



U-NO Bar

By RAYMOND S. UNO
National JACL President

Executive Committee Meeting—The meeting of the National Executive Committee, it appears, with some certainty, has been determined for Salt Lake City, in conjunction with the 16th Biennial IDC Convention, Nov. 26-28, 1971.

All national committee chairmen must have progress, evaluation and information reports prepared and submitted.

Portpourri

ted to their respective supervising national officer in charge before Oct. 25. The supervising national officers should have these reports reproduced and circulated among the Executive Committee members for their examination, recommendation, criticism, comments and any other action by Nov. 9.

All supervising officers should have reports over which they have jurisdiction prepared for report to the Executive Committee with specific recommendations for approval, disapproval, further study, funding, or other and necessary action as they deem appropriate.

All Executive Committee members should have read and digested committee reports that have been sent to them in advance ready for deliberate, intelligent and effective discussion and decision-making.

With the help of these reports, we hope, evaluate the present posture of our national organization from top to bottom. Personnel, funding, '72 National Convention, programming and priorities will be among matters which will be discussed with an eye to assessing our strengths and weaknesses. Because of the importance of this meeting, I am requesting all concerned to diligently do your homework and provide the needed substance for this occasion so we do not have to waste important manhours doing anything which should have been done prior to the meeting.

In all candor, the present Executive Committee members have been one of the hardest working, conscientious, and productive group of volunteers I have had the privilege to work with. They have never complained of the demands I have made on them and have endured with stoic characteristic the long, hard hours the Executive Committee meetings have required. The organization is indeed fortunate we have dedicated JACLers such as these serving in the capacity they are.

It should be pointed out, the members, chapters, district councils should have input into our national organization through the national committees and national officers.

All requests should be made through the appropriate national committee or through the formal organizational channels, to wit: chapter, district council, National.

Political Game Plan—The 1972 elections are really not that far off—not only our country but also JACL. Now is the time for chapters and district councils to start searching for candidates for national office. It requires sufficient preparation to come up with good and willing candidates, let alone to have them elected.

Regardless of how hard one tries, sometimes it is difficult to keep away from getting involved in politics. At this stage, I am involved in a national presidential candidate's campaign, a U.S. congressional candidate's campaign, and a city commissioner's campaign. Raising adequate funds to conduct a decent campaign, of course, is the first and most difficult hurdle each candidate must overcome. The \$25 and \$50 per plate dinners at the initial stages are bad enough, but when the campaign gets into full swing, the \$100 per plate really starts hurting. It just takes too much money to run for office; consequently, it is hard to get good candidates to run for any office.

The countless weekly meetings to plan strategy and enlist help takes not only endurance, but real commitment on the part of a few dedicated people. If the common man only knew and understood the enormous amount of time and money conducting a political campaign takes, I believe he would be astounded.

Volunteering—After working with the Community Service Council's Social Action Committee for the last 7 years, this year I got pulled into the Volunteer Committee because of my affiliation with the National Center for Voluntary Action of which I am a board member. Because Leanne Romney (George's wife), a native Utahian, but now residing in Washington, D.C., is also a board member, I was asked to introduce her at a meeting at which she was the keynote speaker. The lady who introduced me, the Volunteer Committee chairman, is an eloquent and dynamic speaker as was Mrs. Romney.

I learned a good lesson: never get sandwiched in between two good women speakers, particularly before a ca-



NEARLY COMPLETE—Kawabe Memorial House, 18th Ave. South and S. Washington, Seattle, is nearly completed. This picture is the architect's rendering for the project sponsors.

10-STORY, 162-UNIT KAWABE HOUSE FOR SEATTLE ISSEI NEARLY READY

SEATTLE — Rising high in the central area of Seattle, overlooking the Puget Sound, the picturesque Olympic Mountains to the west and the snow-capped Cascades, Lake Washington to the east and a three-square block park is the Harry S. Kawabe Memorial House, a senior citizen project ten stories high with 162 units.

Nearing completion, the \$2½ million project is named in memory of a 16-year-old immigrant who failed in business before reaching the age of maturity but nevertheless went on to become a highly successful Issei businessman, civic and church leader in Alaska prewar and postwar in Seattle.

It was Kawabe's dream to leave "something meaningful" for posterity but fate would have it that both Mr. and Mrs. Kawabe were unable to see the project they had initiated reach fruition.

JACL Interest

The seeds for the Issei senior citizen housing were planted as far back as 1965 during JACL President Jerry Enomoto's administration when an National JACL Committee on Housing was established to render a feasibility study of the need for a home of the elderly.

Three years later, steps were taken to organize a non-profit corporation. Kawabe contributed \$100,000 to initiate the project.

The home was initially called Central Senior House, but changed to Kawabe Memorial House upon death of the benefactor.

The corporation, known as the Kawabe Senior Citizens Fund, Inc., includes officers and board members who are also active JACL 1000 Club members:

Takeshi Kubota, board chmn.; W. T. Yasutake, pres.; Tsuyoshi Hasebe, v.p.; H. H. Iwata, sec.; Frank Y. Kinomoto, treas.; Yoshito Fujii, Rev. Julie Kono, Frank S. Kubo, Ralph McFarling, Genji Mihara, Edward E. Otsuka, Rev. Rintan Shoji, Dr. M. Paul Suzuki, Dr. Terrence M. Toda, Roy S. Yasutake, bd. memb.

Building Staff

"We have been indeed fortunate to have a qualified team of specialists, whose expertise were able to put together, in spite of many obstacles, such as a home for the elderly with all the modern facilities, conveniences and safety," Kubota declared.

The specialists include: John Y. Sato, architect; Benjamin Woo of Woo & Park, supervising architect; Sato Corp., gen. contractors; John H. Sato, pres.; Jerry Nakata, v.p.; Tomio Kusaka, project architect; Toru Sakahara of Sakahara & McArthur, inc. cons.

The Kawabe House is also situated within walking distance to many churches in the neighborhood:

Faith Bible Church, Japanese Congregational Church, Konkoy, Seattle, Betsumi, Koyasan, Shingonshu Henyoshi, Seicho-no-Ie, Seventh Day Adventist Church, Tencho Kotai Jinguiko, St. Peter's Episcopal Church.

A block away from the Kawabe House is a bus-stop, S. Jackson to the south and Yesler Way to the north. Within 10 to 20 minutes, the Issei may reach other local Japanese churches:

Nichiren Bukkyokai, Blaine Memorial Methodist Church, Japanese Baptist Church, Japanese Presbyterian Church, and Japanese Evangelical Church.

Project Information

JACL chapters interested in learning how they might undertake a similar project under the Dept. of Housing and Urban Development 202-236 program may check with Yoshito Fujii, Housing Committee chairman, 1624 S. Weller, Seattle 98144.

JACL written up in \$200-a-year Washington paper

WASHINGTON — A \$200-a-year weekly publication which began here last year, the National Journal, and billed as a weekly guide to the way things really work in Washington, devoted 10 pages in its Sept. 25 issue to the Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Nation's Capital.

While those outside of Washington, D.C., circles are not readily aware of this magazine, it is well-respected among governmental and business leaders, foreign and domestic. According to its public relations office, in little more than a year, the National Journal has won many prestigious subscribers, including 30 copies at the White House, members of Congress, the CIA, business executives and editors across the country.

The Soviet Embassy, by special arrangement, has its copy hand-delivered every week when the first copies arrive from the printer," the National Journal added.

A Boxed Feature

On the page devoted to the JACL as a boxed feature in the main story, "Japanese Become More Aggressive in Dealings with U.S. Government, Business" by John Maffre, the expectation that "(Mike) Masaoka will bow out as Washington representative and that (Dave) Ushio will succeed him" at next year's JACL Convention in Washington caused some reactions by the press corps here.

The brief essay on JACL touched upon the House action repealing the Emergency Detention Act. Ushio said he was astounded by the margin of the 356-49 vote. It delved into the wartime detention of Japanese Americans, listed some of the prominent Nisei in Washington who are JACL members, profiled Masaoka's activities, and covered the subjects of Generation Gap in JACL and anti-Nisei discrimination.

Other special topics rounding out the general story analyzing the current international problems between Japan and the U.S. and its implications on Japanese Americans cover:

- 1-Japanese life style in Washington (referring to nationals from Japan)
- 2-Japanese press corps in Washington
- 3-The Growing Trade Imbalance
- 4-William H. Marumoto
- 5-Antimilitary Atmosphere
- 6-A Stir in Verse ("Import Blues")

Hayakawa orders more women, minority hiring

SAN FRANCISCO — San Francisco State College president Dr. S.I. Hayakawa instructed all departments to hire a majority of women and minority group members in the next two years or face possible budget cuts.

The college reported an 8.2 pct. minority race employment ratio in 1965 and 15.6 pct. at present.

All Parlier city councilmen target of recall election

PARLIER — The Parlier City Council last week (Oct. 7) directed the city attorney to check the validity of signatures on a petition demanding the recall of all five councilmen, including Nisei Sho Tsuboi.

City Attorney James Kubota was to report back to the council at its next meeting Nov. 4. If the council accepts the petition the city clerk could set up a recall election within 30 days.

The petition was presented by the Parlier Fact-Finding Committee, a Mexican-American group which opposes the council because of its selection of police chief earlier this year.

The council chose Pat Carnahan as chief instead of a Mexican-American officer who had more years on the force.

Second Petition

An earlier recall petition was rejected by the council because of a technical error. Present at the meeting also was Mayor Weldon Byram, who has pleaded innocent to charges of setting fire to his grocery store in a blaze that resulted in \$110,000 damage Sept. 2.

Byram, who is free on bail, told newsmen the Fact-Finding Committee represents only a small segment of Parlier's registered voters. He predicted the recall election if held would fail.

New York outlets for ready-to-wear fashions by Kenzo cancel latest orders

NEW YORK — None of Kenzo's ready-to-wear designs will be on view this season, or so it seems, according to Women's Wear Daily. Bonwit Teller and Henri Bendel have canceled their orders.

This is surprising in light of the fact that the magazines jumped all over his collection last season, the WWD noted this past week (Oct. 4).

WWD's Paris correspondent also reported Kenzo was "in a bind" and the newly-formed JAP company is going to be in a hole for some \$45,000. (It was Kenzo Takada's use of the three-letter epithet that resulted in a New York lawsuit filed by JACL in which Kenzo won the right to use as a part of his trademark, no matter whose feelings are hurt, according to the Brooklyn judge.)

Poorly Produced

A Henri Bendel executive, Jean Rosenberg, told the Women's Wear Daily that one of the "really bright talents of our time" but his clothes were "disappointing" as far as production, fit and quality were concerned. "We've not sold their clothes as well as we might have, had production, fit and quality been more professional," she added.

While regarding Kenzo as a major influence on the young market in France and the U.S., Miss Rosenberg regretted having to cancel the orders.

Kenzo told the WWD correspondent, "There's nothing wrong with the manufacturing. They're looking for a way out because their business is bad."

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'Illegal alien' issue swirls over Colorado as Nisei farmer accused

DENVER — A claim by the Colorado Rural Legal Services that Longmont farmer John Mayeda has "about 30" alien Mexican farm workers, illegally "harboring" them and allegedly holding them in peonage, has revived the so-called wetback problem in recent weeks here.

U.S. Attorney James L. Treece for Colorado has not taken action, resulting in the CRLS suit that the federal court force Treece and his assistant U.S. attorney John Madden to prosecute Mayeda.

Treece was expected to ask for dismissal of the suit because of a federal law which says a federal official can't be required to perform a discretionary act. The decision on whether to go on trial on any case is always at the discretion of the U.S. attorney, Treece said.

CRLS attorney Dan Israel, who filed the suit, said he had given information on Mayeda to Madden about Sept. 1.

Treece said.

Since the U.S. Attorney's office has no investigative personnel, Treece explained the information is referred to the appropriate investigative agency. If the agency provides sufficient evidence for a case, the decision to prosecute is then made. Thus far, immigration officers haven't offered any evidence on the case, Treece added.

(The Wall St. Journal recently estimated one million Mexican nationals are illegally in the United States, some as far north as Chicago in search of industrial jobs. A Chicago union official also told Congress that aliens of all kinds—mostly "wetbacks" from Mexico—have deprived American workers of \$5 billion annually.)

In Colorado, the federal government has had trouble in the past convicting alleged violators of the federal immigration prohibition against illegally harboring and transporting alien farm workers.

