

Title II Repeal Opposition

Public hearings on legislation to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and to prohibit the establishment of detention camps in the United States have been concluded. House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 3, which completed hearings on this measure on March 18, is now waiting for certain information requested from the Department of Justice, through its witness the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Internal Security Division.

Once this information is received, hopefully within the week, the Subcommittee will be ready to go into executive session to consider the Matsunaga-Holifield-Kastner-Mikva Repeal Bill and to favorably recommend it to the full Judiciary Committee.

Next, the Judiciary Committee will need to act quickly and favorably report the legislation to the House, after which a rule clearing the bill for floor debate and vote will be in order.

The belief is strong here on Capitol Hill that if the Repeal Bill can be considered on its merits, it will be passed overwhelmingly by the House of Representatives. If all 435 members are present and voting, which is rare, at least 218 will be required for passage.

What is feared is that, through parliamentary maneuvering, last year's Ichord-Ashbrook Bill to amend but not to repeal, Title II may be considered by the House before the Matsunaga Repeal Bill. Since this particular measure was authored by Chairman Richard Ichord of Missouri and Senior Republican John Ashbrook of Ohio of the House Internal Security Committee last session, and since it was reported out by the Committee last fall, it should not be difficult for HISC to report these amendments, which—in fact—revive and reactivate Title II, at almost any time the Chairman wishes. If the Ichord-Ashbrook Amendments Bill is approved first by the House, then the Repeal Bill will become moot and the House will not likely pass on it this session.

As far as we have been able to ascertain thus far, there is little direct opposition to repeal. And, just about everyone is convinced that the 1942 wartime evacuation of Japanese Americans was both unwarranted and unnecessary and every effort should be made to prevent a repetition of that experience from being visited upon any other American or group of Americans.

But, there are those who choose to believe that Title II, as inadequate and deficient as it is, represents a limitation on the war powers of the President and that the basic statute should be amended, and not repealed, in order to make it allegedly more responsive to the problems of the day. They argue that the nation is entitled to statutory safeguards for internal emergency crises, and that it is far better to have such legislated guidelines and procedures on the books to protect the rights of individuals than to leave such matters to the discretion of the Executive. They hypothesize that had there been a Title II on the books in 1942, the wartime mass arbitrary evacuation of Japanese American might have been avoided.

Congressmen Ichord and Ashbrook are the leaders of this school of thought.

On March 11, Congressman Ashbrook extended in the Congressional Record remarks entitled "The Emergency Detention Act Should Be Amended and Not Repealed."

He began his comments by referring to the recent bombing in the Senate wing of the Capitol. "In the wake of the recent bombing of our Capitol Building, I am confident that no member of this Congress would care to suggest that extreme acts of violence 'can't happen here.' The fact is, it has happened here and we are all quite aware that even more outrageous was what happened in Canada last fall; namely, political kidnapping and murder—which also can happen here."

"It is in full awareness of the realities of life, however harsh and appalling they may be, that I have joined with others in sponsoring legislation to hopefully strengthen our Nation's security by amending Title II—the Emergency Detention Act of the Internal Security Act of 1950."

"Consider, Mr. Speaker, that Canada cherishes hard-won freedoms as much as those of us here in the United States. Consider that Canada's Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, is an avowed liberal whose credentials in this regard are unchallengeable. Time and experience have shown the Canadian people to be generally cool in crises, extremely tolerant and levelheaded in their reaction to protest and dissent, and notably determined to defend the human rights of the individual living in their society."

After a detailed summary of the events of the tragic Canadian experience of last fall, Congressman Ashbrook asks, "May any conclusions be drawn or lessons learned from the unhappy experience suffered by America's northern neighbor?"

"The most obvious determination to be made is that any nation, no matter how libertarian—Canada reveres civil liberties every bit as much as the United States—will employ extraordinary measures when confronted with a crisis. The Republican will not sit idly and helplessly by and permit its own destruction to be carried on from without or from within."

"Indeed, the danger more probably is of over-reaction to crisis rather than otherwise. The United States still suffers from the bitter aftertaste of its incarceration of more than 110,000 Japanese Americans in reaction to the fear of inspired by the attack on Pearl Harbor."

"The question, it would seem, is whether to have readily available legislation applicable to the situation, or whether to deal with a civil emergency on an ad hoc basis when confronted."

During the hearings last spring by the House Internal Security Committee on similar legislation, Arthur Goldberg, former Justice of the Supreme Court among other distinguished services to the nation, was questioned along these same lines.

At one point, Chairman Ichord asked, "I am wondering, when we are away from the hysteria of wartime, if it were not better that we should proceed to proscribe the powers of the Executive, rather than wait until we get into such a period?" Mr. Goldberg replied, "With due respect, I would hope you would not do that. In the first place, if you have an invasion or a domestic insurrection in aid of a foreign enemy, Congress will act as I think it would unanimously to meet that threat. When you write something in the books in advance, when it is not required, it then indicates a trend of thought which I don't think is consistent with our constitutional theory. When you study the alleged arguments they make as to what totalitarian countries do, the argument is always that



BIGGEST DONOR—Employee's Charitable Organization of TRW Systems, Inc., contributed \$3,101.54 to the Yellow Brotherhood Fund, based upon a proposal developed by Yellow Brotherhood and Special Service for Groups, Inc. Marking this event are (from left) George M. Nishinaka, SSG exec. dir.; I. K. Lee, ECHO liaison and associate director; product assurance, TRW; Al Uyemura, YB member; George Izumi, YB advisory board; Jim Matsuba, YB adv. bd. chmn. The Dec. 31, 1970 YB financial report shows \$32,156.91 received in cash or pledge; \$17,100.30 (less outstanding pledges), actual cash; \$14,996.45, expenditures for purchase, improvement and operation of the YB Center, which held open house festivities on March 26.

NEWS CAPSULES

School Front

Little Tokyo businessman Taro Kawa was appointed to the Cal State-L.A. advisory board by the State College board of trustees for the short term ending Sept. 30, 1972.

Dr. Robert T. Koda, 37, of Anaheim, assistant professor of pharmacy at the Univ. of Southern California, has been selected as an American Council on Education Fellow in the 1971-72 academic administration internship program. The Watsonville-born Nisel will report to Dr. Milton C. Kloezel of Palos Verdes, USC's Academic Vice President, and other top USC administrators for nine months to observe their work in policy and decision-making. The ACE Internship Program, established in 1964, is designed to strengthen leadership in American higher education by enlarging the number and improving the qualifications of persons available for key positions in academic administration.

Dr. Edwin F. Sasaki of Randallstown, Md., was appointed director of Institutional Research for the Towson (Md.) State College. He is still serving as an associate registrar at the same college until a replacement is found.

Mrs. Yoneo (Ruth) Deguchi, Pasadena JACLer, was awarded honorary life membership in California PTA by Daniel Webster PTA of Pasadena at their Founders Day program in February.

The Berkeley Public Schools announced that Astar Mizuhara has resigned as Asian Studies Coordinator and resigned as vice-principal of Washington School. The position of Asian Studies Coordinator will remain open as a half time position until July 1, at which time it will become a full time position. Michio Aoyagi, interim Asian Task Force Chairman, stated that the Asian Task Force is presently in the process of setting guidelines for the selection of a new Asian Studies Coordinator.

"Korean Students in Southern California" is the title of a doctoral dissertation recently completed by John Alop Thames, an associate of the Korean Affairs Research Institute, Alhambra, Calif., and graduate student at USC. Thames' paper examines factors influencing the Korean students' plans towards returning home.

Government

Los Angeles Police Officer Ross Aral, formerly with the vice squad, was appointed liaison man for the Asian communities who will report directly to Police Chief Ed Davis. One of his duties will be to recruit Asian police officers.

Los Angeles City Housing Authority Commissioner Sam

Ishihara called upon minority contractors interested in bidding for repair-maintenance jobs in the 21 housing developments operated by the CHA to check with John Lyke, director of purchasing (463-6440, ext. 225).

Los Angeles Sheriff Peter Pitchess introduced Deputy Michael M. Nagaoka, 25, honor cadet of his class, to Japanese community representatives last week. Nagaoka, a police science graduate from Cal State-L.A., is assigned to the East Los Angeles substation. He is the son of the late Mitsuo and Mrs. Yoshiko Nagaoka. He served two years in Vietnam. He is married to the former Judy Budo. They have a two-year-old son and live in Monterey Park.

John Y. Maeda was promoted on March 22 to the post of Assistant Postmaster of Hawthorne, California. He started his postal career as a Christmas season "sub" in 1953. Maeda is a graduate of El Camino College, and attended USC. He is presently residing in Carson with his wife, Joyce, and two children.

Swearing in ceremonies took place recently for Mrs. Yoshimaro Shibuya, newest member of the Los Angeles County Human Relations Commission and a 1966 County Grand Jurist. She was appointed to the Commission by County Supervisor Ernest E. Debs.

Crime

Sam Look Wong, 20-year-old American Chinese youth, was found stabbed to death behind his Chicago home in Chinatown in mid-February which stunned the Chinese community. His close friend and neighbor for several years, Juan Ortega, 22, was charged with murder. Ortega fled police, he went into the kitchen of his apartment, got a knife and then stabbed Wong who was visiting.

THE REV. SASAKI:

Father-son team to minister together

STOCKTON — The Rev. Lawrence Sasaki, associate minister of Stockton Buddhist Church the past 12 years, will leave his office here effective March 31 to join his father as co-minister of Mountain View Buddhist Church.

Rev. Sasaki will be succeeded here by the Rev. Haruo Yamaoka of Oakland, who will assume duties here in May.

Rev. Sasaki's father, the Rev. Senzo Sasaki, 66, was minister of Stockton Buddhist Church from 1927 to 1933. He has been with the Mountain View Church the past 10 years.

The younger Sasaki, a native of Stockton, was assigned to Stockton Buddhist Church in January, 1959, shortly after receiving a degree in Buddhism in Japan. He received a master's degree in religious education from University of the Pacific in 1965.

During the 1960-61 school year he joined UOP as a part-time lecturer in Oriental philosophy, a position he now holds at Delta College.

