

U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO
National JACL President

The wartime evacuation started a journey for many JAs that finally culminated in a trip from the Pacific coast to the Atlantic coast. Some took a delay on route by going first to Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

John Nakamura, Seabrook Chapter President, Mimpo Asakura, and Sumio Okabayashi were among these people.

Seabrook, N.J.

Mimpo and Sumio were my class-mates and rivals in boy scout troops, namely, 379 and 145 Seabrook, New Jersey, home of Birdseye Frozen Foods, was home for many wartime evacuees, many from Heart Mountain, and a large contingent is still there.

Mike Minato, Morio Shimamura and Ted Oye, good friends of the new Buddhist Reverend of the Salt Lake Buddhist Church, Hirofumi Watanabe, wasted no time in getting into the swing of things and looked in great shape for any occasion.

The joint EDC-MDC meeting at Seabrook brought together a large group of JACLers from both DCs as well as staff in the form of Mas Saw, Warren Furutani, Victor Shibata, Mike Masaka, Dave Ushio, Mary Toda and Geraldine Inouye.

Ira Shimazaki, EDC governor, and Mas Yamasaki, MDC governor did their swan song at this meeting. Gracely Uye-hara and Ross Harano, respectively, will add women's lib and youth to the National Board. Hank Tanaka, President-Elect, Kaz Horita, Vice President of Public Affairs, and Bill Marutani, past National Legal Counsel and now member of the National Planning Commission ably pointed out our weaknesses in organization and leadership and gave us all plenty to ponder about.

Charles Nagao and Vernon Ichisaka had their hands full offering and taking care of PR as well as many other details and did a superb job in all essentials. John Nakamura was constantly busy running around here and there keeping all things in order and under control; a thankless job, but one that must be undertaken by an efficiency expert like John.

I have always encouraged local chapters to get as much PR out of meetings and conventions as free time on radio, newspapers and what have you will permit. Seabrook Chapter did a beautiful job in all respects and must be highly complimented for their skillful use of media. There was no question that people who read the local newspaper knew what was going on and where JACL was both heard and seen throughout the area covered by newspaper and radio. Also, local dignitaries were present to meet and get to know JACLers, both national regional and local. For a straight business session, Seabrook got a lot of mileage out of this EDC-MDC meeting and must be congratulated.

National officers and staff got roasted and toasted for what they have or have not done. It is good to be able to defend, in part, what we have done and why, and also, what we have been trying to do and why. Getting the diversity of opinion and observations from different segments of JACL is not only enlightening but also constructively essential for maintaining a vital, vigorous and effective organization.

Sometimes, like others, I get blunt and sometimes, probably, obnoxious. I know what others say is for the good of the National organization and I try to accept their criticism as such; hopefully, others accept my comments in the same vein, including staff. After seeing how JACLers have given so much of themselves for so many years, I cannot, in good conscience, continually criticize what the old-timers have done and are doing. Therefore, hereafter, if I should rise to the defense of the "establishment oriented" JACLers from time to time, it is not because I have been brainwashed or indoctrinated, but because I have, like Mark Twain, thought older people were awfully dumb when I was seventeen, but when I turned twenty-one, I decided they got awfully smart real fast.

Hearing reports from Scott Miyakawa and Joe Imai on the East Coast History Project, Chiye Tomihiro on National PR, Lillian Kimura on Conference on Asian Women, Bill Marutani and Dr. Otto Furuta on National Planning, and Kaz Horita's and Hank Tanaka's talks on JACL, hit home in many areas and provided food for thought in others.

JACL is what its members make it. The sum total of all its chapters. National programs generally evolve from chapters and district council where there is a felt need, active concern to meet that need, and action taken to resolve that need.

Antiquity does not necessarily deserve reverence, nor does novelty necessarily accomplish miracles. Consequently, we must examine carefully our programming

Continued on Page 4

Congress repeals Emergency Detention Act

Matsunaga bill passes 356-49

(Following is the PC summary of the debate as recorded in the Congressional Record of Sept. 14 prior to the overwhelming rejection of Title II—Ed.)

With the House resolved as a Committee of the Whole, it proceeded to consider the Matsunaga bill (HR 234) to amend Title 18 of the United States Code, to repeal the Emergency Detention Act and to provide that no citizen be detained except under existing criminal laws. Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.) of Detroit sat as Chairman.

Richard Ichord (D-Mo.), chairman of the House Internal Security Committee, opened by offering his bill (HR 820) "in the nature of a substitute" by amending the Emergency Detention Act. He noted that Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was drafted by some real libertarians—Senators Douglas, Lehman and Humphrey.

Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.) then interjected the three-hour debate the previous day was adequate and those from New York State would appreciate an expeditious vote because of important elections. (Eight New York congressmen were among the 28 not voting.)

Ichord continued to explain his bill, emphasizing what he called a true libertarian position with respect to invoking Title II when insurrection occurs within the U.S. in the aid of a foreign enemy. To clarify this third condition (the other two conditions invoking Title II being declaration of war by the Congress and an invasion of the U.S.), it would require a joint resolution, guaranteeing the right of counsel to detainees, no detention by reason of race or ancestry, setting up criteria by which a potential saboteur or spy can be detained, and retaining the writ of habeas corpus. Ichord moved for adoption of his amendment.

Railsback Amendment

Thomas Railsback (R-Ill.), in opposition, summarized the Monday debates, adding that while Title II was never used as offensive to Americans, especially Japanese Americans who have memories of what happened in 1942. "It is important to realize that simple repeal of Title II does not solve the problem which occurred in 1942." Therefore the Judiciary Committee amended the Matsunaga bill requiring that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress" and would allow all of the current laws to be utilized.

Railsback assured the President could still establish detention camps in an emergency when martial law may be properly invoked. But short of that, Congress can limit executive authority.

Robert Kastemeier (D-Wis.), who chaired the Judiciary subcommittee hearing the Matsunaga bill, rising in opposition, noted the House Internal Security Committee was divided on the question of whether to repeal Title II and that the Justice Department was in favor of repeal, particularly the Asst. Attorney General (Mardian) for Internal Security who declared it was "not needed in the performance of its internal security functions" and explained why Title II was necessary because of numerous other statutes relative to sabotage.

President's War Powers

John Ashbrook (R-Ohio), member of the Internal Security Committee, in support of the Ichord amendment, rejected the Evacuation tie-in, noted the war powers of the President and asked "what constitutional provisions and protections would be available to a detainee in the future that was not available to the Japanese Americans in 1941-42?" He contended "there is much less chance" under HR 820 to what happened in 1942 had there been Title II.

Because presidential powers are vast, Ashbrook defended Title II and felt it important to include limiting language on the statute books. John Seiberling (D-Ohio), in opposition to the Ichord amendment, dealt with the Constitution, pointing to Articles V and VI of the Bill of Rights "that no person be held answerable for a capital crime unless indicted by a grand jury and that the accused in criminal prosecutions enjoy the right to a impartial jury and that he be confronted with his accusers. He also noted Article VIII against excessive bail. So the

NIXON SHOULD VISIT JAPAN BEFORE PEKING

HONOLULU — Dr. Edmund W.J. Falson, director of research and marketing for Lenson & Newell Pacific, Inc., and professor of marketing at the Univ. of Hawaii, declared President Nixon should visit Japan before going to Peking.

"Such a visit would go a long way toward correcting a potentially damaging situation," he said of the rapidly declining U.S.-Japan relations. The forthcoming visit of the President to welcome the Emperor of Japan at Anchorage is "a step in the right direction... (but more concrete acts are needed.)"

question is whether the President can incarcerate a person not charged with any crime. Title II is then basically "a usurpation of power and a violation of the Bill of Rights."

'A Black Page'

Ichord, who recognizes the detention of Japanese Americans as "a black page in American history," countered the Justice Department testimony for repeal of Title II on the basis of unfounded fear rather than on constitutional issue.

James Wright (D-Tex.) called for restoration of faith in basic principles of individual freedom, discounted fears that Title II would be used for political persecution. Though he saw the Emergency Detention Act as placing "official retroactive sanction" to that abhorrent deed of 1942.

John Flynn (D-Ga.), in favor of the Ichord bill, compared detention camps to life insurance. "It is better to have it and not need it than it is to need it and not have it," even though as a GI stationed in California during 1942 he did not like what he saw happen.

While Ichord couldn't agree with Flynn's comparison, the Missouriian blamed what was happening to emotional outbursts of Attorney General Warren and columnist Walter Lippman while FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, who many in the House brand as a great authoritarian, complained the Evacuation was not necessary.

Matsunaga's Question

Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), seeking to strike the last word before the vote, summarized the question before the House to either pick HR 820 or HR 234. The issue should be: Is there a place for concentration camps in the U.S.? HR 820 says "yes" and HR 234 says "no." With reference to Ichord's mention of Humphrey, Lehman and Douglas as drafting Title II, Matsunaga also pointed out the three voted to sustain President Truman's veto and that the most ardent opposers of the bill were those who had been in the Japanese American camps.

First Vote

On the question of the Ichord amendment in the nature of a substitute it was then rejected with 22 ayes and 68 nays.

The chair then had reported a Judiciary Committee (Railsback) amendment to Title 18 of the U.S. Code that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the U.S. except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

Ichord offered his amendment in the nature of a substitute for the committee amendment, noting that "no citizen be detained for the prevention of espionage or sabotage solely on account of race, color or ancestry."

Speaker Carl Albert (D-Ola.), commenting from the floor, referred to the Evacuation as a "fact and chapter" in American history, though Ichord felt the statement was not directed to his amendment but Title II itself.

Kastemeier regarded the Ichord substitute as a "mischievous one" since it still permits the President, without respect to an Act of Congress, to install detention camps.

Legal Differences

Minority Leader Gerald Ford (R-Mich.), in support of the Railsback amendment, said it was time for a decision in spite of the emotions and honest legal differences. Further debate will only sway the conviction of any member, he said. "It seems to me the weight of evidence and argument favors the action proposed by the (Railsback) amendment."

Richard Poff (R-Va.), also in support of the Railsback amendment, added nothing in the amendment affecting the apprehension of aliens during wartime, or leaves the Nation defenseless in time of war. The Judiciary Committee had voted both repeal of Title II and to prohibit detention camps, he said.

On the Ichord substitute, the House by teller vote rejected it, 124 in favor, 272 against and 38 not voting.