Two Cases Lost

Treece's office lost two such cases before juries last year. A jury acquitted a deputy sheriff in Otero County after a two-day trial, accused of transporting three illegal aliens. He had been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of illegally concealing and harboring workers, all of whom testified that they had told Lucero they were in the U.S. illegally. At another trial in which illegal aliens testified against an alleged transporter, the jury acquitted the transporter in an Arkansas Valley case.

"Juries aren't willing to accept the word of even several aliens over the word of an American citizen who testifies that he didn't know the workers were aliens, apparently," Treece continued.

Madden feels the real problem is with the federal law which excludes employers from the concealing and harboring charge. The law specifically says that it isn't illegal to hire alien workers or to provide them with anything that is incident to their employment. Courts have generally construed this to mean housing and transportation.

El Paso Conference

At an El Paso, Tex., conference of border and immigration officials and representatives of U.S. attorneys from the southwest with members of the Justice Department a revision of the immigration law was proposed.

Madden, who attended the August conference, said that about 400,000 illegal aliens were "voluntarily deported" from the United States in 1970. As many as 500 aliens a month have been deported from Colorado alone during 1971, he said. Voluntary deportation consists of an alien signing an admission that he is illegally in the country and being returned to his native country by U.S. immigration officers.

"I think that demonstrates that what you have to do is to take away the incentive," Madden said. "These people only come to this country because they want a job. The farmers hire them because they work for a cheap wage."

If the law were revised to include civil penalties making it unprofitable for a farmer to employ alien workers, he wouldn't do it, Madden believes.

Penalties Recommended

Civil penalties against employers with criminal penalties against repeated and gross violators were part of the conference's recommendation to the Justice Department, Madden said.

"The border states have one problem — stopping aliens from entering the country," Madden said. "But for us in Colorado, it's different. We don't have situations where people are helping aliens cross the border. Our problem is employment and it's with the employer, but the federal law doesn't make it illegal to employ larger quarters. Nambu recalled. A year ago the committee moved from its Sheffield Street address to a larger building at 4427 N. Clark.

The move to Uptown, one of Chicago's highest crime and lowest income neighborhoods, was not purely coincidental, Nambu said.

"We made a study of Uptown and found it had a tremendous need for more programs involving senior citizens and former mental patients."

\$55,000 Grant

Once established there, he said the organization took its

gress would be wise to pass a bill imposing criminal penalties on those knowingly hire illegal aliens. Such a bill is before Congress now. "It is harsh medicine but we see no other way or halting the flood of illegal aliens. Unlike legal migrants, who must find jobs in sight before immigrating, the aliens disrupts the labor market and is almost certain to add to welfare and other burdens in this country, even if only indirectly," the editorial concluded.

The U.S. Supreme Court last May 24 upheld the right of aliens with "green cards" to work in the U.S. even though commuting from Mexico or Canada.

It was the term, "illegal alien", that upset many aged Issei in Southern California on public welfare earlier this year. The state legislature, since then, has clarified the law, determining eligibility of aliens to receive public assistance.



EDC OFFICERS—Eastern District Council officers Mrs. Grayce Uyehara (center), governor of Philadelphia, and vice-governor Key Kobayashi (left) of Washington, D.C., were installed by National JACL Director Mas Satow during the recent EDC-MDC meeting hosted by Seabrook JACL. Mrs. Uyehara is the first woman to serve as EDC governor and a school social worker. Kobayashi, with the Library of Congress, will serve as EDC liaison with the National JACL Convention being hosted by Washington, D.C., JACL next June 27-July 1, 1972.

OLD RESETTLERS COMMITTEE Chicago JASC granted \$55,000 to train ex-mental patients at own workshop

By LESLEY SUSSMAN

CHICAGO — There is a sense of accomplishment in his manner as Masaru Nambu, executive director of the Japanese American Service Committee, ushers a reporter into a sparsely furnished conference room.

And although the tall, balding director attempts to conceal it out of politeness to a visitor, there is also an element of pride in his voice as he matters-of-factly states: "We're ready to help the non-Japanese community through our programs."

It is not until Nambu traces the history of the 26-year-old organization that one begins to understand how momentous an occasion this is for the committee.

For it is a decision many doubted would ever come about.

Resettlers Committee

"You see" Nambu begins, "this organization was established in 1945, not with its present name but another one—the Japanese Resettlers Committee."

"It was set up to help the Japanese Americans who were relocated here from American concentration camps."

For years, the executive director explained, the organization quietly and independently dealt with problems affecting Chicago's Japanese community.

But then, in the 1960s, he adds, this insular attitude gradually began to change.

"We had established a sheltered workshop program providing employment for Japanese senior citizens who had retired. It was a successful program employing 100 old people."

Workshop Expanded

"Then one day we were approached by non-Japanese senior citizens who were interested in the program and the decision was made then to open the workshop to elderly people who weren't Japanese."

Along with the decision to open up the workshop was the realization that it would require larger quarters. Nambu recalled. A year ago the committee moved from its Sheffield Street address to a larger building at 4427 N. Clark.

next logical step. "We approached the Illinois Department of Mental Health with our sheltered workshop program and tried to convince them to let us train former mental patients and try to place them in the labor market."

The arguments, Nambu smiles, must have been convincing. "The program was accepted and we've received a \$55,000 grant for this year."

The committee then explained its program to various community organizations, including the Edgewater-Uptown Mental Health Center. The result: A substantial percentage of an impending federal grant for mental health agencies in Chicago.

"We began the program by securing 12 former mental patients from halfway houses in the area. We were afraid that maybe the Japanese senior citizens would not accept them."

Issei Compassionate

"But they took a compassionate interest in these people and have been helpful to them."

The Committee is preparing letters to community agencies to "let them know we're ready to accept intakes."

Nambu estimates the program will be able to accommodate 130 persons this year and is hiring additional staff to handle the increase of participants. — Lerner Newspapers

Over 400 entertained at Fuji Festival

CHICAGO — Over 400 were entertained at the JASC fundraising Fuji Festival \$23-a-plate dinner at the Sheraton Blackstone last month with songs by Pat Suzuki, koto music by Margaret Fujimoto and the dancing of the Wakayagi troupe.

Actor George Takei, who flew in from Los Angeles, emceed the successful festival.

Japanese community enters float in parade

CHICAGO — A Japanese community unit participated in the State St. parade Oct. 9 marking the centennial of the great Chicago fire.

Kimono-clad banner girls, Nisei Ambassador drum and bugle corps, Legion color guards, boy scouts, girl scouts and two floats were entered. It was the first time that the Japanese community, JACL, other organizations, church groups, and individuals worked en masse in a city-wide celebration.

Peking visit by Nixon viewed as bold move by Salo

NEW YORK — Japanese Prime Minister Eisaku Sato regarded President Nixon's visit to Communist China as a step to ease international tensions, and said that the president should visit Japan "on another occasion."

During an interview last week (Oct. 7) with correspondent John Rich on NBC-TV's "Today" program, Sato said, "I feel it (the visit) will contribute to an easing of international tension."

Asked if he felt Nixon should stop in Japan on his way to or from mainland China, Sato replied, "I feel that it would be better for President Nixon to visit on another occasion."

Sato added that, "It must have required a considerable amount of courage" for Nixon to decide to make the visit, and "a bold decision" by Peking to welcome him. In his wage-price freeze, the President announced a 10 per cent surcharge on imports, including those from Japan. However, "there will be no retaliation on the part of Japan," Sato said.

He said the United States and Japan are "in the same boat" and "we can either sink together or swim together."

He said Japan will continue to trust the United States and remain under the United States security umbrella.



MUSEUM SUPPORT—Actor George Takei and contemporary Japanese print dealer Margie Shinn spearheaded the Friends of Far Eastern Art presentation at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art. They stand in front of one of the rare blue and white Oriental jars on special exhibit this month.

Friends of Far Eastern Art support for L.A. county museum overwhelming

LOS ANGELES — Asian American community interest and support for the L.A. County Museum of Art blossomed last week (Oct. 7) beyond expectations of the Friends of Far Eastern Art, thus forestalling the proposed reduction of the Far Eastern galleries.

With a turnout of some 600 people to view the blue and white porcelain special exhibit in the Ahmanson Gallery and gather at the adjoining Bing Theater to view a cultural musical presentation emceed by George Takei, a key organizer of the program, it was a brilliant testimony to the preliminary work in stimulating interest in the event by Mrs. Margie Shinn, Takei and other members of the Friends of Far Eastern Art.

"I believe it was the first time all the Asian communities — Japanese, Chinese and Korean — have really gotten together to show their support of a cultural endeavor," one Chinese woman said, adding that the program was fantastic.

Lavish Praises

Praises were lavished upon the organizers and entertain-

er by Dr. Franklin D. Murphy, president of the Museum board of trustees, who had asked that his spot on the program be advanced so that he might leave early but stayed until the end as he became fascinated with the program.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Murphy noted that the reason for the proposed reduction of the Far Eastern gallery space was that pressure had been put on the board of trustees to establish an African gallery. Since gallery space had to be "borrowed" from somewhere and since the Asian American showed little or no visible support for the Museum, the Far Eastern section was tagged for space reduction.

While Dr. Murphy expressed amazement over the large turnout, he warned that should the Asian American community fail to continue its support of the Museum—with memberships and gallery patronage — the Far Eastern Galleries would again be faced with reduction.

Museum director Kenneth C. Donahue, in closing statements, reiterated the hope

Continued on Next Page



Capital Scene David Ushio

Title II Comments

When I first came to Washington, D.C. at the early part of this year, my exposure to the Title II repeal campaign had been on a grass-roots level. I had followed the progress of this legislation in the Pacific Citizen, had written my Congressman, and had tried to educate all those I had contact with on the necessity of repealing this law. In the city in which I lived before coming to Washington, I moderated a weekly radio program on current political affairs during which I would either interview a political figure or discuss a political topic with a co-host. On one show I discussed the Title II repeal campaign and the Japanese American experience in World War II. The station manager later told me that this program had generated more interest among listeners than any of the previous programs. From that one radio program I had numerous invitations to speak to local audiences concerning the Title II repeal effort.

In reading the list of those organizations endorsing the repeal of Title II printed in the PC, I felt that the grass-roots campaign was moving very well. A general feeling among JACLers who I conversed with on this subject was that the Title II repeal bill should pass.

On coming to Washington, I discovered immediately that legislation just does not move as fast or as easily as many people believe it should. It was a real education for me to work very closely on the final aspects of the repeal campaign. In this association many details of the legislative process, any one of which are vital to the success or failure of a bill, were explained to me as the repeal bill progressed toward final passage. The many policy and strategy decisions that have to be made along the way are never mentioned to the public at large, but to gain victory the correct decisions must be made. Many of them are difficult ones that are made in pressure-filled moments on short notice that require a combination of political instinct and overall knowhow. Those Congressmen and their staff who handled Title II supplied the correct judgment at the crucial times.

For example, for weeks after the Judiciary Subcommittee cleared the Matsunaga repeal bill, HR 234, the Rules Committee failed to act on the bill so that it could be brought up before the House for a floor debate and vote. Several times the Title II legislation was scheduled to be reviewed by the Rules Committee but at the last moment for one reason or another it was delayed.

At this point Congressman Matsunaga, a member of the Rules Committee, evidently made the decision to patiently wait until the Rules Committee would have no excuse to delay the Title II bill rather than press the issue against a powerful Southern committee chairman whose sentiments were obviously against the repeal of Title II. While many observers chafed and fretted at the continual delay, it was an astute Congressman Matsunaga who realized that the votes necessary to clear the Rules Committee were in hand.

The crucial point to be reckoned with was the power of the chairman to hold it up indefinitely. This was a most crucial point which has gone unrecognized, overshadowed by the headlines announcing repeal. But back in June had Congressman Matsunaga made the wrong decision the outcome could very well have been different.

As it turned out, the patience and cordial persistence of Matsunaga resulted in a unanimous Rules Committee decision to report out the repeal bill as the major bill and to relegate the HISC bill to a lesser position to be offered as a substitute. The reverse could have been true which would have had grave consequences on the final outcome. This is but one example of the crucial decisions along the way which are necessary for success.

After the Rules Committee decided in favor of the repeal bill the House Leadership had to schedule the bill for floor consideration. At this point another decision had to be made since the House had scheduled its summer recess to begin soon.