He is also vice chairman of Buddhist Churches of America Ministerial Assn., and Stockton sister city commission, a member of Stockton Rotary Club and JACL.

"But the highlight of my 12 years here was my participation in the building of the new North Drive Buddhist Church complex," Rev. Sasaki declared.

He is a member of Stockton's only third generation of ministers. His grandfather was minister of Stockton Buddhist Church in 1923 and 1924.

drinking and listening to records at the time. The murder weapon was surrendered to police by Oshika's mother. It was Oshika's first murder in the memory of a veteran China Times reporter.

Elections

Dr. Kenneth Hoh, one of 16 candidates who filed for the Oakland City Council race has been disqualified for the lack of valid signatures on his petition. The Chinese American was one of Mayor Reagan's 17 appointees on the poverty council board, which earlier had asked the federal government to hold an open hearing on state charges of maladministration of the poverty program. Because the City Council backed Gov. Reagan's veto of Oakland Economic Development Council's request for \$1.6 million, the latter sought to campaign against five city councilmen up for re-election next month and attempt the recall of a sixth city councilman.

Courtroom

Gov. Reagan has appointed Attorney Frank S. Kim, 40, a Chinese American Democrat and member of the Stockton City Planning Commission, as a Stockton municipal judge. Born in Marysville, he was taken to mainland China as a babe and returned to Marysville at age 8, finishing his education at Yuba Jr. College and Sacramento State before entering the army in 1952. Upon release from service, he entered Hastings College of Law, graduating in 1959. He was deputy district attorney for two years and entered private practice in 1962. He was chairman of China Day at the San Joaquin County Fair for the past three years, on the Stockton Community Council and is arbitrator for the American Arbitration Assn.

Medicine

Dr. George K. Kambara of Los Angeles was elected chairman of the eye section of the California Medical Assn. at its recent convention at Anaheim. He was program planner-moderator of the symposium, "Management of Diabetic Retinopathy," held at the convention. He was also re-elected to the California Medical Eye Council.

American Biographical Institute, of Raleigh, N.C., announced that Dr. Joseph D. Sasaki, of Ann Arbor, Mich., has been selected to appear in the 1971 edition of "Community Leaders of America" in recognition of past achievements, outstanding ability, and service to community and state.

The active Detroit JACLer is a practicing optometrist... A new slate of officers headed by Dr. George Nishio of Chowchilla, as president, was installed by the Central California Optometric Society. A graduate from the Univ. of California in 1940, he is a past president of the Fresno County Optometric Society.

Politics

Architect and urban planner Richard K. Tanaka, who is also the 1971 San Jose JACL president, is a candidate for the seat on the Eastside Union High School board of trustees vacated by Alister

McAllister, now a state assemblyman.

Hoping he might be replaced by a Chinese-American, San Francisco Board of Education member Alan H. Nichols announced he is retiring from the board. Nichols, until a few months ago president of the board, wrote to Mayor Joseph Alioto, "I have become increasingly aware of the need for strengthened minority representation on the board." He specifically mentioned those of Chinese ancestry. San Francisco has the largest Chinese community in the West.

Military

Toosh Okamoto has been named commander of Seattle's Nisei Veterans Committee, Inc., for the 1971-72 term. He served with the occupation forces in Italy, including the 42nd Regimental Central Postal Directory and the 8th Infantry Division. He has been with the City of Seattle Motor Transportation Division for the past 18 years and services trucks and equipment of the Seattle Fire Department.

The American Legion of Hawaii honored Medal of Honor winner Cpl. Terry Kawamura and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Masao Gushi of Wahiawa, with a certificate of gratitude at the Department's birthday dinner, Mar. 12. It said, "He offered his life to save his fellow man and to preserve the heritage of freedom."

Beauties

Kathleen Buto, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Junichi Buto of Laurel, Md., will represent Hawaii in the National Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington, D.C., between Mar. 30 and Apr. 4. Miss Buto is a former island resident.

Leslie Yamamoto, 16-year-old daughter of the Harry K. Yamamoto of Santa Ana and a junior at Los Angeles High School was chosen Miss Flame of 1971. She will represent the Santa Ana Fire Dept.

Organizations

The Rev. Howard Toriumi, pastor of the Japanese Union Church, Los Angeles, was unanimously re-elected president of the Japanese Community Pioneer Center at its annual meeting Feb. 27. The center has become a recreational center for Issei and similar centers have been organized in Long Beach, Pasadena, Gardena and West Los Angeles. Sunday programs have been developed featuring films or lectures and on Thursdays there are classes in cultural arts and discussion programs. Special events for the year include sightseeing trips, information service day, flu vaccination, and fund-raising dinners.

The Asian American Students Assn. at Yale University voted in a new central steering committee, comprised of: Henry Hayase, Gardena; Connie Hsu, Kent Hills; Erika Jen, Silver Spring, Md.; and Sheridan Tatsuwa, San Jose.

Mrs. Don Kazama of Seattle is among the new board members of the Seattle-King County YWCA recently elected.

Book

John Toland's "The Rising Sun" (Random House) is now on sale with some 70,000 copies will be published in paperback by Bantam Books.

Local Scene

San Jose

Basketball trophies and service awards were presented Mar. 13 at the 16th annual Japanese Community Youth Service before a turnout of 600 people at the Buddhist Church auditorium. Dr. Tom and Terrie Taketa were singularly honored for their 10 years of dedication to the youth program, which now has over 250 participants. Dr. William Nakagawa is the incoming CYS president. Other 10-year service awards were given to:

Aya Kamachi, Michi Itami, Kim Akitsuki, Shimo Itami and Dorothy Hirose.

San Francisco

Emmanji Buddhist Temple and Sonoma County JACL co-hosted a reception for Roy Eichi Yamamoto, recent recipient of the Japanese government medal, the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 5th Class, and two others who were cited by the Agricultural Society of Japan, Walter M. Taniguchi and Joe Furusho. Furusho is the first area Nisei to receive this honor. Some 200 well-wishers attended.

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'Tokyo Rose' fine still due

CHICAGO — The government renewed its efforts this past week (Mar. 28) to collect some \$3,000 in fines still owed by "Tokyo Rose" as a result of her 1949 conviction of treason in World War II.

The Radio Tokyo announcer who was dubbed by Americans as "Tokyo Rose," and whose real name is Iva Toguri D'Aquino, was found guilty of being a propagandist for the Japanese against American troops.

She now lives in Chicago and works for her father at the J. Toguri Mercantile Co., 1118 N. Clark.

At the time of her conviction, Mrs. D'Aquino was fined \$10,000 and sentenced to 10 years in prison, of which she served 6½ at Women's Reformatory at Alderson, W.Va. In 1968, the government collected \$4,745 of the fine by taking over the cash value of two insurance policies which the court permitted the government to confiscate.

A restraining order was issued by the clerk of the federal district court ordering her to refrain from disposing of any property, pending completion of investigation.

Mrs. D'Aquino admitted making the broadcasts, known as the Zero Hour (heard between \$500 and \$600 EWT), reading scripts prepared by captured Allied Army officers and spinning American records but denied doing anything to hurt the morale of American troops. The woman announcer addressed herself as "Ann." The script writers were Maj. Charles Cousens, an Australian; Capt. Wallace Ince, an American; and Lt. Norman Reyes, a Filipino, all PWs.

Attorney Collins insists charges 'trumped up'

SAN FRANCISCO — Ray Area champions of Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino, convicted of treason as the "Tokyo Rose" broadcaster of propaganda to Allied forces in the Pacific during World War II, are protesting a federal hearing about \$5,255 still owed by Mrs. D'Aquino on a \$10,000 fine.

Threatening to call the U.S. Attorney General, himself, and tell him the government "is as corrupt as it has ever been in this case," is San Francisco attorney Wayne M. Collins, who represented Mrs. D'Aquino in her 1949 San Francisco treason trial.

Writer Dean Lipton was circulating a 1964 magazine article he wrote, "Did We Convince the Wrong Tokyo Rose?" on Mrs. D'Aquino's behalf.

Both contend the charges

against Mrs. D'Aquino, a Los Angeles native and UCLA graduate, were "trumped up." They say a miscarriage of justice condemned her to serve six years of a 10-year sentence and pay \$4,745 in a treason fine.

Collins insists his client did not pay part of the fine at all, but that the government illegally seized the proceeds of an insurance policy.

The government "heard a lot of perjurers with big mouths and it knew it had a trumped up case," he said.

Now Living in Chicago

The hearing was scheduled to start Mar. 26 in federal court in Chicago where Mrs. D'Aquino, now 54, has been living with her parents and brothers since her release in 1958 from the Federal Women's Reformatory in Alderson, W.Va.

In the reformatory at the same time was Mildred E. Gillars, known as "Axis Sally," convicted for treasonable broadcasts over the Nazi radio throughout the European Theater during the war.

(Miss Gillars was released from prison in 1961 and has lived quietly as a music teacher at a Columbus, Ohio, Catholic convent school.)

The difference between evidence against Mrs. D'Aquino and that against "Axis Sally" is cited by her defenders.

The military monitored both broadcasts, and the government produced recordings of the broadcasts of "Axis Sally" but no recordings of Mrs. D'Aquino's broadcasts were produced by the government.

The monitor, Lt. Robert Sheen, testified her broadcasts were not treasonable.

The Watts-born Nisei, who married a part-Portuguese copy editor while in Japan, contended she was caught in Tokyo by the war while visiting an ailing relative.

Forced to Broadcast

She was forced into the broadcasts, she said, by the Japanese military, but her script was written by U. S. prisoners of war and was not damaging to U.S. morale.

Evidence was offered at the trial that there were at least 18 broadcasters to whom GIs applied the name, "Tokyo Rose." None of the others was tried.

"I just really don't know why," Mrs. D'Aquino's attorney, Wayne M. Collins said in an interview in San Francisco last week (Mar. 21).

"They must have billions in fines they never collect and never try to collect."

Collins said Mrs. D'Aquino "has got nothing. She works for a pittance."

The government prosecution

of Mrs. D'Aquino, the longest treason trial in American history, lasted 57 days and cost more than \$250,000.

