



By RAYMOND UNO
National JACL President

Limitations of time compel me to condense what should be three separate articles into this one. Detroit, the National Bowling Tournament and Idaho Falls were gilded experiences and each deserves an independent by-line, but too many good articles never see print because they demanded special attention; not so here.

Three in One

Dr. Kaz Mayeda and Bill Okamoto, both former Utahns, have another thing in common: both have been president of the Detroit Chapter. Dr. Kaz is now researching in Japan, and youthful Bill, a chemist for Ford Motor, is current president.

Although Detroit had no snow on the ground, the icy wind chilled by the lake compares shivering with the Twin Cities weather. The combination of wind and cold makes contact-lens wearers such as myself exceedingly and ocularily uncomfortable. The walk with Bill and his son, Douglas, from the airport to the parking area was a bitingly frigid maneuver.

After a quick change at Bill's, we rushed down to the Mauna Loa Restaurant for the Chapter's 25th Anniversary Installation Dinner. Bill's wife, Judy (nee Tsukamoto), originates from my hometown, Ogden, and one of her aunt's used to be babysitting me way back when.

Detroit was sort of a JACL homecoming for me because it was my first national convention held in 1964. The elevator operator asked a group of us shortly JAs if we were attending the same convention as the others who shared the same elevator.

The others were all six feet and some seven feet tall. They were attending the Tip Toppers National Convention and the women, barefoot, were 5 ft-10 and taller; the men 6ft-2 and taller. The women were all about 6ft-5 plus because of high heels and hairstyling. The tallest man was about 6 ft-10. They must have thought we were the National Midgets Convention, at least I felt like I was a midget, especially when I got into an elevator and I was eye-level with the bosoms of some voluptuous women.

Getting reacquainted with greetings Mito Togasaki, old-time JACLers like the Peter Fujiokas, the O'Neills, the James Shimouras, and the George Otsujis (whom I sat with at the '64 convention banquet) made me feel like I am really an oldtime JACLer.

Elaine Akagi, the vivacious and articulate Samsel turned JACLer, is a product of our junior program. As toastmistress, she had everything down pat and probably had dress rehearsal, many times over, in her mind before the banquet. The stately, handsome and softspoken Rev. Paul Hiyama is the late Abe Hagiwara's brother-in-law and was on hand to help us "break bread" for the evening.

Hon. Mel Ravitz, President of the Detroit City Council, and I had a terribly engaging time talking politics. As great as are the problems, and frustrating and exhausting the work, he said he's never been sorry he decided to enter politics. Off duty, he teaches sociology at Wayne State.

Governor Mas Yamasaki and chairman Kathy Kadowaki make a fighting tandem to instill enthusiasm in the MDC and did so this evening as installing officers.

During the reception line and after the dinner and during the dancing I got to shake the hands of all of the members, including the many youth who were present and the many youth out-of-town. President-elect Hank Tanaka took time off his schedule to renew old acquaintances and looked in great shape—hope he stays that way till at least the summer of '72.

The beautiful home of the James Shimouras was the setting for midnight snuggles and rapping. Since I am hungry for information about JAs all over, I sometimes get carried away with my pursuit of problems and solutions. Lack of time forces me to jab, slice, parry, bulldoze and really dig deep to raw emotional feelings to try to understand what makes the JAs tick, here and there, and everywhere.

It's tough, and I hope I don't offend too many people by my sometimes inexcusable clumsy attempts to probe the JA mind in action. Seeing the other viewpoint helps to regulate the density and opaqueness that shrouds my provincial mind.

Since Hank and I were staying at the Howard Johnson Motor Lodge, I used my "frank" and kept him up to the wee hours of the morning talking about JACL. He did, eventually, join us for breakfast in the morning.

Detroit has a well balanced board consisting of Bill Okamoto, Scott Yamazaki, Kathy Shimamura, Alice Hashimoto, Elaine Akagi, Sally Higashi, Harold Irumi, Mary Kamidori, Alex Mitunaga, John Miyagawa, Tim Saka, Shinkie Sano, Sam Shinohara, Hifumi

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25TH ANNUAL—Detroit JACL celebrates its 25th annual installation dinner with Mid-West District Governor Mas Yamasaki of Dayton extending congratulations. Seated (from left) are toastmistress Elaine Akagi, main speaker Raymond Uno from Salt Lake City and Mel Ravitz, president, Detroit City Council. Over 200 were present for the occasion Feb. 27. William Okamoto is the 1971 chapter president. Close to 20 Jr. JACLers from Chicago, Dayton and Cleveland were also present to join the event with Detroit Juniors.

PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

Detroit celebrates 25th anniversary, hears Uno update on JACL directions

By TOSHI SHIMOURA

The 226 persons gathered at the Mauna Loa Restaurant on Feb. 27 to celebrate the 25th Anniversary and Installation of officers of the Detroit JACL were treated to a panoramic view of the updated directions and objectives of the JACL from the vantage position of National President Raymond Uno. (See Mar. 12 PC for complete text of his address).

He called for the need of trust in the leadership of JACL.

CL. Aware of the needs and views of all thinking factions of its membership, the JACL has made room in its structure to accommodate the new approach taken by young adults. He stressed the importance of being attuned to these needs and developing youth leadership to constructively direct this energy.

In the area of minority relations, JACL is in a position to contribute positively with its philosophy and leadership. To get to the heart of the

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COACHELLA VALLEY JACL TO BECOME PSW'S 25TH

LOS ANGELES — Coachella Valley JACL has been reactivated with Tom Sakai elected as president, the So. Calif. JACL Office announced last week (Mar. 19). It will be the PSWDC's 25th chapter.

The Coachella Valley JACL had been one of the first chapters to organize in the district after World War II when the late Henry Sakai returned from Milwaukee to take charge in 1946. It was deactivated in 1960.

At Hatate, national JACL treasurer, and JACL office staff Jeffrey Matsui and Ron Wakabayashi were instrumental in helping the chapter reactivate.

MDC 'no-frill' format successful

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

ST. LOUIS — Nineteen delegates were in attendance here Mar. 6 when Governor Mas Yamasaki of Dayton pounded the gavel to convene the spring business meeting of the Midwest District Council.

This special session was an experiment to try to reduce the high cost of attending a convention type meeting. St. Louis, the host chapter, had provided private housing for delegates, had arranged transportation for each person for the duration of the meetings, and had furnished every meal except a special Saturday evening dinner.

Dr. and Mrs. George Uchiyama welcomed delegates to their home, which served as the meeting site; this informal atmosphere seemed to be conducive to free expression since the delegates responded strongly to the items on the business agenda.

Format Firmed

In fact, the council unanimously voted to use this informal format for all future MDC business meetings.

Saturday evening was climaxed by a "ret together" at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Jackson Eto. Delegates and local chapter members made new acquaintances and renewed old ones.

The MDC meeting was highlighted by the attendance of Warren Furutani, National Coordinator for Community Involvement. The urgent need of the Midwest for national staff prompted Governor Yamasaki to invite Warren to St. Louis. Of course, the sessions were also graced by the presence of the MDC's own National President-Elect Hank Tanaka of Cleveland.

This business meeting had to be one of the most fruitful sessions ever held. A number of vital and significant accomplishments evolved:

Youth Kitty

1—The MDC, at the suggestion of the Milwaukee chapter, voted unanimously to establish a fund for the youth program with each member chapter contributing its fair share based on an equitable formula which will be decided upon later. This fund would have no strings attached and each chapter would make the Jrs. a priority program. This fund could be used for Jr. Visitation or any other expense.

Landmark status for Manzanar eyed

LOS ANGELES — The Manzanar Pilgrimage Committee is sponsoring a community-wide meeting at the Union Church for Wednesday, Mar. 31, 3:30 p.m., the So. Calif. JACL office announced. Plans to be finalized include designation of the Manzanar Cemetery as a historical site, the setting aside of adjacent areas for a rest park and scheduling of a state-wide "teach-in" this summer on the evacuation and internment experience.

JAL-JACL fellowship applications due

SAN FRANCISCO — JACLers between the ages of 21 and 30 have until Friday, April 2, to apply for the 1971 Japan Air Lines-JACL summer fellowship, a six-week course at Sophia University, Tokyo, with room & board, round-trip air transportation and side trips.

Applications must be sent to district council governors. Local chapter officials can assist with further details.

2—The MDC voted unanimously to accept the Northern California-Western Nevada JACL-Blue Shield health plan.

3—Last year, Governor Mas Yamasaki had appointed Bill Doi of Twin Cities to be Chairman of the MDC Resolutions Committee. The appointment of such a committee would enable the MDC to immediately make public its stand on vital issues which demand immediate action.

Public Issues

The MDC strongly disapproves of the "white only" clause of organizations such as the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Elks, of World War II films that depict Japanese as sly, sneaky, untrustworthy, and support was given to the elimination of racism in the schools such that the truths of each race should be given along with the good points and bad points of each race.

Finally, the MDC supports the reform of the judicial and penal system from one of revenge to one of rehabilitation and challenges the present grand jury system, in accordance with the sentiments of Edison Uno.

4—A thorough evaluation of the National Scholarship Program with respect to the criterion of recipient selection and the number of awards vs. applicants in the Midwest was urged.

5—A resolution commended Kathy Kadowaki, MDC Chairman, and her board for exemplary leadership and outstanding performance.

6—The MDC reaffirmed its strong support for the repeal of Title II.

Appointments

7—Two appointments were made: MDC Committee Chairman, Ethnic Concern—Bill Okamoto, Detroit; MDC Committee Chairman, National Planning—Dr. Otto Furuta, St. Louis.

8—The MDC reaffirmed its urgent need for National Staff in the Midwest in order to bolster the membership and activities of its member chapters. Furutani's visit was a most welcome one for the delegates as visitations by National Staff to the Midwest is a rare occurrence. The dialogue concerning problems such as drug abuse, JACL in the future, the FOX program, and youth was stimulating and informative.

After lunch on Sunday, the delegates were on their way home with the satisfaction that this had been a fruitful meeting.

PSWDC executive board

LOS ANGELES — PSWDC Gov. Mas Hironaka has called a special executive board meeting for this Sunday, Mar. 28, 1 p.m., at the JACL Office to discuss upcoming district activities including the selection of a site for the 2nd district convention. He also called for committee reports being planned for the convention agenda to be submitted in writing this weekend.

Calif. alien welfare issue aired

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

SAN FRANCISCO — A small group of Asian Americans testified before the Dept. of Social Welfare on the issue of alien welfare here on March 17. Some 200 interested individuals were present at the public hearing.

Representing the Asian American Community Social Services Task Force and the Japanese Community Pioneer Center of Los Angeles, the Irrepressible Mori Nishida "called it the way he saw it" in his forthright approach.

If any one person spearheaded community concern for the aged, credit must flow his way, a JACL official at the hearing commented.

NC-WNDC governor, Shigeki Sugiyama of Fremont, provided the hearing board with some provocative observations relative to the ambiguities involved in Manual Letter 155, which delineates the Welfare Department's plan to trim the public assistance role insofar as aliens are concerned.

Issei Dilemma

National JACL Director Mas Satow presented a thorough history and highlighted the dilemma peculiar to the Issei victimized by the Evacuation. Attorney Robert M. Takasugi of East Los Angeles, representing the National JACL as legal counsel and Pacific Southwest District Council, said many of the older Japanese aliens were in World War II internment camps and have lost their identity cards by now.

The Los Angeles Times reporter Jack Jones noted the angry audience let it be known they thought the hearing was meaningless, particularly because it was not attended by top state welfare officials.

There were also speakers from the Chinese, Filipino and Mexican American communities protesting the Manual Letter 155 for imposing great hardship—especially the older aliens who find it difficult to produce proof of their right

to live in the United States. Some revisions of Manual Letter 155 were already proposed by the Welfare Department prior to the public hearing. Current regulation on "alien eligibility" reads as follows:

Alien eligibility may be established only by presentation of... current alien registration receipt (green card) or... other written evidence from the Immigration and Naturalization Service indicating that the applicant or recipient is legally entitled to remain in the country indefinitely.

The Welfare Dept's proposed change of the same section reads: Alien eligibility may be established by "presentation of written proof from the United States Government indicating that the applicant or recipient is legally entitled to remain in the country indefinitely, such as but not limited to a current alien registration receipt card."