The possible dates were the last days in July which were considered bad for repeal since many of our supporters had indicated that they may well be absent due to prior commitments. Moreover, Mike Masaoka would not have been there as he and his family were to be vacationing around the world that month.

The other suggestion was to have been the first day after Congress returned from August recess shortly after Labor Day since no legislation had been scheduled and something was needed to fill the agenda. This would have been bad for repeal supporters due to the habitual tardiness of many so-called liberals who do not generally return to Washington immediately after a recess. Many of the supporters of repeal already had Labor Day speaking commitments throughout the nation that would make an early return very difficult.

Once again a crucial decision had to be made. Congressman Matsunaga on the strength of his personal prestige and friendship with the House Leadership secured a later date for the House floor debate which would allow plenty of time for all our supporters to return to Washington. September 13 was decided upon for the repeal bill to be scheduled.

From the outside grass-roots level, this may not have been widely known nor appreciated for its value to a legislative victory. But when all things are considered from a Capitol Hill viewpoint, Congressman Matsunaga's decision and influence on this matter added up to one more plus that would eventually equal repeal. It cannot be stressed too much that had the wrong decisions been made, the repeal of Title II could have been jeopardized.

While many examples are available, these two instances should point out that for a bill to pass Congress many unheralded, crucial decisions must be made and only the experienced and politically astute who are JACL friends in Congress could ultimately make them. To them should go much more of the credit for the repeal of Title II.

Prior to the above mentioned instances, an example of Congressional expertise was evident at the beginning of the 92nd Congress. In the 91st Congress the repeal legislation died in the HISC after extensive hearings. Because HISC was the obvious committee to handle any bill regarding Internal Security the decision had been to work with the HISC to get Title II repealed. At any rate the bill did not clear the HISC and the repeal campaign was set to begin again in the 92nd Congress.

Much credit must go to Representative Abner Mikva of Illinois who with Representative Robert Kastenmeier had designed a bill that could be referred to the more friendly and objective Judiciary Committee instead of the hostile HISC. With the expertise that only comes through many years in Congress, the

EASE LITERACY TEST FOR ELDERLY CITIZENS-TO-BE

Sen. Fong's Bill
Expedites Process
for Naturalization

WASHINGTON—Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) was to introduce legislation this week which would ease or eliminate literacy requirements for long-time or elderly alien residents of America desiring to become U.S. citizens.

The bill would allow an alien resident over the age of 50 years to take the literacy test for naturalization in a language other than English provided he meets the other qualifications.

Furthermore it would eliminate the literacy test completely for anyone over the age of 60 who has resided in America for 20 years or more provided other qualifications are met.

These persons also will be allowed to demonstrate their understanding of the form and principles of the U.S. Government in their own language other than English.

Focus on Naturalization

In introducing his bill, Fong said that he and others in Congress, who had fought for more even-handed treatment of those seeking to emigrate to the United States, saw their efforts culminated in the enactment of the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965.

"It is now time to turn our attention to the treatment of these immigrants when they seek to acquire citizenship by naturalization and to see to it that they are treated equitably under our laws," he added.

Fong noted that under a provision of the law enacted in 1952, persons who were then over the age of 50 years and had been residing in the United States for at least 20 years were not required to demonstrate either literacy in English or a knowledge of the principles of the U.S. Government to be eligible for naturalization.

"Since that time, many good persons, legally admitted for permanent residence, find themselves in the same position — they neither read nor write any language," he said.

Literacy Impediment

He said it was "most reasonable" to recognize the difficulty for an illiterate person over the age of 60 to ever learn to read or write sufficiently to meet the Immigration and Naturalization Act's literacy requirements. "Therefore, to afford these worthy legally resident aliens, who would otherwise be eligible to become worthy citizens, an opportunity to become naturalized — despite their lack of literacy — this bill would waive all literacy requirements for such persons," he added.

In support of his position that the English language requirements for naturalization be eased, Fong cited the fact that literacy in English was not a requirement in many states for citizens eligible to vote, and that "a majority of the States have no literacy requirements at all for voting."

"My own State of Hawaii provides that names be printed on the ballot in both English and Hawaiian languages," he said, and in New Mexico ballots and instructions are in both English and Spanish. In New York State Puerto Ricans who completed six grades in Spanish-language American-flag schools are permitted to vote.

Eleven Co-Sponsors

With these laws and requirements prevailing, "surely, we can go one step further," Fong said. "We can and should permit potential citizens who are over the age where language comes easily to them . . . not to be required to demonstrate the ability to read, write and speak English in order to qualify for naturalization as a citizen of these United States."

The bill is being co-sponsored by Senators Howard H. Baker, Jr., Birch Bayh, Alan Bible, Mark O. Hatfield, Ernest F. Hollings, Hubert H. Humphrey, Jacob K. Javits, Edward M. Kennedy, Lee Metcalf, Edmund Muskie, and Harrison A. Williams, Jr.

50-year scouters — The Rev. Emery E. Andrews received his 50th year pin from National Boy Scout headquarters recently. Scoutmaster emeritus of Troop 53, sponsored by the Japanese Baptist Church, also holds the Silver Beaver award for outstanding service to boyhood from the Chief Seattle Council.

repeal bill was written to not only qualify it for Judiciary Committee review but also would strengthen the legislation to guarantee that in addition to the repeal of Title II that "no citizen shall be imprisoned or otherwise detained by the United States except pursuant to an Act of Congress."

Had this expertise not been available, a second try at the HISC may have been necessary, and a favorable consideration then would have been doubtful. Most observers who look at the seemingly lopsided final victory fail to give credit to men such as Representative Mikva and Representative Kastenmeier who when all the crucial decisions are evaluated were with Representative Matsunaga the key men in the House victory.



NEWS CAPSULES

Politics

Hollywood JACLer Bruce Bollinger, candidate in the Oct. 19 special election for the vacant Assembly seat, has been supported by many local Nisei including Gardena Mayor Ken Nakagawa, Frank Chuman, Mrs. Toshi Yoshida, Mrs. Margie Shinno, Joseph Wakamatsu, June Taomae and Tomo Ogita. Now teaching political science at Cal State-Long Beach, the Democratic aspirant has worked in the state legislature at administrative levels in both the Assembly and Senate.

Churches

Temple of Understanding, Washington, D.C., founded as a center for the study of major world religions, sponsored its third Spiritual Summit Conference at Harvard University Oct. 11-13 where Bishop Kenryo Tsuji of the Buddhist Churches of America was a principal speaker. He participated in an 8-man panel discussing the attitudes of youth toward religion.

First assigned to establish a Zen temple in Chicago 20 years ago, Koshi Soyu Matsunaga has come to Southern California to found the Zen Center of Long Beach at 1942 Magnolia. His assistant, Dale VerKullen, is registered with the Zen Headquarters as an assistant priest.

Government

Sen. Hiram L. Fong (R-Hawaii) proposed a constitutional amendment to make naturalized as well as native-born citizens eligible to become President of the United States. Seven other senators, including Democratic Party presidential aspirants — Hubert Humphrey, Edmund Muskie and William Proxmire — are cosponsoring the proposal. Carnegie Ouye Jr., of Sacramento has concluded his assignment as a Summer Legislative Intern. He was attached to the State Democratic Caucus, sponsored by Sen. Mervyn Dymally of Los Angeles. Ouye was selected one of ten students from state universities and colleges to

Nisei named western region YWCA director

PASADENA — Mrs. Dorothy T. Tada was appointed western YWCA regional director by the national organization. She had been executive director of the Pasadena-Foothill Valley YWCA for the past six years.

Previously, she headed the Dallas, (Tex.), YWCA, was a program director at the Olivet Institute Settlement House in Chicago and a deputy county probation officer in Los Angeles.

Under Mrs. Tada's supervision, the Pasadena-Foothill Valley YWCA achieved an outstanding reputation for its innovative programs in developing minority participation and leadership with such activities as the Neighborhood Mother and Child Project and the YWCA Job Corps Extension Program.

Services to youth in school club programs as well as the traditional projects of health, physical education, Big Sister, and camping were expanded under her direction.

Mrs. Tada and her husband, George, and son, Steven, reside in South Pasadena. Her new office is located at 80 S. Lake Ave.

Japan-Texas Assn.

DALLAS — Modeled after the highly successful Japan-California Assn., the Japan-Texas Assn. was established here Sept. 27 by a group of Japanese business executives with their Texas counterparts, former Gov. Allan Shivers and Masashi Isano, heading the Japanese trade delegation, jointly announced.

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TAJIRI AWARD RECIPIENTS—Mrs. Marion Tajiri (second from right) was special guest of honor at the sixth annual Tajiri Awards banquet Sept. 27 at the Albany Hotel. Among those honored for contributions to the theatre arts in the Rocky Mountain Region were Mrs. Peggy Rhine (left),

serve on "Project Loophole"

investigating state income tax laws. Ouye is a fourth year student at UC Davis.

Redevelopment

Akira Kawasaki heads the Little Tokyo Development Co., the group of property owners and businessmen developing the first phase of Little Tokyo's redevelopment project, a proposed \$5 million shopping complex with a main focus on a central pedestrian mall now known as Moline Alley. Kawasaki was twice past chairman of the Little Tokyo Community Development Advisory Committee, owner of Matsuno Sushi, and unanimous choice of company members. Construction is slated for 1972 and completion in 1973. Priority is being tendered businessmen on the northside of E. 1st St. who face dislocation by a street widening plan to assist the development.

Welfare

Among the 125 delegates from California to the 1971 National White House Conference on Aging to be held Nov. 28-Dec. 2 at Washington is Mike M. Suzuki of Sacramento, with the State Dept. of Social Welfare.

Flower-Garden

Donald K. Sakuma of Seattle has been appointed by Gov. Dan Evans to the State Board of Registration for Landscape Architect. The new appointment is effective immediately and expires Sept. 5, 1975. Members of the board conduct examination for registering landscape architect.

Book

The Asian American Studies Center at UCLA (P. O. Box 24A-43, Los Angeles 90024) announces two publications for the fall: "Roots: an Asian American Reader" (\$5.50, pre-publication price includes postage and handling) and "The American Journal" (\$1.50 single, \$4 year). The Reader dwells on contemporary struggle among increasing number of Asians in America redefining their experiences and is divided into three sections, Identity, History, and Community.

Mrs. Esau (Kay) Shimizu, who teaches Oriental cooking for the San Jose Park and Recreation Dept., and at nearby adult education classes, has published "Asian Flavors" (no price listed), comprised of tested Chinese and Japanese recipes adapted for American family use.

Canadian artist Shiruzye Takashima has published her first book, "A Child in Prison Camp" (Tundra Books, Montreal), relating her feelings as a young child in a Japanese Canadian mountain camp.

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after being evacuated from Vancouver, B.C., in 1942. She also illustrated it with delicate watercolor evocations of a child's uncluttered recall. She graduated from Ontario College of Art (1953), studied and worked in New York the past five years at Pratt Graphic Art Centre. She has also travelled and exhibited in Europe and Mexico, as well as in Canada.

John Toland's "The Rising Sun" on the decline and fall of the Japanese Empire, covering the history of the Pacific war, will be published by Bantam as a paperback (\$2.25) this month.

Agriculture

Denver Post Empire Magazine (Sept. 26) featured a story of Robert Sakata, the Brighton (Colo.) grower who markets more than 12 million ears of sweet corn each year — half of all sweet corn grown in the state that would stretch from Denver to Atlanta and back, if these ears of corn were lined up end-to-end. The ex-Californian also is the fifth highest sugar producer with 700 acres in the Great Western Sugar Co. territory, and has 300 acres in onions.

Deaths

Mrs. Kiyo Okajima, 73, of New York died Sept. 28. A native of Osaka, she was a recent recipient of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, 6th class.

Business

Anshindo American Corp., in the Little Tokyo Kajima Bldg. facing Weller St., celebrated its first anniversary Oct. 6 at a gala party featuring exhibit pieces from the Japan Jewelry Assn., Miss Japan contestants and ceremonial wedding robes. Despite the troublesome economic problem this past year, Masao Nagata, president, was reminded of an old saying that goes "after the rain comes fair weather."

Sumitomo Bank of California reported its 1971 third-quarter net gains at \$1,019,547 as compared with \$680,096 last year. Total assets as of Sept. 30 were \$397,926,410, compared with \$292,610,248 a year ago; net income after taxes and before securities gains for the first nine months of 1971

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Museum—

Continued from Front Page
that interest in the facility doesn't wane after one event.

