

U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND UNO
National JACL President

There is a saying, "If wishes would come true, beggars would be kings."

If wishes would come true, we would not have to worry about the poor. If wishes would come true, the JACL president would not have to worry about the directions and accomplishments of JACL because everyone would do what he is supposed to be doing.

Reflections on the Presidency

ing and the president can sit back and enjoy the enormous success of the organization. Unfortunately, wishes do not always come true and probably, more often than not, do they seldom come true. Therefore, a wishful thinking JACL president cannot live in an ivory tower nor a world of grandeur.

The first year of the presidency has been an exceedingly exciting, exploring, experience. Although it has not been filled with gigantic successes, it certainly has not been filled with total failures.

The delegation of authority and responsibility has its strengths, but it also has its inherent weaknesses. A good man will do a good job without being told; likewise, the reverse is true. Like any voluntary organization, constant prodding is necessary to get results from all but the most conscientious individuals.

I must share more than proportionately in the failures of the organization if the job has not been done well or at all. Direction must come from the top in most instances, but not all. As I review what we have not done, I see that I should have been more than forceful in many instances in seeing that what should have been done was done. Therefore, for the last half of the biennium, I intend to get results, period.

After the National Board meeting in July, we will know who has or has not done what. Since we must all learn to be accountable for our actions or lack thereof, including the president, we must let the chips fall where they may. The first chip I intend to let fall will be the one on my shoulder and I want to analyze our organization from top to bottom as objectively and fairly as possible. I will not be looking for scapegoats because our society has enough of them now; we don't need more. What we desperately need is a clear establishment of priorities and marshaling our resources to accomplish those priorities.

Although many people would desire to be a sinecure (if you don't know this word, please look it up), I don't think our organization can afford to relinquish important positions to such people. Therefore, one priority item will be to re-examine the responsibility, function and execution of all positions and see just what in "hell" we have or have not done. If something is not being done that should be done, let's find people who will do it or abolish the position. Let's not have just a paper organization. I would just as soon have few things we are committed to do and do those few things well than disperse what little resources we have so thin we accomplish little if anything of significance.

A strong national organization, in my opinion, is nothing more than strong local chapters. The more vigorous and active the local chapters are, regardless of size, the more vigorous and active is the National organization. Therefore, let's have more attention should be given to developing strong chapters. National staff and officers must concentrate their effort in this direction.

In order to develop strong chapter, it will be necessary to have action oriented workshop-type activities which will use the total resources of our staff and national officers. Flexible, but concrete and dynamic programming must be developed to inspire, involve and activate people to action before, during and after each activity. There must be a system of follow-up to reassess directions, accomplishments and goals. Staff must be used more imaginatively to provide the necessary follow-up and secure the cohesiveness of purpose as well as the satisfaction and reward of results.

We must seriously re-examine what we pay staff if we are going to make demands incommensurate with salary and benefits. People who we expect to get results for must be given adequate compensation and incentives; otherwise, why kid ourselves? We can only expect so much from volunteer help and when that so much ends, we are in trouble. Likewise, paid staff can be expected to do so much and anything else is more gratuitous on their part, but we can't expect them to do more than any of us are willing to do.

As I review the national budget, I feel we may need to do some trimming here and there. If we must cut our activities in half so we may concentrate on just those areas where we can inject life into our chapters, I am going to vigorously pursue that course. If possible, we should funnel or money and resources into

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Matching fund principle urged for Nat'l Student Aid program

LOS ANGELES—With JACL student aid program now funded to operate nationally, the student aid committee here has been urged by the Central California District Council to allocate the \$4,000 sum for the program on the basis of financial contributions of the various district councils to the national budget.

The CCDC proposal: PSWDC \$200, NWDC \$1,000, CCDC \$200, PSWDC \$1,200, IDC \$200, MPDC \$125, MDC \$350 and EDC \$125—Total: \$4,000.

President-elect Henry Tanaka of Cleveland, also supports the CCDC proposal but suggested that for each \$20 raised by the respective districts, the National budget would match it with \$80 with the

total amount from National not to exceed the allocation. "This would encourage incentive for soliciting local support and would increase the total amount of funds to \$5,000," Tanaka added.

Basic Assumption

The basic assumption last year to expand the student aid program nationally was in recognition that there are persons who qualify by reasons of financial need, motivation and potential academic ability in every district council in every district council in every district council, Tanaka explained.

The JACL student aid program began as pilot project in 1969 in the Pacific Southwest area with Dr. Roy Nishika-

wa as chairman. Sums varying between \$100 to \$300 were conferred upon ten candidates for a total of \$2,000 in the initial presentation that year. Another \$2,000 was dispensed to ten local students last summer to complete the pilot project.

Presentations for 1971 are to be made in memory of Abe Hagihara, youth worker in Cleveland and Chicago who passed away six years ago. Through efforts of the National JACL executive board and the Midwest District Youth Council, a permanent fund to honor Hagihara with only interest from this fund to supplement budgeted sums for student aid was created.

(Hagihara's intensive concern of youth led to formation of Jr. JACL in the early 1960s and he was subsequently awarded the JACLer of the Biennium.)

New Format

Ron Wakabayashi, JACL field director for youth services, administering the student aid program said with expansion, each district council may submit up to 15 candidates, each district handling its own screening and determination of needs.

Born in Canton, Tom emigrated to the U.S. as a young man, graduated in aeronautical engineering at St. Louis University in 1937 and served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. He joined the Morgan-McDermott Post 7, Tucson, in 1946, elected post commander in 1951, Arizona department commander in 1956, to the national executive committee 1960-64 and served as national vice-commander 1965-66. He continued to serve on various commissions subsequently and is currently chairman of the National Sons of American Legion committee.

In 1967, he was honored by the Pima County Bar Assn. as the Naturalized Citizen of the Year. He is also active with the Shriners, Lions Club, American Red Cross, YMCA and Chinese community groups.

Tom was president in 1969 of the Tucson School District and has the endorsement of the Arizona congressional delegation for the post.

He is married, has two sons, one an art director at La Jolla, and another studying medicine at the Univ. of Arizona.

Interested students may secure additional details from: Tohru Yamanaoka, Director Asian American Studies, Sacramento State College, 6000 J St., Sacramento 95819.

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Chinese Arizonan in race for nat'l Legion command

PHILADELPHIA — Soleng Tom, a Tucson businessman and civic leader, was a recent visitor to the Leon Lee American Chinese Post 774 of the American Legion here, gathering support for Arizona's candidate for national commander either in 1972 or 1973.

He is the first Chinese American with enough ambition to seek high office in the largest veterans organization in the country, at 28.5 million members, past commander Arthur T. Lou of the Chinese Post here said.

Justice Howard Baer, however, found that "the only injury alleged by the petitioners appears to be an injury to their civil rights."

The suit contended that the term was derogatory and offensive to Americans of Japanese descent and was a violation of their civil rights.

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While use of this word may offend some sensibilities, there is clearly no violation of anyone's civil rights or is there present any irreparable damage," Justice Baer held.

The JACL had sought an injunction against Kenzo Takada, the designer, and the Societe Jingle Jap, the Paris-based marketer.

JACL had been directed to present evidence of "damage or loss" suffered from Takada's use of the label "JAP" in clothes being sold in stores on both coasts.

Representatives of the New York Japanese American community, at a subsequent news conference, expressed their disappointment and dismay at the Court's decision, and vowed to continue their fight to bar use of this word. They staged an appeal from the Judge's denial was in order.

Also, they emphasized that the main action was still pending and will now be pursued to conclusion.

JAPANESE AMERICAN RESEARCH PROJECT

Anti-JACL feelings among Nisei hurt efforts to gather early Issei history

By IZUMI TANIGUCHI
(Special to The Pacific Citizen)

LOS ANGELES — Growth of the annual conference of Asian Studies on the Pacific Coast (ASAPAC), started six years ago under the leadership of Dr. Theodore Chen at USC when only six persons were present at the first meeting, was readily recognized last month (June 17-19) with several hundreds in attendance from the West Coast and some persons from New York, Michigan and other parts of the U.S.

Fact that conferences on Asian studies and Asian American studies are better attended is a healthy sign as well as the candid and open discussion of topics.

For example, two group meetings covered by this correspondent were of particular interest.

Serious Lack Noted

On the panel discussion relative to problems and potentials for research, Dr. Robert Wilson, director of the Japanese American Research Project at UCLA, asserted there was a serious lack of information concerning the pioneer Issei and the conditions that prevailed during their early years in the U.S.

Apparently, when the JACL helped to interview pioneer Issei several years ago, the sampling was not representative of the pioneer Issei but more representative of the second and third wave of immigrants known as "Yobiyose," Dr. Wilson explained.

The difficulty now is that funds are lacking to conduct further interviews and a pioneer Issei now living are passing away rapidly.

It was Dr. Wilson's opinion that anti-JACL feelings among many Nisei has greatly hindered JACL's efforts to collect information. Many people have refused to cooperate because of JAP's original affiliation with JACL, he concluded.

FBI Records

Another panelist, Gilbert Dorame of the U.S. Federal Records Center at Bell revealed the kinds of documents which are or not available to research.

"Classified," one set of value to JARP would be the FBI records of some 2,000 Is-

Minority in industry

topic for SAE symposium

LOS ANGELES — A panel discussion on training and improvement of the minority in American industry will be the Sept. 29 agenda of the annual Society of Automotive Engineers west coast symposium at the International Hotel, Alan Kumamoto, former JACL staff, is expected to present a paper at the symposium.

Judge allows business use of anti-Nisei racial slur

NEW YORK—The Manhattan Supreme Court refused last week (June 28) to bar the use of the word "Jap" as a trademark for a brand of women's apparel marketed here and abroad.

The New York chapter of the JACL had sued to prevent the clothing's designer and the maker's world marketing agent from using the label "Jap."

The suit contended that the term was derogatory and offensive to Americans of Japanese descent and was a violation of their civil rights.