Takasugi pointed out the state's proposed change "was really one without any substantial significance" and that it reflected "a reaction by the welfare board to the many resolutions and letters sent by concerned individuals and organizations to consider some documentation other than the

alien registration card as evidence of eligibility."

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Membership Publication: Japanese American Citizens League, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012; (213) MA 6-9366
Published Weekly Except First and Last Weeks of the Year—Second Class Postage Paid at Los Angeles, Calif.

VOL. 72 NO. 12

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1971

Subscription Rate Per Year
U.S. \$6 Foreign \$8 12 CENTS

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'TITLE II' CAMPAIGN

Judiciary subcommittee meets 1 day for repealer

(Special to the Pacific Citizen)

WASHINGTON—On Thursday, March 18, the House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3 heard four congressional and one departmental witness urge the Congress to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, according to the Washington Office of the Japanese American Citizens League.

No one appeared in opposition to the repeal of the so-called emergency detention-concentration camp authorization measure at the one-day hearing.

Before an overflow crowd, seven of the nine Subcommittee members heard various witnesses call for early passage of the legislation introduced by Congressmen Spark Matsunaga (Hawaii), Chet Holifield (Calif.), Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.), and Abner Mikva (Ill.) and co-sponsored by a bipartisan coalition of more than 150 colleagues, which would not only repeal Title II but also prohibit the establishment of detention camps in the United States.

Subcommittee members present were:

—Robert Kastenmeier, Chairman, John Conyers (Mich.), Abner Mikva and Robert Drinan (Mass.); R-Tom Rallsback (Ill.), Edward Rosten (Pa.) and Lawrence Goodling (Pa.).

Witnesses were John Anderson of Illinois, Chairman of the House Republican Conference (caucus); Chet Holifield of California, dean of the West Coast congressional delegation; Republican Gilbert Gude of Maryland, Matsunaga, and Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian of the Department of Justice.

Opening Statement

Kastenmeier opened the hearings by noting that nine of the 13 bills being considered by the Subcommittee were identical and were introduced by Congressman Matsunaga and 155 co-sponsors. He explained the background for the bills, saying that with the past few years the belief and fear that those who hold unpopular beliefs could be placed in detention, together with memories of the 1942 wartime incarceration of Japanese Americans, had caused many members of Congress concern about emergency detention laws.

He recalled that last year the House Internal Security Committee had considered repeal legislation after the Senate had passed it the previous year, but that the Committee reported a bill to amend Title II, and not to repeal it. Late in the session prevented Rules Committee action.

The Chairman said that the Judiciary Committee took jurisdiction over a bill which included not only repeal but also amendments to the penal code relating to detention and imprisonment, emphasizing that when 156 Congressmen, knowing how the Internal Security Committee had acted last year, co-sponsored repeal legislation it indicated an interest that should not be ignored by the Subcommittee.

Ichord Declines

He also noted for the record that the Chairman of the Internal Security Committee had been invited to participate in the hearings, but that the Chairman had declined.

Conyers asked Kastenmeier if the Chairman of the Internal Security Committee has explained his declination, to which the Wisconsin lawnmower replied that Chairman Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) felt that his Committee retained jurisdiction over this legislation because of some understanding which he thought he had last year with Chairman Emanuel Celler of the Judiciary Committee.

Mikva informed the Chair that he had introduced a statement for the record and declared that the fact that Title II had not been used should not be accepted as reason enough to keep it on the statute books. He recalled a 1948 report of the House Un-American Activities Committee that suggested that Title II might be invoked against student demonstrators and others engaging in violence and destruction.

John Anderson Testifies

Because he had an appointment at the White House, Chicago Republican John Anderson was the first witness.

He summarized the history of Title II, "surrounded with controversy when it was introduced when it was introduced as a substitute amendment on the Senate floor back in the 81st Congress. It was enacted in the emotion charged aftermath of the Communist invasion of South Korea when there was a very real concern in this country about a Soviet directed conspiracy against the institutions of our government."

He also recalled that the

Evacuation of Japanese Americans proved that emergency detention did "happen in our country and that it could happen again if we do not take special care to safeguard our constitutional liberties and make special resolve to prevent the recurrence of such an incident.

"Within the last few years, the storm cloud of controversy surrounding Title II has grown seeded by all sorts of wild rumors about concentration camps being readied for black militants and political dissidents. There has grown around this legislation, a once sterile matter—a concentration camp psychosis. Our nation has been under considerable strain as a result of the urban riots and the Vietnam war, and these in turn have led to a very deep division and painful polarization.

"It is not repression I fear—so much as it is the fear of repression so long as the Emergency Detention Act is on the books, it can only serve to breed that fear, and feed the paranoia of polarization.

"Under the language of Title II, the President may declare an internal security emergency, no matter how distant from our shores the declared war or the U.S. public office, that is to say no matter how remote the threat to our internal security.

"And in the case of internal subversion, it is left solely to the President to determine whether it is in support of a foreign enemy and therefore whether it constitutes an internal security threat.

"All this despite the fact that the Constitution clearly delegates to the Congress the power to suspend habeas corpus. This whole question should be an integral part of the current discussion of the war powers of the President and the Congress."

Kastenmeier asked whether amendments proposed by the Internal Security Committee last year, such as those specifically excluding race, color or religion from being a consideration in determining who should be detained, would satisfy.

Anderson replied that such amendments would not remove the fear of repressive action, so that they would be unacceptable.

Holifield's Comments

The venerable Chet Holifield, now chairman of the Government Operations Committee, followed the Illinois congressman because of his own committee's work. He began by reminding he is one of the 52 members of the present House who were serving when the Emergency Detention Act was passed. He remembered the "soft on Communism" atmosphere of those days, saying that, "Good men went down to defeat at the polls for defending civil liberties. Others were to gain public office by playing on public hysteria. I opposed the Emergency Detention Act in 1950, and I voted to sustain President Truman's veto of the legislation. My reasons for opposing it then are identical to my reasons for supporting a bill to repeal it now.

"The provisions of the Emergency Detention Act were apparently inspired by a reaction taken against our Japanese American people during World War II, another period of public fear and hysteria. I was a freshman congressman then, and I clearly remember my Japanese American neighbors being systematically

rounded up and placed in detention camps. The Los Angeles liberal lauded the characteristics of the Japanese and for the way in which they endured their wartime mistreatment. He cited personal examples of what some of his evacuee friends had to endure and the political price he had to pay because he was willing to speak out for Japanese Americans then. He mentioned Dillon Myer as the director of the War Relocation Authority who did so much to help evacuees inspite of congressional, newspaper and other pressures against the WRA at that time.

After explaining the due process principle dating back 700 years to the Magna Carta and exposing Title II as violating almost every tenet of American law, Holifield emphasized.

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YOSHINAGA CASE:

Urge emergency appointment as L.A. city planner

LOS ANGELES—The three-man personnel committee of the City Council last week (Mar. 17) has recommended James Yoshinaga be given an emergency appointment as city planner as soon as a vacancy occurs. The full 15-man council is expected to act on the recommendation soon.

Yoshinaga had placed first in civil service promotional tests but was passed over six times. As the final witness before the committee, headed by Councilman Billy Mill, the 10-year Planning Dept. employee said, "I know I'm hanging myself at this moment, but I can no longer keep quiet. All I want is a chance to prove that I can do the job."

City Planning Director Calvin Hamilton was sharply criticized by the committee for his lack of confidence in the civil service system. After he admitted approaching the oral board to advise them of the "hands of skill" the job required, he indicated Hamilton, by declaring, "I think you ought to go to jail for that... for the main idea behind the civil service system is to be objective."

The committee also recommended the Civil Service Commission and Personnel Department reevaluate all job bulletins to make certain all qualifications are specified and required skills and abilities be clearly indicated.

About 50 persons, most of them from the Nisei community, were present.

SAN FRANCISCO NIHONMACHI SET FOR CHERRY BLOSSOM FESTIVAL

SAN FRANCISCO — Spring, Japanese style, comes here with the flowering of cherry blossoms in Golden Gate Park's famed Japanese Tea Garden and the two weekend Matsuri at the five-acre Japan Center in the heart of Nihonmachi Mar. 26-28 and April 1-4.

The festival is expected to attract participants from among the 60,000 Japanese Americans living in Northern and Central California. The climax will be the Cherry Blossom Festival parade on Sunday, April 4, starting from the City Hall at 2 p.m., and ending at the Japan Center. The 13-block route goes north on Polk St., then west on Post St., to the Peace Plaza of the Japan Center.

Among the highlights the first weekend are demonstrations in the martial arts, a Aea grapplers at the Winter 3 1/2-hour Minyo Taiko Sunday and April 3, 7:30 p.m.

Adding even more excitement to the Festival is the pre-season baseball games between the San Francisco Giants and Tokyo Orions at Candlestick Park on April 3 and 4. Amateur wrestlers from Japan will compete with Bay Area grapplers at the Winter 3 1/2-hour Minyo Taiko Sunday and April 3, 7:30 p.m.

Attractions for the final weekend include koto and buyo performances, flower arrangement and tea ceremony demonstrations, martial arts tournament and a food bazaar. The Akita Dog exhibition will take place daily during the Festival.

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Washington Newsletter
Mike Masaoka

Title II Repeal Hearings



Although the announcement received little publicity, there was an overflow crowd, including 12 news reporters, when Chairman Robert Kastner of Wisconsin gavelled the public hearings on legislation to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and to prohibit the establishment of

a special personal interest in this concentration camp measure. Another was when Los Angeles Congressman Hollifield recalled for the Subcommittee his personal recollections as to how his Japanese American friends in East L.A. and the valley were told they had to leave, how they were forced to sell their personal and other property for a mere pittance, and how they were bused to the Santa Anita racetrack. He remembered his first re-election campaign, when the biggest charge against him was that he was "a Jap lover."

He told of the pressures that he and a few other members of Congress were subjected to because they believed in fair play for the Japanese Americans in the camps. He remembered that a lot of good men lost their political careers because of their convictions.

He also remembered the McCarthyism days of the early fifties. Once again, because he fought against smear tactics and witch hunts, he was accused of being a "Communist," left wing, and a lot of other names that were politically derogatory in those times.

Father Drinan, a freshman who is a member of both Subcommittee No. 3 and of the Internal Security Committee, wearing his Roman collar, saluted Congressman Hollifield, remembering that on his first visit to Washington in 1950 he was in the House chamber when the California Congressmen was among the few to speak against, and then vote against, the Internal Security Act.

It must have been quite a change for Congressman Hollifield to be able to testify before a Subcommittee all of whose liberal credentials match his, for he said that he could "remember when maybe five or six, or ten or 12, of us were the only ones in the whole House who could be counted on to vote against some of the more repressive bills of the past."

Now that the public hearings are completed, the next job is to get the Subcommittee to report repeal legislation to the full Judiciary Committee, and to get them to approve and to put the repeal bill on the House Calendar as soon as possible. There are reports current that Chairman Richard Ichord (Missouri Democrat) of the House Internal Security Committee plans to have his Committee report repeal legislation to Title II out and to try to secure House action on his bill before the Judiciary Committee can report the Matsunaga-Hollifield-Kastenmeier-Mikva bill.

So, in a sense, there's a race on between repeal and amendments. When Pearl Harbor was attacked, we were both 17 years of age. Although I had a German last name, and though Germany too was an enemy nation, nothing untoward happened to me. But, to my Japanese American assistant it meant that he and his family had to give up everything that they had and to be shipped to a concentration camp by the Army. I later served in the Army, and so did he. Today, we are both working in Washington together. But I can't help but wonder why it was that he had to experience what he did just because he was of Japanese origin.

"As Chairman of this Subcommittee, I intend that this legislation will be given the consideration we give every bill. But I simply wanted to relate my story so that you will understand why I have

Title II repeal—

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"This law creates the following incredible situation: One person who actually commits sabotage or espionage will be accorded all the Fifth Amendment rights—in a court of law, a jury trial, confrontation of witnesses, compliance with the rule of evidence, and full judicial review. On the other hand, one about whom there is a reasonable belief that he may commit these acts may be imprisoned by an administrative proceeding, similar to that utilized by the Federal Trade Commission, without regard to his constitutional rights."

"Congress should not leave patently unconstitutional laws upon the books awaiting action by the judicial branch. To do so lends credence to charges of congressional irresponsibility and indifference. Congress should take the initiative and correct its own mistakes."