Entertainers

A pipa (mandolin-like instrument) solo opened the entertainment portion of the evening, with Lucia Hong performing. John Ng, backed by three musicians, sang excerpts from Chinese operas.

The koto and shakuhachi virtuosity of Kayoko and Baido Wakita followed.

Korean dancer Jerilyn Paik and drummer Irwin Paik closed the well-paced presentation.

George Kuwayama, curator of Far Eastern Art, reminded that Museum memberships are \$21 per year and may be obtained through the L.A. County Museum of Art, 5905 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 90036.



ART CURATOR—George Kuwayama is senior curator of Far Eastern Art at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art.

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Bill Hosokawa

From the Frying Pan

Eugene, Ore.

A DAY IN EUGENE—The last time I saw Ashlyn and Mike, grandchildren numbers one and two respectively, was almost two years ago. Since they are now 7 and 5 years old, also respectively, I should have been prepared for a striking change in appearance when I visited them a week ago. They were scarcely more than toddlers the last time. Now they are sturdy youngsters of school age, articulate, susceptible to reason, anxious to be friendly, and well on the way to being delightful personalities.

Mike drew pictures for me (I thought grandparents were supposed to draw pictures for the kids, but perhaps he had been forewarned of my artistic limitations) and happily the objects were all identifiable. Ashlyn escorted me on a walk to her school and there astonished me with the skill she displayed on the playground gymnastics apparatus. I don't recall when I first was able to swing all the way across that thing that looks like a ladder stuck up on four poles. Ashlyn made the crossing easily, and then she did it again just to prove her stamina. How much more will they have grown and developed before I see them again? It would be nice, I suppose, if they lived close by and we could visit frequently. But when they are at a distance and long intervals must pass between meetings, there is compensation in the thrill of discovering of personalities and happy astonishment at change.

Big Mike and his family have purchased a modest home in Eugene, which is near the upper end of the green Willamette Valley and Oregon's second largest city. This area is noted for its rainfall and endless sieges of overcast weather, but this day the sun was bright and benign and Eugene's non-metropolitan charms were displayed at their best. The tomatoes are ripening in the family's spacious back yard and all of us shared the bucolic pleasure of picking them. Tinker, the affectionate if not exceptionally handsome mixed-breed, frolicked on the grass. Out front, some of the men of the neighborhood congregated under a shade tree to share the latest joke, while their more energetic compatriots performed the chores of autumnal suburbia—moving the grass, raking leaves, working the flower beds.

When we strolled to the schoolyard I was amazed by a sight I hadn't seen for a long time: Bicycles, tricycles and sundry other less costly toys were abandoned helter-skelter on lawns and in driveways, and sometimes right on the sidewalks. The kids in Denver—and I suppose every other large city—learned long ago that to be so careless of one's possessions is to invite loss through theft. (In fact, I know a Denver lad who carefully locked his new 10-speed bike, placed it in the family garage, and returned 10 minutes later to discover it had been stolen.) In Eugene, however, petty theft seems to be no problem, although wild-eyed militants have been suspected as the arsonists who burned down several buildings at the University.

I'm pleased to see Ashlyn and Mike being reared in such innocence. Let them enjoy it while they can. The time will come all too soon when they will be faced with the fact that this is an earnest and grim society in which we live, and a certain steely quality as well as malleability are necessary in our character if we are to survive. But I suppose that if children are brought up right, if like steel the temper is built into them slowly and carefully, they will be able to face and overcome the inevitable vicissitudes.

Big Mike and Jackie, and Ashlyn and little Mike drove me up the valley to Portland on a sunny Sunday afternoon. We had a fine Chinese dinner together, and I was happy to see that everyone was too busy enjoying the food to have to bother about conversation. Then it was time to go our separate ways and I waved goodbye while breathing a wish that our next get-together would come before two more years had intervened.

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NATIONAL JACL PLANNING COMMISSION

Role of Nat'l Executive Committee under scrutiny

Extract of the Aug. 13-15 session by the Planning Commission in the area of National JACL Board and the Executive Committee follows:

SHIMASAKI—I want someone else to start off on the National Board and its Executive Committee. Will you, Jim (Kubota)?

KUBOTA—Something said yesterday hit me real hard about the complaint there is lack of communication between the upper levels in JACL and the chapters. Bill (Marutani) said till recently he was a member of the National Board doing things, well aware of what was being said, but no sooner he steps out, he admits he doesn't know what's really going on. Multiply that with a person who has not been a member of the National Board, who is handed a memo or reading materials from National and doesn't quite understand what it's all about, we then see the problem facing the chapter president and begin to understand that he doesn't understand nor the rest of the cabinet members. And, of course, the general membership doesn't understand.

Yet, these things are going on all the time. I don't know what the solution is to this problem of communications, but perhaps an attempt can be made at district levels by staff, by preparing a digest which might be published in the PC (even though it's been said that many people really don't read the PC).

What the National Board and its Executive Committee has done, for instance, in the last six months ought to be made a part of the district council agenda and thoroughly discussed with chapter delegates. At the same time, the delegates should have been given the proper resume or digests beforehand to discuss the things acted upon by the National Board.

I want to add that the PC is very good (let's not sell it short because Harry is here), because it is my only source as a member living in the rural hinterland and one who gets to see his district governor only occasionally (it means work for JACL every time I see him).

What I am trying to say here is that we should make it as easy as possible and as bearable as possible at the chapter president level. For instance, the DC governor could promote communication between the National Board and the chapters by letting the National know its agenda was discussed, even before local or regional needs. And if there are any questions, these ought to be funneled through the PC and published as some of the feedback.

SATOW—I think PC reporting is pretty thorough. I don't see how Harry could put in much more about the interim board meeting, for instance. We can't make people read the PC...it will never replace personal conversation.

KUBOTA—I know that. But if we push this kind of program in communications, it may end the kind of petty criticism the National Board is tired of hearing from the local levels.

I don't think anybody here appreciates, for example, that people say the CCDC doesn't know what's going on. Then people say, "why don't you read the PC?" or "you got the communications: here are stacks of memos and letters which were sent to you and your chapter presidents." Despite all of this, we still get unfair feedback.

SATOW—We try to help. As for Central Cal, it's the one district council we never get minutes from. We ask every governor to send them to me, but I never get them from Central Cal, except for reading about it in

the Fresno JACL newsletter...We're happy to go anytime.

SHIMASAKI—Are there any other modifications to the National Board, in view of what has been asked about the presence of so many youth on the Board?

MURAKAMI—What value was there with so many youth on the National Board? Their own feedback to that was that they really couldn't follow what was going on. Though they were all sent the same background material as the rest of us, they still didn't know all of the history behind them. Consequently they didn't provide any feedback during their meeting. We did hear some complaints.

SATOW—Let's realize this was their first exposure and for some of them, they were only feedback to that was that they really couldn't follow what was going on. Though they were all sent the same background material as the rest of us, they still didn't know all of the history behind them. Consequently they didn't provide any feedback during their meeting. We did hear some complaints.

MURAKAMI—And I'll always be broken because they change on a yearly basis.

SATOW—It's not fair to say the youth will act this way in the future. Let's find out.

TSUJIMURA—What I want to know is whether having youth on the National Board was to hear how they can help us when it should be, "how can we help them?"

MURAKAMI—We still need their input.

SATOW—I think they were overwhelmed this time around.

KUBOTA—Now that youth have been given equal voting power so suddenly, and apparently the thinking of youth is quite different from some of the adult members (and I'm not diminishing the CCDC vote for instance, and which has bothered some of the older members), they are quite disturbed by the prospect of such a large bloc of (7) votes.

SUGIYAMA—So far as youth voting, they were not much of an impact for before any vote was taken, a consensus was more or less established. On the one vote with reference to the CCDC problem on farm labor—which was defeated because of a tie—the youth were not present.

As for youth input, you might also go back over the tapes and realize not many others were either talking up. **SATOW**—Youth asked for this, as we all know. But we must also realize the DYC chairmen are also carrying a big load keeping their Juniors together, on top of which we expect them to think of the national organization as a whole.

MURAKAMI—So with all the exposure and communication now underway with youth, we must continue the dialogue. **MATSUI**—What I see, now that we have the 14-20 group on the board, is that we will next see the 20-35 also represented on the Board. It may be funny to say this—but we have young people but not the young adults.

KUBOTA—As a collateral remark, geographically speaking, your (PSW) district has several thousand members but it has one vote and another district with several hundred has representation with one vote at Board meetings. If we are going to espouse the one-man-one vote principle, what we have on the Board does violence to that concept.

SUGIYAMA—That may be so, but provincially speaking, there were five persons from Northern Cal sitting on the National Board, so there is a way for balancing out the geographic concerns. We may not have all agreed on issues and there is the prospect that votes may cancel each other out.

KUBOTA—Some study might also be made on membership voting on issues rather than the National Board, even though it will be more cumbersome since we are talking about possible reorganization of the Board.

HONDA—Wasn't that touched upon at the National Board, when we talked about initiative and referendum?

NISHIOKA—How would this work?

SHIMASAKI—Let's hold that up for we are going to get into this later on...Are there any other assessments of the National Board and Executive Committee?

MARUTANI—There is an EDC report on this. They recommend the National Board be given greater freedom in the latitude of selecting the Executive Committee, that it shouldn't be locked in to the elected national officers...There are other points in the same report.

I might add that with reference to national presidents, I have had responses from Shig Wakamatsu, Jerry Enomoto, Pat Okura and Roy Nishikawa—all past national presidents who feel past national presidents should be utilized in a much greater capacity than has been the case in the immediate past. I agree that when a man has the most precious views on the overall organization and let out to pasture, there ought to be a studied effort to make maximum use of their talents—and not put to some routine job like nominations, for instance.

Another deal they expressed was that there must be more organization with reference to the Office of the National President. When he comes in fresh (and correct me, if I'm wrong, Mas), there is no schedule for the biennium—like what district he can be

expected to visit and when. Some rough format ought to be sketched out and adhered to as much as possible for the president has a hellish job trying to fix up his schedule. He has little time to do his own when he is besieged by so many requests for visit from districts, chapters, etc.

A third aspect, as viewed by Jerry, is that the role of the president-elect has to be redefined and applied. The feeling appears to be that Henry Tanaka is just another vice-president.

SUGIYAMA—How can this be accomplished except for the President to delegate and spell out the role?

SATOW—The president-elect gets all copies of communications addressed to the President.

MURAKAMI—What Bill is saying is that by sending all communications to the president-elect, he in essence has two presidents functioning side-by-side.

MARUTANI—Let me quote what Jerry says here. "My feeling is that the National President is the PR-front man for JACL and the wider exposure he has the better. If I grab the executive reorganization plan correctly, the President-elect should take much of the pressure of the internal management of the organization off the President's back. I don't believe it's working this way. Although it isn't really anyone's fault, but from informal contacts with Henry Tanaka, he has not done anything different than if he were just another vice-president."

SATOW—But when the President goes out to the chapters, he can't help but get involved with internal problems.

As for schedules, chapters don't make up their minds a year ahead of time though some do. I know our presidents want to honor these invitations from the chapters when they ask for their presence at installations. It's hard to regulate.

MARUTANI—The past presidents also indicated the President's visitation to chapters be cut out except for very special occasions. They can be expected to go to district councils.

SATOW—I buy that if everyone understands that, except for visits within his local home area. We also see where many chapters in the MDC and EDC are observing their 25th anniversary; Seattle celebrates their 50th this year and they want the National President. These are special occasions.

SUGIYAMA—I see the need for the President to have the grass-roots feeling. This might be done when he's the president-elect.

But as a district governor, I would resent the National President intruding into local chapter affairs without consultation with the area governor, especially in controversial matters when the governor is trying to straighten out the situation. Or another similar situation would be where a national committee chairman asserts his influence into a district without checking with the area governor.

SHIMASAKI—The president-elect's role is not clear. I didn't know I was supposed to send him copies of all correspondence which have gone to Raymond Uno, except where Henry Tanaka was specifically involved.

HONDA—The position of president-elect is brand new to JACL and his role has been spelled out in a broad category. Through practice and tradition, his role will become recognizable in four or five bienniums. The real test for defining the role of president-elect will come after Henry assumes the office of President next year—since he will know what the hangups have been and he can then advise the next president-elect what's involved.

