecast that perhaps in the presidential and congressional elections in November 1972 there may be one or more qualified Americans of Japanese ancestry running for the National Congress.

Because each is so well qualified for their respective offices and because each is such an outstanding representative of the Japanese American minority in this country, regardless of party and political affiliations we are hopeful that the qualified Nisei and Sansei citizens of their respective electoral districts and areas will register and vote for them not only in the primary elections but also, if necessary, in the final general elections.

And, we are hopeful that the Nisei and the Sansei in nearby regions will not only try to persuade their fellow Japanese Americans and other citizens to vote for this outstanding trio but they will also contribute personally to their respective campaigns, as a demonstration of their support and their goodwill.

While none reside in an area where most of the voters are of Japanese or even Asian ancestry, each must enjoy the basic support of the Japanese American community, for no candidate who is not enthusiastically endorsed by those of his fellow ancestry can hope to be enthusiastically received by others.

And, since none of the three are independently wealthy and cannot expect the financial support of the usual vested interests, those who are unable to vote for them should show their endorsement by making some contribution to their campaign. After all, "money talks", especially in these times of television commercials.

FILIBUSTER CLOTURE FAILS

On Feb. 18, when the first attempt to invoke cloture against the filibuster on liberalizing Rule 22 was voted on, 48 Senators voted to impose cloture and 37 voted against it. This was nine short of the two-thirds of all Senators present and voting required to invoke cloture under the 53-year-old rule governing the shutting-off of meaningless debate and permitting action on the merits of the bill.

For more than the past three weeks, ever since the 92nd Congress convened on Jan. 20, the Senate has been engaged in a filibuster to determine whether Rule 22 relating to the procedural precedents would be revised and modified. The most probable change would be to lower the required majority to invoke cloture from its present two-thirds to a new three-fifths of Senators present and voting. If all 100 Senators are present, this would mean 67 votes under the present rule. Under the proposed liberalization, 60 votes would be required to impose cloture if all of the Senators were present and voting.

Since Rule 22 was first adopted in 1917, cloture has been successfully invoked only eight times, which suggests how difficult it is to secure the necessary votes to close debate and permit a vote on the merits of controversial legislation against a determined minority.

Democrat Frank Church of Idaho and Republican James Pearson of Kansas have been leaders in the most recent effort to reduce the majority required to "kill" a filibuster. Following the Feb. 18 defeat, they filed another cloture petition and expressed the hope that it could be voted on this past Tuesday, Feb. 23. Frankly, this second effort is also expected to fail. But, if it picks up a few new and unexpected votes, a third and possibly fourth attempt will be made this session to revise Rule 22.

And, until this procedural issue is settled in the Senate, neither the Senate nor the House can really begin substantive action on important legislation this year.

On the preliminary first vote, 27 Democrats voted for cloture and 19 against, while 21 Republicans voted for it and 18 were opposed, with 15 Senators absent. Among the absentees were about ten who are supposed to be for a more realistic cloture majority.

NEWS CAPSULES

Government

Seattle City Councilman Liem Eng Tui has decided to remain as city councilman, turning down an appointment to a municipal court judgeship which would have meant a \$2,173 a year increase in salary. Tui was appointed to a council vacancy in May 1969 and won election to a full 4-year term last November. "I feel I have an obligation to stay on the job a little longer," he said. His Nisei wife is credited with convincing him to remain in the council. William Wong, now a municipal court judge, is among candidates endorsed by the Seattle-King

Courtroom

The Japanese Supreme Court upheld a lower court decision Jan. 25 against attorney Barbara Bye, 26, of Doylestown, Pa., who had been barred by the Japanese gov-

UNITED WAY 'TOKENISM' ANGRYS JACS TO RAISE \$50,000 ON ITS OWN

LOS ANGELES—Charges of tokenism have been leveled at United Way by an angry Asian American community. Spokesmen for Japanese American Community Services (JACS) have expressed indignation over the token amount offered by United Way to their program.

Dr. Robert Suzuki, JACS board member, stated that "a total of only \$20,000 was allotted by United Way to meet the critical needs in the Japanese community—child care, drug abuse counseling, and senior citizens programs. This amount is less than one-third of the minimum required to sustain programs in these areas."

Suzuki further stated that "because of United Way's insensitivity to critical community needs, we have no choice but to urge all responsible citizens to refrain from contributing to future United Way campaigns. Citizens who are aware of the real problems cannot, in good faith, contribute to an agency which continually ignores the crisis confronting us. Until such time as the United Way Board realistically confronts these issues and decides to change its arbitrary funding policies, we

strongly recommend that all concerned citizens redirect their contributions to organizations dealing directly with the inner city crisis."

Proportion Poor

"The image that United Way projects in its funding appeals leads us to believe that our donations go to solving the problems of the urban poor," Linda Iwataki, JACS staff member further stated. "We are shocked and disgusted at the meager percentage of funds allotted by United Way to the inner city. Of the \$26 million dollars raised by United Way in 1970, less than one per cent was earmarked for their special Urban Crisis Fund."

A close examination of where United Way money is going reveals that \$3 million goes to wealthy religious organizations, \$3.5 million goes to administrative costs, a block of \$5 million goes to the Red Cross, and another \$5 million goes to support established social organizations. "As worthy as these organizations may be," Miss Iwataki continued, "they are not the answer to the critical needs

Continued on Page 5

Asian Yale students receive apology from radio d.j. on ill-conceived joke

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An insensitive remark about Chinese lunar new year and the use of rice uttered Jan. 27 by a local radio announcer was deplored by the Asian American Students Assn. here at Yale University. Subsequently, T. J. Martin, morning disc jockey on station WAVZ, apologized over the air and in a letter to Henry K. Hayase of AASA.