Thompson Motion

Fletcher Thompson (R-Ga.) then offered his amendment to the Judiciary Committee amendment by adding "nor shall any citizen, including students, be forcibly transferred from one group to another or be forced to be a part of a particular group because of his race, creed or color by the U.S. except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.), quickly responded that was not germane for it amounted to an anti-bussing amendment. The chair sustained Celler's point when Thompson asked on point of order and the Thompson substitute was dropped.

On the question of the Railsback amendment, the House agreed with 290 ayes, 111 nays and 33 not voting.

With these issues cleared, the House then came down to

Comment on Communists

Referring to the previous day comment about Communists wanting Title II repealed, "the very opposite would be true... for the reason that as long as this law remains on our books, the Communists can point to this law and say... Look, the U.S. has a law on its books which is for the establishment and maintenance of concentration camps." Matsunaga countered.

Edith Green (D-Ore.), in support of HR 234 analyzed Title II as keeping intact our territory at the cost of surrendering all the principles which established the Nation. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), who objected to Evacuation as a wartime congressman and who saw his Japanese neighbors in Montebello removed to the camps, then made his bid to strike the last word. He related his personal memories of the grim period, recalled the 146,000 Japanese in

Hawaii were not placed in detention camps even though there was talk about transporting them to the mainland, and reminded the colleagues of the heinous act of the House Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D-La.), in support of HR 234, saw Title II as turning upside down the 200-year American tradition that a man is innocent until proven guilty. Title II permits indefinite imprisonment without charges or having a hearing, he declared.

HR 234 Support

Roman Pucinski (D-Ill.), in a strong statement supporting HR 234, looked at what happened in other countries that used their counter-insurgency laws. The bloodiest coup of Greece in 1967 saw 6,000 people arrested within three hours, the nation's newspapers, radio and TV placed under control — "the entire revolt carried out in what they (the junta) honestly believed was in the best interest of Greece." As Americans, "are we willing to pay the price the present law requires in personal freedom?" And looking at Northern Ireland today, 300 Irish Catholics are languishing in a ship off Belfast since Aug. 9 because of the Special Powers Act of 1922, which provides the British may arrest if one's behavior is of such a nature as may be suspicious of an act prejudicial to the preservation of peace or the maintenance of order. These prisoners have not been charged, have not been indicted, and have no right to counsel.

Tim Carter (R-Ky.), cited Matsunaga's wartime service, that the wrong inflicted on the Japanese Americans has never been and can never be righted, and declared there is no need for a concentration camp in America.

William Scherle (R-Iowa), while in sympathy with what happened to the Japanese Americans in 1942 since he himself had a German "Nisei" had to sign affidavits forsaking all allegiance to Germany in order to serve in the U.S. military during WW2, defended Title II as necessary to secure the protection of this Nation. "I hope it will never be used," he continued, "but by the same token, I am glad it is there."

Unsettled in Court

While efforts to have this statute declared unconstitutional have not been successful, it should be noted that the courts have not had an opportunity to render a decision on the merits of this law. The Justice Department supported the repeal legislation.

The bill, now at the White House, includes a House Judiciary Committee provision that no American could be detained by the federal government except pursuant to an act of Congress, except under existing criminal laws.

It was intended to prevent a repeat by presidential order of the 1942 internment of Japanese in camps, though some differed about whether Congress could make this restriction stick in time of war or whether the president's war powers would permit him to act as did President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1942.

As its first legislative subject for the morning, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) asked for and received unanimous consent to proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 358, HR 234, and to make the pending business. He then had excerpts from the Senate Judiciary Committee report on S 592, introduced by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and co-sponsored by 24 others lawmakers of both parties, printed in the Congressional Record, with a statement concerning the minor differences between the House and Senate bills.

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The lengthy and eloquent letter written by Sen. Inouye

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Inouye paces speedy Senate action

(Special to The Pacific Citizen) WASHINGTON — JACL's major legislative effort to repeal a law authorizing concentration camps — known simply "Title II" (to the Internal Security Act of 1950) — came to an exhilarating halt this past week.

After two days of debate in the House on Monday and Tuesday (Sept. 13-14), Rep. Spark Matsunaga's bill, HR 234, co-sponsored by 159 other members of the House, was overwhelmingly passed by a vote of 356-49.

Two days later (Sept. 16), the Senate unanimously approved HR 234 and sent it on to the White House for presidential signature needed to make it law.

Signature Expected

The Nixon administration also supported the repeal legislation.

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Sen. Dan Inouye

to Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee on Dec. 4, 1969, was reprinted in its entirety as part of the Committee's report.

Inouye's Speech

Sen. Inouye then addressed his colleagues:

Mr. President, in the wake of House passage of a bill to repeal Title II of the so-called emergency detention provision of the Internal Security Act of 1950, I am most gratified by the Senate's speedy consideration of a similar legislation I introduced with 24 other Senators.

The repeal of the Emergency Detention Act is long overdue. As long as it remains on our books, it stands as a definite threat to every American's freedoms and constitutional rights. In addition, the continued existence of this law has been used by some to fuel rumors that members of our society who had unpopular views and beliefs could be detained under the provisions of the Emergency Detention Act.

I believe the Emergency Detention Act stands as a barrier to trust between some people and our government. I do not believe that I need to reiterate any further the reasons this law should be repealed, for the Senate Judiciary Committee's report clearly sets them forth.

As you are aware the Internal Security Act of 1950 became law over President Truman's veto.

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ports the repeal of the Emergency Detention Act, the Senate Judiciary Committee reported repeal bills in 1969 and 1971.

The Senate in 1969 unanimously passed a measure I introduced to repeal the Emergency Detention Act but it did not receive consideration by the House of Representatives in the 91st Congress. The House has now acted, and on Sept. 14 passed by a vote of 356 to 49 a bill which repeals the "emergency detention provision" of the Internal Security Act of 1950. The House measure differs from my bill in that it contains a clause which states that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

I believe that this provision is a valuable addition to my bill and hope that the Senate will adopt it.

I would like to emphasize that this House provision should be viewed as in no way granting authority to eliminate any detention practices now authorized by statute, judicial practice or procedure, such as stop & frisk procedures of law enforcement officials, searches by border patrolmen and customs officials, detention of suspects for identification, judicial authorization to revoke bail or parole, or to detain those so as to maintain order in a courtroom. The repeal of the emergency detention provision is a long overdue. While its provisions have never been utilized by the Federal Government, its continued existence is both unnecessary and offensive to many Americans. The passage of this legislation would remove this ill-advised statute.

Following the address, the Senate passed the bill without a single dissent or objection. The Majority Leader, then, received unanimous consent to indefinitely postpone action on the original Senate bill.

Both Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield and Republican Leader Hugh Scott, in brief remarks after the vote, declared the repeal was long overdue.

Both Mansfield and Scott are members of the Far Eastern Affairs subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Mansfield's Comments

"I hope in the future we will profit by the mistakes made in the past," Mansfield declared.

Sen. Mansfield continued: Relative to the bill just passed and referring to the personal experience of the distinguished majority leader, I say that before I came to Congress while on the faculty of the Univ. of Montana, I was a member of a three-man panel at Fort Misoni in which, at that time, incarcerated in a gentle way something

on the order of 3,000 Japanese aliens, mostly from California. In all of the hearings held at Fort Misoni at that time, we were not able to uncover one instance of subversion or one instance of treason. (Ed. Note: These aliens were under custody of the Justice Dept. enemy alien control unit and had been rounded up by the FBI.)

I am happy that at this late date, the efforts of the Hawaiian delegation primarily, especially in this Chamber, Senators Inouye and Fong, and in the other Chamber, Representatives Mink and Matsunaga, have been vindicated. I believe that this will in a very real way help men like Senator Inouye who lost an arm in the second World War and Representative Matsunaga who was wounded several times in the second World War for the sacrifices which they made for their country.

I am glad, because this is the primary instance so far as this matter is concerned, that this action has been taken by the Senate today.

Scott's Remarks

Scott said that "perhaps the worst internal crime committed in this country was the order of the President of the United States internment loyal Japanese Americans in World War II."

"We were guilty of the grossest kind of injustice," he said.

The Republican Leader, Sen. Scott of Pennsylvania said:

"In this country, we often do good things by slow steps. In abolishing the right to establish separate public schools, we have done a good thing. It is overdue."

"Perhaps the worst internal crime committed in this country was the order by the President of the United States internment loyal Japanese Americans under circumstances where any reflection upon the moment would have decreed that we were guilty of the grossest kind of cruelty and injustice."

I remember that period. I was attracted myself for a time to a house under my jurisdiction in Brooklyn made available to Japanese Americans being resettled from the west coast. Many advocates of liberalism and libertarians in that area of the country have been misled by these Japanese Americans from occupying that house."

I made the decision, and they occupied it, having stood up against the sentiment of the U.S. at that time... I have a right to say something.

Valuable Addition

While the House measure differs from Sen. Daniel Inouye's original bill in that it contains a clause which states that "no citizens shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress," he felt it was a valuable provision to his bill and was pleased that the Senate adopted it.

"The passage of this legislation by both the House and Senate is a great victory for the people and the Congress of the United States. An important step has been taken to tear out a black page in our history," he said.

Sen. Kiron Fong warmly welcomed the Senate action "to erase from our statute books this law which is an ugly symbol of totalitarianism, that is un-American in the broadest sense of that term." Current fears among dissident groups in America of more "concentration camps" only sharpened the need to disclaim publicly, as the Senate has done, he added.

Senate Bill Co-Sponsors

The 25 senators who co-sponsored the original Inouye Title II repeal bill (S 592) introduced on Feb. 4, 1971, were:

DEMOCRATS—Daniel K. Inouye (Hawaii), Birch Bayh (Ind.), Edward Brooke (R-Ill.), Alan Cranston (Calif.), Mike Gravel (Alaska), Harold Hughes (Tova), Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), E. Everett Jordan (N.C.), Gale McGee (Wyo.), George McGovern (S.D.), Mike Mansfield (Mont.), Frank Lautenberg (N.J.), Edmund Muskie (Me.), Clairborne Pell (R.I.), William Proxmire (Wisc.), Jennings Randolph (W.Va.), J. Bennett Johnston (La.), John Tunney (Calif.), Harrison Williams (N.J.).

REPUBLICANS—William Bennett (Ut.), Kiron Fong (Hawaii), Robert Griffin (Mich.), Jacob Javits (N.Y.), Len Jordan (Ida.), Ted Stevens (Alaska).