I don't feel the Planning Commission is in a position to tell the Board what to tell the next president-elect should specifically do.

SATOW—Maybe I should sit down with both Raymond and Henry and review the entire question to prepare for the next biennium.

MARUTANI—As I recall the initial concept of president-elect, he was to take charge of administrative duties, relieve the National President completely but keeping him informed. I would think the president-elect should be in charge of all national committees, see that they are meeting their time-tables, see what their problems are.

HONDA—At the first executive committee meeting (at which I was not present), they parceled out the national committees for the various vice-presidents to supervise and the president-elect got his "hare," which in effect made him another vice-president.

My concept was that the president-elect would be riding herd on two VPs and the treasurer (on matters internal), while the President would have one VP (on matters external) to help him. We wanted to have a clear separation of responsibility, but it didn't turn out that way apparently.

SUGIYAMA—The basic reality is, no matter how we structure the organization, not the chart but how we fill the chart with people. There are three other factors here: (1) the concept of president-elect is new, (2) Ray himself is new to the Board, (3) and the past-president himself served two terms as President and many more bienniums before that on the National Board.

Fact is that Henry is from the Midwest—away geographically from where much of the action is. So I don't think we can really evaluate the structure or performance thus far. As was stated, the Planning Commission can't recommend what Henry should be doing.

SHIMASAKI—What we can say is what Bill has recommended: that we have the President-elect handle all the national committees by riding herd on all the vice-presidents.

HONDA—The point Bill raised about the Executive Committee not be locked in with elected national officers is another valid direction that can be presented.

SUGIYAMA—Wouldn't we have another layer on top of the National Board by that system, by including non-nationally-elected members?

MARUTANI—Let me explain what I mean. The composition of the present National Executive Committee is limited to the nationally-elected officers (except for the 1000 Club Chairman). Rather than having another layer to the national structure, the executive committee would be comprised from within the National Board (which was the original intent of the EDC), so that a district governor could be selected. We have seen where some districts, in order to get rid of deadwood, would get them to run for national office—so we're locked in with this kind of situation.

MURAKAMI—I want to clarify my own thinking on what structure you see for the Executive Committee.

MARUTANI—Obviously, the President and the President-elect would be on. Beyond that, the rest of the members would be elected by the Board from among its own.

SATOW—Practically speaking, we don't know who's who—so it'll be difficult to select on a general basis.

MARUTANI—Any president-elect worth his salt is not going to let the composition of the executive committee go by default. He will know who the producers are, who the deadbeats are. One way then would be to allow them to select their own executive committee, subject to consent of the National Board. And even if there is to be an election, I shall assume the president-elect will have done his spadework.

SATOW—It's hard to see an executive committee without the VPs.

MARUTANI—We're not stripping a vice-president of his title by keeping him off, but like any good corporation does, the executive committee is made up of guys who realize it's time to quit horsing around and move ahead. At the same time, the National Board will keep control and direction.

SHIMASAKI—Aren't we then forcing the vice-president not on the executive committee to resign because he's being by-passed?

MURAKAMI—I don't see that as the president-elect is still riding herd on the vice-presidents.

MARUTANI—I agree there will be some feelings hurt, but the idea of such a committee to keep in mind is this. Keep the committee small, we don't want it to get unwieldy; the president wants to have guys who want to push his programs—whether conservative or liberal, and he needs guys who will produce with him.

SATOW—That's a more valid concept for the executive committee than has been said of trying to make it representative of the membership—which is the situation on the National Board. So it is necessary to spell out the powers and functions of the Executive Committee and its relationships to the National Board. We need to show where the Executive Committee can act without having to consult with the National Board.

SUGIYAMA—About the president-elect doing his spadework, if I were president-elect I would see to it the right amount of policymaking was done to have candidates for vice-presidents elected. But on the other hand, should we institutionalize the concept that the president-elect "presignate" the chairman to national committees for sake of continuity?

SATOW—That was one of the reasons for the president-elect to have him in a position to pick his national committee chairmen...Henry will have a pretty good idea by convention time whom he wants as national committee chairman.

SUGIYAMA—Another factor to consider is the budgetary aspect, where the recommendation for program implementation is made by the first committee but the continuity is broken when the second committee takes over in the new biennium. This makes for constant ups-and-downs in the activities of committees.

SHIMASAKI—I don't know about your concepts, Shig, about the president-elect lining up his board of vice-presidents. It may sour a lot of people. I wouldn't.

SATOW—So a district council nominates such a candidate and is defeated, where does it put the president-elect?

MATSUI—It's really not the matter of electing vice-presidents, but the president-elect should pick the right men for national committees. And if these chairmen know its going to be a good program, they will push for them at national conventions and have it budgeted. I don't feel it necessary to interfere with the election process.

MARUTANI—The thing to remember about elections is that we can't allow officers to go by default, by mob-rule, by momentum or just a lot of noise. You got to pick the right people, push for them and work on the district council—as was done the last time.

MATSUI—Elections in JACL are not one bit naive. And understanding the Nisei, outside force is not used.

NISHIOKA—Was there much horse-trading done at the last National Convention? As district chairman attending the convention at Seattle, I remember being approached.

MARUTANI—There has been a fair amount of that.

You can't get away from it. **SHIMASAKI**—Will you, Jim (Kubota), put this together?

MURAKAMI—There's one more thing that has bothered the National Board and the Executive Committee, which the Planning Commission might consider, and that has to do with the relationship of staff with these groups. I'd like to see some defining or re-defining done.

SHIMASAKI—I don't think we can handle that particular question except by defining what the duties are of the staff.

SATOW—At the outset, should all staff be at the board meeting? When we had only one or two staff, this was no big matter but when we have a number of staff, it becomes something else.

MATSUI—On that staff is truly resource to the Board or Executive Committee. So if the board or executive committee needs resource, staff should be invited.

As for Jim (Murakami's) question, our staff in Southern Cal has no elected officer over them. We only answer to one man—the national director. And the national director answers to the National Board. There may be a lot of heavy talk about staff from the chapters, but these are referred to the National Director...Actually, he's the man who hires and fires (staff).

SATOW—It would expedite the situation if some indication is made who and who should attend these meetings.

SHIMASAKI—Yes, the National Director and the President should consult together on this matter.

MARUTANI—As I see Jim's question, it's a matter of who does what, why and ironing out the working relationships between staff and the board.

SUGIYAMA—What developed Jim's question was the participation of staff in the deliberation of the National Board. My perception would be that staff members provide resource or recommendations when called upon.

Of course, if the Board accepts their participation and it is not stopped—OK, but I think there's a lack of understanding or policy.

HONDA—How do we define "resources"?

SUGIYAMA—Staff should be able to explain things without getting to the point of advocacy of a particular course.

SATOW—He would furnish background and information rather than opinion. Yet staff in certain areas are called upon to render their points of view.

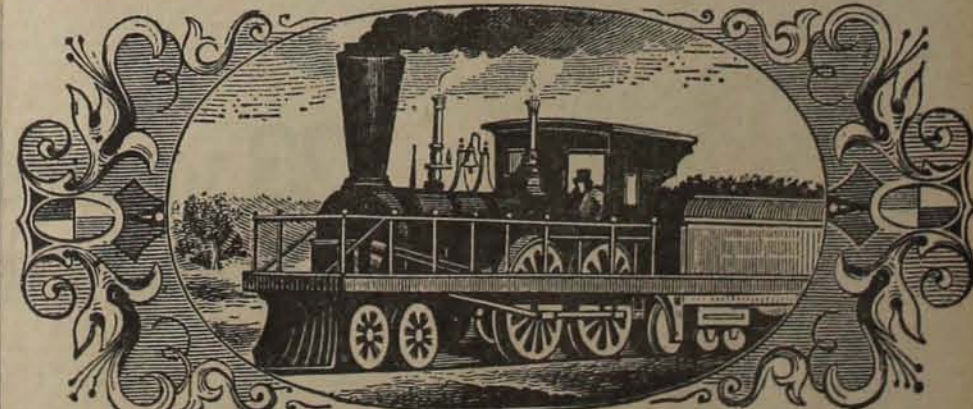
HONDA—There is also, in the giving of background or information, a certain amount of editing which may be construed as a sort of recommendation. It can't be avoided.

SUGIYAMA—Recommendations are OK, but not the active push for a particular line...After Raymond (Uno) made his comment on this point at the last National Board meeting, I stopped to think where and what he had reference to. From my own point of view, I thought he had reference to the statement on farm labor when four members of the subcommittee drafted the final resolution—and that, frankly, the points advocated by Warren (Furutani) were in.

SATOW—But he was appointed to the subcommittee...so it was hard to tell on this particular point. But the general idea was that staff was participating in the discussion and influencing the final decision.

SHIMASAKI—Jim, are there other specific problems with relation to staff and National Board or Executive Committee besides the one just covered?

SATOW—Actually, the National Board should define the role of staff at these meetings. It's not for the Planning Commission to decide how much staff participation there should be, when to attend, etc.



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Director's Report

BY MASAO W. SATOW

PORTLAND WEEKEND—The Pacific Northwest meeting this past weekend in Portland shows again that Chapters engage in many activities we never read about, either in the PC or unless HQ is on their monthly bulletin or meeting minutes mailing list. Nobu Tsuboi graciously opened up her home to welcome early arrivals Saturday night with a buffet. The informal evening was enlivened by a discussion on the purpose of the District meeting. Consensus was that such meetings should be helpful and informative aside from the Committee and Chapter reports and to give a wider view of JACL beyond the local Chapter.

We just missed President Nixon announcing in Portland his signing of the bill to repeal emergency detention camps.

This is also to report that the many communications from Portland indicate that this Chapter's well on its way to host our 1974 National Convention. Portland previously hosted the 1940 Biennial, the one of two National gatherings we have missed.

TO JAPAN—We look forward to being on the Northern California section of the 1000 Club Charters to Japan, Oct. 16-Nov. 8. While we will not have the responsibilities of "sewa-nin" as on the 1967 JACL Tour, we do plan to see a number of people in Japan who relate to our program in one way or another.

A note from Harry Honda

1000 Club Report

Sept. 30 Report

The current 1000 Club membership topped 2,500 for the first time as of the end of September with 2,555 active, with 61 new and renewing memberships acknowledged during the second half of the month as follows:

- 1st Year: Twin Cities—Fumio Hanagaki; Mile-Hi—Mike M. Kitano.
- 2nd Year: Sacramento—Tom Ishihara; Prog. Westside—Yeriko Kiri; San Francisco—Nobuo J. Mihara; Seattle—C. Shimoda; Seattle—Mrs. Seiko Olson; Cincinnati—John T. Coomer; Twin Cities—Sakae Hatakeyama; Reno—Yoshi Dean Potter; Gardena Valley—John S. Matsuda; East Los Angeles—Mrs. Barbara Matsui; Detroit—Katie K. Morikawa; Mrs. Grace Yee; Portland—Robert Soga.
- 3rd Year: Seattle—James H. Hara; Mrs. Shuko Hara; Detroit—George K. Ishimaru; Chicago—Marion Konishi.
- 4th Year: Alameda—Shigeo Futagaki; Gardena Valley—Steve Okuma.
- 5th Year: Omaha—James B. Jackson.
- 6th Year: San Jose—Mrs. Teru Hashimoto; Chicago—T. K. Ochi.
- 7th Year: Gardena Valley—Isaac I. Matsushige; Placer County—Richard Nishimura; D.C.—Cherry Tsutsumida; Chicago—Isa S. Zaiman.
- 8th Year: Seattle—Koichi Kihara; Downtown L.A.—George Moroy; Sacramento—Mike M. Suzuki; San Jose—Henry T. Yamate.
- 9th Year: Downtown L.A.—Hirao W. Kwan.
- 10th Year: Chicago—Mrs. Masako Inouye; Downtown L.A.—Nisuke Mitamura; Alameda—Mrs. Terry S. Ushijima.
- 11th Year: Sacramento—Shig Sakamoto.
- 12th Year: Seattle—Soichi Sumiya.
- 13th Year: D.C.—Frank A. Endo; Harold S. Fister; Chicago—Mrs. Esther Hagiwara; Masato Nakagawa; Seattle—John M. Kaishiwagi; Philadelphia—Mrs. Chiyoko Koiwai; Dr. Eichi K. Koiwai; New York—William K. Sakayama; Venice-Culver—Dr. Takao Shidino; Pasadena—Mrs. K. Yusa.
- 14th Year: Ventura County—Willis Hirata; Sonoma—Edwin Ohki; San Fernando Valley—Tom T. Shimazaki.
- 15th Year: Oakland—Katsumi Fujii; Chicago—Lester G. Katsura; San Diego—George Muto; Idaho Falls—Fred Ochi; Venice-Culver—Fumi Utsuki; East Los Angeles—Dr. George Wada.
- 16th Year: Venice-Culver—Mary E. Wakamatsu; Wakeley—TAD HIROTA (Century Club).
- 17th Year: Chicago—Jack K. Orawa.