Justice Howard Baer, however, found that "the only injury alleged by the petitioners appears to be an injury to their civil rights."

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Also, they emphasized that the main action was still pending and will now be pursued to conclusion.

The New York JACL, through its board member George Yuzawa and legal counsel Moonray Kojima, also took up the matter with the Federal Trade Commission, which has conceded the possibility of granting a cease and desist order against use of the label on grounds of its derogatory nature.

Roy A. Greenfield of the Federal Trade Commission suggested the filing of a formal complaint and that a decision should follow after 14 days.

Bonwit Teller, the local store carrying the largest group of Kenzo's design, has removed the sign over its Kenzo boutique following a demonstration in front of the Fifth Avenue store early last month.

Another shop selling a few clothes has covered that portion of the offending label with price tags.

The Japanese magazine Shukan Shincho, recently published an extremely critical article about the Paris-based designer upon what he had expected to be a "triumphal" return visit to Japan several days after the hostile reception given him by local Japanese Americans.

Under these circumstances, the only choice was to petition the court for a preliminary injunction barring the epithet "Jap," as a trademark.

In the oral arguments, the plaintiff's attorney contended the use of the word "Jap" was an unfair trade practice. Since no ethnic merchant would use such a trademark, the defendant's use of a derogatory trademark was unfair.

The court apparently placed more emphasis on the right of "free speech" of the defendants, the attorney said.

It was also apparent that interests of Japanese nationals and Japanese firms were separate and many times divergent from those of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Dismiss was expressed that a person from Japan should so thoughtlessly use the distasteful word as a trademark, thus partially undo years of work and sacrifice by the Nisei to remove this slur from the public vocabulary.

It was feared that Takada's use may encourage bigots to use that term more frequently for his giving the word an air of legitimacy. It was also felt that the judge's denial of an injunction may have the same effect.

In a recent issue of Look Magazine (June 15) a poem by a Japanese American, "Jap," also mentions "backstabber," a caricature from the WW2 period.

Warn new pill may not be an aspirin

LOS ANGELES — A barbiturate pill which looks like ordinary aspirin was responsible for three known accidental overdoses and two attempted overdoses over the past weekend, it was reported by staff workers of the Japanese American Community Services-Asian Involvement Youth and Drug Division.

The new drug, according to JACS-AI workers, appears to differ from other barbiturates in strength and chemical composition.

"It appears to be much stronger than other black market barbiturates," the staff warned. "It looks like a white tablet similar to an aspirin, but its chemical composition isn't known yet. Because of its resemblance to the ordinary aspirin, it is dangerous not only to the many drug abusers in our community but also to the community on the whole," they said.

JACS-AI Youth and Drug Division may be contacted at 689-4413 or in Suite 305, 125 Weller St., Los Angeles, for further information or help.

DR. GORO ISHIZAKI
Japanese refugee makes good in U.S.

By FRED NITTA
WATSONVILLE — Some 15 years ago the late Mr. Unosuke Shikuma of Watsonville sponsored about 10 Japanese war refugees from Japan to let them work at his berry farms which are now being operated by his sons, Mack, Kenji, and Hiroshi Shikuma, near Lakeview Road.

Among the young men was a 30-year-old man, Goro Ishizaki, who was a licensed veterinarian in Manchuria before World War II. In spite of his profession he had to work as a common laborer because his Manchurian license was not honored in this country. He worked about three years at the farms and later he was offered a job by a local veterinarian to take care of the animals, but his wage was still same as that of a laborer.

Later when his English had improved a little, he was admitted to UC Davis, where again he had to work to support his wife and child. He even had to send money to help his mother in Japan.

It was a real struggle for many years at Davis. Not only has he to work through college, but his English was not good enough to understand all the lectures he attended. He was determined to go through with his objective and never gave up.

Recently he demonstrated his new improved method of a kidney transplantation of animals which shortens the operation time considerably before veterinary and medical doctors. He is now an established animal surgeon.

According to the latest Davis Enterprise published by Davis, Dr. Goro Ishizaki, a research associate of the physiology department at UC Davis, was one of the several staff members presented the outstanding performance awards by Dr. A.L. Black, physiology department chairman at a departmental reception on May 26.

Dr. Ishizaki took his wife and three children to Japan on June 28 for a month and a half vacation. He is expected to return to resume his research and teaching at the university in September.

Since the 1960s when the press started their infamous Yellow Peril campaign, the word "Jap" has been used as an epithet, encouraging hostility and being derogatory and defamatory of Americans of Japanese ancestry. It was used as a rallying cry for bigots. Before, during and after World War 2 Japanese Americans suffered economically, politically and otherwise at the hands of these bigots. They were incarcerated in concentration camps and all their belongings essentially confiscated.

During that war, those advocating incarceration charged that Americans of Japanese ancestry were not loyal to the United States. This charge was clearly rebutted by the blood spilled by the most decorated unit in WW2, the 442nd Central Postal Directory.

After the war, the Japanese American Citizens League made substantial effort to have newspapers and other media discontinue use of the word "Jap." It was successful. Until recently, however, a public figure used the term. Much to his credit when informed of the derogatory nature of the word, Vice President Agnew publicly apologized for his oversight.

With regard to the present use of the term on May 27, Bonwit Teller had placed a full page advertisement in the New York Times using "Jap." Quite understandably, the Japanese American community protested vigorously and sought to have this term dropped by the designer, importer and others such as Bonwit.

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Public Relations—Ann. 8 (Tombstone): Watch for obituary notice on TV. (a) Betrayal from the East. (b) Little Tokyo, U.S.A. (c) Black Dragon. (d) Behind the Rising Sun. (e) Purple Heart. (f) Campaign to remove liquor license of "white only" membership club.

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We as Sansei

As I view the Japanese American population, I see some categories that would give rise to some very simplistic analysis. Realizing the risk of over-simplification, nevertheless I see among our group one segment of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are suffering from the ravages of poverty, of social problems that are being overlooked. Japanese American aged live crowded in cramped sub-standard housing subsisting on Social Security payments for a whole month, which more affluent members of our group spend on one evening on the town. These include obasans that haven't had a dental examination for 25 years, who have long suffered from maladies that medical technology could have cured many years ago.

Japanese American youth, disenchanted by society's expectations for them, at odds with parents and other authority figures are victims of oppression in one form or another. Such youth people are caught in the vise of drugs, chained to a mechanism that lets them forget the depressing world in which they live. Only to be awakened to discover that it is worse than before. Too often they fail to awaken at all when the vise grip of drugs squeezes the very life from their bodies.

Another general category is the group of Japanese Americans who "have it made." A long toil of hard work and sacrifice has been finally rewarded with a comfortable existence often with the well-earned luxuries that only of late have been available to the group. A quick glance backward to the bleak days at Topaz, Manzanar, or Heart Mountain gives one perspective as to how far they have come. But the glance backward doesn't reveal the seeming endless fight against oppression and bigotry; it doesn't reveal the sacrifices and despair; and on the surface it doesn't reveal the driving commitment to give the next generation the advantages that they were not allowed. It's satisfying to relax and think back over the trail that has led us to the comforts we enjoy today.

The young in this group enjoy the best schools, the cultural amenities that come with semi-affluence and with the urging of the parents have made tremendous strides toward "making something of themselves." Middle class value have engulfed this group, and the memories of the past struggles reinforces the appreciation of the present situation.

These two groups appear to have little in common at first glance. But the binding tie is that we are AJAs, some more fortunate than others, but nevertheless the obvious ties are there. But more than this, we and especially I am referring to the Sansei; we are the product of oppression and discrimination. Those of us who are still fighting the course of racism and discrimination as well as those of us whose parents gallantly fought the battle for us. Our heritage binds us together; the heritage of brave Issei who pioneered this land for us to enjoy today the Nisei who cultivated the ground of acceptance, though tenuous it may be, and who weeded the course of oppression so that we Sansei can harvest the fruits that many of us enjoy today.

The groundwork that our grandparents and parents have laid for us increases the responsibility that we have as a generation. Our heritage of oppression should give us an increased empathy and awareness of the plight of not only the many Asians who are suffering in this country today, but of any person who is disadvantaged, who is oppressed or downtrodden. If we as Sansei are not sensitive, then we are denying our heritage; we are denying the sacrifices of our parents and grandparents.

As a generation of Sansei, we have an obligation and responsibility to do more than the average person—much more—because our heritage cries out to us that oppression and racism in any form is despicable. Our history reinforces the fact that people through insensitivity allow injustices to occur, that racism silences the mouths of even close friends in a time of crises. When a group has suffered through the bitterness of discrimination the empathy for others should be increased.

As a group, we Sansei have an ultra obligation to do much in this area. It is so easy to sit back as so many other groups that were born of oppression, to bask in the luxuries of acceptance and to casually observe the struggles of others. If we live up to our heritage with the empathy that projects a commitment to the betterment of others, we can become the first generation of group conceived in oppression, to overcome the temptations to merely observe; we can be the one group to collectively dedicate ourselves to the goal of humanity and justice.

Each of us is different; but the thread that runs through each one of us is the heritage of sacrifices that our parents made for us. This thread binds us together with the obligation that we owe to the world the dedication and commitment to the alleviation of evil—for we understand the pains of such evil because we were born into it.

Because each of us is different our contributions are going to be different. But the important thing is that we make the commitment.

If we are to be doctors, the commitment is to at the very least spend some time in providing medical help for the disadvantaged. As a lawyer to provide some time for the legal aid of those who cannot afford a lawyer. As a businessman and in any trade, to assure jobs are made available to the disadvantaged. In any walk of life, to never turn your back on the oppressed. The examples are not the end of our commitment. It is but a small beginning. We must not just go through the motions but more importantly it must come from a deep commitment of the heart.

If we can as a group make that commitment that our heritage demands of us, we can be the generation that can spark a turn toward humanity. A prototype of progressive understanding; a vanguard for dignity. We have that obligation—let us not turn away from the commitment.