Complimenting the Congressman for his statement, which related to his personal experience in the cause of civil rights, including his courageous stand in 1949 against the Evacuation, the Chairman said that Hollifield's comments were particularly impressive because he had lived through both events. He then asked whether amendments or modifications of existing law would do the job.

Hollifield replied that as long as the statutory authority remained, the danger would exist. He said only complete repeal would accomplish the result he and the co-sponsors wanted, since fears could continue as long as the statute was on the books.

Detroit's Conyers said that the Congressman's recitation of other critical times in recent history was impressive, because it served to remind Americans that there have been other periods when there were repressiveness and tyranny which might be worse than what is happening today. He suggested that since democracy was able to survive those past challenges, there was the chance that it would survive current troubles.

Boston's Drinan, who was dean of the Boston College law school, recalled that the first time he had heard Hollifield was when he was voting to defeat Title II in 1950. "I was proud of you then, and I'm proud of you now," he told the dean of the West Coast delegation.

Chicago's Mikva remembered the Congressman's outstanding liberal record, and hoped that this time there would be the votes to repeal Title II.

Blester questioned the veteran legislator concerning the military operation that resulted in the formation of the Board of Directors is very significant because it means we can now officially incorporate and get on with our fund-raising and actual development of the Center."

The formation of the non-profit corporation is the culmination of many months of work by the Cultural and Community Center Subcommittee and its six-citizen task force. "It has been through their efforts," said Hatate, "that the groundwork was laid and that we are now able to move on to other things. Their work and investigations into the needs and interests of the community have been invaluable."

JACC Directors

The Directors for the Japanese American Cultural and Community Center are:

Mrs. Sakae Aratani, community leader; Victor Carter, pres. Japan America Society; George Doi, business manager; Akira Kato, pres. Japanese American Republicans; Yukio Hasegawa, v.p. Kai-Ichi International; Shoji Hattori, nat. treas. Japanese American Citizens League; Shoji Hattori, pres. Toyota Motor Distributors; Inc. Robert Hayami, past commander, L.A. Nisei VFW; Tad Demoto, chairman, L.A. Nagoya Sister City Affiliation; Inadomi, executive for Jonsons Markets; Kenji Ito, pres. Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California; Yutaka Katayama, executive, Nissan Motor Corp.; Taro Kawa, Enbun Co.; and Masashi Kawachi, executive, Fishing Processors Inc.; Ka-kuo Tanaka, Board of Directors, Koyasan Buddhist Church; Kiyoshi Kawai, past pres. Downtown L.A. JACL; Akira Kawasaka, chairman, Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee; Eihel Kohashi, community leader; Katsumu Mukoeda, Little Tokyo leader; Hirohisa Nakamura, executive, American Honda Motor Co. Inc.; Henry Onodera, pres. Pacific Import Co.; Dr. H. Carroll Parish, professor, UCLA; Paul Takeda, CPA; Toshikazu Terasawa, pres. of the Building and Safety Commission, City of L.A.; Koshiro Torii, pres. the Little Tokyo Businessmen's Assn.; Shiro Yamada, executive, Japan Air Lines; Takito Yamaguchi, past pres. Japanese Chamber of Commerce of Southern California.

Location of Center

The location of the Center will be in the middle of the block between 2nd and 3rd Streets on the eastside of San Pedro Street, and will include a three-story complex with a gymnasium, theater, and an all purpose office, classroom, exhibition hall, and library structure.

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ed in Evacuation. He asked, "Instead of no law as in 1942, would it not be more appropriate to have positive laws on the books to prohibit the President, or any one else, from such arbitrary action?" Hollifield agreed with that proposition.

Before leaving, he called the leadership of Matsunaga to the attention of the Subcommittee, noted that as the principal sponsor he should have been the first witness but because he wanted to cooperate with others who had previous commitments he was now going to be last. He suggested that to show honor to the Hawaii Congressman, the printed record of the hearings should have him testifying first in the traditional order.

Subcommittee accepted the suggestion and ordered that the printed record show Matsunaga as being the first witness.

Testimony of Mardian

Appearing on behalf of the Justice Department and the Nixon Administration, Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian, who happens to be from Pasadena, Calif., began by making clear that "the Department of Justice is unequivocally in favor of repealing Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950."

He referred to the Department's official 1969 letter on the subject,

"The continuation of the Emergency Detention Act is extremely offensive to many Americans. In the judgment of the Department, the repeal of this legislation will allay the fears and suspicions—unfounded as they may be—of many of our citizens. This benefit outweighs the potential advantage which the Act may provide in time of internal security emergency."

Formerly the general counsel of the Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare prior to his promotion, Mardian reported that all of the six camps authorized by the Congress have been abandoned.

He then raised an objection, not to the repeal but to the language of other parts of the bill.

Although the Department supports the repeal of Title II, we cannot support enactment of Sections 1 and 2 of HR 234 and Title II of the Internal Security Act which would amend Title 18 of the United States Code to provide that no citizen of the United States may be detained in any facility except in conformity with the procedures and provisions of Title 18. The amendments assure that all provisions for the detention of convicted persons are contained in Title 18.

"The proposed amendments fail to take account of laws which deal with crimes involving narcotics and dangerous drugs, Selective Service violations, aircraft hijacking, etc., that involve confinement of persons convicted of Federal crimes."

"Notwithstanding the fact that we heretofore stated firmly the position of the Department of Justice with regard to detention camps, some Government officials and some of the media have indicated that our position was, at least, equivocal. I hope my statement today will dispel such assertions once and for all," Mardian concluded.

Kastenmeier asked for the record that it was quite clear that the Justice Department favored repeal of Title II, which the Department representative reaffirmed. He asked whether the Department was satisfied that there were enough laws on the statute books to assure protection for the government and safety for its citizens in all kinds of emergencies. When Mardian began enumerating them, the Chairman asked that they be reduced into writing and submitted for the record so there could be no doubt of the specific stance the Department had in mind.

Conversely complained that he had hoped the Department would have reported on some of the actual rumors and fears that had caused the Department to decide to recommend repeal of Title II. He then questioned the government attorney to list and submit in writing the different criminal laws that might be affected by the first two sections of the pending bill.

Mikva, noting that he was one of the original drafters of the particular bill under discussion, said that two propositions were involved. One was to repeal Title II. Other was to make certain that at no future time could any President arbitrarily arrest and detain citizens without due process. He added that perhaps the bill could be amended to consider the Department's objections, while achieving the purpose of the new bill.

During further questioning, it was brought out that what the Committee might do is to bring together in one title all the laws relating to criminal actions, in order that all citizens could learn and know about such laws in one single place.

The Assistant Attorney General was asked to suggest draft language that would meet the Department's objections, while achieving the sponsors' intentions.

Railsback inquired as to what the situation was without Title II, which certain members of the Internal Security Committee claimed was limitation on the powers

of the President. A lengthy discussion of the emergency and war powers of the President followed. The testimony followed with a request that the Department prepare a memorandum for the Subcommittee on this subject of the President's war powers and whether Title II increased or decreased them.

Matsunaga Applauded

Kastenmeier welcomed Matsunaga as the "father" of repeal legislation and applauded his leadership in the House in securing so many co-sponsors and bringing the bill to the hearings.

The Hawaiian lawmaker responded by addressing the Subcommittee members as co-sponsors, and not as a member of the Subcommittee, because eight of its nine members were co-sponsoring the legislation under discussion.

At this point, Pennsylvania's Bleser, the lone member not listed as a co-sponsor, interjected to explain that he was not against the bill and would vote for repeal. He felt that the bill should go much further and provide specific prohibitions on the President's war and emergency powers.

As Matsunaga described the legislation, "These bills would not only repeal the repugnant Emergency Detention Act of 1950, but would also amend Title 18 of the U.S. Code to prohibit the establishment of emergency detention camps similar to those which were used to incarcerate Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II."

The proposed measure represents an expanded version of the bill which in the 91st Congress was killed by a vote of 4 to 4 in the House Internal Security Committee. That bill did not go beyond providing for the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act, in reporting its own bill which merely provided for certain modifications to, but not the repeal of, Title II of the Internal Security Act. The House Internal Security Committee stated in its report that the "surety" argument for the repeal of some fears of the Japanese as the result of action taken many years ago in its absence."

"The Committee report was reflective of the tragic incarceration of Americans of Japanese ancestry in World War II which is now being nearly a decade of the enactment of the Internal Security Act. It could reasonably be argued, therefore, that the repeal of Title II of that Act would not necessarily prevent the future detention or incarceration of immigrants of Japanese ancestry under circumstances similar to those that prevailed during World War II."

"HR 234 and its companion bills are designed to meet this argument. Fundamentally, the legislation before this Subcommittee would prohibit the establishment of concentration camps as a part of the Federal penal and correctional system. For consistency in its expanded scope, the proposed legislation provides also for the repeal of Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950. Contrary to the assertion made in some quarters, the main thrust of the proposed legislation is not based on pure emotional appeal. It is, in fact, directed at preserving our traditional principles of individual liberty—principles which have been repeatedly upheld by the United States Supreme Court as having been established by irrefragable law."

The Harvard Law School graduate cited cases to demonstrate that as long as civil courts were in operation, a civilian cannot be tried before any other tribunal or denied the fundamental right of trial by jury. He mentioned the martial law cases involving the Hirasabayashi, Korematsu, and Endo cases involving the curfew, evacuation, and detention of Japanese Americans in World War II.

Matsunaga noted that Hirasabayashi was convicted because he refused to remain "within a designated military area" (in his home) between the hours of 8 at night and 6 in the morning, while Korematsu was convicted for remaining in his home in a designated area "from which all persons of Japanese ancestry were excluded." He also quoted the dictum of the Court in the Endo case to show that the Constitution sets the procedural safeguards surrounding the "arrest, detention, and conviction of individual citizens."

He stressed that former Justice of the Supreme Court Arthur Goldberg considered "the statute (Title II) is unconstitutional, and—without regard to its constitutionality—both unnecessary and imprudent."

After detailing the operations of Title II, he noted that Chairman Celler had led the fight against Title II more than 20 years ago, and that then Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee Pat McCarran had also opposed it as "a concentration camp measure, pure and simple."

Matsunaga then submitted a list of the organizations sponsoring repeal and a section-by-section analysis of the legislation. He concluded by submitting for the record the 11-page statement of the Japanese American Citizens League, while crediting the League for not only rallying American public opinion behind the repeal effort but also persuading him to take the leadership in the House campaign.

Kastenmeier then acknowledged the presence in the hearing room of Mike Masaoka, Washington's JACL representative, whom he said deserved great credit for the progress of the legislation.

When asked as to the importance of Sections 1 and 2, opposed by the Department on technical grounds, Matsunaga responded that they were most important because, while repealing Title II they would erase the memory of the concentration camps for Japanese Americans in World War II to some degree and would ease the fears of many citizens. The new provisions in the bill would serve to safeguard individual rights in the future.

Matsunaga also objected to any amendments to Title II, rather than repeal, because they would only tend to revive and reactivate Title II. Since Title II is the source of the fear, only its complete removal can lessen the fear.

Questioned as to the concern of Japanese Americans when it was unlikely that they would ever again be subjected to detention as a group, Hawaii's senior Representative in the House answered that Japanese Americans are concerned because they don't want any other individual or group of Americans to be deprived of liberty and property as they were in World War II. "We know what it's like, so we don't want others to have a similar experience."

Asked whether he would be willing to accept repeal now, and the positive prohibitions against arbitrary executive action in the future because of parliamentary problems, Matsunaga replied that he would be willing to take "half of loaf" right way, with the understanding that the "other half" would be forthcoming. He said that repeal was an immediate necessity because of the fear it was creating among those who hold unpopular beliefs or question established institutions and objectives. And if the research necessary for the future safeguards would take considerable time, he would go along with whatever the Subcommittee would do with repeal."

Gilbert Gude

As the Chairman was announcing that the hearing

would be closed, Maryland's Gilbert Gude appeared and asked to say a few words in support of the repeal endeavor.

The Republican from the county where most Japanese Americans in the Washington metropolitan area reside told of his thoughts concerning the 1942 Evacuation and Title II in order that such arbitrary and unwarranted detention could never again take place in the United States.