Ross Harano

MDC Gov. Harano granted CLU key

CHICAGO—Ross Harano, 1322 Argyle, was awarded the coveted Chartered Life Underwriter designation at National Conference Exercises of the American College of Life Underwriters here on Sept. 24.

The American College of Life Underwriters grants the CLU designation to persons engaged in activities relating to the insuring of human life values and who pass a series of professional examinations and meet the stringent experience and ethical requirements of the college. This year more than 1,800 men and women were awarded the designation, bringing to 25,387 the number of people who have received it since the college was founded in 1927.

Harano is an agent with the Yudel Agency of the New England Life in Chicago. He is a graduate of the Univ. of Illinois, Chicago JACL president and Midwest District governor.

WEST VALLEY SCHEDULES BLUE CROSS SIGN-UP

CUPERTINO—West Valley JACL announced its open enrollment period for its Blue Cross health insurance plan for the month of December, 1971. A person must be a chapter member to qualify. If he does not enter during the open enrollment period, a six-month wait is required, according to Helen Konno, insurance committeeman, 1153 Central Ave., San Jose (243-7351).

Helen Uchiyama (887-0255) will provide membership information.

Aki Matsuri

GARDENA—Popular Japanese entertainers headline the Gardena Pioneer Project Aki Matsuri show Oct. 24, 2 p.m., at Gardena High School. Proceeds go toward the local Pioneer Center soon to open.

PULSE ON THE CHAPTERS:

Twin Cities raise over \$1,000 as gift to Upper Midwest's Japanese garden

Community Involvement with Garden Clubs was the keynote for the Twin Cities JACL this year. It sparked the beginning of Frank Ishikawa's term as president of the chapter. The Involvement was in the form of a sukiyaki dinner for the public, a special service project in which half the chapter's membership was mobilized and headed by Chester Fujino, a long time JACLer. According

Civic Affairs

to Chester, more than \$1,000 was realized and given to a fund-raising drive for what will eventually be the only public Japanese Garden in Upper Midwest USA.

The place is in suburban Bloomington, Minn., 20 minutes from the heart of the Twin Cities, and now known to be the 4th largest city in Minnesota, famous for the home of the Vikings, the Twins and the North Stars.

The Japanese Garden will be constructed on two acres, on the grounds of the Normandale State Junior College, and will be known as the Normandale Japanese Garden. The necessary \$70,000 to build this garden is being raised by the Bloomington Garden Clubs through public subscription. The garden was designated by Takao Watanabe, a landscape architect with the Tokyo Metropolitan Park Department.

Garden Layout

The garden will include a lagoon, a waterfall, two fountains, footbridges, paths, shelters, stone lanterns and flowering shrubs and trees that can live in the Bloomington climate.

All of the money donated will be used to pay for the actual construction costs. Watanabe will charge no fee and the money to bring him to Bloomington will be paid by the garden clubs.

Dr. Leon Snyder, director of the Univ. of Minnesota Landscape Arboretum, is working with the garden clubs on their projects. He will also work with Watanabe to find plantings that will be suitable for the garden and that can survive Minnesota winters. Field trips have been taken to the Japanese Gardens in San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., and Brooklyn.

Mark in Community

The aspiration of every community service organization is to leave a lasting mark in the community. Since 1964, the Bloomington Garden Clubs have had a dream and a plan to make such a contribution. The people of Minnesota love and genuinely appreciate nature as do the people of Japan. A Japanese Garden is an expression of this feeling.

In the noisy urban life of the '70's there is need for a retreat to a place where contemplation and meditation are not only possible but encouraged. A Japanese Garden is such a place—an oriental landscape feature that would be of great educational and cultural value to the entire Midwest. The Twin Cities JACL is proud to be part of it.

International Festival

Monterey's Japanese community contributed to the success of the Parade of Nations festival over the Labor Day weekend at the Custom House Plaza with their varied entertainment and food fare. The Monterey Peninsula JACL and J.R. JACL chapters manned a Japanese food booth. Pet Nakasako and Kelly Kageyama were co-chairmen. Over a dozen different cultural groups participated in the program. Other Japanese groups helped stage the entertainment for the festival.

Sendai Festival a giant happening for Riverside

Riverside JACL's giant happening is staging the annual Sendai Festival in July, which netted over \$1,500 this year.

Issei Appreciation dinner

Over 100 attended the annual Alameda JACL Issei appreciation dinner Oct. 3 at the local Buddhist temple. Four Issei over age 88 were presented a plaque by "Jug"

U-NO BAR

Continued from Page 1

peace crowd dominated by women leaders of the community. It is bad enough being sandwiched in between two women talking at any place.

Takeshita, chapter president.

They were: Mrs. Shima Iwanaga, 88; Keiji Shota, 88; Moritatsu Kakimoto, 93; and Mrs. Misa Tajima, 97.

George Ushijima emceed the dinner while Sus Tomine chaired the entertainment, comprised of:

Skits by Miki Otowa and Shin-jo Baba; Tomiko Bar singers; Haruyo Shimizu, Sus Tomine and Mrs. Tomo Tomine; solos; Takeshi Takahashi, instrumentalist and singer.

Jim Furuichi chaired the dinner committee.

Reno 'fun trip'

Alameda JACL is chartering a bus for its fun trip to Reno on Oct. 15, leaving from the Buddhist Church at 8 p.m. The overnight trip will be \$13.25 with Tates Hanamura (523-7205) handling reservations.

Fun night

It was San Mateo JACL Monte Carlo fun night at the local Buddhist Church Oct. 9 with Dr. Mitch Wakasa as chairman. Assisting him were: Yoshi Kojima, treasurer; Sakae Yamaguchi, Tom Hisea, Kiyoko Ohta, Grayce Kato, Dr. Bert Shimokawa, Chris Nishimura and Mary Tamura.

Ladies Night

Kiku of Tokyo chef Nobuo Soga demonstrated some of his Japanese gourmet favorites at the Contra Costa JACL ladies night program Oct. 7 at St. Luke's Methodist Church. Before coming to San Francisco, Soga worked with Kiku of Tokyo in Japan for six years. Fumiko Takeshita and Natsuko Irie co-chaired the program.

Contra Costa plans two fall sports programs

Contra Costa JACL will hold its first annual chapter golf tournament Oct. 31, 9 a.m., at the Alameda golf course. Walter Asato (233-9546) and Wimpie Kimura (222-1268) are handling reservations until Oct. 19. The entry fee is \$4.25. Non-members may enter if the 20 slots are not filled by members.

The chapter is also offering many prizes at its annual striped bass derby slated for Sunday, Nov. 7 with weigh-in up to 6:30 p.m. at the Oishi Nursery, 130 S. 47th St., Richmond. Don Uejo (525-0057) and Roy Sakai (233-7604) are co-chairmen.

Alameda golf tournament

ALAMEDA—Winners of the 4th annual Alameda JACL golf tournament, co-chaired by Harry Ushijima, Yoshi Sugiyama and Gordy Kono, were recently announced:

HANDICAP FLIGHT
67—Archie Uchiyama (10), Was-
sue Sugimura (15),
68—Jim Furuichi (19), Bob Mi-
zokuchi (19).

CALAWAY FLIGHT
76—Yas Yamashita, Buddy Na-
kagawa, Jug Takeshita, George Matsura.

GUEST FLIGHT
62—Dick Okazaki (10),
63—K. Yamamoto (6), Wat-
yamamoto (16), Kange Komatsu (16).

BOL-1-ONE CONTEST
77—Grace Iwamoto,
81—Jane Nakamura.

Prizes—Nisei Plastic Growers Produce, Richard's Jewelers, Dr. Kay Takeoka.

November Events

McCormick Place site of Chicago installation

Rep. Abner Mikva (D-Ill.) will be featured speaker at the Chicago JACL installation dinner-Nov. 13 at the new McCormick Place, recently reconstructed at a cost of \$95 million and twice the size of the first McCormick Place which was destroyed in a fire in January, 1967.

Mikva was co-sponsor with Rep. Spark Matsunaga of the Title II repeal bill, passed by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon last month.

Joyce Inouye, inaugural ball committee chairman, announced R. E. Saunders orchestra will play after the dinner.

even without an audience. Seriously, however, my volunteer work in the community has been a needed relief from the competitive legal and business world meetings dominated by men. Most of the volunteers in the various organizations are professional women and housewives of prominent community leaders and it is interesting listening to their views and contrasting the life style of the white middle and upper class with minorities in this community. Believe me, the gap is unbelievable, or perhaps, I should say, horrendous.

Asian American Studies—Somehow the improbable does happen. This past week, the Academic Vice President of the University of Utah called me and stated he recently read my statement in the local newspaper about Japanese American youth having an identity problem. He felt the University should become more interested in the problems of the Japanese Americans. He asked that some recommendations be given to him for consideration by the University to assist the Japanese American community.

About two years ago, I had lunch with him and told him about the Asian American being left out of the University program for minorities. He thanked me for my observation and I heard nothing more about the matter. Ironically, during our last conversation the other day, he informed me the records show the Japanese American enrollment at the University is 2 1/2 times over the ratio to the population of Japanese residing in the state. Yet, he expressed interest in helping to develop a program, hopefully for the local Japanese American community. We have our problem and we should be entitled to our share of consideration in public programs.

During the same week, Vice Consul T. Inal, Consulate General's Office, San Francisco, came through to make inquiry about our Japanese Language program. We gathered representatives from all factions of the Japanese community and discussed the difficulties of maintaining such

programs. We had a representative from the University of Utah Japan Club inform us the University Language Department just canceled the Japanese Language course because of a lack of funds.

It is highly likely the Japanese Language course at the University can be reinstated, however, through the Asian American Studies program. Sometimes, if the left and right hand know what each other is doing, we can plan more constructively for those directly affected.

It is my observation, because the educators are becoming aware of the Asian American community, they are becoming more receptive to our requests. It is my recommendation that all JACL chapters pursue this with the University in their locality, and if the chapters so desire, they should request incorporation of Asian American Studies into the Uni-

versity or school system. Hopefully, our Educational Commission will have more information for the justification of such programs.

National Committee on Issei—I would like the names of interested people to serve on a National Committee on Issei. This committee will coordinate and develop a program for the benefit of the Issei on a national level. Please provide names and addresses so we can start this committee right away. The urgency of this request is obvious.

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Aloha from Hawaii

by Richard Gima

Hawaii Today

Honolulu
Sen. Daniel K. Inouye said in Washington Sept. 20 that Hawaii's geographical position requires special federal protection during surface shipping strikes. In a statement to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, Inouye said, "Much of the emergency dispute legislation under consideration by this committee at this time relates only to railroads and airlines. I find such limitation a serious flaw. It may be we will need special legislation for surface transportation as it affects the non-contiguous areas of our nation."

Delegates to two Hawaiian labor union conventions meeting recently gave their support to the striking dock workers. Members of the United Public Workers said the strike had caused some hardship for Hawaii. But their resolution said, "Whatever hardships caused by the strike will be compensated to us 10 times over when the ILWU wins the strike." The Hawaii Federation of Labor approved a resolution backing the ILWU's efforts to achieve what was termed a "just settlement."

Hawaii's per capita income in 1970, according to federal estimates, ranked seventh among the states and District of Columbia. The estimated personal income in Hawaii at \$4,527 per person in 1970 was up 91 per cent from 1960. The national average was \$3,921, up 77 per cent from 1960.

About 2,000 persons reported in Waikiki last year that their traveler's checks had been stolen, according to a spokesman for the American Express. This is an average of almost six checks a day. Thomas McMahon, special investigator for American Express, says the company's losses in 1970 were enormous. "This is one of the worst cities—if not the worst city—in the world for thefts of traveler's checks and credit cards," a city prosecuting attorney said.