Hayase had pointed out the announcer showed poor taste in wishing his listeners a "Happy New Year" in a manner that may have indicated he found this celebration a "quaint" or "exotic" custom. Then the attempt at an ill-conceived joke proceeded to mention that he had a meal with him in the studio and said he didn't know what to do with it, then asking his audience if anyone was having a wedding that day.

The station was advised that Asian Americans regard the start of a new year as a day of reverence and dignity.

And while rice is a basic part of many Asian American diets, "I fail to see the humor of this joke as it indicates a possible intolerance and/or amusement at the cultures of 'yellow people,'" Hayase wrote. "It was a departure from your usual high standards in permitting this holiday of yellow people and their diet to be the butt of jokes."

"We live in a pluralistic American society and the strength of this country is drawn from the rich contributions of many diverse peoples. No group should ever be singled out for differential mistreatment of any sort; we must all build together for a humane society," Hayase declared.

In his letter of apology, Martin said it was his honest intention only to call attention of his WAVZ fans to the happy occasion of the Chinese New Year and in the course of his ad-libbing, the thoughtless humor proved futile. "I truly hope to make it the last," he added.

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ernment from conducting an antiwar propaganda among 39,000 U.S. servicemen stationed in Japan. The government contended her activity would violate a law forbidding tourists in Japan to engage in political activities. She had been confined to the Tokyo International Airport hotel and the nearby departure terminal of the airport. A bill establishing compulsory arbitration for all civil suits of \$3,000 or less was introduced Feb. 6 by State Senator Alfred H. Song (D-Monterey Park), chairman of the Calif. Senate Judiciary Committee. The bill authorizes the Judicial Council to set up state-wide rules under which anyone suing for \$3,000 or less must submit his claim to arbitration before he can file in court. Song said that his bill would not deny a jury trial to the man suing for less than \$3,000; it would only require that he first submit his case to arbitration.

Awards

John Katsuro Sakoh, economics instructor at Meisel University, Tokyo, won the 1970-71 John W. Hill Fellowship for Advanced Studies in Public Relations for foreign students. Holder of two master degrees from American universities, from Hardin-Simmons in 1966 in economics and from Ohio University in 1970 in foreign affairs, Sakoh is currently attending Columbia and at the close of his academic year will join the public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton, Inc., New York, for a three-month training program. The fellowship was organized in 1962 to develop a sound international PR profession.

When the Japanese government last November awarded the Order of the Sacred Treasure, sixth class, to Mrs. Nobui Nishibue and to Manichi Yamaguchi, both of Spokane, they were the first Japanese in Spokane to be so recognized for their contributions for promoting the welfare of the American-Japanese community and friendly relations between the U.S. and Japan.

Saburo Nakagawa, active Spokane JACLer and social worker at the Veterans Administration Hospital was presented with the Director's Commendation Award for his recent participation in the equal employment opportunity programs at the hospital and in the community. The honor is the highest given at the local hospital level, according to Dr. Henry Nowak, administrator. Nakagawa is also serving on the Spokane Human Relations Council and the advisory committee of the local office on the State Board Against Discrimination.

Longtime scout leaders conferred the Silver Beaver Award by the Greater Los Angeles Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America Feb. 4 included Hiroshi Yamamasaoka of the Senshin Buddhist Church troop 636; Shiochi Sayano, Koyasan Troop 379 scoutmaster for 15 years till his own church, Nishi Hongwanji, decided to organize and who assumed the helm of troop 738; and Gary Komatsu, district commissioner in Gardena Valley.

Hideo Hoshida and George Uchida, both associated with the Seattle Japanese Baptist Church Boy Scout Troop 53, were awarded the Silver Beaver during the Chief Seattle Council presentation recently.

Politics

O. Richard Capen, member of the L.A. County Civil Service Commission who chaired the 1968 hearings on Dr. Thomas Noguchi and found the charges against the county coroner without basis in fact, is a candidate for Office No. 2 of the Los Angeles Junior College board of trustees. An Asian American committee for his election is headed by Ben Fujita and Ken Nakagawa. The board was organized two years ago to administer 10 community or junior colleges in the city.

Press Row

A helicopter carrying American photographers crashed in Laos Feb. 10, apparently hit by Communist gunfire. The Americans were accompanying a South Vietnamese general flying over the area, inspecting the Ho Chi Minh trail. On assignment for Newsweek was Japanese freelance photographer, Keisaburo Shimamoto, now presumed dead.

K. W. Lee, a Korean re-

porter who won several reporting awards for his coverage on welfare programs while working for a West Virginia newspaper for the past 15 years, has recently joined the staff of the Sacramento Union.

The Pacific Northwest Industrial Editors Assn. honored editor John Kitasako and his associate Susan MacDonald with the 1970 Award of Excellence for their monthly magazine published by the Port of Seattle. The publication started with four pages 12 years ago and has been expanded to 28 pages with a circulation of 9,000.

(John conducted the Washington JACL Newsletter in the Pacific Citizen some 25 years ago.)

School Front

Jerry C. Takaaki, who hails from Hawaii but graduated from Western Washington State College in 1963 to enter the Seattle school system as an administrative intern, was appointed, principal of the Maple Elementary School.

Yori Wada, executive secretary of the Buchanan YMCA, has been appointed to the 46-member advisory committee to the San Francisco Board of Education for planning the desegregation and integration of the San Francisco schools.