NEWS CAPSULES

Government

Sen. Alfred H. Sonz, (D-Monterey Park) has appointed an advisory commission to study whether California should adopt a uniform consumer credit code, now operating in six other states and regulating credit sales, loans, interest rates, garnishment and other aspects of the consumer credit industry. The commission is expected to render its recommendation to the legislature next January. Los Angeles attorney Frank F. Chuman is among the 12 appointees.

Pam Ogasawara, UC Davis sophomore, was among 22 college students selected to work as summer interns in Lt. Gov. Reinecke's office. The interns earn a small stipend for their work. She on the staff of Jack Tweed, Reinecke's executive assistant.

Oakland City Councilman Frank Ogawa commended Pacific Gas & Electric and other organizations which have cooperated to provide recreational facilities recently. As a one-time park and recreation commissioner before appointment to the city council, Ogawa was keynote speaker at the dedication of the Columbian Gardens recreation area developed on a PG&E right-of-way near Dag Hammarskjold Elementary School.

Churches



As a follow-up of a United Methodist Church convocation on Asian American ministries last March, the Rev. George Nishikawa of West Los Angeles (above) was named director of research and development for Asian ministries in the 12-state western jurisdiction. The caucus was attended by Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Filipino churchmen. The 40-year-old Sacramento native will be charged to develop ethnic consciousness, self-identity and unity, uplift morale in churches and redemptive evangelistic zeal. His office will be in the San Francisco Bay area. The Rev. George Uyemura of Ontario, Ore., has been assigned to the Oakland Lake Park United Methodist Church. He previously ministered at Denver and Fresno.

Other changes in assignments announced at the annual California-Nevada Conference of the United Methodist Church saw the Rev. Lloyd Wake of Glendale Memorial Church appointed ministerial delegate to the jurisdictional conference to be held in Seattle in July 1972; the Rev. Lester Suzuki concluding his sabbatical studies at UC Berkeley to return to the Berkeley Methodist-United Church; the Rev. Frank Ohmoto from Berkeley to Spokane's Highland Park Church, succeeding the Rev. Shigeo Shimada who has retired; Rev. Kenneth T. Miyake, from Oakland to Blaine Memorial, Seattle; the Rev. Jonah Chang, from Fresno to Alameda's Buena Vista Church.

The Rev. Nicholas Iyoya of the San Francisco Christ Church accepted the call to become pastor of the El Estero Presbyterian Church in Monterey on Sept. 1. He came to San Francisco nine years ago from Grace Presbyterian Church in Long Beach. The Rev. Yoshimasa Shigekawa of the Fowler Free Methodist Church celebrated his 88th birthday at a party June 19.

An extensive survey among Protestants by Thomas C. Campbell, associate professor of church and community at Chicago Theological Seminary, and Yoshio Fukuyama, professor of religious studies at Pennsylvania State University, found that pious persons are the most liberal in their concern for social issues. Much to their surprise, the most socially conscious among the 8,000 members of the United Church of Christ polled were also those who have the most "devotionalism."

The Rev. Shigeo Shimada, 65, pastor the Spokane Highland Park United Methodist Church for the last 21 years, has retired and returned last month to his Japanese home of Nishinomiya, which is Spokane's Sister City, for three years of missionary work. He will teach at Selwa Women's Christian College and serve as its chaplain. His Oxnard-born wife, Nobuko, has accompanied him. Their two children are both married; daughter Gloria is now Mrs. Isamu Kawabuchi of Seattle where her husband is completing his pediatric residency at the Univ. of Washington Medical School and son Justin, beginning graduate studies at UW.

Business

Harry M. Fujita, associated with the Woods Agency of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co. at Los Angeles, attended the annual meeting of the Million Dollar Round Table at Washington, D.C., June 21-25. MDRT membership is open to those who sell more than \$1 million worth of insurance during the year. Fujita accomplished the feat in five months. Howard H. Hira, native of Watsonville, was promoted branch manager of the United California Bank office at Olympic-Purdu in West L.A. He has been assistant manager at the same branch the past two years. A Washington University graduate in economics with both bachelor and master degrees, he joined UCB in 1966 on a management training program.

George Y. Fujii, active Mt. Olympus JACLer, is president of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Society of Real Estate Appraisers. He is reviewing appraiser and commercial dept. supervisor with the Utah State Tax Commission.

Ann M. Yamaguchi of Glendale is office manager of the N.Y. Life Insurance Co. Wilshire-L.A. general office, the company's fourth largest with 54 agents, according to Robert P. Hansen, gen. mgr. She joined the company in 1951 at Fresno, and was transferred to Los Angeles in 1953.

Beauties

Seven candidates vie for Miss Teen of Crenshaw Square. She will reign over the 12th annual Oriental Summer Festival July 22-25, co-sponsored by Crenshaw Square merchants and the VFW Nisei Memorial Post 9933 with Bill Fujimori as chairman. The candidates are: Vicki Anderson, 16, of La Mirada; Pam Kawata, 16, of Monterey Park; Elaine Nagasaki, 17, of Gardena; Diana Ogimachi, 17, of Los Angeles; Naomi Ogimachi, 17, of San Fernando; Evelyn Ohno, 16, of West Los Angeles; and Donna Tong, 15, of Los Angeles.

Book

The Commonwealth Club of California presented Immanuel C.Y. Hsu, UC Santa Barbara professor and chairman of the history department, its silver award of literature for his book, "The Rise of Modern China." He has authored several other works in Chinese history.

Awards

The Tri-City Assn. of Mountain View, Los Altos and Sunnyvale presented its top \$500 scholarship to Kathy Sura, daughter of the Peter Sura family, who plans to enroll at Univ. of Puget Sound in Tacoma. Dr. Goro Ishizaki, who entered the U.S. some 15 years ago under the refugee relief act and now a research associate at UC Davis in physiology, was among those in the department cited for outstanding performance by their chairman.

Janis Minabe, daughter of the Ichiro Minabes of Livingston, has been selected to have her name and background in the fifth annual Merit's Who's Who Among American High School Students. Her participation and performance with the Future Homemakers of America at the national level as nat'l v.p. of the Pacific Region and past state FHA president were contributing factors. Last December, she was the lone California Japanese American attending the White House Conference on Children in Washington, D.C.

The top So. Calif. Japanese Chamber of Commerce treaty centennial scholarship of \$350 was awarded to Ruth H. Sugiura, a 4.0 grade average graduate of Anaheim's Western High School. A total of 36 awards amounting to \$4,500 was presented.

Health

One of Hawaii's leading pediatricians, Dr. Calvin C.J. Sia, was named to a four-year term on the National Advisory Council on Child Health and Human Development starting July 1. He was recommended to the federal post by Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii). He studied medicine at Western Reserve University.

Dr. Ray M. Kato, associated with the Pacific Hospital, Long Beach, was named the Hospital Pharmacist of the Year at the state convention of the California pharmaceutical association recently at Coronado. It was in recognition of his many activities promoting the stature of hospital pharmacy.

Military

Mas Wada of Wapato was elected commander of the American Legion Sixth District. The State of Washington is divided into 12 districts.

Local Scene

Los Angeles

Veterans and concerned individuals have organized the Asian Movement for Military Outreach (AMMO) through JACS and meet Tuesdays at 7 p.m. at the JACS office. Group seeks to assist veterans readjust into society, publish a newsletter and have a speaker's bureau. Draft counseling is also to be offered.

Community Information Service Day, scheduled in Gardena, Aug. 29, will be one of the first events commencing the Japanese Community Week. Lawyers, medical professionals, social service, and community workers, interpreters and bi-lingual speakers will be present to offer their assistance. Translated material will be available.

JAPANESE INFERIORITY COMPLEX ROOT OF ANTI-BLACK TENDENCIES

TOKYO — Letters and telephone calls of apology inundated two black American students from California who recently returned to the United States disheartened and disappointed by "everyday racial discrimination" against them in Japan.

They received telephone calls as a result of a story written by Katsuchi Honda appearing in the May 25 Asahi Shimbun (PC, June 18).

More than 40 letters were delivered to them during the first week, and then more letters were sent to the Asahi newspaper in its letters-to-the-editor column and to the reporter.

About 80 per cent of the letters and telephone messages were apologetic, ashamed and sympathetic; one housewife went sobbing over the telephone.

Half of such messages said in effect that only a handful of Japanese discriminate against the Negroes, and asked them not to "misunderstand."

Koreans Segregated

Lorraine Green, 19, while fully appreciative of the goodwill of the Japanese, doubted this. She wondered if really a handful of Japanese segregated the Korean residents here, and added that only a handful, as far as she knew, did not have have discrimina-

natory feelings against them. The Japanese have closed their eyes to the reality, or rather cannot see the reality for they have never been discriminated against themselves, she observed.

Many callers and letter writers also asked the black students not to miss the good aspects of Japan, Rickford Bradley, 19, said.

He went on to say that he has good Japanese friends and was not in the least saying that he dislikes Japan; he likes Japan's traditional art and architecture, as well as its scenic beauty.

Psychological Stress

But once you become aware of the discrimination, he said, these things become "overshadowed" by the negative elements. He said that those who urged them to look at good phenomena may have

been under psychological pressure to want to show only the virtues of Japan.

One letter from a Japanese woman read that she is somewhat darker than the average Japanese. She is thus often mistaken for a Southeast Asian, and is shown contempt for that reason. She asks to convey the true picture of the ignorant and cruel Japanese to the American people when they return.

Unfortunately, several postcards read something like this:

"Why talk about discrimination in Japan when you have more serious segregation problems in the United States?" or "Don't like blacks physiologically, so can't help it." None of them bore a signature.

Inferiority Complex

The two students concluded that the inferiority complex of the Japanese people toward the "whites," who were the rulers of occupied Japan turned into a distorted superiority complex towards blacks and Southeast Asians. Unless the Japanese discard the feeling of inferiority toward "whites," they will remain discriminatory feelings toward the blacks, they said.