One of at Least Six

She was convicted of being one of at least six women who broadcast American music and propaganda to American GIs in the Pacific Theater of World War II.

A typical "Tokyo Rose" broadcast said: "Hello boys. This is your old friend... I've got some swell new recordings for you, just in from the states... You'd better enjoy them while you can... because tomorrow at 6000 (hours) you're hitting Saigon... and we're ready for you... so, while you're still living..."

Bring Many Witnesses

The government called dozens of witnesses from around the world during her trial, including several from Australia and many who worked with her at Radio Japan.

Although Theodore Tamba, who also represented her at the trials here, went to Japan and secured enough evidence to substantiate her "not guilty" plea, he was not able to bring over a single witness from then occupied Japan.

After her release the federal government tried to have Mrs. D'Aquino deported. This effort was abandoned when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in another case that treason conviction did not strip a native-born American of citizenship.

Born in Los Angeles

Mrs. D'Aquino was born in Los Angeles July 4, 1914.

Collins said he does not know who within the government is pushing the case against Mrs. D'Aquino.

"All the people who hounded her then are now dead—the prosecuting attorneys, the judge and most of the witnesses," he said.

"Today, a court would dismiss the case out of hand. The war is a long way off. I believe that girl was innocent absolutely. I have never had any doubt in my mind."

Sen. Fong calls for added social security

WASHINGTON—Sen. Hiram L. Fong introduced a bill increasing to \$2,400 the amount retired persons may earn without losing any of their social security benefits.

The \$2,400 earnings limit proposed by Fong would be retroactive to Jan. 1, 1971, the same date the 10 per cent increase in benefits across the board goes into effect.

Meanwhile, the City Council

has refused legal defense for two other policemen indicted at the same time with violating the civil rights of a citizen by conspiring to commit a burglary and forcing a Chinese woman to disrobe in his police car.

'Anti-Japan' Club

BANGKOK — Eighty students of Kasetsart University have organized an "anti-Japan club" to protest Japanese imports said to be threatening Thailand's economy. It hopes to eliminate the myth that foreign-made goods are of better quality than their own.

JACL OPPOSES CITY DEFENSE OF INDICTED POLICE

City Offer Seen as 'Dangerous Precedent' by Ethnic Concern

LOS ANGELES — The Los Angeles City Council has been urged by the JACL National Ethnic Concern Committee to rescind its recent offer to provide for the defense of police officers indicted by the federal grand jury in the slaying of two Mexican nationals last summer.

Instead, the JACL committee proposed the Council provide a specified reimbursement if the officers are found innocent of the charges.

The JACL resolution, sent to Mayor Yorty and the city council Mar. 16, held the offer as a "dangerous precedent" for it would open the door to similar demands from any city employee accused of wrongdoing while in the performance of his duties.

The Inconsistency

What the Ethnic Concern Committee found inconsistent was the stand of the city council action which pre-judges the innocence of the indicted police officers and in opposition to the "State" or "People." And if the officers are found guilty, the city council will have placed itself in the awkward position of having used the people's money to defend those guilty of offenses against the people.

On Mar. 3, a federal grand jury indicted three Los Angeles and one San Leandro police officers in the so-called "mistake" slaying of two Mexican nationals here last summer.

Meanwhile, the City Council has refused legal defense for two other policemen indicted at the same time with violating the civil rights of a citizen by conspiring to commit a burglary and forcing a Chinese woman to disrobe in his police car.



Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

A SENSE OF VALUES—The news services, which are usually right about such matters, report that the United States government in all its dignity and majesty is trying to collect the balance of the \$10,000 fine imposed on Mrs. Iva Toguri D'Aquino after her conviction nearly 22 years ago on treason charges. Mrs. D'Aquino was accused of broadcasting Japanese propaganda to U.S. troops during World War II as one of six women who were identified as Tokyo Rose. None of the other five was tried.

The background of the case is that Mrs. D'Aquino, a Nisei, served her sentence in a federal prison and was released. She has been living quietly in Chicago. In 1968 the U.S. attorney's office attached two insurance policies held by Mrs. D'Aquino. The cash value, according to dispatches from Chicago, was \$4,745. Now the government is trying to get the balance which, if my arithmetic is correct, amounts to \$5,255. In other words, the United States government is seeking to extract the last full measure of retribution a judgment reached back in 1949.

A lot of things have happened since that time. Many Japanese and German war criminals, convicted of far more heinous crimes than that which Mrs. D'Aquino was accused of, have served their terms and were freed to go their way. The wisdom and justice of the war crimes trials that resulted in the execution of Japanese Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita by the United States have been cast into doubt as a result of the My Lai massacre in Vietnam. General Yamashita was found responsible for the atrocities committed by combat troops under his command. Students of the law contend that if we are to be consistent, the same principle of responsibility should be applied to the American generals whose troops committed the My Lai atrocities.

Since 1949 our standards of patriotism have changed. It is not my intention at this point to pass judgment, but only to report fact. For example, on several occasions U.S. troops in Vietnam have refused direct orders to launch an attack and have gone unpunished. Under other circumstances they might have been executed. American deserters have fled into the rabbit warrens of Saigon and made their way with impunity to the sanctuary of Sweden. Draft-dodgers have fled to Canada. Revolutionaries in our midst have preached violent overthrow of the government, a treasonous act in other times. The Supreme Court has ruled aliens may not be kept out of the country because of Marxist beliefs.

And Prof. Roger Daniel of the University of Wyoming history department, in a book to be published soon, suggests that the Nisei in the WRA camps who refused to respond to draft calls in 1944 were more heroic than those who stepped forward to serve their nation. At this rate it would not be at all surprising to be told some day that Benedict Arnold had good and sufficient reason for doing what he did and should take his place in the gallery of patriotic champions of democracy.

Mrs. D'Aquino's treason trial lasted 57 days. There was considerable doubt that she should have been tried at all. And it was never adequately explained why she should be singled out for punishment from among the six who took turns at the job of playing sentimental American songs and trying to break down the morale of American troops in the Pacific Theater. Now, at this late date, it is difficult to understand why the federal government is suddenly so zealous about collecting its due.

Delinquent taxpayers can reach a compromise settlement with their government. Indians militants can seize and hold Alcatraz Island without being punished. Police are cautioned not to "over-react" when radicals shatter the windows of campus buildings or race through the streets of Chicago smashing cars and plate glass. But Iva Toguri D'Aquino, a middle-aged woman who has paid her penalty with many years of her life and bitter memories that cannot be erased, must be hounded for the last dollars of a fine that a magnanimous government could well afford to forget. Something is wrong with our sense of justice and values.



By Jim Henry

Sakura Script

Alcohol Lovers and Others

Tokyo — Many of those who drink heavily until they cannot keep on their feet are lonely men... afraid of their wives.

In today's affluent society the Japanese salary man is earning more money than ever before with the rate rising every year as the economy continues to boom. On the other hand he is becoming more henpecked and using much of the money to drown his fears in alcohol.

In Tokyo, about one-third of the drunks taken into protective custody by police are kept overnight in "Tora Bako" (Tiger Box) homes located at Torizaka in Minato Ward and Nihonzutsumi in Taito Ward.

Married or single, many of those taken to these overnight homes away from home have records of unsavory drinking, which have made them hopeless men in the eyes of their friends and family members.

Mostly Hen-Pecked — The married drunks are mostly henpecked men. Some are so afraid of their wives that they plead with officials not to call their spouses when they are deposited in the Tora Bako cells.

Yet these same drunks make a false show of power when their wives come to take them home.

Social work students

LOS ANGELES — The USC School of Social Work is recruiting Asians interested in the masters program for the 1971 fall semester, according to David Kuroda (281-9232), president of the Asian Students Organization at the USC school.



DISNEYLAND AWARD—Orange County Japanese American Community Services, Inc., won second place in the Disneyland Community Services Award for its recently completed Japanese garden project in Santa Ana. The award includes \$3,000 and a plaque. The cash award will establish a JACS scholarship fund. With the plaque are JACS executive committee members (from left): seated—Mas Ueyasu, v.p.; Mrs. Sumi Akiyama, v.p.; Hitoshi Nitta, chairman; standing—James Arastani, treasurer; and Paul Nagamatsu, v.p. Some 230 organizations competed this past year and 26 were selected for Disneyland Award. First prize went to the American Red Cross.

CHINESE AMERICANS BEGINNING TO THINK MORE KINDLY OF RED CHINA

By TOM KASER
(Honolulu Advertiser)

Honolulu

Leaders of Honolulu's Chinese community tend to agree with a recent New York Times survey that Chinese-Americans are beginning to think more kindly of Communist China.

The Advertiser asked 10 local Chinese leaders for their reaction to the survey results. All but one of the leaders asked not to be identified with their comments for fear of offending "our friends at the Chinese Consulate."

According to an editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the Times survey indicates that the Communist China regime is gaining greater acceptance among the nearly 400,000 ethnic Chinese in the United States, "which may have a certain significance."

"The so-called overseas Chinese, numbering in the millions throughout the world," said the Post-Dispatch, "are mainly a political. They are interested principally in business, but they have an underlying loyalty to their ancestral home."

Taiwan's Role

"In the last 20 years, the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan have tried to represent themselves as leaders of the overseas Chinese, and with some success."

"But the Chinese are an extraordinarily practical people, and if some of the American ethnic Chinese, even a small minority, are beginning to think more kindly of the Peking government, it probably means they think the Nationalist cause is lost."

Only two of the 10 leaders polled by The Advertiser said they feel Chinese-Americans are not becoming more tolerant to the ideal of establishing trade and diplomatic relations with Red China.

Seattle —

Continued from Front Page

Understanding he would head the math-science department. Fujii was overlooked for head of the art department because he had a master's degree, while the Caucasian selected had only a bachelor's degree with minimum teaching experience. Rationale was that he would require a higher salary due to his excellent qualifications.

Young was hired in 1970 to head the history department at the North campus but withdrew before taking office after receiving personal insults with racial overtones made by the faculty.