Crime

Douglas P. Yamamoto, 22, of Oakland UC Santa Cruz philosophy major, was arrested for allegedly throwing a firebomb Feb. 12 into an Army-Navy recruiting office, causing an estimated damage of \$5,000. He was arraigned and held in lieu of bail of \$25,000. Incident occurred around 3:30 a.m., a few hours after a campus rally protesting the Laos invasion. Federal charges also expected to be filed.

Military

Don Kimura, veteran of Vietnam, was conferred the Distinguished Service Cross Feb. 12 in military ceremonies at Fort Ord for rescuing 25 wounded men pinned down by Viet Cong attack, in 1969. Now a student in San Jose, he is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kimura of Fowler.

Entertainment

Andrew Yamamoto, 9-year-old son of the Dr. Joe Yamamoto of West Los Angeles, appears on KNBC's "Kid Talk" program Feb. 28, 6 p.m., as one of four child panelists with host Bill Adler.

Churches

L.A. Japanese Union Church, are now sole owners of their building at 120 N. San Pedro St., which they have occupied for a half century. Dr. John Rogers of the United Church of Christ, mission development, presented the deed of the property. As landowners, the church is able to participate in the area-wide Little Tokyo redevelopment program. Program calls for sale of the present property to the redevelopment agency and purchase of a parcel at the northeast corner of 3rd and San Pedro St. as the new church site. Higashi Hongwanji, now at First and Mott St. in East Los Angeles, will return to Little Tokyo where it had originated in 1904 by becoming a part of the redevelopment complex. The new temple will be located on 3rd St. between San Pedro and Central Ave., adjacent to the senior citizen homes planned for the area.

Deaths

Tom S. Iwata, 51, Seattle insurance man and active in community affairs, died Feb. 1. Surviving are w. Lillian, a Thomas K., d. Barbara, Charlotte, Nadine Shimada (Woodland Hills, Calif.), m. Nochi, br. Ed, Kay (San Jose) and 1 gc. He belonged to the First Hill Lions, Seattle Life Underwriters, JACL, Japan America Society, several golf clubs, and Blaine Memorial Methodist Church.

Ishel Kameshige, 67, of Ontario, Ore., died Jan. 12. Survivors are widow, I. and d. Mary Harada (Corona, Calif.).

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Honolulu

The Hawaii State Health Dept. has given Hawaii's sugar companies three years to end all of their cane burning in the state. But Robert S. Nekomoto, chief of the department's air sanitation branch, doubts whether the companies can comply by then. "It was an arbitrary date that we set so that the sugar people would get started on the problem," he said. Nekomoto pointed to the need to abate all burning of cane because of the health hazard it presents, especially for asthma and hay fever sufferers.

Hawaii leads all states in the payment of unemployment benefits. An unemployed person in the islands can get as much as \$56 per week in benefits, depending on his weekly earnings. This is three-thirds of the state's average weekly wage of \$17.81. Keeshi Larson, 16, is paid according to the state's water quality standards. However, to date it's been impossible to determine whether that pollution is hazardous to human health. Some say they would have no hesitation to swim in these waters and have their children swim in them, provided they have no open cuts or lacerations.

Hawaii now has its first legal snake—a three-foot-long Red Hat Snake—at the Honolulu Zoo. It arrived in Honolulu Jan. 22 from Tempe, Ariz. So now you can't say there are no snakes in Hawaii, can you?

Unemployment is on the rise in Hawaii. One can easily sense this by viewing the long lines at the State Labor Dept.'s headquarters on Millard St. There were 14,750 persons who were unemployed throughout the state during Dec., compared with 14,690 in Nov. The statewide work force rose to 348,874 in Dec., up 3,174 from Nov.

Congressional Score

Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga has rejoined the House Agriculture Committee while retaining a seat on the powerful Rules Committee. The Rules Committee is usually considered to be exclusive. Matsunaga earlier had given up his seat on the agriculture committee to take the rules assignment.

Sen. Hiram L. Fong will remain on five Appropriations subcommittees and will move on to a sixth which has jurisdiction over the East-West Center. He is a member of the Appropriations Committee, Foreign Operations subcommittee, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare subcommittee, Interior subcommittee, Agriculture subcommittee and the Treasury Dept.-Post Office subcommittee.

Inside the Capitol

The residency requirement for obtaining a divorce in Hawaii would be cut in half under a bill introduced recently by state Sen. Wadsworth Yee, a Republican. The statutory one-year residency requirement has been challenged in court and struck down by Big Island Circuit Judge Nelson K. Doi. The case is now on appeal to the state supreme court.

Oahu Republicans are trying to groom Rep. Howard K. Oda of Wahiawa as a state senate candidate just in case a federal court orders a special election in the 4th District (Leeward-Central Oahu). One of the senatorial seats from the 4th District has been vacant since the Oct. murder of Sen. Larry N. Kuriyama. The state supreme court said that Gov. John A. Burns has authority to fill the seat with a four-year appointment. But a federal court held up that move because of a suit by a district resident who is asking for a special election.

Names in the News

Dr. Y. Baron Goto has been appointed to a two-year term on the South Pacific Commission by Pres. Nixon. Sen. Hiram L. Fong's office has announced Dr. Goto, vice chancellor emeritus of the East-West Center, will continue to serve as Alternate Commissioner, a position he has filled for seven years.

Norman Wessel is not Hilo High School's homecoming queen after all. A report that he had been elected queen was a bit premature. The queen is Darlene Ohtani, who was voted the winner. Norman entered the competition against five girls under an old nickname of Alice as a spoof. But his candidacy snowballed, and some friends heard that

he had won.