Japanese philharmonic orchestra concert set

LOS ANGELES — The Japanese Philharmonic Orchestra will present its second Family-Children concert July 10, 7:30 p.m., at El Camino College, 10007 S. Crenshaw.

In addition to the 60-piece philharmonic orchestra led by Akira Kikugawa, a 30-piece orchestra, composed of children in the 7-12 age bracket, will be presented. Concert admission is free.

Welfare

David K. Yamakawa, Jr., San Francisco attorney, was elected area vice-president for the Bay Area Social Planning Council, a United Crusade-supported health and welfare planning group. He is one of the six area v.p. representing Bay Area counties.

Fine Arts

A one-man show of paintings by Robert Ogata at the new library at Cal State-Dominguez Hills ends July 9. The California-born artist who graduated from Fresno State is teaching art at Sierra Joint Union High School in the foothills north of Fresno. He also teaches ceramics at the Fresno art center and is currently at work on a series of lithographs based on designs from his most recent paintings.

Sister Cities

Albuquerque, N.M. will soon receive a miniature five-story pagoda as a token of friendship from its sister city of Sasebo, which is donating a 6 1/2-foot tall pagoda made of stone to Albuquerque on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the relationship this year.

Nisei Week

The Japanese American Optimist Club of Los Angeles, host for the Aug. 14 Coronation Ball announced that "Reservation Request Application Forms" for the gala opener in the newly completed wing of the Beverly Wilshire Hotel is now available at Bank of Tokyo and Sumitomo Bank offices in the Southern California area.

Music

Lonny Doi of Kingsburg is a member of the Young American Musicians now touring Europe under sponsorship of Universal Academy of Music at Princeton, N.J., to demonstrate the quality and character of American youth.

Architect

University of Denver signed St. Louis architectural firm of Hellmuth, (Gyo) Obata and Kassabaum, Inc., to design its \$4.3 million Penrose Library. Construction is set to start this month with completion scheduled for September, 1972. The San Francisco-born Nisei is a principal member and chief designer of the firm.

Sports

Steve Kubota of Arizona State pulled a significant upset June 27 to win the annual Larson Park open tennis tournament at Yakima. The son of PNWDC Gov. and Mrs. Tak Kubota of Seattle knocked off favored Don Gertzmar, Seattle champion, 6-3, 6-4, in a sanctioned meet of the Pacific Northwest Lawn Tennis Assn. Steve is spending the summer conducting tennis clinics in Montana.

Deaths

Lucien Kurata, 48, of Shelburne, Ont., died of heart attack at his home June 17. He returned to the private practice of law after being elected from his three-year stint as the first Japanese Canadian member of the House of Commons. He was the first Japanese Canadian ever elected to public office. He had graduated in engineering in 1945 but because he was unable to find employment in that field, he enrolled in law.

Atsushi Ray Omura, 77, of Racine, Wis., died June 22. Longtime resident of New York City, where he was an art repair shop proprietor, he had translated Arthur Miller's play, "The Death of a Salesman," into Japanese.

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From the Frying Pan

Bill Hosokawa

Denver, Colo.

ON PLUMAGE AND SUCH—We have a relatively conservative bunch, sartorially speaking, in our office. It took a long time for any one of the fellows to start wearing fat neckties. It is only recently that they began to come to work with shirts of garish blue and red, striped shirts that look as though they were cut from a bolt of mattress ticking, and even shirts that have the appearance of a flowered pillowcase. That the fellows have adopted the plumage of the times is a credit to the skills of the advertising industry and the pressure that a wife can impose on what used to be called her lord and master.

The ladies in the office adapted much more rapidly to changing styles. Long ago, some of them appeared with stockings that made their legs look as though they had been afflicted by some loathsome skin disease. Their skirts have climbed to the point of no return and we are so accustomed to the sight that we pay scant attention. Some of the younger (and shapelier) babes even wear hot pants for the cool office look, and management wisely has chosen not to make an issue of any of this.

Not so in Japan, according to an article in the magazine *Shukan Bunshun*, reviewed in the *Japan Times Weekly*. The Japanese finally have accepted miniskirts—at least the hemline is above the knee—for office wear, even in conservative banks. But now the big issue is colored shirts for men and hot pants for women. The *Japan Times* reports:

"Common sense appears to keep hot pants and colored shirts out of many offices—at least for the moment. In places handling money hostility against the latest fads is the strongest. A spokesman of Mitsu Bank says: 'Colored shirts are banned here. Colored shirts tend to make employees feel relaxed even while they are working. We want to keep our employees keyed up in the office.'"

An official of the Mitsubishi Bank is quoted: "We prohibit everything colored on our employees. No false eyelashes, no eye shadow, no manicure, no earrings, of course no colored shirts."

At Nomura Securities, male employees are under strict orders to stick to business suits and white shirts, with senior officials shunning even white shirts with short sleeves.

Predictably, the textile people take a different view. An official of Teijin, a textile firm, says: "You hardly find men in white shirts here. Almost everyone from the president down wears colored shirts in this company. We are fed up with the monotonous lives represented by white shirts. We are enjoying our lives even in the office by wearing colored shirts."

And a public relations man of another textile firm who wears print shirts in blue, yellow, red and orange says: "I put on a yellow jacket over this shirt. I feel very strong in this clothing. Even if there are many unoccupied seats in the commuter train, I never feel like sitting down."

Daiei, a supermarket chain, has designated Wednesdays as "casual days" when employees are encouraged to wear whatever they wish. Some girls wish to wear hotpants. A company spokesman says: "We hope going casual once a week will help our employees work out new ideas to promote our sales."

In conclusion, the article quotes a Japanese style expert: "Beautiful girls never jump at the latest fashion. The pattern is that girls who are not so beautiful try it first. If men react to it favorably, beautiful girls will come out in them. And then there is a general stampede. As for hot pants, it is still in the testing stage."

So much for Japanese culture.

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TOUCH OF JAPAN — The Japanese Garden at the new Circumpolar and Asiatic wing of the Milwaukee Museum took on an authentic look when Katherine Shiraga (left), 8, and Karen Nakamoto, 10, posed in the setting. The turn-of-the-century house at right is only 10 by 14 feet, has four

sliding shoji panels, tatami floors, a tokonoma to display choice specimens from the museum collection. At the dedication night May 22, special guests were entertained at tea ceremonies conducted in the house.

—Milwaukee Journal Photo

Milwaukee JACL's gift to Museum

On May 24, the Milwaukee Museum completed its new Circumpolar and Asiatic Wing on the third floor that allows a visitor to travel 12,000 miles by walking two blocks.

And the Milwaukee JACL and Jr. JACL contributed mightily to a portion representing Japan—a turn-of-the-century house, framed in cypress, pine and cedar and a garden that includes a large cushioned lantern, plum trees, bushes and green moss.

viewed as one walks over cold blue tile that sets the polar theme while the walls are covered with pine and spruce slabs.

The floor covering then gradually changes to epoxy material that looks like earth with emphasis shifting from wilderness to urban life. One case tells the story of the Ainu. Then comes a line of Japanese shops you can view or step into—a curio ven-

der's stall, a window to view the porcelain and wood carvings, pipes and theatrical goods. And across the way is the Japanese home and garden.

Next door is a sleek-lined Korean house—which leads into China, with its elaborate house, joss temple and gateway, an Indian marketplace, Borneo rain forest, and bits of Southeast Asia, Thailand,

Burma, Nepal, Sikkim and Tibet.

Behind a wrought iron fence is a market of Old Delhi with authentic sounds issuing forth from hidden speakers. The exit leads into the already completed center halls that depict the Philippines and Melanesia.

Kuchi were JACL representatives on the committee working with the Museum for the dedication of the new wing.

Civic Affairs

Edward W. Drummer Foundation of Milwaukee contributed \$14,000 for the house. The JACL pledged \$3,500 for the garden—\$500 from the youth, \$3,000 from the adults.

The public is allowed to stroll through the tiny garden, entering through one gateway in a slab and bamboo fence, following the rough stone path, look into the house and treasures displayed there, and leave by the other gate.

The JACL raised funds for support of the museum through sale of craft work and food at the Holiday Folk Fair.

Authentic Touch

During the dedication night for patrons, women in kimono walked through the garden greeting each other in Japanese, rendering an authentic touch to the scene.

The new wing, laid out by museum director Kenneth Starr, not only allows for sight but the sounds of a strip of earth that begins in Alaska and sweeps along the western Pacific shore to Bali.

An endless tape plays the sound of the Arctic wind and distant yipping of sled dogs is heard as the visitor steps into a snow house. A chilly blast from an air conditioner strikes him as he enters.

Dioramas, display cases and animals of the far north are

Population explosion, pollution seen as passing fad by Sansei geneticist

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Sansei geneticist Dr. David T. Suzuki, professor at the Univ. of British Columbia, declared the concern about population explosion and environmental pollution are "a passing fad" and that he already sees a new fad on the horizon—"chemical mutagenesis."

Addressing the 20th annual Labor Institute on Race Relations recently, he said man has been unable to get a grip on his destiny because of concern with peripheral issues.

"In just recent years we've lived through the bomb, the civil rights movement, and the anti-Vietnam war movement and in no case are we any closer to solutions."

"The fad at the moment is the concern about population and pollution—I call it 'population'—but it will soon pass," said the UBC zoology professor.

Chemical mutagenesis consists of industrial pollutants and food additives which are believed to be possibly altering human gene structures.

Suzuki told his audience that the survival of man may hinge on the ability of the layman to understand and intelligently plan uses of scientific advancements.

Man will have to assess

each scientific advancement on the basis of what it will mean five or 10 years hence.

"At the moment, for example, there is concern about what the birth control pill is doing to the women who use it. But what is the long-term consequence of pouring the excess hormone (as a result of pill use) into the ocean?"