The college board of trustees was advised in 1969 to immediately expand its recruiting program from among minority groups, but no Asian administrators have been hired. Last October, Alan Sugiyama, OSU chairman, met with college president Dr. William Moore Jr., a black educator recruited from St. Louis, Mo., to determine whether any Asian administrators were being hired.

Dr. Moore agreed to OSU demands to hire five Asian administrators, but it took a nonviolent OSU rally four months later (Feb. 9) at the college administration building to secure their commitment "to freeze, for Asians, available administrative positions" from the college board of trustees.

Over 400 Asians attend Seattle Community College, warranting the hiring of five Asian administrators, the OSU contended.

Continued on Next Page

Little Tokyo Towers project officers named

LOS ANGELES — The board of directors for Little Tokyo Towers, Inc., has elected Mae Sasaki as president and named Morris Leenow, a retired FHA official, as its consultant.

Twice president of the So. Calif. Gardeners Federation, Sasaki said this project to develop and manage a 350-unit, 12-story senior citizens housing project "is something the community has needed for a long time and we can not officially get underway."

Kango Kunitagui, Little Tokyo Redevelopment project manager, said the hiring of a consultant is required by the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development. Leenow will help the FHA 236 Program under which Little Tokyo Towers will be financed.

Other officers elected are: The Rev. Howard Tsurumi (So. Calif. Christian Church Federation), 2nd v.p.; Frank Kagiwada (So. Calif. Christian Church Federation), treasurer; Masumasa Kojima (JFWO-JACL), 1st v.p.

Students grade Berkeley school integration flop

SAN FRANCISCO — While Berkeley school administrators gave its integration a passing mark, the students at its only city high school said it was not really integrated.

The remarks were made during the recent U.S. Senate select committee hearing here of equal educational opportunity. "The only time I see true integration is in the hall when the bell rings," one black student and senior class president Erick Wiley declared. A white 11th-grader said, "There's no fighting but everyone goes his separate way."

The city completely integrated its education system in 1963 with a busing program.

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Petshots Don Hayashi

Another Conference!

Over 150 United Methodist clergy and laymen met in Santa Monica to caucus to get at the problems confronting the Asian American community and the Church. Much preparation was done by Churchmen to the Southern California area, and thanks to the hard work of Rev. Peter Chen, caucus chairman, of Century Methodist, Los Angeles; Rev. Jonathan Fujita of the same congregation; Rev. George Nishikawa, West Los Angeles Community Church; and Rev. Paul Hagiya, Denver Simpson Methodist, we were able to secure funds from the National Board of Missions to bring such a diverse group of Asian American Methodists together.

Little warm-up time was necessary as a motion to change the planned agenda was made to allow more lay involvement and to allow sufficient time to express concerns of all ethnic groups. The motion carried and so after brief input, we went off into caucus meetings.

Groups were broken down by ethnic group (Chinese, Filipino, Korean) and age-wise (Nisei, Issei, youth). Each came back with a different perspective and orientation. Some conflicted.

The Youth Caucus (which this columnist attended) discovered that many who attended the conference were only marginally related to a church. There were differences in thought, largely between young adults and youth.

Five major ideas came out of the caucus meeting. (1) The Church must be relevant—it must be able to relate religious thought to the social needs of the day. (2) There needs to be alienation between youth and their minister. These clergy do not understand the youth culture. (3) The Church should address itself to social and community needs (e.g., draft counseling, drug use, racism, war). It must incorporate the religious history relevant to the Asian American Methodist (relating Buddhist culture to the Asian American Christian). (4) The Asian American Caucus must be equally sensitive to the needs of all ethnic minorities represented. (There were indications that the Japanese American Methodists, who were the largest in attendance, dominated the program.) (5) Youth need to get together and talk about common problems. The Youth Caucus proposed to seek necessary funding to hold an Asian American Youth Convocation. (This proposal was adopted by the Convocation.)

Other caucuses reported their concerns. Some of their problems included: the present lack of ministry to the newly arrived (especially true in the Korean and Filipino communities); lack of training in the United States for ethnic ministry and the language ministry; the problems inherent in ministerial appointments (especially acute in the Methodist Church where geographical boundaries limit movement beyond annual conferences); lack of awareness of community concerns (churches seem to be "hung-up" on self-preservation); recognition of differences with the Asian American caucus (being aware of each other's needs); and effective dealing with institutional racism with the United Methodist and the total society.

The Convocation came to a close with an address by the Rev. Woodie White, Executive Secretary to the National Commission on Religion and Race. Speaking on the empowerment of minorities, he mentioned five things which are implied by meetings like the Asian American Convocation. (1) It is self-understanding and self-expression; it is a personal affirmation. (2) It means the acute need for ethnic ministries. Integrating meant that "we would become White." Ethnic ministries provide for the recognition of contributions by the

ethnic minorities. Also, with immigration patterns changed since the new immigration law five years ago, ethnic ministry should be on the increase rather than be phased out.

(3) The Church must recognize the need for leadership. It must provide seminary training to prepare men for ethnic ministry (Rev. White makes a distinction between the regular ministry and ethnic ministry without reference to language difference).

(4) The Church must be ready to serve, not preserve. We can no longer think along the lines of simply preserving the institutional church, but rather equipping people to do service in the community. We cannot afford to be exclusive. According to Rev. White, "We (the ethnic minorities) have become exclusive along class lines as the Whites have along color lines."

(5) Empowerment of minorities can only come when we exert a deep sense of faith.

Thus, the three day experience in Santa Monica came to a close. But, the work just began. With a deeper sense of commitment, some Asian Americans began going about their mission in the ethnic community. It could mean just another conference, or it can mean empowerment of Asian Americans.

Exec Meeting—

Continued from Front Page

"Senior" Membership Mike Suzuki, vice-president for general operations, delved into Membership, Program & Activities, The Pacific Citizen, Nominations, and JACL Credit Union.

An executive committee proposal to establish a "senior citizens" membership rate at the same level as "students" (now \$5 a year) was referred to the membership committee, chaired by Henry Kanegae.

Serious consideration of whether election of national officers be changed from secret ballot to voice vote was referred to Nominations, its chairman to be appointed later this year. Elimination of proxy votes was referred to Robert Takasugi, legal counsel, and the Constitution committee.

Henry Tanaka, president-elect, reported on Education, Student Aid, Youth, and the Scholarship Foundation. He noted the Education Committee has asked the executive committee to help seek another \$15,000 to fund Asian American Studies Central for year 1972. JACL expended \$15,000 from its profit of sales of the Hosokawa book, "Nisei: the Quiet Americans", to furnish "seed money" for the 1971 operation. The matter was referred to Ron Hirano, education committee staff and Studies Central director.

Budget Requests At Hatate, treasurer, reported on Budget, Endowment Fund Guidelines and Property. He also plans to release national JACL financial reports to the Pacific Citizen on a semi-annual basis. He then noted some committees have started to include detailed requests for operational funds.

According to Masao Satow, national director, only ten more chapters are needed to ratify the 1970 convention resolution to release JACL endowment fund monies under guidelines in process of formation by a special committee headed by Dr. John M. Kanda. The fund principal, some \$100,000, will remain as a permanent reserve, but another \$300,000 would be available for national projects that meet certain requirements. Its allocation committee would meet once a year to make the awards, according to the Kanda report.

Headquarters Move Jerry Enomoto, past president, covered Personnel, Title II Repeal and the Chicago Ad Hoc committees.

Mike Masaoka, Washington JACL representative, presented an updated account of the repeal campaign.

Hatate commented during the personal report that the Little Tokyo Cultural and Community Center, which is earmarked to house National JACL Headquarters, the So. Calif. Regional Office and the Pacific Citizen, among other community groups, will not be ready for occupancy until late 1974.

Miscellaneous issues covered by Uno included reiteration of JACL policy on the controversial book, "Japanese Americans: the Untold Story" (which may be placed on the April 15 agenda of the State Board of Education); presentation of possible JACL programs in ecology, development of a talent pool, referral of other issues, such as mixed blood children in Japan, archives material, Vietnam War, and foreign study tours to Japan, to the proper committee.



2ND ANNUAL—West Valley JACL in Santa Clara County held its first formal installation dinner Feb. 20 at Plateau 7 Restaurant to hear Bill Hosokawa (second from right) speak on the work that was required to writing his book, "Nisei: the Quiet Americans". About 100 members and

PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS: Chapter serves sukiyaki as prelude to Philadelphia Japan Arts Festival

By GRAYCE UYEHARA

Philadelphia JACLers prepared and served a sukiyaki dinner for 106 patrons to launch the Japan Arts Festival at the Philadelphia Civic Center Museum on Feb. 26. The dinner was in honor of His Excellency Nobuhiko Ushiba, Japan's Ambassador to the United States, and Mme. Ushiba.

Ambassador and Mme. Ushiba spent the day at Swarthmore College where their daughter, Reiko, is a sophomore. The charming and friendly Miss Ushiba was also a guest at the dinner. JACL members, Dr. and Mrs. Tom Tamaki and Mr. and Mrs. Kazu Horita, were among the sponsors.

Mary Murakami and Yuri Moriuchi were co-chairmen for the affair. Issei ladies prepared appetizers of sushi and other Japanese delicacies. Mrs. Hama Watanabe, Mrs.

The sukiyaki cooks were: Sim and Betty Endo, Tak Moriuchi, Roy and Yuri Kito, Ellen Franzen, Jin Nakada, Mr. and Mrs. Kiein, Tom Murakami and Hiroshi Uyehara.

The happi-coats worn by the male helpers were made by Mrs. Harada. The black coats had the JACL emblem stitched in white. Members of the Ikebana International created the flower arrangements on exhibit.

Waitresses who served in colorful kimonos were: Nancy Marutani, Eiko Ikeda, Peggy Ikeda, Ruth Higuchi, Miyoko Oye, Sumi Kobayashi, Hiroko Maryama, Michiko Kachibue, Fumiko Miyazaki, Chiruko Sakata, Mike Horikawa, Eni Horikawa, Grace Uyehara, Yone Okamoto, coordinator.