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Saburo Akai of Akai American, Ltd., Compton, has provided the Salvation Army in Los Angeles the free use of a video tape recorder to help provide home owners in the earthquake area a filmed record of their damage.

Richard Matsunaga, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Inc., and vice president, Toyota Motor Distributors.

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Sacramento, received Man of the Month recognition for being the top trainee producer for the month of February.

Ted Mori and Justus Sato, Los Angeles realty businessmen, have purchased California personalized license plates reading "SHOWA" which corresponds to name of their firm, Showa Realty Co. Thus far, 9,000 have been sold throughout the state, according to the Dept. of Motor Vehicles. Personalized plates are \$25 extra and proceeds go toward the Environmental Protection program.

Van Bourg/Nakamura & Associates, long ensconced on the garden floor of the Claremont Hotel is moving to its own building in downtown Oakland this week (Mar. 22) at 363-18th St., with a new phone number, 763-1313. Open house has been announced for May 21. Founded by Milt Van Bourg and Noboru Nakamura in 1946, the architecture-planning firm named Michio Katsura and Lee Carney as principals, Jon D. Collier as senior associate, and Dong Won Sohn (from Seoul) as associate.

Sports

NCNGA's annual golf tournament April 3-4 will be a 36-hole medal play meet at Pebble Beach and Rancho Canada, according to chairman Hid Kashima, with 19 golf clubs participating. A field of 240 golfers is scheduled. The Sequoia and Cardinal golf clubs are tournament hosts.

Press Row

The "Onshu Jihon," Portland's Japanese American vernacular, resumed publication Mar. 11 with Kazuo Fujimoto as editor.

Deaths

Frank K. Segawa, 72, a JACLer and San Diego farmer for 48 years, died at his home, 1462 Thermal Ave., Imperial Beach, on Mar. 11. Survivors include wife Toshiko, 69, and daughter.

Ben T. Senzaki, 52, active Pasadena JACLer, died Mar. 18 of cerebral hemorrhage. Survivors are wife, three sons, daughter, son-in-law, and grandchild.



\$4,100,000

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Convertible into Capital Stock at 36 per share,
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The balance of this issue, \$4,100,000 principal amount, is being purchased by The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd., Osaka, Japan, which bank presently holds 53.2% of the Bank's Capital Stock, at par, with accrued interest and without underwriting discount.

Price 100%
Plus accrued interest from March 1, 1971

These securities are subject to redemption prior to maturity under circumstances summarized in the Circular. Copies of the Circular may be obtained from any of the several Underwriters only in states in which such Underwriters are qualified to act as dealers in securities and in which the Circular may be legally distributed.

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March 19, 1971

March 19, 1971

March 19, 1971



Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

CHANGING FACE—They broke ground last week for an Urban Renewal project that will help change the face of lower downtown Denver for the better. One square block of extremely valuable land—between 19th, 20th, Larimer and Lawrence streets—will be transformed by what is called the Sakura Square project under the aegis of the Tri-State Buddhist Church.

Three main elements are involved in the project. The first is a 20-story, low-rent apartment building with 204 units. It will be called Tamai Tower, honoring the Rev. Yoshitaka Tamai who retired recently after lengthy and dedicated service to the church.

Adjoining Tamai Tower will be a two-story commercial building with 39,000 square feet of rental space. About half this area is spoken for already by Japanese provisions stores, restaurants and other commercial enterprises with a Japanese American orientation.

These two buildings, together with parking area, represent a cost of approximately \$3,900,000, financed by a federally guaranteed, low-interest loan. Rental income should pay off the loan. This phase of the project is scheduled to be completed in about 18 months.

The third element is a \$400,000 expansion and exterior-interior refurbishing of the present Denver Buddhist Church building which occupies a portion of the block. This project is scheduled to begin about the middle of 1974 although church members are now being asked to sign financial pledges.

When Sakura Square is completed it will be a Denver showplace and a key part of the vast Skyline Urban Renewal project in which great new buildings, parks and malls will replace what had become a run-down eyesore area.

A LONG-TIME COMMITMENT—The Buddhist church's interest in the Urban Renewal project goes back a long way. The church was represented on the citizens' committee that "sold" Denver voters on the idea. The church also had sought to purchase land in another Urban Renewal project on which to build a low-rent apartment primarily for Issei, but lost out in the bidding.

Almost endless consultations preceded the decision to take on the Sakura Square project. First, a group of Nisei businessmen considered the idea of erecting their own building on the site, but reluctantly gave it up when the costs appeared excessive. Then the church undertook a study but was quickly faced with a dilemma. The Urban Renewal people ruled that the church building, built shortly after the end of World War II, would need extensive remodeling to bring it up to the area's new standards. The church then faced the choice of selling the building so it could be demolished, and moving elsewhere, or remodeling it. At a general meeting the membership voted 206 to 44 to stay, assuming in effect the responsibility of raising the \$400,000 necessary to get the job done.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—During the war years, when refugees from the boredom of WRA camp life were pouring into Denver, no one could have imagined that a quarter century later there would be enough of them still around, and with enough faith in their future, to take on a commitment of nearly four and a quarter million dollars.

There has been talk lately of dwindling interest and vigor in the city's Japanese American community as such, a weakening of community and church ties, a shift away from Buddhism. But the dedication demonstrated by Nisei leaders of the Buddhist church in taking on the responsibility of their Sakura Square project, and seeing it through the long and perilous journey to the groundbreaking, belies all that talk. The groundbreaking is a significant event for this city that has become home to those refugees.

Tokyo Orions-Angels

LOS ANGELES—Consul General Kanji Takasugi will throw the first ball Mar. 31 when the first Japanese professional baseball tangles at Anaheim Stadium with the California Angels. He is making the pitch from the mound rather than from the box when the first Japanese professional baseball tangles at Anaheim Stadium with the California Angels. He is making the pitch from the mound rather than from the box when the first Japanese professional baseball tangles at Anaheim Stadium with the California Angels.

UPROOTED AMERICANS

THE JAPANESE AMERICANS AND THE WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
By Dillon S. Myer



WITH ongoing concern regarding the tragic acts perpetrated against the Japanese American people, Dillon S. Myer, former Director of the WRA, offers his straightforward account of the activities of the Authority under his leadership. Myer reflects on the crucial decision to establish the centers, on policy formation when there were no precedents and no guidelines, on pressures and rumors of the times, in a personal look at what went on during organizational and operational stages of the camps.

At the end of the first year of existence of the WRA, Myer stated:

"... the very fact of the Japanese confinement fosters suspicion of their loyalties and adds to the contention of the enemy that we are fighting a race war, that this nation preaches democracy, and practices racial discrimination. Life in a relocation center is an unnatural and un-American way of life."

Thus in truth the ultimate objective of the WRA became, under Myer, one of more immediate concern—the need for prompt planning toward the restoration of the uprooted Americans to private life in normal communities. These 110,000 people had been moved en masse without charges or trial—the only criterion for removal being the fact of their having been born of Japanese parents. Fear of sabotage or espionage from among these people, and certain local pressures, together had resulted in the uprooting of the whole Japanese American population living in the three West Coast states and in a portion of Arizona, and their exclusion from these areas for nearly three years.

With no guidelines, the WRA in 1942 was faced with the problem of establishing rules and policies for the guidance of both staff

and evacuees. Pressures—from within and without, governmental and private, from evacuees as well as from top levels within the Authority, and between headquarters and the field are discussed openly by Myer as they were met with policies, procedures, and solutions.

This inside view of the administrative and policy-making process, of what actually happened in the relocation centers contributes much to the understanding of events of the war years.

448 pp. 6 x 9 \$8.50

Published by
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA PRESS

P. O. Box 3398, College Station
Tucson, Arizona 85722

JACL National Headquarters
1634 Post St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94115

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UNITED METHODISTS:

\$47,000 budgeted for two-year study on needs of Asian American ministry

SANTA MONICA—"While the United Methodist Church is the most ethnically inclusive denomination in American Protestantism, it has historically viewed ethnic constituencies from the stance of paternalism," said the Rev. Woodie White, executive director of the Commission on Religion and Race, when he addressed some 250 representatives of the second United Methodist Convocation on Asian American Ministries on March 12-13 at Santa Monica.

"We have viewed them more as objects of mission, rather than as brothers of the faith in mission," he told the Asian American churchmen that, "You are not white, you never were, and you are never going to be; therefore you must accept the fact and come to a greater understanding of who you are as Asian Americans in the church."

Both clergymen and laymen about equally divided called for "liberation from the elements of racism" within their denomination and society. They asked for greater mobility in their future relationship with the National Division of the Board of Missions represented by Rev. Dr. Harry Komura, executive director of Special Ministries. They demanded the right to negotiate with the Board and make final judgment on who should lead their organization.

Nisei takes job as Micronesia AG
SAIPAN—Richard I. Miyamoto, who has practiced law in Hawaii for 17 years, assumed the post of attorney general of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands here March 1.

The Congress of Micronesia confirmed the appointment last month. The Boston University law school graduate was appointed by High Commissioner Edward Johnston.

He spent 11 years on the bench as district magistrate for North Hilo-Puna, was deputy Hawaii County attorney and U.S. commissioner for the Island of Hawaii in 1956-57. He will direct a staff of seven attorneys. (His brother Calvin Miyamoto is active with Orange County JACL).

Bank of Tokyo, Calif., to split stock 2 for 1

SAN FRANCISCO—Shareholders of the Bank of Tokyo of California March 16 approved a two-for-one split of the bank's 495,000 outstanding shares of common stock. Subject to final approval by state regulatory authorities, the split will become effective on March 31, 1971 for shareholders of record as of that date.

All incumbent directors, including Susumu Onoda, president of the bank and Ichiro Matsudaira, chairman, were re-elected by the shareholders to an additional one-year term.

The state-chartered bank currently operates two branches in San Francisco, four in Los Angeles and one each in San Jose, Los Altos, Fresno, Gardena and Santa Ana. Total assets reached \$404 million at year-end 1970.

THAI BABY BORN IN PLANE IS NAMED 'TWA'

HONOLULU—Wawna Scripps, the Thai girl who gave birth to a baby on a TWA jetliner between the Mainland and Hawaii Feb. 15 and abandoned him in the plane's rest room because she thought he was stillborn, was reunited with her son on Guam—and then returned to her home in Thailand. The mother decided to name the boy Twa, after the airline.

a fast-ball pitcher in his school days. (Sumitomo Banks have tickets at \$3.50 and \$4.50.)

\$50,000 bail reduced to \$5,000 for student

SAN FRANCISCO—Douglas P. Yamamoto of Oakland, who has been charged in the federal district court with firebombing an armed service recruiting station in Santa Cruz, was scheduled to appear in court this week, (March 22). His case was originally set by Judge Robert F. Peckham for March 8 in San Jose.

Judge Peckham had originally set the bail at \$50,000, but following arraignment on Feb. 22 agreed to a cash deposit of one-tenth of the total amount or \$5,000.

This amount was put up immediately by his family and friends and he was freed from custody on that date.

Publish critiques on 'Unfold Story'

STANFORD—A 46 page compilation of critiques of the JACL book, "The Unfold Story," has been published by the Ethnic Studies Committee of the Stanford University Asian American Student Alliance. The booklet contains a history of the opposition to the controversial fifth grade textbook and an extensive summary of the critical reviews which have been made since the book's appearance on the market.

Included are 18 critiques of the book from a cross-section of its opponents by: The Buddhist Churches of America, Konkko Churches of America, Japanese American Citizens League National Publications Review and Education Committee, the Asian American Social Workers, and the Asian American Task Force of the Berkeley public schools.

Also included are reviews by Univ. of California professors at the Berkeley, Davis, and Los Angeles campuses and by six professors at Stanford University.

Copies at 75c each are available at the Asian American Student Alliance, Stanford University, 512 Alvarado Row, Stanford, Calif. 94305, or by phoning (415) 321-2300, ext. 4715.

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Chapter Honorees

The 1970 Detroit JACLer of the Year award was presented to Shinkie Sano, longtime supporter of the chapter, who in his unobtrusive but consistent way has been responsible for the continued growth

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200 attend Fowler JACL meeting on drug abuse

About 200 persons listened attentively to Mike Yamaki of the Yellow Brotherhood speak on drug problems at the Fowler JACL meeting Mar. 6. Janice Teraoka was meeting chairman.

George Irumi of Los Angeles introduced Yamaki, now studying at UCLA.