Former city council chairman Herman G.P. Lemke, chairman of St. Louis high school board of governors, has received the school's fourth annual outstanding alumnus award. Lemke, a 1933 graduate, has been pres. of the alumni assn. and a member of the parents-teachers guild. James T. Yamamoto has been elected chairman of the Inter-professional Design of Hawaii, which is composed of six professional organizations of engineers, architects, planners and landscape architects. Yamamoto succeeds Frank L. Johnson, Benjamin Taguchi has been elected secretary of the organization.

Sports Scene

Honolulu police charged nine men with aggravated battery in the attacks on Univ. of Hawaii assistant football coach Brian Carter and a number of football players early Sunday morning, Feb. 7. Police said the men broke into the dormitory in a search for a student who had been involved in a fight with them the night before. The men were charged Feb. 8. Bail was set at \$1,000 each and they were ordered to appear in court the following day.

Charged were Wayne K. Kahula, 20; George K. Moku-ahi, 25; Leighton L. Suganuma, 21; Patten G. Kauwe, Jr., 22; Donald N. Young, 24; Nelson K. Awo, 20; Peter K. Moses, Jr., 20; David A. K. Brown, 20; and Murray En-lish, Jr., 24. All the men weigh between 210 and 285 pounds. "It's something the whole city should know about," said Paul H. Durham, U.H. athletic director.

Dick Kitamura has resigned as director of athletics at Farrington High School, and Tom Nekota has replaced him. Kitamura was a member of the school's athletic staff. He played for the Tokyo Orions baseball league. Nekota was an outstanding swimmer at the Univ. of California.

Jesse (Takamiyama) Kuha-lua suffered 11 defeats against four wins in the recent sumo tournament in Tokyo. As a result, he will be demoted from his present "komusubi" rating.

Herbert Moriama, former Univ. of Hawaii and St. Louis High School athlete, has been named head football coach at McKinley High School. He has succeeded Ed Watanabe, coach the past six years, who will take over Harold Silva's post as the Tigers' athletic director.

A 50,000-70,000 seat stadium at Halawa is proposed in a bill introduced by Rep. Keo Nakama. The measure recommends a \$25 million expenditure for the multiple-use construction on the Halawa site. The legislature last year authorized \$10.4 million for the state to construct a 34,000-seat structure. Nakama's bill asks that the proposed stadium be coupled with student housing and shops on the site.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Reissue of Standard Analysis

BUSHIDO, The Soul of Japan, by Inazo Nitobe, Ohara Publications Inc., 129 pp., \$3.95.

Born in 1863 when feudal Japan was poised for the great leap towards modernity, Inazo Nitobe became one of the bright young men of the Meiji era who went abroad to learn. In America, he studied at Johns Hopkins; in Europe, at Berlin, Bonn, and Halle. He acquired the Christian religion, an American wife, and much Western knowledge.

Despite his western education, he retained his pride in his Japanese heritage. In 1898, he epitomized the ideal of the samurai in Bushido; two years later this work appeared under the American title, Bushido, The Soul of Japan.

Literally, bushido means "the way of the warrior." For as the knight of feudal Europe developed the institution of chivalry as a guide to conduct, so did the samurai of Japan, feeling a similar need for a set of precepts, develop the code of bushido.

Medieval Creed

Influenced by Zen and Confucianism, the development of bushido gained impetus from the Kamakura period, beginning in the 12th century, but the name now used to identify the creed appears to have been first applied to it during the civil war period of the 16th century. Later, Soko Yamaga (1622-85) gave bushido its final rationalization, equating the samurai with the Confucian "superior man" who exemplifies virtue to the lower classes.

Bushido encouraged acquiring athletic and military skills and accorded respect to such virtues as frugality, kindness and honesty. But paramount in the code was the fostering of a martial spirit and martial virtues.

Filial piety was extolled, but loyalty to the feudal lord took precedence over duty to parents. The samurai must be

ready to die for his lord whenever the sacrifice was required.

When Nitobe wrote his interpretation of bushido, Japan had only recently defeated China and had begun to emerge as a world power. Against this background, it was natural for Nitobe, despite his Christian principles, to extol the martial creed that infused his country.

Difficultly Seen

As a scholar and statesman, Nitobe knew the difficulty of conveying the concepts of bushido to a Western audience. The average Occidental was ignorant of Japan; many Japanese conceptions were alien to him. To interpret such alien conceptions, Nitobe sought principles shared by Japan and the West, showing their relationship in bushido.

So steeped as he was in both Japanese and Western learning, Nitobe presented his thesis through a point by point comparison with examples from Western literature and thought. Though he apologized for possible faults committed through writing in a borrowed tongue, he actually had an unusual command of English; he writes with flair. But his work is marred by pedantry. He often appears to haul in a quotation less to illuminate his theme than to exhibit his prodigious learning.

Despite such shortcomings, this 6 1/2 by 4 1/2 inch book appears to hold the standard interpretation of the creed. Under the chapter, The Future of Bushido, Nitobe characterizes bushido as a "class spirit" destined to decay in a modern world. "Callings nobler and broader than a warrior's claim our attention today. Though war clouds hang heavy upon our horizon, we will believe that the wings of the angel of peace can disperse them."

Cornerstone

This conclusion contradicts the title of the book and misrepresents the situation in Japan at the turn of the century. By the mid-19th century, bushido had ceased to be the exclusive property of the samurai and had become the general ideal. When the samurai class had been legally abolished in 1871, the concept of bushido being a code for the nation at large was further strengthened. The emperor now replaced the feudal lord as the object of loyalty. Bushido had become the cornerstone of national ethical training. Bushido nourished Japanese nationalism. Right up to the surrender of Japan in 1945, bushido was infusing spirit into the national will to resist.