Campaign to repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950 was spearheaded by the Japanese American Citizens League and initiated during the national convention at San Jose in 1968.

Before the final vote, the House best back three amendments from the House Internal Security Committee designed to preserve the Emergency Detention Act in amended form to prevent detention of anyone because of race, color or ancestry or water down the Matsunaga bill.

JAPAN-EUROPE AIR RATE FOR PC SUBSCRIBERS UP

Persons wishing to have the Pacific Citizen sent overseas by air each week (to Japan, Europe, Asia) are to be charged \$48 extra per year due to the recent increase in air rates. The rate has been revised to include the Holiday issue each year—which heretofore has been dispatched by surface mail.

U.S. personnel receiving mail through APO or FPO may have their PCs by air for \$15 extra per year.

Invited to Testify

Hirano attended the Board meeting at the invitation of the Mexican American Education Commission of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, which recommended the multi-ethnic task force.

The problem of the treatment of minorities in textbooks is not peculiar to any group and thus criticisms came from all sides, but time and again, it was emphasized that the errors and biases made the books generally unacceptable, to the majority population as well as the minority.

In his opinion, the books not only didn't meet the requirements of the State Education Code, but rather perverted it.

Continued on Page 3

Kenzo label fuss reignited

NEW YORK — A lower-half two-page ad for Lord and Taylor in the Sunday Times (Sept. 12) put local Japanese Americans in a fighting mood this past week.

The ad was for novelty knitted sweaters bearing the label "J.A.P." with, in smaller letters, "by Kenzo," the latter being the Japanese-born Paris designer whose original period-less label "JAP" had outraged Japanese Americans and early in June sparked a demonstration in front of Bonwit Teller, then the leading local outlet for clothes bearing that label.

Local JACL leaders, who had initiated legal action against the designer and his French firm, Societe Jungle Jap, in June, to prevent the commercial use of the three-letter word which is regarded as derogatory, moved early this week to contact Kenzo for clarification of what some called his or his distributors' reach it made the pending business. He then had excerpts from the Senate Judiciary Committee report on S 592, introduced by Sen. Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and co-sponsored by 24 others lawmakers of both parties, printed in the Congressional Record, with a statement concerning the minor differences between the House and Senate bills.

Local Consensus

"We're right back where we started from," was the consensus of local Nisei who had fired off protests to Bonwit Teller and the New York Times (which carried Bon-

wit's full-page ad for the JAP-labeled clothes May 27). Warren Furutani, national JACL coordinator for community involvement programs, was in the New York area the weekend the advertising in question appeared.

New York Nisei understood he was to register a strong protest on Kenzo's apparent breach of the agreement on behalf of National JACL with local consulate.

JACL leaders here were also adamant during the negotiation stages against use of the epithet with three periods, which the designer had proposed as a substitute. Apparel carrying that modified label were to have been replaced with those designating the local retail outlet.

JACL EDUCATION COMMISSION

Calif. State Board delays adoption of textbooks, ethnic distortions cited

American testimony against adoption of any of the social studies textbooks scheduled for delivery in September, 1972, hailed the decision.

But he also saw the need to have Asian representation on the textbook task force.

Hirano noted the Mexican American Education Commission members from Los Angeles and others supported him in the testimony that Asian Americans were inadequately covered. Over 24 people testified in a rare blend of ethnic solidarity including blacks and Anglos.

Invited to Testify

Hirano attended the Board meeting at the invitation of the Mexican American Education Commission of the Los Angeles City Board of Education, which recommended the multi-ethnic task force.

Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Denver, Colo.

A SNAP IN THE AIR—The temperature here dropped to 37 degrees last night. The prediction for tonight is 35, just three degrees above freezing. Going out for the paper this morning, I could see my breath in the air. That hasn't happened since way back last spring. The snap of autumn is in the air.

It isn't unusual to have brisk spells, portending the imminence of winter, this early in the season. But these are merely warnings, for chances are we will enjoy another six weeks of Indian summer—glorious sunny days and brisk nights. Autumn is the finest time of year in Colorado.

Autumn is also the time for mushrooming. The other day we went into the pine forests of Roosevelt National Forest, up the dirt road beyond Red Feather Lakes, and discovered more mushroom hunters than mushrooms. Just how and why mushrooms grow seems to be a mystery but it is certain that plenty of moisture is essential for a bountiful harvest. This past summer has been fearfully dry. In fact, a devastating forest fire swept through the timber on the slopes of Bull Mountain, not far from the traditional mushrooming grounds. Walking now through the forests, the beds of pine needles are parched and even the toadstools are scarce.

One memorable season six or seven years ago, when the rains were plentiful and well-spaced, folks brought back handsome mushroom specimens by the bushel basket full. But this year the mushroom hunters count themselves fortunate if they bring back two or three scrawny, shriveled ones. This year looks like a failure for mushrooming unless the rains come soon, slow soaking rains, but these days there are few clouds in the sky.

CHRISTIE AND JACQUES—For nearly a month now Christie and Jacques have been visiting us. Christie is our youngest. Her husband Lloyd, an Air Force pilot, is attending a special flight school and she is here with us until he completes this course. Jacques is her dog. He is three-quarters poodle and one-quarter Pekinese but he thinks he is people. In another month or so Lloyd will come by and take Christie and Jacques off to his new assignment in California.

It is great having Christie here but Jacques is another matter. He is a constant reminder of my gathering years.

Jacques is young. He is bursting with energy. He thrives on excitement. He is ever ready for a romp. The anticipation of going for a walk drives him to a near frenzy. And once we are outdoors, he examines every tree, every clump of grass, every stone as though it were the most interesting thing in the world. His nose quivers as he sniffs out the secrets of the world about him. He criss-crosses the lawns like a setter in search of hidden game birds, although there is nothing at all extraordinary that I can see.

Jacques epitomizes the fervor, energy and curiosity of youth. I, who must accompany him on these forays because of our leash laws, do so with less than enthusiasm. I am the symbol of maturity or, if you insist, age. I have seen it all before; I cannot share his excitement because I see only the commonplace while his world is filled with wonder. I am sated; I have lost the spirit of adventure and the ability to marvel at the ordinary and extraordinary things in the world about me. And Jacques, without intending to do so, reminds me of this fact each time he begs to be taken out.

If nothing else, Jacques' visit with us will have been memorable because he has taught me something about myself. I hope I will have benefited somehow by the time he leaves.

AREA CODE 206: Joe Hamanaka

Bussing School Children

Chinatown bussing of school children, says the San Francisco Examiner, is opposed by 92% of the Chinese parents in that city of 80,000 Chinese. And the fears of the Chinese demonstrate that the foes of bussing are racists. And, perhaps, more racist than whites are towards the blacks. In San Francisco, some Chinese parents fear black kids might harm their children, steal belongings, the Examiner poll showed.

Some Chinese mothers fear their daughters might take up with Negro kids and eventually might marry a black.

Our observation of Chinatown in Seattle seems to show a trend of increasing "ingroup" tendencies, with new arrivals from Hong Kong and the understandable need for being near their people and culture—like our "fresh-off-the-boat" Issei.

And, some 20 years ago we did a thesis on the advertising habits of Seattle Central Area merchants, and even then, our survey of over 500 businesses in that marketing unit—verse showed that the Chinese were strongest in their "dislike" for blacks and their business patronage.

If the Nihonmachi on the West Coast were not evacuated in 1942, the Japanese reaction to bussing today might be the same as Chinatown's. The Evacuation had the good effect of dispersing the Japanese from the Central Area ghettos, though some returned and some are there still.

But even now, Japanese parents are moving away from the Seattle Central Area to "get away" from sending their children to schools that are predominantly Negro. Why, just the other day a Nisei mother in Seattle told us of this very reason for moving.

While S.F. Chinese leaders are saying that they will boycott the bussing at the risk of breaking the law—even go to jail—the time may have come for S.F. Chinatown dwellers with children to "get away."

It is reported that some 6,000 elementary school-age Chinese children live in S.F.'s Chinatown. Meanwhile the president of the NAACP in S.F. was quoted: "If they want to be Chi-

NATIONAL JACL PLANNING COMMISSION

Why can't JACL appeal United Way-type funds?

Extract of Aug. 13-15 session by the Planning Commission at Burlingame follows:

SHIMASAKI — Why don't we go into the Community Involvement Program. Dave will start it off.

TAKASHIMA — Within the past two or three years, there have been some heavy changes in the community, the Asian American identity and in Los Angeles, San Jose and the San Francisco Bay area. We are now aware of problems in drug, communications and other areas. There are the Saneel nonstudents and the "street people," the ones who are not the stereotype of the Saneel who are in the colleges, etc., but who have a lot of feeling for and are dealing with the problems in the community. And Jim can pick up on Community Services Task Forces.

MATSUOKA — I have mixed feelings about that at this point because that was just a vehicle for people to move in on that United Way situation. It was an attempt to shift Japanese money from United Way into the community directly. We were not knocking the United Way for the work it was doing, but just that when the Japanese community needed help, United Way failed to respond. They came back with the reply that the Japanese have always taken care of their own and we don't have the problems that others have.

The Ad Hoc Urban Crisis Committee estimated that per person contributions averaged about \$4 a year to United Way. So assuming there were 100,000 Japanese in Southern California contributing, there was \$400,000 going to United Way. But none of that was allowed for our internal programs.

One of the things that I'd like to see (and Japanese community groups went on TV to say this) is a p.r. program urging the Japanese to designate a specific Japanese program if deductions are

(To properly identify those present and participating in the Planning Commission session, they are: TOM SHIMASAKI, chairman; DAVE TAKASHIMA, JIM MATSUOKA, Pacific South; JAMES KUBOTA, Central; SHIG SUGIYAMA, No. Calif. Nevada; Dr. JIM TSUJIMURA, Pacific North; JOE NISHIOKA, International; WALTER ALLEN, Mountain Plains; DR. OTTO FURUTA, Midwest; BILL MARUTANI, Eastern; JAMES MURAKAMI, Hawaii; research services; MASAO SATOW, JEFFREY MATSUI, staff; HARRY HONDA, PCJ)

Textbooks —

Continued from Front Page

petuated the attitudes and biases the Code was intended to correct.

Board member Mark Gates led the move to postpone action until the task force can reevaluate the books and make revisions to meet state law — that texts "correctly portray the contribution of minorities" in American life.