"It turns out, based on certain assumptions, that there are more than 800 tons of excess hormone poured into North American waters every year. The answer may be a filter for toilets."

"I'm not saying that things will come to an end if this continues but we haven't even asked the question of what it is doing."

He predicted that within two years it may be possible to grow an identical twin of somebody from a single body cell, a process known as "cloning."

"It'll happen the first time

in a lab when a scientist—without consultation with anyone else—will make a twin of himself."

"Like with the first heart transplants, when it is announced the fellow will be acclaimed without thought to the long-term implications of what he has done."

Simply, cloning is based on the principle that all cells of body have a complete set of genetic information. An egg that has been neutralized by a laser beam is "fertilized" by the cell and when growth is induced, the resulting organism is identical in all respects to the organism the cell was taken from.

Predict man will be able to grow new heart

TORONTO—Within 10 years, you will be able to grow a new finger if you cut one off or replace a worn-out heart with one created from your own cells, according to Canada's leading geneticist, Dr. David Suzuki of the Univ. of British Columbia.

The Sansei scientist thought such medical innovations were at least 30 years away but a technique developed this year has hastened the manufacture of carbon copies of any living persons.

The method would allow a cell from the person to be duplicated and be inserted into an "incubator cell" that had its own genetic information knocked out ("zapped") by a laser beam. It would then grow into a replica of this one "parent" instead of a combination two "parents" as in a normal cell, he explained.

Startish do it naturally, he added. Cut off the legs of a starfish and each grows a new body.



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LITTLE TOKYO REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Western Union strike delays Romney's telegram congratulating Little Tokyo

LOS ANGELES — Secretary George Romney of the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development congratulated the Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee in a telegram delayed by the recent Western Union strike and received by Al Hatate, LTCDAC chairman, this past week (July 1).

Meant for delivery June 15 at the installation banquet honoring Hatate as the new chairman, it was returned to Washington as undelivered and forwarded to Hatate care of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project Office.

"The fact that Secretary Romney took the time to honor us with a telegram in support of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment Project shows that the project is achieving an impact beyond the geographical boundaries of the area," said Hatate. "People are beginning to realize that there is something going on here that we can be proud of." The telegram said: "Congratulations on the important contribution of your citizen committee in assisting the community redevelopment of the Little Tokyo area. Citizens volunteers are a valuable resource to the work of the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Citizen participation is essential to the effective solution of inner-city problems. The progress of the Little Tokyo Redevelopment is due in large part to the dedicated volunteer efforts of the Japanese community to maintain the important cultural, religious and commercial center. I urge you and your committee to continue to work with us for the successful completion of the Little Tokyo Project. I pledge to you the cooperation and assistance of the Department of Housing and Urban Development."

The telegram would have been an impressive highlight to the banquet program, but its arriving late cannot detract from its importance as a strong sign of HUD's support for the Little Tokyo project," Hatate added.

Demolition Underway While formal ceremonies were held as scheduled last week (June 28) to mark the start of demolition of old

Continued on Next Page

Mainland medias still muddled over incanting Sen. Inouye's illusive name

By LOUISE LAGUE

WASHINGTON—In his home state, the surname of Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, (D-Hawaii) is as common as Smith is here, but in Washington people have a lot of trouble pronouncing it.

Sen. Inouye's name has been in the news recently during a review of the D.C. budget before his D.C. Appropriations subcommittee. Its spelling looks funny to the average mainland print media reporter, but for radio and television reporters, it's almost impossible.

One local telecaster who interviewed the senator last week pronounced the name incorrectly the first and third times he said it, and correctly the second and fourth times.

Some of the mispronunciations are innocuous—like "ennoy," "innoye," and countless variations. Others are potentially offensive. The senator often hears himself called "annoy," "ennui," and an "annoyee," which conceivably could be the opposite of "annoyer."

The correct way to pronounce it, the senator said, is "in-no-ye," with an accent on the "no." The name comes from two Japanese characters which mean "above the well." The Inouye family were originally farmers, and farms are always located above a source of water.

Eiler C. Ravnholt, the senator's administrative assistant, said there are three pages of Inouyes in the Honolulu phone book, and every Inouye in town was alarmed recently

when a congressional colleague visited Honolulu and kept referring to "my good friend, Dan Ennoway."

"They doubted his sincerity," Ravnholt said. "But actually, this man is a good friend. They've known each other for years, but he still can't say the senator's name."

The senator, by the way, thinks he has no name problem at all compared to his administrative assistant, Eiler S. Ravnholt.

Sen. Inouye's own favorite name story is about a former law professor of his at George Washington University. "Throughout the term," he said, "that man called me Ennew. I wasn't about to argue with him. But after the marks were in, I went up and told him that Ennew in Japanese means dog. He was very embarrassed."

After 11½ years in Washington, Sen. Inouye is beyond getting annoyed about mispronunciations. "I just encourage everybody to call me Dan," he said.—Daily News.

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1000 CLUB NOTES

Universal Whing Ding shaping up for Oct. 22 in Tokyo, reservations needed

By DR. FRANK SAKAMOTO

Chicago The festival—"1000 Whings"—the scene is destination: Tokyo. This is the highlight of the 1000 Club Charter trip to Japan. A gala night to visit with friends and partake of the palatable Japanese buffet supper. Entertainment galore... music with a unique style. This is the event when all of the charter flights will get together for this affair. Advance reservations are a must for October 22. Be sure to make these reservations with your travel agent no later than July 31. We must have a head count, and food order is going to be set up for the total number of advance reservations we submit to the hotel. Please be sure to make these reservations for yourself and for the number of guests you are inviting.

According to our National 1000 Club Chairman, Tad Hirota, the arrangements have been made for the beautiful Hana no ma room of the Keio Plaza Hotel, newly opened in June. It is located on the fourth floor, and I understand that it reflects the complete Japanese mood; the ceiling and ceramic walls are simply Japanese. The commentators say that the panels display Japan's best loved flowers which blaze forth in a riot of color.

The Program

The "Whing Ding" program is set: 6:30 p.m.—no host cocktails, 7:30 p.m.—buffet dinner, 9:30 p.m.—floor show. There will be three bars at which to quench your thirst. The menu is scheduled to include tempura, sushi, yakitori, omigayaki of shrimp, kushiage, Japanese tidbits, soba, and for those who still like the old standbys, peanuts and potato chips. I understand that there will be seven individual booths, called taitai, set up in a very large elegant banquet room. The entertainment will be out of this world a breathtaking, spellbinding experience that you will find yourself talking about for months afterward. The professional revue will spotlight the Keio consort supper club show augmented by Japanese drummers and folk dancers. Tad states that \$25.00 for all of this is very reasonable, for nightclubbing in Japan is very expensive.

So, please do not forget to contact the travel agents to put in your reservations for the "Universal Whing Ding." I note that from Chicago, both flights have signed up many people for this event.

Shinjuku Area

Around the Keio Plaza Hotel, there are four leading department stores located close by. They are Mitsukoshi, Isetan, Odakyu, Keio. The tax free shops for tourists are situated in the hotel arcade. For night club tours—if you are interested in joining a Tokyo night life tour, please contact your travel agents.

We would also like to acknowledge the members of the Charter Flight Committee: Mas Nakagawa, for doing all of the artwork for the 1000 Whings flight; Sat Takemoto has been our treasurer, diligently investing our money so we can get the best interest and safest investments; Tak Ochiai for working so hard to tally up the memberships; and we cannot forget Joe Nakayama, our co-chairman, for spending an awful lot of time for those members who have questions about the flight.

Few seats still open on PSWDC charter flight

LOS ANGELES—Members of the PSWDC 1000 Club charter flight to Japan held their briefing session at the Statler-Hilton June 25 with Ted Kojima, Downtown L.A. JACL president and Pan-Am representative, who noted only a few seats for the flight remain.

CALENDAR

July 9 (Friday)
Detroit—Ethnic festival.
July 10 (Saturday)
Mt. Olympus—Clean-up Japanese Peace Garden, 3 p.m.
July 11 (Sunday)
West Los Angeles—Wine tasting party, Yamato Restaurant, Century Plaza, 4-30 p.m.
Cochella Valley—JACL picnic, Anza Park.
July 12 (Monday)
Mt. Olympus—Annual Lagoon Night.
July 13 (Tuesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg. Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.
July 16-18
Bay Area Community—Oakland Museum Asian Festival, 12:30-4:30 p.m.
July 17 (Saturday)
French Camp—JACL Bazaar, French Camp Hall, 3 p.m.
Cincinnati—Japanese movies, Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co., 2121 Sunnybrook Dr., 7-45 p.m.
July 18 (Sunday)
East Los Angeles—Family picnic, Newport Dunes.
Contra Costa—Family picnic, Little Hills Ranch, San Ramon.
July 19 (Monday)
Fresno—Bd Mtg. Izumi Taniguchi res.
July 23-25
Nat'l JACL—Interim Bd Session, International Hotel, Los Angeles.
July 24 (Saturday)
Belmont—Family picnic, Parnell Park.
July 25 (Sunday)
Reno—JACL picnic, Bowers Mansion.
July 26 (Monday)
Berkley—Bd Mtg. American S&L Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Aug. 1 (Tuesday)
Gardena Valley—Chapter Mtg. No Gds Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Aug. 7 (Saturday)
West Los Angeles—Asian Festival, WLA Mall.
Aug. 8 (Sunday)
Cincinnati—Family picnic, St. Edmund's Camp.
Milwaukee—Picnic, Brown Deer Park, No. 3.
Aug. 11 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg. Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.

CHAPTER PULSE

Scholarship

DETROIT JACL
Scott Yamazaki, Schol. Chmn.
JACL Scholarships (\$200)—Elaine Nagano, Deborah Horikawa.

PUYALLUP VALLEY JACL
Joe Kosai, Schol. Chmn.
JACL Scholarships: Cary Takami, File H.S.; Janice Ikeda, Stadium H.S.