The Yellow Brotherhood was organized about two and one-half years ago when four Samsel gangs were fighting among themselves in Los Angeles. Instead of fighting among themselves they got together and formed a group to solve the drug problems among the Americans of Asian groups. They called it Yellow Brotherhood. There have been six suicides within 100 people in the group. They also worked with high school and college dropouts. Also school problems and work problems were in their discussions.

Mike said he tried the drugs out of curiosity. He commented that the parents and youngsters should get involved. Many of his friends have not lived to their 21st birthday. The drug users come from all economic families.

There is a lack of communications and understandings among parents. Parents should be aware of the problems. If your child becomes a drug addict don't condemn him, but bring out an understanding on why he went on drugs.

In Southern California, the Yellow Brotherhood is open 24 hours for consultation. The community is responsible for the youngsters getting on dope. It is ruining the family names. Yamaki stated, we cannot be in value unless you the audience ask questions. The audience did respond and asked various questions about the drug problems.

Continued on Next Page

March Events

'Nisei-Sansel' topic for Contra Costa forum

"Nisei-Sansel: Getting it all Together" will be the topic for discussion of the Contra Costa JACL meeting on Friday, March 26, 7:30 p.m. at the Berkeley-Richmond Free Methodist Church, El Cerrito.

According to Mr. Chizu Iiyama, chairman, discussion will focus on the need for better communication between Nisei and Sansel, and will try to bring different viewpoints on current issues including Sansel activism, Asian studies, and the nature of racism in American society. Panel members are:

Mr. Iiyama, moderator; Glenn Onizuka, Mrs. May Nakano, Joe Yashiki, Gail Momono, Glen Watanabe, and a JACL representative.

Venice-Culver schedules 2d drug education talk

Parole agents Albert G. Smith and Jackie White will address the second Venice-Culver JACL drug education seminar Mar. 26, 7:45 p.m., at the Venice Japanese Community Center. Various state and county programs to rehabilitate drug users will be discussed.

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1000 Club Report

March 15 Report

22nd Year: Salinas Valley—James Y. Abe; Downtown L.A.—Sho Inui; D.C.—Ira Shimazaki.
23rd Year: Philadelphia—Dr. H. Tom Tamaki.
18th Year: Chicago—Harvey Aki.
19th Year: Seattle—Dr. Theodore Nagatani; Seattle—Dr. Theodore Nagatani; Pocatello—William Y. Yamaguchi.
11th Year: San Diego—Paul Hoshino; Ft. Lupton—Floyd Koshio; Jack Tsubara; Stockton—Henry Kusama; Livingston—Merced—Samuel Y. Maeda; D.C.—George Obata; Hialeah—Sakata; Fresno—Dr. Kikuo H. Taira; Placer County—Thomas M. Yego, Jr.
14th Year: D.C.—Harold S. Horuchi; Mt. Olympus—Yukus Inouye; Chicago—Max S. Joichi; Detroit—W. James Tagami; Portland—Dr. Roy Yamada; Fort Lupton—Frank Yamaguchi.
13th Year: Seattle—Yoshiko Fujii; Chicago—Miki Hayano; Mitchell Nakagawa; Kay Sunahara; San Fernando Valley—Mrs. Michi Inui; Tom T. Inui.
14th Year: New York—Alice S. Ruff.
14th Year: Stockton—Chester Fukuhara; Long Beach—Elliott H. Fukumoto; Seabrook—Robert S. Fuyume; Redding—Tak Naito; Fowler—Thomas Y. Toyama.
12th Year: St. Louis—James I. Hayashi; Spokane—Frank Hisayama; Seattle—Fred Y. Imanishi; West Valley—S. Stephen Nakashima; Portland—H. Rowe Sumida; Orange County—John M. Otake; Reno—Clovis Yoshida; Takahashi; Cleveland—MASAYUKI TASHIMA (Century Club).
11th Year: D.C.—Frank S. Baba; Joseph Ichijima; Mrs. Aiko Iwata; Downtown L.A.—Chosun Higa; San Jose—Dr. Yuta Hongo; Cleveland—Hiroshi Ikeda; Alameda—Ichiro Isokawa; Gardena Valley—Bruce T. Kaji; Boise Valley—George Koyama; Philadelphia—Dr. K. Stanley Nagashima; Sequoia—Yoshinobu; Arizona—Tadashi Tada; Redding—Dr. Akira Tada; Seattle—Theodore T. Taniguchi; Tatum—Yasu; Venice-Culver—Jane Yamashita; Venice-River Valley—Louis J. Yurri.
10th Year: Twin Cities—Sadao Akaki; Graham-Trousdale—Kazuo Fujii; San Francisco—Hisao Inouye; Arizona—Ken Konomura; Stockton—Dr. John I. Morozumi; East Los Angeles—Mrs. Viola Nagawa; Chicago—James S. Sadatsaki; Venice-Culver—Mike H. Shimizu; San Jose—Dr. Tom Taketa; Spokane—Edward M. Tsutakawa.
9th Year: San Francisco—Estella Hoshinoya; West Los Angeles—Dr. Milton M. Inouye; Seattle—S. George Kashiwagi; Arizona—George C. Onodera; Portland—George Tsugawa; Prog.—Westside—Charles Matsuhira; Chicago—Hiroshi Miyake; Venice-Culver—Jack S. Nomura; San Jose—Tad Sekigahama; Gardena Valley—Dr. Robert Tarumoto; Monterey Peninsula—Masao Yokogawa.
8th Year: Sacramento—Masao Fujikawa; Detroit—Mrs. Alice Hashimoto; Tom Hashimoto; West Los Angeles—Sakae Kawata; Long Beach—Harbor—Hiro Kaysuga; D.C.—Hon. Spark M. Matsunaga; Mrs. Claire Minami; Boise Valley—George Nishitani; Oakland—Thomas K. Nomura; Portland—Jim S. Onchi; Nishi Sumida; Philadelphia—Mrs. Marion Tamaki.
7th Year: Puysallup Valley—James Hani; D.C.—Henry Goshio; Boise Valley—William Kawai; Ishi Miyake; Berkeley—Hiroshi Kanda; Orange County—Dr. Stanley Maruyoshi; Milwaukee—Takashi Naito; Alameda—Yosh Sugiyama; Stockton—Frank Wallman.
6th Year: Orange County—Joe E. Akiyama; Arizona—H. T. Dowd; Dr. Tamio Kumagai; Puysallup Valley—Dr. Kiyosaki Hori; Prog.—Westside—Kazuo K. Inouye; Long Beach—Ray E. Jenkins; Mrs. Lily Y. Omasaki; Oakland—Robert N. Yamasaki; San Benito County—Byo Terasaki.
5th Year: Seattle—Tooh Funai; Redding—George Ikemura; San Jose—Joe J. West Valley—Bob Kobara; Oakland—Richard T. Kono; Berkeley—Roy Kurahara; Alameda—Nakamura; Vernon Nishi; East Los Angeles—William H. Matsunaga (formerly Chicago); White River Valley—D. Kama; Philadelphia—George Yoshimoto.
4th Year: Detroit—George T. Doi; Mary Kamidol; Snake Valley—Arthur H. Hoshino; Orange County—Ken Hayashi; Seattle—Dr. Frank Hori; Chicago—Roy Kureya; Hollywood—Fred Nitta; Merrell; Watsonville—Fred Nitta; San Mateo—David Saito; Portland—Mrs. Nohi Teubert.
3rd Year: San Mateo—Mrs. Shizu Kariya; Salt Lake City—Mrs. Grace Kasai; Detroit—Dr. Kaz Mayeda; Livingston—Merced—Shiro Bob Morimoto; Orange County—Shig. Muranaka; Puysallup Valley—Hon. Joe Vraives; Eden Township—Roy K. Yamura; Chicago—Ben Yoshioaka.
2nd Year: D.C.—Henry Ailina; Redding—Dr. K. Richard Asami; Berkeley—Mrs. Joan Emerson; Boise Valley—Mrs. George K. Hira; San Francisco—Joy Hira; Twin Cities—Steve Iwaga; Tuolumne—Eugene Wald; Seattle—Donald D. Kama; Philadelphia—Sumiko Kobayashi; Monterey Peninsula—Haruo Nakasaka; Oakland—Bob S. Nomura; San Diego—Alan Obayashi; Placer County—Mrs. Helen Otow; Santa Maria—George Sahara; San Jose—Roy Shimizu; Reno—Mrs. Koyoko Stanton; Spokane—Dr. John M. Tanaka; Gardena Valley—Shinya Takahashi; New York—Takako Yashiki; Downtown L.A.—Mrs. Hide Yoshihara; West Valley—Dr. Teo Yashina; Pasadena—Howard K. Yuki.
Chicago—Kenji Andow, Donald Dinahue, Robert Fricke, Robert Hinson, James C. Henneberg, Fred Hilda, Mrs. Emi Hirano, James Inouye, George Ito, Mrs. Marie Ito, Charles Iwanaka, Chizuko Kakita, Akio Kay, Mrs. Atsuko Levy, Mrs. Cheryl C. MacPherson, Mrs. Sotoko Nagata, Mrs. Nakata, Mrs. Frances Necker, Mrs. Yoshiye Nishida, George Oba, Betty Okamoto, Mrs. Miyako Okawara, Mrs. Miko Rohla, Takako Ryu, Rev. Shunjo Takahashi, Mrs. June Tamaoka, Mrs. Dorothy Tighe, Mrs. Miki Valukas, Joseph Voita, John F. Woods, Susan Yamamoto, Dick Yamashita.
Cincinnati—Mrs. Masako Van Dierendonck, Mrs. Setuko Eick, Joseph R. Rudnik, James Thomas; Detroit—William R. Baers, Shigeo Iwari, Hyoko S. Nakatani.
1st Year: Milwaukee—Andrew Hasegawa; Chicago—Shigeru Hamamoto, Y. Nakashige; Chester Tomita; Spokane—Tadachi Hayashi; Saburo Nakagawa; Richard S. Sekai; Stockton—Shintaro Ito; Contra Costa—Mrs. Kim Kiriya; Valley—Melvin Nakaba; Portland—Dr. K. James Nakadate; Detroit—William K. Okamoto; Puysallup Valley—Frank Shigio; D.C.—Mrs. Gladys Shimazaki; Cincinnati—Dr. Yoshiko Tsuchiya; Oakland—Ed M. Yokomizo.

Dr. Togasaki -

Continued from Front Page

When you go to heaven you want something more on your record than the fact you just lived!"

1918 Flu Epidemic

Dr. Togasaki's record should stand the test. She interrupted Stanford study—she cooked and did housework to earn her way—to nurse in the 1918 flu epidemic. Her B.A. in zoology was followed by a nursing degree, public health nursing, then her M.D. from the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia.

"I was brought up with the idea I could only marry a minister, and I never found one." Instead she developed an obstetrics and gynecology practice, led the way for her five sisters' careers. Two are doctors, three nurses.

When World War II came, she chose to stay with related people (at Tanforan Assembly Center and later at Topaz WRA Center) and battled for decent medical care for them. "That's where I got my aggressiveness," she said with a chuckle.

After special studies in Chicago, she came home to practice, to pioneer in trying to teach a natural, healthy outlook on the body, to help in every area of the Japanese American community.

She has never been an ordinary doctor but a public person in the footsteps of her parents.

"My job has been to interpret one world to the other. I could never have done all this in Japan—it is still a man's world."

She is now trying to retire and turn her practice over to her sister, Dr. Teru Togasaki. "In obstetrics your skill is in your hands. I feel I can no longer stand the demands,

But it would be terrible to waste what I have. As long as I am healthy, I will serve, possibly teaching, or working for the World Health Organization, or on an Indian reservation.

She poured green tea into exquisite cups. "These and my Japanese doll collection are my indulgences," she said in the living room of the Western Addition Victorian (1848 Buchanan) which has been her home since 1938.

"When I was a child, mother was always giving away our beds to homeless people

who turned up. I bought this house with lots of bedrooms. I can offer them to guests but also I can always sleep in my own bed."