9-0 Decision

The motion to postpone passed by a 9-0 vote after a 3 1/2 hour critique citing specific cases of textbook inadequacies.

The State Curriculum Commission had recommended to the board that the task force revision was a necessary because the books were legally deficient. It was the first such delay in state board history.

One gentleman after the public hearing told Hirano that he had misinterpreted a passage in one of the books in which it was felt there was a distortion of Japanese culture.

He claimed that the treatment of Japanese and Chinese was the best ever in a text, and Hirano's participation in the hearing was analogous to "cutting your own throat". Although, the gentleman did not stay long enough to discuss the matter, he raised an important point.

'Can't Be Bought'

Books which give incorrect information and foster prejudiced attitudes are poor education, Hirano explained. "Even if every group except one is adequately portrayed (which Asians are not), in the interests of good education, we cannot afford to stand idly by. Our history and experience should have taught us that long ago. No one can afford to be bought off the sop of preferential treatment."

Although the issue has been raised in California, the problem is not a local matter. The publishers of California's books distribute nationwide, Hirano feared.

Although other states may not have the same legislative mandate, the question of better education should warrant JACL's continued attention to the California situation and its resolution.

Monbuscho scholarships

LOS ANGELES — Scholarships for study at Japanese universities are being offered by the Japanese Ministry of Education (Monbuscho) for the 1972-74 period. Applications are being accepted now by Japanese consulate offices throughout the U.S. Recipients will be selected by examination.

seems weak, and only bares a more dangerous racial reason. What with the parents and politicians (and writers) doing all the talking, we wonder how the kids themselves feel about the whole matter.

made via payroll. Perhaps JACL can now launch a different kind of publicity program urging all Nisei to start directing their funds to specific Japanese programs. This won't cost us a cent except for publicity.

TSUJIMURA — Can JACL itself receive donations? SUGIYAMA — Yes, if JACL becomes a participating organization in United Way. But if JACL isn't, how can community groups be helped directly?

MATSUOKA — If JACL were to support a community involvement type group, the best thing to do is to help some of these programs to get some money. There are many Nisei workers in civil service who have payroll deductions to United Way which if it were not specified—could be made to JACS, for instance.

MATSUI — Really, JACL copped out here in not handling the request for funds to United Way. The JACS board is not active, but the people in the Asian Involvement Office are. Said to say for the Asian Involvement office, however, fund-raising is not one of their strong points. And neither is their administering of funds. Thus, the fund-drive by the Task Force has not gotten off.

MATSUOKA — The tragedy is that (Nisei) money is there. Maybe one of these days United Way will see the light and give to the Japanese community but in the meantime they display a very arrogant attitude. In fact, we went all the way up to the top leadership in United Way and we were turned down. As an afterthought, they parted with about \$20,000—keep-quiet type of money—out of the \$65,000 requested.

There is another system "AID—United Givers"—not United Way. They do list a number of Japanese programs and they serve as an agent.

SATOW — Hasn't United Way in L.A. fallen short in recent years?

MATSUOKA — Yes, but they still raise something like \$26 million. And when they realized the ethnic minorities started to holler for help, an Urban Crisis section was formed to which something like \$250,000 was allocated among the Chicanos, blacks, etc.

SATOW — So you are asking that certain Japanese community organizations be listed as eligible for United Way funds.

MATSUOKA — Right. And what we should push is to have Nisei employees designate Japanese programs because if payroll deductions to charity (Matsui said he contributed 1% of his pay when he was working for the county) are undesignated, it would go toward United Way. (This is the case in Los Angeles County). It's so easy. All we need is publicity.

MATSUI — In L.A., there is also the welfare planning council which is helped by United Way Funds, broken up into districts. And it is unfortunate that while some districts take in the areas like Bel-Air and Westwood, J-town is in the district with East L.A. and Watts, where help is needed the most but least helped.

SUGIYAMA — Isn't this a local problem? How relevant would this be to people in New York, Chicago, etc? Why would National be concerned with this? It may not even be a district problem so far as JACL is concerned. The programs are local in character, even in the San Francisco area like the JCVS.

HONDA — To get JACL really involved in this, maybe JACL ought to apply for some United Way funds.

MATSUOKA — Well, all we can really do is to alert the national membership of this problem and see if they can divert their donations to local Japanese programs or even to JACL.

SATOW — It can be done right now, since JACL is a tax-deductible organization. People can give directly to a chapter or some other project.

MATSUOKA — JACS and Pioneer Center are now listed in Aid to United Givers. We ought to be listed on that.

HONDA — The JACL CIP

program can be funded this way. This may be a way to dramatize the need within the Japanese community, even if we have to approach United Way and get turned down in the process.

MATSUOKA — But we don't have to go that route. Let's push within the organization.

HONDA — The avenues are open for that, anyway, but nothing is coming in—so maybe we ought to dramatize to call better attention.

MATSUOKA — But a simple publicity program to ask the Nisei to divert their contributions to a Japanese program or to JACL will not harm anyone in any way.

SATOW — We still need to have JACL or some JACL project designated. And let's look into how to get on the list, United Way or AID—United Givers or both.

MARUTANI — All this disturbs me about being taken. It's outrageous that the Japanese community in L.A. can only get back about 1/4 of a \$1 of his contributions to United Way. United Way ought to be picketed in terms of dramatizing, etc.

KUBOTA — Rather than singling out JACL as a recipient of such funds, the Japanese community should get together and JACL should be one of the organizations to that donors have a choice to give to other groups. JACL would get more mileage, I think here. And even if JACL only got 10% of the contributions, that's much more for JACL, program.

MATSUOKA — There's American Cancer Society and others with national program listed locally.

MARUTANI — I see on the AID—United Givers lists the Sons of Italy, Hibernian Society, etc.

SHIMASAKI — Because of the magnitude of the amount, \$400,000 from Nisei to United

Way, perhaps the original proposal Jim (Matsuoka) made is the best—where we encourage Nisei to contribute directly.

TSUJIMURA — But the problem is that we have to get listed first. But if we can't get on either list, then it's something else.

SUGIYAMA — I'm not convinced this is a national staff function but one for the district and chapter effort.

MATSUOKA — But JACL as a whole will benefit. The principle established also has national significance.

SUGIYAMA — We can't get "National" JACL listed on these local lists, can we?

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MATSUOKA — In the case of L.A., the community groups got together and agreed that JACS be the recipient of United Way funds but the situation now is that they haven't done anything about it. Manpower-wise, they are not the best when it comes to fund-raising. In terms of community involvement, there are far more experienced people in JACL in raising funds.

SHIMASAKI — In view of what has been said, trying to have JACL or other Japanese projects listed on the United Way, perhaps the original proposal Jim (Matsuoka) made is the best—where we encourage Nisei to contribute directly.

TSUJIMURA — But the problem is that we have to get listed first. But if we can't get on either list, then it's something else.

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MATSU

1000 Club Report

Sept. 15 Report

A total of 68 new and renewing memberships in the 1000 Club and a new Century Clubber from Philadelphia, William Hamada, were acknowledged by National JACL Headquarters during the first half of September as follows:

1st Year: Chicago—William Albrecht, Eugene Carosello, San Francisco—Mac Ikumura, Philadelphia—Dr. Shiro Tanaka, Hollywood—Koji Yoshida.
2nd Year: Contra Costa—Kenji Fujikawa, Seattle—Hajime Fujitomi, Mrs. Amy K. Hidaoka, Oakland—Mrs. Misao Murakawa, John H. Rose, San Mateo—Kiyoshi Ota, Willshire—Rosemary Sato, Berkeley—Robert G. Kinnare, Sacramento—Kikui Ryugo.
3rd Year: Philadelphia—WILLIAM HAMADA (Century Club), 4th Year: Orange County—J. Kenneth Cory, Placer County—Frank Galli, Philadelphia—Albert B. Ikeda, San Jose—Masumi Onishi, East Los Angeles—Tom Ujimoto, Chicago—Ben Yoshioaka, 5th Year: Seattle—Mrs. Hosoe Kodama.
6th Year: Philadelphia—Mrs. Victoria Marutani, Salt Lake City—Mrs. Akiko Okada.
8th Year: Florin—Dr. Kenneth H. Ozaawa, Boise Valley—Paul Yasuda.
9th Year: Downtown L.A.—Al Hatake, West Los Angeles—Dr. T. Scott Miyakawa.
10th Year: Chicago—Masaru Funai.
11th Year: Portland—Dr. George S. Hara, East Los Angeles—Mrs. Jane Ozaawa, Sacramento—Kiyoshi Kay Takamoto, Snake River Valley—Tom Uru.
12th Year: Milwaukee—Eddie Jonokuchi, Puyallup Valley—Ted Masumoto, Stockton—William U. Nakashima, Chicago—Hiroshi Tanaka.
13th Year: Puyallup Valley—Tom Takemura, Dr. Keith Yoshino.
14th Year: Detroit—Tom T. Tagami, Boise Valley—James Yamada.
15th Year: Chicago—Hiro Mayeda.
16th Year: Sacramento—Mrs. Shizue N. Baker, Monterey Peninsula—George Kodama, Pasadena—Jiro Oishi, Dayton—Masaru Yamashita.
17th Year: Stockton—George K. Baba, Mrs. Masuyo Tabuchi, Kato Ueda, St. Louis—Dr. Masao Ohnishi, Provo, Westside—Masatosuke Oki, Gardena Valley—Frank M. Yonemura.
18th Year: Downtown L.A.—Seiichi Fukui, Torrance—Charles K. Kamayatsu, Berkeley—Albert K. Kosakura, Sonoma County—James T. Miyano, East Los Angeles—Dr. Robert T. Ohi, Cleveland—George Y. Ono.
19th Year: Redwood—Mrs. Michi Ikeda, Venice—Culver—A. Ike Masakawa, Fowler—Dr. George Miyake.
20th Year: Twin Cities—Charles Tatsumi.
21st Year: Portland—George I. Azumano, Redwood—Teru Ikeda.
22nd Year: Marysville—Mas Oji, San Francisco—Dr. Kazuo Togasaki.

Bay Area Community JACL offers book on Nikkei

BERKELEY — The 100-year history of the Japanese in the United States, 1860-1960, published in 1961 by the now-defunct Shin Nihon, Los Angeles, at \$25, is now being offered by the Bay Area Community JACL, 1150 Park Hills Rd., Berkeley 94708, at a reduced price.