Asian Needs

"Our young people are trapped by drugs to a degree which most of us in the community will find disconcerting and appalling," said Suzuki. "Widows and G.I. brides right now do not have an easily available and low cost day child care center to leave their children, so they can provide for their families. Our senior citizens are some of the most neglected members of community. Something must be done to eliminate the despair, the hopelessness and the loneliness they feel with advancing age. Our community is, and has been for quite some time, in deep trouble. The funds we raise from our community appears to be the only workable alternative to improve our desperate conditions."

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6— Friday, February 26, 1971



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

THE MIEKO TSUTSUMIDA CASE

Perhaps the best story PC had last year with an Arizona dateline concerned Mrs. Mieko Tsutsumida, which was front-paged as a "Noguchi Case" in Phoenix in our Oct. 9 issue. And for many weeks, we waited for a follow-up only to learn what little we had reported in the Jan. 15 issue was in error.

That prompted the courageous clerk to apologize to us for not reporting sooner and she had good reasons. "I wanted to get a few things straightened out first," she wrote to us apparently displeased with the decision rendered by the Maricopa County Employers' Merit System Commission.

The PC article of Jan. 15 relating JACL fears of anti-Nisei discrimination within the Los Angeles city civil service system ended with an added paragraph that the Mrs. Tsutsumida case had been settled in her favor including backpay and had since resigned from her job with the county auditor's office. She was actually an employee at the county auto license bureau—but we best let her pick up the story from her.

"The Arizona Republic, my lawyers and the County Merit Commission claim that I won 100 per cent and should now forget the whole incident. (She had been summarily fired on the basis of her chief's opinion that she had "a propensity to be aloof, morose, obdurate . . . and contentious in her dealings with fellow employees and also with customers on some occasions. Furthermore her recurrent giggling is becoming most annoying and does not benefit any status of employment.")

"However, after checking into my so-called victory, I found that I had not won reinstatement but that I only won the right to resign from the Auto License Bureau. Because I was employed again at the state level when my hearing came up (in October), they all assumed that I would not go back to my old job at the county level.

"During the hearing it became quite obvious that County Assessor Ken Kunes and Auto License Manager Otis Worley wanted to give my job as accounting department supervisor to a 'white' and that the only way that they could do this comfortably was to fire me. Five different 'whites' were tried in my position in a five-month period before they fired me (in July). However, for some reason, my lawyers would not pursue the racial issue.

"The Arizona Republic printed the story of my hearing, which actually turns out to be instructions as to what I should do. Although I did not say so, the story said that I was very satisfied with my new job and that I had no intentions of going back to my old job.

"However, I didn't follow instructions and tried to go back and was told by Mr. Kunes, the Merit Commission and County Personnel . . . that I could not go back. Apparently, all had figured I was satisfied with my victory and (would) be on my merry way to my new job and be none the wiser.

"So, as of today, I have not yet resigned from the Auto License Bureau and do not intend to until I get assurances that the next Oriental who would be unfortunate enough to run into a similar circumstance with racist-type people like Kunes and Worley will get a better shake than I did."

In a postscript, Mrs. Tsutsumida wanted to assure she is on the most friendly terms with the auditor general's office. "I never worked for them, but only assisted them in auditing our books. Auditor General Ira Osman and his entire staff backed me 100 per cent as to my ability and capability and it was of great comfort to be to know that their prestigious office was going to bat for me during the entire incident."

JACL has historically advocated fair employment practices in both the private and public sectors, and more recently it has become a party to Japanese Americans we feel they're being discriminated against in employment—the most celebrated one being the Dr. Noguchi case.

JACL also is trying to crack down the myth that Asians are only good technicians but lousy executives. That Asians are denied an opportunity to step into management roles is not only demoralizing but dishonors the merit system and personnel practices.

The Mrs. Tsutsumida Case solicits further study on how JACL know-how in such instances can be implemented at levels where no appreciable Oriental pressure can be advanced to assist the aggrieved Asian American. In the Noguchi case, community concern was unprecedented—thanks to the leadership of the Japanese United in Search for Truth (JUST) Committee and the thousands who supported the campaign financially.

We may be guilty of calling each anti-oriental case of job discrimination as another "Dr. Noguchi case"—but as a war cry it smacks the guts hard. So is losing a job or being denied an advancement because someone doesn't like the color of your skin but says it more subtly a foul blow. But we see the war cry as an appeal for justice while the latter appears as a denial of justice.

TO THE EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS

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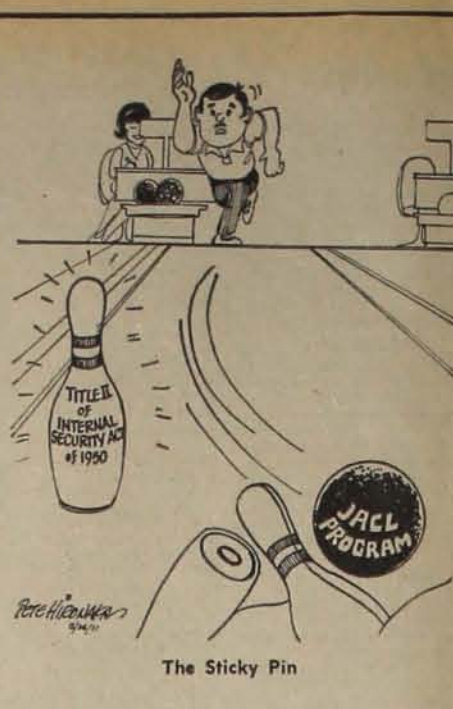
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The Sticky Pin

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'

I was pleased to see Senator Daniel Inouye respond (PC, Feb. 12) to the outrageous charges made by Nobusuke Fukuda of San Francisco concerning the book, "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story." Mr. Fukuda should be ashamed of the ridiculous charges made of the distinguished Senator Inouye. Self-hatred by Nisei is a dangerous weapon.