Mas Fujii (L.A.), women's singles (left); and Chiz Kuy (Sac'to), all-events

1970 JACL Bowling Champions



INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS—Top (from left): Walter Masuda (SLC), men's all-events; Suchi Ikeda and Sayo Togami (San Jose), women's doubles; Dean Asami (Eastbay), men's singles; middle: Lois Yut (S.F.), women's 4-game sweepers; George and Kats Nomura (Eastbay), men's doubles; Gary Yamauchi (Gardena), men's 6-game sweepers; lower: Pap Miya (Utah), veterans all-events; Heidi Inouye (L.A.) and John Suzuki (Santa Barbara), mixed doubles; Hooch Okumura (Denver), 1000 Club award.

Pulse -

Continued from Previous Page

Fresh pineapple, poi due for Milwaukee luau

Northwest Airlines, through courtesy of Gordon Brandes, is shipping fresh pineapple and poi to the Milwaukee JACL luau Mar. 27, 6 p.m., at International Institute, according to general chairman Jennett Toda. Prizes are planned for the most colorful attire and the most original lei.

April Events

Chicago JACL starting new Nihongo session

Spring session of the Chicago JACL Japanese Language School starts April 6, meeting every Tuesday for 12 weeks from 7:30 to 9 p.m. at the Church of Christ, Presbyterian. The \$20 fee covers instructions and materials. Textbooks cost extra.

Planning Commission

SALT LAKE CITY—Dr. Otto Furuta of St. Louis was appointed by National JACL President Raymond Uno to the National JACL Planning Commission chaired by Tom Shimazaki. Dr. Furuta will be the Midwest District representative.

WOMEN'S TEAM—Shooting 2622 at the 25th anniversary National JACL Bowling Tournament at Salt Lake to win the women's team event are (from left) Sets Harada, Mats Ito, Susan Tawara, Rose Taveilla and Amy Konishi of Hada Automotive Service, Denver.



MEN'S TEAM—South Sea Cafe team from Salt Lake shot 3038 to win. They are (from left): Yuji Okumura, Ike Ogata, Ted Okawa, Walter Masuda and Tami Takagi.

U-NO BAR

Continued from Page 1

Sunamoto and John Take-moto.
Mas Yamazaki, Hank and I were impressed with the warmth, and eagerness of the Board to want to work. The trend of the many new chapter boards getting younger members on the board has its positive effects. Detroit is no different. Under Bill this year and Scott Yamazaki next year, Detroit is not only going to move, it is going to grow to be an important force in the community.

"Thanks all of you wonderful people for a rich, warm, hospitable and stimulating experience."

BOWLING TOURNEY
No sooner do I return home than the National JACL Bowling Tournament gets underway to celebrate its 25th Anniversary. Gene Sato, Tournament Director, was the engineer who really "engineered" this event into a successful and memorable affair. From the well designed and artfully packaged booklet to the packed banquet audience and participants, the word was "great!" As wives go, Molly Sato was ever present to add distinction to perfection.

Salt Lake has almost incomparable talent and experience combined to put on great tournaments and conventions. When the chips are down, the JACL comes out of the wood pile; well, lots of them do.

The National JACL Advisory Board consisting of Nobu Asami, Gish Endo, Easy Fujimoto, Lloyd Hahn, George Inai, Bubbles Kei-koon, Jun Kurumada, Jean Ma-teuda, Bob Matsumoto, Yoyo Miki, John Noguchi, Eiko Nomura, Orrie Nishi, Norma Sugiyama, Fred Takagi, Sayo Togami, Dubby Tsugawa, Shio Torio, Chonny Umemoto and Mary Yuba must be given loads of credit for the long, devoted and much appreciated service to JACL and JACL's many members.

JACL bowlers are tough competitors and will give any one a run for their money. Dean Asami, Gary Yamazaki, Mari Matsumura, Eiko Nomura, Lois Yut and so forth can make any tournament interesting.

Roy Yamada of San Jose, Jim Tsujimura of Portland, Sterling Sakamoto of Sacramento, George Ushijima of Oakland, Don Aoki of Gardena help keep JACL bowling alive in many ways. For instance, George can help please the crowd all evening and does so, and so do the others.

Gardena Valley will host in 1972 and Portland 1973. Knowing some of the people in these chapters, I know they will put on a great show when their turn comes. In spite of the many problems faced by the bowlers, I believe, the record for maintaining the single largest sustained JACL activity involving a substantial part of the membership in JACL's over a quarter

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of a century existence. It takes a lot of voluntary manpower to keep that up. Congratulations to JACL bowlers on their 25th and most successful anniversary.

Max Sato, our National Director, has had a lot to do with keeping bowling going for JACL, but I think he has his share of fun at the tournaments. Doug Muir, the distinguished looking bowling proprietor, and Maki Kaimi initially gave JACL the impetus. Maki says he never quite rests until he hears every bowler set home safe and sound. From the very start, Maki has had his heart in JACL bowling, and in particular, in these national tournaments.

IDAHO FALLS

A tank full of gas in my car just didn't make it to Idaho Falls. My first convention there was when Notre Dame and Michigan State were playing for the mythical national football championship and the car started to sputter several miles out of Idaho Falls. I ended up hoofing it to a farm house for gas.

I should have known better this time, but thought I would let my wife sleep through Pocatello so I failed to glance at the gas gauge. Fortunately, she woke up just between Pocatello and Blackfoot or wherever it was and reminded me because I coasted into and filled up a full tank.

Ron Yokota, governor of IDC, seemed extremely cheerful for having driven in from Boise alone. He must be used to the long driving both for JACL and his job.

Seeing the Deto Harada, George Nakayama, Fred Ochia, George Kobayashi, Hid Hasegawa and the many other chapter members was delightful since I hadn't been up this way for quite some time.

Idaho, like many other places in the ID, MDC, EDC, MPDC and PNWDC, still help in programming they have members willing to work but no JACL project to invite their interest. Local and community projects are the bread and butter of the chapters. Getting the chapters involved is the task of our national organization.

In Idaho, like Utah, and many other sparsely populated states, we have a unique opportunity to do fantastic PR. The JA community is well accepted and the community resources are open to the JACL members. Idaho Falls

does an excellent PR job in many ways and they should be given lots of credit for keeping busy in spite of being somewhat isolated from much of where the JACL action is.

My three-year-old boy Mark, and George Ushijima have to get together. They give me competition when I am on the podium to talk. Mark enjoys life too much to be bothered by anything I have to say. At least he still remembers Idaho Falls for the fun he had.

Hid Hasegawa, Deto Harada, George Nakayama and Yoyo Ochia, my wife and son and I ate a hearty breakfast as we talked about JACL. JA and Idaho Falls in general. Hid and I and the others were amazed at the number of Utah and Idaho people who are related through marriage and so forth. Hid, having attended the Univ. of Utah with the G.I. Nisei group, and having lived in Southern California, among other places, tied a lot of names and people together for me.

Westbank Motel Restaurant must be the gathering place of the local "coffee, tea and milk" set. As the local dignitaries partake of the coffee, tea and milk, the politics of the city, from what I can gather, Idaho Falls may be ready for a JA politician if some JA can be "persuaded" to throw his hat in the ring. Several have been asked, but none have been sent. The JAs in Idaho may find the silver platter may not come their way again if they don't grab it now.

At any rate, things look to be on the up for this chapter. It would help if they can get some young blood, which is scarce, in Idaho.

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CALENDAR

Mar. 24-25
Nat'l JACL Exec Comm Mtg., San Francisco.
Mar. 26 (Friday)
Venice-Culver - Drug education seminar, Venice Japanese Comm. Ctr. 7:45 p.m.; Albert G. Smith, Jackie White, parole agent, spoke.
Contra Costa - Mtg. Berkeley-Richmond Free Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m. panel discussion: Nisei-Sansai.
Mar. 27 (Saturday)
Fresno - New Member dinner, Fresno Buddhist Church, 6 p.m.; Mike Levine, spkr.
D.C. - Pollock supper, St. Catherine Labour School.
Mar. 27-28
Sequoia-Ski Trip: Heavenly Valley, in Park Alto Buddhist Church, 4:30 a.m.
Mar. 28 (Sunday)
Reno-Bozeman, Y.M.C.A. 2 p.m.; George Yamazaki, spkr. Watsonville-Cummi Plenic, Santa Cruz County Fairgrounds.
Dayton - Pollock supper and movies.
Apr. 2 (Friday)
West Los Angeles - Earth Set MLE, Stoner Playground, 7:30 p.m.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Welcome to Hawaii

Honolulu

A committee studying present and projected use of Honolulu International Center has concluded that Honolulu needs a newer and larger arena and convention center. The HIC is only seven years old. The Mayor's Advisory Committee reports:

(1) Out of more than 600 conventions in Hawaii during the past three years, only three were held at HIC. (2) The arena is too small to attract major sports events such as pro basketball and ice hockey. (3) Competition for arena use between profit oriented promoters and community institutions has reached a critical point. (4) Use of HIC has exceeded attendance projections and is expected to increase 50 per cent more over the next five years.

Two state senators have introduced bills designed to raise up to \$10 million with a new tax in the tourist industry and to provide for the restoration of Waikiki. The tax measures introduced by Sens. David McClung and Nado Yoshinaga would clamp on a 2 per cent surcharge on general excise taxes on nearly every aspect of the tourist industry. The two measures are regarded as an alternative to the hotel room tax proposed by Mayor Frank F. Fasi.

Kapiolani Park is being mentioned as a new site for a possible new sports arena and convention center to replace the present Honolulu International Center, which already is said to be too small to meet current needs. Talk of a new arena has centered on rumors that a National Basketball Association team wants to locate in Honolulu and the lack of a large meeting room to attract large conventions. Many feel that if a new arena is constructed, it should be large enough for 15,000 people, with enough parking for 3,000 cars.

Between Oct. 31 and Nov. 6 this year Waikiki will be host to as many as 6,000 Jaycees, representing all 50 states and 150 countries in which Jaycees are active. Dr. John K. Char of the Honolulu Chinese Jr. Chamber of Commerce has been named congress director.

The American Nurses Assn. will hold its 1978 biennial convention in Hawaii, according to Rita King, the association's convention manager. Between 10,000 and 15,000 delegates are expected to attend the convention.

Education

The Mauna Olu College, Paia, Maui, board of trustees has approved a merger with U.S. International Univ. of San Diego in a move of protest against it from Mauna Olu students, faculty and administrators. "They just don't understand the financial facts of life," said one trustee of the student, faculty and administration representatives.

A merger with USIU would mean that Mauna Olu's name would probably be changed and its new four-year curriculum will be dropped back to two years. Mauna Olu students are against a USIU rule requiring students on each of its several satellite campuses to attend their senior year in San Diego if they wish to graduate.

Kamehameha Schools have announced a new policy that places emphasis on helping Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians who are not able to attend Kamehameha. To assure long-term continuity for the new policy, Dr. James W. Bushong has announced he will retire on Dec. 31. He has been head of Kamehameha since July, 1962. Kamehameha has about 7,500 students, including 100 boarders. Bishop Estate has been criticized in the past year for educating only a fraction of the estimated 50,000 Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian youngsters in the Islands.

Univ. of Hawaii

Another fire believed set maliciously by one or more persons Mar. 5 damaged a Univ. of Hawaii office building in the lower (quarry) area campus. A fire set a week earlier had damaged the Army ROTC building in the same area. The Mar. 5 fire did considerable damage to the Travel Industry Management School building. Fire Chief Leo Kwaltowski said the fire started by persons who splashed gasoline against the side of the building.

Another Univ. of Hawaii football player was arrested — Mar. 6 with burglary of a Waikiki hotel. Michael Chang, 21, from Louisville, Ky., was charged with first degree burglary and held for \$1000 bail. Police said the man carrying a hotel TV set out of the Outrigger Hotel building when he was met by hotel security guards.

The newly-formed Save ROTC Committee is offering \$1,000 as a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone involved in the recent burning of an ROTC building on the Univ. of Hawaii campus.

The Judiciary

Circuit Judge Thomas S. Ogata has refused to dismiss charges against three men alleged to have conspired to shake down a Waikiki restaurant chain. The three men are Henry T. Morisada, a former Honolulu liquor commissioner; George Ornelas; and Martin (Puna) Titcomb.

Crime File

A Big Island hippie was shot to death by a local resident Mar. 6. The hippie was identified as Mark L. Collins, 20, of Hamburg, N.Y. Collins and another hippie, Glenn E. Griffie, 23, of Annapolis, Md., had been driving to Hilo when the suspect picked them up on the road and, later, shot them. The two henchmen, pulled them out of the car and drove off. Griffie talked to two police officers and described the man who had shot them and his car. The man, later charged, is Clyde N. Kaholosa, 23, of Paauhau, Hawaii.