1000 CLUB CHARTER FLIGHT: Gourmet Dishes Due at Whing-ding

CHICAGO—For those attending the International Whing Ding come Oct. 22 in Tokyo to the new Keio Plaza in the Nishi-Shinjuku area, a special menu of choice Japanese dishes will be offered, according to Dr. Frank Sakamoto. "It will expand our eating habits beyond the teriyaki-tempura route," he noted.

This festive event will feature a yatai set-up with hot, sizzling dishes of onigayaki of shrimp and kushi and other delicious and succulent culinary dishes will be included. Keep in mind this will be no box lunch special!

Besides the excellent repast and thirst quenching libations you will be able to meet, greet, visit and exchange pleasantries with your fellow 1000 Clubbers from all over the United States. The dinner will be highlighted by a special attraction from the Japanese entertainment world, assures

CHICAGO JACL CREDIT UNION: Dudley Yatabe re-elected chairman;

5.06 pct. dividend declared for '70

CHICAGO—The 24th annual meeting of shareholders of the Chicago JACL Federal Credit Union attracted a record attendance of 111 Shareholders and friends in the Chandeliers Room of Como Inn on Jan. 29.

President Dudley Yatabe, presiding at the business portion of the meeting, reported that the past year was one of progress for the credit union despite forces in the economy which were not conducive to any measurable growth. Total assets amounted to \$452,000, with a loan/share ratio of 80%.

A dividend of 5.06% per annum was declared by the board of directors for the fiscal year 1970.

President Yatabe further reported on the significance of the approval for participation in the newly enacted share insurance program whereby all share accounts are now federally insured up to \$20,000.

Seven Directors Seven directors to serve a two-year term were re-elected: Roland Hagio, George Ikegami, Mita Kodama, Dr. Steven Kusanuma, Rich Ozabe, George Tanaka, and Tak Tomiyama.

Lincoln Shimidzu served as chairman and emcee of the annual meeting, which also featured films on Japan made available through the courtesy of Mrs. Ruth Nakagawa and Japan Air Lines. In enabling viewers to see the country for themselves, Dr. Frank Sakamoto, co-chairman of the 1000 Club Flight to Japan, announced the charter of a sec-

guests attended. Others in the picture are (from left): Steve Nakashima, emcee; Dr. Ray Uchiyama, 1971 pres.; San Jose Vice Mayor Norman Mineta, installing officer; and Richard Arakawa (at right), 1970 pres.

Other helpers were:

Mitsue Yamakawa, Nobu Miyoshi, Mary Yamamoto, Louise Macnara, George Hiroshi, Masaru Harada, George Harada and Benji Ikeda.

The dinner was a festive and happy affair with JACL members helping guests manage the lacquer soup bowls and chopsticks.

Proceeds from the patrons' dinner went to underwrite the museum's opening night reception which followed the dinner for other invited guests to meet Ambassador and Mme. Ushiba and to view the contemporary Japanese art which included paintings, graphics and photographs, sculptures, prints and calligraphy. The exhibition was on display until March 28.

April Events

Easter egg hunt put on by Orange County chapter

Colorful eggs and baskets await the children who join in the annual Orange County JACL Easter Egg Hunt April 10 at Irvine Park, with Karen Kaizuka as chairwoman.

The family affair begins at 1 p.m., and there will be prizes for contest winners.

Placer County community picnic date set: Apr. 18

Preparations for the 23rd annual Placer County JACL community picnic set for April 18 (rain date April 25) at the JACL Recreation park adjacent to Interstate 80 and Penryn Rd. are humming along satisfactorily, according to Rusty Uratsu, chapter president.

The affair, which attracts some 5,000 visitors including many former local residents from all over Northern California, is being co-chaired by Kay Takemoto and Bob Nakamura.

Somewhat miffed by a critical report from a picnic study committee headed by Howard Nakae released earlier this year, chapter officials have pledged all-out support to make the 1971 event the best ever. The study indicated membership apathy and lack of concern have diminished the full potential of the event for fostering fellowship and public relations.

The steering committee members, with their specific assignment in parenthesis, are as follows:

George Hirakawa, Harry Kawahara (program and events); Ellen Kubo, Mike Yego, Hurskaya (finance); Min Hirota, Henry Baba (prizes); George Nishikawa, Hugo Hashimoto (starting and judging); Herb Tokutomi, Albert Yoshikawa (special program); Frank Hata, John Mitani (fund program); Seichi Otow, Nobuya Nimura, Takeshi Hamamoto (ground arrangements); Bob Kozaki, Tom Takahashi (souvenir booklet); George Ito, Dick Nagakawa, George Nakamoto (public relations).

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JACL-PRODUCED EDUCATIONAL ITEMS FOR ASIAN AMERICAN STUDIES READY

LOS ANGELES—A list of seven items of educational materials developed by the National JACL Visual Communications Committee has been released this week. A much-revised catalogue of items and services is in the making, according to Robert A. Nakamura, committee chairman.

A committee which began in Southern California as a district project in 1969, it gained national stature at the 1970 JACL Convention because of the great interest manifested nationally for the committee's objectives—to produce educational and visual-aid materials.

The committee has also been "literally flooded" with inquiries about education materials in recent months from not only JACL chapters but from individuals, numerous libraries, school systems and universities. The current list:

Educational Materials For Asian American Studies Produced by the National JACL Visual Communications Committee

1-MANZANAR. An award-winning film by Bob Nakamura. Through the use of live action footage of the present and the use of still photographs of the past, this film depicts a young Nisei's memories of his boyhood spent in an United States concentration camp during WWII.

2-WWII Education Notice. A booklet for use in classrooms. Through the use of photographs and illustrations, it depicts the lives of Japanese American children during the war. It is available in English and Spanish. Price: \$1.00 per copy.

3-WONG KINBAANG. A film by Eddie Wong. This documentary examines the stereotype against the full moon. From son to father, it is a sensitive human portrait of a Chinese laundryman.

4-Catalog of the Bancroft Collection. A catalog on "The Bancroft Library Collection of WPA Photographs on the Japanese American Internment and Detention." It describes the viewing and ordering procedures for photographs for use in Bancroft collection. In addition, the catalog offers a comprehensive listing of selected photographs from the last 400,000 photographs in the collection. Prints of many of these historical photographs can be ordered by mail.

5-Concentration Camp Poster. A color color slide poster which reads "America's Concentration Camps" and utilizes in-camp group photographs to illustrate the suffering of the entire incident.

6-3 x 5" on heavy poster stock. \$2 each. (Minimum order \$5)

For further information write to: Bob Nakamura, Chairman, Visual Communications Committee, JACL.

UCLA Asian American center lists resources

LOS ANGELES—The UCLA Asian American Studies Center released its first quarterly research publication listing resource materials in Asian American studies last month. It is based on lists drawn from several contributing colleges, according to Dr. Harry H. L. Kitano, acting director at the center.

Materials listed include recent books, journals, articles, reports, bibliographies, anthologies, films, slides, tapes and other material. Both finished and in-progress works are noted.

Curran" he said.

"If we don't tap it, we're going to find ourselves behind many other countries in the world."

Business executive Chino Ho has gone on record as favoring recognition of Communist China. "Has not the time come for us to seek to demonstrate our interest in the individual of that huge popu-

lation behind the Bamboo Curtain?" he said.

"If we don't try, if we persist in the 'ostrich' attitude, the future will find us at fault. The role of mainland China can no longer be ignored. It is simply NOT going to go away."

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

there the other night. Later, I was told I didn't exactly pay FX prices.

Congressional Score

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye has introduced three military bills in Congress. The bills: (1) One would prohibit the assignment of servicemen to combat zones if another member of the family had died in combat or was serving in that zone; (2) Another would permit servicemen in Korea to deduct combat pay from their gross income for tax purposes; (3) A third bill would establish the authorized strength of the naval reserves of officers in the Judge Advocate General's Corps in the grade of rear admiral.

Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga says he will introduce legislation to require federal district courts to set trials within 60 days after an indictment is returned. He says trials should be speeded up to allow for supervision of suspects released under bail. Matsunaga is strongly opposed to preventive detention. Said Matsunaga: "Preventive detention would achieve the objective of preventive detention without depriving a citizen of his constitutional rights."

NAMES

Gov. John A. Burns on Mar. 13 had some critical words for critics of governmental progress in environmental matters. Burns, speaking to a dinner meeting of the 442nd Veterans Club, said those who fail to see environmental goals attained immediately should resort to sweeping criticism of government and individuals. Quoting from an article by one of his cabinet members, Burns said the result is an unproductive atmosphere of mistrust and resentment. He said slanders is the worst pollution of all.

Gov. John A. Burns has appointed 44 to boards and commissions. Among them: James H. Richards and Harold Eichelberger, Univ. of Hawaii board of regents; Shoji Ogasaki, state Public Utilities Commission; Han Y. Chung, Patrick Cates and Lloyd Nakagawa, cemetery board; Harry Shikama and the Rev. William Markbach, Commission on Children and Youth; Shigeru Kimura, Civil Defense Advisory Council; John A. Lee, Contractors License Board.

Mrs. Peggy Yano, Board of Cosmetology; John Dubinsky, Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission; Dr. George A. Kanna, Board of Health; James H. Richards, Retirement System; Paul T. Taniguchi and Chung Cho Ahn, Board of Registration for Professional Engineers, Architects, Land Surveyors and Landscape Architects; Dr. Richard T. Kamikawa, state Board of Health; James H. Richards, Board of Hearing and Deafness; and the Rev. William Markbach, Commission on Children and Youth.

Census 1970
The Census Bureau reported Mar. 12 that Hawaii ranked highest in the U.S. in the median value of owner-occupied houses and apartments. The median value was \$23,100 in 1970. In Hawaii, the national median was \$17,000, ranging from \$10,000 in Arkansas to \$25,300 in Connecticut. In rent, Hawaii ranked second in Alaska. The median rent in Hawaii was \$120 a month. This compares with \$75 for Alaska, \$47 for Mississippi (the lowest state), and \$90 for the national median.

In average household size, Hawaii ranked first with 2.8 persons per occupied housing unit. Utah and Alaska were second with 2.5 persons. The national figure was 2.4 persons.