Education

State Sen. Francis A. Wong, a lay member of the Honolulu Catholic Diocese Board of Education, told a group of fellow Catholics Sept. 15 that Catholic education "as you and I know it will not survive this decade." He added, "Even if you take the most conservative data available, the future of Catholic education is grim. We have to face up to reality. We must realize that we can't save the total Catholic school system. We may have to close some schools to have a system worth saving."

Names in the News

Walter Kupau, 35, was re-elected president of the Hawaii State Federation of Labor, AFL-CIO, at its convention held over the Sept. 18-19 weekend in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Futoshi Ohama were honored by their children Sept. 5 on their 50th wedding anniversary at the Ala Moana Hotel. Ohama is a

former principal of Palama High School. He is the recipient of the 6th Order of Sacred Treasure from the Japanese government.

Mrs. Betty Takahashi, wife of State Sen. Sakae Takahashi, left Sept. 15 for a three-week tour of Russia, Hungary and Romania. She was invited to join the tour of about 30 leading American women who will meet with important women in the communist countries.

Mrs. Evelyn S. Kikuta and Dr. John Kim were honored by the Hawaii Dental Assn. Sept. 15 for outstanding community service to the cause of dentistry. Mrs. Kikuta is chief of the dental hygiene branch of the state health department's Division of Dental Health. Kim has been executive president of Hawaii Dental Service since its founding 10 years ago. He is secretary to the board of Delta Dental Plans Assn.

Composer R. Alex Anderson has put out his latest "Famous Songs of Hawaii"—a portfolio of 83 of his creations. Anderson is the creator of "Lovely Hula Hands," "Mele Kalikimaka" and a number of other Hawaiian hula songs. Anderson said, "Oh, these tunes go back quite a few years. But some of my new ones are in the book." He recalls that "Haole Hula" was the first of his tunes to be recorded. That was in 1927 by Louise Akoe. The song is still sung at the Kodak hula show, Anderson said.

Three Isle Japanese Americans are "feeling terrific" as a result of kidney transplants. They are Bobbie Murata, 13-year-old daughter of the Ernest Muratas of 369 Halakui St.; Shigetaka Nagata, 42, teller at the Kahului, Maui, branch of the Bank of Hawaii; and James Nariyoshi, a bellhop at the Royal Hawaii Hotel. Nagata and Nariyoshi were discharged from hospital on Sept. 21, and Bobbie followed the next day. There are said to be 44 other patients awaiting kidney transplants in the island.

Rep. Patsy T. Mink will be presented with a recognition award by the Honolulu NAACP branch at its freedom dinner and recognition award dinner Oct. 23. Lee J. King III, president of the local NAACP, said Mrs. Mink was selected for the award because of her continuous efforts to further the dignity of all men.

Eric K. Kawana, 18, of 318 Koa St., Wahaiwa, the 1971 winner of the \$5,000 educational scholarship granted annually by State Savings and Loan Assn. to employees or dependents of employees, Erik, a Univ. of Hawaii student, plans to continue his studies at the Univ. of Calif. to become a dentist.

Traffic Fatality

A 17-year-old Kahuku boy became Oahu's 89th traffic fatality of 1971 on Sept. 13. Paul Sakamoto of Kahuku was killed when his motorcycle collided with a dairy truck about 10 p.m. on the highway. The boy was pronounced dead on arrival at Queen's Medical Center.

Business Ticker

Laurance S. Rockefeller has announced that his firm, Rockefeller, will reacquire Eastern Airlines' interest in the Mauna Kea Beach Hotel and Hapuna Beach properties. He said his firm will develop a community called Kawaihae Village in the area. Dillingham Corp. pulled out of the hotel last year, and Eastern Airlines has relinquished its share to Rockefeller.

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HAWAIIANS STILL PRESSING TO OUST M. TAKABUKI

Five Circuit Judges to Hear Appeal on Bishop Estate Post

By ALLAN BEEKMAN

(Special to The Pacific Citizen)
HONOLULU—While the 14,000-member civic group, The Hawaiians, announced it will enter politics to achieve aims originating from their anti-Takabuki bias, the parent organization, from which it has split, scored against Takabuki in court.

The Hawaii Supreme Court appointed Matsuo Takabuki to a trusteeship on the wealthy Bishop Estate. The beneficiary of the Estate is the race-segregated Kamehameha Schools, to which only Hawaiians are admitted, presumably contrary to the wishes of the founder and in violation of Federal law.

The Hawaiians object to Takabuki as trustee because, though born in Hawaii, he is not-part Hawaiian and officially identified as of foreign nationality. They want to replace him with a member of their own elite group.

In July, Circuit Judge Yasutaka Fukushima dismissed a suit against the State Supreme Court Justices over the appointment of Takabuki. Fukushima held that a Circuit Court lacks authority to examine the actions of the Supreme Court justices.

Political Springboard

The case has developed into a cause celebre serving as a forum for the politically ambitious. Chief spokesman for the parent Hawaiian organization are two candidates for Governor in the last election: Samuel P. King, Hawaiian, the Republican nominee; and Thomas P. Gill, former Lt. Governor, who lost the Democratic nomination to the present Governor.

Though born in Hawaii, Gill is not-part Hawaiian.

Gill has asked the five State Supreme Court justices to disqualify themselves from hearing an appeal on the appointment of Takabuki.

In response to the request, the justices unanimously stated, "Inasmuch as each justice of the court will recuse himself from sitting in this case, we do not reach the question as to whether the justices are legally disqualified."

The legal term recuse comes from Latin, meaning refuse or object.

New Panel Sought

The justices issued a joint opinion stating that Chief Justice William S. Richardson, a Hawaiian, will name the five Circuit judges to substitute for them in hearing the appeal. Having excused themselves, the four non-part Hawaiian associate justices will have no further connection with the case.

The splinter group, The Hawaiians, having disassociated itself from these legal maneuvers, held a press conference to announce its plans. The organization will involve itself in politics to improve things for the Hawaiians.

Its spokesman, Joseph C. Ahuna III said, "First we were like a shotgun blast. Now we're like snipers. We're picking our targets." He said members of The Hawaiians will run for political office or form a third political party.

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BOOK REVIEW: Allan Beekman Translation of Heian Classic

AS I CROSSED A BRIDGE OF DREAMS: Recollections of a Woman in Eleventh-Century Japan, with an Introduction by the translator, Ivan Morris. New York: The Dial Press, 159 pp, \$8.95.

"I was brought up in a part of the country so remote that it lies beyond the end of the Great East Road . . . my sister, my stepmother, and others . . . would tell me stories from the Tales, including episodes about Genji, the Shining Prince . . . The height of my aspirations was that a man of noble birth, perfect in both looks and manners, someone like Shining Genji in the Tale, would visit me just once a year in the mountain village where he would have hidden me like Lady Ukifune. There I should live my lonely existence, gazing at the blossoms and the Autumn leaves and the moon and the snow, and wait for an occasional letter from my brush."

Except for pilgrimages, she spent the rest of her life in the capital. At 31, she became a lady-in-waiting at court, continuing in the post, for which her nature ill-suited her, for five years. There she fell in love with a man of noble birth, "perfect in manners," but was too timid to attempt to gain his affection. At 36, almost an old woman by Heian standards, she married a man six years her senior and bore him three children.

Probably in the lonely period following the death of her husband she wrote this work, selecting and adapting her notes and memories in such a way that the work achieves literary unity. She began with an account of her three month journey returning to the capital when she was 12. The translator points out that this account is one of the first examples of Japanese travel writing, in which anecdotal . . .

The authoress who lives by such lines indicating her dreamy, sensitive, introspective nature, though her name is unknown, was born in 1008, the daughter of Sugawara no Takasue, a minor official. To the age of nine, she lived in Heian Kyo (Kyoto), the capital, where Japanese literature was experiencing its finest flowering. Her father was descended from a long line of distinguished literary men; her mother's family, too, included well-known writers. Writing in the Japanese tongue, she was surpassing the men who wrote in a hybrid Sino-Japanese. Murasaki Shikibu had recently produced the supreme literary achievement of the age, Genji Monogatari (The Tale of Genji), a long novel of Heian court life, of whose hero the authoress has spoken so nostalgically above.

When she was nine, her father was appointed assistant governor to a region in "the eastern wilds of Japan," a post that an ambitious man would have equated almost with banishment. She accompanied him, and there dreamed of reading Genji in its entirety.

She dreamed both waking and sleeping. Perhaps she wrote down the dreams that most impressed her while sleeping, for she was able to remember them years after they had occurred. The translator points out that this is the earliest work in which dreams are central to the theme.

She wrote, "One night I dreamt that a handsome priest appeared before me in a yellow surplice and ordered me to learn the fifth volume of the Lotus Sutra as soon as possible . . . One night I dreamt that a man came to me and said, I have just finished building a stream in the Hall of Six Sides . . . Offer prayers to the Heavenly Goddess, Amaterasu . . ."

Throughout life she was uninterested in the world of affairs, out of touch with reality, lost in musings, fancies, dreams and the contemplation of nature. After she returned to the capital at 12, she avidly read fiction. She studied poetry. Like most persons of her class at that period, she wrote and received many poems.

Evidently she kept some of the poems for which she had the highest regard. She has included 100 in this work, three-fourths from her own hand.

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Harry K. Honda

Ye Editor's Desk

JAPAN REVISITED— THANKS TO NORTHWEST ORIENT

There are some 700 JACLers visiting Japan this month. We missed greeting the first group by a day in order to keep our appointments in Hawaii and getting home by Tuesday last week. But our second visit of Japan was the best ever—and first-class all the way from the stand point of impressions and delights.

We're grateful to Northwest Orient Airlines for inviting us to their inaugural 747 flight to Tokyo from Los Angeles—but that Boeing jumbo jet is a temperamental aircraft. Perhaps it performs best when it has a heavy load of passengers. Nonetheless the attention showered on us, going and coming, left little to be desired. That little was the short stock of ginger ale which was our "cup of tea" while the flow of champagne seemed endless during the flight for others.

I'll say this for flying when the plane has only a few passengers. There is no waiting at baggage-claim. A nearly-full DC8 departed Fukuoka for Tokyo 15 minutes before the sparsely-filled Boeing 727 which I rode took off and the DC8 passengers were still waiting for their baggage to come up at Haneda while I picked up mine and was heading for the monorail back into Tokyo.

Taking the monorail and train from the airport to Shinjuku costs about 85 cents (\$250), but about five times as much by taxi and the freeway—and the cabbies are asking a raise in the fare schedule. We even endured the ignominy of being ousted by one cabbie who said he wasn't going our way—to the Keio Plaza Hotel after enjoying some noontime udon in the Kyo-bashi area with our onetime Mexico City contributor Frank Fukazawa, now back in Tokyo as assistant to the president of Ajinomoto Co. "Welcome to the ranks of the frustrated taxicab rider," Frank quipped. The cabbie was outwardly polite. "Sumimasen," he kept repeating as we crouched out onto the curb.

On another cab ride in Kyushu to visit relatives, when the driver found I was from America, his opening remark stunned me: "Nixon's not doing so good." I had expected, "How are you enjoying your visit?" Then, it shouldn't have been unexpected because newscasts that week began with the yen-dollar problem, future of Japanese foreign trade and the progress of the Emperor's visit in Europe—in that order.

What Tokyoans are discovering (or "have discovered" is more precise) the trains that transport several millions in and out of central Tokyo each work day. Not only is it the cheapest but the quickest way to get around—and Herb Murayama, Downtown L.A. JACL 1000er of Nisei Trading Co. (with whom I doubled while guest of Keio Plaza) got his bearings of the fast trains in quick time. He was planning to stay till the end of this month and had to stretch his yens as much as possible. And listening to him recall his service days with the Occupation while billeted in one of the buildings facing the Imperial Palace—when a pack of U.S. cigarettes or a chocolate bar went much further than the yen of that time, and what the Nisei stranded in Japan during wartime had to endure comprise a missing chapter in U.S. Nisei history.

Old hands like Mas Ogawa, editor of the Japan Times; Bill Hosokawa's sidekick of Singapore days, John Fujii (now Tokyo Bureau chief for the Fairchild News Service); and Kay Tateishi, now with Tokyo's Associated Press office, were recalling personal incidents with a degree of familiarity undreamed of a decade ago. Mas Manbo of Los Angeles stranded in Japan with Tib Kamayatsu's Nisei jazz band and converted to a newspaperman and Fukazawa who spent his war years in Malaya also reminisced with us far into the night at the Foreign Correspondent Press Club in the Marunouchi district, making that Saturday soiree one we shall long remember. Herb missed it—but he was living it up that night elsewhere in a classy Ginza nitery with some political acquaintances he knows.