The encyclopedic text—all in Japanese—is regarded as an invaluable reference for anyone engaged in serious research on Japanese American history. Sale prices are \$8 to individuals (\$6 to Bay Area JACLers only), and \$10 to institutions, schools and organizations. There is a \$1 discount if the book is picked up directly.

Nihongo classes

CHICAGO — Chicago JACL's Japanese Language School resumed its regular 12-week Tuesday night sessions at the Church of Christ, Presbyterian, on Sept. 14. Tuition is \$20 plus textbooks.

CALENDAR

Sept. 24-Oct. 5
Portland—Japan Week festivities
Sept. 24 (Friday)
Oakland—Aloha Cruise, Clay St. Pier, 7:30 p.m.
San Mateo—Benefit movies, "Red Beard" with Toshiro Mifune, San Mateo High, 8 p.m.
Sept. 25 (Saturday)
Belmont—Installation Dnr. Sampan Restaurant, Anaheim, 8 p.m.; Justice Stephen Tamura, spkr.
Sept. 26 (Sunday)
PNWDC—District Mtg. Roseway Inn, Portland International Airport, 10 a.m.
Dayton—Japanese Festival, East Los Angeles—Jesse Program.
Sept. 27 (Monday)
Berkeley—Bd Mtg. American SCL, 7:30 p.m.
Oct. 1 (Friday)
Fresno—Dnr Mtg. Yurri Hotel, 7 p.m.; Bill Tsuji, spkr., "JACL-JACL Fellowship Impressions".
Oct. 3 (Sunday)
San Mateo—Jesse Dnr. S.M. Gardeners Bldg., 4 p.m.
Oct. 5 (Tuesday)
Gardena Valley—Mtg. No. 8, Gardena Methodist Church, 7:30 p.m.
Oct. 7-10
Detroit—Old World Market, Oct. 8 (Friday)
D.C.—Aki-no-ichi Bazaar, St. Catherine Labourer School, Wheaton.
Oct. 10 (Saturday)
Detroit—Election Mtg. Brightmoor Comm. Ctr., 1-2 p.m.
Oct. 11 (Monday)
West Los Angeles—Bd Mtg.
Oct. 12 (Wednesday)
Orange County—Bd Mtg. Bank of Tokyo, Santa Ana, 8 p.m.
Oct. 13 (Friday)
Contra Costa—Fellowship Night.
Oct. 16-17
West Los Angeles—Earth Sci Show, New VICA Bldg.
Oct. 17 (Sunday)
Detroit—General Mtg. Henry Tanaka, spkr.

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MAIKO IN KYOTO—Some of the 1000 Clubbers taking guided tours next month will enjoy a geisha party in Kyoto at a Japanese restaurant. Entertaining will be the young ladies—known as "maiko"—understanding to become geisha, as exemplified in this garden scene.

1000 Club charter flight participants all set to take off for Japan soon

CHICAGO—Reminders to the 1000 Clubbers going to Japan next month for the Oct. 22 wingding at the Keio Plaza were issued this past week by the flight tour leaders.

This is for the "1000 Whings" first dreamed up by Dr. Frank Sakamoto, while he was the National 1000 Club chairman, at the San Jose convention in 1968. Men are expected to wear bow ties while the ladies wear garters (probably these will be furnished at the door, if past wingdings are the criteria).

The first group of JACL 1000 Club charter flights leaves Chicago's O'Hare airport on Saturday, Oct. 2, at 9:25 a.m., while its second section leaves at midnight with a stopover in Seattle to pick up 1000 Clubbers from the Northwest around 2 a.m. PDT.

The second group departs from Los Angeles at noon on Saturday, Oct. 9. The additional flight advertised from Los Angeles has been scrubbed, according to Akira Ohno, PSW flight tour leader.

The third group is departing from San Francisco on Saturday, Oct. 16. It is scheduled to take off at 6 a.m.

Departure Procedures

Dr. Sakamoto reminded those on all charter flights to be at the airport at least two hours prior to departure time with all necessary papers, passports in order.

Passengers boarding at Chicago will be able to order their "omiyage" (Johnny Walker Black Label) at \$5.50 from the local Pan Am representative. Similar arrangements have been made for those taking the second section via World Airways.

Now that the yen-dollar conversion has some-

what subsided, Pan Am has arranged for their flight members to exchange up to \$100 per day for yens. All major hotels are also exchanging dollars and travelers checks without limitation for yen, it was added.

All flight chairmen should be informed of any special occasions, such as anniversaries or birthdays to be celebrated en route or at the wingding as something special can be arranged.

Pan Am has promised a champagne flight, two lovely Japanese-speaking hostesses on flight, while it will be not safe for everyone on the World Airways flight.

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U-NO BAR

Continued from Page 1

and funding biennium by biennium. Vitality, resourcefulness, ideas and leadership must be planted and nurtured from both the top and bottom. It is a team effort and coordinating this effort is the challenge to leadership on every level. Many challenges were presented at this meeting for our leadership.

Meeting briefly with Mas Satow, Mike Masakawa, Harry Takagi, Cherry Tatum, Hank Tanaka, Kaz Horita, Dave Ushio and Geri Inouye on the 1972 Convention inspired me to bring my whole family to DC for the once in a lifetime "Inside Washington DC" cook's tour of our nation's capital. I have been talking about it for sometime at home and my 16 year old boy, who is quite interested in government, science, math, etc., has already planned visits to various places on his own and has even taken out membership with the Smithsonian Institute as he can have member's privileges.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gims

BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman

Reissue of Bizarre Works

KAPPA, by Ryunosuke Akutagawa, translated by Geoffrey Bownas, with an introduction by Graham Healey, 141 pp., \$1.95. EXOTICS AND RETROSPECTIVES, by Lafcadio Hearn, 299 pp., \$2. Both paperback; published by Charles E. Tuttle Co.

In an illuminating introduction to "Kappa," Graham Healey traces the antecedents of Akutagawa, showing his mother to be a schizoid personality who lapsed into schizophrenia soon after his birth. Though she lived on for another ten years, she never recovered her sanity.

Akutagawa himself wrote of her: "My mother was a madwoman... When my sister or I pestered her to, she would draw pictures for us on sheets of writing paper... But the people she drew all had foxes' faces."

Sickly, nervous, fearful, Akutagawa, as a child was terrified by such innocuous objects as the family shrine and the Buddhist mortuary tablets. He read voraciously, and achieved brilliant success at school. He searched for ideas in weird, grotesque themes found in ancient works. While still a student at Tokyo University, he gained recognition as a writer of short stories.

Turns to Drawing
At 30, he had turned away from the bizarre themes on which his reputation rested. He sought inspiration in his own experiences. He amused himself by making drawings as fantastic as those that had come from the brush of his mother: drawings of Kappa. According to Japanese folklore, "the Kappa is a scaly creature about the size of a small child, with a face like a tiger's and a sharply pointed beak." Healey sees a sinister significance in Akutagawa's preoccupation with Kappa: the drawings of schizoid personalities run to "grotesque and mishapen forms of people and animals."

Probably Akutagawa was a schizoid personality. He was haunted by dread of falling victim to the madness of his mother. As he had turned away from themes set in antiquity, his popularity had waned. He wrote Kappa when the feelings of self-doubt and depression that were finally to overwhelm him had become acute.

Allegory
The story is told in the person of a mental patient who claims to have pursued a Kappa, fallen into an abyss, and from there emerged into the land of the Kappas. He took up residence among the Kappas; the story concerns his experiences among the Lilliputians.

As Gulliver's Travels satirizes mankind and his institutions, so does Kappa. To a friend and critic who recognized Kappa to be an expression of the revulsion for life of the author, Akutagawa wrote, "Kappa was born out of my disgust with many things, especially with myself."

Though at this point in his career there may have been justification for his fear of approaching madness, Kappa shows the same meticulous craftsmanship of his earlier work. The present translation is better than that of Seiji Shiojiri, which brought favorable attention to the work when it appeared in 1949.

Hearn's Essays
Exotics and Retrospectives, a collection of essays by Lafcadio Hearn, is divided into the two parts indicated by the title. The exotic part concerns the experiences in Japan of Hearn in the 1890's.

Wanderer and aesthete, Hearn felt he had found his spiritual home in Japan. At the time of the writing of these essays, he had become obsessed with the notion that he, like all other humans, was the product of the experiences of myriads of unknown ancestors; he tries to account for his feelings accordingly.

He writes lyrically in the essays "Fuli-no-Yama," "Insects," "Musicians," "A Question in the Zen Texts," "The Literature of the Dead," in the final essay, "Of Moon Desire," he has written a prose poem.

The second half, "Retrospectives," contains 10 essays incorporating reflections drawn from his life of wandering.

Book—
Continued from Page 3
The motivating philosophy of Japanese creativity impressed Yoshiko deeply. She says, "Shoji Hamada (Japanese Cultural Treasure Pottery) once said to me, 'Westerners work too much from the head rather than the heart.'"

As if her research for children's book material and interest in handicrafts were not enough to keep her busy in Japan, she also found time to write an article on Issai in America for the Doshisha University Alumni magazine, and assisted Shoji Hamada in translating into English portions of his book published by Asahi Shimbun in Tokyo.

Here in the United States she has also contributed numerous articles to such magazines as Gourmet, Craft Horizons, Women's Day, and California Monthly.

Other Hobbies
Besides pottery, Yoshiko also learned the art of making hand-wrought jewelry and made herself a sterling silver necklace. She even took a course in framing recently so that she can frame her own collection of prints.

When asked if she had any other hobbies or interests, she replied, "Well, I've done little painting—but nothing of any consequence." If there is anything that Yoshiko Uchida cannot do (she cooks, sews and keeps a neat home) it probably would be something as esoteric as flying a rocket to the moon or deep-sea diving.

But of all her other talents, writing is undoubtedly the most important to her. Her newest book, "Journey to Topaz," was hardly off the presses when she began work on her next book.

She has been researching the story of the Wakamatsu Colony (the first Japanese to emigrate to this country in 1869) and in October will travel again to Japan to visit the Aizu-Wakamatsu area. This book, like her others, will be for children, having fictional characters but based on historical fact.

Translate the Japanese characters for the name "Yoshiko" and you get the English word, "Virtue." Her parents named her well, for she is truly a person of many virtues—and talents.