Sports Scene

Radford High School Rams are the 1978 basketball champions of the state. They beat Kamehameha, 51-50, to win the championship Mar. 6 at Honolulu International Center Arena. Kamehameha placed third by trouncing Puna, 65-56. In the class A division, Kahuku edged out Lanai, 49-48, to win the championship. Hawaii Baptist Academy earned third place in the tournament by knocking off St. Joseph's of Hilo, 69-64.

From Dan McGuire's column: "I had been in football more than 30 years as a player and coach before I had the 'Whiz Kids' and 'Mary's,' said Jimmy Phelan, 'but they still taught me a lot of things.' The legendary football figure, now a member of the board of supervisors of the city and county of Sacramento, Calif., was referring to his 1945 Gallopwing Gaels, who included such players as Herman Wedemeyer, Spike Cordell and Hal Van Gieson. He's spending a few days here after the National Assn. of County Governments conclave in Hilo.

According to Dick Fishback, director of sports information for the Univ. of Hawaii, more than 5,000 fans may accompany the Univ. of Nebraska on its 30 chartered United Air Lines planes next Dec. 4. That's the date when the Cornhuskers meet the UH Rainbows in an intercollegiate battle. "The problem is where we're going to put them," said Fishback. Old Honolulu Stadium can seat only about 24,000 spectators.

Business Ticker

Hawaii's sugar company employees are the world's highest paid workers. They earned an average of \$3.03 an hour last year. More than 9,000 workers also received

fringe benefits amounting to about \$1.25 an hour, bringing their average daily pay to \$34. Sugar cane workers in Florida got \$1.96 an hour in 1969, which is the last year for which reports are available. Those in Louisiana got \$1.63 an hour on the average while those in Puerto Rico made only 73 cents.

"Corporate decision-making power in Japan is generally diffused, with the lower echelons very much involved," said Dr. Mike Y. Yoshino, UCLA professor of business administration, in a lecture here Mar. 10. He addressed the Hawaii International Services Administration luncheon at the Japanese Chamber of Commerce. "I don't know if you would call it democratic or not," Yoshino said, but in Japan a greater number of people are involved in the corporate decision. Yoshino said the corporate managers and government bureaucrats who oversee their business have placed the military as the new elite in Japan.

Names in the News

Sp. 5 Dennis Fujii, the Sanele hero, told Waimea High School students Mar. 8 that he won't be flying as a helicopter crew chief when he returns to Vietnam Mar. 16. Asked by a student what advice he had for high school students, Fujii said, "Stay off drugs. I've worked with doctors on patients who have died from overdoses. I've put American soldiers in body bags because they took too much drugs. Stay away. It doesn't pay to use them." On war protests, Fujii said, "The fact that there are no demonstrations in Hawaii makes the soldiers from here feel good."

Malcolm MacNaughton, president of Castle and Cooke, Inc., has been elected the international boss of the year, according to the National Secretaries Assn. He is the 13th recipient of the honor presented annually by the 28,000 member organization. MacNaughton was nominated for the award by Mrs. Chiyoko Takitani, his secretary.

Former Gov. William F. Quinn, currently president of Dole Co., received city council approval Mar. 9 as the first appointee to the City Charter Commission. He was approved during a secret executive session of the council. Quinn was appointed by Mayor Frank F. Fasi.

Andrew L. T. Chang has been appointed as director of Hawaii Office of Economic Opportunity. He succeeded the late Paul T. Nakamura. The appointment was announced Feb. 26 by Lt. Gov. George R. Ariyoshi.

Cambodian Premier Lon Nol's recovery from stroke has been so effective that he has left Tripler Army Hospital. He was moved Mar. 9 to a U.S. government guest house at Hickam Air Force Base. A spokesman for Lon Nol said the premier speaks fluently as well as before the stroke. He is alert, well read and looks forward to returning to his full duties very soon."

John DeMello, 50, one of the state's most active workers for the honored, was honored here Mar. 10. DeMello, now a resident of Hailu, Maui, was recognized by 300 senior citizens at the Hawaii State Senior Center in Kalihi. Gov. John A. Burns paid air fare to fly DeMello and his wife to Honolulu.

Tsunoo Morikawa has been re-elected president of Club 100. Other officers are: Masayoshi Kawamoto, 1st v.p.; Richard Hara, 2nd v.p.; Kiyoshi Kami, sec.; Tom Nozoe, treas.; and Robert Sakaki, asst. treas. Rep. Sparr Matsunaga was the installing officer.

Deaths

Edward W. L. Kam, one of the island's best, died Mar. 4 of a heart attack. He was 70. He was office manager of Dean Witter and Co. for many years.

Louis A. Gaspar, 76, retired Kahuku School principal, of Waihee, Maui, died Mar. 6. He was also a retired ukulele and guitar manufacturer.

Halime Morimoto, 52, of 1641 Us Drive, Palolo Valley, died Mar. 10 in an industrial accident. A 10-foot high mud wall fell on Morimoto, a construction worker, while he was instantly. He was standing at the base of the wall clearing mud from a drainage ditch along the stream's dry bed. The tragedy occurred near the Pearl City Shopping Center.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY by the Japanese American Citizens League except the first and last weeks of the year. EDITORIAL-BUSINESS OFFICE at 125 Weller St., Room 207, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. Phone (213) MA 6-0936. ENTERED as 2nd Class Matter at Los Angeles, Calif. SUBSCRIPTION RATES (payable in advance): U.S. \$6 a year, \$11.50 for two years; Foreign \$8 a year, \$15 a year. Single copies 25¢. Postage paid at Los Angeles, Calif. Postmaster: Send address changes to PACIFIC CITIZEN, 125 Weller St., Room 207, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012. JACL staff writers, news and opinions expressed by columnists do not necessarily reflect JACL policy.

RAYMOND UNO, President KAY NAKAGIRI, Board Chairman
HARRY K. HONDA, Editor
Advertising Representative
No. Calif. 125 Weller St., Room 207, Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

Friday, March 26, 1971



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

THE LENTEN SEASON

In a couple of weeks, the Lenten season will be over with Easter Sunday. What served as a time to renew our spirituality by cutting down on food and no snacks in between (this I should do all the year around), we've picked up instead the practice of reading books—though not as theological or philosophical as in the past. It's still good for the soul to read the two which came in recent weeks: Daniel Okimoto's *AMERICAN IN DISGUISE* (Walker-Weatherhill, \$6.95) with a foreword by James A. Michener, and the two-volume paperback, *TO SERVE THE DEVIL* (Vintage-Random House, \$5.90) by Paul Jacobs and Saul Landau with Eve Pell. Since we're more conscious today of being our brother's keepers, knowing what goes on in the world around us lends to spirituality.

Okimoto's father was a clergyman. Part of the title in the two-volume set analyzing America's racial history and why it has been kept secret concerns a theological element—if we might stretch the point to reading matters spiritual during Lent.

Where Okimoto, now studying for his doctorate at Michigan, dwells on his own search for identity in both Japan and America and parades the Japanese story in America down to the Yellow Power movement and the Dr. Noguichi case in a savory manner, the paperbacks dwell on the dual elements in the American character—democracy and racism—and how the blacks, Indians, Mexicans, Chinese, Japanese, Hawaiians and Puerto Ricans responded to them in block-busting style. A splendid collection of documents in the latter books, extensive bibliography and index compress ethnic histories as no other book we've seen to date.

NO MORE EGG HUNT

A new twist to the perennial Easter egg hunt deserves more than passing interest with the Paschal holiday approaching on April 11. Go For Broke, an Eastside Los Angeles organization combating drug abuse, is sponsoring a Children's Easter Art Contest and Exhibit to encourage the Sansei generation to become more aware and a part of the community.

Naturally, since the announcement of the art exhibit broke into the Little Tokyo press, many questions were raised. Carl Nobuyuki, a Go For Broke leader, rightly emphasizes that there are other ways to communicate besides rhetoric and sees the medium of art as one which involves everyone regardless of age in a community function—thereby the lesson for combating problems together.

Children between the ages of 3 and 12 have a Mar. 31 deadline to enter. Parents are encouraged to urge their children to compete. Entries should be no larger than 20 x 17 inches with name, address, phone number and age of the artist on the reverse side. Our colleague Ron Wakabayashi (MA 6-4471) has more details. The pieces will be on display at the Nobuyuki Art Gallery, 2506 E. 1st St., from April 1-11; the winners being announced on Easter Sunday. I just hope the prizes aren't another bunch of candy eggs.

Staging an art exhibit is not new, but for a grassroots organization like Go For Broke it is new. It sees in this children's art contest an opportunity for the group to continue its community function as well as helping an individual find his role and identity in the community.

DISTINGUISHED WOMEN

We can almost guess what Jerry Enomoto's column next week will dwell upon—his beloved counselor Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, who was cited by the San Francisco Examiner as one of the Top Ten Distinguished Women of 1970 along with Margaret Azevedo, Marin County planning commissioner and active with Committee for Adequate Shelter for All (CASA); Joy V. Bianchi, director, Helpers of the Mentally Retarded; Shirley Temple Black, with the U.S. delegation to the United Nations; Dianne Feinstein, first woman elected to the San Francisco board of supervisors; Heddy Gingold, a composer who founded the Children's Opera with her husband (Norbert) in 1952; Alice C. Henry, school counselor; Dr. Cecilia Johnson, San Francisco county health officer; Lucy Schulte, executive director, San Francisco YWCA; and Faustina Solis, project director, California Farm Workers Health Service, who will be teaching community medicine at UC San Diego's School of Medicine.

This cross-section of community leadership is hard to beat!

R.I.P.—WHITNEY YOUNG

One speech delivered to a National JACL Convention we wanted very much to reprint was extemporaneously presented by the late Whitney Young at San Jose, whose death the Nation mourned this past week. But some of the points he makes in his book, "Beyond Racism" (1968), bear telling. "Nothing will change until millions of white Americans, in the loneliness of their consciences, face the truth about this country and begin to change their attitudes from the inside out." On being called a moderate—"It isn't a question of moderate vs. militant, but of responsibility vs. irresponsibility, sanity vs. insanity, effectiveness vs. ineffectiveness." On democracy—"The nation needs a massive educational program in the basics of democracy—for white people." On the future (speaking of the late 1970s)—"I am terribly discouraged, even frightened. I have never seen the black community as completely disillusioned and lacking in confidence. I haven't lost the basic hope that right will win out, but will it happen soon enough?"

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Persisting Images

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

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

Charlie Chan Issue

Editor:
Another issue that should probably be raised is the propriety or impropriety of a revival of a Charlie Chan-type character in a television series (see Feb. 12 PC, George Takei's article) regardless of whether an Asian or a non-Asian portrays the role.

While there is no definitive basis from which to speak concerning what the pilot film or the series itself might contribute to the public's image of Asian Americans, if this series bears even a semblance of the Charlie Chan et al. of yesterday, then this series must be discouraged from continuing the deleterious effects that the mass media can effect vis-a-vis Asian American stereotypes.

Portrayals of Asian Americans or Asians as inscrutable, mysterious, exotic, super-human, devious, emotionless, and other stereotypical descriptions are not only racist but inhuman. Stereotypes of Asian Americans are still abetted today by various projections in the mass media. For example, consider the Kato of the "Green Hornet" series, the Hai Karate advertisements (all Asian Americans are judo-karate experts), or the National Car Rental advertisement that depicted an Asian American ("inscrutable smile") in the March 1, 1971, issue of Time, not to mention the unfortunate impressions that are received from the Southeast Asian war that aid in encouraging the belief that Asian lives are almost inconsequential.

It is sad that only superficial physical differences of Asian Americans are sought out for certain strategic occasions and the people are forgotten at other times; the few occasions are too often portrayals of unfortunate stereotypes.

Asian Americans are not only detectives and judo experts and house boys but represented in many other sectors of society as well, exhibiting a wide range of socio-economic characteristics. In short, they are human. It is incumbent upon the mass media, theater, and other areas to reflect this fact.

HENRY K. HAYASE
1162 Trumbull College
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

(Above is a portion of a letter addressed to President Lou Wasserman of Universal Studios.)