Military News

The commander of the Army National Guard's 29th Infantry Brigade—Edward Yoshimatsu—has been promoted to brigadier general. Yoshimatsu, a native of Hilo, Maui is the second American of Japanese ancestry to become a general officer.

Believe it or not, but they're selling hashish—a concentrated derivative of marijuana—at Tripler. Noncommissioned Officers Club. Richard Hoyt, a Honolulu Advertiser reporter, following an investigative trip to the NCO, said, "If you want some hashish... you just ask a certain soldier at the club for some. It will cost you \$7 a gram. The going rate is about half that." Added Hoyt: "I know. I bought a gram

Washington—

Continued from Front Page

The commission met Mar. 23-24 to interview Ushio and two other candidates: David Takahashi of Chula Vista, Calif., and Paul Kurekwa of Spokane, Wash. The trio had been strongly recommended by JACLers in their respective regions.

The trainee will undergo a six-month probationary period and eventually be named the "assistant Washington JACL representative." Enomoto explained, and also help in current preparations for the 1972 National Convention to be held in Washington, D.C., the week of June 26.

Ushio told Enomoto that he would like to run for public office, but assured that "if my usefulness in the Washington JACL Office would be of more value to the advancement of human rights and dignity than a personal political position, I would opt for JACL."

number the natural. Most of the girl singers and actresses appear to have dyed locks. Of course, a lot of the hair one sees is store-bought stuff. Along with dyed hair, wigs are very much in fashion here. With this kind of situation, the last time I saw the term "raven-haired beauty" in the newspapers, I didn't even crack a smile.

The time-worn expression was used in connection with Chi Cheng, Taiwan's great track athlete, during the Asian Games last December. And it made sense. It means that Miss Chi didn't have brown, red or blonde hair but good old black.

Like Miss Chi, no Japanese Olympic bopes appear to have gone in for dyeing the hair. They have more important things to think about. Like making the Olympic team.

In pro bowling, however, it's a different story. Many of the leading lady bowlers have tinted hair.

Ritsuko Nakayama, a good-looking who is the only Japanese woman to roll a 300 game, has dark red hair. And tall, lovely lefty Ritsuko has brown hair.

The latest glamour girl of bowling, well-built Kaetoko Inoue, has short hair which looked fire-engine red the other day—at least on my TV set.

"Auburn-haired beauty" is the way I'd describe her.

BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Japan Hurling Toward First Place

THE EMERGING JAPANESE SUPERSTAR: Challenge and Response, by Herman Kahn. Prentice-Hall, Inc. 342 pp. \$13.95.

Impressed by the spectacle of Japan rising Phoenix-like from the ashes of defeat, Herman Kahn, of the Hudson Institute, makes some bold predictions concerning her future.

Japan has already become the leading nation of the Orient... the Japanese have an economy probably twice the size of that of Communist China—or more—and are growing at about two or three times the rate of the Chinese People's Republic.

Also, Japan has outstripped such leading Western nations as France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. In gross national product (GNP)—the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in a year—only Russia and America lead Japan. But the Japanese rate of economic growth far exceeds that of these two countries.

In per capita income, Japan compares less favorably with the nations of the west, ranking about 10th. Despite the low per capita income, fringe benefits supplied by the large companies—such as lifetime employment, housing, medical care, expense-free vacations at company resorts, and year-end bonuses enable the Japanese to save a big share of their earnings.

The high saving and investment rates, about twice that of the U.S., make enormous resources available for expansion. And though the booming economy has brought pollution, inadequate housing, overcrowded cities, and spillover of the landscape, the Japanese expect such growing pains to be cured.

The Ministry of Finance has put together a twenty-year plan for dealing with these issues. If it is successful it may well make Japan into a kind of ideal community living in a garden, and it will have accomplished all that without interrupting or even significantly slowing down the nation's spectacular economic and technological growth.

In the past, the government has called upon the Japanese to sacrifice for the national good; they have complied. Even now, proud of the nation's progress and confident in its leadership, the Japanese are willing to sacrifice on personal income where it benefits the national economy. But with the wave of material success sweeping the country, a new spirit—a spirit of happiness and optimism—has infused the Japanese. Despite willingness to defer gratification, per capita income is already rapidly rising.

...the Japanese will probably pass the Soviets in per capita income sometime in the mid-70's, and every succeeding year is likely to see a growing Japanese-Soviet gap in the standard of living.

The Japanese will then only need to surpass America to achieve first rank, and Japan will be gaining swiftly. The highly educated, highly skilled Japanese have a hinterland in Non-Communist Pacific Asia of possibly 200 or 300 million people, many of whom will simply incorporate, by one device or another, into their economic superstate even while not moving them geographically.

All concerned will benefit from the arrangement, but the Japanese, being at the top of the economic hierarchy, will reap the biggest profit.

From one point of view, the spectacular growth of the Japanese economy is moving toward a Japanese-American Co-Prosperity Sphere, an arrangement from which both nations benefit. But the author expects Japan to surpass the U.S. in per capita income around 1990 and to equal the U.S. in GNP by about the year 2000. The 21st century may be the Japanese century.

To avoid offending its economic partners, Japan will move cautiously. But some are questioning whether Japan can have the full prestige of world leader without becoming a military power. Though Japanese opinion will be divided on the wisdom of the step, the author predicts Japan will begin to acquire nuclear weapons within the next five or ten years.

To support his conclusions, the author gives long quotations from other works. A 57 page appendix is included in the 242 pages of the book.

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Oriental and Favorite Recipes. Donated \$2.50. Handling 50c. Wesley United Methodist Church, 566 N. 5th St., San Jose, Calif.

Names in the News
Katsushi Nose, Univ. of Hawaii physics professor, has been named as an expert witness in a seminar on the content and organization of new course materials in physics. He will be held in Tokyo in early April. The seminar is a project of the U.S.-Japan Cooperative Science Program, administered by the U.S. National Science Foundation.

White House—
Continued from Front Page

Korean, Filipino and Polynesian ancestries, Masaoaka explained.

Attending the ad hoc committee which met for the first time last February were: William "Mac" Marumoto, White House; John Y. Yoshino, Dept. of Transportation; Thomas Owen, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; Kazuo Ochi, administrative assistant, House of Representatives; Ken Takahashi, Government Service Administration; Cherry Taniguchi, Migrant Administration; Hideo Sakai, Environmental Protection Agency; Joseph Ichijima, Agency for International Development; Gordon Yamada, U.S. Air Force; and Mrs. Toyo Biddle, Center for Community Planning; and Mike Masaoaka, JACL representative.

JACL has taken the initiative in convening the ad hoc committee. The executive committee recommendation will be forwarded to the National JACL Board, which will meet in July, 1971, at Los Angeles for possible approval, implementation and funding.

Equal Employment
Yoshino has proposed the cabinet level committee be named the Oriental American Affairs Office in the Executive Office of the President. A longtime official in equal employment opportunity programs, he said the present equal opportunity programs have not been of much help to the Orientals and saw a cabinet level committee as a method to accord Oriental Americans their due benefits—including better and higher-paying positions in the Federal service.

While the first priority is to complete the necessary draft of the cabinet level committee, three subcommittees were organized to:

1—Form the organization required to convince the White House of the need for this Cabinet committee. It would involve contacting and coordinating all representative organizations of Oriental Americans as well as individuals.

2—List recommendations to such problem areas of immediate concern as employment, union membership in certain jobs, housing, education, social services, delinquency, drugs, immigrant welfare, translation service, etc.

3—Document need for Cabinet committee by checking into available government records, census and statistics.

'Untold Story'—
Continued from Back Page

meant the book was not added to the State's list of approved social studies books, which probably has an effect on local school districts.

The present confusion has gone beyond the Asian-American community now to include many educators and administrators who, needing additional curriculum materials on Japanese Americans in grades 5-8 and believing that this book is an ideal solution to their need, have called for a re-hearing of the book before the Commission. It is hoped that a reading of the following critiques will reveal why, though there is a need for such materials, this book is unsuitable for use in public schools today.

(To be continued)

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Friday, April 2, 1971



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

JUDGING SCHOLARSHIP CANDIDATES

JACL will shortly announce its perennial call for chapters to nominate a candidate for a National JACL scholarship. Each year, the number of candidates increases and thereby making it infinitely more difficult for the judges to screen and select the awardees.

The scholarship judges face a problem similar to that of a college admissions committee which hopes to secure students who have the best prospects of graduating. A recent government report indicated that the college dropout rate is 51% as compared with a high school dropout rate of 25%. Most of the college dropouts occur during the freshman year, hence high school counselors try to steer graduates to a college which is sufficiently challenging but not below the student's ability.

While appearance, poise, articulation, school records, extracurricular activities, athletic prowess, overall character and rank-in-class are principal factors in determining admission, the criteria for JACL judges are scholarship, extracurricular and community activities, statement of the candidate, letters of recommendation and financial need.

With greatest weight placed on scholarship, the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) or American College Test (ACT) scores and rank-in-class play a big role in the selection. Now comes a report that "rank-in-class" is a misnomer.

A poll of 50 state education departments, of which 41 responded, revealed a severe lack of uniformity of what "rank-in-class" means. Over 30 states compute rank-in-class over the entire (3 or 4 year) high school career; eight preferred to use the last three or last two years and one suggested the senior year alone.

But the fallacy of rank-in-class is compounded further when one isn't familiar with the standards of high school reporting. A student ranking in the upper ten percent in a ghetto high school, for instance, would very likely be in a lower ten percent of a good suburban high school. And unless the judges are aware of the rating of the high school itself among other high schools, it is difficult to judge the candidate.

School standards also differ greatly so that grades and recommendations invite varying interpretations depending on the status of the school. This lack of uniformity of schools throughout the country, transcript data and particularly rank-in-class have little meaning. The one source of information which is far more reliable, it seems to us because of its nationwide uniformity, is the candidate's SAT or ACT scores.

The National JACL scholarship program for the high school graduate amounts to nearly \$5,000 distributed annually in 16 ways and another \$1,500 at the college and postgraduate levels. The move to "standardize" judging of candidates at the screening level may be as important as looking for funds to distribute for many deserving students will go unrecognized.