Other Book Titles
Following is the complete list of 17 books authored by Yoshiko Uchida since 1954:
The Dancing Kettle and other Japanese Folk Tales
The Magic Listening Cap, More Folk Tales from Japan (N.Y. Herald-Tribune Honor Book, 1958)
Takao and Grandfather's Sword
The Promise of Year, Milk and the Prowler, all by Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.
New Friends for Susan, Scribner's
The Full Circle, Friendship Press
The Study Book for Japan Year, National Council of Churches
The Thousand Rice Bowls, The Forever Tree, Sumi's Prize, The Sea of Gold and other Tales from Japan, Sumi's Special Happening, In-Between Mya, Sumi and the Goat and the Tokyo Express, Scribner's
Makoto, the Smallest Boy, Thomas Crowell Co.; Journey to Topaz, Scribner's (1971).

Kuroda wins state senate primaries
By ALLAN BEEKMAN
HONOLULU — With only about 41 percent of the eligible voters casting ballots, State Rep. Joseph T. Kuroda outdistanced his closest opponent, State Rep. Mitsuo Uchida, to win the Democratic nomination for the 4th Senatorial District seat vacated by the late State Sen. Larry T. Kuriyama.

Unopposed for re-election, Kuroda was cut down by a shotgun blast in the carport of his Alea Heights home, Oct. 30, 1970, as he returned from a political rally. The assassination occurred only 10 days before the General Election—too late for another candidate to take his place.

In the special Primary Election held Sept. 11 to fill the Leeward Oahu vacancy, Kuroda drew 7,475 votes to 5,806 for Uchida. Third was Yoshio Nakamura, former Honolulu City Councilman, with 2,164 votes. The nine other Democrats drew only token support.

Oct. 2 Finalist
On the Republican side of the ballot, State Rep. Howard K. Oda, running unopposed, drew 1,966 votes.

Though 18,398 Democratic votes were cast against the 1,966 Republican, Kuroda declined to be complacent about the special General Election to be held Oct. 2.

He said, "The Republicans are running a rather attractive candidate and the GOP is intent on winning this seat. It would be easy to consider myself a shoo-in, but that kind of thinking would only end up in my losing the election. Therefore I plan a pretty vigorous campaign."

Oda promised a "hard fight" for the General, counting upon "good grass-roots support to pick up votes from independents and lots of good Democrats."

Congressional Score

Sen. Daniel K. Inouye was honored with flowers and vegetables at the Harvest Awards Festival Sept. 7 at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C. He is chairman of the U.S. Senate's District Committee, and the festival was held by the Washington Youth Gardens, a program that nourishes garden plots throughout the Nation's Capital. The program was entitled "Salute to Senator Inouye."

Univ. of Hawaii

A major new program is being offered at the Univ. of Hawaii. It's a baccalaureate degree in Hawaii Studies. The program is administered under the Dept. of Indo-Pacific Languages with Jack H. Ward as program director. The program concentrates on all things Hawaiian.

Richard S. Takasaki, executive vice president of the Univ. of Hawaii, has been named the first chancellor of the university's Manoa campus. The appointment was effective Sept. 1. It is official for one year, until a permanent chancellor is found through a selection process involving Manoa faculty and students. Before his appointment as executive vice president of the university a year ago, he was vice president for business affairs and served as acting president from April to Aug. of 1970.

Mayor's Office

Bill Cook, Gov. John A. Burns' special assistant for housing, has been appointed by Mayor Frank F. Fasi as an ex-officio adviser to the Honolulu Redevelopment Agency. Cook is also chairman of the Hawaii Housing Authority.

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Traffic Fatality

Two young Honolulu men were fatally injured early Sept. 5 when the car in which they were riding ran out of control and over the edge of the highway. The victims were identified as Robert Rosado, 23, of 773 McNeil St., who was pronounced dead at the crash site, and a 23-year-old, 1777 Merkle St., who died at Queens Medical Center later. Howard Hae, driver of the car, was listed in fair condition at Queen's. The deaths boosted the Oahu traffic toll to 81 for this year—more than on this date a year ago.

Deaths

The Rev. Tsunika Maneki, 74, died Sept. 1. He was one of Hawaii's pioneers in vocational education. In 1933, he was ordained to the Buddhist ministry and for 10 years was principal of Honolulu Mission School. Richard Goo, a well known former athlete, died of an apparent heart attack Sept. 3. He played in the old Hawaii League and coached McKinley and Damien in the Intercollegiate League of Honolulu and the Jolly Roger Pirates of the Hawaii Major League. He was with Dole Co.'s personnel office.

Courtroom

Federal Judge C. Nils Tavares says prosecuting attorneys in Hawaii must share the blame for criminals going free in court actions. Tavares, speaking to the state conference of law enforcement officers on Maui Sept. 4, described trial preparation by some prosecutors as "incomplete, sloppy, perfunctory and uninspired." Tavares, who said he spoke out as an officer of the court, said many prosecutors are more interested in regular office hours than in convictions.

Names in the News

Charles N. Kellihomalu, Sr. and Barbara L. Kamana have been picked as this year's king and queen of Aloha Week, which will be held in Oct. Kellihomalu, a full-blooded Hawaiian, is a policeman, and Miss Kamana is a receptionist-supervisor at Dole Co. She was the 1961 city-county Lei Day queen.

Education

Statewide enrollment in public schools this year is 183,176—more than 2,399 of the 1970 enrollment. Dept. of Education officials believe that only the Honolulu District enrollment will be below that of last year. Total enrollment on Oahu this year is expected to be 143,103—1,854 more than last year's 141,249.

Two new public high schools opened Sept. 1—Henry J. Kaiser

Hawaii Today

Honolulu

The State Dept. of Agriculture announced Sept. 1 that the islands are apparently in no immediate danger of a food shortage in spite of the continuing Pacific Coast dock strike. At least six ships and two barges were en route to Hawaii (in early Sept.) with food cargoes from East Coast and Canadian ports.

State officials have announced that the first steps of construction for development of a public beach park on Sand Island will get under way before the end of the year. William Thompson, deputy director of the Dept. of Land and Natural Resources, said beginning phases of the project will cover more than 35 acres at the Diamond Head-seaward end of Sand Island.

The former Princess Yori, third daughter of Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako, visited here briefly recently but did not have much to say to the press. She was accompanied by her common-law husband, Takamasa Ikeda, and her parents, the Nobumasa Ikeda. After a nine-day trip to Mexico City, Acapulco and Los Angeles, the party spent Aug. 31 on Kauai and returned to Japan Sept. 1. The former princess and her husband have no children, but they live on one of the biggest chicken farms in Japan. It has about 30,000 chickens. Said Mrs. Ikeda, "I see my family, but at no set time." Her parents visited her about three months ago at her farm and spent about two hours. Mrs. Ikeda said.

A survey taken by the Office of Hawaii County Mayor Shunichi Kimura reveals that if the West Coast shipping strike continues through Oct., 5,000 people (15 per cent of the working force) could be out of work. Six hundred firms were surveyed. It was reported that 30 firms have released 78 employees since the strike began. Businesses anticipate strike-related layoffs to total 218 persons by the end of Sept. By the end of Oct., the reported layoffs are expected to run to 311, and by the end of Nov. to 349.

The United States Lines container ship *Amagata*, which left Honolulu Harbor Sept. 4 with 9,000 tons of food and other supplies from the East Coast, included in the cargo were frozen meats, cheese, rice and canned soup. The *Amagata* is the second ship to bring food here through the Panama Canal since the dock strike began.

ILWU secretary-treasurer Louis Goldblatt was the keynote speaker at the Labor Day, but he could not attend. Hundreds of marchers, representing scores of labor unions, marched in a 10 a.m. parade from Inland Palace to Ala Moana Beach Park. Goldblatt's speech was read by Tom Trask, and a picnic for the huge throng followed the parade. Snatches and picnic were at the park. Quoting Goldblatt, Trask said Pres. Nixon is trying to control inflation by a "technique that puts the entire burden on workers."

Military News

Wallace C. S. Young, owner of the Waikiki Beach Liquor Store, has been elected national vice commander of the American Legion. He was elected national vice commander of the American Legion. He was elected at the organization's 53rd convention in Houston Sept. 2. His election marks only the second time a Hawaii resident has assumed a high national position in the Legion.

Education

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"The JACL believes in promoting active participation by the individual in civic and national life, securing justice and equal opportunities for persons of Japanese ancestry in America as well as for all Americans regardless of their race, creed, color or national origin. JACL is a nonpartisan, nonsectarian organization, whose membership is open to all Americans, 18 years of age or older."

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Friday, Sept. 24, 1971



Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

EMERGENCY DETENTION ACT

The swiftness with which the Congress this past week has repealed the Emergency Detention Act of 1950, more popularly referred to as Title II, Internal Security Act of 1950, shows up the role and importance of JACL's Washington Office and the significance of grass-roots organization as manifested by the Title II Repeal committee, co-chaired by Ray Okamura and Edison Uno in Northern California and Dr. Bob Suzuki in Southern California.

One of the most active committees in the national organization, it has accomplished a neat \$250,000 job on a bare-bone budget over the past four years. Our tributes in recognition also go to Senator Dan Inouye and Rep. Spark Matsunaga for spearheading the repeal efforts on the floors of the Senate and the House, respectively.

Undoubtedly in the weeks to come, if not this week, others will pass out the bouquets in more florid fashion. For us, it closes one of the fattest files in our PC morgue.

In the years to come, we believe the 1,000-page House Internal Security report on the hearings held last year will be a valuable supplement to all the history books on the Japanese American Evacuation. Its collection of documents is priceless, especially on page 3263 where Jerry Enomoto read into the record a letter from Earl Warren, former Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court and onetime attorney general of the State of California who became involved in the "harsh removal" of Japanese from the West Coast. The letter notes "Title II is not in the American tradition".

With this major legislative concern put to rest, perhaps the time has come to bolster the JACL membership-wise so as to secure funds to support community involvement programs, visual communications and education (like textbook review, etc.).

The JACL membership committee is currently reassessing its material for the 1972 membership campaign. Hopefully, a succinct form advertising JACL's potentials as well as some of its past accomplishments will have been completed and ready to distribute by the end of October. It's been four years since any real study has been done to come up with something different.

It is hoped this committee continues to meet so that biennial review of membership kits can be asserted as well as develop other aids for boosting the chapter rolls. Once you dig your teeth into this basic program, it's not that all cut and dried.