As a member of the JACL and an active Buddhist for a number of years, I resent the attacks made in the name of the two organizations against the authors of the book. I cannot understand why two reputable organizations were used by a small minority to practice the self-hate of fellow Nisei.

The JACL and the Buddhist Church haven't written a good fifth grade book. When non-Japanese write them, the JACL and Buddhist Church say nothing. When Japanese write a book, we Nisei are quick to criticize their efforts.

Senator Inouye's response to Mr. Fukuda is a masterpiece of the book which needs to be in the public school system. The JACL and Buddhist leaders should be courageous enough to admit they made a mistake. If they continue to oppose efforts by Nisei and Saneis, they will kill the incentive and motivation to express themselves and perpetuate the "Quiet American" myth.

SHIG NOMURA
1143 Cypress St.
Sacramento, Calif.

An Open Letter

Mr. Nobusuke Fukuda

Dear Mr. Fukuda:

Your accusations against Senator Inouye in your letter appearing in the Pacific Citizen on February 5, 1971 are, in your own words, a product of "self hate." It can be plainly seen from your letter that you are so embittered that your views have become so prejudiced and biased that you will reject and degrade anyone that does not agree with you.

I have read the book "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story" and have found it to be a valid book for it presents a view of the Japanese community. It is evident that it does not represent your view. However, I would hate to think that you and other opponents would willfully deny this book's existence because it does not agree with you. Perhaps it is time you realized there exists other Japanese who do not have the same views as you do.

I disagree with your accusations that this book is anti-Buddhist. It is only in your own interpretation that you conclude this. A person can interpret almost anything to represent his point of view by "twisting" it to which even way he wants, which is what I feel you have done.

Biographies

The biographies presented in this book are there because of the person's accomplishments, not because of his religion. I doubt very much that the 5th-8th graders, which this book is written for, will be more interested in the person's religion than his accomplishments, unless someone like you goes out and prejudices them with the type of statements you have been making.

I, and I know of others who agree with me, are interested in the biographies because of their accomplishments and the fact that they are JAPANESE. For example, when I saw the pictures of the buildings that Minoru Yamasaki designed, I felt proud for I could point with pride that these buildings were designed by a Japanese. It didn't matter to me what belief he holds (the book does not state his religion). The fact that he and the others are Japanese is the important thing to me. I honor the thought that before you can accept a person's accomplishment.

Over 80,000 Readers See the PC Each Week

During the second week of January, distinguished sociologist Joseph Alsop indicted the sociologists and educators in a column for having devoted much of their study to the problems of the black Americans, suggesting much can be learned by studying success as by analyzing failure. "Some of them (sociologists and educators) has paid a moment's attention to these two enormous success stories in America," Alsop said in referring to the story of Dr. Li and Dr. Yamashiro, synthesizers of the complex pituitary hormone, GH, which causes and controls the growth of all human bodies.

The same week, Dr. Davis sociologist George Kagiwada, responded in a letter to the San Francisco Chronicle, raising questions and taking strong exception to Alsop's commentary. The Kagiwada letter follows:

San Francisco Chronicle
Editor

As an Asian American and sociologist, I must take violent exception to the views expressed by Joseph Alsop in his January 11th column. First, let me point out that the Blacks too have men such as George Washington Carver who are pointed to as examples of success, although individual success is very seldom reflected of group success. An important question to ask is—Why do minority people who make contributions to the advancement of our society so often do so in fields where they work virtually in social isolation in places such as laboratories?

Secondly, Alsop's interpretation of the interview of Dr. Li, coupled with references to the occupational and educational status of Asian Americans, suggests that ill-paid humble beginnings for Asians are a thing of the past. Although the circumstances may not be as common or severe as when Dr. Li got his start, many Asians still find that when they are equally or in some instances, better qualified than their white counterparts, they are often passed over for the more preferred positions. Furthermore, even today a sizeable number of Chinese are found in the restricted occupational categories which Alsop seems to associate with the '30s.

Selective references to occupational and educational data in the column present a gross distortion of the overall situation of Asians in America. Although the Japanese and Chinese, when compared to whites, show higher percentages in some of the higher status occupational categories, they also show higher figures in some of the lower status categories.

In short, Asians shown a greater concentration at the upper and lower status categories, and a lower concentration in the middle. A similar pattern is noted in education among the Chinese.

Furthermore, Alsop neglects to mention another commonly used index of status, that of income. Both Asian groups show figures below that of whites and this considerably below what one might expect from the occupational and educational data. It is ironic that Alsop should write a column only a month after the Chinese community of San Francisco made a convincing case for the need to alleviate restrictions on economic opportunities for their people before the State Fair Employment Practices Commission.

Although our culture was not "smashed" as was that of the Blacks; nevertheless, through the subtle process of assimilation, our third and fourth generations know little or nothing of our original immigrant culture. Similarly, our own family life patterns were not destroyed by slavery, only remnants of it remain and in many cases, Asian families are indistinguishable from other American families. If these Asian cultural patterns are valued ways of life, even from Alsop's white perspective, why do we have institutions in America which do nothing but undermine and obliterate them?

Despite Alsop's denials of direct comparison with the Blacks and his focusing on an indictment against sociologists and educators, the reader is left with the distinct feeling that he would like to ask, "Why can't the Blacks do the same?" This smacks of the old divide and conquer tactics which Third World people will no longer tolerate.