But what we feel to be an equally legitimate concern are the teenagers who don't or can't make it into a college. While many parents associate a college education with a status symbol and insist on a college education regardless of the ability of their sons and daughters to master higher education, we still need men and women in industry, transportation, sales, communication and in all other occupations which require no leadership but supplement the work of those who create, guide and administer the human advances in society today.

WILL IT BE TOO LATE?

After reading Herman Wong's in-depth piece on the Elks in the Los Angeles Times (Mar. 16) with emphasis on the lodge in Santa Ana (one of the largest in California), we got the impression it's not the fun club it used to be; it's not a home away from home for its all-white male members; that it stresses service to youth, assistance to needy families and more recently preschool training for the blind, home therapy for sufferers of cerebral palsy and children's clinic; that it keeps its patriotism uncomplicated ("our Flag—Love it or Leave it") and repeats its policy that its service to the community and its charities go to anyone regardless of race, creed or color.

While Elksdom has long argued for the principle of free association and any private group has the right to privacy in reaffirming its white-only clause, the story did not delve into legal problems lodges in other states are facing today. Most pressing problem is the recent law enacted in the State of Maine forbidding issuance of liquor sales permit to social groups that discriminate because of race or color but explicitly excluding church groups. Some are saying the lodges in Maine will go broke if it can't maintain its bar.

By the time the Elks change their membership eligibility rules so that all may join, there may not be any nonwhites who care for its traditions and the fraternal ways of conviviality left to join for they would have already joined other brotherhoods and service clubs like the Rotary, Lions, Optimists, etc., whopping it up but also engaging in constructive service and meaningful charities. Such are the hazards of not keep up with the times.

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THE HONDA 4/2/71
'Hey! The 'Go For Broke' spirit is still alive and well!'

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

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

Health plans

Editor:
I was disturbed by the recent article (PC Mar. 19) which gave a rather one-sided view of the JACL Blue Shield health plan.

It gave the impression that the benefits under the Blue Shield Plan are far superior to "other" plans presently in effect among JACL chapters or offered on the market, and that any chapter not taking up the Blue Shield banner is doing a disservice to their fellow members. Therefore I feel compelled to dispute some of the general statements that were made.

The JACL Blue Shield plan is indeed a very good plan, but not so good as to the exclusion of all others.

The premiums for the coverage offered is excellent, but again not that much better than at least one of the "others". The Monterey Peninsula chapter was given the opportunity to study this plan in the latter part of last year and concluded that a switch was not warranted at that time.

There are some other points I would like to bring up at this time.

(1) I sincerely question the claim that in terms of overall benefits, it is 30-35% better. I would appreciate it if the JACL Blue Shield Administrative committee would send us a breakdown of their comparison figures of specific benefits compared with other plans. It's possible our committee may have overlooked some benefits not included in our present health plan.

(2) Reports from the recent California Medical Association meeting indicate that all is not well with the financial picture of Blue Shield, which reported a loss of \$5 million dollars in 1970. This is the second year in a row in the red. How long will the premiums remain unchanged in the face of this kind of operational loss?

(3) Committees studying the possibility of a switch in plans must keep in mind another point. If the new plan does not have provisions for the automatic enrollment of all members and their dependents, if any, without having to give satisfactory evidence of insurability, there are bound to be some individuals who will be rejected. Unfortunately, it is usually these people who need the health plan the most. The committee had better be darn sure that the benefits derived are going to justify the sacrifice of these individuals.

Mr. Ishimaru is to be commended for the time and effort he has devoted to make this Blue Shield Plan available to the JACL.

I am curious to know if "adopted nationally" means a mandatory switch to JACL Blue Shield for all chapters. If so, I would vigorously oppose such an adoption at this time.

The Pacific Citizen should invite comments of representatives of "other" plans to afford the readers a more proper perspective.

TAKASHI HATTORI, M.D.
Health Plan
Monterey Peninsula JACL

Drug overdose

Dear Harry:
I just read an article in the March 19 PC on local Sansei and drug involvement. (Youth Dies from Narcotics Overdose, p. 3). I was sorry to read that such incidents are "not uncommon." When a life is snuffed out in such a manner, many persons are laden with grief and remorse.

At the same time, there may be many individuals who could be held accountable for such acts.

The whole approach to the problem, as brought out in that particular article, was very disturbing to me. The important question—the primary problem—is not that which was posed by the Rafe Shimizu. Rather, the question is: "Why are drugs so readily available?" We should be asking, "who was responsible for the upbringings of these individuals?" We should be studying the factors and circumstances which have led young people to resort to drugs and depraved acts. We should be doing these things

which would give them a healthier outlook on life. In the particular incident cited in the article, the statement by the youth to his parents, "I'm not going to bother you anymore," is a glaring indictment against those very parents. One would tend to believe that the youth felt that he was an unwanted, bothersome household fixture. A nuisance to have around.

What are these young people to do?

Young people want to express themselves, assert themselves. They're full of energy. They need a release. And they will get that release—whether on a ball diamond, a basketball court, a school play, or in family outings and activities. Or, on the other hand, by doing their own secret "things."

Young people also want to be respected. And they will usually return respect with respect.

There is a wise passage that reads something like this: "Treat up a child in the way he should go, (with a healthy embellishment of love and respect) and when he is old (older) he will not depart from it." Teach children correct principles, and they will govern themselves accordingly.

Too many parents seem to be too busy with their own worldly pursuits to be "bothered" by the problems of their own children. Too many parents, as a result, are suffering the consequences.

MURRAY M. HOKI
7755 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles 90046

(Mr. Hoki, active with Mt. Olympus JACL, was transferred to KBIG Radio Catalina, another Bonaventure International Corp. station, where he is public affairs director.)

JACL scholarship

Editor:
Mr. Ron Wakabayashi has kindly asked me to write to you for information concerning the scholarships offered by the Japanese American Citizens League for college education. Since I live in Japan, there are no local chapters to which I can go, asking for nomination.

Mr. Wakabayashi has suggested that I write to the Pacific Citizen and request one of the local chapters to sponsor me in this program. I am a Japanese citizen, but my education has been in the English language. I attended an elementary school in Maryland (for the first grade), the American School in Japan (from the second grade to the sixth grade), the International School of the Sacred Heart, Tokyo, (from the seventh grade to the ninth grade and again in the eleventh and twelfth grades) and Huntsville High School in Alabama (for the tenth grade).

I have applied to some colleges in the United States and have already received a letter of acceptance from Wellesley College which awarded me a \$2,640 scholarship. I plan to attend Wellesley from September, 1971. However, my family cannot provide a large sum of money, and I think about \$1,500 more is necessary for an adequate education and living expenses. Though I plan to have part-time jobs, studies would be demanding, especially when I need the scholarship assistance from Wellesley to continue for the following years. I have also heard employment is difficult to find in the United States.

I would be grateful if I could be considered for the scholarship program sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League.

JULIE KAGEYAMA
14-19 3-chome Takagi
Kokubunji, Tokyo
Japan 165

(JACL scholarship rules state its program is open to all persons of Japanese ancestry, that a candidate be nominated by a local chapter, usually a person who resides near that chapter. It may be that rules cannot be amended this year to fit the above case, but it raises the kinds of problems that JACL still faces from day-to-day. It may be that Miss Kageyama, once successfully matriculated at Wellesley, may apply for a collegiate scholarship as a sophomore. If an Eastern Council chapter feels she is a deserving candidate—Ed.)

JAPANESE AMERICANS: THE UNTOLD STORY

Stanford Critique

(The Pacific Citizen is reprinting a summary of the Stanford University Asian American Student Alliance critique, in the fifth grade textbook, "Japanese American: The Untold Story," to explain the position taken by the National JACL Board last November in urging the state curriculum committee to reject the book as mandatory for use in all California schools. It will be carried in two sections.)

I. Preface

This publication is the product of Ethnic Studies Committee of the Asian American Student Alliance, a voluntary, non-profit student organization dedicated to serving the Asian American community at and around Stanford University. The ESC has undertaken as a public service this compilation of the critical reviews of the Japanese American Curriculum Project book, *Japanese Americans: The Untold Story*, published in 1971 by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.

As part of its overall goal of community service, AASA has always been alert to the potentials of ethnic studies curriculum in the public schools, and it was felt that this book, while written with good intentions, may ultimately do more harm than good if used in its present form. These critiques are therefore assembled to make clear the reasons for the opposition to the book.

It should be noted here that these critiques are being reluctantly released for public examination only after repeated private meetings, communications, letters, and discussions, spanning a period of a full year, have failed to produce any changes whatsoever in the book now being marketed.

II. History of Opposition

It is necessary to place this book in the context of its criticism to understand why this compilation of critiques is made necessary. The book itself is the product of the JACP, an incorporated group of Japanese American elementary school teachers and citizens founded in mid-1969.

Their first two projects, a short reading supplement and a television program for KQED, the ETV station in San Francisco, have already drawn considerable criticism from the Japanese American community, primarily because both were felt to be inaccurate representations of the Japanese American community.

It is significant that the criticisms directed toward these earlier projects are, as will be seen below, virtually identical with those directed against the book, indicating a consistent insensitivity on the part of the JACP.

The book in question was itself written during a period from November 1969 to February 1970. It first came to the attention of the Asian American community shortly thereafter when the authors circulated a very few copies of their draft to various prominent groups and individuals for their endorsements (not, significantly enough, for their review). Because there were so few copies, many other concerned parties were either unaware of the book's existence or unable to evaluate it.

The JACP sought in particular, however, the endorsement of the Japanese American Citizens League, the national's largest organization of Americans of Japanese descent. Practically speaking, this meant gaining the approval of the National Board of the JACL, composed of the group's highest elected and appointed officers. This latter body, by its nature, meets infrequently, and its next meeting at the time was set for the JACL National Convention in Chicago in July, 1970.

In the interim, the JACP sought a recommendation to the National Board from the Southern California JACL Education Committee. From March to July 1970, there were several meetings and exchanges of letters between the JACP and the Education Committee. By the end of April, the latter had raised tentative objections to the book due to its treatment of Chinese Americans.