Biggest challenges are how to retain our current membership as well as seeking support from the young adults and youth. We hope the extracts on the National Planning Commission throw some light on the subject.

WE'RE JAPAN-BOUND

Northwest Orient Airline, which flies those huge Boeing 747s across the Pacific to Tokyo (and other points in the Far East) from three west coast points (Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle), has invited us (really only me) to join their Inaugural Flight, which departed on Wednesday so that by the date of this issue, we shall be bedded down at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Shinjuku—site of the JACL 1000 Club whing ding spectacular next month, Oct. 22, for members taking the charter flight leaving from Chicago, Seattle, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

It was a chance meeting with some West Los Angeles JACLers late last month that we became acquainted with Northwest's Orient sales manager at Los Angeles, Chris Yoshitake, and quietly inquired of prospects of getting aboard with the group leaving Sept. 22. Our invitation was confirmed a week prior, our passport was still valid (obtained for tagging along with the JACL Japan Tour in 1967) but not the vaccination—so we're hoping the revaccination doesn't act up during our 10-day sojourn.

We look forward to meeting with our PC contributors and friends in Tokyo this weekend, then tour some parts of Japan we missed the last time—like Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Before returning via Honolulu, there is a good possibility of running into the first group of 1000ers from Chicago at Haneda Airport. Our ticket is good for 90 days, but that's too rich for us—what with the Holiday Issue staring us at October rolls around.

Meanwhile, some veteran hands from our neighboring publication, Rafu Shimpo, will see that the PCs dated Oct. 1 and Oct. 8 meet the press deadlines.

About Northwest—we still remember very kindly that carrier's support of PC through its display advertising nearly two decades ago. They were our biggest in terms of space at that time. They were flying those Stratocruisers then from Seattle via Anchorage to Tokyo and the fare was \$450 one-way. It's about \$350 roundtrip by charter on a 707 today. Northwest, we remember, serviced the first JACL chapter charter flight to Japan out of Dayton several years ago and will again next year out of Los Angeles for the charter group from West Los Angeles JACL—and this one will be open to all current JACL members.

Because of continuing reduction of air fares—especially for charter groups, you might say one of the benefits of JACL membership is the opportunity to travel overseas with our fellow members. On our flight this week to Tokyo, they tell us a group of about 130 is going but they're mostly people in the travel industry. I just hope they don't mistake me for a Japanese travel guide.

No Slur Intended

Pocatello, Sept. 2

One of our readers came in the other day to object to our use of the word "Chicano" to identify persons of Mexican-American descent. He doesn't like Chicano because he feels it has a militant connotation.

That's news to us, because Chicano has come to be used commonly in news stories and we have not felt there was anything objectionable in the word, as such. But the reader's objection is worth noting. It points up the pervasive and persistent remnants of discrimination against minority groups, even in this so-called enlightened age of newspapering. Reporters and editors today make a conscious effort to avoid using questionable terms, or even to mention race or national origin gratuitously. This is in sharp contrast to journalistic practices of decades ago, when persons of Mexican descent were commonly called "greasers" or "spiks" in type and even headlines. Slighting references to other ethnic groups similarly prevailed: Irish were "Micks," Japanese-Americans were "Japs" and Chinese-Americans "Chinks," Indians were dismissed as "warhoops" or worse, and the blacks and

Mormons were victims of various callous nicknames. Now, like other polite members of society, we don't publicly use such terms. But it's difficult to avoid offending some persons, particularly those who have been victims of prejudice for generations. For example, the reader who objects to Chicano finds nothing wrong with substitution of Mexican-American. Yet there are others who dislike the latter term. Even such generic terms as blacks and whites stir ingrained dislikes among some readers.

Sometimes in our zeal to avoid mentioning race or origin, we create euphemisms which are equally unfair. We don't usually mention that a person arrested is an Indian, if that is the case, but when we write "Fort Hall Man" in headlines often enough, we aren't doing the law-abiding residents of the reservation any favor.

We probably never will escape completely from the taint, however unintentional, of slurs against one group or another. Our task will be easier when society itself achieves greater acceptance and understanding of all its diverse members.

Cynical Sansei

(Comes now an interesting letter appearing in the New Canadian from a Montreal Nisei after having read the text to the speech delivered by Dr. David T. Suzuki of the Univ. of British Columbia on the subject of being a Canadian Japanese. The Pacific Citizen reprinted the text in Aug. 6-12—Ed.)

By VIC OGURA

Read with great interest the recent article by Dr. David Suzuki. The writer feels encouraged to write because he feels that so long as there is communication, be it dialogue or diatribe, the important thing is that there should always be food for thought on the intellectual table.

I would distinguish the Issei and the Sansei by defining the former as having been brought up in the Japanese cultural ethos of "Ohn-Giri," where just the mere phenomenon of birth brought upon the new born unquestioned gratitude and obligation, whereas with the Sansei and the Yonsei it has become more and more a cynical nihilistic response of "I didn't ask to be born."

The Issei period of "Ohn-Giri" was definitely Japanese, whereas the Sansei posture is that of western culture, and gradually of the world in general. The Issei had the conviction of "A tree shall bear fruit according to how deep its roots are," and accordingly nurtured a tradition and a culture formalized and codified to the extent that if the definition of culture is something that has lasted the test of time, then Japan's culture to a great extent was artificially promulgated.

Anti-Traditionalist

The Sansei on the other hand, has no particular reverence for tradition; his battle-cry, as a matter of fact, might be, "There's something basically wrong with the roots of society; to hell with pruning the branches, let's start cutting the roots!"

To the Issei, "Ohn-Giri" and its accompanying rituals meant automatic respect and a certain quietude and security in a fast moving world. To the Sansei, however, "Ohn-Giri" is an obsolete concept more for academic discussion than for actual practice. It might be interesting to note that in the current business are discussing the return of the fashions of the 20's and 30's and the return of the romantic movies and songs. In this context the older generation yearns for nostalgia and maybe, just maybe, the young are getting a little tired of constant change for the sake of change and both generations are looking for a respite in history.

I believe that the Japanese of Montreal are essentially the same as Japanese across Can-

U-NO Bar

Continued from Page 4

in the back apartment and we were all renting from the Colyers. When Nobi got her Masters in Social Work and moved out, I eventually moved into the room she was renting. Little did I know at that time I would also get my Masters in Social Work.

All in all, Seabrook Chapter came through marvelously and everyone learned a great deal at the meeting. We salute Seabrook Chapter as well as the JDC and MDC officers for a job well done.

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25 Years Ago

In the Pacific Citizen, Sept. 28, 1946

Japanese Americans re-enter Hawaii political campaigns for the first time since 1942 mass withdrawal from territorial politics. ... WRA liquidation unit continues study of evacuees as resettlers in major cities. ... Firebomb who set fire in 1924 to Sacramento Buddhist dormitory killing 10 children again who denied parole. ... Santa Barbara attitude toward returning Nisei lauded. ... Nisei resident (Frank Tsukamoto) victim of police shooting files claim against City of Elko, Nevada.

Native Sons of California support amendments (Prop. 15) to alien land law. ... Los Angeles Mayor Bowron, once advocate of Evacuation, hails Nisei war record and conduct of returning evacuees. ... Arizona judge to hear probation plea of 100 Poston WRA men who evaded draft. ... Japanese Americans set example in human dignity during Evacuation, says Harold Ickes in New York Post column. ... Interracial solidarity of sugar workers in Hawaii remains unbroken as strikes continues into fourth week.



LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

Form Labor

Editor:

Warren Furutani and the Pacific Citizen are to be congratulated for giving such coverage to the farm labor controversy as non-farmers see it. However, I felt the small farmers' point of view was overlooked and omitted.

Mr. Furutani didn't impress upon the fact that the majority of the workers he visited on non-union farms were against UFWOC. The farmer, whether he be big or small, knows that unionism is inevitable, and therefore is not anti-union. But it is only Mr. Furutani's opinion that UFWOC is the "best" union.

When consumers go shopping and find that the certain product they want to buy is not to their liking, they don't buy it do they? They shop around for a suitable substitute or wait for a better product. The majority of the farm workers don't want UFWOC but may want another union.

We, the farmers, and the laborers are at the mercy of public opinion and the secondary boycott. The secondary boycott is immoral because it forces the farmer to join UFWOC without consulting the workers that are employed by him. Thus, the worker is told to join UFWOC or get out. And what of the dignity of the worker? He was not allowed freedom of choice by means of secret ballot elections—traded about like a common commodity with no say in his destiny.

Heublein Case

In a different situation of loss of freedom of choice, a race settlement between UFWOC and Heublein Inc. provides that the company must have 35 per cent of all its supplying acreage under UFWOC contract by 1972, and if it fails, must make payment to Chavez according to the number of units not under contract.

The 35 percent Heublein commitment to UFWOC by 1972 apparently enlarges each year for the suppliers are signed with Chavez. (The Fresno Bee Aug. 30). Also, a two-year moratorium on mechanized harvesting will be imposed until negotiations between farmers and UFWOC have been conducted on the subject. Here is a clear case of California grape growers and laborers both being sold out by an Eastern corporation, and tribute being paid to UFWOC.

Mrs. Cheryl Ogawa MacPherson (PC letter, Aug. 27) and Elsie R. Renne of Menlo Park (PC Letters, Sept. 3) seem to be concerned about whether non-union farms carry out other UFWOC principles, i.e., pesticides control, sanitation facilities in the fields, decent housing for workers, and workmen's compensation. There can be no negotiating on these issues because they are all state regulated.

State-Regulated

All the other above so-called UFWOC "victories" have been state regulated for years. Non-observance of the above mentioned could result in a fine, loss of permit, or both. UFWOC wasn't instrumental in gaining any of the above, but we farmers mistakenly thought the public was already aware of these facts.

On the non-violence issue, it surprises me that Chavez should be linked with Ghandi and Martin Luther King, Jr. The picketers here used such abusive and crude language and gestures. To the skeptical and non-believing, I wish you could have been here with your children so they could get a thorough education on "non-violence". They would learn about freedom of "speech". If you really think that Chavez wasn't responsible for the Hamada incident, do you think any farmer in his right mind would go out and destroy \$1500 worth of his tires and equipment? Do you think Hamada himself went out and turned on the water in the fields?

Whereupon Albert resumed the Chair and on Ashford's motion to recommit HR 234 to the Judiciary Committee, the vote was rejected by voice vote.