The problem with Mr. Alsop is that he would like to use his conception of the Asians' position in American society to say, "You see, America is not so bad after all!" He is all in favor of having medical and other "hard" science researchers direct their efforts toward problem solving, but does not accord the same orientation to sociologists and educators.

As an Asian American sociologist, I feel that we do lack an understanding of what is really happening to our

people. What little research is being done in our communities tends to take on the "success story" focus that Alsop favors. We can do without more success stories which perpetuate the myth of a "black American success." But a problem oriented focus would reveal the continuing as well as new problems developing in Asian communities.

All of this is said without detracting from the tremendous contribution to humanity being made by Dr. Li and Dr. Yamashiro. But the significance of their accomplishments should not be distorted as had been done by Alsop.

GEORGE KAGIWADA
Assistant Professor
UC Davis

By JOSEPH ALSOP
Los Angeles Times

It is common for a single newspaper photograph to infer an entire scholarly discipline, or even a pseudo-discipline. Yet last week, one photograph in and of itself, constituted a cruel indictment of the American sociologists, and their even more woolly-minded allies, the American educators.

The photograph showed the triumphant synthesizer of the immensely complex hormone, known as GH, which causes and controls the growth of all human bodies. And in the photograph in question, its

synthesizer, Dr. Choh Hao Li of the University of California Medical Center, was shown with his assistant, Dr. Donald H. Yamashiro.

The photograph was an indictment of the sociologists and educators for several rather simple reasons. With justice, but with remarkably few good effects, they have devoted much of their study in the last quarter century to the problems of our largest excluded minority, the black Americans.

Yet there was Dr. Choh Hao Li, a Chinese-American, obviously in line for another Nobel Prize—a distinction already held by two other Chinese-Americans, Dr. T. D. Lee and Dr. C. N. Yang. And here was Dr. Li's research assistant, Dr. Yamashiro, who is a Japanese-American of course.

Both these men come, in fact, from other American minorities of different skin color, that until recently suffered from even worse discrimination than anything experienced by the black minority since the time of the Emancipation Proclamation.

To his interviewers, Dr. Li explained that he began his work in a very humble and ill-paid position at Berkeley, because in those days, jobs were not easy to get for men of Chinese blood. That was an understatement. In the majority of the overwhelming majority of Chinese-Americans were sternly restricted to work in laundries, or Chinese

restaurants, or in domestic service, or in the special occupations of the Chinatowns.

Over-all, if the American elite groups are to be judged by adult occupational status and percentage of young people getting higher learning, this country now has four elites. According to Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the American elites are the Chinese-Americans, the Japanese-Americans, the Americans of Jewish blood, and the Episcopalians—the last named mainly holding their place, one must add, because they still own a lot of the national real estate, mainly by inheritance.

None of this, of course, is intended to suggest a direct comparison with the far more intractable and cruel problem of the black Americans. In the cases of the Chinese and Japanese Americans, their cultures were never smashed. They did not come here in chains. Their strongly supportive family life was not destroyed by the experience of slavery.

As to the indictment of the sociologists and educators, it is very simple in its nature. As much is to be learned, after all, by studying success as by analyzing failure. And none of them has paid a moment's attention to these two enormous success stories in America.

Reprinted from the San Francisco Chronicle, January 11, 1971.

MANHATTAN ECHOES: Joe Oyama

Diary of a Mad Manhattanite

New York

Dec. 31, 1970—Breaking tradition, this year there was no Annual New Year's Eve Japanese American Association dance party, so we went with friends to see the Bayanihan Philippine Dance Co. at Lincoln Center.

Most appropriate for a New Year's eve, after an exhausting December, it was an evening of utter relaxation and delight! The dancers and instrumentalists were all young and pert, a refreshing change from being a tired committee member for a New Year's dance, which many Nisei nowadays sit out.

The most dramatic dance, in which the audience held their breath, was "Singkil" a court dance from the province of Lanao, a classic in the company's repertoire. The Princess wears a singkil, an anklet with tiny bells attached. Her gestures were in striking contrast to the mysterious tinkling sound of the bells, and the drama escalated when she wove intricate patterns among clashing bamboo poles.

After the performance the men agreed that they felt the young again, and their wives were saying, "Did you notice how handsome the men were?"

Returning to our apartment New Year's eve, my wife served the traditional New Year's osoba, and when midnight struck, everyone lifted his glass, and said, "Happy New Year!" This was more in form than of simulated gaiety, and no one got up to kiss the other man's wife or even his own, and when we looked out of the stairway, sidewalk and street, and it was a comfortable feeling.

Jan. 1, 1971—Got up at 9 a.m. to pick up the Yamayoshis by 10:30. The snow was so thick, wasn't sure whether we would be able to make it to the Eastside where they live.

We were scheduled to go to the Nippon Club for their annual New Year's open house for members of sponsoring organizations (the Japanese American Association was one of them) starting at 11 a.m.

Mrs. Yamayoshi said that she started to dress the young ones in kimonos, but looking out the window and seeing the blizzard, she changed her mind.

Getting to the Nippon Club was an adventure with snow swirling around the streets and long icicles hanging from the East River bridges—the few cars out were travelling at a snail's pace.

"Osoto," a sweet wine drink, was being served by elegant young ladies in kimonos, as we entered the Nippon Club, an appropriate gesture after coming out of the storm.

We arrived a bit early and the atmosphere in the main hall was a bit stiff, guests were bowing very low as they came in.

Dr. Wataru Yamayoshi is a young research scientist. He came to the United States in the summer of 1969 with his family and is engaged in research with serum used in kidney transplant at Cornell Medical College.

A staff doctor at the Tokyo Shimbu, he was introduced to us by Hiroshi Shimura, foreign editor, who had studied at Columbia University more than 20 years ago as an exchange student.

but with "Nippon no Kokuin Banzai!" and numerous speeches, including one by the head of the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN, the sake was finally brought out.