In the meantime, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., the publisher, apparently unaware that the book had any critics at all, went ahead in early May with an unprecedented first printing of 30,000 copies of the book.

The Education Committee decided on May 21, 1970, without knowledge of the quantity of books already printed, to recommend withholding any JACL endorsement and further request that all references to the JACL in the book's preface, which the Committee thought might be mistaken as implicit endorsement by the JACL, be removed before the book's publication.

The JACP then sought in late June to ask for a delay in this recommendation to the National Board, agreeing to a number of requests for further information, particularly regarding possible avenues for revisions.

After waiting two weeks, the Education Committee received only the news that 30,000 copies had already been printed. Under these circumstances, the Committee informed the JACP on July 6, 1970, that in addition to its original recommendations, it was recommending that the 30,000 copies not be released because of deficiencies the Committee had cited.

By this time a few more copies of the book had reached other concerned Asian American groups in California. Resulting the effect of a JACL endorsement, several of

these groups, after having critiqued the book, sent letters to the National Convention asking that such an endorsement not be given. In particular, the Berkeley Asian American Task Force opposed the sections dealing with the Chinese, and the Konkko Churches of America strenuously objected to the treatment of Shinto.

At the National Convention held in mid-July, a compromise was sought by a subcommittee of the National Board, working with the Education Committee and the JACP. The resulting agreement appeared workable, but a sharp dispute arose over a letter sent shortly after the National Convention by Jerry Enomoto, then National President of the JACL, to the California State Board of Education.

The letter was a technically unauthorized since the National Board had not passed on it, but the letter's contents were restricted to those criticisms of the book which at the National Convention had appeared to be commonly accepted, even by the JACP representatives.

The JACP, in the meantime, did not follow through on the working agreement for restriction of circulation of the 30,000 copies already declared deficient.

To clarify Mr. Enomoto's letter, a special meeting of the Executive Board (i.e. the elected officers of the JACL National Board) was arranged in late September. The meeting was to be limited exclusively to the Executive Board; neither proponents nor opponents were to be present. Out of this meeting came a decision to "accept" (i.e. not to actively endorse) the book under certain conditions, including revisions of the passages regarding the Chinese and regarding Shinto in the 30,000 copies already printed.

By this time a limited number of copies of the book were reaching more individuals and organizations who had heretofore not had access to it. Opposition was spreading clearly beyond the JACL and its sub-bodies; various ad hoc committees, in formal and informal ways, were organized by Asian American parents who felt the book would be harmful to their children and by others who believed the book was deficient.

The entire month of October was marked by a tremendous surge of opposition as more and more alarmed groups and persons were able to read the book for the first time. The Buddhist Churches of America (second only to JACL itself as an organization of Japanese Americans), the Southern California Buddhist-Christian Clergy Fellowship, the Asian American Student Alliance at Stanford University, the Asian American Studies Center at UCLA, Asian American Social Workers, parents, ministers, professors, etc., all

expressed their opposition. The conditional "acceptance" of the book by the Executive Board drew a memorandum of protest from the chairman of the newly-formed National JACL Education and Publications Review Committee, which supported the earlier recommendation of the Southern California JACL Education Committee. The Executive Board's action seemed to be a vote of "no confidence" in the new Committee, and in addition the action had been marked by some procedural irregularities.

The memorandum went on to ask for a full hearing before the National Board if a poll of its members supported a request; the subsequent poll showed six in favor and two against.

The National Board then met in emergency session in Burlingame, Calif., on Nov. 3, three days prior to a scheduled hearing before the State Curriculum Committee. This time both the proponents and opponents were represented, for the JACL's position was a critical factor in both parties' minds. In addition, the subject poll showed six in favor and two against.

The National Board heard arguments and debate for eight hours that day, directing their own questions at times to both sides. As some index of the opposition to the book some forty persons from all over the state representing concerned parents, the clergy and laity of Japanese American churches, students, local JACL chapters, and professional groups, in short, virtually every sector of the Asian American community—came to petition the National Board to withhold its endorsement.

In the end, the National Board unanimously refused to endorse the book, citing its various deficiencies, and made instead the following firm of the JACP: If the book were withdrawn from the adoption process in its deficient form and revised to the satisfaction of the Board and other concerned groups, all these groups would join the JACP in a concerted effort to gain a special offer hearing before the Curriculum Committee. This offer was flatly declined by the JACP.

It was then that the National Board, in the face of the JACP's refusal to continue with the adoption proceedings, authorized official representatives of the National JACL to testify in Sacramento against the book, thus adding the National JACL to the growing list of opponents to the book.

On Nov. 4 in Sacramento, again both parties as well as the many sectors of the



Jerry Enomoto

Perspectives

USEFUL DEATH—The death of the California Senate Sub Committee on Un-American Activities should be applauded by those who truly believe in an American governed by democratic principles. On a national level the House Un-American Activities Committee (now known as the House Internal Security Committee) should meet the same fate.

This is not an un-American sentiment, nor is it a Pollyannaish expression by a soft-headed liberal. This country does not need more than what is now available to combat subversives. We have plenty of tools to use, we don't need extra-curricular snoopers, whose witch-hunting and misguided patriotism have been dignified under the cloak of legislative legitimacy.

We who were once victims of hysteria and vigilante type superpatriots are the first to appreciate the dangers inherent in giving such "committees" the right to persecute Americans in the name of security. As we pointed out to the House Internal Security Committee, when we testified for repeal of Title II, there are a myriad of laws on the books to protect our national security. The same can be said of California security.

Organizations like the California Republican Assembly do us a disservice by attacking those legislative leaders who had the insight to work for the elimination of such groups. The President of that body was quoted as saying that President Pro-tem of the California Senators, James Mills, was crushing a "demonstrably useful and vital committee because of his own whimsy and ego". Quite the contrary, Mr. Mills and his colleagues deserve our thanks for removing a committee with no legitimate excuse for existing which was adding to the taxpayers' burden.

TRIBUTE—I had the rare opportunity recently to speak at the testimonial to Dr. Kazuo Togasaki, a distinguished Nisei. Although not a headline type leader, she believed in Nisei being visible in the community. She acted out that belief by actively participating in a wide variety of community affairs. An outstanding doctor, who delivered countless babies into this life, her biggest contribution to her fellow man may have been her compassionate concern for people.

Dr. Togasaki will not be retiring, she will be starting a new career, already begun, of community service. Her selection as one of the San Francisco Examiners 10 Most Distinguished Women of 1970 is richly deserved.

Almost 400, including all of the honoree's family, except Chiye in Japan, overflowed the Suehiro Restaurant in San Francisco Nihonmachi for this impressive event.

JACP—The recent furor around "The Untold Story", although perhaps necessary to bring out all the facts, is unfortunate. Unfortunate because it is typical of a happening that requires the investment of many hours and much energy in rhetoric and re-creations, when what is badly needed is teamwork and results.

There is no question that the JACP put a lot into the book. There is no question that others felt a righteous quarrel with features of it. It is particularly sad that we were not able to resolve this through changes, when it might have been possible to do so.

We can now only hope that no time will be lost in providing a badly needed book of that kind, that will meet most standards, while the "Untold Story" will not be totally relegated to an anonymity that it doesn't deserve.

EDITORIAL: Honolulu Star-Bulletin

Repeal Title II

In World War II, the U.S. government arrested 109,850 Americans of Japanese ancestry, confiscated their property and detained them in concentration camps for most of the war.

This was an utterly unnecessary, utterly un-American act because of their race, a fact now generally admitted and apologized for.

But it could happen again. Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 permits it.

Last year the U.S. Senate voted to repeal Title II but the House killed the bill.

In the 92nd Congress a new repeal move is being pushed by Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga and Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, both World War II combat veterans of Japanese ancestry.

They know it could happen again—this time perhaps to Negroes—and don't want it to.

Those who doubt that Title II could be abused might re-

fleet that it took only two political kidnappings to persuade the Canadian nation to acquiesce last October in the use by Prime Minister Trudeau of the War Measures Act to deprive hundreds of Canadians of their right to liberty, their right to counsel, their right to know why they were being held in jail.

These are volatile times when civil liberties can go by the boards all too quickly. We ought to keep dangerous laws like Title II off the books before a Hitler picks them up.

Prime Minister Trudeau had other legal weapons to use against the kidnappers, plenty of them, but the War Measures Act was entirely handy and easy to use.

He is no Hitler—but neither was President Franklin Roosevelt. Yet no one can defend the way the JAPs were treated under FDR other than to say he was too busy elsewhere to recognize the wrong.

Laws permitting such wrongs ought to be repealed.

25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, April 6, 1946

Tidal wave hits Hilo, many Japanese Americans killed in April 1 disaster. Over 3,500 returnees still living in

Los Angeles area housing projects; 1,500 facing eviction. Justice Dept. reports nearly 3,000 Title Lact returnees released through citizenship not restored.

Asian American community, Chinese and Japanese, were broadly represented. As in Burlingame three days earlier, both sides presented testimony to and were questioned at length by the commission. The final outcome that day was a 10-3 vote by the full Commission to reject the book for state-wide adoption.

It should be noted here quite explicitly that this action in no way precluded private sales of the book to individuals or to individual school districts; at this time any school district in the state can still buy the book from the publisher directly for use in its classrooms.

The state action was confined to a declaration to bar the printing plates from the publisher, a procedure somewhat similar to that used in the State Printing Office to produce lower-cost copies of the book, in state-uniformed copies. The action, of course, also

Nisei girls in occupied Japan included in public fraternization ban. California excludes San Diego farm property of Nisei soldier (John Yoshimura).

Isolation of minority group veterans in separate posts protested by JACL official. Nisei girl from Minidoka War Center (Mitsue Yumoto of Seattle) hired as secretary on United Nations staff.

Halo Hirose, 42nd veteran from Hawaii, helps lead Ohio State to NCAA swim championship.

House of Representatives votes to admit Japanese wife of American newspaperman from Tokyo. Greater New York Committee for Japanese American assumes responsibilities of WRA area office to find housing and jobs for evacuees.

Federal judge rules separate schools for Mexican Americans in Orange County illegal.

Continued on Page 5