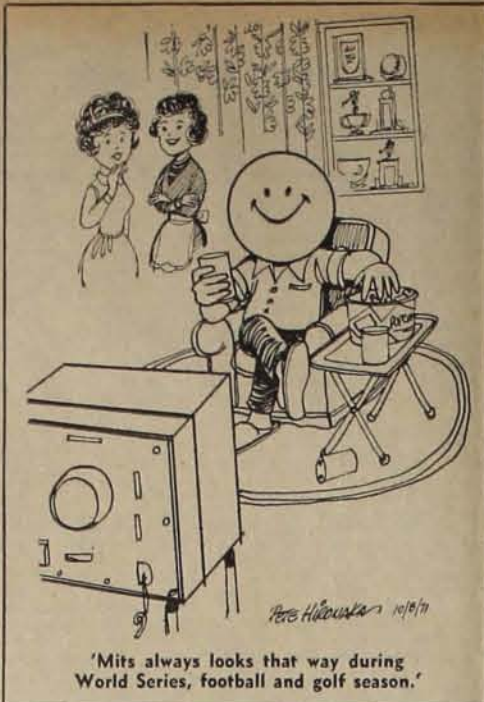
Our last day in Tokyo, however, prove to be a second edition of that soiree with Kay and Herb exchanging tales of old and new. At the adjoining table, a half dozen people were analyzing the situation in Red China and we would have enjoyed that, too.

We came back with the strong impression that Nisei who have now spent about a quarter century in Japan would like to remain—and well they might as American firms doing business in Japan are beginning to appreciate the bilingual talents of Nisei and seek them out as their representatives there. They are the Nisei who are laying a foundation for American Sansei willing to learn Japanese and their ways of life.

Another overwhelming impression was the increase of automobiles—there wasn't a cluster of houses in the countryside without several cars or pickup trucks parked in the shadows as viewed from the train while enroute to Nagasaki. There are used car lots in all the cities and on the outskirts are junkyards piled high with wrecked vehicles—something we don't remember seeing four years ago on our first trip to Japan.

Japan is still a tourist's paradise—though the American dollar is not buying as much. Thanks to Fr. Tom Takahashi, a Maryknoll priest near Kyoto, we saw some Japan uncluttered by the average tour groups—a drive along Lake Biwa to the Japan Sea, whose coastline reminded me of picturesque scenes along Oregon's US 101. Mrs. Karie Aihara with JAL Los Angeles, also visiting Japan the same week, said she visited Consul Townsend Harris' residence in Shimoda (actually a temple), which will be developed as an American tourist stop soon by Japan Travel Bureau. Perhaps some of the 1000 Clubbers touring Japan this month will make special effort to visit those cultural and historical sites where Americans have made an impact in Japan.

It was the morning after Typhoon No. 29 washed away the haze surrounding Tokyo that Mt. Fuji loomed clearly on the western horizon before our room at the Keio Plaza Hotel—the world's tallest at 47 stories. It was a sure sign that we would return again to Japan. Next time, we'd like to be atop Mt. Fuji on a clear day and see Tokyo.



'Mits always looks that way during World Series, football and golf season.'

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

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

Farm labor issue

Editor:

A dues-paying membership of 60,000 (UFWOC) means an income of \$210,000 per month, or \$2,520,000 per year. In addition, UFWOC admits to contributions, quite substantial, from AFL-CIO, churches, and other organizations. These dues are required from regular and seasonal workers for twelve months out of the year whether they work or not. Expenses must be fairly small, judging by the amounts that they claim to pay their organizers, pickets and officials. Yet they still ask for contributions in food and clothing in their circular dated Sept. 11, 1971. Where does the money go?

According to a federal government report required of all group health, welfare and pension plans, as of the year ending Aug. 31, 1970, UFWOC's Robert F. Kennedy Farm Workers Medical Plan took in from employers \$726,000. In that same year this Plan paid out only \$36,617 in claims and benefits. What is being done with this money? Why weren't more claims paid—in line with the pay-out ratios of other similar plans?

We cannot be concerned with the UFWOC philosophy of non-violence. We are concerned with what has happened in the field—actual violence expressed in damaging and destroying farm equipment, motor vehicles owned by farm workers and farmers, and threatened and actual physical violence.

Sources of Information

We cannot be concerned with the procedures as detailed by "union organizers with whom I (Mrs. McPherson) have spoken." What kind of information does Mrs. McPherson expect to get from UFWOC organizers—information unfavorable to them? We are concerned with the negotiating procedures actually practiced by UFWOC in Central California. Would she ask about non-violence and the success of the U.S. Vietnam policy from the Pentagon or from Thieu? We again ask her to come to California and ask the farm workers for this information.

UFWOC has lost elections. The latest is the election supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, held on an asparagus ranch in Shafter, Calif., where an overwhelming majority of the workers voted against representation by UFWOC. Again, investigate sources of information other than UFWOC friends in Chicago. How can she judge fairly unless she does this?

Re the "backdoor" contracts made by many Sallinas growers with the Teamsters Union being an undemocratic procedure, UFWOC does this every day, but when they do it, it is not "undemocratic."

They tried to get these same growers to break the Teamster contracts and sign with UFWOC, also without an election by the farm workers. They urged the workers to go on strike on these Teamster-signing farms because the Teamsters was a "gringo" union.

Missings Loom

UFWOC has been accused of making its organization a Mexican nationalist movement with slogans such as "Viva la Raza," and "La Raza Unida." It seemingly makes a common cause with such organizations as the Brown Berets, who burned an American flag in Sacramento and hoisted a Mexican flag in its place. This happened on the west side of the Capitol building on Aug. 7, 1971. Such actions are causing missings on the part of non-Mexican members of UFWOC.

Mrs. McPherson is guilty of quoting out of context when she says that the employer, under the union contract, has the sole right to discipline and discharge employees for just cause. We refer her to the clause which says in part:

"Union shall be the sole judge of the good standing of its members. Any worker who fails to become a member of Union within the time limit set forth herein, or who fails to pay the required initiation fee, periodic dues or regularly authorized and uniformly applied assessments as prescribed by Union shall be immediately discharged upon writ-

ten notice from Union to Company. The preceding sentence is not intended to limit the grounds for determination of good standing.

Grievance Procedures

We also refer her to the contract provisions under "Grievance Procedures." In it, we find:

"... all differences, misunderstandings, or disputes which arise between the Company and the Union out of the interpretation or application of this Agreement, including but not limited to discharges, and wage rates that relate to new job classification or change of operation..." is subject to almost three pages of procedures involving a grievance committee composed of five workers, and union stewards, union officials and arbitrators. So it can be readily seen that the employer does not have the "sole right to discipline and discharge employees for just cause."

In regard to the statement made by Mrs. McPherson that "employers can hire anti-union labor which would undermine union efforts," we are talking about the union efforts to sign growers who already have a non-UFWOC worker working on their farms, whose workers have not been approached directly for individual memberships, who do not wish to join UFWOC, and who have asked their employers for protection against UFWOC organizers and pickets.

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JACL—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Atrocities in Vietnam

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War have conducted several "Winter Soldier" investigations. The first was the hearings at Detroit in December 1970, the most recent in Los Angeles this summer. Hundreds have testified to atrocities, witnessed or committed. The report is based on interviews with men of Charlie Company who participated in the attack on My Lai 4 on March 16, 1968.

Several passages from the reports by Seymour M. Hersh, which received the Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting, are well worth being reminded of. The report is based on interviews with men of Charlie Company who participated in the attack on My Lai 4 on March 16, 1968.

—Dr. Clifford Uyeda, chairman

By SEYMOUR HERSH

The U.S. forces did not need to get approval from Saigon or local officials before staging bombing missions and artillery attacks. Frequently a pilot who would find himself left with some bombs would simply drop them on any likely looking target.

Competition was especially high in 1967-68 among units over the number of enemy killed, or body count. Vietnam was a chance to put in some combat ribbons, earn battle stars, then come home with the combat experience they thought was vital to future promotion.

The Vietnam-bound soldiers were given—at the most—only one or two lectures on the country and its people while in training.

Young GIs soon learned that there were Army names for Vietnamese: gook, dink and slope.

Many officers stalked Vietnamese in the free-fire zones from the air, shooting at anyone who moved below.

General Patton III

George S. Patton, III, son of the famous World War II leader, was the commander of the 11th Armored Cavalry Regiment in 1967-68. His unit had the motto: "Find the bastards and pile on." He once told his staff, "The present ratio of 90 percent killing to 10 percent pacification is just about right." When Patton left Vietnam, at his farewell party he frolicked with a peace medallion around his neck while carrying the polished skull of a Viet Cong with a bullet hole above the left eye. In September 1969 Colonel Patton's promotion to brigadier general of the U.S. Army was approved by the U.S. Senate.

Bombs and artillery were being called in to destroy villages in retaliation for sniper fire—or reports of sniper fire. "Yes, we burn all rice and shoot all livestock." All victims, including women and children, were often included in the days statistics as enemy kills. "Anything that's dead and isn't white is a VC."

Indiscriminate slaughter of Vietnamese women and children were commonplace. "I witnessed many civilians being shot down like clay pigeons."

Some GIs were killed in a mere accident, and the unit retaliated by killing sixty civilians.

Charlie Company

Men assigned to infantry units were those who upon entering service performed poorly on various Army qualification and aptitude examinations. Most of the men in Charlie Company had volunteered for the draft. Nearly half were black, with a few Mexican Americans.

Charlie was always trying to do things that would make him out to be a hero. That's what he tried to do—be a good boy in front of the captain.

"Medina used to always tell us, 'If you shoot a gook and check him out and find he's got a ID (identification card indicating he is not a Viet Cong)—plant a grenade on him.'"

Saw an American troop carrier drive by with "about twenty human cars tied to the antenna."

Never understood why Medina or Calley would beat a prisoner to try to get information in a language they couldn't understand anyway.

As far as Medina was concerned, "Everything that walked and didn't wear any uniform was a VC."

Women and Children

Mines and booby traps, often placed by women and children, were everywhere. This was a prevalent belief among GIs in Vietnam, including Charlie Company, yet not one member of Charlie Company who was asked could cite a specific act of terror by either a woman or a child.

Men of Charlie Company were routinely kicking away the Vietnamese children who would come begging for gum or money when the unit went through villages and hamlets.

The company simply treated the Vietnamese "like animals. A lot of guys didn't feel that they were human beings."

The platoon had the idea that "if they wanted to do something wrong, it was always all right with Calley."

C hit the old man into the hell, but the old man spread his legs and arms and didn't fall. Then C hit the old man in the stomach with his rifle stock. The old man's feet fell into the well, but he continued to hold on with his hands. C hit the man's fingers, trying to make him fall... and Calley shot the man with his M-16.

A few GIs accosted a woman in a field in a friendly area. They took away her baby and then they raped her and killed her.

"They're Gooks"

They stole a radio while walking through a small hamlet. "We stole it because we wanted it. They had it and we wanted it—we figured, 'What the hell, they're gooks.'"

They saw a woman working in the fields. They shot and wounded her. Then they kicked her to death and emptied the magazines into her head. They slugged every little kid they came across.

My faith in my fellow men is shot all to hell.

Medina meant for us to kill every man, woman and child in the village. He remembered hearing the captain saying that when Charlie Company left the area "nothing would be walking, growing, or crawling. When we go into My Lai, it's open season. When we leave, nothing will be living. Don't take any prisoners."

He picked the man up and threw him down the well, then he pulled the pin from a M26 grenade and threw it in after the man.

They were kneeling and crying and praying, and various soldiers walked by and executed these women and children by shooting them in the head with their rifles.

Many of the villagers who were eating breakfast outdoors when the GIs marched in greeted them without fear. They were gathered together and shot.

Came to where the soldiers had collected fifteen or more Vietnamese men, women and children in a group. Medina said, "Kill every one. Leave no one standing."

Gristly Practice

Ten to fifteen GIs were methodically pumping bullets into a cow. A woman then poked her head out from behind some brush. The GIs turned their fire from the cow to the woman. They just kept shooting at her. You could see the bones flying in the air.

Some GIs were killed in a mere accident, and the unit retaliated by killing sixty civilians.

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