Scherle, against HR 234, demanded the ayes & nays on the question to adopt HR 234. The count was 356 ayes, 49 nays and 28 not voting.

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See the PC Each Week

flooded the harvest area? Do you think that nails thrown on the roads and the windows smashed on the non-union workers' cars were done by the farmers? Careful thinking would lead you to the proper conclusion.

Referring back to Mrs. MacPherson's letter regarding free elections and labor contractors, the reason growers denied "free" elections initially was that Chavez wanted the balloting done his way, and the Catholic Bishops present did not show impartiality from the very beginning. I would endorse a state or federally supervised secret ballot election that would be conducted in fairness and good faith for all concerned.

Hiring Hall Practice

Regarding the labor contractor, which Chavez so viciously hates, his hiring hall is essentially similar to the labor contractor system. The workers come to the contractor or hiring hall and are dispatched to various farms. Here the similarity ends. The labor contractor offers more to the worker and farmers. He provides immediate help for the farmer, whereas the hiring hall wants three days' notice from the union farms.

Many times the crops mature earlier than expected and the three days' notice would be disastrous to the farmer. I am a part owner of a labor camp and am also a farmer, so I know the problems concerning both. The labor contractors also provide transportation for the farm worker, whereas the hiring hall does not. No dues are taken from the worker, but a commission is charged to the farmer for each employee provided. At present, the farmers and laborers both benefit from being able to select their labor contractor.

Mrs. MacPherson stated that 3,000 farm workers went to Sacramento to demonstrate their opposition to the Cory Bill on July 7. These UFWOC farm workers were from Salinas, and UFWOC told them to go to Sacramento or face a stiff fine or loss of seniority on the farm. Is that what one calls opposition to the Cory Bill? The laborers were coerced to do UFWOC's bidding with two clear choices—either go where UFWOC sends you or lose your job.

Illinois Farm Pay

I understand the farm worker in Illinois is paid \$1.50 an hour. We pay \$1.90 an hour, which is among the highest in the country. It will rise to \$2.05 an hour next year. Perhaps, UFWOC should go to Illinois to raise their farm worker's standards.

Better yet, any concerned person should come to the San Joaquin Valley and get the true facts, and not the half-baked Tom lectures and brochures that UFWOC hands out on campuses and street corners. Talk to the laborers and get both sides. Anyone can tell half-truths, but only a Supreme Being can make accurate judgments from a distance.

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House Debate

Continued from Page 3

of millions of forces to exist under inhumane conditions was viewed as focusing on effects rather than dealing with causes to solve problems.

Edward Koch (D-N.Y.), as the last man, supported HR 234. It is not a complicated bill, he began, while the Ichord substitute was seen as an attempt to put a better face on Title II by making some procedural changes.

Whereupon Albert resumed the Chair and on Ashford's motion to recommit HR 234 to the Judiciary Committee, the vote was rejected by voice vote.

Scherle, against HR 234, demanded the ayes & nays on the question to adopt HR 234. The count was 356 ayes, 49 nays and 28 not voting.

A Nisei View

Mike Masaoka



Title II Victory

On Sept. 16, JACL achieved its greatest congressional triumph since enactment of amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act in October 1965 which eliminated both the racist national origins quota system and the Asia-Pacific Triangle restriction on Asian, including Japanese, immigration to the United States, thereby placing immigration opportunities for Orientals on the same basis as Europeans for the first time since the Chinese Exclusion Acts were passed in the late 1880s.

On that now historic date, the Senate completed legislative action on the bill passed by the House on Sept. 14 that would not only repeal Title II of the Internal Security Act of 1950, which authorized emergency detention and concentration camps, but also would prohibit the establishment of detention camps in this country.

It may well be that by this time the President will have signed this bill, HR 234, into law.

There is little question that it was the JACL that inspired this repeal effort, for it was not until after the JACL officially and actively became involved in the leadership campaign that this congressional movement really began. Prior to 1969, various other organizations, including the Japanese American Citizens League, had none ever took hold. Ray Okamura and Edison Uno, co-chairmen of the Ad Hoc JACL Committee, though they were helped by countless other JACL officers and members and other of goodwill and conscience.

In the Congress, Congressman Spark M. Matsunaga and Senator Daniel K. Inouye, both of Hawaii, spearheaded the successful effort.

In December 1969, due largely to Senator Inouye's leadership, the Senate unanimously approved the repeal of Title II, otherwise known as the Emergency Detention Act of 1950. That there was no debate and no opposition even at that time is testimony to the high esteem and respect in which the first American of Japanese ancestry elected to the National Congress is held by his colleagues in the Senate.

In that 91st Congress, however, the House Internal Security Committee insisted upon jurisdiction over a companion bill co-sponsored by Congressman Matsunaga and Chet Holifield, the dean of the California delegation, and more than 130 Democrats and Republicans. That Committee refused to report out a repeal bill, even though practically all of the witnesses during extensive public hearings urged it to do so, by a 4-4 tie. It then reported so-called clarifying amendments that would in actuality revive and reactivate Title II, cosmetic language co-authored by Chairman Richard Ichord and ranking Republican John Ashbrook.

Because of the lateness of the session, and other factors, this Ichord-Ashbrook bill failed to be considered last winter and died with the adjournment of the 91st Congress.

On the first day of this new 92nd Congress, Congressman Matsunaga reintroduced a repeal bill, though this time it was deliberately tailored in language so that it was referred to the House Judiciary Committee for consideration, and not to the Internal Security Committee. Again, Congressman Holifield joined in co-sponsoring it, as did Congressman Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, who was the chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee that would first consider the bill, and Congressman Abner Mikva of Illinois, an active advocate of repeal who in the last Congress authored a repeal bill that had been considered by the Judiciary Subcommittee.

More than 150 Democrats and Republicans joined in co-sponsoring what became known as the Matsunaga bill. On the Senate side, Senator Inouye reintroduced a repeal bill too, but his new bill included the language of the repeal bill that had passed the Senate unanimously in December 1969. That bill had been amended slightly by the Senate Judiciary Committee to retain certain congressional findings, while repealing outright the abnoxious Title II provisions.

Without hearings, the House Internal Security Committee by a divided 5-3 margin reported last session's Ichord-Ashbrook bill.

The House Judiciary Subcommittee, however, held a day of public hearings and thereafter reported unanimously the Matsunaga repeal bill, with the so-called (Tom) Railback (R-III.) amendment which specifically states that "No citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress". This amendment was intended to assure that no future Chief Executive could authorize the arbitrary detention of citizens in any future emergency without the sanction of law.

Thereafter, the 35-member Judiciary Committee without objection reported the Title II repeal.

After considerable maneuvering, the House Rules Committee finally agreed that the Matsunaga bill should be considered by the House, but that the Ichord-Ashbrook bill would be in order to be considered as a substitute for the main legislation.

Subsequently, sensing defeat on the substitute bill, Congressmen Ichord and Ash-

brook circulated a letter among their colleagues that, if their substitute effort failed, they would offer an amendment to the Matsunaga bill that would strike (eliminate) the Railback amendment and substitute therefor language purportedly to assure that no powers of the President to deal with any national emergency would be impaired by the repeal of Title II.

Debate on repealing the Emergency Detention Act of 1950 began shortly after noon on Monday, Sept. 13, when Congressman Matsunaga, as a member of the Rules Committee, called up the "rule" authorized by the Committee for consideration. In so doing, the Hawaii war hero and the second American of Japanese ancestry to be elected to the Congress eloquently outlined the case for repealing the emergency detention and concentration camp authorizations.

Republican H. Allen Smith of California, the ranking minority member of the Rules Committee, while announcing support for repeal, raised certain questions concerning the Railback amendment.

Nevertheless, after about an hour of debate, the "rule" was approved by a margin of 344 to 1, with 88 members not voting.

Then, for more than three hours, with one quorum call, the House considered the Matsunaga bill in the Committee of the Whole House, with Congresswoman Martha Griffiths of Michigan in the chair. Congressman Kastenmeier managed the bill for the Democrats, while Congressman Richard Poff of Virginia managed it for the Republicans. Congressmen Ichord and Ashbrook controlled the time for the Democrats and Republicans, respectively, insofar as their substitute measure was concerned.

On Tuesday, Sept. 14, the showdown votes took place in the House following speeches for and against the various proposals.

The first vote was on the so-called Ichord-Ashbrook substitute, which was defeated by a 22 to 68 margin on a division vote (not recorded teller vote). The decisive and most significant vote was on the so-called Ichord amendment to replace the Railback amendment. This effort was defeated by a 124 to 272 margin, with 38 not voting. Then, the vote to accept the Railback amendment was passed, 290 to 111, with 38 not voting.

The Committee of the Whole House then rose, and with the House in legislative session Congressman Ashbrook moved that the Matsunaga bill, HR 234, be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. This motion was defeated 356 to 49, with 28 not voting.

So, the bill was passed and sent on to the Senate. Senator Inouye is acknowledged to be among the most knowledgeable legislative strategists and parliamentarians in the Congress. In anticipation of early House action after the August recess, he persuaded the Senate Judiciary Committee to report his repeal bill, S 592, on July 26 and to have it placed on the Senate Calendar where it could be called up at any time by the leadership.

Accordingly, when the Matsunaga bill was passed and submitted to the Senate on Wednesday, Sept. 15, it was placed directly on the Senate Calendar, and was not referred to the Judiciary Committee. And, Senator Inouye had the staff of the Judiciary Committee prepare an analysis of the differences in the House passed bill and his own repeal measure.

The next afternoon, the earliest that action could be taken on the Matsunaga bill, the veteran legislator arranged with the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader to call up the Title II repeal legislation and to have it passed by the Senate unanimously, without dissent.

Properly embossed, the Matsunaga-Inouye bill was then sent on to the White House for the requisite presidential signature.

In subsequent columns, the many implications of passage and some of the background activities connected with successful enactment may be reported, though we anticipate that Dave Ushio will do much of this.

Friends of Far East art

LOS ANGELES—A special evening exhibit of blue and white Oriental porcelain and a talk by Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, president of the L.A. County Museum of Art, is being sponsored by the Friends of Far Eastern Art at the museum on Thursday, Oct. 7. The exhibit—reception at Ashbrook Gallery starts at 6 p.m., with the address and entertainment following at 8 in the Bing Auditorium. There is no admission charge.