Detroit presents first chapter scholarships

The Detroit Parent Booster Club hosted a potluck dinner and party for the high school graduates of the Detroit Jr. JACL. Approximately 40 Jrs. and parents were on hand for the occasion on June 26 at the home of Tom Tagami. Special guests on this occasion were: Scott Yamazaki, JACL chairman-elect, and his wife, Barbara; Steve Shikami, of Chicago, MD-YC 2nd yr.; Deborah Horikawa, Dave Jackson, Elaine Nagano, James Shimura, Wesley Tagami and Robert Teshima, graduates.

Puyallup Valley honors college, prep grads

College and high school graduates of the area were honored by the Puyallup Valley JACL at its June 12 banquet. The chapter scholarships were won by Cary Takami and Janice Ikeda.

Dr. Franklin Thompson was main speaker. Kaz Kanda was toastmaster and Joe Kosai, scholarship chairman, made the presentations. Each graduate was presented a gift from the chapter.

July Events

JACL joins Asian groups in Detroit festival

The Detroit JACL has been actively participating in the planning of the Far Eastern Festival, to be held July 9-11, on the riverfront in downtown Detroit. The City of Detroit has provided space and facilities for nine such festivals to be held during the summer months.

The Japanese group, in cooperation with the Korean, Chinese, Filipino and the East Indian groups have planned a festival which will display the culture, food, and wares of the Asian countries.

The JACL, itself, is setting up five booths featuring Japanese merchandise and food. Working on the Far East Festival of Detroit, Inc., steering committee from the JACL are:

Scott Yamazaki, treas.; Mary Kamidori, secy.; and Bill Okamoto, bus. mgr.

Contra Costa picnic at San Ramon all set

Picnic Chairman George Nakagawa and co-chairman, Joe Sugawara announced that the annual Contra Costa JACL picnic will be held at the Little Hills Ranch in San Ramon on Sunday, July 18, from 10 a.m.

There will be fun and fellowship sharing at this ideal picnic locale, which offers a large outdoor swimming pool, ball ground, volleyball court, ping pong tables, etc. Many new games for both adults and children have been planned this year.

June Events

200 West L.A. CLers at coronation steak bake

By KIYO NOMURA

Over 200 West Los Angeles JACL members and friends enjoyed a steak barbecue and presentation of the 1971 Miss WLA on Sunday afternoon, June 27, at Cheviot Hills Park. Several hundred other picnickers watched 1971 Miss WLA Joanne Nishikawa crown 1971 Miss WLA Diane Takei with the coveted tiara.

Diane is the daughter of

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DR. T. ROY FUKUTO

UC Riverside entomologist-chemist honored as faculty research lecturer

RIVERSIDE—T. Roy Fukuto has been named 1972 UC Riverside Faculty Research Lecturer by his colleagues, the Academic Senate announced this past week.

Fukuto, an insect toxicologist, is a professor of entomology in the College of Biological and Agricultural Sciences and a professor of chemistry in the College of Physical Sciences.

The faculty research lecturer is first nominated by a committee of former lecturers and then selected by majority vote of the entire Academic Senate. The position is considered the highest honor UCR faculty can bestow on a colleague.

At UCR Since 1952

Fukuto, 47, has been at UCR since 1953 and is internationally known for his research in applying the principles of physical organic chemistry to the biochemical action of insecticides.

He is widely respected for his ability to synthesize organic chemicals, enabling him to make fundamental contributions in his field, especially in the area of metabolism and mode of action of organophosphorus and carbamate insecticides in plants, insects and mammals, and in his studies of selective toxicity of insecticides and pesticides.

He earned a bachelor of chemistry degree in 1946 at the Univ. of Minnesota and a doctorate in organic chemistry at UCLA in 1950. He spent one year at the Univ. of Illinois as a postdoctoral in chemistry.

He was a development chemist for the Aerojet Engineering Corporation before joining the insect toxicology group of the Entomology Department at UCR. In 1963, he was appointed to full professorship in the departments of entomology and chemistry.

Insecticide Researcher

He is the author or co-author of more than 100 technical research papers and the recipient or corecipient of numerous research grants.

Currently he is the principal investigator of a U.S. Public Health Service grant to study the chemistry and mode of action of insecticides, and the UCR principal investigator of a Rockefeller Foundation Interuniversity grant (with UC Berkeley, Cornell University and the University of Illinois) to study the principles of pesticide selectivity and biodegradability.

He also is program director for an interdepartmental training grant from the US-PHS in the environmental sciences. Nationally, he is a member of the Executive Committee

Photo contest

LOS ANGELES—The Progressive Westside JACL photo contest deadline has been extended a second time to Aug. 10. Details are obtainable from Photo Contest, 559 North Alexandria, Apt. 3, Los Angeles 90004.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Macadamia nut orchards have been suggested for Kohala sugar plantation which will be phasing out within the next two years. Kohala could be the site for macadamia nut plantings. Univ. of Hawaii agricultural scientists have suggested. The amount of land already under macadamia cultivation on the Big Island is about 10,000 acres.

At State Capitol

Lt. Gov. George R. Ariyoshi has announced dates for the special state senate election to fill the vacancy caused by the murder of State Sen. Larry N. Kuriyama. The primary for the Leeward Oahu election will be on Sept. 11 and the general will be on Oct. 2. Those who have taken out nomination papers so far are Democrats Don Miguel, Simon A. Kuroda and former Rep. Emilio Alon and Republicans Rep. Howard Oda, Fred E. Berge and Richard Ogura.

Names in the News

Frank Y. Oda, a Honolulu businessman, has been elected president of the United Japanese Society of Hawaii for 1971-72. The society represents 84 groups. Oda has succeeded Dr. Ken Kuwata, a Honolulu dentist. Dan Liu, former Honolulu police chief, has been elected to the board of directors of Hawaii Thrift & Loan Co. Liu currently is director of community affairs for American Airlines. Larry F. C. Ching, president of Highway Construction Co., was installed June 4 as president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hawaii.

Napua Stevens Poire, the former singer of Hawaii songs, is the author of "The Hawaiian Quilt," which was released on June 11. Kamehameha Day. The book is being sold at all Liberty House stores. William

270 new active TB cases in Hawaii last year, compared with 358 the previous year. The new case rate is 37.8 per 100,000 population, compared with 41 per 100,000 in 1969.

Traffic Fatality

Emily Ten Hual No. 32, of 4447-A Pui Panini Ave., died June 5 after she was struck by an unidentified driver of a car. Police said she was apparently walking on E. Ala St. near the intersection of E. Ala St. and E. Kalia Ave. when she was hit by a truck. The death was Oahu's 45th traffic fatality of the year. There were also 43 traffic deaths by the same date last year.

Military News

The Hawaii Air National Guard has announced that Sgt. Gregory C. Ing has been selected as the Outstanding Hang Airman of the Year. Besides being a full-time student at the Univ. of Hawaii, Ing is assigned to the 169th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron.

School Front

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye told the McKinley High School graduating class recently that the "tragedy of racism" is the cause of many of the U.S. problems, domestic and international. "Racism affects our attitudes on welfare, unemployment problems and programs, health care programs, housing and, not least, the problem of Vietnam," Inouye said. American has a history, he said, which has condoned European mores of white supremacy and even slavery.

Soldier's flag returned to widow after 25 years

SANTA ANA — A Japanese flag inscribed with signatures of friends was returned after a quarter century to the widow of the owner in Japan, thanks to the efforts of ex-Navy man Frank Volgarino, 48, who found the World War II souvenir in his sea bag and James Daniel, a Korean War veteran whose wife of 17 years is a native of Japan.

"Yasue, my wife, knew right off the bat what the flag was," Daniels said. Volgarino said it was given to him by an Army medic either at Saipan or Okinawa in 1945. The Japanese Consul General in Los Angeles and Kyodo News Agency eventually discovered the owner, Mrs. Mitsuo Enomoto, in Tokyo, who did not know how the flag got to the Pacific theater since her husband was stationed in Manchuria during the war. Kyodo News thinks the flag was stolen from Enomoto's locker and wound up in the Pacific as a portion of the men stationed with Enomoto were transferred there.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Rationalization of Hiroshima

THE PRISONER AND THE BOMB, by Laurens van der Post, William Morrow and Co., Inc., 152 pp., \$5.

When America dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Aug. 6, 1945, the Allies received the news with mixed feelings. Some persons exulted over the possession and use of this new weapon; others felt the Americans had relinquished claim to human status and decency. The view of the author of this slender volume falls between the extremes.

A prisoner of war on Java when the bomb fell, Col. van der Post reveals his feelings and those of his fellow prisoners up to, and through, the dropping of the bomb. Even knowing Japan faced early defeat, the prisoners had despaired of survival.

Their despair sprang from their understanding of the psychology of their captors. Japanese honor decreed that Japanese soldiers must not survive defeat. Again and again Japanese forces had demonstrated they preferred death on the field of battle to the disgrace of surrender.

Having so little regard for their own lives, it seemed unlikely, when the final losing battle began, that the Japanese would respect the lives of their prisoners. It seemed certain that the Japanese would first dispatch their prisoners.

Secret Radio Kept

A secret radio kept the prisoners abreast of the march of the Allies toward Tokyo, every step seeming to bring extinction that much closer. Portents of a coming massacre appeared in the increased tension of the jailers, in the removal of the prisoners to quarters where they were more concentrated.

When the signal for massacre came, the prisoners could only hope that a handful of Indonesians and Eurasians might escape to inform the invading Allies of the slaughter. Then over the secret radio came news of the dropping of the first atomic bomb.

In his often precious style, the author reads symbolism into the dropping of the bomb and astronomical phenomena preceding it. On the eve of Hiroshima, the moon "rose in its last phase of waning just before sunrise, with Venus as the morning star ahead of it. . . . It seemed no idle coincidence to me that the moon, which plays the great symbolic role in the movement of the Japanese spirit . . . should be in the last phase of dying just when the end for the Japanese in this war appeared to have drawn so near."