We had our osoba and then all the traditional New Year's food, which were served on disposable plates with disposable chopsticks, and we noted that there was a silver of kanzukko (salted cod roe).

On the way home, Mrs. Yamayoshi asked me whether we were having anything at home for New Year's, and I said, "We used to have open house, but don't now, but last night, I said, 'We had osoba.' She held her hand to her mouth with surprise, and said, 'Ma sugoi ne!' (Osoba, buckwheat noodles in a broth, is traditionally eaten on New Year's Eve 'to cut the old year off')."

The Metropolitan Museum of Art's New Year's Day Open House from 1 to 5 p.m. was an impressive sight. You should have seen the crowds despite the blizzard! In the Great Hall, main floor, as you enter—a James Lawson was playing the cymbala, which is an electric carillon, and approximately—long scrolls depicting the 100 year history of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, done whimsically in pen and ink, were being handed to visitors. Coffee, hot chocolate, cookies were being served around the Christmas Tree in the Medieval Hall. This 20-foot tree was decorated with 18th century Neapolitan creche figures—most impressive, and so was the long line of people waiting for their goodies. We gave up.

There was, actually, too much going on, a ballet in flamenco-style, an opera quartet singing madrigals, a boys' chorus of 30 voices, jazz musicians playing in the Fountain Restaurant, and even a Chinese demonstrating the technique of Chinese ink

painting in the Far Eastern Gallery.

In addition there were five special exhibits, and we chose to see "Before Cortes" Mexico, which impressed us with the high development Mexican sculpture, ceramics and art had achieved, while this country was still a vast wilderness and the striking resemblance in many instances of Mexican art to the Japanese primitive art.

Jan. 3, 1971—We are staying at a friend's place in Bronxville, a very quiet residential section. A Nisei girl we know (raised in Japan) is married to an old-family-New Englander whose ancestors' portraits hang throughout the house.

We were to have osoba this morning because our friend missed having hers on New Year's morning. Osoba is the traditional New Year's soup, a clear soup with "omochi" (toasted rice cakes) in it, eaten on New Year's morning, and which is "supposed to be good for a hangover." This morning we are fortunate because we have "mizu-na" to put into the osoba.

The master of the house, however, plans to have his osoba without the mochi, because he "doesn't like the stuff, and besides it sticks to the dishes, and you can't even get that stuff off with a wire scrubbing brush!" He plans to have two fried eggs on the side.

We are now all in the dining room with the somber ancestral portraits looking at us, eating osoba served on English china on a heavy oak table. We can't restrain ourselves and we dig into the Osoba with our spoons.

In the evening, "Shabu Shabu" is cooked on an electric skillet and again served on English china. This time on large plates into which we served ourselves a Japanese salad, and the cooked hot tidbits from the bubbling centerpiece, and when the rice came out, the host scooped the rice on his plate and poured shoyu all over it.

For dessert we had chocolate pudding. Period.

On Second Thought

Warren Furutani

School Problem

While ago I wrote about the insensitivity of the administrators at a local junior high school. This same problem has been brought up again at a local high school. It seems that educators and administrators are being put under scrutiny and rightfully so. For too long, young people have been molded and influenced by irresponsible educators. They have made the image of education very negative and oppressive.

This negative approach to education is almost a tradition in schools. The whole thing about red ink, militarism (lines, marching, etc.), tests, grades and overt use of competition as a stimulus versus the desire for knowledge and education is obsolete.

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This negative approach to education is almost a tradition in schools. The whole thing about red ink, militarism (lines, marching, etc.), tests, grades and overt use of competition as a stimulus versus the desire for knowledge and education is obsolete.

The dynamics of the teacher-student roles where one is above the other tends to stifle motivation and desire. The fear of failure and humiliation are far stronger than youthful curiosity and imagination.

This is the case at Dorsey High School. Apparently the boys' vice principal typifies that negative, oppressive approach to education. As a matter of fact, the following is a petition aimed at replacing the boys' v.p. Bruce Rhoades:

PEITION
A situation exists at Dorsey High School which will perpetuate tension and hostility. This specific situation deals with the relationship between the Boys' V.P. BRUCE RHOADES and the students on this campus.

We feel that Mr. Rhoades cannot relate to the students because:
1-He lives in a community (Redondo Beach) which is totally different from what Dorsey serves. Therefore, the values which he imparts on the students is irrelevant. This is reflected in the fact that the students relate to him to gain an advantage.
2-Mr. Rhoades' approach to students is completely negative. His abusive language and tactics reinforce this negative attitude. The students are given no opportunity to express their feelings for the students he has reprimanded. We feel that a positive attitude and approach is the only way to deal with students and people in general. This is also reflected by the attitude of the people who work for him. For example the aides and security guards are very pushy, harsh and abusive. They bow students around and oppress them as if Dorsey was a prison.

3-Mr. Rhoades' personal attitudes and feelings interfere with his ability to make objective decisions and judgments. Accusations that Mr. Rhoades carries a grudge are so prevalent that it is a bit hard, but recurring incidents and situations lead to these conclusions.
We feel this situation has no solution. We highly advise that Mr. Rhoades be removed from Dorsey for the betterment of the students and the community. Let him improve his values and feelings in his own community. The removal of Mr. Rhoades from Dorsey will be a relief to all students who feel that a positive attitude and approach is the only way to deal with students and people in general. This is also reflected by the attitude of the people who work for him. For example the aides and security guards are very pushy, harsh and abusive. They bow students around and oppress them as if Dorsey was a prison.