'Untold Story'

Editor:
Having read it and however agonizing the controversy of the book, "Japanese American, Untold Story" may be, American Buddhists cannot in good conscience accept the text in its present form, notwithstanding the daily reassurance from interested parties to the contrary.

How can Nisei history be comprehensive or authentic without due recognition to the basic cultural heritage of practically every Nisei and subsequently the Nisei? Professor William Petersen of U.C. Berkeley states: "That the Issei sprang from a culture in which diligence in work, combined with simple frugality had an almost religious imperative." Historians are in agreement that Buddhism may have played a major role.

Speaking of the Issei, a question is posed by Bill Hokawa in his book, "Nisei": "What is there about my cultural heritage that sustained me in time of trial?" Scholars that have studied the history of the Issei surmise that it was their Buddhist heritage.

It is a historical fact that at least 90 percent of the Issei who graced these shores were from families of the Buddhist Faith and from a country whose history, culture, arts, crafts and mores are an integral origin steeped in Buddhism. Can Nisei historians shut the fact that at least 60 percent of the 42nd and the 100th Battalion were Buddhists? That today, Nisei Buddhists who believe in pacifism are called upon to kill his brother's keepers in Vietnam, must slay a Buddhist brother at that!

Noble scholars, what sacrifices, what heart aches, and what agony must Issei and Ni-

sei Buddhist fulfill to credit a few paltry pages in the book of history that demands his religion and must all but distort a noble Faith? For as Protestantism is a part of the history of the Pilgrims Buddhism will forever remain the noblest of all religions. It is equivalent to a betrayal of all that any religion holds sacred, be it Protestant, Catholic, Jew, etc.

WILLIAM NOSAKA
P.O. Box 14
San Mateo, Calif.

Value of the forum

Editor:
The San Francisco Center for Japanese American Studies invited the authors and the critics of "Japanese Americans: The Untold Story" to a panel discussion. Over 150 crowded the Pine Methodist Church Social Hall to hear comments which were both emotional and vehement. They were even vicious at times. There were also temperate and tactful presentations, and constructive criticisms. Their manners reflected more the speakers' personalities than the subject presented.

When so much raw emotion is bared, bitter reactions are often borne. One such reaction voiced by some was that the panel was a gimmick for the promotion and sale of the book. The Center is truly saddened by this comment. The opposite criticism may be that the panel was an attempt to further discredit the book and its authors. Neither are true. The Center is a forum through which Japanese Americans may learn about themselves. It is an open forum where any issue of interest to Japanese Americans may be presented and debated. Its members represent the greatest diversity of social, political and religious groups in the city. And therein lies its true value. Facing both the authors and their critics in full views was a refreshing and a healthy experience for the audience. There were as many conclusions as the number in the audience.

CLIFFORD I. UYEDA
P.O. Box 99345
San Francisco 94109

Friends of Jesus Society

Editor:
In researching the life and work of the late Dr. Toyohiko Kagawa, eminent Christian leader and a social reformer of Japan, one important aspect of my study concerns the establishment in various American cities of Friends of Jesus societies which he inspired. It appears to have been founded in 1925 in Los Angeles. It is my understanding that many of the societies remained active even during the difficult years of World War II.

If any of your readers would share with me their recollections relating to the Friends of Jesus societies and to Dr. Kagawa himself, I would be deeply grateful. Relevant documents and pictures which they might loan to me would be carefully copied and returned at once.

ROBERT F. HEMPHILL
5-1, 6-chome Osawa
Mitaka-shi, Tokyo 181

(The society which Dr. Kagawa founded in 1925 in Los Angeles was active until 1970 when its Issei members were getting too old to drive and meet. A founding member, Kotoku Maruoka, is still active with the Union Church. —Ed.)

'Chiorosuro'

Dear Harry:
I would like to recommend that space be available for chapter presidents in the Pacific Citizen to publicize attitudes of the chapter, problems which have been encountered, opinions of the chapter on National issues, etc. I realize that the "Letters to the Editor" columns are available but this is not always amenable.

OTTO FURUTA
Board Chairman
St. Louis JACL

So be it. Attitudes of the chapters will henceforth be reserved in "Chiorosuro"—an apt Italian word which might picture JACL in its broadest scope. —Ed.

In Search of Ethnic Identity

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As this is being written ministers and laymen from over 60 Asian-American churches of the United Methodistists will be assembling for an Asian-American Convocation. The special concern of this Convocation is the sagging morale of the Methodist churches among the Asians since the integration of the churches with the larger geographic conference.

GUEST COLUMN

As the result of the integration, the dissolution of the former Provisional conferences and their joining into larger conferences, they have witnessed over twenty of the active ministers leaving the pastoral work. Recruitment has primarily depended on the willing workers from other denominations and Caucasian pastors, and no young man of Asian-American background has expressed a desire to enter into their seminaries to pursue the pastoral ministry.

On the other hand, we are witnessing the steady growth of the Asian-American community in major urban centers both in numbers and in intensity. Religions of the East, both old and new, are enjoying a new renaissance. The hope that the non-Asian churches can minister to the needs of the Asians in our midst, and that the dissolution of the Asian churches, will make for a better society in America is proving to be a myth.

Seen from the eyes of the dominant majority, the lov-

ing absorption of the ethnic minorities is proving to be more dehumanizing than helpful. It is for this reason, and others, that all of the Methodist Bishops as well as District Superintendents who have Asian American churches are meeting.

Up till now, the Asian-American minority has assumed the "silent minority" posture of patiently acquiescing to authority, but they have now come of age and must begin to make their decisions. It is for this reason that we encourage indigenous initiative and Asian-American identity.

Pluralistic Strategy

Most clergymen and even Christian social scientists and ethicists have been looking so intently at the evils of segregation that they overlooked the deeper level of self-affirmation and the dignity of personhood which must precede any meaningful integration.

Indigenous initiative calls for some serious research within the ethnic group for the development of a solid strategy for the pluralistic stance and the courage of decision. Too often, without the deeper implications of personhood, one is tempted to follow the "don't-rock-the-boat" posture that gives institutional security.

For that matter, within the ranks of the Asian-American minority there are those who feel that they have "made it" since they have a good secure job in the predominantly white society. What many are not aware of is that they have arrived at the dictates of the dominant majority.

As long as the Asian-Amer-

ican is willing to be "in his place," there's no objection. The trouble with this posture, is that this perpetuates the subservient, dehumanizing stance of the Asian-American. It does not help the unconsciously belittled Asian-American nor the unconsciously superior attitude of the dominant majority.

The myth that so many ethnic minorities follow is that with acculturation, genuine assimilation takes place. The Asian-Americans are climbing fast up the ladder believing that acculturation means mutuality, however, although acculturation has taken place, a total merging with the majority seems highly improbable, because the majority insists in keeping the boundaries as it interferes with social stratification.

Economic Dangers

The rise of the Asian-American will be allowed as long as it is not threatening. With economic depression, unemployment, or competition, the Asian-American will undoubtedly see the accentuation of prejudice.

Although acceptance and opportunity have never been better in the United States, the Asian-American's position is precariously dependent upon the goodwill of his employer and the non-threatening nature of his position. Economic limitation are to be expected, and the adoption of middle-class values are normal; however, in assimilating with the dominant majority, the danger is to have dictated to them the responses appropriate to their subordinate position.

The strategy for humanization and personal dignity must be indigenously initiated. The superior majority will never know nor truly appreciate what it means to be dehumanized and the under-dog.

The Asian-American cannot wait until the majority is ready. He must take the initiative now. He must develop his own pluralistic strategy. Thus, the need for an indigenous initiative and identity.

Ethnic Prophetic Rationale

The need for an indigenous rationale among the Asian-Americans, especially among God's prophetic people, the Christians, is imperative.

It is the responsibility of the Christian leadership to develop this rationale and lead their people and the total ethnic community to the promised land. Without this, we can only expect confusion, fragmentation, loss of identity, and continued dehumanization. This is the prophetic task for the ethnic leadership of the Protestant churches.

The destiny and humanness of the Asian-American community seeks for such leadership at this crucial juncture.

On Second Thought

Warren Furutani

Community Involvement

The JACL Convention at San Jose in 1968 established a \$20,000 allocation in the National budget for the hiring of a civil rights coordinator. This position was part of a larger program which provided many new and innovative ideas for the organization and its relationship with civil rights.

There was no hard-line criteria or job description so everyone involved more or less flew by the seat of their pants. These people included members of the JACL Executive Committee, the National Staff, PSWD coordinators, the organization and its relationship with civil rights.

When all of us were discussing the new position, it was very difficult to nail down any concrete programs. Final result was that JACL needed new inputs of ideas and therefore the basis of my acquiring the position was of mutual trust.

After a year of being a "fox," many things have taken a definite direction. What started out under the general heading of civil rights has taken a specific direction in terms of community involvement and human rights. Projects which deal with members of our community who need service (social, educational, recreational, etc.) became the priority, which has evolved into the Community Involvement Program (CIP).

The community involvement program is much more concrete than the yearling civil rights program although trust is still our backbone. The two main directions for this new program are community education and community projects.

Community education deals with a vast spectrum of topics. It is up to the "fox" who is familiar with the community to determine which is most essential for the area. For example, education programs dealing with drug abuse, contemporary politics, legal aid (basic knowledge of law, Asian American history (i.e., concentration camps), culture. Any or all of these would fall into the educational realm of the Community Involvement Program. The basic rationale is to provide ongoing topics for discussion and knowledge for people in the community.

The prophetic rationale will call for an understanding of what it means to be an ethnic man—the problem of identity and being a person. He will have to discover what God is doing in the world and to rally around to further his intentions. His task will include the demythologizing of Christ from America to make him truly universal—Christ must be freed from the "system," including religious institutions and what might be called the "Protestant Ethic."

This could mean, in God's providence, a corrective instrument to bring about repentance, purity, and humanness to a myopic Christianity.

Essentially, the responsibility of the indigenous prophetic rationale is to bring the ethnic man to find his essential identity in relation to his Creator, to clarify the meaning of persons, of community, of love, and of history for the ethnic community and through it to all men.

Even in its initiative, the Asian-Americans are waiting for the consensus of the dominant majority that possesses the power and resources. As a result, the ethnic minority remains fragmented and in various camps with no encouragement to find their common rationale and leverage.

The time is now when the Asian-American minority must take the courage and initiative to develop their own rationale and strategies to bring about their humanization in society.

Asian-American Identity

Whereas the larger society has encouraged the identification of the Asian-American minority to become part of its composition, it has done so with the loss of identity and absorption into the stratification and values of the white majority. It has meant, as one has coined, becoming a "Banana"—yellow on the outside, but white in the inside.

What some of the Asian-Americans are saying is, "I don't want to be an Asian, I want to be white." For the Asian-American, as well as the larger society, this will never do. The Asian-American must have an appreciation and respect for his God-given heritage and be thankful to God for his Asian ancestry.

By complying to the majority and being grateful to the establishment, the Asian-American is quietly destroying the image of God by making themselves subservient beings and inviting their share of psycho-social "hang ups." On the other hand, by assuming this posture, they are perpetuating the superior-inferior dichotomy existing in a racist society.

Unless the Asian-Americans

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25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Mar. 30, 1946

Eleventh-hour release saves 102 Tule Lake persons from internment in enemy alien detention camp at Crystal City, Tex. . . . "Third evacuation" underway for California evacuees being evicted from emergency trailer homes in Burbank. . . . National YMCA urges naturalization for Issei. JACL adds Masao Sato, Ei-ji Tanabe and Yuriko Takayoshi to National Headquarters staff. War Dept. to review cases of Nisei barred from draft because of 4-C (enemy alien) classification. Immigration Service travel restrictions on Nisei and in Hawaii to Mainland protected by walk of lifting travel restrictions from Nisei war veterans only. . . . Nisei attorney (George Yamamoto of New York) named defense liaison by War Dept. to Tokyo trials of Japanese war criminals. . . . Army occupation authorities ask permission to repatriate Nisei stranded from Okinawa. . . . JACL to protest American Bowling Congress all-white membership policy. . . . Canada deportation program of Issei-Nisei to Japan suspended pending ruling from Privy Council. . . . State of California hires 60 Nisei, reversing Personnel Board policy barring the hiring of Japanese-Americans. . . . Mib. 21, report back to Washington JACL Office.