A Thousand Suns

As for the bomb itself, "it must have looked as if their Sun Goddess Ama-Terasu herself had hurled fragments to her sun at Japan to shatter it out of its suicidal course. . . . After all, had not they themselves described the flash

Immigration

Can I help my niece immigrate to the United States?
Question: I am an American citizen of advanced age and I would like very much to have a niece who is presently abroad come to the United States to stay with me. Is there any way in which I can help her immigrate?

Answer: It is difficult to answer this question without additional knowledge of the specific circumstances of your situation. There is no way, however, in which you can petition for her because of the family relationship between you. In an area where live-in help is not available and in the right circumstances you might be able to petition for her as a live-in domestic. But she might not like that and you would have to pay her prevailing wages which you might be able to do. Another possibility might be to have her go on the waiting list as a person who does not expect to enter the American labor market. In that case you would have to establish that you will guarantee her livelihood for two years or more and that she would not seek employment during that period. Whether this would be successful cannot be told. In any case, it would involve a waiting period of at least one year after she has been accepted.

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6— Friday, July 9, 1971

Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

THE WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER

We're changing conductors of the "Washington Newsletter" column this week with assistant Washington JACL representative David Ushio assuming the beat. This is an occurrence that's rare, propitious and consummate. Rare, because it has been Mike Masaka's weekly command post on our pages since January 1953. Propitious, because Dave is the youngest to date (at age 25) undertaking this key post. And consummate, since we have finally yielded to Mike's request to call it "30".

It was John Kitasako who first conducted the "Washington Newsletter" during the 1945-47 period. During the JACL Anti-Discrimination Committee legislative campaigns from 1947-52, the Column was replaced by several in-depth reports from such newspapermen as Tosuke Yamasaki and Herb Gordon. Herb did have a column which appeared spasmodically under the title: "From the Side of the Hill".

For a brief spell in 1943, Peter Wood penned the "Washington Letter", precursor to the Washington Newsletter.

For the record, we can add that Bill Hosokawa's column, "From the Frying Pan", now ranks as oldest PC (and perhaps Nisei) weekly column around—it having started when the Pacific Citizen became a weekly publication in June, 1942.

While Dave Ushio has been on the JACL staff at the Washington Office since mid-April and writing under the "Capital Scene" tag in a casual vein, we trust he will maintain the informal style in writing the Washington Newsletter. It is not so much his filling Mike's shoe. We have suggested he step off on his own pace. Besides, I think Dave's feet are bigger than Mike's and the shoe won't fit.

We had the opportunity to get better acquainted with Dave at the JACL professional staff meeting held this past week and we were gratified to see he is quickly learning the tempo and temper of the Washington scene.

'JAP' TRADEMARK

In view of the Manhattan (N.Y.) supreme court decision that use of "Jap" as part of a trademark, while it may offend some sensibilities and not the civil rights of a person, I wonder if the JACL missed a bet years ago in not having that three-letter word registered to protect ourselves from being abused—though the task would have been more demanding, especially during the prewar and WW2 period.

We are still bothered whenever "Jap" appears in print, but when a Japanese commercial venture capitalizes on that epithet as a catch-word, the uncomfortable feelings generate because Nisei are "sons of immigrants" appear to boil. The second-class status Japanese Americans had to endure in prewar Japan too was nearly forgotten till this Tokyo-born designer bent his way in.

MANHATTAN ECHOES: Joe Oyama

A Toy Maker

An American writing in land, and several floors of "Asia Scene" once wrote that if you want to locate the chief executive of a Japanese firm at a business conference, then look for the retiring shy man hiding in the corner.

When I first met Mr. Inouye, I thought he was just another import-exporter who had come to New York on business. He was very humble, a man of austere taste and simplicity. Although I knew that he was the president of his company, he told me nothing about himself or his business, but kept asking questions about our family and relatives.

When I drove him to Riverdale on our way to Spring Valley, we stopped at the Bronx toll station crossing the Harlem River, and he was delighted with the sign that flashed, "Thank you!" after the toll was paid. He repeated, "Sankyu!" America raashi desu ne."

On our way back, we dropped in unannounced on friends in Dobbs Ferry. It was just before Christmas, and he graciously fixed us some eggnogs, which Mr. Inouye enjoyed very much and remembered to this day.

When I visited Japan, I casually visited his office in Nishinomiya, Tokyo. The "office" turned out to be a modern six-story building with a new elevator which took me up to his office.

Mr. Inouye told me that the company had 3,000 employees, engaged in the production of toys. The headquarters was actually six floors of samples of toys from all over — the United States, Switzerland, Germany, Spain, France, Eng-



U.S.-JAPAN ECONOMIC & POLITICAL RELATIONS

Two major complaints of many American businessmen and politicians against Japan today are the import and investment limitations levied against American goods and funds.

The Japanese Ambassador Nobuhiko Ushiba to the United States has given his answer to both of these criticisms in speeches delivered May 25 in Houston, Tex. Unfortunately, the two subjects are treated in two different speeches — one at a civic luncheon and the other at World Trade Club of Houston symposium.

So that JACL members and PC readers may understand the problem, the two speeches with introductory remarks deleted are reprinted.—Ed.

U.S.-Japan trade relations scrutinized

By Nobuhiko Ushiba
Ambassador of Japan to the United States

Houston, May 25
We are now entering into what may be a critical period in relations between the United States and Japan. At such a moment, it is of very great importance that both our people view these relations with objectivity and clarity and with a minimum of emotion and misinformation.

There seems to be growing in the United States a greatly exaggerated concern, indeed even a fear, about the economic strength, its competitive abilities, and its intent. Japanese products are frequently described as "flooding" the American market, and the Japanese are said to be "stealing" jobs from Americans.

THE TEXT

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Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile industry alone, constitutes the economic problem where textile imports are concerned. In a recent article in the "New York Times" by a leading textile manufacturer, Japan was mentioned 14 times in a critical context.

Yet Japan actually supplies a decreasing share of overall textile imports into the U.S. In 1970, Japan supplied 24%, while Western European countries shipped 30% and underdeveloped countries provided 42%. Moreover, it seems very likely that Japan's share of textile imports will continue to decrease, while the share of the developing countries will probably increase.

Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile industry is the only one that is growing rapidly. In fact, the U.S. is increasing at an extremely rapid rate. It is true that Japan's textile exports to the U.S. went from 1.1% of the American market to 13%—hardly a record for accuracy.

But a little known fact, even in Japan, is that almost the entire growth in Japanese textile exports to the U.S. has been in much demand by the American textile industry for production of goods such as yarn, for other goods, and for materials for the American industry, and not a competitive product.

Textile imports were deducted from total imports, there would have been almost no increase in total imports. Textiles to the United States in 1970.

Recently, responsible U.S. officials pointed out that U.S. imports of Japanese-made fiber textiles products increased over the corresponding period of last year. I wish to make a few comments on this.

Less than 2 Percent
First, if you confine yourself to the man-made fiber textile products, Japan's share of these products accounted for only less than 2% of the total U.S. consumption. The increase of 77% is imports of yarn, which is badly needed by the American textile industry at the moment. Thirdly, U.S. imports of Japanese apparel, which is the most important sensitive industry, have increased by 6% during the quarter in question. I hope my analysis of this 77% increase demonstrates that the myth is a false picture. It is necessary to look somewhat deeper into widespread misperceptions based on broad statistics.

A recent study by the respected Christian Science Monitor in the textile perspective. It cited the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's report of a new textile plant openings in the region are now keeping up with the output of the industry. Moreover, the Monitor went on to report that, despite the fact that Japanese imports are widely blamed as being a leading factor in Southern mill closings, its investigations showed that "the textile industry has caused shut-downs and relocations in the Southern textile industry are complex, and to a large extent unrelated to Japanese imports."

I do not cite all this as an exercise in dialectics, of course. The United States has already a considerable damage to relations between Japan and the United States and it should be restated that the unnecessary damage. There is no reason why our two countries should be enemies. The low-wage countries of Asia, Latin America and eventually, even to Africa.

Above all, in the uncertain world in which we live, with the winds of change and revolution blowing strongly around the globe, we must recognize the immense importance of our partnership for the stability of the world. Let us not squander it by mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future. Let us not squander it by mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future. Let us not squander it by mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future.

Knitwear Boom
Before moving to another topic, I wish to call your attention to a very important change which has been taking place in fashion in this country. It is an abrupt shift from traditional cotton and woolen fabrics to a much wider use of man-made fiber. In addition to this general trend, last year witnessed what I might call a "knitwear boom." It must be borne in mind that these are important reasons why imports of man-made fiber and textile products have been increasing, while those of cotton and woolen products have declined.

The myths about Japan and its trade policy are not restricted to the textile industry. One of the most prevalent myths is that the U.S. is an open market, while Japan is a closed market. Let me say, in plain frankness, that there were many import restrictions in Japan as little as two years ago. As late as April 1968, Japan's foreign exchange reserves were only \$1.9 billion, which was an extremely thin margin to finance its vital imports of raw materials for Japanese industries, of which we seldom had on hand a reserve supply of more than two to three weeks. This was rather as though an average householder had a margin of \$25 to secure the essential purchases of his family — it allowed for no diversion or effort.

And as a result, until 1968, Japan had no choice but to maintain fairly stringent import restrictions to avoid a hemorrhage of its foreign exchange. On the other hand, the most needed imports. But since 1968, with our reserves reaching more than \$100 billion, Japan has been able to relax its import controls.

Parity Cuts Made
Since then, it is not exaggerated to say that Japan's rate of trade liberalization is the most rapid in the world. By October of this year, our remaining import quotas will have been reduced to less than 1% of the total value of our imports. This is comparable to those of West Germany, and will be below those of many Western European countries. Moreover, our tariffs have been cut substantially, as well.

Last month (April) Japan made substantial tariff cuts on 1,322 dutiable items which, under the Kennedy Round negotiations, we agreed to put into effect by January 1972. In addition, Japan also cut tariffs unilaterally on 38 other items such as refrigerators, automobiles, radios and TV receivers, and polished sheet glass. With the rapid dismantling of our trade restrictions, and the further reduction of our tariff rates, Japan is probably as open a market as the United States is today, and in some areas, such as textiles, it is far more open.

All these steps have been taken to encourage and stimulate imports into Japan. This is already happening in fact. In 1970, while overall U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33%, some key exports soared at a spectacular rate. For example, sales of American computers to Japan rose 70%, aircraft sales were up 88%, and those of electric machinery remained flat. Japan's imports of U.S. goods in 1970 were \$1.5 billion, a 48% increase over the previous year. 65% more cotton, 52% more soybeans, and 97% more wheat. This performance hardly suggests that the Japanese market is closed, or that American products cannot compete in it.

Textiles

Let me talk to you first about textiles, since this is a subject which has caused the most misunderstanding and tension between our two countries than any other in recent years. It is a subject where myths have proliferated to an astonishing degree.

Recently, for example, one of the most widely read journalists in the United States, whose column appears in hundreds of newspapers, wrote the influx of Japanese textiles is now so great that it threatens to "absorb" the American market. Therefore, he concluded, the textile issue with Japan is one where the sheer survival of the U.S. textile industry is at stake.

Though I am a diplomat, it would be hard to find a diplomatic term which would describe this accurately. The fact is, this assertion is simply untrue, as businessmen know. Nonetheless, it is an untruth which has considerable currency. Very often, newspaper reports on Japanese textiles as being a "flood" or a "tidal wave."

The most important statistic to put this entire textile issue in perspective is the fact that, in 1970, total imports of Japanese textile products into the U.S. amounted to only 1.3% of U.S. consumption of these products, in dollar value. And once this basic fact is known, the entire issue is readily largely dispelled. One percent is scarcely a flood or a tidal wave, and it is far from absorbing the entire American market. I have yet to see a \$50 billion industry with a 1% share of sales or severely damaged because one of its competitors supplies 1% of the market.

Problem of Japan

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Passenger Autos
Nonetheless, the myth hangs on that Japan is a formidably and unfairly restricted market. Recently, a well-known magazine in an otherwise illuminating and objective story about Japanese automobiles, alleged that "the paternalistic Japanese government has taken pains to protect its domestic market through a duty and quota restriction on duties, while it costs up \$450 (in duties and taxes) to put a Pinto in there."

At first glance, this sounds very unfair indeed. But this is a very misleading example, when examined in detail. The duty on U.S. duties on passenger cars are 35% while those on Japanese cars are around 31%. In duties on a Pinto are around \$15, while those on a Mustang are around \$15. On the other hand, taxes are quite different. But even if taxes, it should be pointed out, apply to all cars, whether American or Japanese. The Japanese therefore very misleading to compare U.S. duties with Japanese duties and taxes.

Further Liberalization
The basic fact about Japan's trade policy today is that it is moving full speed toward liberalization. Let me remind you that our two-way trade has already a much more open market than most Americans appear to realize. It is true that at the very moment when the United States is following the United States' traditional example in the direction of liberalization, the United States itself should desert that tradition. And it would be particularly ironic if we were to invoke protectionism on the grounds that Japan has a "closed" market which must be countered by closing the American market.

Textiles

Let me talk to you first about textiles, since this is a subject which has caused the most misunderstanding and tension between our two countries than any other in recent years. It is a subject where myths have proliferated to an astonishing degree.

Recently, for example, one of the most widely read journalists in the United States, whose column appears in hundreds of newspapers, wrote the influx of Japanese textiles is now so great that it threatens to "absorb" the American market. Therefore, he concluded, the textile issue with Japan is one where the sheer survival of the U.S. textile industry is at stake.

Though I am a diplomat, it would be hard to find a diplomatic term which would describe this accurately. The fact is, this assertion is simply untrue, as businessmen know. Nonetheless, it is an untruth which has considerable currency. Very often, newspaper reports on Japanese textiles as being a "flood" or a "tidal wave."

The most important statistic to put this entire textile issue in perspective is the fact that, in 1970, total imports of Japanese textile products into the U.S. amounted to only 1.3% of U.S. consumption of these products, in dollar value. And once this basic fact is known, the entire issue is readily largely dispelled. One percent is scarcely a flood or a tidal wave, and it is far from absorbing the entire American market. I have yet to see a \$50 billion industry with a 1% share of sales or severely damaged because one of its competitors supplies 1% of the market.

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Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile industry alone, constitutes the economic problem where textile imports are concerned. In a recent article in the "New York Times" by a leading textile manufacturer, Japan was mentioned 14 times in a critical context.

Yet Japan actually supplies a decreasing share of overall textile imports into the U.S. In 1970, Japan supplied 24%, while Western European countries shipped 30% and underdeveloped countries provided 42%. Moreover, it seems very likely that Japan's share of textile imports will continue to decrease, while the share of the developing countries will probably increase.

Another part of the myth is that Japan's textile industry is the only one that is growing rapidly. In fact, the U.S. is increasing at an extremely rapid rate. It is true that Japan's textile exports to the U.S. went from 1.1% of the American market to 13%—hardly a record for accuracy.

But a little known fact, even in Japan, is that almost the entire growth in Japanese textile exports to the U.S. has been in much demand by the American textile industry for production of goods such as yarn, for other goods, and for materials for the American industry, and not a competitive product.

Textile imports were deducted from total imports, there would have been almost no increase in total imports. Textiles to the United States in 1970.

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Less than 2 Percent
First, if you confine yourself to the man-made fiber textile products, Japan's share of these products accounted for only less than 2% of the total U.S. consumption. The increase of 77% is imports of yarn, which is badly needed by the American textile industry at the moment. Thirdly, U.S. imports of Japanese apparel, which is the most important sensitive industry, have increased by 6% during the quarter in question. I hope my analysis of this 77% increase demonstrates that the myth is a false picture. It is necessary to look somewhat deeper into widespread misperceptions based on broad statistics.

A recent study by the respected Christian Science Monitor in the textile perspective. It cited the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta's report of a new textile plant openings in the region are now keeping up with the output of the industry. Moreover, the Monitor went on to report that, despite the fact that Japanese imports are widely blamed as being a leading factor in Southern mill closings, its investigations showed that "the textile industry has caused shut-downs and relocations in the Southern textile industry are complex, and to a large extent unrelated to Japanese imports."

I do not cite all this as an exercise in dialectics, of course. The United States has already a considerable damage to relations between Japan and the United States and it should be restated that the unnecessary damage. There is no reason why our two countries should be enemies. The low-wage countries of Asia, Latin America and eventually, even to Africa.

Above all, in the uncertain world in which we live, with the winds of change and revolution blowing strongly around the globe, we must recognize the immense importance of our partnership for the stability of the world. Let us not squander it by mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future. Let us not squander it by mutual security of both our people. This partnership offers us so much promise and challenge for the future.

Knitwear Boom
Before moving to another topic, I wish to call your attention to a very important change which has been taking place in fashion in this country. It is an abrupt shift from traditional cotton and woolen fabrics to a much wider use of man-made fiber. In addition to this general trend, last year witnessed what I might call a "knitwear boom." It must be borne in mind that these are important reasons why imports of man-made fiber and textile products have been increasing, while those of cotton and woolen products have declined.

The myths about Japan and its trade policy are not restricted to the textile industry. One of the most prevalent myths is that the U.S. is an open market, while Japan is a closed market. Let me say, in plain frankness, that there were many import restrictions in Japan as little as two years ago. As late as April 1968, Japan's foreign exchange reserves were only \$1.9 billion, which was an extremely thin margin to finance its vital imports of raw materials for Japanese industries, of which we seldom had on hand a reserve supply of more than two to three weeks. This was rather as though an average householder had a margin of \$25 to secure the essential purchases of his family — it allowed for no diversion or effort.

And as a result, until 1968, Japan had no choice but to maintain fairly stringent import restrictions to avoid a hemorrhage of its foreign exchange. On the other hand, the most needed imports. But since 1968, with our reserves reaching more than \$100 billion, Japan has been able to relax its import controls.

Parity Cuts Made
Since then, it is not exaggerated to say that Japan's rate of trade liberalization is the most rapid in the world. By October of this year, our remaining import quotas will have been reduced to less than 1% of the total value of our imports. This is comparable to those of West Germany, and will be below those of many Western European countries. Moreover, our tariffs have been cut substantially, as well.

Last month (April) Japan made substantial tariff cuts on 1,322 dutiable items which, under the Kennedy Round negotiations, we agreed to put into effect by January 1972. In addition, Japan also cut tariffs unilaterally on 38 other items such as refrigerators, automobiles, radios and TV receivers, and polished sheet glass. With the rapid dismantling of our trade restrictions, and the further reduction of our tariff rates, Japan is probably as open a market as the United States is today, and in some areas, such as textiles, it is far more open.

All these steps have been taken to encourage and stimulate imports into Japan. This is already happening in fact. In 1970, while overall U.S. exports to Japan rose by 33%, some key exports soared at a spectacular rate. For example, sales of American computers to Japan rose 70%, aircraft sales were up 88%, and those of electric machinery remained flat. Japan's imports of U.S. goods in 1970 were \$1.5 billion, a 48% increase over the previous year. 65% more cotton, 52% more soybeans, and 97% more wheat. This performance hardly suggests that the Japanese market is closed, or that American products cannot compete in it.

Passenger Autos
Nonetheless, the myth hangs on that Japan is a formidably and unfairly restricted market. Recently, a well-known magazine in an otherwise illuminating and objective story about Japanese automobiles, alleged that "the paternalistic Japanese government has taken pains to protect its domestic market through a duty and quota restriction on duties, while it costs up \$450 (in duties and taxes) to put a Pinto in there."

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